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# THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Published by the Ukrainian National Association Inc., a fraternal non-profit association

Vol. LXXIV

No. 22

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

SUNDAY, MAY 28, 2006

\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

## UNA's 36th Convention begins

PARSIPPANY, N.J. — As this issue of The Ukrainian Weekly goes to press on Friday morning, May 26, the Ukrainian National Association's 36th Regular Convention gets under way at Soyuzivka. This will be the first time in the fraternal organization's 112-year history that its convention will be held at its own estate, located in Kerhonkson, N.Y., in the scenic Catskill region.

The convention program includes reports by members of the General Assembly, that is, executive officers, auditors and advisors; elections of a new General Assembly; voting on amendments to the UNA By-Laws; a discussion about the development of Soyuzivka and the recently established Soyuzivka Heritage Foundation; and a discussion about the future of the UNA's activity in Canada.

In addition, during their four-day stay at Soyuzivka, delegates will have an opportunity to attend a Hutsul-themed dinner and program on Friday, May 26; a "Tastes of the World" dinner on Saturday, May 27; and a concert and gala convention banquet on



Cover of the commemorative journal of the 36th UNA Convention.

Sunday, May 28.

The theme of the 36th UNA Convention, which continues through Monday, May 29, Memorial Day, is "UNA: Ukrainians United."

## Tymoshenko bloc and Socialists unite into parliamentary coalition

by Zenon Zawada

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — In the latest public relations gambit in forming Ukraine's parliamentary majority, Yulia Tymoshenko and Oleksander Moroz announced on May 25 that they have united their political forces to form a coalition.

Ms. Tymoshenko and Mr. Moroz held a document that they said paraphrases the agreement that will be signed by the three Orange political forces in Parliament, including the Our Ukraine bloc.

Without Our Ukraine however, the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc and the Socialist Party of Ukraine don't have enough votes to form a majority.

"Without a doubt, that was a PR step to show how they're ready to work together while Our Ukraine is stalling the process," said Serhii Taran, director of the Institute of Mass Information in Kyiv.

Furthermore, the Tymoshenko-Moroz document consisted of no specific plan of action or program, Dr. Taran said.

The failure of the Orange forces to unite spilled into the first session of the fifth convocation of the Verkhovna Rada on May 25.

Deputies from Our Ukraine, the Tymoshenko Bloc and the Socialist Party voted to close the session early and postpone the Rada's next meeting until June 7.

Expect further cancellations and delays throughout the summer, said Oles Donii, chair of the Kyiv-based Center for Political Values Research, which is supported by Ukrainian citizens and is seeking international financing.

An Orange coalition will eventually emerge, Mr. Donii said, and the coalition will approve of a new Rada chairman.

However, Mr. Donii said he doesn't expect the coalition will approve Ms.

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## Ukrainian American's documentary opens human rights film festival in Kyiv

by Zenon Zawada

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — More than 600 viewers gathered in the Cinema Building on May 21 to watch "The Orange Chronicles," a documentary film about the Orange Revolution produced by Damian Kolodiy, an American of Ukrainian descent.

"The Orange Chronicles" opened the third annual Human Rights Documentary Film Days festival, organized by the Ukrainian Helsinki Human Rights Union and the Center for Contemporary Information Technology and Visual Arts.

Out of more than 70 films submitted, organizers selected Mr. Kolodiy's film to open the festival because it offered a view of the revolution from an intimate perspective, said Yaroslav Hordiyevych, project coordinator for the Ukrainian Helsinki Human Rights Union.

"Even though it is a chronicle, it has a personal touch and personal feelings," Mr. Hordiyevych said. "It involves contemplation, rather than showing what took place. He thinks about the events."

"The Orange Chronicles" is a 110-minute film in which Mr. Kolodiy, a New York City native whose grandparents emigrated from Ukraine, watches the Orange Revolution unfold before the lens of his camera.

Though numerous films have been produced on the Orange Revolution, "The

Orange Chronicles" is unique because Mr. Kolodiy's voice sets a first-person narrative, offering the viewer his subjective, personal perspective of the events.

Aside from the historic events in Kyiv, Mr. Kolodiy also recorded the violent antagonism toward the revolution demonstrated by southern and eastern Ukrainians which he filmed while riding with the Friendship Train.

It was during this trip that supporters of Viktor Yanukovych pelted Mr. Kolodiy's car with eggs and rocks.

While the caravan traveled to Donetsk, steel jacks scattered on the road punctured car tires preventing the "train" from reaching the city.

Among the scenes that most compelled the audience was Mr. Kolodiy's tense dialogue with a Kherson man, who declared his contempt for Americans because "you're always crawling everywhere and going where you're not needed."

Those comments drew applause from the audience.

The audience turned silent when the same fellow then expressed his desire to slit Mr. Kolodiy's throat.

Mr. Kolodiy managed to be at the right places at the right times, recording the revolt's historic moments, including Yulia Tymoshenko's call to action on the revolution's eve, Roman Tkach's famous speech in front of the Presidential

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## 100,000 buried at Bykivnia recalled at Day of Remembrance

by Zenon Zawada

Kyiv Press Bureau

BYKIVNIA, Ukraine — Western Ukrainians have long been aware of the vicious brutality wrought by Soviet communism, but only in recent years have Ukrainians from the central region of the country begun to grasp their hidden past.

In a step toward uncovering Ukraine's dark history, President Viktor Yushchenko became the first Ukrainian president to take part in the annual Day of Remembrance ceremony to honor the estimated 100,000 people buried in the

mass grave on the outskirts of Kyiv.

"We must know the truth," Mr. Yushchenko said May 21, standing alongside his wife, Kateryna. "Why did our nation lose more than 10 million people without a war?"

From the early 1920s through Joseph Stalin's murderous purges, the Soviet government hauled the bodies of tortured and slaughtered political prisoners to the pine forests outside the village of Bykivnia and buried them in a grave that spanned 161,500 square feet.

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President Viktor Yushchenko, flanked by First Lady Kateryna Yushchenko and acting Prime Minister Yuriy Yekhanurov, walks toward the memorial at Bykivnia, site of a mass grave of victims of Communist terror.

## ANALYSIS

## Concerns raised about Russia chairing the Council of Europe

by Brian Whitmore  
RFE/RL Newsline

Activists expressed concern when Russia inherited the chairmanship of the Group of Eight (G-8) major industrialized countries at the beginning of 2006. Moscow's accession on March 19 to the head of the Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers, the organization's decision-making body, is likely to spark even more controversy.

As he outlined Moscow's goals during its six-month chairmanship, Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov's remarks alternated between reassuring and defiant. Speaking on May 18 in Strasbourg, Mr. Lavrov said Moscow will seek to stretch the council's mandate beyond protecting human rights and promoting democracy.

"We believe we can contribute not only to safeguarding and developing issues that are traditionally on the agenda of the Council of Europe, but also to extending cooperation in new areas, particularly in the context of the search for more effective responses to the threats of terrorism, drug trafficking, organized crime and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction," Mr. Lavrov said.

The Russian Foreign Ministry has also indicated it will use its chairmanship to fight what it calls Western "double standards" regarding Russia and other former Soviet republics.

Such sentiments from Moscow have served to increase Western concerns about Russia's tenure at the head of the

committee, which comprises the foreign ministers of all the member-states, or their permanent diplomatic representatives in Strasbourg.

Just last week the Council of Europe's European Commission Against Racism and Intolerance criticized Moscow for not doing enough to combat a virtual epidemic of hate crimes. And the previous week the International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights accused Russia of running a network of secret prisons in Chechnya and asked the Council of Europe to investigate.

Human rights activists say that rather than seeking to expand the Council of Europe's mandate, Russia should instead focus on meeting its own obligations as a member of the organization. Diederik Lohman, a senior researcher for Human Rights Watch, said Russia has actually regressed in key areas of democratic freedoms since joining the Council of Europe 10 years ago.

"Russia is definitely a whole lot less democratic than it was in 1996. Freedom of speech, freedom of the media have been restricted severely over the last 10 years. In addition to that, there of course still is the lingering armed conflict in Chechnya, where people continue to disappear on a very regular basis at the hands of Russian forces or pro-Moscow Chechen forces," Mr. Lohman said. "And the Russians have not taken any effective steps to stop these abuses there or to bring the perpetrators to justice."

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## Why Russian nationalism now threatens Russia's future

by Paul Goble  
RFE/RL Newsline

Russian ethno-nationalism, which arose in response to the nationalism of non-Russian groups, now represents a threat not only to the rights and freedoms of all citizens of the Russian Federation but also to the territorial integrity and even future of that country, according to a Moscow commentator on ethnic issues.

In an essay posted on politicom.ru on April 11, Sergei Markedonov, a senior specialist on ethnic relations at the Moscow Institute of Political and Military Analysis, argues that there are three interrelated reasons behind the rise of Russian nationalism and the dangers it poses for all concerned.

First, he points out, never before in Russian history have ethnic Russians formed such a large percentage of the population of the state that bears their name. According to the 2002 census, Russians now make up more than 80 percent of the population of the Russian Federation, far more than during the times of the Soviet Union or the Russian Empire.

As a result, and in response to the rise of nationalism among both the peoples of the now-independent former Soviet republics and the non-Russians within

the Russian Federation, ever more ethnic Russians – some polls suggest more than 60 percent, Mr. Markedonov says – now support the slogan "Russia for the Russians." That approach not only contributes to the exacerbation of tensions between ethnic Russians and other groups like the Chechens, with whom the Russians have been locked in conflict, but also dramatically increases the number of groups that Russians now view as their "ethnic opponents," thus setting the stage for more clashes.

Second, Russian ethno-nationalism has become the province of extremist groups because neither liberal human rights activists nor the Russian government itself have been either willing or perhaps able to speak up on behalf of ethnic Russians in many cases.

On the one hand, many liberal democratic leaders typically have felt that they must "give preference to" non-Russians' claims as against those of ethnic Russians. And on the other, the Russian government has acted more like a wicked "stepmother" than a loving "mother" in its relations with ethnic Russians in the former Soviet republics.

As a result, Russian nationalism has most often been defined not by moderates but by extremists whose hostility and violence toward minorities and whose statism, anti-Westernism and isolationism combine to undermine the future of Russians and non-Russians alike – and even that country as such.

And third, instead of offering a moder-

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## NEWSBRIEFS

### New Rada to gather on May 25

KYIV – Prime Minister Yuriy Yekhanurov said in an interview in the May 24 issue of the Kyiv-based daily Ekonomicheskije Izvestia that an "official negotiation process" regarding the creation of a new ruling coalition will begin only after the inauguration of the newly elected Verkhovna Rada. "For the time being, it's just a warming-up, preparatory work – there is an exchange of opinions [and] an ascertaining of positions of all sides," Mr. Yekhanurov added. The Ukrainian Parliament gathers for its inaugural session on May 25. Under the amended Constitution of Ukraine that took effect on January 1, the president has the right to dissolve Parliament if it fails to form a majority within 30 days after its first sitting or to form a new Cabinet within 60 days after the dismissal or resignation of the previous one. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Yushchenko meets with Herbst

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko on May 24 received outgoing U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine John Herbst. Mr. Yushchenko thanked the American diplomat for his significant contribution to construction of a strategic partnership between Ukraine and the United States and for deepening trade, economic and investment cooperation. Also discussed at the meeting was an upcoming visit by U.S. President George W. Bush to Ukraine. (Ukrinform)

### Kyiv appeals to West over gas prices

KYIV – In an interview published in the May 23 issue of the Financial Times, Ukrainian Economy Minister Arsenii Yatseniuk urged the United States and the European Union to help secure Russian gas supplies to Ukraine at the Group of Eight summit in St. Petersburg in July. "I hope the G-8 will raise this issue. It's very, very important to coordinate our concerns," he said. Mr. Yatseniuk also noted that the January increase of the Russian gas price for Ukraine from \$50 to \$95 per 1,000 cubic meters will be felt by his country in slower economic growth and increased inflation. Referring to reports that Russia might seek a gas price increase to \$230 per 1,000 cubic

meters, Mr. Yatseniuk said such an increase could lead to a 6-7 percent drop in gross domestic product and a leap in inflation of 25-30 percent. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Yanukovych foresees coalition in June

KYIV – The leader of the Party of the Regions, Viktor Yanukovych, on May 22 predicted that a parliamentary coalition with the Party of the Regions will be established in June. "Our stance is calm and confident, we believe that in June the coalition with the Party of the Regions will be finally created," Mr. Yanukovych said during a talk with U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for European and Eurasian Affairs David Kramer. Mr. Yanukovych said the Party of the Regions has developed a draft coalition agreement and is circulating it to other political forces. According to Mr. Yanukovych, concrete negotiations on signing it will start after deputies receive their mandates. The only condition of the Party of the Regions is creating a stable coalition for five years. "Otherwise we won't participate in it," Mr. Yanukovych said. (Ukrinform)

### EBRD predicts low economic growth

KYIV – The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) has forecast that Ukraine's economic growth in 2006 will be the lowest in Central and Eastern Europe, UNIAN reported on May 22. The EBRD predicts economic growth of 1.2 percent in Ukraine in 2006, compared to 2.4 percent in 2005. The increased cost of imported gas is named as one of the factors for the lower expectations. The EBRD has forecast lower economic growth throughout the entire region. United Nations experts predicted in February that Ukrainian growth in 2006 would be 5 percent, UNIAN reported on May 22. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Demonstrations mark Sakharov's birthday

MOSCOW – Approximately 500 demonstrators in downtown Moscow marked the late Nobel laureate Andrei Sakharov's 85th birthday on May 21 by protesting the deterioration of human rights

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## THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

FOUNDED 1933

An English-language newspaper published by the Ukrainian National Association Inc., a non-profit association, at 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054.

Yearly subscription rate: \$55; for UNA members – \$45.

Periodicals postage paid at Parsippany, NJ 07054 and additional mailing offices.  
(ISSN – 0273-9348)

The Weekly:  
Tel: (973) 292-9800; Fax: (973) 644-9510

UNA:  
Tel: (973) 292-9800; Fax: (973) 292-0900

Postmaster, send address changes to:  
The Ukrainian Weekly  
2200 Route 10  
P.O. Box 280  
Parsippany, NJ 07054

Editor-in-chief: Roma Hadzewycz  
Editor:  
Zenon Zawada (Kyiv)

The Ukrainian Weekly Archive: [www.ukrweekly.com](http://www.ukrweekly.com); e-mail: [staff@ukrweekly.com](mailto:staff@ukrweekly.com)

The Ukrainian Weekly, May 28, 2006, No. 22, Vol. LXXIV

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## ANALYSIS: The GUAM summit

by **Liz Fuller**  
RFE/RL Newsline

On the sidelines of a Council of Europe summit in Strasbourg in October 1997, the presidents of Georgia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan and Moldova proclaimed the formation of a new geopolitical alignment named GUAM. The stated aim of that alignment was to promote and defend the four members' strategic interests – a euphemism for their shared desire to counter, with tacit U.S. support, Russia's ongoing efforts to retain its dominance over the former Soviet republics.

More than eight years later, at a GUAM summit in Kyiv on May 23, the four countries' current leaders formally announced their desire to secure recognition of GUAM as an international organization under a new name: the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development – GUAM.

They further adopted a new charter, rules of procedure and financial regulations, and a statement reaffirming their shared commitment to democracy, the rule of law, human rights and freedoms, and ensuring regional stability and, crucially, their desire for increased cooperation with NATO and the European Union.

That latter pronouncement is guaranteed to irritate Russia, which from the outset reacted to GUAM with mistrust and hostility, perceiving it as a secret weapon with which the United States planned to emasculate the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). At a CIS summit in March 1997, then Russian President Boris Yeltsin had advocated openly undermining those pro-Western CIS states that sought to break away from Russia's sphere of influence.

Those misgivings on Russia's part are the primary reason why defense and security cooperation has never figured prominently among GUAM's priorities, at least not publicly – although concerns over the concessions to Russia contained in the 1997 amendments to the 1990 Treaty on Conventional Forces in Europe were one of the reasons for GUAM's creation.

The member-countries' defense ministers have met periodically, but proposals for military cooperation, including forming a GUAM peacekeeping battalion, never came to anything. Instead, the presidents of the GUAM member-states in their public statements have consistently stressed the anticipated benefits of economic cooperation, especially the construction of export pipelines for Caspian oil and gas that bypass Russian territory.

Speaking in May 2000 at a joint presentation by GUAM ambassadors to the U.S. Senate, Azerbaijan's Hafiz Pashayev highlighted three main priorities: political interaction among member-states in their respective efforts to integrate more closely into Euro-Atlantic and European structures, and to establish closer cooperation with NATO; economic cooperation, including the establishment of a Europe-South Caucasus-Asia transport corridor; and countering ethnic and religious intolerance. Three of the four initial GUAM members, Georgia, Azerbaijan and Moldova, were at the time of its inception, and still are, seeking solutions to deadlocked ethno-territorial conflicts with former autonomies.

The decision in 1998 to route the so-called Main Export Pipeline for Azerbaijan's Caspian oil from Baku via Tbilisi to the Turkish Mediterranean port of Ceyhan – a decision that Washington wholeheartedly supported – served to strengthen GUAM.

Uzbekistan formally joined the alignment in 1999 in a demonstration of its then pro-Western orientation, but "suspended" its membership in June 2002 and in 2005 quit the organization altogether.

Uzbekistan's "suspension" of its GUAM membership in 2002 heralded a period of inactivity that led at least some commentators to question whether GUAM had a future, and whether Moldova, too, might terminate its membership.

But the advent to power in Georgia and Ukraine in late 2003 and late 2004, respectively, of new, unequivocally pro-Western leaders breathed new life into the grouping. It was Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko who, at a GUAM summit in Chisinau in April 2005, first proposed transforming GUAM into a new international regional organization with its own office, its own secretariat and its own plan of action.

The May 22-23 Kyiv summit saw that proposal become reality. Speaking at a press conference after the summit, Mr. Yushchenko announced that he and his fellow presidents had also signed a protocol on creating a free-trade zone and a customs union, *rosbalt.ru* reported.

On May 22 the four GUAM foreign ministers signed a protocol on temporary trade rules intended to pave the way for the free-trade zone. Mr. Yushchenko first floated the idea of a GUAM free-trade zone five years ago, when he was Ukraine's prime minister.

Counter to the expectations of some Russian commentators, none of the four presidents announced in Kyiv that his country will withdraw from the CIS. Georgia's Mikheil Saakashvili has repeatedly hinted at that possibility in recent weeks, but prior to his departure for Kyiv he said that decision should be made by the population as a whole, presumably in a referendum. In Ukraine and Moldova, too, senior politicians have alluded to the possibility of leaving the CIS, but Azerbaijan has ruled out doing so.

The contrast between the unequivocally pro-Western and pro-NATO orientation of Georgia, Ukraine and Moldova and Azerbaijan's more ambivalent position was underscored by Azerbaijan's President Ilham Aliyev's statement in Kyiv on May 23 that cooperation within the energy sector will be GUAM's first priority. Those diverging priorities may in the medium term give rise to tensions among GUAM's four members, as may the economic coordination required to establish the free-trade zone.

## GUAM creates Organization for Democracy and Economic Development

KYIV – The presidents of Georgia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan and Moldova – Mikheil Saakashvili, Viktor Yushchenko, Ilham Aliyev and Vladimir Voronin, respectively – signed a declaration on the establishment of the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development – GUAM.

President Viktor Yushchenko of Ukraine said the objectives of the new organization are to promote democratic values, safeguard sustained economic development, strengthen international and regional security, and deepen European integration. (For an analysis of the GUAM summit see article on the left.)

Mr. Yushchenko explained that GUAM had not been established to counterbalance the Commonwealth of Independent States and annoy Russia. "The rule is that we should have friendly relations with our neighbors," he said. "That's absolutely natural, isn't it?"

President Aliyev of Azerbaijan said the summit was "a new stage of GUAM, which will determine the four countries' further development and regional integration." He added, "Our countries make up a natural corridor between Asia and Europe, and so the development of the transport infrastructure will help us boost our economies."

Georgian President Saakashvili also praised the free trade protocol, describing it as a "benefit for our countries, their citizens, manufacturers, exporters and importers." He added that the summit "has indicated a new reality in our countries and new interests of our countries."

The protocol on the establishment of the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development was signed at the conclusion of a two-day summit meeting of GUAM whose agenda included such topics as the diversification of energy supplies and containment of regional "frozen conflicts." Within the framework of the summit, separate meetings were held of the member-states' foreign, energy and internal affairs ministers, and of the heads of the countries' security services.

A draft charter for the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development – GUAM indicated that the new body is open to other states

that share its goals and principles. Indeed, President Voronin of Moldova indicated that Romania and Bulgaria are likely candidates for membership. The draft charter, which spells out the organization's goals, principles, priorities and structure, is subject to ratification by the Parliaments of the four member-states.

