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\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

Ukrainian American astronaut to realize her dream as space shuttle Atlantis lifts off

PARSIPPANY, N.J. — If all goes according to schedule, on Sunday, August 27, Heidemarie Stefanyshyn-Piper, commander in the U.S. Navy, will become the first Ukrainian American to fly in space. On that day she and her fellow crew members from the STS-115 mission will lift off in the space shuttle Atlantis.

Their mission is to resume construction of the International Space Station, which is the goal of remaining shuttle flights through the year 2010, when the spacecraft are retired. It will be the 116th space shuttle flight for NASA and the 27th flight for Atlantis.

Atlantis is to lift off on the first day of the launch window that extends until September 13. The countdown for the launch officially begins on August 24 — which, coincidentally, is Ukrainian Independence Day. Then, on August 27 at 4:30 p.m., the shuttle will lift off.

The STS-115 crew is led by Commander Brent W. Jett, Jr. and includes Pilot Christopher J. Ferguson, and Mission Specialists Joseph R. Tanner, Daniel C. Burbank and Stefanyshyn-Piper, as well as Steven G. MacLean, a representative of the Canadian Space Agency.

The 11-day mission will focus on installation of a 17.5-ton segment of the station's truss backbone, which includes two large solar arrays that will provide 25 percent of the total power-generation capability of the International Space Station once it is completed. STS-115 is the 19th U.S. flight to the station.

Cmdr. Stefanyshyn-Piper, 43, a member of the 1996 astronaut class, hails from St. Paul, Minn., where she was active in the Ukrainian community of the Twin Cities, including the Minneapolis branch of Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization, the local Ukrainian dance ensemble, the school of Ukrainian studies and St. Constantine Ukrainian Catholic Church.

Her father, the late Michael Stefanyshyn, was born in Ukraine, while her mother, Adelheid, was a German immigrant. Thus, Cmdr. Stefanyshyn-Piper speaks fluent Ukrainian and German.

She holds bachelor's and master's degrees in mechanical engineering from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and received her commission from the Navy ROTC program at MIT in June 1985. She completed training as a Navy diving officer and salvage officer, and later qualified as a surface warfare officer.

Cmdr. Stefanyshyn-Piper was named an astronaut candidate in April 1996 and reported to the Johnson Space Center that August. She completed NASA's astronaut training program in April 1998.

On February 7, 2002 — her 39th birthday — she learned that she was being assigned to STS-115, which was scheduled for launch in the spring of 2003. When the Columbia accident happened on



Astronaut Heidemarie Stefanyshyn-Piper, STS-115 mission specialist.

February 1, 2003, her mission — indeed, all NASA missions — were put on hold.

Since then, she has been an astronaut in waiting.

Back in 2002 Cmdr. Stefanyshyn-Piper had told The Ukrainian Weekly that her dream was to do a space walk. It appears she will now realize that dream since she is scheduled to do two spacewalks, or Extra-Vehicular Activities, as a truss section is secured to the International Space Station and additional solar panels are deployed.

In a pre-flight interview found on the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) website, Cmdr. Stefanyshyn-Piper speaks of her ethnic background, noting that both of her parents came from Europe:

"My mother came from Germany and my father's from Ukraine. They came to America and they believed in the American dream. They believed that, OK, they're going to, you know, come here, raise a family, and that the kids would grow up and we would all go to college and become successful and find our life in this new country. And I think, just having that in the back of your mind and always growing up that way, you're always going to strive for something. My parents wanted all of us to have a good education; school was very important. That's why they sent us all to Catholic schools thinking that we would get a better education there. And I think that it probably helped going to a small, private school. It allowed me to focus on my studies. And the fact that they always wanted us to go to college just led me to think, OK, when I graduated from high school I was going to go to college, and that's what I did. I

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Fourth World Forum of Ukrainians reveals changing face of diaspora

by Zenon Zawada

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — The changing face of the Ukrainian diaspora revealed itself at the fourth World Forum of Ukrainians held in Kyiv between August 18 and 20.

More than 3,500 participants flew to Kyiv from 40 different nations in what was, in all likelihood, the largest gathering of the Ukrainian diaspora since independence nearly 15 years ago.

The Fourth Wave diaspora used the forum as a launching pad for Nova Khvyliya (New Wave), an international organization that will address their unique needs, as well as advocate their interests both in Ukraine and abroad.

"We face issues of defending the rights of our workforce immigrants, particularly those illegally abroad; social security and pension insurance issues; problems with children left behind in Ukraine to be cared for by grandparents or simply left on their own," said Oleksander Shokalo, co-chairman of Nova Khvyliya, which has based its headquarters in Kyiv.

"But the main problem is returning these people to Ukraine," he continued.

"It's frightful to even fathom the demographic crisis facing Ukraine. What culture can we talk about, or economic growth, when our middle class is essentially being formed abroad?"

Nova Khvyliya's leaders estimate that between 7 million and 8 million Ukrainians left in the Fourth Wave of emigration, which began when Ukraine declared independence in 1991.

As a result, emigration was the leading factor in Ukraine's population plummeting by a net total of about 5.5 million during 15 years of independence.

Ukrainians living in 27 countries will comprise its membership, said Mr. Shokalo, who is also chief editor of Ukrayinskyi Svit, a cultural magazine.

Among Nova Khvyliya's ambitious goals is to bring about the necessary political and economic conditions in Ukraine to allow Ukrainians to return, settle and work in their homelands.

Nova Khvyliya's meetings took place under the slogan, "It's Time to Live for Ukraine," which was penned by Ivan Franko, Mr. Shokalo said.

"These anxieties that worried Franko

(Continued on page 3)

Fifteen years after independence: Where are the key players now?

by Zenon Zawada

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — The events were dramatic.

Miners from Donetsk to Chervonohrad rallied on behalf of activist Stepan Khmara, a political prisoner.

Communist Party Chair Stanislav Hurenko ordered his colleagues to vote for Ukrainian independence at a special session of Parliament, or else "nam bude bida" (there will be trouble for us).

Vyacheslav Chornovil asked permission from Supreme (Soviet) Council Chairman Leonid Kravchuk to carry the Ukrainian flag into the Parliament session hall.

At the center of the historic events leading up to Ukraine's independence were Communist stalwarts, dissidents who had suffered under their grip and those who suddenly traded in their party cards for blue-and-yellow pins.

It's worth examining who the critical players were on Saturday, August 24, 1991, and where they are now.

Vyacheslav Chornovil

No man better symbolized the pro-independence movement in Ukraine than Vyacheslav Chornovil, the imprisoned dissident who chaired the Lviv Oblast Council at the time.

Elected in March 1990, he introduced

reforms that were far more progressive than in any other region in Ukraine, allowing for a free press, freedom of religion, freedom of assembly and expression of national identity.

Mr. Chornovil stood up to threats of a crackdown on such reforms from the Communist government, warning retaliatory strikes and the cutting off of electricity.

He led the formation of the Halytska Asambleya, a three-oblast union that cooperated on political, economic and cultural issues.

Throughout the independence movement, Mr. Chornovil never joined any party and was moderate in his stance toward the Communists.

He finished second in the December 1991 presidential elections and declined Leonid Kravchuk's offer to join the government.

Under suspicious circumstances, Mr. Chornovil was killed in a car accident on March 25, 1999. The Toyota vehicle Mr. Chornovil was riding in collided with a trailer truck making an illegal U-turn on a Kyiv Oblast highway.

Mr. Chornovil was planning to run for the Ukrainian presidency that year, following a strong result in the 1998 parliamentary elections in which his Rukh

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ANALYSIS

Former president observes 'Ukraine without Kuchma'

RFE/RL

RFE/RL's Russian Service on August 4 spoke with former Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma about recent political developments in his country. Ukraine's new prime minister, Viktor Yanukovich, first served as prime minister under President Kuchma and was considered Mr. Kuchma's anointed successor before the Orange Revolution brought Viktor Yushchenko to power.

Do you think that with the signing of the national unity declaration and the formation of a new government that the epoch of political instability in Ukraine is over? Or is this a temporary respite and a new crisis of power is inevitable? What do you think is the main threat to stability?

For me that is a difficult – and to an extent, dangerous – question, since I was president of Ukraine for more than 10 years. In my current position as ex-president, I have to be careful about political assessments and forecasts. I think that some forecasts can become reality simply because they were made public. I don't think I'll name the main threat to political stability in Ukraine for the simple reason that the new government is still being formed.

But we can talk about the main threat to Ukraine's economy – and that is another increase in the price of natural gas. It would hit Ukraine like a typhoon. Russia – through its ambassador, [Viktor] Chernomyrdin – has announced that the price of gas is going to be determined by market forces alone and will not depend in any way on a parliamentary coalition in Ukraine or its composition. Misfortunes, you know, do not come alone and economic problems can bring on political troubles.

Do you think that another increase in the price of Russian gas will lead to the collapse of Ukraine's economy? Is it possible to avoid that scenario? Will the new government be able to change anything regarding the gas situation?

Of course there won't be a collapse. But there could be some major problems, particularly for the chemical sector, where somewhere around 70 percent of expenses are for natural gas. The metals sector will survive, but it is going to be very hard for the chemicals industry.

And I have no idea how the population is going to cope with increases for communal services. This is just the first twist of the screw and we will see what kind of tension develops in society. Although everyone must understand that \$230 per 1,000 cubic meters of Russian gas is the price that Ukraine is paying for its new foreign policy.

Considering the views of Yanukovich, I would hope that relations with Russia will calm down some. But I would repeat that the price of gas will not depend on who is prime minister. We have only lost time. You understand perfectly well that \$230 for 1,000 cubic meters is the political price of changing Ukraine's political course.

What do you think are the main mistakes that Viktor Yushchenko has made since he became president? And what are his main accomplishments?

I think that the first mistake – and I'm not alone in thinking this – that the new

authorities made was not doing anything to reconcile the east and the west of the country. The differences between the two Ukraines became unacceptably worse after the 2004 election. And the new authorities should have immediately done everything possible to minimize these conflicts. But they did practically the opposite. The second mistake was that they spoiled relations with Russia by being too aggressive in their pro-Western policies – most of all, regarding NATO. I was criticized a lot for my multi-vector policies, but I'm proud of my foreign policy and consider it an important achievement. A multi-vector policy helped me maintain domestic tranquility at home. It helped me preserve Ukraine's sovereignty. I think that for any country in the modern world the correct policy is a multi-vector policy. And the majority of countries have adopted such policies.

The third mistake, I'd say, was the purging of personnel. Many observers called this political maneuvering and I agree with that. They drove away tens of thousands of experienced and intelligent managers. I'm sure you understand that in a market situation, such people are worth their weight in gold. This is especially true in the east and the south of the country, where some two-thirds of the country's gross domestic product is produced.

I think the main achievement is the noticeable vitalization of political and social life. There is more freedom of speech, I think, although it is true there is no accountability. That's what "freedom of speech" costs under our head of police [Internal Affairs Minister Yuriy] Lutsenko.

You said that Yushchenko's main mistake was not being able to overcome the ideological split between the east and the west. What should have been done to overcome it? Can we overcome it at all?

You know, in recent years this problem wasn't evident at all. The country was stable and the economy was really developing. In general, I thought, and still think, that the economy must be the unifying force in the country. People were beginning to live better and to look with confidence toward the future. And the historical differences between the east and the west were gradually being smoothed over. And the problems that did exist didn't need to be exposed.

For instance, the problem of the Russian language. That is, there was an evolutionary process that would have worked itself out, except that politicians would seriously stir it up every time an election came around.

And another thing is that it was necessary to achieve some sort of consensus of political forces about a development strategy for the country. Our Polish neighbors – we love to cite the experiences of Poland – have no divisions regarding the country's course in relation to the European Union, entry into NATO – this is supported by all political forces and by society. But we have divisions and they can't be hidden. Life itself will put everything in its place.

Do you agree with Viktor Yushchenko that his compromise with Viktor Yanukovich is capable of bringing the two banks of the Dnipro

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NEWSBRIEFS

Independence Day to start with prayer ...

KYIV – The leaders of Ukraine have invited the leaders of various Christian denominations to a joint prayer service to be held in St. Sophia Cathedral on August 24 to start the celebration of Independence Day. Participating will be Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko, Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich and Verkhovna Rada Chairman Oleksander Moroz. "We are expecting the participation of representatives of all the Christian Churches, even those who have certain reservations regarding participation in such events, at this particularly important and unifying event," said Markian Lubkivskyi, advisor to the president. (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

... UOC-MP refuses to participate

KYIV – Metropolitan Volodymyr Sabodan, head of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Moscow Patriarchate (UOC-MP), will not take part in a prayer service at St. Sophia Cathedral on August 24, Ukrainian Independence Day. According to Vasyl Anisimov, head of the UOC-MP press service, the metropolitan will not participate because representatives of Churches that the UOC-MP does not recognize will participate. The news was posted on nr2.ru on August 15. "What kind of prayer can there be if [Patriarch] Filaret [head of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Kyiv Patriarchate], excommunicated from the Church, will be there?" said Mr. Anisimov. "There will be some representative [of the UOC-MP]," said Mr. Anisimov, "but not the main leaders. Perhaps Archbishop Mytrofan [Yurchuk], UOC-MP administrator." (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

Ukraine aims to pay off gas debt

KYIV – Fuel and Energy Minister Yurii Boiko said in a television interview on August 21 that the state-run company Naftohaz Ukrayiny will repay by mid-October all it owes to the Swiss-based intermediary RosUkrEnergo for gas supplies to Ukraine this year, Interfax-Ukraine reported. Last week, Naftohaz

Ukrayiny paid nearly \$50 million of its \$372 million gas debt to RosUkrEnergo. Mr. Boiko also pledged to repay "in the near future" Ukraine's gas debt to Turkmenistan, but failed to mention the sum involved. Mr. Boiko was to travel to Moscow on August 22 for talks with Gazprom on gas supplies to Ukraine in 2007. In a press interview published on August 21, Mr. Boiko ruled out the possibility that Ukraine could cede control over its gas-transportation system to Russia in return for a preferential gas price in 2007. "Why should we rent anything as a concession? A key problem of Ukraine's gas-transport system is lack of financing. There are no other problems – it is working to full capacity, the staff are well-qualified. We are able to manage it ourselves," he noted. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Explosions rock ill-fated arms depot

NOVOBOHDANIVKA, Ukraine – A fire broke out at an artillery-ammunition depot near the village of Novobohdanivka in Zaporizhia Oblast on August 19, triggering a series of explosions and injuring four people, Ukrainian and international media reported. Some 1,500 civilians were evacuated from around the village and some 4,000 others were sent temporarily to shelters. Explosions at the same depot in May 2004 continued for a week, killing five and injuring four. A small fire and a series of explosions in the depot occurred also in July 2005, injuring one person. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Villagers demand compensation for blast

NOVOBOHDANIVKA, Ukraine – Some 500 inhabitants of the village of Novobohdanivka in Zaporizhia Oblast have addressed local authorities with an appeal to give them the status of war veterans, declare their village a zone of environmental disaster, and pay them compensation for material and moral damages they suffered in recent years because of blasts at a local artillery-ammunition depot, the Ukrayinska Pravda website reported on August 22. Because of fires at the depot, the ill-fated

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Fourth World Forum...

(Continued from page 1)

100 years ago remain relevant, and these problems, in essence, haven't changed," he said.

The fourth World Forum's August 18 opening ceremony began with a prayer led by Patriarch Filaret of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Kyiv Patriarchate.

In his address, Patriarch Filaret renewed the call for the creation of a single, particular (pomisna) Ukrainian Orthodox Church to unite and strengthen the Ukrainian people both in Ukraine and abroad – a view shared by most diaspora Ukrainians who applauded his words.

ments, the Union of Orthodox Citizens called on Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich to ban Mr. Lozynskyj from traveling to Ukraine by declaring him a persona non-grata.

"Such interference by a foreigner into the affairs of the particular Church of a sovereign nation and igniting religious strife on its territory should not be left unpunished," the union said in a statement.

Mr. Lozynskyj's criticisms, which stirred the audience to numerous rounds of applause, didn't end with the UOC-MP.

The New York City lawyer, who earned his toughness by getting into street fights as a kid, also attacked Prime Minister Yanukovich for continuing to



Patriarch Filaret of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Kyiv Patriarchate renewed calls for a single, particular Ukrainian Orthodox Church on August 18 at the fourth World Forum of Ukrainians.

Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko understands this need, which is why one of the main points in the Universal of National Unity is the creation of a single Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

"Unfortunately, there are forces who fear the creation of a single, particular Church more than NATO, and that's why we will plead with ... everyone, in their own place, to make their contribution for the creation of a single, particular Ukrainian Orthodox Church," the patriarch said.

While Patriarch Filaret didn't directly address the enormous influence the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Moscow Patriarchate (UOC-MP) has on Ukrainian politics and culture, Askold Lozynskyj didn't pull any punches.

The president of the Ukrainian World Congress sparked a national controversy by accusing the UOC-MP of carrying out Moscow's political aims, interfering in Ukraine's elections and politics.

In its history, Muscovite special security agents infiltrated the Church's leadership and assisted in the liquidation of the Ukrainian Catholic Church and Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church, he noted.

The UOC-MP continues to attack Ukraine's religious institutions, particularly the UOC-KP and the Ukrainian Catholic Church, Mr. Lozynskyj continued.

"I am not against the Russian Orthodox Church or the UOC-MP, which is Ukrainian in name only," Mr. Lozynskyj said. "I am against the activities of Moscow's representatives in Ukraine."

In response to Mr. Lozynskyj's com-

ments, the Union of Orthodox Citizens called on Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich to ban Mr. Lozynskyj from traveling to Ukraine by declaring him a persona non-grata.

He didn't spare Mr. Yushchenko either, calling him out for avoiding the August 21 ceremony marking the transfer of the Ukrainian Catholic Church's headquarters from Lviv to Kyiv.

"The president wasn't there, so as to avoid conflicting with the Moscow Patriarchate, which actively and openly fought against this celebration," he said.

Referring to Red Army veterans as cannon fodder for Joseph Stalin, Mr. Lozynskyj repeated the call for the Ukrainian government's recognition of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, whom he considers the true heroes of Ukraine.

He criticized the Ukrainian leadership for failing to get the Ukrainian Parliament to recognize UPA veterans or to declare the Holodomor a genocide.

When called to address the forum, President Yushchenko received a warm reception and a standing ovation from the audience when he approached the stage.

He directly addressed points raised both by Patriarch Filaret and Mr. Lozynskyj.

"If we are a democratic people, if we are Christians, we won't force anyone to speak Ukrainian," Mr. Yushchenko said to applause. The government has to create incentives and motivations to do that, he added.

Mr. Yushchenko said it pains him to see the division among Ukraine's Orthodox Christians.

He pointed out that at least half of Ukrainians support the idea of a single, particular Church, and only 10 percent are opposed.

Avoiding any mention of the Orange



Taras Hrynchyshyn

Ukrainian Minister of Foreign Affairs Borys Tarasyuk, outgoing Ukrainian World Coordinating Council Chair Mykhailo Horyn and Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko attend the August 18 opening ceremony of the fourth World Forum of Ukrainians.

Revolution or the maidan, the president characterized the current political season in Ukraine as a process of consolidation – a term he frequently repeated – between east and west.

Ukraine will continue to develop along liberal-national principles, he said.

In defending his decision to make Mr. Yanukovich prime minister, Mr. Yushchenko said resisting the Party of the Regions would have brought Ukraine to economic collapse.

If Ukraine becomes divided, "we won't be talking about language or Church," he said. "We'll be talking about pensions and wages."

He assured the audience that Ukraine is on an irreversible course toward integration into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the European Union.

During his address, Mr. Yushchenko began boasting of the Ukrainian economy's recent performance, which is when he ran into friction with the audience.

He cited statistics that wages increased 33 percent year-to-date.

"What about prices?" a woman shouted at him.

"Prices? Good. We have a consumer price inflation rate of 2.8 percent. If someone has a better rate, please raise your hand. In Russia, Belarus, Moldova? We have a normal, European inflation rate," he said.

Further into his speech, Mr. Yushchenko said that, more than anything, Ukraine needs political stability at this time – a statement which drew more heckling from the audience.

As he frequently does in his public appearances, Mr. Yushchenko revealed his irritation.

"Friends, let's show some correctness – the president is speaking before you," Mr. Yushchenko said, with the forum audience applauding in affirmation.

The president also called on Ukrainians to stop whimpering about their problems to other countries. "No one will help us except ourselves," he said.

Mr. Yushchenko received a standing ovation after concluding his speech.

Neither Prime Minister Yanukovich nor Verkhovna Rada Speaker Oleksander Moroz decided to attend the World Forum of Ukrainians.

Instead, Mr. Yanukovich flew to Moscow that same weekend for an unofficial visit with Russian Federation President Vladimir Putin.

The forum's leaders did engage in closed-door meetings with Foreign Affairs Minister Borys Tarasyuk and Dmytro Tabachnyk, the vice prime minister for humanitarian affairs.

However, participants declined to reveal what was discussed in those high-profile meetings.

President Yushchenko hosts leaders of diaspora groups at his country home

KYIV – Viktor Yushchenko met on August 17 with leaders of the Ukrainian diaspora, who had come to Kyiv to take part in the fourth World Forum of Ukrainians. The meeting took place in the Yushchenko family home in the village of Novi Bezradychi, it was reported on the Official Website of the President of Ukraine.

The president said it was important to build closer ties with diaspora organizations. He added that Ukraine's Foreign Affairs Ministry was now using new approaches to cooperate with Ukrainians living abroad. He said a new concept of cooperation with diaspora Ukrainians had recently been approved.

Mr. Yushchenko then spelled out his vision of the current political situation and the Universal of National Unity that helped end last month's parliamentary crisis.

Ukraine's Foreign Affairs Minister Borys Tarasyuk, who was present at the meeting, told those present what his min-

istry was doing to reinforce bonds with Ukrainians abroad. He said that over 500 projects had been carried out in 40 countries of the world to help Ukrainian communities.

The meeting was attended by: Mykhailo Horyn, head of the Ukrainian Coordinating Council; Vasyl Duma, head of the Council of the Association of Russian Ukrainians and the Federal National Cultural Autonomy "Russia's Ukrainians"; Askold Lozynskyj, president of the Ukrainian World Congress; Michael Sawkiw, Jr., president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America; Mykola Sergiyenko, head of the Association of Kuban Ukrainians; Yaroslav Khortyani, president of the European Congress of Ukrainians; Ihor Likhovyi, Ukraine's culture minister; Dmytro Pavlychko, poet; Pavlo Movchan, Prosvita president; and Mykola Zhulynsky, head of the Taras Shevchenko Institute of Literature.

IN MEMORIAM: Nadia Oleksiivna Svitlychna, 1936-2006

by Christina Isajiw

Nadia Svitlychna died on August 7, three months shy of her 70th birthday. We lost a colleague, a spokesman for a just society, an untiring transmitter of the values of honor and human dignity. We lost a dear friend.

Much of Ms. Svitlychna's life was synonymous with the dissident movement in Ukraine. As a young philologist in the early 1960s, she joined the club of creative youth (Klub Tvorchoyi Molodi) where she met and became friends with many writers and artists, the intellectual Ukrainian elite that was to become the dissident movement – the "Shestidesiatnyky."

Later, her involvement in protesting the events of 1967 brought about serious surveillance of her by the KGB, and in 1968 she was fired from her job at the Pedagogical Institute in Kyiv. It was Ms. Svitlychna and



Ihor Dlaboha

Nadia Svitlychna is welcomed upon arrival in New York by Ukrainian National Association President John O. Flis (left). Looking on is Petro Grigorenko.

Yevhen Sverstiuk who found the murdered body of her friend Alla Horska, and Ms. Svitlychna organized the funeral and memorial for Ms. Horska.

The relentless KGB harassment continued, where almost daily Ms. Svitlychna was summoned for interrogation and daily she would have to say good-bye to her 2-year-old son, Yarema. Then one day they told her to write an order as to whom she entrusts with the upbringing of her small child and she was arrested on May 18, 1972.

Christina Isajiw is the former head of the Human Rights Commission of the Ukrainian World Congress.



Ihor Dlaboha

Nadia Svitlychna arrives in New York on 1978 with her sons Ivan (in her arms) and Yarema, and is welcomed by representatives of the Ukrainian American community.

She spent almost a year in isolation at the KGB Volodymyrska prison and sentenced to four years of imprisonment under Article 62 – "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." Young Yarema was initially placed in a state-run orphanage and only after great efforts by Ms. Svitlychna's family, especially her sister-in-law, Leonida, were they able to rescue him and place him with his grandmother in Luhansk.

Ms. Svitlychna served her term in Mordovia and, along with other women prisoners, took part in numerous protests and hunger strikes. The regime was severe, as she described it in various articles, but they found like-minded camaraderie fortifying and that made it bearable to be away from their loved ones, especially their small children.

At night, after hours of hard labor in the prison, Ms. Svitlychna would compose poems and stories for little Yarema, which she lovingly put down on pieces of cloth she tore off her undergarments. These little booklets were gifts she would surreptitiously forward to little Yarema, whenever it was possible to have visitors who would undertake such delivery.

After serving her sentence, what followed was "a phenomenon of the time," as Vasyl Stus wrote in a work of his that describes the repressive policies aimed at annihilating Ukrainian intellectual elites. Ms. Svitlychna was denied a "propyska," the paper that gave official USSR validity to each human being and, therefore, she was denied work, but was then repeatedly warned that "parasitism" was also punishable by imprisonment. She lived with her sister-in-law because without the "propyska" she was not allowed permission for living quarters, and they both were regularly fined for "violating the passport regime."

In the fall of 1976, in the face of the severe persecution and long prison sentences meted out to Levko Lukianenko, Gen. Petro Grigorenko, Vyacheslav Chornovil, Vasyl Stus, Stefania Shabatura and others, Ms. Svitlychna wrote a declaration to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukrainian SSR, stating that she renounces her citizenship. This also was a brave move, because such an act was punishable by seven years of imprisonment plus five years of exile.

Ms. Svitlychna explained that: "It is beneath my dignity to be a citizen of the largest in the world, the most powerful and the most perfect concentration camp." She continued to suffer repression; one of the memoranda issued by the Ukrainian Helsinki Group was titled: "About the Fate of Nadia Svitlychna." She continued doing what she thought was needed to register the injustices suffered by her Ukrainian colleagues.

Through all this, Ms. Svitlychna married Pavlo Stokotelnny and, in May 1978, as she stated: "Not having violated administrative surveillance (under which she was placed and not allowed to go anywhere without permission), I gave birth to Kozak Ivan, on my own chair." This terse statement described the enormity of the whole situation without pathos or bitterness. That was Nadiyka, as I knew her, smiling and seemingly transcending personal needs and tribulations.

On November 8, 1978 (her birthday), she came to the



David Lassman

Nadia Svitlychna during a TV interview in 1979.

United States and eight years later she was stripped of her USSR citizenship. Here, Ms. Svitlychna worked tirelessly on behalf of her dissident colleagues in Ukraine. She was our main source of information about the events in Ukraine and she was ever ready to testify and to make the world aware of the repression taking place under the Soviet regime. She was the one we called for verification of facts or for more detailed explanation of new events.

As an active member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, she compiled and edited much of the group's publications in the West. From 1983 to 1994 Ms. Svitlychna worked in the Ukrainian branch of the RFE/RL. I often met her in New York, during or after her hard day at work. Her head was throbbing, but she was happy to have done her transmission and was taking a heavy load of material home to prepare for the following day. Still, she found energy to decipher copious letters and reports, surreptitiously sent to her from the gulag prison camps, and she found time to compile them into brochures and articles made ready for publication.

We owe her gratitude for preparing such publications as "Palimpsest" by Vasyl Stus, Yaroslav Lesiv's "Myt'," Mykola Rudenko's "Za Gratamy," Serhii Snehrov's "Tvory" and many other works by Mykola Horbal, Yurii Lytvyn and others. After the death of her brother, Ivan Svitlychny, Nadia published a book of his letters from prison, his poetry in a book called "U Mene – Tilky Slovo" (For Me – There's Only the Word), and a book of his memoirs that was published in 1998.

Ms. Svitlychna amassed a very large archive, which she so very much wanted to put in order and prepare for more publications. In the last two years she had made plans to return to Kyiv and continue this work. She also raised funds for a headstone for fellow Helsinki monitor Oksana Meshko and her mother and for the Shestidesiatnyky museum in Kyiv.

On July 20 I received her last letter to me. She was very weak, Nadiyka wrote, but during the short lucid moments her thoughts went to her unfinished work. "It is then that I reminisce and dream of still writing a little about what I remember. I see so many, who have left us, taking with them all their memories and experience and in those

(Continued on page 17)

Correction

The prayer published at the conclusion of the August 20 story about Nadia Svitlychna's funeral in Kyiv was erroneously described as one she had written. In fact, the prayer, titled "Molytva Vranishnoho Namirennia Otsia Klymentia" (Father Klymentii's Prayer of Morning Intention), was written by the brother of Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky. Father Klymentii Sheptytsky's prayer was an inspiration to Ms. Svitlychna and it sustained her daily throughout her yearlong illness.

Addendum

The photo of the funeral of Ivan Svitlychny published in The Weekly's August 13 issue was shot by Yaro Bihun, then in Kyiv on temporary assignment to the U.S. Embassy as press attaché.



THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

Young UNA'ers



Oriana Kateryna Makar, daughter of Ivan and Chrystia Makar of Hartsdale, N.Y., is a new member of UNA Branch 5. She was enrolled by her godfather, Andrij Stasiw.



Ruslan Makarenko, son of Ihor and Mariola Makarenko of Yonkers, N.Y., is a new member of UNA Branch 8. He was enrolled by his grandfather Borys Makarenko.



Caleb Michael Ward, son of Brian and Karen Ward of Alliance, Ohio, is a new member of UNA Branch 120. He was enrolled by his great grandparents Ann and Eli Matiash.



Jack Avery Choi, son of Michele Nicole and Keith Jay Choi of Manassas, Va., is a new member of UNA Branch 180. He was enrolled by his grandmother Denise Budacki Duke.



Gregory Maksym Iwanik, son of Christopher and Christina Iwanik of Farmington, Conn., is a new member of UNA Branch 254. He was enrolled by his grandparents Rich and Olga Iwanik.

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ATTENTION UKRAINIAN ARTISTS!

This is August, and here we are writing about Christmas. The UNA is in the process of collecting art work from Ukrainian artists who wish to participate in the annual UNA Christmas Card Project. In the past few years over 40 Ukrainian artists have shared their art work and participated in the UNA project. Again, we ask artists to contribute their art work, which the UNA will be accepting for reproduction. The theme of the work must be traditional Ukrainian Christmas. In the past artists contributed works in diverse media including oil, watercolor, tempera, graphics, woodcuts, batik ceramic tile, mixed media etc., which added interest and a variety to the collection.

The Ukrainian National Association wishes to promote traditional and contemporary Ukrainian art and encourage and popularize Ukrainian artists. The UNA will publish over 120,000 cards that will be distributed throughout the USA, Canada and Ukraine.

Please note that all proceeds from the project are designated to support Soyuzivka. The Ukrainian National Foundation, which will assign the funds to Soyuzivka Heritage Foundation, was created by the UNA in 1992. The foundation helps promote humanitarian, cultural and educational programs in the USA, Canada and Ukraine and maintains a 501 (c) (3) status, making all your donations tax-exempt.

We look forward to this year's artists participating and we welcome and encourage new talents to get involved and share their work with the community.

Please submit either a slide, photo or original artwork to the UNA Home Office no later than September 30, 2006. E-mail your work to oksanauna@comcast.net or mail it to the UNA at 2200 Route 10, Parsippany, NJ 07054 – Att'n: Oksana Trytjak. For further information call 973-292-9800 x 3071



Do you know why we're so happy?

Our parents and grandparents invested in our future by purchasing an endowment and life insurance policy for each of us from the Ukrainian National Association, Inc.

They purchased prepaid policies on account of the low premium rate for our age group. If you'd like to be smiling like us, please have your parents or grandparents call the UNA at 1-800-253-9862.

They will be happy to assist you!

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Nadia Svitlychna 1936-2006

Earlier this month we learned of the passing of Nadia Svitlychna, a staunch defender of human and national rights in Ukraine, who paid for her beliefs with imprisonment in the Soviet gulag. She was eulogized in Kyiv as a compassionate woman who loved Ukraine and its people, and risked her life for them.

Once the target of Communist Party authorities in Soviet-dominated Ukraine, she was praised by independent Ukraine's President Viktor Yushchenko, who underscored that "her views, the way she lived her life and passed along values to the next generation, have left footprints to follow for millions of contemporary Ukrainian patriots."

