

INSIDE:

- Who poisoned Yushchenko? The search continues... — page 2.
- Ukrainian Catholic University unveils new building — page 4.
- Summer camps, from Saskatchewan to New York — centerfold.

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\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

Foreign minister speaks in New York about recent developments in Ukraine

by Matthew Dubas

NEW YORK — On Saturday, September 23, Ukraine's Foreign Affairs Minister Borys Tarasyuk met with the Ukrainian American community at the Ukrainian Institute of America to discuss recent developments in Ukraine.

Mr. Tarasyuk said that membership in NATO is in Ukraine's best interest due to the organization's goals of promoting stability and protection, with member-states maintaining democratic and military standards.

On Ukraine's multi-vector foreign policy, Mr. Tarasyuk said, "There is much criticism regarding multi-vector policies, but there is no other way. Ukraine can't look in only one direction — it's death."

When asked how much of what hap-

pened during Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich's visit to Brussels was internal politics, Mr. Tarasyuk said that the prime minister's announcement in Brussels of a pause in Ukraine's NATO aspirations was not representative of the Ukrainian government position. He added that internal politics reflective of the prime minister's allegiance to the Party of the Regions and their agenda was out of line with the goals of the president, the Universal of National Unity and the Ukrainian government.

The foreign affairs minister expressed his fondness for what have become his regular meetings with the Ukrainian community in America and recognized the work that Ukrainian Americans have done for Ukraine's bilateral relations with the United States, most notably, the work that went into the graduation of Ukraine from the Jackson-Vanik Amendment earlier this year.

Mr. Tarasyuk highlighted the accomplishments of the fourth World Forum of Ukrainians and reinforced the suggestion made by President Viktor Yushchenko to not divide Ukrainians into those residing in Ukraine and those outside. The foreign affairs minister said that Ukraine should continue a dialogue and help all Ukrainians, wherever they may reside — recognition of the fact that large numbers of Ukrainians have been living and working abroad since Ukraine gained independence 15 years ago.

He also called upon the Ukrainian

(Continued on page 21)

Babyn Yar massacre recalled in Kyiv on its 65th anniversary



Cutty Sark Co.

Israeli President Moshe Katsav, Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko and First Lady of Ukraine Kateryna Yushchenko attend the September 27 ceremony commemorating the 65th anniversary of the Babyn Yar massacre.

by Zenon Zawada

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — The leaflets appeared throughout Kyiv the morning of Monday, September 29, 1941.

"All Jews living in Kyiv and its vicinity are to report by 8:00 ... to the corner of Melnikov and Dokhturov streets. They are to take with them documents, money, valuables, as well as warm clothes,

underwear, etc. Any Jew not carrying out this instruction and who is found elsewhere will be shot. Any civilian entering flats evacuated by Jews and stealing property will be shot."

During the next two days, German Nazis proceeded to slaughter 34,000 Jews at the site now known throughout the world as Babyn Yar.

(Continued on page 3)

Tymoshenko to lead opposition in Ukraine

by Zenon Zawada

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Yulia Tymoshenko failed to attract anyone from the Our Ukraine bloc in declaring the formation of her parliamentary opposition coalition on September 22, and managed to snag only two defectors from the Socialist Party of Ukraine.

In declaring their union, Ms. Tymoshenko and Socialist Party defector Yosyp Vynskyi repeatedly stressed the opposition's commitment to European values and accused the coalition government of betraying them.

"Ukraine made the choice during the parliamentary elections on behalf of democracy and the European choice," Mr. Vynskyi said. "But we couldn't predict that some of that people whom the people trusted refused this choice at the very moment it was obvious that Ukraine had to go this way."

Mr. Vynskyi's comments were a veiled reference to Verkhovna Rada Speaker Oleksander Moroz, who reneged on a coalition agreement he signed with the Our Ukraine and Tymoshenko blocs and opted to join the Anti-Crisis Coalition with the Party of the Regions and the Communist Party.

Incidentally, "Building Europe in Ukraine" was the Socialist Party's slogan during the 2006 parliamentary elections.

It's the very same 120-page coalition agreement that Mr. Moroz abandoned which will serve as the fundamental document for the opposition, Ms. Tymoshenko said.