The charter provides for the establishment of a four-tiered council whose different levels comprise heads of state, foreign affairs ministers, national coordinators and permanent representatives. In addition, the charter envisages a Standing Secretariat, to be headquartered in Kyiv.

In addition to the protocol on the establishment of the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development, GUAM member-states declared their intention of creating a free-trade zone.

President Yushchenko said he was particularly pleased with the free-trade protocol. "We have been waiting to sign this agreement for quite long, but today we finally can declare that this Azeri-Georgian-Moldovan-Ukrainian zone exists, and we have liberalized our trade relations," he said, adding that they would soon have to "harmonize their customs and border relations."

As well, GUAM established its own Anti-Terrorism Center, whose goal is to enhance the efficacy of intra-GUAM cooperation in combating terrorism, organized crime and drug trafficking.

In conjunction with the GUAM summit, an international youth forum attended by leaders of youth organizations from Georgia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan and Moldova was held in the Ukrainian capital on May 22. The youth leaders signed the charter of a new international youth organization whose aim is to unite younger generations around the presidents of their respective countries and to promote youth involvement in state development.

The establishment of the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development-GUAM was hailed by the United States in a joint GUAM-U.S. statement. (For full text, see below.)

– *Ukrinform, RFE/RL, Official Website of the President of Ukraine*

## FOR THE RECORD: Joint statement by GUAM and U.S.

*Below is the text of the joint statement issued by GUAM and the United States. The statement was released on May 23 by the U.S. Embassy in Ukraine.*

On May 22-23, 2006, in Kyiv, Ukraine, the GUAM member-states and the United States met at the 11th Meeting of the Council of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of GUAM and the GUAM Summit to continue their dialogue and cooperation. The U.S. delegation was led by David J. Kramer, deputy assistant secretary for European and Eurasian affairs.

The United States supported the creation of the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development – GUAM with a Secretariat in Kyiv and pledged to provide appropriate assistance. GUAM member-states reiterated their commitment to cooperate on strengthening democracy, increasing security, and deepening political, economic, scientific and cultural cooperation in the GUAM region. The United States congratulated Ukraine on its assumption to the GUAM chairmanship and reiterated its support for GUAM projects and for the organization's goal of regional cooperation and development.

The participants addressed the current state and prospects of the GUAM-U.S. dialogue, and noted with appreciation progress achieved in advancing the GUAM-U.S. Framework Program, which is the product of a four-year cooperative effort to generate concrete, multilateral projects to facilitate regional security and economic development. Since September 2005, the GUAM countries have completed their country-based inter-agency offices for the Virtual Center and Interstate Information Management System and continued the development of the regional task force structure intended for conducting law enforcement cooperation. The GUAM member-states have also created a Secretariat of the Steering Committee on Trade and Transportation Facilitation and intensified their cooperation for this project.

The GUAM ministers expressed their gratitude

to the government of the United States for providing technical and advisory assistance to the organization. The Euro-Atlantic Advisory Team, established after 2005 Chisinau summit of GUAM and sponsored by the United States, has proved to be efficient and instrumental in assisting implementation of the GUAM-U.S. Framework Program.

The participants reaffirmed their willingness to develop consolidated efforts with a view to strengthening cooperation in fighting international terrorism, preventing proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and related technologies, combating organized crime and confronting other global challenges. The joint exploration of ways to confront these common challenges to the GUAM member-states and the United States constitutes an important aspect of GUAM-U.S. cooperation.

The United States commended GUAM for promoting inter-parliamentary cooperation that is considered to become an effective instrument of parliamentary diplomacy at the regional and European levels. The GUAM states reiterated their interest in further deepening cooperation with the European Union, other organizations and states in fields of mutual interest, including diversification of energy supplies with particular focus on the Caspian region, providing security for energy infrastructure, and realization of the projects of the GUAM-U.S. Framework Program.

The United States reaffirmed its support for the territorial integrity of GUAM states, within their internationally recognized borders.

GUAM member-states reaffirmed their willingness to proceed further with the dialogue within the format of the GUAM-European Union and GUAM-European Union-United States context.

The participants agreed to continue mutually beneficial cooperation and also to explore new areas of interaction.

They agreed to conduct their next meeting in New York during the general debates of the U.N. General Assembly session of 2006.

# OBITUARY: Bishop Basil Filevich, 88, retired eparch of Saskatoon

EDMONTON – Bishop Basil Filevich (emeritus) of Saskatoon, passed away on April 20 at the age of 88, reported the Edmonton-based newspaper Ukrainian News, citing a release from the Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy of Saskatoon.

One of nine children, he was born in Stryi, Ukraine, to Omelian and Anna (Pelech) Filevich. He completed his theological studies at St. Joseph’s Seminary in Edmonton and was ordained to the priesthood on April 12, 1942, by Archbishop Basil Ladyka, OSBM, in Mundare, Alberta.

He gained experience as pastor in Dauphin, Manitoba, in 1942-1943, in 1943-1948 in Kitchener, Ontario, and in 1948-1951 in St. Catharines, Ontario. In 1951 he was named chancellor of the Eparchy of Toronto and served as rector of St. Josephat Cathedral in Toronto until 1978, during which time he built a new

residence, established the first all-day parochial school and renovated the church.

Other milestones in his career included being named monsignor in 1959 by Pope John XXIII, being named vicar-general of the Eparchy of Toronto in 1962, and his elevation to the rank of mitred archpriest by Cardinal Joseph Slipyj in 1972. After his work at St. Josephat Cathedral, he was pastor in Thunder Bay, Ontario, in 1978-1983.

On December 20, 1983, he was appointed as bishop of Saskatoon by Pope John Paul II. He was ordained to the episcopacy at St. Michael Cathedral in Toronto on February 27, 1984. He was installed as bishop of the Eparchy of Saskatoon at St. George Cathedral in Saskatoon on March 4, 1984, where he served until 1996.

During his time as eparch, he introduced the dea-

conate program in the Eparchy of Saskatoon, was actively involved with the Catholic Charismatic movement, and served as chaplain to the St. Joseph’s Home in 2002-2003, where he enjoyed his daily walks, a good game of golf and travel holidays, and kept in contact with his many friends and family.

Bishop Basil was predeceased by his parents, Omelian and Anna Filevich; brothers Michael and Nick; and sisters, Mary Wicentowich, Cassie Boyko, Nellie Lekky, Annie Kropielnicki and Jennie Wenger, and many nieces and nephews. He is survived also by numerous great and great, great nieces and nephews in Canada and the U.S., as well as extended family in Ukraine.

Prayer services for Bishop Filevich were held on April 26, with a divine liturgy led by Metropolitan Lawrence Huculak on April 27 at St. George Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral in Saskatoon. Interment took place at Woodlawn Cemetery, Ukrainian Catholic Clergy Section, Saskatoon. Among the clergy attending were all the Ukrainian Catholic bishops of Canada, including Metropolitan Bzdel (emeritus) and five Roman Catholic bishops; 32 Catholic priests, including four from the Latin Rite; and two priests representing the Othodox community.

# OBITUARY: Stephan Kurylas, 85, veterinarian, community activist



Dr. Stephan B. Kurylas

WHEATON, Md. – Stephan Basil Kurylas, a retired federal veterinarian and community activist, died of respiratory failure on May 2 at his home in Wheaton, Md.

Dr. Kurylas was born on February 6, 1921, in Poliukhiv, Ukraine and attended schools in Dobrotvir and Lviv. He graduated from the University of Veterinary Medicine in Hannover, Germany, and went on to receive a doctorate of veterinary medicine in 1951 from Ludwig-Maximilian University in Munich.

Arriving in the United States with his family, Dr. Kurylas was hired as a veterinarian with the meat and poultry inspection service at the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Baltimore and later worked in Canton, Ohio, and Cleveland.

He joined the Washington bureau in 1967 and was promoted to staff officer for laws and regulations in the Foreign Programs Division of the Food Safety and Inspection Service.

He was a member of the National Association of Federal Veterinarians and the Association of Ukrainian Veterinarians. After his retirement in 1985, Dr. Kurylas began his own international consulting firm.

In 1996 he participated in the planning and opening of an exhibit at the Embassy of Ukraine sponsored by the National Agricultural Library, highlighting the contributions of Ukrainians to American agriculture.

Dr. Kurylas was an active member of Washington’s Ukrainian community. As a parishioner of the Ukrainian Catholic National Shrine of the Holy Family in Washington, he served on its pastoral advisory council. He loved to sing in church and was a member of The

## The Ukrainian Weekly Press Fund: April

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TOTAL: \$3,515

Sincere thanks to all contributors to The Ukrainian Weekly Press Fund.

The Ukrainian Weekly Press Fund is the sole fund dedicated exclusively to supporting the work of this publication.

(Continued on page 9)



# THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

## A message to delegates, secretaries from the UNA Executive Committee

Dear Convention Delegates and Branch Secretaries:

Over the past few weeks you have received a number of unauthorized letters written and sent by Walter Prochorenko, whose relationship with the Ukrainian National Association was terminated on May 12, 2006.

The use of company resources, such as corporate postage, stationery, time and personnel, to mail personal promotional

materials is prohibited. Furthermore, the utilization of proprietary mailing lists is a serious breach of confidentiality.

Mr. Prochorenko's views do not reflect the views of the UNA or its Executive Committee.

We deeply regret any confusion and/or disorientation that these unauthorized communications may have caused.

— Executive Committee of the Ukrainian National Association

## Ukraine's ambassador pays a visit to UNA Home Office



Roma Hadzewycz

PARSIPPANY, N.J. — As reported in last week's issue, Ukraine's ambassador to the United States, Dr. Oleh Shamshur, visited the Ukrainian National Association's headquarters on May 16. Above, the ambassador (right) is seen with UNA President Stefan Kaczaraj and UNA Treasurer Roma Lisovich. Ambassador Shamshur met with the UNA's executive officers and the editors-in-chief of Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly, respectively, Irene Jarosewicz and Roma Hadzewycz. Also present at the meeting with UNA representatives were Dr. Volodymyr Samofalov, first secretary of the Embassy of Ukraine, and Natalia Bukvych, Washington-based correspondent for the Ukrinform news agency. The ambassador was informed about the history and the activity of the UNA and given a tour of its Home Office, during which he was introduced to all staffers. After lunch with the UNA executives and editors-in-chief, Dr. Shamshur met with Ukrainian news media from New Jersey, New York, Connecticut and Pennsylvania.

## Publications survey respondent wins drawing for weekend at Soyuzivka



PARSIPPANY, N.J. — Olga Shatynski of Hillside, N.J., who is seen on the left with her husband, John, was the winner of the UNA Publications Survey drawing for a free weekend for two at Soyuzivka, the Ukrainian National Association's estate in the Catskill region of New York state. The winner's name was drawn by UNA Treasurer Roma Lisovich on April 11 at the UNA headquarters. All who responded to the recent survey regarding the UNA's newspapers, Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly, were eligible for the drawing.

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## THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

### The UNA matters

This weekend, the Ukrainian National Association is holding its 36th Regular Convention at Soyuzivka, the association's upstate New York estate. It is an important gathering that should be of interest, and concern, to the entire Ukrainian community.

Why? Because the UNA matters.

The UNA is the oldest and largest Ukrainian fraternal society; it has an unmatched record of service to its members, to our communities in the U.S. and Canada, and to the Ukrainian nation. It was the UNA that provided leadership and guidance to our community in its early years, when immigrants from Ukrainian lands found themselves in a new world with no one to care about their well-being. The UNA was established to take up that challenge and, through more than 112 years of its existence, it has performed admirably.

"Batko Soyuz" was what our community members began calling the UNA in recognition of its paternal role in caring for its members and all Ukrainians. The UNA was a true "batko" (father) when it provided for decent burials for the poor Ukrainian coal miners who worked in horrible conditions in Pennsylvania; when it supported schools and education back in the homeland; when it established reading rooms for our communities here in the U.S.

Through the decades, the UNA evolved into an organization that was involved in literally every facet of our community life: education, culture, history, political affairs, sports, the arts. It was a founding member of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, which united all our community organizations. It was a leader of the campaign to erect a monument to Taras Shevchenko in Washington, as well as the campaign for Ukrainian studies at Harvard University.

The UNA was known as the publisher of the beloved Ukrainian-language newspaper Svoboda and, later, The Ukrainian Weekly, published in the English language. The UNA purchased an estate in the Catskill region of New York to provide its members a place where they could relax and enjoy their Ukrainian heritage. The estate, named Soyuzivka, was transformed into a venue where our artists and performers all wanted to appear; and a place where our youth continue to travel for various get-togethers.

All the while, the UNA continued to upgrade and change its insurance products to meet the needs of successive generations of Ukrainian Americans and Ukrainian Canadians. It used the profits from its insurance sales to support countless projects and diverse activities that benefited our community. One would be hard-pressed to name a community endeavor in which the UNA was not involved.

The Ukrainian National Association has been serving our community since 1894. As National Secretary Christine Kozak noted on the occasion of the UNA's 112th anniversary back in February, "The UNA needs to be here for the next generation." The UNA can continue to serve our community for many years to come. However, to do so it must have the support of individual community members, like you, Dear Readers, who enroll in the UNA by purchasing a UNA insurance or annuity certificate. The UNA matters to our community. Thus, it should matter to you.

June  
2  
2002

### Turning the pages back...

In an editorial titled "The UNA: renewal and rebirth," The Ukrainian Weekly of June 2, 2002, wrote about the 35th Regular Convention that had just concluded. A total of 122 delegates, 22 members and four honorary members of the General

Assembly participated in the quadrennial convention, which was held, for only the second time in the UNA's 108-year history, in the beautiful and unique city of Chicago.

It was a landmark convention since it was the first convention of the new century and the new millennium. It was also a convention that radically changed the composition of the UNA General Assembly, as the organization's newly elected Executive Committee included two newcomers, three members who had moved up in the ranks, and one former advisor who had returned as a vice-president. "It is a younger and more diverse Executive Committee that holds much promise for the future," The Weekly opined. "There are changes also among the auditors and advisors – all of which one can consider a sign of renewal."

The editorial went on to note: "To be sure, there was some sadness in the fact that some General Assembly members are not on that body for 2002-2006 – most of them chose not to return for various reasons, and one was defeated in his campaign for higher office." It was pointed out that Ulana Diachuk retired after 52 years of service to the organization – the last 12 of them as president. But the editorial also underscored that "Thanks should go also to the other 14 non-returnees, who devoted many years of volunteer – yes, volunteer – work for the UNA, as none of them were paid executives."

"It is a plus that the five members of the newly created Soyuzivka Redevelopment Committee are dedicated veterans who dealt with the issue when they served as members of the General Assembly's Standing Committee on Soyuzivka: Stefko Kuropas, Taras Szmagala, Anya Dydyk-Petrenko, Alex Chudolij and Al Kachkowski. The five were named to the new body despite the fact that four of them chose not to seek elective office for the 2002-2006 term," our editorial noted.

The convention enacted a number of by-laws changes, the most significant of which reduced the size of the UNA Auditing Committee from five members to three, and the number of UNA advisors from 14 to 11. A proposed reduction in the number of executive officers from six to four did not win the required number of votes (two-thirds of the registered delegates) to pass.

The editorial went on to report that much discussion was devoted to the "Fourth Wave" of immigrants from Ukraine and that two Fourth Wavers were elected as advisors, making them the first General Assembly members from that group.

"In many ways, then, the 35th Convention of the UNA brought renewal," we wrote. "May that renewal be a harbinger of the UNA's rebirth in the new millennium."

Source: "The UNA: renewal and rebirth" (editorial), The Ukrainian Weekly, June 2, 2002, Vol. LXX, No. 22.

## NEWS AND VIEWS

### The conclusion of Part I of the Orange Revolution

*Damian Kolodiy, a young film-maker from New Jersey who recently completed his documentary about the Orange Revolution, traveled to Ukraine at the time of the parliamentary elections. Upon his return to the United States in late April, he wrote the following observations about where Ukraine is today, 16 months after the Orange Revolution that brought Viktor Yushchenko to the presidency of Ukraine.*

by Damian Kolodiy

I arrived in Kyiv on March 19 on my fourth visit to Ukraine in a little over a year. In my first trip I had documented the massive Orange Revolution street demonstrations, and now I had returned with a Ukrainian-language documentary of those events, with the goal of showing the film on television in Ukraine.

Quickly after landing, I began to go through my list of contacts, announcing my arrival and intention of screening the film. Everyone was overwhelmed with the upcoming parliamentary elections, and I soon realized that without having the backing of one of the major political parties, I would not be able to screen my film on television before the elections, when airtime translated into valuable commercial time. I repeatedly heard: "If you had come here a month before elections, the film would have been of great interest to show on TV during the build-up to the elections. Now everyone is busy covering the elections."

I continued plugging away, making contacts and finding somewhere to duplicate more DVDs. Unfortunately, so much of my time was devoted to the film cause that I couldn't videotape much of the political circus around me. Yet, it was unavoidable.

Billboards from every party plastered the city, from the Greens to Ne Tak. At central locations various political parties took turns pitching tents and conducting organized campaign concerts with speeches.

One afternoon, it was the Socialists on the Khreshchatyk, with Oleksander Moroz speaking amidst a sea of orange Our Ukraine tents. On Kontraktova Ploscha, the Party of the Regions drew thousands to its rally. That same evening on the maidan (Independence Square), Yulia Tymoshenko had her own large gathering. The next day, just down the street, Natalia Vitrenko voiced her opposition to the government.

I couldn't help but think; this is democracy in action. Everyone had a chance to freely voice their ideas.

I spent the elections observing in Dnipropetrovsk, an industrial business-oriented city in eastern Ukraine. Our local guides were members of the Party of Reforms and Order (PRO). We went to many polling stations, and repeatedly encountered the same problems: some disorganization, long lines and huge amounts of paperwork. The local elections coincided with the national parliamentary elections in which 45 parties were running for Parliament. As a result, it took an average, healthy, well-seeing voter about 10-15 minutes to vote.

This time, however, there was no sense of intimidation or massive fraud. If there had been any sort of falsification in these elections, it would have happened in the vote count, when the final numbers were still being tallied well into the next day. Many people on voting committees

were awake for 30 hours or more. It seemed almost inhumane, and certainly could have led to errors in proper vote-counting procedures. I could only think that there must be a more efficient way to conduct the voting process.

The votes came rolling into the Central Election Commission in the ensuing days. The results were at once predictable and surprising. Predictably, the Party of the Regions finished first, with the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc a surprising second and Our Ukraine a distant third. The Socialists came fourth. The Communists just made it, while the Natalia Vitrenko Bloc just didn't. Pora/PRO, Volodymyr Lytvyn, Ne Tak, Plushch/Kostenko, and 30-something others also didn't make the 3 percent threshold.

Pora's 1.5 percent support was quite disappointing, as it had been the most progressively democratic party without any ties to business or oligarchs. I had been in the Pora offices before the elections when work, energy and expectation were the norm. It was sad to go there after the elections and see empty desks and lost faces among many of the young staff.

Disappointment was not limited to those who campaigned. Many Orange Revolution supporters felt just as defeated and disillusioned, many not even caring about the elections, disenchanted about going out to vote. I was surprised at how many folks I met didn't vote based on the fact that they had to travel to their home city, which was not the city where they currently lived.

In Kyiv, almost all my Orange Revolution comrades gave their votes to Ms. Tymoshenko. However it was not a vote of passion and expectation, but one of hollow belief and skeptical hope. In the past year I had seen many former Orange Revolutionaries change from being ready to fight for Viktor Yushchenko with their lives, to disenchantment in the Orange politicians, to spitting on Yushchenko's name. It was largely felt that the Orange Revolution politicians had capitalized off the people and then forgotten about them, caring only about their own interests.

I distinctly remember the night of President Yushchenko's inauguration, when all the people gathered on the maidan for an evening concert. Not one of the major politicians came out to greet or thank the public. I had hoped then that it was not a sign of things to come.

Although Mr. Yushchenko is still somewhat well-liked as a person and believed to be "good," he is seen as a weak puppet president who is influenced by business interests and cannot shake his allegiance to them. It was these businessmen who had largely financed the Orange Revolution – not because they cared about democratic ideals, but because their money was threatened by the Donetsk clan encroaching on their turf.

Many refer to the Orange Revolution as the "millionaires vs. the billionaires." And now that business matters between the clans have seemingly been settled, there seems to be only one threat: Ms. Tymoshenko.

As many know, Ms. Tymoshenko is a PR genius, saying all the right things with more passion, dedication and seeming sincerity than any other politician. The fact that she's given enough thought

(Continued on page 8)

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

### Ukraine's history, then and now

Dear Editor:

I would like to make some comments in regard to an article in The Ukrainian Weekly on Sunday, April 30: "Von Hagen revisits the question 'Does Ukraine Have a History?'" by Roma Hadzewycz.