Ms. Svitlychna became active in the Ukrainian rights movement in 1965, during the period defined by the work of the "Shestidesiatnyky," the literary/artistic group of the 1960s that rejected officially imposed "socialist realism" and fought against Russification. She was arrested in April of 1972 and charged with the infamous crime of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." After serving four years in Mordovian Labor Camp No. 3, she returned to Kyiv, where Soviet authorities continued to persecute her. In December 1976 she renounced her Soviet citizenship in protest.

Though not one of the original members of the Ukrainian Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords founded on November 9, 1976, Ms. Svitlychna joined the group soon thereafter, in January 1977, as an undeclared member working behind the scenes to disseminate "samvydav" materials.

After emigrating to the United States in November 1978 she became a member, along with Gen. Petro Grigorenko and Leonid Plyushch (and later others) of the External Representation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group and continued her work in advocating human and national rights in Ukraine and protesting Soviet violations of the Helsinki Accords. That work – her calling – took her to far-flung places: from New York, to Vienna, to Washington and other venues. One of her first major appearances was at a demonstration at the Soviet Mission to the United Nations that was held at the conclusion of the third World Congress of Free Ukrainians.

And Ms. Svitlychna wrote and edited tirelessly, compiling the Ukrainian Helsinki Group's materials for release in the West – most of them collected in the *Herald of Repression in Ukraine*. As well, she readied for publication the literary works of dissident writers. Her articles about the rights movement appeared in many periodicals, including *The Ukrainian Weekly*.

We came to know Nadia Svitlychna from our work covering the Ukrainian human rights movement and its activists. Ms. Svitlychna was a valued source of information, and inspiration. She was a soft-spoken woman with a heart of gold, crystalline character and steely resolve, who never, it seemed, had time to rest. She was devoted to the cause she chose early in her life and never strayed from her chosen path.

We will remember her always. Vichnaya Pamiat.

Aug.
26
2001

Turning the pages back...

On the 10th anniversary of Ukraine's independence, *The Weekly* printed an article offering the perspectives of university students in Kyiv and what the celebration meant for them. They had watched the country struggle to overcome econom-

ic malaise and the development of a democratic civil society based on the rule of law from the beginning of independence on August 24, 1991.

The questions asked of each participant were: "What are your impressions of 10 years of independence in general? What specific incident or event over the last 10 years sticks in your mind?"

Volodymyr Havrylov, a student at the National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy, responded that independence is a process and the progression has been positive, natural and logical. His lasting impression from independence was the large masses of people who wanted independence and had the spiritual uplift to see the task to completion. He attributed this to their romantic expectations, and the disheartening everyday drudgery.

Olena Khazinova, from the National University of Culture and the Arts, felt that independence was better for Ukraine than belonging to the USSR, but she commented that Ukraine is too dependent on Russia and other countries. Her most vivid memory was the rebuilding of Kyiv, its reconstruction and the demolition of Soviet-era monuments that was going on at the time.

Petro Horshkov, a student at the National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy, expressed his positive attitude toward independence, but he complained of the wasted opportunities and the lack of restructuring in the Ukrainian government. He said, "When the same people hold the same position, only having changed their stripes, nothing can or will get better." His most vivid impression was the reconstruction going on in Kyiv and the presidential elections, but he was unsure which was of greater importance, since the elections did not change anything.

Mykhailo Lukashuk, of the Kyiv National Avionics University, said that independence has been good for Ukraine. The long road to independence was difficult he said, adding that problems are normal. He commented on the economic growth that Ukraine was experiencing, saying that independence has been good since people have money in their pockets.

Anastasia Makeyeva, a student from Dnipropetrovsk studying at the National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy, said that her lasting impressions since independence were President Bill Clinton's trip to Ukraine, the visit by Pope John Paul II and the visit by rock musician Sting. Each represented a facet of society: culture, religion and politics. Independence allowed for these progressive people to come to Ukraine and it reflected the much-liberalized mindset of society, she said. Before independence was achieved, she too had idealized visions, Ms. Makeyeva said. But being from the eastern oblasts, where there tends to be more cynicism, she saw the changes going on in Kyiv and, regardless of the current problems, said it was a good start.

Source: "Kyiv students provide perspective on Ukrainian independence," by Iryna Lawrin and Liuda Liulko, *The Ukrainian Weekly*, August 26, 2001, Vol. LXIV, No. 34.

COMMENTARY

Does Ukraine have a history?

by Mark von Hagen

Fifteen years after Ukraine's unexpected declaration of independence, the struggle continues over its place in the world. The Orange Revolution of 2004 didn't settle it. Nor did this spring's parliamentary elections. Last week, following four months of political paralysis, brought the surprise return, as prime minister, of pro-Russian politician Viktor Yanukovich, whose attempt to steal the 2004 presidential elections sparked the Orange uprising.

Although the Orange Revolution has been frequently interpreted as a demonstration of Ukraine's having finally repudiated its Soviet legacy and cast its lot with a democratic Europe, voters were in fact split, with a substantial minority in favor of closer ties with Russia and uncertain about moving away from a political economy dominated by powerful oligarchs.

These latter forces have influential allies in Russia who also advocate various forms of reintegration of Ukraine and Russia, with Belarus as one available model. The reintegrationists in these three east Slavic nations implicitly – and often explicitly – challenge the right of Ukraine to a sovereign, independent existence. They envision the recreation of a modern version of a Russia-dominated empire; not surprisingly, Russian and Belarusian officials see last year's Orange Revolution as a threat to their plans and have been stepping up their efforts to shut down or severely limit any potential opposition in society.

Among the "arguments" offered by the reintegrationists are historical ones, usually summed up as a version of "Russians, Ukrainians, and Belarusians are members of one Slavic, Orthodox Christian nation" and are fated to have a common state, as they have for centuries. This view of the past, which had its origins in imperial Russia, insisted that the medieval state of Kyivan Rus' (10th-13th centuries) was the birthplace of Russian civilization and that Moscow/Muscovy was the rightful heir to Kyiv's legitimacy. During the 20th century, Communist ideologues in Moscow and Kyiv recast this argument as "the great friendship of peoples" with Russians as the "elder brothers" to all the other non-Russian peoples, above all, the Ukrainians and Belarusians.

Much as the reintegrationists lay claim to history to justify their political programs, so too do those in Ukraine (and Russia and Belarus) who are working toward the goals of building democratic, sovereign nation-states and integrating them into the community of modern Europe. This project has required that historians disentangle the histories of Ukraine and Russia in order to claim a separate existence for the Ukrainian nation even under imperial rule and various forms of 20th century occupation that have made Ukraine's history among the most tragic experiences in Europe.

Nationalizing Ukraine's past was well under way at the end of the 19th and dawn of the 20th centuries, but the Stalin revolution in the USSR drove that project underground and into the diaspora until a second break-up of the Russian empire in 1991, when the reassertion of an independent Ukrainian state and history was resumed with full force. Mykhailo Hrushevsky

Mark von Hagen, Ph.D., is the Boris Bakhmeteff Professor of Russian and East European Studies at Columbia University and in 2002-2005 was president of the International Association for Ukrainian Studies. A version of this article was originally published in the *Wall Street Journal*.

(1866-1934), the father of modern Ukrainian history, also became the father of the modern Ukrainian state when he was elected head of the Ukrainian Central Rada in 1917. During an early wave of Stalin-era repressions, he was arrested and exiled to Moscow; he died in a Soviet sanatorium under still mysterious circumstances. There was no place for such an advocate of Ukraine's independence – or even autonomy – in Stalin's dictatorial regime.

Today one of Kyiv's central boulevards – and the site of the Ukrainian Parliament and presidential administration – has been renamed after Hrushevsky as a symbol of the restoration of Ukraine's short-lived independence as a modern state in 1917-1918; a monument to the historian-statesman stands in front of the Pedagogical Museum that housed the 1917 Rada government and across the street from the Ukrainian National Academy of Science.

Other political figures from the Ukrainian past, from the Kyivan Princes Volodymyr and Yaroslav, the Kozak Hetmans Bohdan Khmelnytsky and Ivan Mazepa, the poet bard of the Ukrainian nation Taras Shevchenko, to the 20th-century hetman of the Ukrainian state (1918) Pavlo Skoropadsky, have been similarly restored to central places or reinterpreted in the new story of Ukraine's past.

But what is it about Ukraine's history that has made it distinctively "Ukrainian"?

For many Ukrainians in Ukraine and abroad, the answer to that question often comes down to a version of primordial unchanging Ukrainian traits that sound like an almost biological explanation for the survival of a nation that has withstood world wars, occupations, terror, deportations, famine, nuclear contamination and other plagues during the 20th century.

A major stumbling block for this theory, however, is the history of Ukraine itself; how anything close to a "pure" genetic pool was preserved on a territory that experienced occupation by and intermingling with (including intermarriage) a host of invaders from outside: Mongols, Poles, Russians, Crimean Turks, Germans, Austrians, Hungarians and Romanians to name a few. If we add to this violent history the collective biography of tens of millions of Jews who lived on the territory of what is today Ukraine – also under Polish, Austrian, and Russian rule – and also the numbers over the centuries of resettlers in Ukraine who fled serfdom or hoped to otherwise improve their economic opportunities, it's hard to conceive of what a genuinely primordial Ukrainian would be.

Moreover, reducing the question to one of biological survival is, in my opinion, unconsciously dismissive – if not insulting to – the hundreds of thousands, if not millions of inhabitants of historical Ukraine who have toiled to build institutions and movements to organize their cultural, religious, social and political lives. Such an emphasis on genes takes away the hard-won achievements of centuries of struggle by individuals and various forms of collectives to improve their lots and shape a better future.

It is those efforts of institutional and intellectual creation and creativity, with all their forced compromises with powerful outside forces in the region, that shaped and continue to shape Ukraine's distinctive paths in the past and present. Time and place, as the dimensions that organize historians' work, are key to understanding those paths. For most of the early modern and modern history of Ukraine, it has been located at the frontiers of powerful Eurasian empires and states; this "borderlands" char-

(Continued on page 17)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Kuchma No. 3 rises in Ukraine

Dear Editor:

Less than two years ago, during the presidential debates, Viktor Yushchenko called his opponent "Kuchma No. 3," meaning that Viktor Yanukovich's presidency would be nothing but a continuation of the old Kuchma regime that lasted for two consecutive presidential terms. Well, Kuchma No. 3 is back, and the person responsible for it is Mr. Yushchenko himself.

The day of August 3 should be remembered as one of the darkest dates in Ukrainian history and should be equated with the dates May 31, 1223, when in a bloody clash at the Kalka River Kyivan Rus' forces lost their first battle to the advancing Mongol hordes; or perhaps June 28, 1709, when the Swedish-Ukrainian alliance lost the battle of Poltava to Peter I of Russia, with Ukraine falling into the abyss of Russian dominance afterwards; or even February 3, 1919, when the Bolshevik Red Army occupied Kyiv, thus effectively destroying a brief period of independence of the Central Rada in 1917-1919.

The so called "universal" that President Yushchenko signed with the former "jail bird" Mr. Yanukovich is nothing but a piece of paper that provides an excuse for wider use of the Russian language and retreats from a firm stand on joining NATO, and guarantees that absolutely nothing in all those nicely printed materials will ever be fulfilled by any of the parties. Furthermore, joining a coalition not only with the Party of the Regions, but also with the Communist Party, is already a complete betrayal of many millions of Ukrainians who perished during the artificially created Famine-Genocide orchestrated by Stalin and the Communist Party in the 1930s.

The union of Mr. Yushchenko's party with those who believe in the ideals of Lenin, Stalin and Brezhnev ought to be repulsive even to a half-wit, not to mention how horrific it must be for any civilized human being.

One can only hope that the American and the Canadian Ukrainian diasporas will have enough decency and common sense to no longer shower this "Ukrainian Judas" with flowers and dinners as we did in April 2005. My only other personal hope is that the next president of Ukraine will be a petite woman of strikingly good looks and a wrap-over trademark Ukrainian braid, with a strong, decisive character and enough political will to rid our motherland of criminal unions of Communists and Kuchma No. 3.

Alex Kozhushchenko
Wilmington, Del.

Of deadlocks and illusions

Dear Editor:

A note about Alexander Motyl's "Commentary: Is Ukraine in Crisis?" (August 6). With stoic nonchalance and a definition of the word "crisis," he averred that there was no crisis, only a deadlock.

Dr. Motyl's comparison of the "deadlock" in Ukraine with New York's traffic jams shows an inclination towards "reductio ad absurdum," in the same vein as his earlier sound-bite, the "Orangization of Yanukovich." His argument goes: "Traffic jams are a learning experience. They always come to an end ... Ukraine's politicians are actually learning democracy."

Ukraine's status and existence as an independent state hangs in the balance, basically because that existence is deemed unacceptable in Moscow, and the Kremlin is using an

army of proxies in Ukraine to undermine its footing. Dr. Motyl has difficulty understanding that what he calls "a deadlock" is a permanent condition reflecting an irreconcilable split between two mindsets: the pro-Ukrainian and the pro-Russian.

Presently the strongest force, the Party of the Regions, a home-grown Trojan horse with an increasingly aggressive Russian Azarov/neo-Tabachnyk, content has entered into a power-sharing agreement with President Viktor Yushchenko and the remnants of his Our Ukraine party. Ihor Lysyj (letter to the editor, June 18) correctly predicted this coalition as "Oligarchs United".

The road to this development was paved by Ukraine's president from the day he took office in 2005 by his performance as a misogynous political simpleton, the epitome and personification of Ukraine's "bad luck." He has the distinction of having blown the best opportunity that Ukraine had in 800 years to get on its feet as an independent nation.

Although the oligarchs have huge leverage, their politics have nothing in common with the national interest. At the end of the day, political expediency determines their direction. They want to be on the winning side. The momentum points toward Russia, as Ukraine's vital link with the West has been undercut by Mr. Yushchenko's follies. A letter in the Financial Times (August 12) called the new amalgamation "A Coalition of National Betrayal." Another factor working to Russia's advantage – enough to make a difference because of the importance of the swing vote in an almost evenly divided electorate – is the distrust in Ukraine of the role of NATO, which is seen by most as America's tool in the post-Soviet aftermath for advancing its ambitions. A stark example is a growing role of NATO in Afghanistan, from which the story of a similar, Soviet occupation left long memories in Ukraine and elsewhere.

Adding to the skepticism is an awareness of President Vladimir Putin's popularity in semi-autocratic Russia, in contrast to the dismal ratings of Prime Minister Tony Blair and President George W. Bush in their quasi-democratic countries, where foreign policy is made at the very top by an invisible cabal and war is waged in total disregard of the people's sentiment.

Even more devastating to America's image is the worldwide condemnation of U.S. violations of the Geneva Conventions belatedly taken up by the U.S. Supreme Court, which ruled against the Bush administration – after waiting three years for a politically propitious moment. There is much more on this score – all of it well-known in Ukraine.

In the "big picture" (Dr. Motyl's favorite buzz-word), the traffic jam allegory is devoid of any historical perspective or an inkling that Ukraine's weakness is due to the debilitating deficit of nationally conscious "Ukrainian people," who are needed as a meaningful majority that could push aside the "deadlock" by asserting their own identity.

It would not be surprising if some in the diaspora are taken in by the fog of the present coalition's banal pronouncements. In New Jersey there is already a minor groundswell for "the pragmatic trait of Viktor Yanukovich and his government, ... a chance to unite the country." Such praise, to be sure, comes from continuing illusions about Mr. Yushchenko. Mr. Yanukovich benefits by extension only.

Nevertheless, there will be craving for photo-ops in New York with the prime minister, and maybe a banquet. But don't mention that yet.

Boris Danik
North Caldwell, N.J.

PERSPECTIVES

BY ANDREW FEDYNSKY



August at Soyuzivka

It was really hot with temperatures in the 90s at Soyuzivka during this first week of August. A breeze off the Catskills in the distance and a cool drink from the Tiki Bar close by, brought relief. My wife and I caught up with relatives who shared the week with us, while our kids played tennis with their cousins, splashed in the swimming pool or the waterfall half a mile up-stream. In the evening they made crafts, played cards and board games, watched TV and then complained about having to go to bed so early. The toddlers amongst us hid behind their mothers, cautiously eying unfamiliar aunts and uncles before finally rewarding us with a smile or a hug.