This question was raised in the past, and often negated by the occupiers of Ukrainian territories, but Ukrainians always believed in their history. Some Polish historians argued in the pre-World War II period that Hrushevsky's history of Ukraine was fiction. Tsarist Russia's imperialistic dictum about the existence of Ukraine as a nation was: It did not exist, does not exist and will never exist. Communist historians wrote their own Marxist version of Ukraine's history as a part of Russia. Austria considered Ukraine part of its empire, and Germany saw it as its colonial "Lebensraum."

In the 20th century, Ukraine as an independent and sovereign nation, came into the political arena only in 1917-1921, and finally in 1991. Its historical past was not factually and critically known to Western and U.S. historians, whose main source of information about Ukraine's past until recently was the writings of Russian historiographers. Therefore, they denied the existence of Ukraine's history.

Prof. Mark von Hagen stated back in 1995: "if we ... look to the political geography of history teaching, we find virtually no recognition that Ukraine has a history." In his lecture during the spring 2006 he concluded by noting that "time

and place do matter" and that, indeed, Ukraine has a history, though perhaps not one that easily fits the traditional nation-state paradigm.

When researching or studying Ukraine's history, one needs to account for its historic, economic and geopolitical complexity, and its "borderland legacy," as Dr. von Hagen rightfully states.

Other Western European nations or island nations (like England) had relatively secure or safe borders, and did not have to bear the brunt of invaders from all sides, as Ukraine did from its earliest history.

The history of the 21st century will record the glorious Orange Revolution as a politically important world event and will affirm Ukraine's place among the free nations of the world.

Myroslav Burbelo, M.D.  
Westerly, R.I.

### We welcome your opinion

**The Ukrainian Weekly welcomes letters to the editor and commentaries on a variety of topics of concern to the Ukrainian American and Ukrainian Canadian communities. Opinions expressed by columnists, commentators and letter-writers are their own and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of either The Weekly editorial staff or its publisher, the Ukrainian National Association.**

**Letters should be typed and signed (anonymous letters are not published). Letters are accepted also via e-mail at [staff@ukrweekly.com](mailto:staff@ukrweekly.com). The daytime phone number and address of the letter-writer must be given for verification purposes. Please note that a daytime phone number is essential in order for editors to contact letter-writers regarding clarifications or questions.**

## U.S.-Ukraine Foundation publishes paper on renewable energy sources

WASHINGTON/RIVNE, Ukraine — The U.S.-Ukraine Foundation is marking the 20th anniversary of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster with the publication of a paper by the Ukrainian-American Environmental Association (UAEA) on the potential of biomass/biofuels, wind, solar, geothermal and hydropower to meet Ukraine's future energy needs.

Though Ukraine has been independent since 1991, a serious threat today to Ukraine and its independence is energy itself.

As the UAEE article notes, "the system of producing and consuming energy in Ukraine poses a range of very serious national security, economic, environmental and public health problems for the country and its citizens."

The paper "Renewable Energy in Ukraine – Today and Tomorrow" offers a compelling analysis of Ukraine's energy situation and its potential for the future.

The eight-page paper appears in the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation's Potential magazine (Vol. 2, No. 3). It offers a technology-by-technology assessment of renewable energy sources in Ukraine today and their near-term prospects, as well as a listing of organizational resources working on energy efficiency and renewable energy in Ukraine.

The English-language version of the article can be found online at: [http://www.usukraine.org/bizlinks/potential\\_energy.pdf](http://www.usukraine.org/bizlinks/potential_energy.pdf); the Ukrainian-language version of the article is at [http://www.usukraine.org/bizlinks/Potential\\_Energy\\_Ukr.pdf](http://www.usukraine.org/bizlinks/Potential_Energy_Ukr.pdf).

The U.S.-Ukraine Foundation is a nonprofit, non-governmental organization established in 1991 to facilitate democratic development, encourage free market reform and enhance human rights in Ukraine. The foundation creates and sustains channels of communication between the United States and Ukraine for the purpose of building peace and prosperity through shared democratic values. USUF is dedicated to strengthening the mutual objectives of both nations while advancing Ukraine as a cornerstone of regional stability and as a full partner in the community of nations. (See <http://www.usukraine.org> for more information.)

Potential is a new bilingual business e-journal of the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation that first began as a print publication in November 2003. It promotes Ukraine's business and economic development in the global market by focusing on business, government and non-profit entities from the West that are engaged or seeking entry in the Ukrainian market.

The Ukrainian-American Environmental Association is a private, non-governmental organization founded in 2004 and chartered in both the United States and Ukraine. It is a network of nearly 600 Ukrainian and American NGOs, academic researchers, businesses and government officials aimed at facilitating the exchange of information on a broad array of environmental issues, including energy policy, climate change, air and water pollution, toxic wastes, soil conservation, sustainable agriculture, and wildlife and wilderness protection.

## Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



### The way it was and could be again, if...

A sure sign of growing old is thinking more about the past than the future. I'm doing some of that in this column as I reflect about the Ukrainian National Association and the organization that it once was.

Most of my memories of the UNA are very pleasant. I met Lesia at Soyuzivka, the UNA estate, when both of us were teaching Ukrainian Cultural Courses there. I married Lesia at Soyuzivka. Our son Stefko met his Lesia at Soyuzivka, and married her there as well. I served as national UNA vice-president, as did my father and Stefko. Our son Michael is currently an advisor on the General Assembly. The UNA has been good to our family.

I had the privilege of working with five UNA presidents – Dmytro Halychyn, Joseph Lesawyer, John O. Flis, Ulana Diachuk and Stefan Kaczaraj. Each of these individuals had their own, unique administrative style.

There was a time when the UNA was the premier organization in our community. It was the UNA that helped establish the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America in 1940. It was the UNA that was in the forefront of the effort to erect a statue of Taras Shevchenko in Washington, an endeavor that culminated in some 100,000 Ukrainians attending the unveiling in 1964. It was the UNA that published a daily newspaper in Ukrainian, a weekly newspaper in English, a children's magazine, a two-volume English-language encyclopedia of Ukraine and annual almanacs.

I was proud to be an officer of an organization that was involved with the campaign to establish a Ukrainian Studies Chair at Harvard; that established an office in Washington; that created a Heritage Defense Committee to defend the Ukrainian name against vilification; that organized UNA Days in Washington to lobby Congress on behalf of Ukrainian causes; that erected a 15-story building in Jersey City; that was in the forefront of the effort to establish the Ukraine Famine Commission by the U.S. Congress; that financed a film, "Helm of Destiny," about our immigration and its travails; that offered dividends and low-rate mortgages to its members; that managed a book store that contained the latest publications about Ukraine; that established summer cultural courses at Soyuzivka for teenagers who lived in geographic areas where no Ukrainian schools operated; that contributed hundreds of thousands of dollars over the years to various Ukrainian causes; and that provided hundreds of deserving Ukrainian students with money for college.

Today the UNA is a shadow of its former self. Many of the fraternal benefits that were once so attractive are gone. Membership is down significantly and the UNA has been forced to downsize. Those who still agonize over the decline have their own explanations. Here are mine.

One reason for the decline is the changing cultural landscape in America. Fraternalism is a concept that was popular during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Most of America's ethnic groups, it seemed, were establishing fraternal insurance companies during this period. In addition to death benefits,

these societies provided their communities with money to build churches, establish reading rooms, sponsor sports teams and publish newspapers – all in an effort to preserve the ethnic heritage and to maintain their visibility. Sociologists inform us that our sense of community in America is declining. With the exception of the Polish National Alliance and the Sons of Norway, most ethnic fraternal societies are barely breathing. We're no exception. Where once the UNA sold 4,000 policies a year, we now barely sell 400.

A second reason we're losing our edge is the apathy of the Ukrainian generation born in the 1950s and 1960s, those who today are in their 40s and 50s. The children of parents who fled the Soviets are not coming up to the plate. They don't even acknowledge the existence of a "plate." The attitude of some seems to be: "The Ukrainian community didn't help me when I needed it, so why should I help the community now?" Others were simply turned off by the incessant "guilt tripping" and "obligation mongering" of their parents. Saturday school, Plast and SUM may have enhanced their cognitive Ukrainianism, but failed in the affective arena. They don't view our community with affection, let alone love. They know Ukrainian history, but not Ukrainian American history. They know little about the sacrifices of those who came before them, those who built the churches and institutions cherished by their parents.

Being Ukrainian for them wasn't fun. It was an obligation. Once they went away to college, many stayed away. Those who remained in the community did so because it was fun – fun to dance, fun to sing and, in my case, fun to go to meetings and challenge the old guard. That was all part of being a Kuropas, a family trait as it were. Being a maverick, however, isn't always fun. Sometimes you get beat up. That's a risk this generation is afraid to take. They expected a rose garden, found a briar patch and ran for the woods.

As UNA delegates from all over the United States convene at Soyuzivka this Memorial Day weekend, they need to cut to the chase quickly. Forget wasting endless hours debating reports of officers. Forget the blame game. Forget passing resolutions that will never be implemented. Forget eliminating even more fraternal benefits. Forget cosmetic changes. Eschew stop-gap measures offered by a fossilized leadership.

For decades, UNA success was based on a simple but very basic formula: more fraternal benefits equals more members equals more assets equals more fraternal benefits. Is that so complicated? There is a symbiotic relationship between fraternal benefits and membership growth. Fraternal benefits provide reasons to buy insurance from the UNA and not from Metropolitan Life.

Saving our future means returning to the basics. The UNA can be turned around with the proper care and grooming of a responsible, young and focused leadership. Hopefully, the delegates will understand this and do the right thing.

Myron Kuropas's e-mail address is: [kuropas@comcast.net](mailto:kuropas@comcast.net).

## Ukrainian American's...

(Continued from page 1)

Secretariat and the Supreme Court decision declaring the elections invalid.

"I remember during the days of the revolution, I thought that Ukrainians could build an exceptional country," Mr. Kolodiy said in his speech. "I still believe this can happen, but it will take time. You can't give up and you have to keep working."

After seeing the film, many Ukrainians told Mr. Kolodiy that they wanted to show it in their home cities.

Hanna Kukhta, 27, said the film reminded her of how President Yushchenko's election gave people the possibility to lead their lives in new conditions created by the revolution.

As for her impressions of the Ukrainian diaspora, Ms. Kukhta said she had once believed they traveled to Ukraine to teach Ukrainians how they ought to live.

"In reality, it's not quite like that," Ms. Kukhta said. "They also come to learn

from us, and they care for and support Ukraine, not merely to achieve their ambitions."

The Heritage Foundation of First Security Federal Savings Bank in Chicago awarded Mr. Kolodiy \$15,000 to produce "The Orange Chronicles," and the Ukrainian National Association contributed \$1,000.

The young filmmaker plans a tour to show the film throughout the U.S. and Canada, and is looking for a film distributor.

At a May 21 press conference in Kyiv, Mr. Kolodiy said he plans to continue his film career in the U.S., and perhaps work on another project in Ukraine.

Scenes from "The Orange Chronicles" can be viewed at <http://www.orangechronicles.com>.

Another Ukrainian film debuting at the festival was "Zahadka Norilskoho Povstannia" (Enigma of the Norilsk Revolt), a documentary about the uprising of Soviet political prisoners at the Norilsk labor camp produced by Kyiv filmmaker Mykhailo Tkachuk.

Norilsk is the second largest city in the

Arctic Circle, after Murmansk.

Following World War II, its labor camps were filled with Soviet political prisoners, 80 percent of whom were western Ukrainians, though numerous Lithuanians, Georgians and Kazakhs were imprisoned there as well.

Mr. Tkachuk interviewed Norilsk survivors who described horrifying conditions in which their daily meal consisted of 300 grams of bread (10.5 ounces), which was reduced to 100 grams (3.5 ounces) if they didn't fulfill work quotas.

For entire weeks at a time, prisoners ate nothing but kasha, or gruel.

Sometimes, they were murdered at random.

In 1953, the Norilsk prisoners led an uprising that lasted an entire month; it was launched by courageous Ukrainian women who staged a hunger strike for five days.

Prisoners took their barracks under control and submitted demands to the camp's commandant and even the Supreme Soviet. Letters were sent to other prison camps to let other prisoners

know they were being tortured and starved.

Among their requests were more bread, less work and the right to write letters.

One Georgian survivor described it as a revolt of Ukrainians, Lithuanians, Kazakhs and Georgians against Russian imperialism.

Though Soviet authorities suppressed the revolt, it sparked similar uprisings in the Vorkuta and Karaganda Siberian labor camps.

"We need to return history to the truth," Mr. Tkachuk said. "We can't do without that because we've been so massacred."

Aside from Ukrainian subjects, the film festival also included documentary works from the Russian Federation that can't be shown in the host country because of censorship and fear of government persecution.

Such films addressed politically sensitive subjects such as the Beslan massacre and its handling by the Russian government, as well as Vladimir Putin's rise to power.

## The conclusion...

(Continued from page 6)

to coming up with the right answers puts her one step ahead of everyone else. And, in the aftermath of the Orange Revolution, she hasn't lost the faith of the people.

It is shocking that in a year's time Mr. Yushchenko went from the pinnacle of the citizens' faith to the depths of disappointment thanks to a number of horrendous mistakes. It's not that the people expected everything to change overnight, it's that no steps were taken toward that expected change.

The most crippling example was that no one was jailed for vote falsification, which is what prompted the people to come out onto the streets in the first place.

There was a window of opportunity when President Yushchenko had the power to really instill a sense of fear of the law; punishment and a strong hand are something bandits and criminals not only understand, but respect. They realized soon enough that not only could they continue to go about their "busi-

ness," but that they could enter politics and gain immunity by being elected to Parliament. And that is the situation we have today.

Now, though bitterly skeptical, people still have some sort of faith in Ms. Tymoshenko. Her bloc received almost twice as many votes as Yushchenko's party. She now holds the mantle of the Orange Revolution. Her critics will say she is a dictator and has only her own interests in mind. But I wonder: What politician doesn't? If her personal ambitions partly coincide with the goal of "building a beautiful Ukraine," then she just might be the best answer.

Yes, she comes from the same system of crooks and clans that has been siphoning off Ukraine's wealth. But that's exactly why she is feared – because she is familiar with their methods, and that makes her a most dangerous threat. I believe she is the most likely leader to follow up her words with actions. I saw it when she walked to Parliament with Mr. Yushchenko and when she broke through the police cordon at the Presidential Administration, putting herself on the front lines.

For these parliamentary elections, Ms. Tymoshenko had no TV commercials. Instead, she chose to visit many towns and cities and speak in person. In the end, she's the politician who garnered the most votes from the largest geographical distribution, from both eastern and western Ukraine.

President Yushchenko must now recognize the choice of the people. If he forms a union with the Party of the Regions, his political career is over. Already many are questioning their support of him in the future. Yushchenko faithful believe that he saw something in Ms. Tymoshenko that broke his trust, that proved to him that he could no longer work with her. His critics believe that his loyalty is to Petro Poroshenko and Yevhen Chervonenko, his financial backers who despise Ms. Tymoshenko, and are against Our Ukraine reuniting the Orange coalition.

I wonder: How effective can this coalition be if it is taking so long to form? If they can't agree to agree in the future, then I foresee more wasting of time as rather than working for the good of the country and the people, government officials jostles each other for positions of power. More time will be spent on politicians bickering than working for the goals of Ukraine. It seems that for Ukraine "demokratiya" translates into "svarka" (argument). Neither Ms. Tymoshenko nor Mr. Yushchenko is willing to relinquish personal positions for the good of the country.

The individual choice of voters has been taken away as people can vote only for a party list, on which most of the positions can be base for a nice price. Major reforms are necessary, and I don't think they will come from "playing nice," as President Yushchenko has done to date. He has very little wiggle room to stay politically alive. It's only a matter of time of when Ms. Tymoshenko will steer the country. I believe she's the only one that can re-ignite the hope and passion that captured the world in the fall-winter

of 2004. Many in Ukraine have already forgotten that time, or look on it with doubt and dissatisfaction.

And it's the people who are suffering the most, particularly psychologically – something that few politicians there are able to comprehend. The letdown among the general populace today can be felt in everyday interactions, there is a slip back to pre-revolution apathy. The greatest loss is the faith and goodwill that existed during the Orange Revolution, which had the potential to build a new country. Unfortunately, that rare power has been squandered at the expense of personal ambitions, and I don't believe it can ever be re-gained on the scale that it existed. Thus, the largest victory of the Revolution is now its biggest loss.

On a macro level, democracy is making progress in Ukraine and, in comparison to what had been before the Orange revolution, I believe steps have been taken that are irreversible. Again, time and people, will tell.

Whether it will be five, 10 or 20 years from now, I know that the Orange Revolution was a crucial and pivotal point in Ukraine's modern history. I hope that it will be one event that is remembered in honor as opposed to the solemn remembrances of tragedies that make up so much of Ukraine's history.

\*\*\*

As for my documentary, I feel I have captured the essence of the Orange Revolution from the people's perspective, providing a glimpse into that moment in time when the common Ukrainian became heroic and when all was possible. Even though I did not have a wide screening as I had hoped, I gave a DVD of my film to Ms. Tymoshenko. So I have fulfilled my vow to Ukraine to return with a finished film. Hopefully it can serve as a reminder of what was, and still can be.

Perhaps it can even help the politicians remember their own vows.

### TO ALL MEMBERS OF UNA BRANCH 360

As of March 17, 2006, the secretary's duties of Branch 360 were assumed by Mrs. Judith Hawryluk.

We ask all members of this branch to direct all correspondence regarding membership and insurance to the address listed below:

Mrs. Judith Hawryluk  
79 Southridge Dr.  
West Seneca, NY 14224  
(716) 674-5185

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# Crimean Tatars commemorate 62nd anniversary of deportation by Stalin

KYIV- On May 18, Ukraine marked the 62nd anniversary of the massive deportation of the Crimean Tatar people.

It was on May 18, 1944, that the NKVD (the predecessor of the KGB), upon the order of Joseph Stalin, began a sweeping operation in Crimea to deport the Crimean Tatars, who were accused of being Nazi collaborators. Within a mere three days, over 200,000 people were deported to Central Asia, the Urals and Siberia, resulting in the death of nearly half of the deported people in the first year alone. Also among the deported were 11,000 Armenians, 12,000 Bulgarians and 14,500 Greeks from Crimea.

By October 1, 1948, over 7,000 former POWs were deported on similar suspicions. Later that year, on November 28 the Supreme Soviet of the USSR issued a decree which stipulated that those deported from Crimea would remain in exile forever and that those who attempted to leave their settlements would be ordered to serve 20 years in labor camps.

Over 280,000 Crimean Tatars have returned to Ukraine since 1989, when they were allowed to return from exile.

At a commemorative rally in Symferopol, Mustafa Djemilev, the head of the Crimean Tatar Mejlis (Council),

highlighted the difficulties the Crimean Tatars face in maintaining their culture and identity.

"Ninety percent of our children do not have the opportunity to be educated in their native language," he said, adding that only 10 schools have been built or reconstructed, where subjects are taught in the Crimean Tatar language to 3,200 students, while the majority of schools in Crimea remain Russian-language institutions.

Mr. Djemilev went on to say that "an assimilation policy of Russification continues here," underscoring that "no conditions have been created in this country for Crimean Tatars to preserve their ethnic identity."

On May 11, the Ukrainian government endorsed a program for the years 2006-2010 of settling and socially accommodating the Crimean Tatars and other returning ethnic groups. The returnees have been allotted 47,500 land plots, with approximately 22,000 Crimean Tatar returnees obtaining land property certificates.

Speaking at a meeting on the occasion of the 62nd anniversary of the Crimean Tatars' deportation, Crimean Prime Minister Anatolii Bordiugov noted that, irrespective of the political situation in

Ukraine, the Crimean Tatars have openly demonstrated their support for Ukraine's independent statehood and have always supported Ukraine's territorial integrity, which is a manifestation of the Crimean Tatar people's inherent wisdom.

President Viktor Yushchenko said that Ukrainian authorities will do what they can to solve the Crimean Tatar returnees' problems. He admitted, however, that this process has been rather slow.

At the commemoration the president stated that all Ukrainian citizens pay tribute to the tens of thousands of innocent

victims. The Crimean Tatars have found support from outstanding Ukrainians, such as the late Gen. Petro Grigorenko and the late Vyacheslav Chornovil, because of their shared experience of the totalitarian regime's repressions.

President Yushchenko said that Ukraine's record of societal calm, inter-ethnic accord and stability will guarantee both the Crimean Tatars' and the entire nation's successful development.

— Ukrinform, RFE/RL

## 100,000 buried...

(Continued from page 1)

Local residents in nearby villages knew of the gravesite, but decades of Soviet propaganda instilled in them the notion that it was the Nazis who had buried their victims there.

In fact, when arriving in Kyiv, the Nazis uncovered the already filled graves when they investigated Soviet atrocities, according to historical sources.

Speaking to 2,000 mourners, Mr. Yushchenko called upon his countrymen to end their fears of discussing Ukrainian history and to record it to reflect the truth.

"Today, we're not only talking about Bykivnia, but also the graves in Vinnytsia, Kharkiv, Sumy and Lviv," Mr. Yushchenko said.

The memorial at Bykivnia consists of a black metal cross atop a pedestal that reads, "May Their Memory be Eternal" (Vichnaya Pamiat).

Mr. Yushchenko is the first Ukrainian president to take part in the annual ceremony organized by the Vasyl Stus Memorial Association of Kyiv, a 500-member organization that researches Soviet atrocities and educates the public about them.

"Some of the members have family who suffered and are buried there," said Tatiana Skrypnyk, a Memorial member. "But we are all people who honor Ukraine's independence and defend our fatherland."

Leaders from the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Kyiv Patriarchate and the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church led a panakhyda, or requiem service, at the event.

Memorial doesn't invite clergy of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Moscow Patriarchate leaders to the annual ceremony, Ms. Skrypnyk said.

Before becoming president, Mr. Yushchenko had taken part in leading the Day of Remembrance for Political Repressions of the Communist Terror.

## Tymoshenko bloc...

(Continued from page 1)

Tymoshenko as prime minister because Our Ukraine deputies are against such a plan.

The outcome will be an acting Cabinet, led by acting Prime Minister Yuriy Yekhanurov, Mr. Donii said. Such an acting government can operate for months, if not years, he said.

While the Orange forces bicker, the Party of the Regions is building an image as a political force that is serious and ready to conduct business, Mr. Donii said.

Nina Kriukova opened the Verkhovna Rada's first session with an impassioned rendition of "Liubit Ukrayinu" (Love Ukraine), the poem written by Volodymyr Sosiura.

Deputies also took part in singing the Ukrainian religious hymn "Bozhe Velykyi, Yedynyi," written by Oleksander Konyskyi.

As much as the new deputies were urged to pray and love Ukraine, the session got nasty fairly quickly – a sign that

some things may never change in the Rada.

When the Orange forces proposed to end the session, about 60 deputies of the Party of the Regions and the Communist Party rushed the podium and blocked it in an attempt to prevent such a vote.

Party of the Regions National Deputy Yaroslav Sukhyi attacked the idea as destructive for Ukraine. "You've been creating this coalition for enough time already," he said. "Even children know that you're creating it. Why are you dragging us into it?"

Then Mr. Sukhyi placed his extended index finger on his head, an insulting gesture that indicates someone is stupid.

"Your gesture towards your temple is inappropriate," said Ivan Boky, a Socialist Party national deputy.

Despite the attempted blockade, 240 deputies out of the 445 present voted in favor of canceling the session.

"The Parliament isn't working because the coalition can't decide on a prime minister," Mr. Donii said. "As a result, the Party of the Regions looks as though it wants to work, while the Orange forces don't."

## Stephan Kurylas...

(Continued from page 4)

Washington Bandura Ensemble. He was a member of The Washington Group and the Shevchenko Scientific Society and was past president of the local chapter of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

On the 20th anniversary of the unveiling of the Shevchenko Monument in 1984 he was one of the organizers of a national march to protest the Russification of Ukraine. He valued Ukrainian heritage schools, loved children and often played the role of St. Nicholas at school presentations.

From September 1999 to August 2002 Dr. Kurylas was the coordinator for the William Petrach Project of the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation in Old Dobrotvir, Ukraine. In this capacity, Dr. Kurylas opened the newly completed community center in Dobrotvir. The U.S.-Ukraine Foundation in 2000 chose Dr. Kurylas to distribute aid to the families of miners who died in the Krasnodon mining disaster. Dr. Kurylas was also an advisor to Virginia James, the trustee of the William Petrach Charitable Trust, on the distribution of funds in the District of Columbia area and in Ukraine.

Survivors include his wife of 61 years, Olha Chrupowycz Kurylas; three children, Peter Kurylas, Olenka Dobczanska and Larysa Kurylas; four sisters, two brothers and four grandchildren.

Funeral services were held at the Ukrainian Catholic National Shrine of the Holy Family in Washington on May 6, followed by interment in the Ukrainian section of Cedar Hill Cemetery in Suitland, Md.

## Clarification

"War to Westminster" by Stefan Terlezki is available from Casemate Publishing, 2114 Darby Road, Second Floor, Havertown, PA 19083. The cost is \$51 with shipping. Log on to [www.casematepublishing.com](http://www.casematepublishing.com) or call 610-853-9131.



The first lady and president of Ukraine stand before a monument to Bykivnia's victims, where flowers were placed on the Day of Remembrance for Political Repressions of the Communist Terror, May 21.

## Attention, Students!

Throughout the year Ukrainian student clubs plan and hold activities. The Ukrainian Weekly urges students to let us and the Ukrainian community know about upcoming events.

The Weekly will be happy to help you publicize them. We will also be glad to print timely news stories about events that have already taken place. Photos also will be accepted.

MAKE YOURSELF HEARD.

# Ukrainian Catholic University teaches religious about management

by Petro Didula and Matthew Matuszak

LVIV – The Institute of Non-Profit Management of the Ukrainian Catholic University (UCU) offered a seminar on the fundamentals of management for religious of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church. Held at the UCU premises in Lviv on May 18-19, the seminar was taught by Charles Neubecker and Dr. Guy Camarata, two volunteers from the Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation (UCEF) in the United States.

The idea of conducting such a seminar was proposed by Ihumen Venekyt (Aleksiychuk) of the Studite Lavra in Univ. The UCU's Institute of Non-Profit Management found two well-qualified

specialists in the field of management: Dr. Camarata of Caltex Petroleum and Mr. Neubecker, a retired executive from Caltex and currently a director of the UCEF.

In April the Greater Dallas Association of the Knights of Columbus had honored Mr. Neubecker as "Person of the Year" in recognition of his "tremendous effort with the Ukrainian Catholic University and Education Foundation," as Grand Knight Will Alt of the Knights of Columbus Council, Santa Maria No. 6065, put it.

Participating in the seminar were 15 priests and brothers representing most of the men's religious communities of the

Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church functioning in Ukraine, namely the Studites, Basilians, Redemptorists and Miles Jesu orders.

The goal of the seminar was to teach management concepts to the religious so that they can better fulfill their mission and carry out their plans. "I'm convinced that management concepts are universal," said Mr. Neubecker, "for those who have their own private business and for religious. The knowledge and practices that we shared with the monks will make their work more productive and thoughtful."

"And, though we often gave examples from the worldly life that we know, I'm convinced that this knowledge will help the religious and their whole congregations to reach their spiritual goals," he noted. "I'm convinced that the brothers will be able to adapt this knowledge and these practices appropriately for the missions of their religious communities."

"After this conference," continued Mr. Neubecker, "I hope that my listeners feel more comfortable with various concepts associated with business, like budgeting, strategic planning, setting priorities, mapping development and so on ... The religious will be able to use the practices they have acquired here in the organization of the daily life of their congregations like developing programs for the poor, the homeless, those dependent on alcohol or narcotics, and so on."

The Rev. Ivan Maikovich, superior of the Basilian Monastery of the True Cross and director of St. Josaphat College, both in Buchach, said that a seminar of this kind was very productive. "I think that this seminar will help me prepare so that a larger number of youth will be able to enter our college and study there," he said.

"Today we have 126 young men studying. This is a great potential for the church and all of Ukrainian society. This

seminar gave instrumental methods for the planning and analysis of activities ... I'm now pondering on how to increase the number of students of our college," he said. "The question that is acute today is how to provide total or partial tuition support for some of the students. With this in mind, we will develop other structures which would give us some income for these purposes and also to build halls for sports and other activities of the students of the college."

"This conference is very helpful for us, because it helps us to organize our life for the Lord better," said the Rev. Robert Nicoletti of Miles Jesu. "We're learning how best to use the resources and the time that we have. We're learning to serve God in a more responsible manner."

An early indicator of the success of the seminar is the fact that some of its participants signed up for other educational programs at the university after this, their first experience of study at the UCU.

Nuns are a common sight on the UCU campus, as they study at the university's bachelor's and licentiate degree in theology programs. They are joined by male religious at the Evening Theology School and extension classes of its Catechetical-Pedagogical Institute. This is in addition to the 200 young men studying at Holy Spirit Seminary in Lviv, including eparchial and religious order seminarians, who are taught by professors of the UCU.

Further information about the UCU in English and Ukrainian is available on the university's website at [www.ucu.edu.ua](http://www.ucu.edu.ua). Readers may also contact the Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation, 2247 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago, IL 60622; phone, 773-235-8462; e-mail, [ucef@ucef.org](mailto:ucef@ucef.org); website, [www.ucef.org](http://www.ucef.org). The phone number of the UCEF in Canada is 416-239-2495.



Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation volunteers Charles Neubecker (left) and Dr. Guy Camarata (right) take a break with religious in Ukraine at a seminar on management principles.

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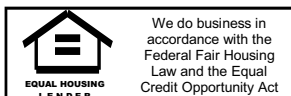
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## Youth Leadership Program slated for July 1-9 in Kyiv

WASHINGTON – The U.S.-Ukraine Foundation is seeking a select group of young men and women who consider themselves "leaders for tomorrow," and who are interested in U.S.-Ukraine relations.

The U.S.-Ukraine Foundation will host its 2006 Youth Leadership Program (YLP) in Kyiv on July 1-9. This week-long program is designed to introduce college students, age 18-24, to essential elements of leadership, civic engagement and political process during meetings, discussions and tours of Kyiv's key institutions. The focus and program activities were adapted from those of YLP that took place in Washington in 2002-2004, before being introduced in Kyiv in 2005.

As participants of the program students will learn about public policy, the political process in Ukraine, U.S.-Ukraine relations, the need for activism and the wide spectrum of careers available in Ukraine via interaction with Ukraine's leaders. Students will develop an increased awareness of Ukraine in the global perspective and will become more familiar with key leaders and institutions in Ukraine. Participants will also learn leadership skills at seminars conducted by educators and motivational speakers.

The foundation will organize a full schedule of meetings with governmental and non-governmental officials in Kyiv.

Within the context of U.S.-Ukraine affairs, students will understand the role and impact of these individuals, their organizations and their constituencies. Additionally, the program for YLP-2006 foresees a one-day trip to the Chornobyl Nuclear Power Plant and areas within the 30-kilometer exclusion zone.

Overall, participants of the program will gain a greater appreciation of the culture, institutions and history of Ukraine, all while enjoying the beautiful landmarks of Kyiv.

The Youth Leadership Program is free to participating students. All program costs, including lodging, are borne by the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation. However, participants are responsible for covering their travel to and from Kyiv.

U.S. students and students studying outside of Ukraine who are entering or are currently enrolled in college or graduate school, are age 18-24, and speak and understand Ukrainian.

The program application may be downloaded from the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation website, [www.usukraine.org](http://www.usukraine.org). The application requirements include the completed application, a statement of interest, and a transcript or copy of the student's latest report card.

Application materials should be sent by June 11 to: U.S.-Ukraine Foundation, Marta Matselioukh, 1701 K Street NW, Suite 903, Washington, DC 20006; fax, 202-223-1224; e-mail, [martam@usukraine.org](mailto:martam@usukraine.org).

## 4,000 participate in St. Thomas Sunday observances at Orthodox center

by Hieromonk Daniel Zelinsky

SOUTH BOUND BROOK, N.J. – The first Sunday following the glorious feast of the Resurrection of our Lord, which is called St. Thomas Sunday and is known also as Memorial Sunday, brought some 4,000 faithful of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. to its spiritual center and administrative headquarters for the two-day Annual Remembrance Pilgrimage.

This year's divine services and activities on April 29-30 at St. Andrew Memorial Center and Cemetery concentrated the attention of the participants of the pilgrimage on the sanctity of life, as they remembered the thousands of victims who perished following the world's worst nuclear disaster in Chernobyl on April 26, 1986. Archbishop Vsevolod, ruling hierarch of the Western Eparchy of the UOC of the U.S.A., dedicated a portion of his sermon to reflecting upon the tragedy.

Several days prior to the pilgrimage, the Permanent Conference of the Ukrainian Orthodox Bishops beyond the borders of Ukraine had issued an arch-pastoral letter, remembering "both the living and the deceased victims of human error and perhaps even vanity."

Looking around the crowded St. Andrew Memorial Church, Archbishop Antony of New York and Washington called on the flock to seek peace and love with each other as the Church celebrates the glorious feast of Resurrection of Christ. In addition, he expressed greetings to the gathered pilgrims on behalf of Metropolitan Constantine, Metropolitan of the UOC of the U.S.A. and the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Diaspora, who due to his illness was not able to attend this year's spiritual pilgrimage.

Following the divine liturgy at St. Andrew the First-called Memorial Church – built and dedicated as a memorial to the victims of 1932-1933 Famine in Ukraine – Archbishop Antony and Archbishop Vsevolod, along with concelebrating clergy and Ukrainian American Veterans of the U.S. armed forces, led a procession to the Main Cross of St. Andrew Cemetery, where a memorial service was served for the victims of Stalin's genocidal Famine that destroyed

over 10 million lives, the victims of Chernobyl, those who served in the armed forces of both Ukraine and the U.S.A. and perished in all wars, and those who gave their lives for Christ in defense of His Church throughout history.

The pilgrims to the spiritual center of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, spent the rest of the day visiting the graves of their family members, friends, political leaders or spiritual fathers who repose in the cemetery.

Following a memorial service at the Great Cross, the procession moved to the Holy Resurrection Mausoleum, where the crypt of the first patriarch of Kyiv and all Ukraine, Mstyslav I, is located. The memorial service was offered for the patriarch and spiritual father of millions of Ukrainian Orthodox faithful and the 10 other hierarchs interred in St. Andrew Cemetery.

Next, Archbishop Antony, joined by members of the United Ukrainian Orthodox Sisterhoods of the U.S.A., proceeded to another monument, placed by the United Sisterhoods, dedicated to the women and children victims of the Famine-Genocide for another memorial service.

Archbishop Antony later served memorial services at the gravesites of the hierarchs and clergy of the UOC of the U.S.A., beginning with the burial site of the first metropolitan of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A., Metropolitan John (Theodorovich), who served for 47 years as prime hierarch.

The pilgrims had an opportunity to visit numerous sites of the Metropolia Center that remained open through out the day: the historic Fisher Home, the Mausoleum, the Consistory, St. Sophia Seminary Library, St. Andrew Bookstore, the Ukrainian Cultural Center and the UOC of the U.S.A. Museum.

The Ukrainian Cultural Center was the site for dozens of vendors who return every year to offer a wide range of Ukrainian cultural artifacts like pysanky, original oil paintings, ceramics, jewelry, ecclesiastical vestments and vessels, music CDs and videos.

Offices of ministries and central organizations of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. – among them the



Hierarchs and clergy during services at the Ukrainian Orthodox Center in South Bound Brook, N.J.

youth and adult ministries, the Church's public relations and development arms, All Saints Camp, the United Ukrainian Orthodox Sisterhoods and St. Andrew Society – offered exhibits about their ministries also in the Cultural Center.

The Ukrainian Orthodox Museum, in its temporary location, was open to the public, providing visitors with the opportunity to come close to their historical, spiritual and cultural roots. The groundbreaking of the new building, which will house the main portion of the Historical and Educational Center of the UOC of the U.S.A., is expected to be held in the late summer or early autumn.

In addition, the Ukrainian Cultural

Center was the site of an ice cream social event hosted by the Office of Youth and Young Adult Ministry for the young people who came to visit St. Andrew Center. This was an opportunity for youth to meet with the hierarchs of the Church. Archbishop Antony and Archbishop Vsevolod spent some time with children and distributed Resurrection icon prints to the youth.

The official schedule for this year's Annual St. Thomas Sunday/Pilgrimage ended at 5 p.m., however, hundreds of people remained on the grounds of the Metropolia Center, sharing in fellowship with each other.

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# International graduate symposium in Ukrainian studies held in Toronto

by Oksana Zakydalsky

TORONTO – “New Perspectives on Contemporary Ukraine: Politics, History and Culture” was the title of the International Graduate Student Symposium held at the Center for European, Russian and Eurasian Studies at the University of Toronto on March 17-19. The sponsors of the symposium included: the Petro Jacyk Program for the Study of Ukraine, the Danyliw Foundation and the Connaught Committee of the University of Toronto.

There were 15 presenters who read their papers at panels organized around five main themes: literature, identity, writing of history, Ukraine and the world, and the Orange Revolution. Each panel was chaired by a scholar and had an academic discussant who provided a critique of the papers. The students came from six American, five Canadian and three European universities; one presenter came from Kyiv.

The first panel on literature was chaired by Taras Koznarsky (University of Toronto) with Maxim Tarnawsky (University of Toronto) as discussant. Amy Moore (Berkeley) dealt with the concepts of post-colonialism and post-modernism and cautioned against their universalizing features: “central to their ethos is the necessity... of recognizing the role of particular historical, cultural and political forces in the development of the given object of



**Presenters at the International Graduate Student Symposium: (seated from left) Elena Kropacheva, Marc Berenson, Roman Ivashkiv, Yulia Tkachuk, Olga Zazulya, (standing, from left) Per Rudling, Gennadi Poberezhny, Svitlana Kobzar, Kristin Cavoukian, Amy Moore, Anastasiya Salnykova, Dmytro Hubenko, Serhiy Bilenky and Peter Rodgers.**

study.” She analyzed the works of writer Yuri Andrukhovych using these concepts.

Roman Ivashkiv (University of Illinois) also looked at Ukrainian literature as an object of post-modernist study. He said that at the break-up of the USSR, Ukrainian literature was recovering from a “Soviet coma” which had had two aspects: official

Soviet socialist realism (social awakening and integration into the system) or national awakening and opposition to the regime (dissident literature). To illustrate that Ukrainian literature has overcome its Soviet heritage, he cited Andrukhovych, whose works have depicted the transition time of confusion over identities and values

in post-Soviet Ukraine.

Yulia Tkachuk (University of Illinois) spoke about the representation of nation-building in literature and compared two novels, Askold Melnyczuk’s “What is Told” and Vasyl Kozhelyanko’s “Terorium,” in the way that they depoliticized Ukrainian literature. Both novels showed that nation-building projects are doomed to failure if there is no national identification.

The panel titled “Rewriting the Past,” chaired by Olga Andriewsky (Trent University) with Paul Magocsi (University of Toronto) as discussant, dealt with the writing of history. Serhiy Bilenky (University of Toronto) traced the changing visions of the city of Kyiv in Polish, Russian and Ukrainian discourse. Because the three peoples had different mental geographies, their visions of Kyiv were mutually exclusive and reflected both symbolic and political struggles that accompanied the changing social landscape of the city after the 1790s.

Peter Rodgers’ (University of Birmingham) aim was to look at Ukraine’s “regionalism” but at a deeper level than just the so-called east-west axis. He claimed that “eastern Ukraine” was actually a “meta-region” with differences across it and showed, through content analysis of regional textbooks used in secondary schools of the Luhansk, Kharkiv and Sumy oblasts, to what extent the textbooks complemented or contradicted the state’s “official” historical narrative.

The panel on identity was chaired by Alexander Motyl (Rutgers University) with Dominique Arel (University of Ottawa) as discussant. Kristin Cavoukian (University of British Columbia) presented a comparative study of the repatriation processes of Crimean Tatars in Ukraine and Mekhatian Turks in Georgia. Both peoples were forcibly deported during World War II and are now being allowed to return to the countries where they had lived. While 250,000 Crimean Tatars have returned to Crimea, almost no Mekhatian Turks have returned to Georgia. She explained that this was due to the different ways that Ukrainian and Georgian nationalities are constructed and citizenship defined. Georgian government policy actively discriminates in favor of the titular majority while Ukraine’s policy has defined national identity as a civic and ethnically inclusive concept.

Olha Zazulya (Laval) discussed identity strategies in Ukraine. Initially, once Ukraine’s independence was proclaimed, the ethno-linguistic reference was dominant and it gave value to the Ukrainian language and culture, the rewriting of national history, dissociation from the Communist past and finding the “eternal Ukraine.” The

(Continued on page 25)

## Prof. Motyl recalls “the passion of ‘72”

by Oksana Zakydalsky

TORONTO – The keynote speaker at the Graduate Symposium was Prof. Alexander Motyl of Rutgers University who provided a look at the situation of Ukrainian studies since what he called “the passion of ‘72” – the summer of 1972 when Ukrainian student activists (of whom he was one) in the U.S., Canada and Europe got involved in activities taking place in Ukraine.