With the exception of the extreme heat, which gripped us too, we were aware of, but comfortably distant from, national and world events. News junkie that I am, I picked up The New York Times every morning to read up on wars, politics, the dismal box scores of my beloved Cleveland Indians and, of course, the struggle in Kyiv to form a government.

I can't tell you when I first visited Soyuzivka or how many times I've come here. The first firm memory I have is from August 1969 when my friend Andy Hruszkewycz and I stopped there on the way to New England and Canada. Leaving, we followed radio directives on how to avoid traffic piling up at a place called Woodstock. We missed the festival but had a great time otherwise.

In 1976 I was at Soyuzivka twice – for the Fourth of July when Anya Dydyk and others put on an unforgettable variety show with a spoof on Ukrainians at the American Revolution; and two months later, for Labor Day Weekend with several fellow activists who had taken part a few weeks earlier in the campaign at the Montreal Olympics for Ukraine's right to participate in the games.

Since then, I've been to half a dozen weddings at Soyuzivka, some conferences and for the past 15-20 years, for a week in August. In many ways, Soyuzivka hasn't changed – the view from the Veselka Terrace to the wooded mountains remains sublime. The Trembita Lounge has a better TV, but that's it. You can still get varenyky and kovbasa with sauerkraut at the snack bar, but the fare has been upgraded to accommodate the sophisticated palate of today's kids: mozzarella sticks, onion rings, pizza and Gatorade. Dinner is vastly improved: we had duck, salmon, steak, lobster tail, yummy soups and crisp salads. Our waitress was a charming young woman from Kyiv, studying telecommunications. Rooms are air-conditioned; one even has a hot tub. If you have a wireless connection, you can log onto the Internet. Our room this year at Karpaty had a lovely porch, where I sipped coffee and read the paper. Chemny, the gentle, patient Collie, alas, is no more.

The big news this year, besides the heat, was Fidel Castro's health and the exchange of rockets and bombs between Hezbollah and Israeli forces, with civilians on both sides caught in between. The war in Iraq was relegated to the inside pages of the newspaper. It seems like yesterday, though it's been two years, since my fellow Ukrainian Weekly columnist, Myron Kuropas, and I sat comfortably at poolside, debating the wisdom of that war. Now, with 1,700 more Americans

and tens of thousands of Iraqis killed since then, America is stuck with no good options: a daily catastrophe if we stay; a strategic disaster if we leave. At poolside this year, my wife's cousin – a former Marine – spoke of the courage and sacrifice of another cousin in his mid-40s who was called up from the Marine Corps Reserve and is now in Iraq.

I read a couple of books, including Milena Rudnycka's 1958 Ukrainian-language "Western Ukraine under the Bolsheviks," describing Soviet policies after the 1939 Hitler-Stalin Pact, which they enforced with appalling brutality. I pointed out to my son, tapping away on a laptop computer every morning for a paper on European history, that the massacres at the prison in Lviv took place just blocks from where his grandfather worked for the newspaper Dilo. He and a relative handful of others had the foresight and good fortune to flee in the nick of time, and that's how we became Americans.

I also read Askold Krushelnicky's "An Orange Revolution: A Personal Journey through Ukrainian History," where he weaves his own family's agonizing story into the complex tapestry of Ukraine's past, culminating with Viktor Yushchenko's election as president and Ukraine's affirmation of democracy. Published earlier this year, it's already been overtaken by events. Understandably, several of the older folks were shaken by developments in Kyiv. How, they asked, could President Yushchenko have accepted Viktor Yanukovich as prime minister? Why didn't he block that?

Referring to Ms. Rudnycka's book about the enormities the Soviets imposed on Ukraine, I noted that Mr. Yushchenko – thank God – does not have the political tools his predecessors had: mass arrests, executions and censorship. Instead, forced by electoral and constitutional realities, the two Viktor's arrived at a political accommodation, with Yulia Tymoshenko remaining on the outside, leading the opposition. And isn't this what the Orange Revolution was all about – respecting the will of the electorate, compromising if necessary and waiting for the next election to settle political differences?

On the final evening of my 30th, 40th or 50th trip to Soyuzivka, and no longer the late-night reveler I once was, I went to bed to the sound of guitars wailing in the distance from the Tiki Bar and fell asleep contemplating another era when young people partied at Woodstock and the Veselka Terrace, while their contemporaries fought in Vietnam. Now, as another generation rocks on, I pray for the soldiers and civilians embroiled in devastation in the Middle East, Afghanistan and elsewhere, and ask God to grant leaders the wisdom and the courage to make the right decisions.

How ironic that, in the midst of a world unraveling, Ukraine should stand out as a bright spot with citizens and leaders who've learned from the past and are now working peacefully together – no matter how reluctantly – for a better future. I pray, as another summer winds down, that that may continue and someday provide a model for the rest of the world to follow.

Andrew Fedynsky's e-mail address is fedynsky@stratos.net.

Columbia University introduces new Ukrainian studies courses

by Diana Howansky

NEW YORK — The Ukrainian Studies Program at Columbia University is adding new classes to its course schedule this 2006-2007 academic year, beginning on September 5. Through the generosity of donors within the Ukrainian American community, the Columbia program continues to grow and provide students with fresh perspectives and information on Ukraine.

"What I find most exciting about the new courses we are offering this year is that they come from the path-breaking dissertations of young scholars — in history, anthropology and ethnomusicology," said Prof. Mark von Hagen, director of the Ukrainian Studies Program, who also recently became chair of Columbia's history department.

During the upcoming fall 2006 semester, a history class focusing on the tumultuous World War II and post-war period in Ukraine and the surrounding areas, titled "War and Society in Eastern Europe: 1939 to the Present," will be taught by Prof. Tarik Amar (Ph.D., Princeton University) for graduate and advanced undergraduate students on Thursdays at 9-10:50 a.m.

"The main objective of this course is to examine the second world war as a catastrophic as well as defining moment in the history and politics of modern Eastern Europe. The course focuses not only on the second world war itself but on its legacies — the ongoing powerful emotional and political immediacy of the wartime. Thematically, the material ranges from the everyday life of the non-military populations to the history and legacy of responses within the whirlwind of occupation, deportation, ethnic cleansing and genocide," Prof. Amar writes in his course syllabus.

Prof. Amar, who has lived and conducted research in Ukraine and Poland, completed his Ph.D. dissertation at Princeton on the topic of the modern history of the city of Lviv, in particular its path through World War II, foreign occupations and Sovietization from a multi-cultural and multi-ethnic ex-Habsburg borderland city to a post-Soviet Ukrainian city.

Also offered during the fall 2006 semester for graduate and advanced undergraduates will be a new anthropology course focusing on the relationship of space and time in Ukraine and neighbor-

ing countries, titled "Through the Prism of Place: Perspectives on Experience of the (Once) Socialist World," taught by Diana Blank (Ph.D., University of California) on Mondays and Wednesdays at 9:10-10:25 a.m.

This class begins with the Bolshevik project, which understood that the environment in which individuals live is where forces interact and potentially cause social revolution. Prof. Blank says in her course description: "The course traces the historical evolutions of this socialist project, and explores the array of actually existing common experiences that were shaped by and gave shape to these interventions, as well as the ways socialist subjects often participated as agents in these processes of politics and planning. While the course is informed by perspectives from history, literary studies, and architecture and urban planning, it offers a distinctly anthropological perspective — one that emphasizes the construction of meaning through the experience, practice and narration of place."

Prof. Blank, who was a post-doctoral fellow at Columbia's Harriman Institute during the 2005-2006 academic year, has lectured and written widely about the con-

cept of place in Ukrainian border towns.

Profs. Amar and Blank will join a roster of established Ukrainian courses at Columbia being offered again this fall, including three levels of Ukrainian language instruction: beginner (taught by Rory Finnin, Ph.D. candidate at Columbia's Slavic Department, on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5:40-6:55 p.m.); intermediate (taught by Dr. Yuri Shevchuk, lecturer of Ukrainian language and culture at Columbia, on Mondays and Wednesdays at 6:10-7:25 p.m.); and advanced (taught by Dr. Shevchuk on Mondays and Wednesdays at 4:10-5:25 p.m.).

Furthermore, Ambassador Valeriy Kuchinsky, permanent representative of Ukraine to the United Nations, will again teach the course "Ukraine and the United Nations Through the Eyes of a Ukrainian Ambassador: Diplomacy and Politics" on Tuesdays at 7-9 p.m., starting on September 5.

The Columbia Ukrainian Studies Program has also lined up new courses for the following spring 2007 semester, such as an ethnomusicology class on popular music in Ukraine, Russia and Belarus, taught by Dr. Adriana Helbig (Ph.D., Columbia University), and a class on Ukrainian film, taught by Dr. Shevchuk, who also serves as director of the Ukrainian Film Club at Columbia University. Detailed information about next semester's courses will be available at a later date.


Many of the Columbia Ukrainian Studies Program courses are open to students from other universities in the New York metropolitan area, as well as to outside individuals interested in non-credit continuing studies. Undergraduate and graduate students from New York University, for example, can register directly with their school for Ukrainian language classes at Columbia, while Ph.D. candidates from universities that are part of the Columbia University Consortium (e.g., New York University, City University of New York, New School) can register for non-language courses by obtaining appropriate approval from both their home school and Columbia.

For further details about registering for courses, or signing up for the Ukrainian Studies Program email list to receive notifications of events, please contact Diana Howansky by phone at 212-854-4697 or by e-mail at dhh2@columbia.edu. Additional information can also be obtained on the Columbia Ukrainian Studies Program website at http://www.harrimaninstitute.org/programs/ukrainian_studies_program.html.

UCCLA slates plaque unveiling at Quebec sites

KINGSTON, Ontario — The Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association and its supporters, in association with the Ukrainian Canadian Foundation of Taras Shevchenko and the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, will unveil two more trilingual plaques recalling the imprisonment of Ukrainians and other Europeans as "enemy aliens" during Canada's first national internment operations of 1914-1920.



The unveilings will take place on Saturday, September 30, at 11 a.m. at the Beauport Armory and at 1:30 p.m. at CFB Valcartier, both near Quebec City. The public is invited to attend both events. Additional details will be provided in early September.




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Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute marks 36th anniversary

by Peter Woloschuk

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — “There’s nothing like this in Ukraine,” said Olena Lesyk speaking of her eight weeks at Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute (HUSI), “and I wish there were.”

Ms. Lesyk, a Lviv native who recently received her doctorate in business economics and management from the University of Helsinki, Finland, came to the Summer Institute to take classes in Ukrainian and the politics of independent Ukraine, and to further her research in the business economics of a number of east European countries including Ukraine.

“I will be lecturing in international business strategies this fall in Helsinki,” Ms. Lesyk continued, “and much of what I learned went directly into my syllabi and lectures.”

Ms. Lesyk was one of 36 students who attended the 2006 Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute. This session marked the 36th anniversary of the annual summer program offered by the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute (HURI) as part of the Harvard Summer School and drew 27 graduate or post-doctoral scholars and nine undergraduates from nine countries, including 18 from the United States, 10 from Ukraine, two from Russia, and one each from Canada, Poland, Switzerland, Finland, Israel and Turkey. The group comprised 23 females and 13 males. Several of the students were older professionals who were taking courses either for personal interest and enjoyment or to hone skills.

Twenty of the students received either partial or full scholarships from special HUSI scholarship funds endowed by gifts and donations over the years, including the Ukrainian Summer Institute Fund organized by the Ukrainian Research Institute; the George A. Prokopyshyn and Irene E. Prokopyshyn Fund at the Ukrainian Institute; The gift of the Ukrainian National Home Corp. of Blackstone, Mass., on behalf of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Furman; the Waldimir Semenyna Ukrainian Fund to support qualified graduate students or senior undergraduates who are enrolled in the Ukrainian Summer Institute and who seek exposure to Ukrainian studies within the context of their own studies; and the Ostap and Marie Shenkiryk Fund to provide scholarship funding for qualified graduates of the St. Volodymyr Gymnasium in Rohatyn, as well as smaller donations from the Ukrainian community. Two students had been awarded Foreign Language Area Studies Fellowships for Summer Language Studies by the U.S. Department of State. All of the stipended students were required to take at least eight credits and



Participants of the 2006 Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute.

were free to take any of the other courses offered in the curriculum.

Tuition at HUSI, as a matter of policy, has been kept low in order to accommodate as many students as possible and to afford them the opportunity of participating in the program. At only 57 percent of the full Harvard University Summer School tuition, HUSI allows its students to use all of the facilities of the University and to receive Harvard University credits for the courses that they take.

This summer HUSI offered six courses, including three eight-credit Ukrainian language courses which were taught by HUSI’s language-instruction veterans Alla Parkhomenko (beginning Ukrainian), Yuri Shevchuk (intermediate), and Volodymyr Dibrova (advanced). The three four-credit Ukrainian studies courses were new and were taught by Taras Koznarsky (University of Toronto) who lectured on “The Myth of Kyiv: A City through Centuries and Cultures,” which examined the forces that shaped Kyiv’s symbolic topography over the last two centuries; Volodymyr Kravchenko (Kharkiv National University) who taught “Modern Ukraine: Late 18th Through the 20th Century” and looked at Ukrainian history from the point of view of regional differ-

ences in its modernization and identity development; and Andrew Wilson (School of Slavonic and East European Studies, University College London) who taught “Independent Ukraine: Politics, National Identity and Democratization,” and explored the challenges Ukraine has faced since 1991 and the prospects for its post-Orange Revolution future.

Ms. Parkhomenko (Beginning Ukrainian) is the examinations manager at the British Council Ukraine. She received her (kandydat nauk) candidate of sciences degree in English Stylistics from the Shevchenko National University of Kyiv in 1982. She taught English and stylistics there from 1981 until 1998. She also taught at the National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy (1992-1994). Ms. Parkhomenko has written a number of articles on English stylistics, literature and linguistics. She won a British Council Fellowship in 1990 and a Fulbright in 1996 to conduct research in the United Kingdom and the United States.

Mr. Shevchuk, head of language instruction, is a lecturer of Ukrainian language and culture at the department of Slavic languages at Columbia University in New York. He is also the founder and director of the Ukrainian Film Club at Columbia. He earned his candidate of sciences degree in Germanic Philology from Kyiv State University (1987), and his MA in political science from the New School for Social Research, New York, (1996). He has taught English at the department of foreign languages of the Ukrainian Institute of Water Management, Rivne, Ukraine (1987-1992), and intermediate Ukrainian at the Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute since 1990. He published a number of articles on English vocabulary studies, theory of translation, language and identity formation in Ukraine, and dual citizenship. He is also a journalist and translator. His published translations include George Orwell’s “Animal Farm” (Vsesvit, No 1, Kyiv, 1991) and Orest Subtelny’s “Ukraine: a History” (Kyiv, 1992).

Mr. Dibrova is a preceptor at Harvard University’s Slavic department and an editor and writer-in-residence at Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute. He received his candidate of sciences degree in Irish literature at Shevchenko Institute of

Literature of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine in 1988. Mr. Dibrova has served as head of the English department at Kyiv Mohyla Academy (1992-1993), taught English and world literature at Kyiv Linguistic University (1977-1989), been an associate at the Shevchenko Institute of Literature (1989-1992), acted as head of the Narodna Hazeta’s Washington bureau (1990-1991) and worked as a translator (1973-1977). He is a literary critic who writes on Ukrainian, French and American literatures, and who has translated works by Henry David Thoreau and Eugene Ionesco. His translation of Samuel Beckett’s novel “Watt” won the Mykola Lukash Award for translation. Most importantly, he is also a writer of short stories, novels and plays whose works have been translated into English, Polish, Hungarian, German and Belarusian. His most recent books are “Vybhane” (Kyiv. Krytyka, 2002) and “Project Dibrova” (Chetver No 14, Lviv, 2002).

Dr. Koznarsky is assistant professor of Ukrainian at the Department of Slavic languages and literatures, at the University of Toronto, and is well known in the field of Ukrainian literature and cultural studies. He earned his Ph.D. from Harvard in 2001, with a thesis on Ukrainian and Russian literary relations in the 19th century. He is the author of several scholarly articles, including “Izmail Sreznevsky’s Zaporozhskaia Starina as a Memory Project” (Eighteenth-Century Studies, Fall 2001), and reviews in Krytyka and Suchasnist.