“This was a very interesting time because the kinds of processes that were set in motion in the 1960s in Canada, the U.S. and Europe were processes that had an impact on us, students in the Ukrainian ghetto and the diaspora communities. This was also a time when exciting things were taking place within the Soviet Union, specifically Ukraine. [Petro] Shelest had just been removed, a dissident movement had emerged and publications produced by dissidents – the names of [Ivan] Dziuba, [Valentyn] Moroz and Chornovil are obviously familiar to you – that were interesting and provocative were appearing. There was a lot of passion, a lot of engagement going on at that time. There was a sense that things mattered and that we could somehow make a difference,” he said.

“But, once we got involved, we were immediately confronted with a deep and profound variety of ethical dilemmas. Most of the dissidents were working for change within the system – maybe one or two were supporting revolution, transformation or destruction of the Soviet system – but by in large they were actually interested in reforming communism, interested in reforming the Soviet Union as it existed. That forced one to ask: What was one’s attitude supposed to be towards Soviet Ukraine – the system, the society, the Communist regime? These were deeply political and moral questions. They forced one to confront the reality, forced one to accept a certain kind of complexity, a certain kind of anxiety. My point is that it forced one to deal with a variety of ambiguities. So while, on the one hand, there was exhilaration, passion and engagement, there was also a great deal of angst and uncertainty,” he explained.

In the 1970s and 1980s, Ukrainian stud-

ies was a parochial field – an interest not rewarded by anyone within scholarship nor in the academic, policy or journalist communities, while in the larger world, the country did not exist. Yet he pointed out that “the passion of ‘72” produced a variety of very impressive people for Ukrainian studies – individuals who took part in the student activities, continued with their interest in Ukraine and were able to transform it into something in the nature of a vocation. He mentioned Adrian Karatnycky, Bohdan Nahaylo, Roman Kupchinsky, Oleh Ilnytsky and George Liber from the U.S.A., and Bohdan Krawchenko, Marko Bojczun, Myroslav Shkandriy, Roman Senkus, Halyna Hryn, Halya Kuczmij and Yuri Boshyk in Canada.

Prof. Motyl then summarized some of the changes in Ukrainian studies since independence in 1991: a scholarly conference devoted solely to the study of Ukraine, as was this graduate student conference, would not have been possible 15 years ago; there are people doing Ukrainian studies now with no Ukrainian background, as well as a large number of people from Ukraine pursuing Ukrainian studies in Western universities; there has been an explosion of empirical research in Ukrainian studies; Ukrainian studies now offer career opportunities.

And finally, Prof. Motyl said, the impact of the Orange Revolution on Ukrainian studies is very profound – “1991 made Ukraine respectable, made it exist; after 2004 Ukraine not only exists but it exists in a good sense. This will be important for the kind of reception scholarly work on Ukraine has. The Orange Revolution has rekindled, both in Ukraine and here, the kind of passion and engagement that we experienced in the 1970s,” he said.

“But the year after the Orange Revolution has been one of terrible disappointments. It didn’t quite work out for a number of reasons, and there is an important lesson in terms of Ukrainian studies. The Orange Revolution brought back the passion and engagement and with it, what I believe is the necessary complement – the anxiety and the uncertainty. I think those things have to go together. The last 12-13 months have forced all of us to confront the



**Prof. Alexander Motyl addresses graduate students at the International Graduate Student Symposium.**

reality that things aren’t easy – there are no simple answers. It is impossible to reconcile these tensions – it is impossible to reconcile the passion and engagement and the anxiety and the uncertainty,” Prof. Motyl explained.

The question to scholars is how to combine these two contradictory impulses, he said. “On the one hand we feel impelled, as we did in the 1970s, to choose sides. But at the same time we feel we should be objective. We want to be able to claim that we have some sort of grasp of truth. We want to be on the inside, on the maidan. But to write about it you have to step outside the maidan. So we want to be inside and outside at the same time,” he said.

“The bottom line is that we are not in the ivory tower, we are in the world. We as academics have an obligation, if we really want to pursue Ukrainian studies, to take on this tension between commitment and anxiety, and be willing to overcome the barrier between the ivory tower and the world. It is incumbent on us to communicate what we have to say to others – businessmen, foreigners, journalists and average people,” he concluded.

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## FOR THE RECORD: Vice-President Dick Cheney's speech at the Vilnius Conference

*Below are excerpts of Vice-President Dick Cheney's May 4 speech at the 2006 Vilnius Conference, a gathering of leaders from the Baltic and Black sea region, that was held in the Lithuanian capital.*

...This conference has drawn together men and women from diverse nations and cultures, and from many different callings here today. We have elected and appointed officials, community activists, entrepreneurs, students, brave leaders of color revolutions. We're united by common ideals, announced at the first gathering of this conference last year: to free this region from all remaining lines of division, from violations of human rights, from frozen conflicts, and to open a new era of democracy. To this place we've brought the hopes and the aspirations of the peoples we represent. And from this place we will boldly and confidently serve the cause of freedom, security and peace.

It is fitting that we should gather in the Baltic region – the very front lines of freedom in the modern world. For several generations, Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia were counted as provinces of an empire. In fact you were ancient nations, with your sovereignty lost by theft. The United States never recognized the legitimacy of that occupation, and we kept faith with you until the day your independence was restored.

In these 15 years, the Baltics have shown how far nations can progress when they embrace freedom, serve the interests of their people, and hold steadily to the path of reform. You have thrown off the stagnation of imperial dictatorship and a command economy, and now your children look to a future of promise as citizens of independent, prosperous democracies. You give both aid and inspiration to those who share this dream, from countries nearby, to the new democracies of the broader Middle East. Because you have persevered, you are now part of the family of democratic countries in the European Union, and your security is protected by the greatest partnership for freedom in our world, the NATO Alliance. ...

This progress would not have been possible without leadership – from patriots with names like Sakharov, Mindszenty, Walesa, Havel – who, in decades of striving, challenged dictators, spoke the truth without apology and refused to compromise their liberty. Their courage and their faithfulness to principle helped tip the balance of Europe toward freedom. And they provide a moral example for our own time. Ladies and gentlemen, if you and I stand firmly for the principles we know to be true, we also can build a legacy of freedom and progress, and make this young century a time of rising hopes and lasting peace.

It is clear in today's world that our values and our strategic interests are one and the same. In President [George W.] Bush's words, "Democracy leads to justice within a nation – and the advance of democracy leads to greater security among nations." Regimes that repress and tyrannize their own people also threaten the peace and the stability of other lands. They feed rivalries and hatreds to obscure their own failings. They seek to impose their will by force, and they make our world more dangerous. We support democracy and reform, because governments accountable to their citizens are peaceful. Free peoples do not live in endless deprivation, tending old grievances, growing in their resentments and posing threats to others. Free peoples do not dwell on every disagreement and conflict of the past; rather, they see the possibilities of the future and turn their creative gifts to building a better tomorrow.

... A beloved president of the United States, Ronald Reagan, once wrote these words in a letter to a leader of the former Soviet Union. "The peoples of the world," Reagan said, "despite differences

must be free to speak their minds – and here a simple test is proposed by the former Soviet dissident Natan Sharansky: "Can a person walk into the middle of the town square and express his or her views without

***The freedom movement is far from over, and far from tired. And we still live in a time of heroes. From Freedom Square in Tbilisi, to Independence Square in Kyiv, and beyond, patriots have stepped forward to claim their just inheritance of liberty and independence.***

in racial and ethnic origin have very much in common. They want the dignity of having some control over their own destiny. They want to work at the craft or trade of their own choosing and to be fairly rewarded. They want to raise their families in peace without harming anyone or suffering harm themselves. Government exists for their convenience and not the other way around."

There is another reason we can have confidence in the future of democracy. Individual rights, self-determination and respect for the dignity of each person are consistent with our nature as human beings. We are created in the image and likeness of God, and He has planted in our hearts a yearning to be free. And because of that immutable truth, the idea of liberty will always stir men and women to action. So to those who struggle to secure their freedom, let us offer the same support we would ask for ourselves, and the same words of encouragement once given by Pope John Paul II to an afflicted Europe: "Be not afraid."

The freedom movement is far from over, and far from tired. And we still live in a time of heroes. From Freedom Square in Tbilisi, to Independence Square in Kyiv, and beyond, patriots have stepped forward to claim their just inheritance of liberty and independence. They have taken on tremendous duties. And they have earned the respect of a watching world.

Nations have produced great revolutions and have great tasks ahead of them, and one can hardly overstate the difficulties facing this new generation of leaders. The Republic of Georgia, in President [Mikheil] Saakashvili's words, "started from hopelessness, despair, injustice, absence of electricity, absence of salaries and pensions and absence of the public order." President Saakashvili continued, "We started from a point at which countries and nations usually cease to exist."

President [Viktor] Yushchenko also has pointed out the difficulties of organizing a representative government in a country that had compromised the rule of law, little official respect for human rights, a corrupt bureaucracy and an intimidated press corps. Confronting challenges like these will require time, consensus-building and a steady, sustained effort to apply necessary but tough reforms. Yet President Bush and I are convinced that men and women who have the will to defy repressive regimes also have the character to secure democratic gains.

There is no single model of democracy; our systems vary according to the unique traditions of our countries, the languages we speak, and the events and the heroes of our history. Yet healthy, self-governing, forward-looking societies have the same basic strengths. Democracy starts with citizens casting their votes, but that is only the beginning. Elections must be fair, and regular, and truly competitive. Men and women

fear of arrest, imprisonment or physical harm? If he can, then that person is living in a free society. If not, it's a fear society."

In a free society, political parties must be able to function without harassment. Candidates must be able to seek resources and votes in a spirit of competition, not a climate of anxiety. There must be an active, independent news media to keep citizens informed, and to make possible the free exchange of ideas and debate. And election results must yield the voluntary and orderly transfer of power.

In a democracy, the state itself has only limited authority over the lives of its citizens, because the true strength of a nation is found in the institutions of civil society – the family, communities of worship, vol-

untary associations and free enterprise. Each person is entitled to freedom of conscience – not merely the right to hold a religious belief, but to practice that belief and to share it with others. Citizens deserve basic guarantees of equal treatment under the law, and minority groups should be safe from oppression. Protecting civil society and upholding individual freedom requires the rule of law – and that is at the very heart of government's reason for being. Government meets this obligation by ensuring an independent judiciary, a professional legal establishment and honest, competent law enforcement.

When power is accountable and the rule of law is secure, people have the confidence they need to start businesses, invest capital and plan for the future. And here again, the state has a limited but an essential role: to create the conditions for growth and wealth creation throughout the economy.

In times of economic transition, there can be a temptation to make policies that bring short-term benefits – whether price controls, protectionism or state ownership. But the experience of our world – demonstrated by nations on every continent – proves that closed and overregulated systems only hinder progress and pull a nation down. Long-term growth depends on the free market, because the engine of prosperity is the private sector. In a successful democracy, therefore, government must protect property rights; promote competition; encourage fair and open trade with other nations; and levy taxes that raise revenue without punishing work, savings, investment and entrepreneurship.

Leaders must also persevere in fighting the two greatest enemies of economic progress – bureaucratic roadblocks and official corruption. If the private sector is to thrive and to generate jobs, then entrepreneurs must be free to start companies, to hire workers and do business without unreasonable interference or favoritism. And the only way for an economy to consistently attract commerce and investment is to root out corruption at every level, and to require openness, transparency and accountability in the systems of business and government.

In all these ways, democracies – both old and new – can follow a course to political stability and economic prosperity. ...

Nor do I need to remind anyone here just what the alternative is. You have seen it, and you have lived it – centralized control; intimidation of political opponents; unremitting corruption with an undercurrent of violence; economic stagnation; and national decline. That is a nightmare of history that no rational person would ever want to repeat.

We can also take heart from the experience of Eastern and Central Europe after the Cold War. In the 1990s many predicted that the move toward democracy and free markets would end in failure. And it is true there were setbacks. Some parties promised reform and did not deliver – but that was not the end of reform. Some economies faced painful dislocations – but that was not the end of reform. In all cases, nations that moved forward with a reform agenda have been

***America and all of Europe also want to see Russia in the category of healthy, vibrant democracies. Yet in Russia today, opponents of reform are seeking to reverse the gains of the last decade.***

successful. We must keep in mind that progress cannot fairly be assessed by a single moment in time, whether good or bad – but instead by whether there is steady, hopeful advancement over time.

Reform is an uneven path, but it is not chaos; indeed, the surest way to invite constant political, social and economic upheaval is to reject the hard but necessary choices. And nations that take the right path need to know that you do not walk alone. On his visit to Washington last year, President Yushchenko said, "It is very important to feel that we have partners standing by, that we are not left in solitude coping with these troubles." The United States of America is committed to being a good partner on this journey. Our goal is to help others find their own voice, attain their own freedom and make their own way. ...

The spread of democracy is an unfolding of history; it is a benefit to all, and a threat to none. The best neighbor a country can have is a democracy – stable, peaceful, and open to relations of commerce and cooperation instead of suspicion and fear. The nations of the West have produced the most prosperous, tolerant system ever known. And because that system embraces the hopes and dreams of all humanity, it has changed our world for the better. We can and should build upon that successful record. The system that has brought such great hope to the shores of the Baltic can bring the same hope to the far shores of the Black Sea, and beyond. What is true in Vilnius is also true in Tbilisi and Kyiv,

(Continued on page 22)

# Ukraine-International Energy Roundtable convenes in Houston

by Adrianna Melnyk

NEW YORK – In an address at the Vilnius Conference, a gathering of leaders from the Baltic and Black Sea regions, U.S. Vice-President Dick Cheney warned that the Kremlin was backtracking on the democratic progress it had made in the past 15 years and using its vast energy reserves as “tools of intimidation and blackmail.”

“No legitimate interest is served when oil and gas become tools of intimidation and blackmail, either by supply manipulation or attempts to monopolize transportation,” Vice-President Cheney said on May 4, alluding to Russia’s January 1 decision to cut off gas supplies to Ukraine, and as a result, to the rest of Europe.

The echoes of his statements reverberated throughout the region and the United States, with some Russian media saying Vice-President Cheney’s criticisms marked the dawn of a new Cold War, and comparing his speech to that of Winston Churchill’s 1946 speech in Fulton, Mo., when he warned of an “Iron Curtain,” or the 1945 Yalta conference where Europe’s post-war map was drawn up. Both Russian government-controlled and independent media reacted with alarm. Mr. Cheney’s speech was delivered in the Lithuanian capital of Vilnius to the Community of Democratic Choice, the nine-country group of former Soviet republics and satellites set up by Georgia and Ukraine, a fact whose significance was not lost on Russia.

The Russian president’s reaction was more restrained, but it was clear – from an announcement earlier in the week that the Kremlin had signed a multi-million dollar deal with the U.S.-based Ketchum Communications – that the Kremlin was all too aware of its image problem. Ketchum, a top public relations firm, was hired to shore up Russia’s image prior to the July summit of the Group of Eight (G-8) in St. Petersburg.

As Mr. Cheney made his speech in Vilnius, over 100 U.S. and Ukrainian energy officials, policy-makers and businesspeople were departing from a three-day Ukraine-International Energy Roundtable held at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in downtown Houston on May 1-4.

The conference, whose theme was “Strengthening Ukraine’s Energy Diversity,” brought together major U.S. and Ukrainian energy corporations and key policy-makers from both countries, including Matt Bryza, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for Europe and Eurasia; Volodymyr Ihnashchenko, vice minister of the economy of Ukraine; Al Frink, U.S. assistant secretary of commerce for manufacturing and services; Kseniya Lyapina, member of Parliament, advisor to President Viktor Yushchenko and head of the Council of Entrepreneurs at the Cabinet of Ministries of Ukraine; Rachel Halpern, U.S. Department of Commerce; Vasyl Rohovyi, deputy secretary for economic security, National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine; Pavlo Kachur, minister of building, architecture and housing of Ukraine; and Oleksander Todiyshuk, chairman of Ukrtransnafta.

Energy corporations taking part in the roundtable included Aspect Energy, Alternative Fuels Center of Ukraine, ATG Inc., Cardinal Resources, Chevron, Conoco Phillips, Donbas Fuel Energy Co., Exxon Mobil, Halliburton, Nova Energia, Occidental Petroleum, Shell, Ukgazvydobovannya, Ukrtransnafta and Vanco. Also represented were firms providing financing, services and advice to energy companies, including Chadbourne and Parke, the U.S. Export Import Bank, the Ukrainian Export Import Bank and Russian-Ukrainian Legal Group.

The largest international gathering so far this year focused on enhancing Ukraine’s energy diversity, the event was organized by The Orange Circle, the Center for U.S.-Ukrainian Relations and the newly formed Ukraine International Business Council, with the cooperation of Ukraine’s energy, industry and economy ministries, and with the support of Ukraine’s Presidential Secretariat.

The opening dinner on May 1, held in the ballroom of the Hyatt Regency Hotel, featured welcoming remarks from Dr. Oleh Shamshur, Ukraine’s ambassador to the United States Robert Bensch, chairman, Cardinal Resources; and Mr. Rohovyi, deputy secretary for economic security of Ukraine. All three speakers underscored the importance of joint U.S.-Ukrainian cooperation in the energy sector and the strategic importance of such cooperation.

Underlying their remarks was the recognition that the events of early 2006 have posed new challenges for Ukraine and have placed the energy issue at the forefront of policy-making on both the U.S. and Ukrainian sides, and that price hikes for natural gas and short-term interruptions present opportunities for mutual initiatives

*Adrianna Melnyk is director of research and outreach of The Orange Circle.*

aimed at increasing energy exploration, diversifying energy sources and increasing energy efficiency.

The morning session on May 2 opened with remarks from Walter Zarycky, executive director of the Center for U.S.-Ukrainian Relations in New York and one of the organizers of the roundtable, whose introduction led into the first panel of the day, “Energy Exploration and Energy Production in Ukraine.” The panel was moderated by Bob Schaffer, projects director, Aspect Energy, a former U.S. congressman from Colorado and former co-chairman of the Congressional Ukrainian Caucus. Panelists included Borys Syniuk of Ukgazvydobovannya and Julia Nanay of PFC Energy.

Ms. Nanay, whose firm provides strategic advisory for global energy companies, spoke of the large potential for Ukrainian oil exploration, saying that there are proven undeveloped onshore and offshore resources, which “if developed, will compensate for price hikes at least in the short-term.” However, she also warned of several key concerns for international oil companies (IOCs) interested in the country, including data availability, transparency and investment security, saying that “all three of these have to be addressed to attract IOC investment and exploration in Ukraine.” She presented seven “signposts,” or indicators related to the aforementioned concerns, and suggested that their pulse be taken now, and that progress be measured and presented at the next roundtable.

The barriers to investment named by Ms. Nanay were themes touched upon by many of the presenters and discussants throughout the conference. In particular, concern over the lack of transparency was raised both by Ukrainian and U.S. conference participants.

In his remarks, Ambassador Keith Smith, now senior associate at the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington, spoke of how a real or perceived lack of transparency in the Ukrainian energy sector can have widespread implications for international attitudes toward Ukraine. Regarding the January 2006 gas deal signed with Russia, many unanswered questions remain. “The United States government”, he said, “and that of the EU, want to know why Ukraine did not take the 2004 agreement to arbitration. Why did the prime minister not know about the deal? Why weren’t the protocols made public? And was the agreement signed for four months or five years?”

According to Ambassador Smith, this lack of transparency has caused great concern in the United States. He said he believes that the investigation into RosUkrEnergo will continue, and that it is incumbent on and necessary for Ukraine to send high-level delegations to Brussels and to all the European Union’s capital cities to explain relations with Russia and to present plans for new energy supply and transport arrangement, and for improving transparency within the energy and other sectors. “It is critical for Ukraine to travel to Brussels to drum up support – the timing is good because Europe sees a new threat from Russia,” he said.

Many participants sought a better understanding of Ukraine’s Energy 2030 plan, which was presented in March by the Ukrainian government. Ukrainian government officials present at the conference made clear that the plan is currently a work-in-progress, and that “for it to be a national plan, it must be approved by Parliament.”

“The plan is a draft,” said Secretary Rohovyi, “it needs

(Continued on page 25)

## Ukraine’s envoy to U.N. speaks at Fairleigh Dickinson University

by Roma Hadzewycz

MADISON, N.J. – Ukraine’s ambassador to the United Nations, Valeriy Kuchinsky, spoke on the topic “Ukraine in the World Today” at Fairleigh Dickinson University on April 12. His presentation was part of the university’s U.N. Pathways Lecture Series.

The envoy was introduced by Ambassador Ahmad Kamal, Pakistan’s former ambassador and founding president of the Ambassador’s Club at the United Nations.

Due to Mr. Kuchinsky’s traffic-delayed arrival, Ambassador Kamal took to the podium and delivered an address about nuclear weapons, Iran’s nuclear ambitions and nuclear non-proliferation – hot topics in the news that week. He pointed out that Ukraine, which once was the world’s third largest nuclear power, gave up its arsenal after it became independent.

Ambassador Kamal introduced Ukraine’s envoy as a diplomat “who knows the United Nations diplomatic corps perfectly,” and as someone who “worked inside the U.N. as a staffer and from the outside as permanent representative of Ukraine.”

Ambassador Kuchinsky began his talk by noting that, “Over the last few years, we have witnessed significant developments across the globe and even more dramatic changes in Ukraine propelled by the Orange Revolution.”

“Since the dramatic events of December 2004,” he continued, Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko “has repeatedly stressed that the Ukrainian people, by standing up for their civil rights and freedoms and against cynical falsifications in November 2004, proved to be Europeans and, as Europeans, deserve their place in the united Europe.”

“Ukraine, by all accounts, has made great progress towards Euro-Atlantic and European integration,” Ambassador Kuchinsky said. It has succeeded in taking down barriers separating it from the rest of Europe, most notably by making progress on economic and democratic reforms, and attaining market economy status. Furthermore, Ukraine is now looking ahead to applying for European Union membership.

In terms of Ukraine’s relations with NATO, the ambassador pointed out that “launching and successfully implementing the Intensified Dialogue on Membership is not a lesser achievement,” and stated that “each of the alliance members recognizes the legitimacy of Ukraine’s NATO aspirations.”

“We believe that the goal of getting the invitation to [join] NATO at the 2008 summit is within reach,” Mr. Kuchinsky underscored. In order to facilitate Ukraine’s movement toward NATO, the country will soon begin a NATO awareness campaign aimed at educating the citizens of Ukraine about the significance of the alliance.

Turning to the topic of U.S.-Ukraine relations, Ambassador Kuchinsky cited another series of recent achievements: “Ukraine’s steadily improving economic per-



Markian Hadzewycz

**Ambassador Valeriy Kuchinsky speaks at Fairleigh Dickinson University.**

formance and robust market transformation were recognized by the U.S. by upgrading Ukraine to the market economy status. My country is one step closer to achieving WTO membership after Ukraine and the U.S. successfully completed negotiations on market access on March 6. And, recently the U.S. Congress has approved the decision to abolish the Cold War relic of the Jackson-Vanik Amendment – a move that grants normal trade [relations] to Ukraine.”

“Our relations with the U.S. have never been better,” the envoy emphasized.

As regards Ukraine’s relations with Russia, Ambassador Kuchinsky cited the energy dispute that “made international and domestic headlines for a couple of months.” He said that, “though the agreement hammered on January 4 might not be the better option for Ukraine, it still reflects to some extent the balance of interests.” He did acknowledge, however, that “the scheme of energy supply is far from transparent by Western standards.”

He explained that, “with all economic and political factors taken into account, there was no other option or choice but to abolish previous barter schemes that fed corruption both in Ukraine and Russia and to set up new mechanisms which better suit market economy transformations.”

Ambassador Kuchinsky also touched on Ukraine’s recent parliamentary elections, noting that it is undeniable that they were “fair, free and democratic.” This, he said, “was the final victory of democracy, the end of the

(Continued on page 19)



## NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 16)

over the Ukrainian gas-pipeline network. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### **Yushchenko pardons 125 convicts**

KYIV – On the eve of Easter celebrations in Ukraine, President Viktor Yushchenko signed a decree to pardon 125 convicts. Since January 1, he has signed five decrees to pardon 393 convicts. A total of 7,058 pardon petitions has come to the Pardon Commission under the president, including 70 petitions by Verkhovna Rada deputies asking for pardons for 4,799 convicts. (Ukrinform)

### **Ukraine attractive to investors**

KYIV – As reported by Radio Liberty on May 2, according to a study by the transnational firm A.T. Kearney, Ukraine is rated the world's fourth most investment-attractive country in the eyes of international trading chains, after India, Russia and Vietnam, but ahead of China. In the study authors' opinion, Ukraine is among the world's "peak markets" for retailers. (Ukrinform)

### **Ukrainians buy more cars**

KYIV – According to the Kyiv-based Auto-Consulting, in March over 30,000 automobiles were sold in Ukraine – 43 percent more than in March 2005. Sales might have been even greater had it not been for shortages of vehicles. Nevertheless, March witnessed record-high sales of autos in Ukraine, with AvtoVAZ cars in the lead (32 percent of total sales). Daewoo was in the second place (12.9 percent), followed by ZAZ (10 percent), Chevrolet (9.9 percent), Skoda (5 percent). Chinese automobiles, which are new on the Ukrainian market, accounted for 0.7 percent. Sales of cars in Ukraine in 2005 increased by 25.6 percent from 2004 and totaled 265,000 vehicles. Ukraine's market of cars is viewed as among Europe's most promising by foreign automakers. (Ukrinform)

### **Chyhyryn coin is released**

KYIV – The National Bank of Ukraine on May 18 put into circulation the 10-hrv commemorative coin "Chyhyryn." Five thousands copies of the silver coin weighing 31.1 grams were issued as part of the series of "Hetmans' Capitals" commemorative coins. The obverse side of the coin contains a depiction of a Kozak against the backdrops of cannonballs and gonfalons and a small state emblem of Ukraine. The reverse includes portraits of five hetmans: Bohdan Khmelnytskyi, Yurko Khmelnytskyi, Ivan Vyhovskyi, Pavlo Tiura and Petro Doroshenko, with the Chyhyryn emblem at the top. The coin was designed by sculptor Volodymyr Atamanchuk. (Ukrinform)

### **Rybachuk named to Political Council**

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko appointed Oleh Rybachuk, chief of staff of the Presidential Secretariat, as secretary of the Political Council under the president of Ukraine, having relieved Ivan Vasiunyk of the post. The relevant decree was signed on May 17. The Political Council is an advisory body aimed at establishing stable and constructive dialogue between the president of Ukraine and political forces in the Verkhovna Rada. (Ukrinform)

### **Moat to be dug on Ukraine-Russia border**

KYIV – The State Border Service of Ukraine is planning to dig a 400-kilometer-long ditch on the Luhansk Oblast stretch of Ukraine's border with Russia in 2006, Interfax-Ukraine reported on May 3. The measure is intended to prevent contraband trade in the area. At present, smugglers from Russia and Ukraine reportedly cross the border in motor vehicles at high speed, making

it extremely difficult for border guards to stop and check them. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### **Ukraine third in space launches**

KYIV – According to Yuriy Alekseyev, director general of the National Space Agency, in 2005 Ukraine carried out five successful launches of domestically made carrier rockets, which placed Ukraine in third place among the world's space-launching states. Mr. Alekseyev said four launches of Zenith boosters were carried out from the Sea Launch floating launch pad in the Pacific, and one Dnepr conversion booster was launched from the Baikonur Space Center in Kazakhstan. Russia topped the list of the world's space-capable nations, having launched 25 boosters, and was followed by the United States with a dozen launches. Ukraine shares third place with France and China, with five launches for each. The countries were followed by Japan (two launches) and India (one launch). Mr. Alekseyev disclosed that enterprises under the National Space Agency of Ukraine are expected to increase their production output in 2006 by 10 percent to 15 percent, thanks to a number of international agreements on space cooperation. (Ukrinform)

### **Litigation continues over Serpents Island**

KYIV – Ukraine on May 16 passed on to the Hague-based International Court of Justice a memorandum concerning the delimitation of the continental shelf near Serpents Island in the Black Sea, Interfax-Ukraine reported. The memorandum is a response to a similar document that Romania provided the court in August 2005. Since 1997, Ukraine and Romania have been locked in a bitter dispute over how to demarcate their maritime border around the tiny island. The continental shelf is reportedly rich in oil and gas deposits. At the heart of the dispute lies Ukraine's claim that it has the ownership rights to territorial waters around what it considers its island. On the other hand, Romania argues that Serpents Island is just a rock deposit and Kyiv has no right to claim its ownership to the adjoining sea basin. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### **Kinakh heads to Verkhovna Rada**

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko relieved Anatolii Kinakh of his position as secretary of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine due to his election as national deputy. The relevant decree was signed by President Yushchenko on May 16. The Central Election Commission registered Mr. Kinakh as deputy on May 15. He was elected on the Our Ukraine roll. Mr. Kinakh was appointed NSDC secretary on September 27, 2005. (Ukrinform)

### **Belarus opposition leaders released**

MIENSK – Authorities on May 11 set free Belarusian Party of Communists leader Syarhey Kalyakin and Belarusian Popular Front leader Vintsuk Vyachorka, RFE/RL's Belarus Service reported. Messrs. Kalyakin and Vyachorka were jailed last month for 14 and 15 days, respectively, for their role in an opposition demonstration in Minsk on April 26 to mark the 20th anniversary of the Chernobyl disaster. "I am ready to continue the struggle against the regime," Belapan quoted Mr. Kalyakin as saying to journalists after his release. On May 13 the same jail released former united opposition presidential candidate Alyaksandr Milinkevich, trade union activist Alyaksandr Bukhvostau and youth leader Zmitser Dashkevich, all of whom were jailed for participating in the Chernobyl Way rally, Belapan reported.

### **Military-service terms reduced**

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko has signed a decree under which the terms of compulsory military service for several categories of draftees will be

lowered, Interfax-Ukraine reported on May 10. In particular, the term of service for the ground forces was cut from 18 to 12 months and for naval forces from 24 to 18 months. Conscripts with university diplomas will now have to serve nine months instead of 12. The decree also raises the age limit for contract servicemen from 30 to 40. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### **Higher minimum wage suggested**

KYIV – The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine has suggested to the Verkhovna Rada an increase in the minimum wage to 450 hrv per month (approximately \$90 U.S.) in 2007, Finance Minister Viktor Pynzenyk said on May 19 as he commented on the draft budget resolution for 2007, which the government has recently passed. (Ukrinform)

### **Scholar receives Ukrainian state award**

ROME – During a ceremony at the Ukrainian Embassy in Rome, University of Naples "Federico II" Professor of History Andrea Graziosi was decorated with the Order of Yaroslav the Wise. The medal was presented to the professor by Ukraine's Ambassador to Italy Heorhii Cherniavskiy. Prof. Graziosi is known for his studies of Soviet history. In 2005 he visited the National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy to present his book "The Land's Death: Ukraine's Great Famine of 1932-1933." (Ukrinform)

### **Shamshur addresses TWG, UCCA**

WASHINGTON – Upon the invitation of The Washington Group and the local chapter of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Ambassador Oleh Shamshur spoke on May 18 at the Army and Navy Club. He used the opportunity to thank Washington's Ukrainian community for its valuable contribution to lifting the Jackson-Vanik Amendment as it pertains to Ukraine. "Ukraine needs you now more than ever.

Your ideas, connections, your resolve in making business with Ukraine are of crucial importance at this stage of Ukrainian history", he said addressing the audience, which was composed mainly of Ukrainian American professionals. Characterizing current foreign policy priorities of Ukraine, he said they are a "long-anticipated return to the Western civilization," manifested in European and Euro-Atlantic integration. With regard to the new agenda of U.S.-Ukraine relations, the ambassador spoke of two major directions: rekindling political dialogue and establishing a vibrant network of the bilateral cooperation on both the business and non-governmental levels. (Embassy of Ukraine to the U.S.)

### **Ambassador speaks at Capitol**

WASHINGTON – On May 18 Ambassador Oleh Shamshur spoke at the Capitol as part of the Congressional Economic Leadership Institute's "Ambassador Series" program. The meeting, which was attended by members of Congress and their staffers, was dedicated to the current political situation in Ukraine as well as to U.S.-Ukraine relations. Ukraine's envoy shared his views on the accomplishments and shortcomings of the post-Orange Revolution period in Ukraine. He said that one of the most important outcomes of this period was the revival of a strategic partnership between Ukraine and the United States. (Embassy of Ukraine to the U.S.)

### **Council on Ethnic Policies created**

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko on May 23 issued a decree creating a Council on Ethnic Policies as an advisory body to the president of Ukraine. The council's goals are to preserve civil concord in society, harmonize inter-ethnic relations, and promote the ethnic, cultural, linguistic and spiritual originality of Ukraine's national minorities. National Deputy Hennadii Udovenko has been appointed to chair the council. (Ukrinform)

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## Concerns raised...

(Continued from page 2)

Mr. Lohman added that Russia has room for improvement in many areas, including reforming the Procurator-General's Office and the security services, formally abolishing the death penalty and protecting basic rights such as freedom of the press.

Rights activists say that Russia's claims of double standards and warnings about the West imposing its own standards are disingenuous. "By being a member of the Council of Europe, Russia

has formally taken on certain human rights obligations. It can no longer say that these are 'Western' values, because they are values that it has signed on to," Mr. Lohman noted. "The European Court of Human Rights has very clear jurisprudence, and that jurisprudence applies to every single member-state in the Council of Europe, including Russia. So there really are no double standards."

As a member of the Council of Europe, Russia is expected to take over the committee chairmanship. The chair is not elected, but rotates alphabetically among the Council of Europe's 46 member-states.

## Why Russian...

(Continued from page 2)

ate variant of Russian nationalism, one consistent with the country's constitutional freedoms and developmental requirements, Mr. Markedonov argues, the Russian government has alternated between ignoring or condemning Russian nationalism as such or seeking to exploit it for its own political goals.

By failing to address Russian nationalism head-on during most of the 1990s, Mr. Markedonov says, the Russian government has allowed it to grow to its current dimensions and in a way in which its most extreme and violent forms have increasingly assumed center stage.

And by playing with Russian nationalism, by viewing it as a potential ally to fight the ethno-nationalism of non-Russian groups, the Moscow analyst con-

tinues, the Russian authorities are seeking to “put out a fire with gasoline,” thereby creating a situation with “a domino effect” they are unlikely to be able to control.

By approaching Russian nationalism in this way, Mr. Markedonov points out, the Russian authorities have simultaneously encouraged the national extremists themselves and cowed many more moderate Russians into thinking that the government in fact supports what the radicals do.

At present, the Moscow commentator concludes, many people in Russia are comforting themselves by noting that extremist Russian nationalism is not a single thing but rather a congeries of various ideas and factions. But that situation may not continue if the Russian government and Russian moderates do not act soon.

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# Pennsylvania groups deliver packages to orphanages in Ukraine

by Andrea Porytko-Zharovsky

JENKINTOWN, Pa. – The Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center (UECC) and the United Orphaned Children's Fund of Pennsylvania (UOCFP) have teamed up to gather and distribute toys, quilts and rosary beads to orphanages in Odesa and Makiivka in Ukraine.

The 16 packages were sent to two HIV/AIDS orphanages on Saturday, May 13. The toys were donated by the Philadelphia Ukrainian community and dropped off at the UECC during various concerts and programs.

The quilts were hand made and donated

by the organization Quilts for Kids Inc. Quilts for Kids transforms discontinued designer fabrics into quilts that comfort children with cancer, AIDS and other life-threatening illness, as well as battered and abused children. The UECC and the UOCFP thanked Anna Yaworsky of Universal Travel in Philadelphia who through Meest Corp. offered a special humanitarian rate for the delivery of the 16 packages to Ukraine.

The Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, founded in 1980, is a non-profit organization whose objective is to preserve and promote awareness of Ukrainian her-

itage throughout the Philadelphia community. The UECC is located at 700 Cedar Road, Jenkintown, PA 19046 and can be reached at 215-663-1166 or [contact@ukrainiancenterphila.org](mailto:contact@ukrainiancenterphila.org).

The UOCFP, founded in 2002, is a small non-profit, regional, grassroots and volunteer only charity that is not affiliated with any religious or political group. The UOCFP is an advocate for Ukrainian

disadvantaged children. The UOCFP is located at 614 Treaty Road, Plymouth Meeting, PA 19462 and can be reached at 610-828-8957 or [staff@uocfp.org](mailto:staff@uocfp.org).

Quilts for Kids Inc., a charitable organization founded in 2000, has its Pennsylvania headquarters at 11 Effingham Road, Yardley, PA 19067 and can be reached at 215-295-5484 or [quiltsforkids@snip.net](mailto:quiltsforkids@snip.net).

## Ukraine's envoy...

(Continued from page 15)

Soviet legacy in Ukraine."

At the conclusion of his talk, Ukraine's permanent representative to the U.N. spoke of his country's participation in that international body, calling it "one of the pillars of Ukraine's foreign policy."

He pointed to the fact that, "From the moment the U.N. came into existence [1945] until the Declaration of Ukraine's independence [1991], the United Nations was, in fact, the only forum through which the world community received information on the history and culture of Ukrainian people, and could see Ukraine as a separate entity."

He went on to cite Ukraine's role in many U.N. bodies, among them the Economic and Social Council, the United Nations Development Program, the Security Council and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), as well as the fact that Ukraine's representatives have served in various top U.N. positions, including as president of the General Assembly.

Ambassador Kuchinsky stated that "A new stage of participation of Ukraine in international organizations opened on August 24, 1991, when Ukraine regained its independence. In 1991, for the first time in 45 years of our membership at the U.N., the Ukrainian delegation participated in the General Assembly guided purely by the national interests of our state."

He went on to note that one of Ukraine's main goals at the United Nations was to secure a seat on the newly established Human Rights Council. "I believe that Ukraine should belong to this body, since the rule of law, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms which had always represented important values for our country, were further strengthened in Ukraine's practice as internal and foreign policy after the Orange Revolution." [Editor's note: Ukraine was subsequently elected as one of the members of the Human Rights Council.]

The ambassador's talk was followed by a question-and-answer session during which Fairleigh Dickinson University students and members of the general public broached a variety of topics.



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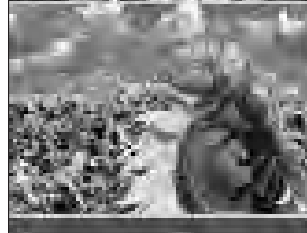
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## COMMUNITY CHRONICLE

# Cleveland's Ukrainian Americans support Ukrainian Catholic University

by Zenon J. Miahky

CLEVELAND – Sunday, March 26, was a special day in the life of the Ukrainian American community of greater Cleveland. On this day community members rejoiced at what has been accomplished through the efforts of a group of dedicated people.

A committee had been formed in December of 2005 to raise funds for the Chicago-based Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation, which supports the Ukrainian Catholic University in Lviv. The committee, which functioned under the honorary chairmanship of Bishop Robert Moskal, eparch of Parma, Ohio, also had representatives from the nearby cities of Akron and Kent.

The actual fund-raising activities started shortly after the new year. They were directed by Wasyl Liscynsky with the assistance of Wasyl Ilchyshyn who coordinated all work involving the solicitation of donations. A special account was established at the Selfreliance Federal Credit Union for this purpose.

At the same time, plans were made to hold an event at which the rector of the UCU, the Rev. Dr. Borys Gudziak, would be present. This task was entrusted to: Daria Yakubovych, Iryna Kulick and Ola Migelych, who enlisted the help of others as needed. The committee received valuable input from the president of the UCEF, John Kurey.



Father Borys Gudziak (left) and Bishop Robert Moskal.

By the time the last Sunday in March rolled around, the community was ready to welcome Father Gudziak. After divine liturgy at the Cathedral of St. Josaphat, Bishop Moskal, Father Gudziak and the local clergy came to the Pokrova Ukrainian Catholic Parish to meet with the nearly 300 guests who had gathered there to take part in the festivities.

Present among the clergy were: the Rt. Rev. Mitrat Michael Rewtiuk, who served as an advisor to the committee; the Rev. Mitrat Michael Poloway; the Rev. Wasyl Petriv, pastor of Pokrova Parish; the Very Rev. John Nakonachny, pastor of St. Vladimir Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral; the Rev. Ihor Kasiyan, pastor of St. Andrew Parish; the Rev. Mykola Dobrutsky; and the Rev. Deacon Michael Kulick.

The parish choir, under the direction of Ola Chepak, opened the program with prayers "Otche nash" and "Bohorodytse Divo." After welcoming remarks by Mr. Liscynsky, a quartet of young parishioners performed two songs with visible enthusiasm.

In the course of the meal, a film was shown featuring various activities taking place at the UCU. Following brief remarks of UCEF President Kurey, Sister Theodora Shulak, a student at the UCU, spoke fervently about her experiences and the many spiritual benefits students receive there.

Addressing the attentive audience, Father Gudziak presented the highlights of everyday life at the university, where great emphasis is placed on the level of spiritu-

al, academic and social education of the student body. He stressed the importance of promoting mutual love and understanding among students of various nationalities and creeds. He noted that these traits are very necessary and especially valuable in post-Soviet times. He also underscored the significance of the fact that the UCU has recently received proper accreditation from the government of Ukraine.

While mentioning various challenges his staff of 338 workers have to face almost on a daily basis, Father Gudziak assured his listeners that the donations from Ukrainian communities in the United States and elsewhere are being put to good use and are, therefore, much appreciated by him personally as well as by the faculty and students.

It was announced during the luncheon that over \$100,000 was collected – an amount indicative of the deep understanding of the cause as displayed by both the members of the fund-raising committee and donors.

At the conclusion of this memorable event, a prayer of thanksgiving was offered by the Rev. Nakonachny, and the audience sang "Bozhe Velykyi."