Mr. Kravchenko is a professor of history at Karazin National University of Kharkiv and the head of both its department of Ukrainian studies and the Eastern Institute of Ukrainian Studies. He is a specialist on the history of Kharkiv and Slobidska Ukraina, and has authored or edited over a hundred works on Ukrainian history and historiography, including several works on the historian Dmytro Bahalii and a major monograph on the Ukrainian historiography (Kharkiv: Osnova, 1996). He is the founder and editor-in-chief of the journal Skhid/Zakhid.

Mr. Wilson is senior lecturer at the School of Slavonic and East European



Senkowsky Prize winners (from left): Sofia Grachova, Mariya Horiacha, Oksana Myshlovska and Jan Surer.

(Continued on page 19)

Fifteen years...

(Continued from page 1)

political party placed second, behind the Communists. Rukh's influence in Ukrainian politics sharply diminished after Mr. Chornovil's death.

Ivan Drach



Leading the pro-democracy opposition in the Ukraine SSR's Supreme Soviet (Council) was Ivan Drach, the poet who chaired the Popular Movement of Ukraine (Rukh), the coordinating political structure for more than 20 opposition parties.

During Rukh's second congress in October 1990, he led the organization in calling for Ukraine's outright independence from the USSR.

Throughout the independence movement, Mr. Drach led protests carried out by workers, miners and victims of political repressions.

He stridently and ceaselessly pressed for Ukrainian independence, firmly criticizing the repeated deference to Moscow of Supreme Soviet Chair Kravchuk and U.S. President George Bush.

Mr. Drach currently serves as council chair of the Ukrainian People's Party led by Yuri Kostenko, which failed to qualify for Parliament in the March 2006 elections. He remains a central figure in Ukraine's cultural and political life.

Leonid Kravchuk

Leonid Kravchuk was the last leader of the Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic and independent Ukraine's first elected president.

Sensing the tide of democracy sweeping Ukraine, Mr. Kravchuk, as chairman of the Supreme Soviet played the role of a reform-minded Communist leader.

He firmly supported Ukraine's Declaration of State Sovereignty on July 16, 1990, and restrained from any violent crackdowns during the independence movement.

As Ukraine moved toward independence, he gradually called for democratic reforms along the way, such as an independent judicial system, decentralization of power and an independent military.

By the summer of 1991 he was already calling for Ukraine to be "a state that would be a master in its own house."

Crafting his policies with the aim of retaining the Ukrainian leadership, Mr. Kravchuk is remembered for not condemning the August 19 failed coup in Moscow, but not supporting Boris Yeltsin either.

At 5:53 p.m. on August 24 he declared Ukraine a state independent of the Soviet Union after the Communist majority voted in support of the declaration.

Just three months later, a cautious Ukrainian electorate selected Mr. Kravchuk as their first president, giving

him 62 percent of the vote.

Mr. Kravchuk remains active in Ukrainian politics and firmly supports pro-Russian policies, including giving the Russian language official status, drawing Ukraine into the Moscow-centered Single Economic Space and opposing Ukraine's membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

His Ne Tak! (Not So) political bloc failed to qualify for the Verkhovna Rada.

Stanislav Hurenko

Leading the resistance to Ukrainian independence until he finally gave up was Communist Party Chairman Stanislav Hurenko.

As late as February 1991 he was calling on the Communist Party of the Ukrainian SSR to take the offensive against democratic forces and reassert its role in Ukraine's economic and political life.

The fierce ideologue called for a brutal political struggle, declaring Rukh an anti-Communist force tantamount to the Banderite movement in the 1940s.

When August 24 rolled around, however, Mr. Hurenko saw no option but to give the green light.

"Comrades, today we will vote for Ukrainian independence," he told party members. "For if we do not vote for her independence, there will be trouble for us."

The Communists' support for independence is widely believed to have been a means to avoid a popular revolt.

The vote was 321 for, two votes against and six votes abstaining.

To this day, Mr. Hurenko is a dedicated Communist Party member, though he is no longer a national deputy in the Verkhovna Rada.

Dmytro Pavlychko

Though a Communist Party member throughout his life, Supreme Soviet Foreign Affairs Committee Chair Dmytro Pavlychko was a central leader in Ukraine's independence drive.

In 1989 he launched the Association in Defense of the Ukrainian Language. Mr. Pavlychko led protests throughout the independence movement, particularly those to free Mr. Khmara, but maintained close ties with Mr. Kravchuk simultaneously.

According to Irene Jarosewich's account published in The Weekly (August 23, 1998), it was Mr. Pavlychko, acting on behalf of the National Council who read the Declaration of Independence out loud during the Communist Party caucus on August 24, 1991, at which Mr. Hurenko directed party members to vote for independence.

Mr. Pavlychko is an active member of the Ukrainian People's Party.

On August 20 delegates at the fourth World Forum of Ukrainians elected him as chairman of the Ukrainian World Coordinating Council.

Stepan Khmara

Commonly known as the last Ukrainian dissident persecuted by the Soviets, Stepan Khmara became a powerful symbol of Communist oppression that served as a rallying point for pro-democracy forces.

Mr. Khmara's November 17, 1990, imprisonment on trumped-up charges inspired thousands of miners to protest at the Lukianivka Prison demanding his release.

During his imprisonment, Mr. Khmara staged hunger strikes and demanded the dissolution of the Soviet Union. When released, he immediately traveled to Donetsk to address striking miners, causing Communist officials to re-arrest him in April 1991.

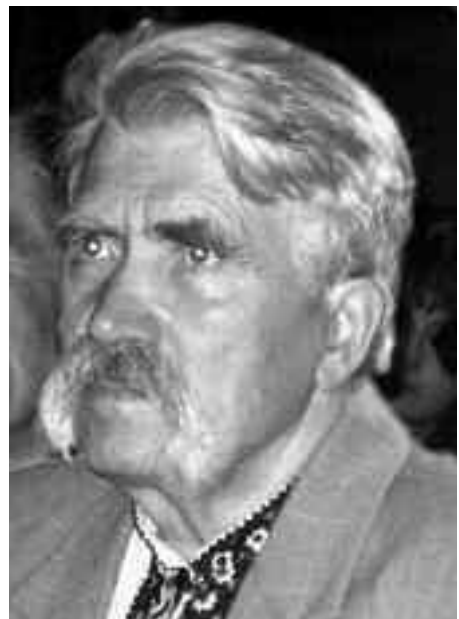
Among those launching the Ukrainian Republican Party, Mr. Khmara's politics were among the most radical in the opposition movement. He refused to

work with the Communist Party and criticized the National Council for doing so.

Mr. Khmara, now 68, remains a political activist.

In March 2005, he quit the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc, alleging that the political force is full of corrupt businessmen. He defected to the Ukrainian People's Party, which failed to qualify for Parliament in the March 2006 elections.

Levko Lukianenko



Perhaps it's no coincidence that one of Ukraine's most respected and revered patriots was born on August 24. Levko Lukianenko was already fighting for Ukrainian independence as early as 1957.

Soviet authorities arrested him in 1961 and sentenced him to death, a punishment reduced to what eventually was 25 years in labor camps. Mr. Lukianenko was elected to the Supreme Soviet in March 1990 and became the National Council's assistant chair.

Throughout the movement, he led protests, delivered stirring speeches and was the primary writer of the nation's independence declaration. Mr. Lukianenko founded the Ukrainian Republican Party, which was the first officially registered political party in Ukraine.

His politics were more moderate than Mr. Khmara's, urging cooperation with the Communists. Mr. Lukianenko established ties with Canadian government officials in June 1991 and became appointed Ukraine's first ambassador to Canada.

Mr. Lukianenko is currently a national deputy in the Verkhovna Rada representing the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc.

Mykhailo Horyn



It was Soviet dissident Mykhailo Horyn who coordinated the 1990 human chain from Kyiv to Lviv. Then as Political Council chair for Rukh, he coordinated its political strategies, cam-

(Continued on page 11)

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Fifteen years...

(Continued from page 10)

paigns and public relations.

When traveling to the U.S. in February 1991, he helped co-found the Coordinating Committee to Aid Ukraine and called for the consolidation of the Ukrainian diaspora. Mr. Horyn established relations with the Ukrainian community in the U.S., as well as high-profile officials, such as Sen. Bill Bradley (D-N.J.) and U.S. Consul-General Jon Gunderson.

On August 20 Mr. Horyn completed his tenure as Ukrainian World Coordinating Council chairman, which he led for seven years.

Ihor Yuhnovsky

After a lifetime spent in the Communist Party, National Deputy Ihor Yuhnovsky served as the National Council chair throughout the independence movement and led the protests over Mr. Khmara's imprisonment.

When the August 19 coup failed in Moscow, it was Mr. Yuhnovsky who presented Mr. Kravchuk with a list of demands. They included immediate declaration of independence, the release of Mr. Khmara, firing of Communist officials supportive of the coup and depoliticization of the workplace, media and government structures such as the KGB and Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Mr. Yuhnovsky helped draft Ukraine's independence declaration. Moderate in his politics, he served as an advisor to Mr. Kravchuk on political and economic matters, despite his competing presidential candidacy.

Mr. Yuhnovsky remains active in Ukrainian academic life as a member of the National Academy of Sciences.

Oles Doniy



It was the student hunger strikes of October 1990 that served as a key catalyst for the Ukrainian independence movement.

Led by Oles Doniy, the hunger strikes involved 150 students and received the support of thousands of Ukrainians, leading to the October 17 resignation of Prime Minister Vitalii Masol.

In January 1991 Communist authorities arrested Mr. Doniy and charged him with staging an occupation of Kyiv State University. Asked by the Procurator's Office to sign a statement of remorse for his wrongdoings, Mr. Doniy refused to read a prepared statement or sign any documents.

Mr. Doniy is currently a political scientist and chair of the Kyiv-based Center for Political Values Research, which is supported by Ukrainian citizens.

Fifteen years later, Mr. Doniy is now organizing festivals instead of protests.

Independence Day with Nestor

Makhno kicks off this year as a Ukrainian cultural festival in Zaporizhia on August 24 and 25. Next year, it will be international, Mr. Doniy said.

Mr. Doniy is a member of the Socialist Party of Ukraine.

Serhii Holovaty



Another young leader in Ukraine's independence movement was Serhii Holovaty, who served as Rukh's Kyiv regional chair.

The people's deputy was an outspoken opponent of the Communist Party who fiercely fought for its liquidation.

Mr. Holovaty served as Ukraine's minister of justice in Prime Minister Yurii Yekhanurov's Cabinet. His term ended this month.

Oleksander Yemets

Among those at the front lines of Mr. Khmara's defense was the Supreme Soviet's Human Rights Committee Chair Oleksander Yemets.

He also played a critical role in gathering enough signatures to enable a quorum for the August 24 special session of Parliament that resulted in the independence vote.

Mr. Yemets died on January 28, 2001, in a car accident in which his vehicle slid off an icy road in the Zaporizhia Oblast.

Volodymyr Yavorivsky

Known and respected for his literary and oratory talent, poet and editor Volodymyr Yavorivsky roused the protesting crowds with riveting speeches.

The week leading up to August 24, Mr. Yavorivsky led the working group that drafted resolutions for the emergency session.

As chairman of the Supreme Soviet's Chernobyl Commission, he revealed documents that proved the Moscow government's callous disregard for the Ukrainian people's welfare. It emerged that Soviet Premier Mikhail Gorbachev himself forbade Kyiv's evacuation following the nuclear disaster.

Mr. Yavorivsky is currently a national deputy of the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc and hosts a national weekly program.

Laryssa Skoryk

The leading female in the Ukrainian independence movement at the time was Laryssa Skoryk, a Kyiv architect who was elected as a national deputy to the Supreme Soviet.

Known as the sweetheart of the miners, she led their demonstrations to release Mr. Khmara and was constantly beside the dissident in his struggle.

Though among the most vocal in calling for a ban on the Communist Party, she soon sided with Mr. Kravchuk's policies.

Ms. Skoryk designed St. Basil the Great Ukrainian Catholic Church on Lviv Square in Kyiv. She was involved

with the Party of the Regions during the March 2006 elections.

WHERE WERE THEY THEN?

Many of Ukraine's current leaders were either in Kyiv or already building their careers when independence was declared on August 24, 1991.

The following information was provided by the subjects themselves to the annual Who's Who in Ukraine directory published by Kyiv Informatsiya Servis.

Ukrainian President **Viktor Yushchenko** was deputy chairman of AgroPromBank Ukrayina in Kyiv.

Prime Minister **Viktor Yanukovych** was general director of the DonbasTransRemont Union of Enterprises in Donetsk.

Parliamentary Opposition Leader **Yulia Tymoshenko** was the commercial director of the Ukrayinskyi Benzyn Korporatsiya (Ukrainian Gasoline Corp.) enterprise in Dnipropetrovsk.

Verkhovna Rada Speaker **Oleksander Moroz** was leader of the Communist

Party's parliamentary majority in the Supreme Soviet.

Industrial and media magnate **Viktor Pinchuk** was an engineer at the State Pipe Industry's Scientific-Research Project Institute in Dnipropetrovsk.

Industrial and banking magnate **Kostiantyn Zhevago** was a freshman student at Kyiv State Economics University.

Communist Party of Ukraine leader **Petro Symonenko** was second secretary of the Donetsk Oblast Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine.

Minister of Justice **Roman Zvarych** was an American citizen assisting nationalist leader Slava Stetsko in organizing the Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists political party.

First Lady of Ukraine **Kateryna Yushchenko** was an American citizen launching the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation in Kyiv, a non-profit, non-governmental organization that aimed to encourage democratic development, free market reform and human rights in Ukraine.

All photographs in this series by Zenon Zawada.

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It is The Ukrainian Weekly's policy to run news items and/or reviews of newly published books, booklets and reprints, as well as records and premiere issues of periodicals only after receipt by the editorial offices of a copy of the material in question.

News items sent without a copy of the new release will not be published.

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FIFTEEN YEARS AGO: Where were you on August 24, 1991?



Askold Lozynskyj

Zenon Zawada of our Kyiv Press Bureau caught up with fellow Ukrainian Americans and expatriates in Kyiv to ask: Where were you on August 24, 1991? Below are their answers.

Askold Lozynskyj, president of the Toronto-based World Congress of Ukrainians:

We were driving with my wife from our vacation home in New Jersey to New York City, and we heard it on the radio. At that particular time, I was first vice-president of UCCA.

In May of 1991, I probably wasn't sure of Ukraine's independence. In a few weeks before the 24th, I was assuming



Mary Mycio

that it was going to happen, especially when the coup developed. We saw what the Baltics did, so we clearly saw a possibility for Ukraine.

As for Ukraine 15 years later, obviously we were much more hopeful. We were under the impression that Ukraine was not only a rich country, but that the national democrats would be in the leadership.

Roksolona Lozynskyj, Mr. Lozynskyj's wife:

We wept. But our assumption was that the Ukrainian Communists were trying to save themselves. Their tail-saving superceded their contempt for Ukrainian independence. I remember Askold had told a friend of ours, 'Ukraine will be



Zenon Zawada

Ivan Lozowy

independent before the Yankees win another World Series.' And it was true. Independence was inevitable. A lot of people gathered at Dibrova on Second Avenue that night and people cried. It was emotional weeping.

Mary Mycio, Kyiv-based author of "Wormwood Forest: A Natural History of Chernobyl":

I was in the Verkhovna Rada, working for the Rukh Fax Gazette, which was sent by fax to the Moscow press corps. It was very chaotic. A lot was going on around the podium.

Kravchuk read the entire declaration for the vote. He pushed it through because the National Council wanted to let off steam about the status of the Communist Party. The issue was declaring independence or making the party illegal. Laryssa Skoryk wanted to declare the party illegal.

By the afternoon, there were probably thousands in front of the Rada. I was in the Rada looking out the window and saw the demonstrators with flags. Some staff people were standing behind me. "So now we have independence," one said. And the other responded, "Yes, but it's so Communist." And that was the general sentiment – that we are independ-

ent, but a lot of Communists remained.

I didn't think Russia would let go that easily. As time has proven, it's not letting go so easily.

Marta Kolomayets, Kyiv-based project director of U.S.-Ukraine Foundation

I was watching CNN in my New York apartment. The next thing I did was interview Hennadii Udovenko, who was the Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic's representative to the U.N. I asked him whether he was still a member of the Communist Party. And he laughed, "There is no more Communist Party!" He immediately became a Ukrainian patriot. With the putsch, there was no way out of it. Independence had to happen.

Ivan Lozowy, president of the Kyiv-based Institute of Statehood and Democracy:

"I arrived in March 1991 for good. I was holding the flag outside the Rada that morning. A couple of hundred people carried it up at 8 in the morning to the Rada after Maria Drach and Mykhailina Borodai had pressed it. After they announced independence, the deputies came out and brought it into the session hall. Ivan Zayets was among them, and so were [Vyacheslav] Chornovil and [Mykola] Porovskiy.

Michael Sawkiw Jr., president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America:

I was in Hunter, N.Y., for a Ukrainian festival and they announced the news on loudspeakers. "We just got word from Ukraine that independence was declared," was the message. Then it was nothing short of waterworks. Tears fell from young and old alike. It was right before the appearance of the Chaika dancers, who were already on stage, and a joyful Hopak must have been their next dance.

Afterwards, we went down to our local city governments to tell them we have a new date for independence, which was formerly January 22. I was 23 years old and external affairs officer for the UCCA in the Albany area.

It was a surprise because I didn't anticipate it so soon.

FOR THE RECORD: UCC statement on Ukrainian Independence Day 2006

Below is the text of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress statement on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of Ukraine's independence.

Fifteen years ago bells of joy pealed in Ukraine: our homeland became a free and independent state. Bells of joy pealed also three months later, on December 1 during the referendum. And finally bells of joy pealed on December 26, 2004, when the will of the people overcame the extraordinary tribulations of the Orange Revolution. These bells of joy rang in the hearts of millions of Ukrainians, living in Ukraine and beyond its borders, who fought for the independence of a Ukrainian state over many long years. They were a cry from our heroes, past and present, who throughout the history of Ukraine stood together and will continue to stand in defense of truth and freedom.

The sound of these bells reverberated across the entire globe wherever Ukrainians are found and wherever beat Ukrainian hearts. This sound is a sign of the victory of truth, which arose to forever stand on guard for a free democratic Ukrainian state. The people are listening closely to this sound. They are aware that only freedom will defend all that is dear and important to the life of every human being, give an opportunity to express one's views freely, participate in truly democratic elections, and pray to God according to one's chosen confession.

Despite the latest troubles in Ukraine, which cause and continue to cause us concern, I am deeply convinced that our nation is strong enough to rise to the high

responsibility for its state and its destiny. It can never again be led astray by internecine struggle. We must believe that common reason, a sense of responsibility and deep patriotism will prevail over all existing difficulties. It cannot be otherwise.

We also want to believe that the bells, to which I alluded previously, will not cease to ring and that the people will continue to listen to them in order to improve the situation in Ukraine, understanding that these last events will not deter the return to full democratic power.

All of us, Ukrainians in Canada, look forward impatiently toward the blessed moment of our nation's return to a full, stable democracy. And while we remain afar physically, spiritually we are always with Ukraine, for we are all children of one mother – Ukraine. Throughout many years we have tried to give moral and financial support to Ukraine. We constantly prayed: "O Great, One and Only God, save our Ukraine. Protect her with the rays of freedom and light." We continue to pray in communion with our brothers and sisters in Ukraine.

While bringing these greetings to you on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the independence of Ukraine, I want to bring to mind the moving words of Vasyl Symonenko that should forever become our guiding light.

My people are! My people shall forever be!

No one shall invalidate my people!

Orysia Sushko, president Ukrainian Canadian Congress

VOX POPULI: Community members share their thoughts on Ukraine's independence

On the occasion of the 15th anniversary of Ukraine's independence, The Ukrainian Weekly asked Ukrainian Americans and Ukrainian Canadians two questions:

1) What are your thoughts as Ukraine celebrates the 15th anniversary of its independence?

2) Has Ukraine lived up to your expectations?

The responses were collected by Matthew Dubas and Andrew Nynka.

Lydia Bilous, 63, Osprey, Fla.:

1) I wish it would go more toward the Ukrainian side and join NATO and not go back toward the Moscow influence because I think it's headed that way.

2) Yes and no. Considering my U.S. citizenship, and my expectations of Ukraine, I didn't have huge expectations — maybe hopes. But my expectations are exactly where Ukraine is today, given Ukraine's Soviet-bred leadership.

Ihor Zahorodny, 55, Chicago:

1) I think the concept was super, but is

it [Ukraine's independence] reality or not? Unfortunately, the politicians are not doing their job.

2) No. The cost of living has gone up, supposedly the government has collected money, but young people are leaving the country.

Helen Charysz, 59, Oshawa, Ontario:

1) I think they've been through a lot of turmoil and they have a long way to go. Thank God they do have their independence.

2) Yes and no. The Orange Revolution — it was hard-fought and yet they seem to have taken a step back again.

Matthew Dmyterko, 25, Naugatuck, Conn.:

1) I am happy that Ukraine is celebrating, but I'm not sure that voting [Viktor] Yanukovich into power will help Ukraine.

2) Yes it has. Ukraine is becoming more politically mature, maintaining democratic practices and is gaining respect as an independent country by the West.

THE 15th ANNIVERSARY OF UKRAINE’S INDEPENDENCE



Chrystyna Lapychak



As Ukraine celebrates the 15th anniversary of its independence proclamation on August 24, 1991, it is fitting to look back at the events related to that historic day. On this page are several photos from that period (seen clockwise, beginning with the photo directly above this text. 1) August 21, 1991: Oleksander Yemets addresses a rally in Kyiv that celebrated the end of the coup in Moscow and demanded accountability for the actions and inactions of the Ukrainian SSR’s leaders. With Mr. Yemets are: Volodymyr Yavorivsky, Dmytro Pavlychko and Les Taniuk. 2) August 24, 1991: Deputies of the opposition National Council carry a huge blue-and-yellow Ukrainian flag into the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet (Council) session hall after the Act of Declaration of the Independence of Ukraine was approved by people’s deputies. 3) August-September 1991: Kyiv’s Lenin monument is surrounded by construction barriers. The signs read: “In accordance with a decision of the Municipal Executive Committee, preparations are under way for the dismantling of the monument” and “Please pardon us for these temporary inconveniences.” Dismantling of the monument, which stood in what today is known as Independence Square, began on September 9, 1991.



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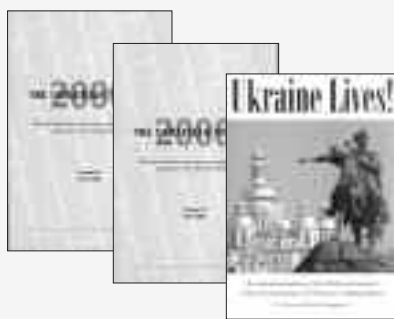
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NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

village was shelled in May 2004, July 2005 and last week. Five people were killed and a dozen injured in those incidents. (RFE/RL Newsline)

President addresses World Forum

KYIV – Speaking to a crowd of some 3,500 people at the World Forum of Ukrainians in Kyiv on August 18, President Viktor Yushchenko said the country's policy priorities remain the same despite the nomination earlier this month of his presidential rival from 2004, Viktor Yanukovich, as prime minister, Ukrainian media reported. "We should publicly reject the disease that has begun creeping into Ukrainian politics, which is called federalism. ... This is not Ukraine's choice," Mr. Yushchenko noted. He also stressed that Ukrainian will remain the only official language in Ukraine. Speaking about the country's integration into the European Union and NATO, Mr. Yushchenko emphasized that it is an "irreversible course." He added, "We are a great people. We are committed to the values of democracy, liberalism and national progress. In the 21st century, we will stand as a united Ukrainian people, a consolidated and powerful community that is present in the life of the planet with its actions, its work, and genuine national success." (RFE/RL Newsline)

Are perceptions of 1991 coup changing?

MOSCOW – Several polls published in conjunction with the 15th anniversary suggest that the respondents have mixed feelings about the coup, RIA Novosti reported on August 19. One survey by the Levada Center recorded 39 percent of respondents as arguing that the coup reflected only a power struggle within the elite, 36 percent as saying that the loss of life made it a tragic event, and 13 percent as calling it the triumph of a democratic revolution, Ekho Moskv radio reported on August 19. A poll by the All-Russia Center for the Study of Public Opinion (VTsIOM) indicated that 66 percent of Russians regret the collapse of the Soviet Union and 57 percent feel that its demise could have been prevented, the state-run daily newspaper Rossiiskaya Gazeta noted on August 19. That same day, regnum.ru reported 49 percent of respondents as saying that they experienced the events of 15 years ago as "close to my heart," while 21 percent said that they felt "no special emotions" then. Some 24 percent said they are too young to know. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Gorbachev on USSR's collapse

MOSCOW – Former Soviet President Gorbachev told RFE/RL's North Caucasus Service that he agrees with Russian President Vladimir Putin that the collapse of the Soviet Union in December 1991 was "the greatest geopolitical catastrophe of the 20th century," rferl.org reported on August 18. He argued that "things certainly needed to change, but we did not need to destroy that which had been built by previous generations." He charged nonetheless that the hard-liners who staged the August 1991 coup came from the "reactionary nomenklatura" and were determined to reverse a healthy reform process that was well under way. Mr. Gorbachev said he believes that they chose to stage a coup rather than fight an open political battle because they knew that "nobody wanted a return to Stalinism." Asked why his perestroika

(Continued on page 15)

NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 14)

remains more popular abroad than in Russia, Mr. Gorbachev replied that Europe liked it because it ended the confrontation of the Cold War. For the former Soviet republics, it ultimately led to their independence. But Russians, under the leadership of his rival, President Boris Yeltsin, after 1991 experienced "poverty..., corruption, mass theft..., and shock." Mr. Gorbachev said that it is "therefore natural that people naturally looked back to the Soviet Union and the social guarantees that it offered. The guarantees were modest, but at least they were guarantees. Now, even though things are improving under Putin, I would still estimate that about 50 percent of our people live in poverty." (RFE/RL Newsline)

Russia not a 'textbook democracy'

MOSCOW – According to former Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, any "stability that was offered by the Cold War was a false one," rferl.org reported on August 18. He added that matters then "were tricky and dangerous. We in the Russian and U.S. governments knew better than anybody what the true situation was and what it could develop into, because we knew what point we were at in the arms race. We knew that the kind of technology that we were operating was powerful enough to put the fate of civilization in question should there be some sort of slip-up. We also knew that the arms race was leading to an unprecedented depletion of national resources." Referring to today's Russia, Mr. Gorbachev noted that "there are frequent accusations that democracy is being suppressed and that freedom of the press is being stifled. The truth is, most Russians disagree with this viewpoint. ... When [Vladimir] Putin first came to power, I think his first priority was keeping the country from falling apart, and this required certain measures that wouldn't exactly be referred to as textbook democracy. ... [But] Russia has changed to such an extent [over the past 20 years] that going back is now impossible." Mr. Gorbachev said he believes nonetheless that "we need the people to participate in the changes that are being enacted in the country. Democracy needs to be effective. The law needs to be efficient. Thieves and corrupt officials should not

feel safe. We need to follow the path of democracy toward a free, open, and prosperous country." (RFE/RL Newsline)

Gorbachev: some 'seek to hold onto power'

MOSCOW – Marking the 15th anniversary of the 1991 coup by hard-liners against his reforms, former Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev told Interfax by telephone on August 18 that "a repeat of those events is impossible today. Society and the structures responsible for security have learned all the appropriate lessons from what happened. He added nonetheless that "the [subsequent] development of our country has shown that not all conclusions have been drawn yet. Instead of holding an investigation into the shelling of the Parliament building, the persons involved in it were effectively amnestied." This is an apparent reference to an incident during the parliamentary revolt of October 1993 against Russian President Boris Yeltsin, who emerged from the 1991 coup attempt greatly strengthened at the expense of Mr. Gorbachev. The two men are not now on speaking terms. Mr. Gorbachev also said that "a large number of people" who backed the 1991 coup now hold important positions and "have received awards." He stressed that "even today, a lot of people seek to hold onto power by any means. But they don't want to do it through honest and open elections, in which the voters make the decision. It is high time to understand that only democracy, freedom of speech, a responsible social policy, and a transparent market economy can help improve people's lives and make the state stronger." (RFE/RL Newsline)

Sochi summit: mainly symbolism?

SOCHI, Russia – At the informal Sochi summit of the Eurasian Economic Community on August 16, President Vladimir Putin said that Uzbekistan had agreed to become a full member again of the CIS Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO), Russian media reported. The CSTO was formed in 1992 and currently comprises Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan and now Uzbekistan. In 1999, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan and Georgia quit the CSTO. Mr. Putin added on August 16 that Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan "have agreed on and signed a document instructing the [Eurasian Economic Community] secretariat and those three countries' [authorities] ... to

make the necessary efforts to prepare the legal base for establishing a customs union. And, of course, the final goal is to see all Eurasian Economic Community member states join the customs union." Such a customs union has been under discussion for some years but has been held up by the conflicting interests of the states concerned. Ukraine and Armenia were present at the summit as observers. New Ukrainian Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich said that his country would seek full membership "if it were in Ukraine's interests." On the margins of the summit, Prime Minister Yanukovich and his Russian counterpart, Mikhail Fradkov, reached an agreement on gas prices, the exact terms of which remain unclear. Mr. Yanukovich told reporters that "the [gas] price will be market-based, of course, but the mechanism of its formation will be transparent and certainly adequate to the level of economic relations between Ukraine and Russia." (RFE/RL Newsline)

PM pledges unchanged gas price

SYMFEROPOL – Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich told journalists in Symferopol on August 16 that the price of gas for the population won't change until the end of this year and will remain at 414 hrv (\$82) per 1,000 cubic meters, Interfax-Ukraine reported. Mr. Yanukovich was speaking after his return from Sochi, where he discussed gas supplies for 2006-2007 with Russian Prime Minister Mikhail Fradkov. Ukraine's individual consumers are supplied with gas extracted domestically. In 2005, Ukraine extracted 20.5 billion cubic meters of gas, which accounted for some 25 percent of the country's annual demand. Following his talks with Mr. Fradkov, Mr. Yanukovich told journalists in Sochi that

he believes this year's price for gas imported by Ukraine will not exceed the current level of \$95 per 1,000 cubic meters. He also suggested that there will be no steep increase in the price of gas imported by Ukraine in 2007. "In the course of negotiations I didn't get the feeling that our partners wanted to supercharge the situation," Mr. Yanukovich noted in Sochi. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Constitutional Court sworn in

KYIV – On August 4 the following judges of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine were sworn in: Volodymyr Kampo, Dmytro Lylak, Viktor Shyshkin, judges appointed by the president of Ukraine; Anatolii Holovin, Mykhailo Kolos, Maria Markush, Viacheslav Ovcharenko, Petro Stetsiuk, judges appointed by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine; Vasyl Bryntsev, Viacheslav Dzhun, Anatolii Didkivskyi, Ivan Dombrovskyi, Yaroslava Machuzhak, judges appointed by the Congress of Judges of Ukraine. The judges of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine Volodymyr Ivaschenko, Valerii Pshenychnyi, Susanna Stanik and Pavlo Tkachuk continue to execute their duties. Beginning on August 7, in accordance with Article 22 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Constitutional Court of Ukraine," the duties of the chairman of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine are executed by the eldest judge of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine, Judge Dombrovskyi. The chairman of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine and the vice-chairmen of the court will be elected at the special plenary session of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine according to the established procedure. (Embassy of Ukraine in the United States)

William (Will) Clement Chewchuk

April 2, 1987 - July 11, 2006

Our Beloved Vasylko, We celebrate a glorious life that in 19 short years touched so many hearts with so much love, that with our Archbishop Yuri's blessing, Vasylko lay in state in our Cathedral, where over two thousand came to the Panachyda to declare their grieving, loss and love. Even more came the next day to the funeral.

His young contemporaries came in all colors and creeds. Orthodox, Catholic, Protestant, Muslim and Buddhist, gathered strength and prayed together in the Cathedral. They may not have understood the words of the prayers sung in Ukrainian, but they told us that they felt the depth of the fervent prayers and the responses sung by your beloved Capella Bandura Brothers and over 60 voices of the choir. All this in the Cathedral which he loved and where he served since his Baba Ruzia sewed him his special Stychar (altar boy robe) when he was five years old, and up to his last service on his 19th birthday, this last April 2. His fellow readers held an overnight vigil of prayers and psalms, just to be with him.

Vasylko studied advanced mathematics at Kumon, where he stood in the top 10th percentile in North America. He was already ill when he wrote his last Chemistry exam, and although he just couldn't finish, he got an 87 percent and apologized that if he could have finished, he may have easily hit the 90's. He also mentored fellow students in his class, to do their very best. He was excited that he was accepted to four colleges, and knew exactly what he wanted to excel in. He had already established the roadmap for his future.