## Jersey City marks Chornobyl anniversary



Jersey City Mayor Jerramiah Healy (center) with City Council members and representatives of the local Ukrainian American community.

by Zenko Halkowycz

JERSEY CITY, N.J. – The Jersey City branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (UCCA) organized a public commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the Chornobyl accident to focus attention on the continuing problems caused by the world's worst nuclear disaster, as well as to remember the thousands who died as a result.

Zenko Halkowycz, president of the local UCCA branch, and Stacy Syby, president of the Jersey City chapter of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, planned the commemoration. The UCCA supplied press kits and a sample proclamation for City Hall and made itself available to the local press.

The press kits were distributed to the local news media and City Council members by Ms. Syby and her daughter, Tamara. The two met with the Jersey City mayor's chief of staff, Gene Flannelly, to plan the actual commemoration for April 20 at City Hall.

On the designated day, the committee's efforts in getting the word out to local Ukrainians were rewarded, as many Ukrainians arrived at the City Council chambers, where Mr. Flannelly had ceremoniously placed a Ukrainian flag.

The first to speak during the program

was Mayor Jerramiah T. Healy, who presented Father Vasyl Putera of Ss. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church with the official proclamation designating April 23 to 30 as "Chornobyl Remembrance Week."

Next, Mr. Halkowycz recalled the scene 20 years ago when Rep. Frank Guarini spoke at a requiem service at Ss. Peter and Paul Church and joined Ukrainian Americans in prayer for the victims of Chornobyl. Mr. Halkowycz also shared his personal impressions from a visit to the site of the nuclear disaster and the Chornobyl museum.

Father Putera, meanwhile, spoke about the Chornobyl accident from the perspective of biblical passages.

The final speaker was a surprise, as she had not planned to address the gathering. Nina Kowbasniuk, a member of the local community who lost members of her family to Chornobyl-induced cancer, said something that really made an impact on all. As a little girl she had lived through the Genocide of 1932-1933, the Famine perpetrated by the Soviet regime, which disregarded human life. Chornobyl, too, was a result of communism's disregard for the people, Ms. Kowbasniuk noted.

City Council members present for the entire commemorative program were: Mary Spinello, Mike Sottalano and Mr. Flannelly.

## Ukrainian Catholic patriarch meets with St. Sophia Religious Association

PHILADELPHIA – On Sunday, February 19, Cardinal Lubomyr Husar attended a special meeting of the St. Sophia Religious Association of Ukrainian Catholics.

In a brief address, the patriarch of the Ukrainian Catholic Church especially welcomed three recently elected members of the society, Vera Nimchuk, Marko Jarymovych and Nicholas Rudnytzky; offered thoughts on the current status of the Ukrainian Catholic Church; and dis-

cussed with the members of the society the current problems facing the Church both in Ukraine and in the diaspora.

Special attention was accorded to the Church's Rome Center, which is part of the legacy of Patriarch Josyf Slipyj, and the Slipyj Memorial Museum in the Ukrainian village of Zadrist.

These discussions will be continued during the meeting of all St. Sophia Associations, which was to be held in Rome during the second half of March.



During a meeting of the St. Sophia Religious Association of Ukrainian Catholics (from left) are: Irma Kostyk, Leonid Rudnytzky, Marko Jarymovych, Patriarch Lubomyr Husar, Nicholas Rudnytzky and Albert Kipa.

# Denver's Ukrainian community pays tribute to Taras Shevchenko

by Tatianna Gajecky-Wynar

DENVER – The Ukrainian community in Denver honored Taras Shevchenko, the Great Bard, with a grand concert to commemorate the 145th anniversary of his death. It took place on Sunday, March 12, in the parish hall of Transfiguration Ukrainian Catholic Church.

The rich program planned and organized by Tatianna Gajecky-Wynar, long-time educator, artist, community activist and past president of the parish council, included choir and solo-singing interspersed with poetry recitals, dramatizations and interpretive dance, as well as two interesting speeches, one in English and one in Ukrainian. It was an all-adult production, with several young adults participating.

After a few opening remarks by Ms. Gajecky-Wynar the concert began with Shevchenko's "Zapovit" (Testament), sung by the mixed choir at Transfiguration Church, directed by Ms. Gajecky-Wynar.

This mixed choir was a first in Denver, composed of an interesting mixture of a few non-Ukrainians and several generations of Ukrainians: some who came to the U.S. after World War II, those who were born on the way, their children born in the U.S. and a whole new group of recent newcomers – the "Fourth Wave." Most are Ukrainian Catholics, some are Orthodox.

A speech in English titled "Who is Taras Shevchenko and Why Do We Honor Him?" was eloquently delivered by Misio Wynar, a young Denver-born educator who flew in from Kansas City, Mo., where he currently teaches theology, to participate in the concert.

Then came a dramatization of Shevchenko's romantic ballad "Prychynna" (Bewitched), which opens with the well-known lines "Reve ta stohne Dnipro shyrokyi" (The wide Dnipro roars and moans), sung by the mixed choir. The rest of the lengthy poem was read by Ms. Gajecky-Wynar to original interpretive dancing choreographed and performed by University of Denver students Roxolana Wynar and Ksenia Kuskova.

Part of the poem "Taka Yiyi Dolia" (Such Is Her Fate) was sung by Ms. Gajecky-Wynar and Valia Oryshchyn, while the dancers portrayed the death of the unfortunate girl, and then the emotions of the Kozak returning from war, who finds his beloved dead beneath an oak tree and then ends his own life there.

Miss Wynar of Denver has taken 12 years of ballet, tap and jazz in Lakewood's Little Theater, and has also studied and performed with the late Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky in New York, the Voloshky Ensemble in Pennsylvania and the Yunist Ensemble in Lviv. Miss Kuskova, started taking ballet at age 4 at the Opera and Ballet Theatre in



A dramatic re-enactment of the poem "Dumy Moyi," featuring the local mixed chorus, bandurist Betty Zelem and Misio Wynar in the role of Shevchenko.

Ekaterinburg, Russia, then continued dancing in Denver's David Taylor Company and Colorado Ballet, after coming to the U.S. at age 12.

The Rev. Dr. Alexander Avramenko, pastor of Transfiguration Ukrainian Catholic Church, delivered a speech in Ukrainian, titled "Shevchenko and Religion," using passages from the poet's works to prove that only someone with deep faith could "polemicize" with God the way Shevchenko did.

This was followed by Mrs. Oryshchyn singing "Sontse Zakhodyt" (The Sun Is Setting); Halyna Kotova reading one of Shevchenko's touching prison poems, "Zore Moya Vechirnaya" (My Evening Star); and the ladies' choir performing "Sadok Vyshnevyi" (the Cherry Orchard). Then Lileya Palissa performed a very moving recitation of "Lileya" (The Lily).

Another interesting dramatization was the rendition of "Dumy Moyi" (My Thoughts) by the mixed choir and Betty Zelem on the bandura, with Mr. Wynar, who played the role of the poet Taras, dressed in an embroidered shirt and 19th century frockcoat, sitting at a candlelit table writing.

Mr. Wynar has sung and acted on the Ukrainian stage in Denver since age 3, and has performed major roles in many musicals during his days at Regis Jesuit High School and Regis University, as well as at St. Mary's Academy. He continues acting and directing plays at Rockhurst Jesuit High School in Kansas City, where he is an Alumni Service Corps member of the faculty.

The program continued with a reading of the poem "Za Bayrakom" (Beyond the

Wooded Ravine) by Anatoliy Kotov. Then came an unusual singing/reading rendition of "Topolia" (The Poplar) by the ladies' choir and Miss Wynar, who sang the haunting solo parts of a young girl who lost her beloved in battle.

The youngest member of the choir, Roksolana Fajda, then read the somber poem "Rosryta Mohyla" (The Plundered Grave).

The concert concluded with "Uchitesia, Braty Moyi" (Study, My Brothers), performed by Mr. Wynar and Miss Wynar, a brother-sister duet of singing and reading, ending with Shevchenko's exhortation to all of us to "embrace the youngest brother." The mixed choir then led the audience in singing the Ukrainian national anthem.

After this, Mr. Wynar and Miss Wynar surprised their mother, Ms. Gajecky-Wynar, with a beautiful bouquet of yellow flowers and a card from the choir members, thanking her for all her work and dedication. The brother and sister spoke about how their mother raised them to be proud and informed Ukrainians, and how she devoted her life to the Ukrainian community and church in Denver, preparing and directing programs such as this, designing elaborate stage sets and costumes, heading the Parish Council, teaching Ukrainian Saturday School and working in the Ukrainian National Women's League of America.

Mr. Wynar and Ms. Wynar then led the assemblage in singing "Mnohaya Lita" to their mother.

Everyone was then treated to a sumptuous potluck dinner organized by Anna Honchar and Barbara Dydyn.

## Minneapolis program honors beloved bard of Ukraine



Daria Silvan presents a biography of Taras Shevchenko as other participants of the commemorative program look on.

by Michael Kozak

MINNEAPOLIS – Each year during the month of March Ukrainians honor their beloved poet Taras Shevchenko for his role as their guide and the inspiration of their national destiny.

In keeping with this tradition, on Sunday, March 19, parishioners of St. Constantine Church, where the Rev. Canon Michael Stelmach is pastor, solemnly paid tribute to this great son of the Ukrainian people. Through the efforts of Dmytro Tataryn and his wife, Helen, this event was organized by the Ukrainian Saturday School. Teachers Lesya Hutsal and Natalia Shovdra contributed much of their time to make this event a success.

The program was skillfully conducted by college student Marta Khan. She also delivered a speech in Ukrainian about the life of Shevchenko in Ukrainian history. A similar well-prepared presentation in English was made by high school student Daria Silvan.

Twelve recitations of Shevchenko's

verses were performed by the students of the Saturday school. Participants were: Lieza Pawluk, Mika Pedro, Aleksa Tataryn, Julianna Pawluk, Sophia Hutsal, Tauras Pawluk, Wolodymyr Smitiuk, Taras Tataryn and Dmytro Hutsal. These recitations were intermingled with explanatory comments by Ms. Khan.

Sentimental feelings were evoked by the singing of the schoolchildren under the direction of Oresta Kuzniak. Afterwards, a deeply moved audience stood up and spontaneously sang Shevchenko's "Testament" (Zapovit).

Upon conclusion of the program, the Rev. Stelmach extended his recognition to the organizers, the participants and the audience, calling on all to preserve and promote the rich heritage of our ancestors. The audience and participants enjoyed coffee, sandwiches and sweets, which were served by the schoolchildren's parents Christine Pedro, Denise Tataryn, Sandra Pawluk, Lesya Hutsal, and grandmothers Michaeline Raymond and Helen Tataryn.



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Vice-President...

(Continued from page 14)

and true in Miensk, and true in Moscow.

All of us are committed to democratic progress in Belarus. That nation has suffered in major wars and experienced terrible losses, and now its people are denied basic freedoms by the last dictatorship in Europe. With us today are democracy advocates from Belarus. We welcome you to this conference. I had also expected to meet today with the opposition leader, Alyaksander Milinkevich – but he was

recently put in jail by the regime in Miensk. The regime should end this injustice and free Mr. Milinkevich, along with the other democracy advocates held in captivity. The world knows what is happening in Belarus. Peaceful demonstrators have been beaten, dissidents have vanished, and a climate of fear prevails under a government that subverts free elections and bans your own country's flag. There is no place in a Europe whole and free for a regime of this kind. The people of Belarus deserve better. You have the right to determine your destiny. And your great nation has a future in the community of democracies.

America and all of Europe also want to see Russia in the category of healthy, vibrant democracies. Yet in Russia today, opponents of reform are seeking to reverse the gains of the last decade. In many areas of civil society – from religion and the news media, to advocacy groups and political parties – the government has unfairly and improperly restricted the rights of her people. Other actions by the Russian government have been counterproductive, and could begin to affect relations with other countries. No legitimate interest is served when oil and gas become tools of intimidation or blackmail, either by supply manipulation or attempts to monopolize transportation. And no one can justify actions that undermine the territorial integrity of a neighbor or interfere with democratic movements.

Russia has a choice to make. And there is no question that a return to democratic reform in Russia will generate further success for its people and greater respect among fellow nations. Democratization in Russia helped to end the Cold War, and the Russian people have made heroic progress in overcoming the miseries of the 20th century. They deserve now to live out their peaceful aspirations under a government that upholds freedom at home and builds good relations abroad.

None of us believes that Russia is fated to become an enemy. A Russia that increasingly shares the values of this community can be a strategic partner and a trusted friend as we work toward common goals. In that spirit, the leading industrialized nations will engage Russia at the Group of Eight summit in St. Petersburg this summer. We will make the case, clearly and confidently, that Russia has nothing to fear and everything to gain from having strong, stable democracies on its borders and that, by aligning with the West, Russia joins all of us on a course to prosperity and greatness. The vision we affirm today is of a community of sovereign democracies that transcend old grievances, that honor the many links of culture and history among us, that trade in freedom, respect each other as great nations and strive together for a century of peace. ...

The end of the Cold War did not usher in an era of quiet and tranquility. A new enemy of freedom has emerged – and it is focused, resourceful and rapacious. This enemy perverts a religious faith to serve a dark political objective – to establish, by violence and intimidation, a totalitarian empire that denies all political and religious freedom. To that end, the terrorists do not seek to build large standing armies. Instead, they want to demoralize free nations with dramatic acts of murder, and to gain weapons of mass destruction so they can hold power by threat or blackmail. We need not have any illusions about their ambitions, because the terrorists have stated them clearly. They have killed many thousands in many countries. They would, if able, kill hundreds of thousands more – and still not be finished.

This is not an enemy that can be ignored or appeased. And every retreat by civilized nations is an invitation to further violence against us. Men who despise freedom will attack freedom in any part of the world – and so responsible nations have a duty to stay on the offensive, together, to remove

this threat. We are working to prevent attacks before they occur, by tracking down the terrorists wherever they dwell. We are working to deny weapons of mass destruction to outlaw states and their terrorist allies. We are working to prevent any nation from becoming a staging ground for future terrorist violence. And we are working to deny the terrorists future recruits, by replacing hatred and resentment with democracy and hope across the broader Middle East.

Our commitment to this cause is being tested today in Afghanistan and in Iraq. The task is difficult, but the progress has been steady, and the nations of our coalition have performed superbly. All 26 members of NATO have contributed assistance to operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. And some of the most steadfast allies in the cause are nations that have recently won their own freedom. From a Lithuanian Provincial Reconstruction team in Afghanistan; to Latvian military training teams in Iraq; to Estonian infantrymen; to Georgian security forces; to Polish and Romanian army units – countries that have known tyranny themselves have a clear understanding of what is at stake. And they have generously taken up the cause of democracy in other lands. ...

We have learned, ladies and gentlemen, that the desire of human beings to be free is the most potent force on this Earth. Tyrants may, for a time, deny the hopes of others, violate the rights of others, and even take the lives of others. Yet they have no power to inspire hope or to raise the sights of a nation. The ideals that you and I believe in – liberty, and equality, and justice under law – speak to the best in mankind. We have seen these ideals lift up whole countries and secure generations of peace. And we will see that promise renewed in our own time, in places near and far. So let us persevere in freedom's cause – united, confident and unafraid.



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# Tryzub sponsors 19th annual Spring Tennis Tournament

by George Sawchak

HORSHAM, Pa. – Tryzubivka, the estate of USO Tryzub, was buzzing with all kinds of activities during the beautiful weekend of May 6-7.

Both young boys and girls soccer teams were playing on all of Tryzub's fields. Arriving on buses were youngsters from Philadelphia Plast units who were celebrating Sviato Vesny.

The clubhouse hall was filled with guests for various receptions; and, on the tennis courts, Ukrainian players were participating in Tryzub's 19th annual Spring Tournament.

Played in the men's open group only, the tournament attracted both young and senior players from many parts of the East Coast. The tournament format was a single-elimination main draw with a complete feed-in for the main draw losers.

In a very well played main draw final, Steve Sosiak of Colonia, N.J., defeated Jerry Tymkiw of Philadelphia by the score of 6-4, 7-5, thus winning his fifth tournament at Tryzubivka.

In the semifinals Sosiak won against George Hrabec of Denver, Mass., 6-0, 7-5, and Tymkiw got a win from George Sawchak of Rydal, Pa., when at the score of 6-2, 0-1 Sawchak decided not to continue to play.

In the feed-in tournament final, Hrabec defeated Ihor Buhaj of Bethlehem, Pa., in a close three setter 3-6, 6-3, 6-3, thus gaining third place in the tournament.

There were a number of close and interesting matches in this tournament, such as the first-round match between George Walchuk and Gene Serba, both from New Jersey, which had to go to the third set tie-breaker with Walchuk finally prevailing 2-6, 6-0, 7-6. Walchuk's match with Hrabec also went three sets. But this time Walchuk lost 1-6, 6-0, 2-0 and retired due to cramping.

Tymkiw overcame Buhaj in the first round 2-6, 6-2, 6-0; Andrew Walowsky of Cherry Hill, N.J., beat Gene Serba's son Greg; Walter Dziwak, also from New Jersey, defeated George Popel of Delaware, and Orest Wasyluk of Maryland, won over Boris Tatunchak of Pennsylvania.

In the second round of the feed-in tournament, father



During the trophy presentations at the conclusion of the Spring Tennis Tournament at Tryzubivka (from left) are: Steve Sosiak, George Sawchak, Jerry Tymkiw, Ihor Buhaj, George Hrabec, Gene Serba, Ihor Chyzowych and Greg Serba (kneeling).

and son Gene and Greg Serba played against each other with the son prevailing in a close score of 9-7 in the pro set.

Overall there were 22 individual matches played in this spring tournament at Tryzubivka.

Presenting trophies to the winners and finalists were George Sawchak, tournament director, and Ihor Chyzowych, president of USO Tryzub.

"It is also good to see Tryzubivka's tennis courts

filled with Ukrainian players from all over the East Coast," said Chyzowych while commenting on the growth of sports, especially youth soccer, at Tryzubivka.

The next Ukrainian tennis tournament will be Eastern Championships of the Ukrainian Sports Federation of the U.S.A. and Canada (known by its Ukrainian-based acronym as USCAK), which is scheduled for July 1-2, at Soyuzivka, the Ukrainian National Association estate in Kerhonkson, N.Y.

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Olha Herasymyuk, Eduard Lozovyy and Vyacheslav Pihowshyk touch the most sensitive issues of modern times, issues that worry millions of Ukrainians.

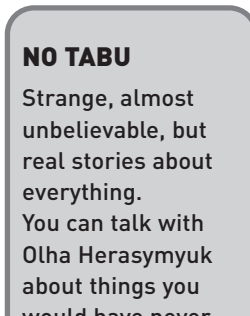
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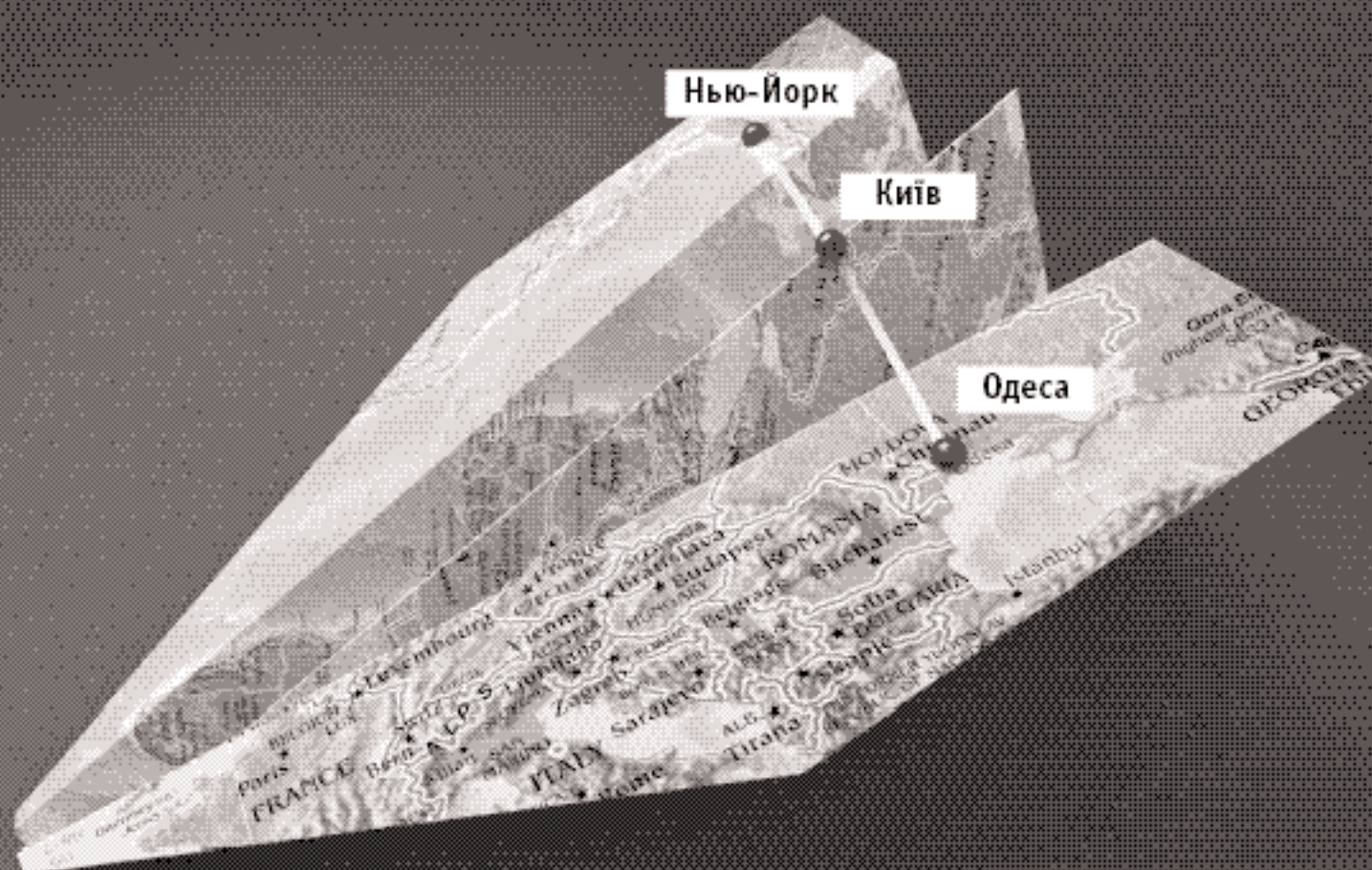
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Чернівці, Ужгород, Москва, Баку,  
Ташкент, Алма-Ата, Делі, Тель-Авів,  
Пекін, Дубаї, Афіни, Салонікі, Софія,  
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# Ukraine-International...