Will's athletic abilities were natural and outstanding, particularly in skiing, snow boarding, basketball, volleyball, soccer and track and field. He won several gold medals in skiing at his favorite Holimont Ski Club in Ellicottville, N.Y.

Will's true strength was his inner magnet that drew everyone who had goodness and love in their hearts. Hundreds of beautiful girls declared how they loved him genuinely, and his male friends learned that grown men do cry, and hugging was good as an expression of love. He was the role model for every life he touched. From his hospital bed he even made sure that his Dido's birthday would be celebrated in the company of Dido's grandchildren at the annual Blue Jay outing, but we had to take a rain check for him.

His sister Katya always loved to hug him, and immediately declared that, as his older sister, her job was to be Will's official tormentor. He let her do it because he knew that with his consent she would not enjoy it. Will and Katya became bound to each other, closer than anyone could be, right to the end, and forever in their hearts.

As a talented bandura musician and gifted with a deep bass voice, Will was a proud member of the Canadian Bandurists Capella for the past five years, where he bonded deeply with his choir brothers. Every Thursday's rehearsal was a special outing with his father and his bandura family. All this is the result of the upbringing of Will's loving mother Gloria, and his father Walter, whose loss of their fourth generation Kozak is unimaginable. Your Dido Wasyl, Baba Ruzia, Baba Valia, Teta Katrusia, Dyadko Igor, Chresna Irene, Chresny Jaro and your loving cousins, Sasha, Jamie, Simon and Christina will never forget you.

Sleep gently in the Lord, sweet Prince.
Vichnaya Pamyat (From the eulogy given by Dido William Sametz)



The Board of Directors of the Ukrainian Institute of America expresses its heartfelt sorrow and informs their members and general public that our founding member and patron



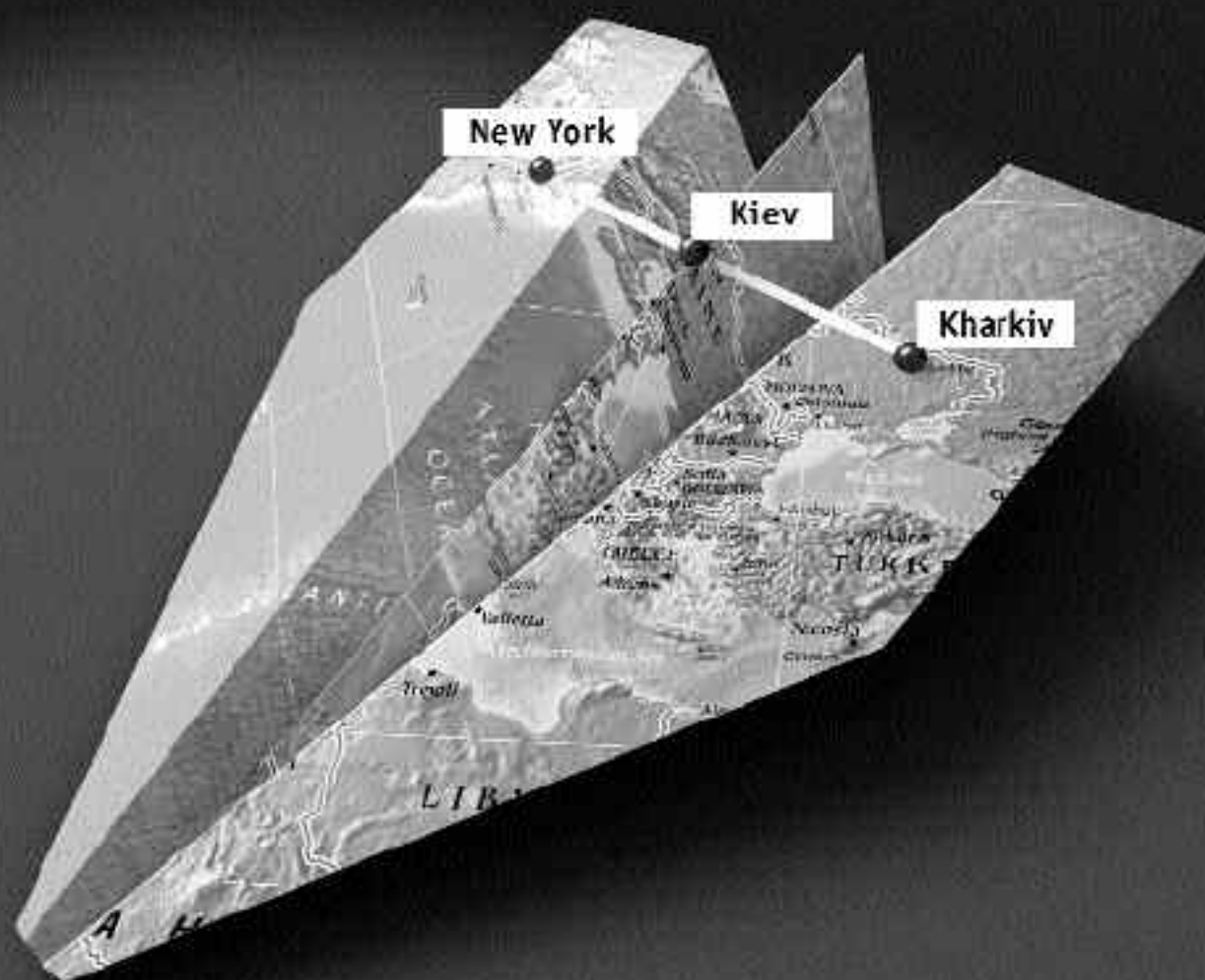
URSULA C. BALABAN

passed away on Monday, August 14, 2006, in Westchester County, NY. The wake was held at Whalen & Bell funeral home in Yonkers, NY on Thursday, August 17, 2006.

The funeral liturgy and internment took place on Friday, August 18, 2006 at Holy Spirit Ukrainian Catholic Cemetery in Hamptonburg, NY, where her husband Ostap is buried.

The Board wishes to convey its sincere sympathy to the family.

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Nadia Svitlychna...

(Continued from page 4)

moments I feel such a keen need to leave at least a few bits of remnants, the slivers of my life. Perhaps someone, sometime will become interested in these very odd persons, who put honor and dignity above their own lives."

May Nadiyka's life and work be a constant reminder of the inhumane cruelty and abuse of human dignity that was the daily

reality of the Soviet rule, lest we forget.

Dear Nadiyka, rest assured that there is already keen interest, both here and in Ukraine, in the lives and work of all the admirable individuals, the dissidents who sacrificed their personal peace and happiness for the ideals that would help to forge a different destiny for their country.

Those of us who knew Nadia Svitlychna will always remember and be grateful for the legacy she leaves behind. "Vichna yihi Pamiat!"

Does Ukraine...

(Continued from page 6)

acter has shaped such key social institutions as the Kozaks, who built a state in the 17th century that was distinctive from both an ascendant Muscovite autocracy to the north-east and the declining constitutional monarchy of Poland-Lithuania to the west.

The Greek-Catholic, or Uniate, Church is an illustration of a hybrid institution shaped by its origins in the borderlands; Greek-Catholics, since the Union of Brest in 1596, have practiced the Byzantine rite (largely the same as the Orthodox Christians) but acknowledge the Roman Catholic pope as their spiritual leader. The religious communities of the Greek Catholic-Church confronted frequent persecution by both Roman Catholic (mostly Polish) and Orthodox (mostly Russian) Churches, but emerged in the 20th century as advocates for ecumenism and reconciliation of Eastern and Western Christianity.

The borderlands were also, importantly, multiconfessional and multinational; as such, the history of Ukraine's populations is shared with the history of Poland, Russia, Israel and other states. Certainly, this diversity contributed to very bloody interethnic conflict, above all in the 20th century. But this diversity also forced intellectuals to

grapple with the dilemmas of intolerance and inequality; again, some concluded that ethnic purity and violence were the solution (including the Ukrainian Dmytro Dontsov and a Jewish counterpart from Odesa, Vladimir Zhabotinsky, one of the spiritual fathers of modern Israel). But the mainstream of Ukraine's intellectual life has more often embraced the diversity and tried to work out models for peaceful and productive co-existence and even cooperation.

Many foreign visitors who regularly commute between Kyiv and Moscow remark on how different the two capitals have become since 1989-1991; those differences are not any simple expressions of different "national characters" for example, the relatively pluralist religious situation in Ukraine (when compared to the more hegemonic power of the Orthodox Church in Russia) is not the desired outcome of any of the religious leadership. But nonetheless, differences there are, and differences there have always been. Ukraine is not Russia, in the words of now disgraced former president of Ukraine, Leonid Kuchma; and Russian rule over Ukraine has, with very rare exceptions, not been conducted with the best interests in mind of the peoples inhabiting it. For that matter, Ukraine is also not Poland, Georgia, Belarus or Latvia. Time and place matter, Ukraine does have a history.

ART EXHIBITION

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Former president...

(Continued from page 2)
closer together? That is, that it can to some extent bridge the gap between west and east?

At least we can say that this decision is not going to make the banks of the Dnipro any farther apart. That alone is enough to make one rejoice. For that alone, it is necessary to praise the people who sat at the table and reached an agreement, although to the very last moment agreement was in doubt.

But will the two shores become closer after the formation of a broad parliamentary coalition? Let's live a bit and see. I hope so, and there are signs that this will be the case. Since the end of 2004, the divisions have not become worse, but they haven't gotten any better either and a high level of tension has been maintained. It is completely possible that those tensions will begin to be reduced. And it is very important that this problem is not being hushed up. The problem of achieving national unity is now on the political agenda. And Yushchenko, in my opinion, did absolutely the right thing when he said that, with his decision to submit Yanukovich as prime minister, he hopes to bring east and west closer together. In this, he was absolutely correct.

And I think that with this statement, he sent a signal to both sides of the Dnipro that he understands the essence of the main problems facing Ukraine today.

By the way, the idea of a broad parliamentary coalition, the idea of a historical compromise, was my idea, although other politicians also endorsed it. I presented this idea to the press when I was at a conference called Europe-Ukraine in Crimea. At that time I said that the presi-

dent, as the guarantor of the Constitution, must take upon himself the political responsibility of settling this crisis.

As a man and as a politician, Viktor Yushchenko can support his party or bloc. But as the head of state, he must make a decision not in favor of one party or another, but in favor of the people and the state. That is why at that time I proposed that Yushchenko initiate a broad formula for a parliamentary coalition, a formula of national compromise. In that way, it would be possible to unite the blue-and-white [Yanukovich's Party of the Regions] and the orange [Yushchenko's Our Ukraine bloc] in Parliament and create a coalition of national compromise.

I said, and I will always repeat, that it is impermissible to destroy a potential union. Today everything must be done to strengthen it, to strengthen it primarily through the statements and positions of the president. I see the head of state as someone who is capable of initiating a broad pact of national reconciliation, one that would not only include parliamentary factions but also parties that are not in Parliament, non-governmental organizations and the citizens of Ukraine.

And so I am honestly and sincerely glad that this has happened. As a result it has become obvious who is for a united Ukraine and who is simply for power.

But this coalition has a limited format. The activists of the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc and the Pora Party have labeled the compromise a betrayal of the Orange Revolution.

There are definitely problems and it is impossible to ignore them. But it is impermissible not to find a compromise

between these two political forces and it is impermissible to live in a constant state of mistrust. The east is the east, which gave most of its votes to the Party of the Regions and to Yanukovich personally. And there is the west.

So what now? We have to try to unite, to work, to move on. You understand that there has been a struggle for power. I don't see what else we can do today, and I think that most politicians agree with me. I know what kinds of ideas were bandied about at the roundtable. And I thank God that we've gotten this far.

In 2004 you said, "You'll find out what Ukraine is like without Kuchma." What turn of events were you talking about then?

That is a difficult question. Probably I expressed myself a little more modestly. I think that I said to a journalist that I would like to find out what Ukraine will be like without Kuchma. I think that is what I actually said. And God has given me that chance.

As far as scenarios go, well, it probably couldn't have been otherwise. I know the history of Ukraine and I know the character of its people – both the strong and the weak sides. Ukrainians in general know themselves very well. We praise ourselves less than we curse ourselves. And what do we curse ourselves for most? For the fact that there are three bosses for every two Ukrainians. You know the old saying – in a struggle for power, people are ready to destroy one another and everything around them.

Three hundred fifty years ago we went through a terrible period in which a struggle for power among domestic elites turned Ukraine into an absolute ruin. In fact, this period is called "The Ruin," with a capital R. People who

know Ukraine's history don't need to be geniuses to know that the greatest misfortune, the worst crisis, that we have seen was a cruel and destructive struggle for power, an inability to compromise.

Only I, my wife and God know what it cost me to hold all our "bosses" in check and to keep them from pulling each other's hair out.

At the beginning of our conversation, you said that you don't want to make predictions or that you would be cautious in your predictions. All the same, I want to ask you to predict how Ukraine's political landscape will look in two or three years.

I don't think there will be any substantial changes. No new personalities will appear in politics. There will be new parties, and the unification processes among parties will continue to develop. There will be new public organizations. But we will live more or less like we live now.

Today, no one can say with confidence that he is optimistic about tomorrow. I feel that way myself.

Why is it that you – unlike Ukraine's first president, Leonid Kravchuk – have completely left politics and have not run for the Verkhovna Rada? Do you intend to reconsider that decision?

I have always been absolutely honest with Ukrainians, with the people. I have said many times that I am leaving politics. Ten years as president is more than enough. I think that simply participating in the public life of the country is more than enough for me. I do not need politics. I have been there enough, have worked enough. I do not intend to return to politics.



Harvard...

(Continued from page 9)

Studies, at University College London, and is a leading authority on Ukrainian politics. In addition to many scholarly articles, he is the author of three important monographs on Ukrainian politics, most recently "Ukraine's Orange Revolution" (Yale University Press, 2005).

HUSI students in 2006 were a diverse group.

Michael Leavey an insurance executive with post-graduate degrees from Yale University and the University of Massachusetts in Russian, Polish and Czech who is married and has two grown daughters, took his first academic course in more than 25 years to deepen his knowledge of Ukrainian.

Tetyana Pechonchuk, a graduate student in linguistics at the Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, said of the classes she attended, "They were very vivid and the discussions that accompanied each class helped me to clarify many issues."

Huseyin Oylupinar, a lecturer and Ph.D. candidate in international relations at the Middle East Technical University in Ankara, Turkey, came to HUSI to supplement his study of international relations between Turkey, Ukraine and Europe. He plans ultimately to promote the level of Ukrainian and Slavic studies in his home country. Attending HUSI was for him "a great opportunity to be part of Ukrainian studies on a global scale." He added that "the Ukrainian studies community in the U.S.A. has been very warm to someone of non-Ukrainian origins. I felt at home."

HUSI 2006 gathered both established academics and young scholars to participate in the summer's guest-lecture series.

On July 10, Timothy Snyder (Yale University) spoke on "The Polish-Soviet Secret War for Ukraine, 1926-1939," in which he captivantly described a Polish-sponsored underground attempt to Ukrainianize western Ukraine in the interwar period.

On July 24, Paul D'Anieri (University of Kansas) presented "Ukraine's Foreign Policy: An Agenda for Research," in which he described the lacunae in the study of Ukrainian foreign policy and suggested paths for future study.

On July 25, Gene Fishel, special advisor to the U.S. vice-president on national security affairs, led an animated round-table discussion with HUSI students and faculty on "Developments in Ukraine: A View from Washington."

On July 31, Myron Stachiw, the director of the Fulbright Program in Ukraine and a specialist in anthropology, social history and historic preservation, shared his observations on "Cultural Rescue in the Chornobyl Zone: Preserving the Traditional Culture of Polisia in the Aftermath of Ecological and Societal Disaster." Students and faculty were enthralled by the photographs and short films that accompanied his talk.

On August 7, Dominique Arel (University of Ottawa) spoke on "The Issue That Keeps Coming Back: Language Politics in Post-Soviet Ukraine."

This summer's cultural events included two film screenings presented by Dr. Shevchuk. On July 6, he presented "Ukrainian Animation Today," a collection of recent works by award-winning Ukrainian animators, including Stepan Koval, Yevhen Syvokin and Oleksandr Shmyhun. On August 3, he presented "Ukrainian Documentary Films," a program that included Serhii Masloboishchikov's "People from Maidan: Nevseremos'!" (2005), Viktoriia Melnykova's "With Best Wishes, Enver" (2006), and Oles Sanin's "Seventh Day"

(2005). These films were co-presented by the Ukrainian Film Club and the Ukrainian Studies Program of Columbia University.

On July 13, the Ukrainian-American playwright Irena Kowal presented a live performance of selected scenes from her works, including "Pagan Saints" (in Ukrainian, "Lev i Levytsia") and "The Marinated Aristocrat." The bilingual performance was aptly titled "Drama on Two Fronts," and the actors were HUSI students and faculty.

On July 21, Alexander Motyl (Rutgers University) read excerpts from his recent novel "Whiskey Priest" (2005), which examines the perceived historical realities among native-born Ukrainians and diaspora Ukrainians, but is set in the form of a thriller.

On August 4, HUSI welcomed the acclaimed bandurist Julian Kytasty, who performed traditional and composed bandura music.

Finally, on August 11, HUSI continued a longstanding tradition by ending the 2006 Summer Institute with an evening of delightful and irreverent student presentations and skits.

The courses concluded on Friday, August 18, with a formal ceremony and presentation of certificates upon successful completion of the summer program. Sophia Grachova of Kyiv, Mariya Horiacha of Lviv, Oksana Myshlovska of Chene Borgeries, Switzerland, and Jan Surer of Waltham, Mass., were presented with the Theodosius and Irene Senkowsky Prize with an accompanying purse to acknowledge their achievements in Ukrainian studies. The prize was endowed in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Senkowsky of Philadelphia who valued the advancement of Ukrainian studies and encouraged young scholars and wanted to see them continue their work in the field.

HUSI was launched in 1970 by Prof. Omeljan Pritsak, the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute's co-founder, to maintain and strengthen a solid foundation of Ukrainian studies in the West and to open the course offerings of the institute to college students who were not enrolled at Harvard University. For the first 20 years HUSI students were primarily a mix of "heritage students" – children and grandchildren of the Ukrainian diaspora – and students who were studying the Ukrainian language, culture or history as part of their own academic pursuits.

Since the declaration of Ukrainian independence and the fall of the Soviet Union in 1991, students from Ukraine

itself have been able to attend, adding two additional components to the "mix." The program has benefited immensely from their presence. Most of the Ukrainian students who come are outstanding young and future academics and professionals of Ukraine. These students meet and network with scholars and the other students who attend. There have also been numbers of non-traditional students, including businessmen, government officials, journalists and others who have attended.

So HUSI's mission now has expanded and, while still supporting Ukrainian studies in the West, it is also breaking down the barriers isolating Ukrainian studies in Ukraine from the rest of the world. And this has been to the benefit of the advancement of true scholarship on both sides.

The fruits of HUSI's efforts to foster a development of the trans-Atlantic world of Ukrainian studies are already visible. Many American and Ukrainian HUSI students have become friends, correspondents and academic collaborators. Ukrainian HUSI alumni often go on to greater academic achievement or reform in Ukraine. For example, the director of Lviv National University's Center for Master's Program Development in Sociology and Cultural Studies, Iryna Starovoyt, is a HUSI alumna, and many of the center's faculty are also HUSI alumni. This center supports some of the most sophisticated and up-to-date gradu-

ate education and research in Ukraine, and is instituting a reformed doctoral curriculum that will serve as a model for other academic departments and institutions in Ukraine.

In its 36-year history HUSI has welcomed more than 2,000 students to its summer courses. Some of its outstanding alumni include Kateryna Yushchenko, today the first lady of Ukraine; the Rev. Borys Gudziak, rector of the Ukrainian Catholic University in Lviv; Timothy Snyder, professor of history at Yale University; Frederigo Argentieri, professor of history at John Cabot University in Rome, who was instrumental in getting Robert Conquest's "Harvest of Sorrow" published in Italian; and Kazuo Nakai, a prominent specialist in Ukrainian studies at the University of Tokyo, Japan.

For the past two years HUSI has been directed by Alex Dillon, who earned his Ph.D. in Ukrainian history at Harvard University in 2003. His dissertation, advised by Prof. Roman Szporluk, was on "The Rural Cooperative Movement and Problems of Modernization in Tsarist and Post-Tsarist Southern Ukraine (New Russia), 1871-1920." He has taught European, Eastern European, Russian and Ukrainian history at College of the Holy Cross (Worcester, Mass.) and at the Ukrainian Catholic University in Lviv, where he served as an international visiting fellow under the auspices of the Open Society Institute.

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Labor Day Weekend

August 31-September 4, 2006

Thursday 8/31/06

'THURSDAY NIGHT LIGHTS'- Volleyball Tournament under the stars.
Triples for ages over 30. Entertainment featuring the Soyuzivka House Band
at the Tiki Bar, 8 pm.

Friday 9/1/06

- ODESSA SURF & TURF DINNER- 6 pm, on Veselka Patio, \$30++ per person
featuring music by Ukrainian band VIDLUNNIA
- 'FRIDAY NIGHT LIGHTS'-Open Volleyball Tournament with prizes, 8 pm
- Ukrainian rock band KLOOCH performs at the Tiki Bar, 10 pm
- Night Swim, 8 pm-midnight
- BBQ, 10 pm-midnight

Saturday 9/2/06

- Pig Roast & BBQ
- USCAK Swimming Tournament
- USCAK Tennis Tournament (all weekend)
- Entertainment featuring Ukrainian band HRIM on Veselka Patio, 12 pm
- Dinner in Main House Dining Room, 6-8 pm
- Dance performance featuring YAVIR DANCE ENSEMBLE from Toronto
in Veselka Hall, 8 pm
- ZABAVAS featuring two Ukrainian bands ZAHRAVA on Veselka Patio &
LUNA in the Veselka Hall

Sunday 9/3/06

- BBQ
- Dance performance featuring YAVIR DANCE ENSEMBLE from Toronto
on Veselka Patio at 1pm
- Tiki Bar Entertainment at 3 pm
- ZABAVA featuring Ukrainian band ZAHRAVA in the Veselka Hall, 10 pm
- Sunday Night on Veselka Patio "XAOC"

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Ukrainian American astronaut...

(Continued from page 1)

think that if I didn't have that, that drive to always improve and to try to get something better, then I wouldn't be sitting here today."

In that same interview she offered her views on human exploration of space. "To me, exploring space is just a natural progression of where humans are going. ... To me, exploration makes

sense because we're always looking at what's the next thing out there – what else can we learn, and how can we go there. Maybe we can learn something that we can bring back here and help some of the problems we have on Earth."

One of about 100 American astronauts, Cmdr. Stefanyshyn-Piper is married to Glenn A. Piper; they have one son. The family lives in the Houston area, and Ms. Stefanyshyn-Piper has tried to maintain her Ukrainian community contacts via the Ukrainian American Cultural Club of Houston.




Astronauts Heidemarie Stefanyshyn-Piper and Joseph R. Tanner, give a thumbs up during a training session in the Space Vehicle Mock-Up Facility at Johnson Space Center.



With the final launch rehearsal completed, the STS-115 crew gathers on the 215-foot level of the fixed service structure on Launch Pad 39B. From left are: Pilot Christopher J. Ferguson, Mission Specialists Heidemarie Stefanyshyn-Piper and Joseph R. Tanner, Commander Brent W. Jett Jr., and Mission Specialists Steven G. MacLean and Daniel C. Burbank.

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OUT AND ABOUT

Aug. 26- Sept. 30 Upper Montclair, NJ	Art exhibit "New Wings" by Valeriy Skrypka, JKK Fine Arts, Gallery of European Arts, 973-744-0111	September 16 Virginia Beach, VA	Tidewater Ukrainian Cultural Associaton banquet, marking Ukrainian independence day and the 10th anniversary of the association, Broad Bay Country Club, AndyGryn@aol.com
September 1 Washington, DC	Summer social, The Washington Group, National Art Sculpture Garden, 240-381-0993	Septmber 17 Chicago	Genocide Remembrance Day: 73rd anniversary of the Famine-Genocide, St. Volodymyr Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral and Ukrainian Cultural Center, 847-699-9484
September 1-3 San Diego, CA	House of Ukraine lawn program and dinner/dance, Balboa Park and Handlery Hotel, 619-460-5733	September 17 Horsham, PA	Ukrainian Self-Reliance Federal Credit Union picnic, Ukrainian American Sports Center Tryzub, 215-343-5412
September 2 Jewett, NY	Leontovych String Quartet performs works by Mozart, Shostakovich and Schubert, Grazhda Music and Arts Center of Greene County, 518-263-4619	September 17-18 Silver Springs, MD	Ukrainian Festival, St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral, 410-947-0913
September 3 Kerhonkson, NY	50th annual USCAK swim meet, Soyuzivka, 908-851-0617	<i>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. 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.</i>	
September 9 Montreal	Ukrainian Festival, Parc de l'Ukraine, www.ukrefestmontreal.org or info@ukrefestmontreal.org	<div><div>AN OPEN INVITATION TO LOCAL COMMUNITY ACTIVISTS</div><p>Would you like fellow Ukrainians to know about events in your community? Would you like to become one of The Ukrainian Weekly's correspondents? Then what are you waiting for?</p><p>The Ukrainian Weekly welcomes submissions from local community activists. You may reach The Weekly by phone, (973) 292-9800; fax, (973) 644-9510; e-mail, staff@ukrweekly.com; or mail, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054.</p></div>	
September 9 New York	Ivan Franko conference, Shevchenko Scientific Society, 212-254-5130		
September 9-10 Baltimore, MD	Baltimore Ukrainian Festival Committee, Patterson Park, 410-687-3465 or 410-967-0501		
September 10 Falls Church, VA	Compassion Sunday benefit concert, for Tuberculosis sanitarium in Ukraine, Russian New Life Church, 703-534-5740 ext 245		
September 10 Stamford, CT	Ukrainian Day festival, Connecticut State Ukrainian Day Committee, St. Basil College Seminary, 203-269-5909 or 860-568-5445		
September 15-17 McKees Rocks, PA	St. Mary Ukrainian Orthodox Church 100th anniversary celebration, 412-331-2362		
September 16 Tottenham, ON	Ukrainian Golf Across Canada Season Finale Golf Tournament, Woodington Lake Golf Course, 416-763-7000		



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Through September 1, 2006

Every Friday: Odesa Seafood Night with music by Soyuzivka's House Band

September 1-3, 2006

Labor Day Weekend

September 1, Zahrava band performs at Tiki Bar, 10 p.m.

September 2, Afternoon performance by Hrim band; performance by Yavir School of Ukrainian Dance, 8 p.m.; zabavas with Luna and Zahrava, 10 p.m.

September 3, performance by Yavir School of Ukrainian Dance, 1 p.m.; zabava with band Zahrava, 10 p.m.

September 9, 2006

Wedding

September 11-14, 2006

Regensburg and Berchtesgaden Reunion

September 12-15, 2006

Landshut Reunion

September 15-17, 2006

UNA General Assembly Meeting

September 16-18, 2006

Mittenwald Reunion

September 23, 2006

Wedding

September 29-30, 2006

Plast Sorority "Spartanky" Annual Meeting

September 29-October 1, 2006

KLK Weekend, General Meeting and Banquet

September 30-October 1, 2006

Grace Church Women's Retreat

October 7, 2006

Wedding

October 8, 2006

90th Birthday Party

October 13-15, 2006

Plast Sorority "Ti Scho Hrebli Rvut" Annual Meeting and 80th Anniversary
UNA Secretarial Courses

October 14, 2006

Road Rally

October 15, 2006

Christening luncheon

October 21, 2006

Wedding

October 27-29, 2006

Halloween Weekend with children's costume parade, haunted house, costume zabava and more

November 3-5, 2006

Grace Church Couples Retreat

November 4, 2006

Wedding

November 10-12, 2006

Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization Orlykiada

November 22-26, 2006

Family Reunion

November 24, 2006

Thanksgiving Feast

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Friday-Sunday, September 1-3

SAN DIEGO: The 31st annual Ukrainian Festival begins on Friday with a welcome vatra (bonfire) at Mission Beach near Lifeguard Station 13. Saturday night's concert features the Volya Ukrainian Dance Ensemble from Edmonton. The program begins at 7 p.m. at the Kroc Performing Arts Theater. General admission is \$25 at the door. Volya and Andriy Kytasty perform on Sunday at the House of Pacific Relations Lawn Stage in Balboa Park at 2-3 p.m. The festival concludes Sunday night with a zabava (dance) at 6 p.m. at the Handlery Hotel and Resort, Hotel Circle, with music by Lviv Muzyky. For festival information call 619-460-5733, e-mail housandiego@aol.com or log on to www.houseofukraine.com.

Saturday, September 9

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society invites all to a scholarly conference dedicated to the 150th anniversary of the birth of Ivan Franko. Scheduled speakers are: Dr. Larissa Zaleska Onyshkevych, Dr. Bohdan Rubchak, Dr. Leonid Rudnytsky and Prof. Vasyl Makhno. The conference 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, September 9

JENKINTOWN, Pa.: The Ukrainian Heritage School at the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center will begin the school year with opening ceremonies at 9 a.m. Afterwards, classes will be held until dismissal at 11:30 a.m. Parents may enroll their children from kindergarten through the 12th grade, including English-speaking classes. Books may also be purchased on opening day. For more information call 215-663-5322 or visit the website at www.ukrheritageschool.com.

Monday, September 11, through Monday, September 25

JENKINTOWN, Pa.: The School of the Voloshky Ukrainian Dance Ensemble will begin its school year on Monday, September 11. Registration of children age 4 and above will occur on Monday, September 11, through Monday, September 25, at 6 p.m. at the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, 700 Cedar Road, Jenkintown, PA 19046. Classes are held weekly on Monday

evenings at the Cultural Center. For additional information contact Andreja Kulyk, the school's assistant director, at 215-917-1263 or akulyk22@aol.com.

Saturday, September 16

YONKERS, N.Y.: The Ukrainian preschool, or Svitlychka, of Ukrainian National Women's League of America Branch 30 of Yonkers, N.Y., will begin its sessions. Geared for children age 3 and 4, the Svitlychka meets on Saturdays at 10 a.m. to noon at Sacred Heart Church on Shonnard Place. To register or for more information call Nadia Cwisch, 203-975-8388.

Sunday, September 24

CHICAGO: St. Joseph the Betrothed Ukrainian Catholic Parish in Chicago will celebrate its 50th anniversary. The parish will observe the occasion with a divine liturgy of thanksgiving concelebrated by clergy at 10 a.m. Following the liturgy, at 12:30 p.m. there will be a banquet at The Rosewood Restaurant in Rosemont. Information regarding tickets is available from the parish rectory, 773-625-4833.

ADVANCE NOTICE

Sunday, November 5

NEW YORK: A benefit luncheon for the Ukrainian Catholic University featuring Father Borys Gudziak, Ph.D., rector, will be held at the Ukrainian National Home, 140 Second Ave. For more information call the Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation, 773-235-8462.

Sunday, November 12

CHICAGO: A benefit luncheon for the Ukrainian Catholic University featuring Father Borys Gudziak, Ph.D., rector, will be held at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, 2247 W. Chicago Ave. For more information call the Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation, 773-235-8462.

Sunday, December 3

WARREN, Mich.: A benefit luncheon for the Ukrainian Catholic University featuring Myroslav Marynovych, senior vice-rector of the Ukrainian Catholic University, will be held at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, 26601 Ryan Road. For more information call the Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation, 773-235-8462.

PLEASE NOTE REQUIREMENTS:

Preview of Events is a listing of Ukrainian community events open to the public. It is a service provided at minimal cost (**\$20 per submission**) by The Ukrainian Weekly to the Ukrainian community. Payment must be received **prior** to publication.

To have an event listed in Preview of Events please send information, in English, **written in Preview format**, i.e., in a brief paragraph that includes the date, place, type of event, sponsor, admission, full names of persons and/or organizations involved, and a phone number to be published for readers who may require additional information. Items should be **no more than 100 words** long; all submissions are subject to editing. Items not written in Preview format or submitted without all required information will not be published.

Preview items must be received no later than one week before the desired date of publication. No information will be taken over the phone. Items will be published only once, unless otherwise indicated. Please include payment of \$20 for each time the item is to appear and indicate date(s) of issue(s) in which the item is to be published. Also, please include the phone number of a person who may be contacted by The Weekly during daytime hours. Information should be sent to: Preview of Events, The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054.

Items may be e-mailed to preview@ukrweekly.com.

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