(Continued from page 15)

to be discussed and revised.” He went on to say that “the plan is not meant to be filed away, it is just the beginning.”

Many of those present spoke of the need to include in the Energy 2030 plan measures to combat lack of transparency and corruption. Dr. Irina Paliashvili, president and senior counsel of the Russian-Ukrainian Legal Group P.A., acknowledged the importance of the plan, but also stated that she has seen it, and that it “lacks information about attracting foreign investment and improving transparency.” Ambassador Smith stated that for the plan to be actionable, “it needs high level support in Brussels and the EU.”

Other panels throughout the day included “Energy Pipeline and Distribution Systems”; “Meeting Ukraine’s Energy Challenges: Views from Ukraine’s New Parliament”; “Energy Efficiency and Conservation Policy”; and “Financing Ukraine’s Energy Diversification.” A series of business-to-business breakout sessions focused on oil and gas, alternative fuel and energy financing.

Ministers present from Ukraine responded to questions from U.S. energy firms and investors, noting that progress is being made on several fronts. In his talk on energy efficiency and conservation policy, Minister Kachur spoke of discussions under way with the IFC and EBRD to improve efficiency of Ukraine’s end users of energy – consumers, hospitals, schools and other “social network” institutions. Ukraine is currently one of the least efficient consumers of energy in Europe: for every dollar’s worth of industrial production, Ukraine

consumes about two and a half times as much energy as does Poland, for example.

Volodymyr Kasyanov, director of the Alternative Fuels Center in Kyiv, agreed, saying that his organization’s focus “is and will continue to be on alternative and renewable energy sources.” Mr. Ihnashenko, Ukraine’s vice minister of the economy, stated that he “fully expects that the new coalition government will make financing and privatization a priority of its policy-making.”

The first day of the conference ended with a Texas-style barbeque hosted by Gene Van Dyke in the open-air party pavilion at his River Oaks Houston estate. Van Dyke is founder and chairman of Vanco Energy, a privately held Houston-based oil and gas company that specializes in deep-water oil and gas exploration and development.

Just days before, it was announced that Vanco had emerged the winner from a short list of seven companies that tendered for the right to conclude a Production-Sharing Agreement (PSA) with the government of Ukraine for the highly prospective Prykerchenska Block in the Black Sea, which has estimated reserves of 30 billion cubic meters. The agreement was the first of its kind, granting rights for deep-water exploration. It is also Ukraine’s first Production-Sharing Agreement for hydrocarbons.

The final day of the conference featured remarks from Mr. Bryza, deputy assistant secretary of state for Europe and Eurasia, during a session chaired by Adrian Karatnycky, founder and president of the New York-based Orange Circle. In his introductory remarks, Mr. Karatnycky described plans for a major conference this

fall in Warsaw to address Euro-Atlantic cooperation in enhancing energy security and energy diversification through a business-government dialogue. He indicated that there was strong support for the initiative among leaders of Poland, Ukraine and the U.S. While in Poland on May 12, President Yushchenko won the support and endorsement of Polish President Lech Kaczynski for such a major conference.

Mr. Bryza spoke about the U.S. interest in Ukraine’s energy challenges, saying that “there needs to be a broad geopolitical strategy with regard to energy,” and that “for the United States, Ukraine has to make it as a transparent democracy.” Mr. Bryza also addressed the U.S. position toward the European gas market: “The Department of State believes that the European gas market is not functioning properly ... there is a big problem in Europe of market distortions resulting from arbitrage and rent-seeking. Gas is being bought from Central Asia at a price of \$65 per 1000 cubic meters and sold to Europe at a price of \$265.”

He noted that the United States is not “trying to pick a fight with Gazprom” and that the policy is one of “competition, not confrontation.” According to Mr. Bryza, there needs to be an aggressive energy policy and strategy created by Ukraine to address the current challenges. “The U.S. Department of State is not anti-Russian, [we] are anti-monopoly ... [but] although the U.S. can provide a vision and political support, Ukraine has to create an environment into which investors must be willing to operate.”

Mr. Bryza closed by responding to questions about the upcoming G-8 summit to be held in St. Petersburg, saying

that “the U.S. government is not scared to broach these issues in July,” but that ultimately, although “U.S. and Ukrainian diplomatic pressure on Russia is possible, internal Ukrainian reform is critical for making the message more credible.”

The final plenary dialogue of the day, “Energy Efficiency – Keys to Energy Security and Profitability,” with remarks from Maksym Timchenko of Donbas Fuel Energy Co., Walter Derzko of Creative Consortium and Valeriy Borovyk of Nova Energia.

The conference closed with a luncheon chaired by George Chopivsky, chairman of the newly formed Ukraine-International Business Council. Ms. Halpern closed with remarks about the role of the Department of Commerce, via the International Trade Administration, in facilitating and promoting U.S.-Ukrainian business development, trade and investment through market research, partner matching, and two-way policy and trade missions.

The steering committee of the conference comprised three organizations: The Orange Circle, whose founder and president is Mr. Karatnycky, the Center for U.S.-Ukrainian Relations (CUSUR) whose executive director is Mr. Zaryckyj, and the Ukraine International Business Council (UIBC), whose chairman is Mr. Chopivsky.

Marta Kostyk of CUSUR was the logistics coordinator; Adrianna Melnyk, director of research and outreach of The Orange Circle, served as outreach coordinator; and Andriy Bihun of UIBC assisted in corporate outreach. Significant assistance was also provided by Mykola Hryckowian of CUSUR and Luda Lozowy of The Orange Circle.

# International graduate...

(Continued from page 12)

regime of the time contributed to this consolidation of national sentiment by adopting the national symbols of 1918 and giving the Ukrainian language state status.

But this strategy was not completely successful on the level of individual identity, and the strategy “shifted from a mass-media popularized ethno-linguist conception towards a civic conception of nation based on patriotism,” Ms. Zazulya said, adding that the impact of the Orange Revolution marked the passage to a form of post-national identity based on civic duty, solidarity and the sharing of democratic common values.

Gennady Poberezhny (Rutgers) claimed that regionalism has always been an important factor in the national development of Ukraine. It was exacerbated during the Orange Revolution and exploited in the March 2006 election. To accommodate its persistent regionalism and defuse separatism, he argued that Ukraine needed decentralization rather than federalization. He admitted that the difficulty here was that there existed a “natural regionalism” based on formal frameworks created for socio-economic and political life and a “constructed regionalism” – such as the orange-blue/white divide – which generated false myths that needed to be deconstructed.

The panel on Ukraine and the world was chaired by Marta Dyczok (University of Western Ontario) with Prof. Motyl as discussant. Svitlana Kobzar (Cambridge, U.K.) argued that the European Union’s power of attraction can be seen as one of the most important indirect factors stimulating the democratization process in Ukraine. The EU factor was influential in political dialogue at the government level, the desire to “return to Europe” that held sway among the Ukrainian elite and the development of civil society.

Elena Kropacheva’s (Hamburg, Germany) paper examined the question of Ukraine and the world, and concluded that the aim of Euro-Atlantic integration of Ukraine was incompatible with its aspiration

of maintaining close relations with Russia. This dilemma for Ukrainian foreign policy was fueled by the conflicting relations between Russia and the West, which reinforced Ukraine’s polarization between these two orientations, both domestically and in its foreign policy, and created a vicious circle.

Natalia Shapovalova (International Center for Policy Studies, Ukraine) pointed out that Russia’s influence in Ukraine was dealt a serious blow by the Orange Revolution and that Russia has ceased to exert its power politically. Instead it has turned to manipulating relations with Ukraine through a penetration strategy in bilateral relations in business, culture (Russian speakers), media (control of both print and TV) and the Orthodox Church and its agencies with the goal of bringing Ukraine back under Russian influence.

Marc Berenson (Princeton) outlined a comparative study of tax compliance in Ukraine, Poland and Russia and explained that the lowest level of tax compliance was in Ukraine, which was a result of the lowest level of trust in the government by Ukraine’s population.

The last panel focused on the Orange Revolution and was chaired by Prof. Motyl with Prof. Dyczok as discussant. Dmytro Hubenko (California State) presented a comparison of the coverage of the Orange Revolution in The New York Times and the Russian paper Izvestia. He argued that both newspapers presented (or “framed”) the Orange Revolution in terms of a conflict. The New York Times presented the main problem as being the fraudulent election of November 22, 2004, while Izvestia tried to show that the central problem was the historical east-west divide in Ukraine.

Anastasiya Salnykova (Simon Fraser) argued that the existence of a strong national movement in Ukraine was the factor that allowed the creation of an imagined community and provided the social capital necessary for the victorious collective action of the Orange Revolution.

Per Rudling (Alberta) claimed that his “paper focuses on the recent surge of organized anti-Semitism in the wake of

the Orange Revolution” and explained that about “85 percent of the anti-Semitic publications sold in Ukraine are published by a pseudo-scientific organization called MAUP (Mizhregionalna Akademiia Upravlinnia Personalom). MAUP is a large, well-connected and increasingly powerful organization, partly funded by money from Libya and Palestine, Saudi Arabia and Iran. It is closely connected with white supremacist groups in the United States and to David Duke, a for-

mer grand wizard of the Ku Klux Klan.

Although the author described how some individuals – among them Viktor Yushchenko and Borys Tarasuyk – were listed as being on the board of directors of MAUP – he explained that, as the unsavory nature of the institution became clear, they resigned and published critical comments about MAUP. As this happened before the 2004 election, his paper actually presented no evidence of any tie between organized anti-Semitism and the Orange Revolution.

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OUT AND ABOUT

June 2 Washington	Benefit concert in memory of Daria Telizyn, featuring young artists performing classical pieces, Embassy of Ukraine, 202-349-2961 or nholub@ukremb.com
June 2 Washington	The Washington Group Summer Social, National Gallery of Art Sculpture Garden, 240-381-0993
June 2-4 Calgary, AB	Tryzub Ukrainian Festival, EPCOR Center for the Performing Arts, Martha Cohen Theater, 403-720-4840
June 3 New York	Poetess Maria Shun presents her new book "Verlibrariy. Abetka," Shevchenko Scientific Society, 212-254-5130
June 4 Horsham, PA	SUM "Youth Day" Picnic, Ukrainian American Sports Center Tryzub, 215-969-4101 or 215-343-5412
June 6 New York	Memorial program in honor of Dr. Wolodymyr Stojko, Shevchenko Scientific Society, 212-254-5130
June 9 Chicago	Chicago Sister Cities International Program, featuring Hromovytsia Ukrainian Dance Ensemble, Daley Plaza, gkarawan@sbcglobal.net or 312-744-2172
June 9-24 Montclair, NJ	Neil Simon's play "Fools," comedy about a Ukrainian village cursed with 200 years of stupidity, Studio Playhouse, 973-744-9752
June 10 Ambler, PA	Ukrainian American Sports Center Tryzub Golf Tournament, Limelkin Golf Club, 215-914-1251 or 215-343-5412

Entries in "Out and About" are listed free of charge. Priority is given to events advertised in The Ukrainian Weekly. However, we also welcome submissions from all our readers; please send e-mail to [staff@ukrweekly.com](mailto:staff@ukrweekly.com). Items will be published at the discretion of the editors and as space allows; photos will be considered. Please note: items will be printed a maximum of two times each.

UNA SENIORS' CONFERENCE

at  
SOYUZIVKA  
on

June 11-16, 2006 – Senior Citizens' Week

Ladies and Gentlemen! 2006 is already well on its way.  
We wish you good health and invite you to visit SOYUZIVKA!

On behalf of the UNA Seniors Club, we would like to invite all seniors to participate in our annual UNA Seniors Club Week, which will be held from Sunday, June 11, to Friday, June 16, 2006. For your general information, please note that the Seniors Club was organized over 30 years ago. The purpose of the UNA Seniors is to support UNA endeavors, to preserve and cultivate the Ukrainian heritage, promote unity within the community, develop social activities and maintain Ukrainian community life in America. We have finally reached a time in our lives when Ukraine is independent and living a democratic life. Ukraine will always have our thoughts and support. But there is a time when we must concentrate on maintaining our own Ukrainian community. There is much that can be done. We will try to make the week interesting and fun. As you may have read in our publications, last year we had over 60 participants, seven interesting speakers and entertainment in the evenings. Fun was had by all. Again, we have an interesting program scheduled and hope that you will be able to join us for an interesting, inexpensive weekend. Follow the press for further information about Seniors Citizens' Week.



Make your reservations for the UNA Seniors' Conference, which will be held at our mountain resort SOYUZIVKA, beginning Sunday, June 11, starting with a buffet dinner, through Friday, June 16, including brunch. All inclusive: five nights, all meals, banquet, entertainment, special speakers.

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# Soyuzivka's Datebook

May 26-29, 2006  
UNA Convention

May 31, 2006  
SUNY New Paltz Migrant  
Education Program

June 2-4, 2006  
Ukrainian Language Immersion  
Weekend offered at SUNY  
New Paltz

June 3, 2006  
Wedding

June 5-9, 2006  
Eparchial Clergy Retreat

June 10, 2006  
Wedding

June 11-16, 2006  
UNA Seniors' Conference

June 16-18, 2006  
3rd Annual Adoption Weekend

June 17, 2006  
Wedding

June 18, 2006  
Father's Day Luncheon and Program

June 23-24, 2006  
Plast Kurin "Shostokryli" Rada

June 24, 2006  
Wedding

June 25-July 2, 2006  
Tabir Ptashat Session #1

June 25-July 7, 2006  
Tennis Camp

June 26-30, 2006  
Exploration Day Camp

July 2-9, 2006  
Tabir Ptashat Session #2

July 9-15, 2006  
Discovery Camp, Session #1

July 16-21, 2006  
Children's Ukrainian Heritage  
Day Camp, Session #1

July 16-22, 2006  
Discovery Camp, Session #2  
SCUBA Diving Course

July 23-28, 2006  
Children's Ukrainian Heritage  
Day Camp, Session #2

July 23-29, 2006  
Ukrainian Stitch Sports Camp  
Session #1

July 23-August 5, 2006  
Ukrainian Folk Dance Camp,  
Session #1

July 30-August 5, 2006  
Ukrainian Stitch Sports Camp  
Session #2

July 31-August 4, 2006  
Golf Day Camp and Beach  
Volleyball Day Camp

August 5, 2006  
Dance Camp Session #1 Recital,  
Auction Fundraiser sponsored by  
Chornomorski Khvyli and  
Soyuzivka's Heritage Foundation  
Golf Tournament

August 6-19, 2006  
Ukrainian Folk Dance Camp,  
Session #2

August 12, 2006  
Miss Soyuzivka Contest followed  
by zabava with Tempo

August 19, 2006  
Dance Camp Session #2 Recital,  
followed by zabava with  
Fata Morgana

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## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Friday, June 2

**WASHINGTON :** The Washington Group Cultural Fund, under the patronage of the Embassy of Ukraine, invites the public to attend a benefit concert in memory of Daria Telizyn (1961-2005) featuring aspiring young musicians performing works by Bach, Beethoven, Chopin, Skoryk and others at 7 p.m. at the Embassy of Ukraine, 3350 M St. NW. RSVP to 202-349-2961 or nholub@ukremb.com. Suggested donation: \$50. All proceeds from the benefit concert will be used to assist qualified young musicians from Ukraine with expenses associated with participation in international classical music competitions in the Greater Washington area.

Saturday, June 3

**NEW YORK:** The Shevchenko Scientific Society (NTSh) invites all to a presentation by the poetess Maria Shun of her new Ukrainian-language book "Verlibriary. Abetka" (Kyiv: Fakt, 2006). Ms. Shun, poetess, translator and member of the Writers Union of Ukraine, used to work at the Institute of Ethnography of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine in Lviv. She is the author of three collections of poetry (in Ukrainian): "My, Kotri Ye" (1990), "Abetka-Rozmaliovka" (1992) and "Pomizh" (1994), and of many publications in the press. She has resided in New York since 1995. There will be an introduction by Prof. Vasyl Makhno. The presentation will take place at the society's building, 63 Fourth Ave. (between Ninth and 10th streets) at 5 p.m. For additional information call 212-254-5130.

Saturday, June 10

**NEW YORK:** The Shevchenko Scientific Society (NTSh) invites all to an evening dedicated to the memory of Dr. Wolodymyr Stojko (1926-2006). Prof. Stojko was a full member of NTSh in the U.S. and the chair of its Auditing Committee; vice-president of the World Council of NTSh; professor emeritus of history at Manhattan College; chair of the Ukrainian Free University Foundation; and editor of the periodicals Horyzonty and The Ukrainian Quarterly. The speakers at this memorial program will be Dr. Orest Popovych, Dr. Larissa Onyshkevych, Dr. Ivan Holowinsky and Dr. Leonid Rudnytsky. The program will take place at the society's building, 63 Fourth Ave. (between Ninth and 10th streets) at 5 p.m. For additional information call 212-254-5130.

Friday, June 23

**GLENDALE, Calif.:** Famed Irish tenor Anthony Kearns of The Irish Tenors trio, New York Metropolitan Opera bass Stefan Szkafarowsky and film/TV actor George Dzundza, along with the Pasadena Community Orchestra, join with the Ukrainian National Choir Kobzar of Los Angeles in a concert of rousing patriotic American and Ukrainian songs. "A Musical Salute - God Bless America" is presented by the Ukrainian Culture Center of Los Angeles as a tribute to all who have served in the U.S. armed forces, with proceeds going to support children of those fallen in our military during "Operation Enduring Freedom." The event will be at the Alex Theater, 216 N. Brand Blvd., starting at 7:30 p.m. Ticket reservations are available from Kobzar by contacting Daren Swartzlander, 909-860-2102, or online via www.alextheatre.org.

## PREVIEW OF EVENTS GUIDELINES

Preview of Events is a listing of Ukrainian community events open to the public. It is a service provided at minimal cost (\$20 per listing) by The Ukrainian Weekly to the Ukrainian community.

Listings of **no more than 100 words** (written in Preview format) plus payment should be sent a week prior to desired date of publication to: Preview of Events, The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054; fax, (973) 644-9510.

Items may be e-mailed to [preview@ukrweekly.com](mailto:preview@ukrweekly.com).

## The Ukrainian Weekly announces a special section Congratulations, Graduates!

Every year tens of thousands of students throughout North America receive undergraduate and graduate degrees at colleges and universities, cresting a pinnacle of personal achievement.

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To place an ad congratulating a recent graduate, please send us the following by June 26:

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- in English, the full name of the graduate, the degree completed or diploma received, along with the date it was presented, a list of awards and honors given the graduate, and the name and location of the school;
- a photo of the graduate (optional);
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Please make checks payable to The Ukrainian Weekly and mail along with above information to:  
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Attn. Maria Oscislawski

Or e-mail: [adsukrpubl@att.net](mailto:adsukrpubl@att.net)

For further information, please call (973) 292-9800 ext. 3040 (Maria O.) or visit [www.ukrweekly.com](http://www.ukrweekly.com)

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