The lack of expediency among Our Ukraine deputies in joining the opposi-

(Continued on page 18)

Lushniak takes oath of office as assistant surgeon general of U.S.

by George Matwyshyn

ROCKVILLE, Md. — During a flag officer promotion ceremony here at the headquarters of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) on August 31, Rear Adm. Boris D. Lushniak was awarded his star and administered the oath of office as assistant surgeon general of the United States. He now becomes the highest-ranking active-duty Ukrainian American officer in the U.S. uniformed services.

Dr. Lushniak, who is a physician and holds a master's degree in public health, as promoted to the rank of assistant surgeon general and rear admiral by direction of the former surgeon general of the United States, Vice-Admiral Richard Carmona, back in April. Dr. Lushniak serves as Assistant Commissioner at the FDA and prior to this promotion was a captain in the

(Continued on page 9)



HHS Photo

Rear Adm. Kenneth Moritsugu, acting U.S. surgeon general, and Dr. Patricia Lushniak, assist Dr. Boris Lushniak with his new insignia as rear admiral in the U.S. Public Health Services. Looking on are the Lushniaks' two daughters.

ANALYSIS

Who poisoned Yushchenko? The search continues ...

by Roman Kupchinsky

RFE/RL Belarus, Ukraine and Moldova Report

The case surrounding the apparent poisoning two years ago of Viktor Yushchenko remains shrouded in mystery – so much so that President Yushchenko himself routinely uses cryptic language to describe it.

Speaking to journalists in Baku on September 8, the president said the investigation into the alleged poisoning in September 2004 was “one step away from the active phase of solving this case.”

Mr. Yushchenko's statement came as Ukraine's procurator-general, Oleksander Medvedko, announced investigators had determined the time, place and circumstances in which the poisoning attempt took place.

All that remains, apparently, is to find the individual, or individuals, responsible.

Austrian doctors responsible for examining Mr. Yushchenko several months after the poison was reportedly administered said the Ukrainian politician had ingested a concentrated dose of dioxin.

The powerful toxin caused bloating and pockmarks on Mr. Yushchenko's face, giving his skin a greenish hue and adding a macabre note to a tumultuous political season culminating in the mass Orange Revolution protests in December 2004.

Procurator-General Medvedko, confirming earlier allegations, said tests on the dioxins found in Mr. Yushchenko's blood showed they were highly purified

and manufactured in either Russia, the United States or Great Britain.

He declined to divulge other details. If investigators have in fact traced the time and place of the poisoning, it would mark a significant development in a seemingly stagnant case.

The mystery began on September 6, 2004.

Mr. Yushchenko, the pro-Western presidential candidate facing off against the Kremlin's preferred nominee, Viktor Yanukovich, became violently ill, suffering severe abdominal pain and facial lesions.

When he was rushed four days later to Vienna's Rudolfinerhaus clinic, his liver, pancreas and intestines were swollen, and he was barely able to walk.

Doctors were initially baffled. But Mr. Yushchenko's supporters already had a theory: that the candidate had been poisoned during a dinner on September 5 with Ihor Smeshko, the head of the Security Service of Ukraine, at the summer home of Mr. Smeshko's deputy, Volodymyr Satsiuk.

Later that month, many were surprised to read a Rudolfinerhaus press release stating doctors did not believe Mr. Yushchenko had been poisoned.

But several days later, officials at the Vienna clinic publicly objected, insisting the press release was a forgery – an episode that conjured up images of a Soviet-style disinformation campaign.

By December 2004, doctors had confirmed that dioxin was behind Mr. Yushchenko's ailment, and that he had received the substance from a perpetrator

(Continued on page 14)

Ukraine's Zakarpattia Rusyns want official recognition of Kyiv

by Jan Maksymiuk

RFE/RL Newsline

Earlier this month, the Zakarpattia Oblast Council appealed to Ukraine's president, prime minister and Verkhovna Rada chairman to grant Rusyns in the region an official status of ethnic minority (nationality).

Rusyns, who live in a more or less compact territory in Ukraine, Slovakia and Poland, are officially recognized as a minority by Bratislava and Warsaw, while Kyiv considers them to be a Ukrainian subgroup. Their struggle for official recognition in Ukraine has continued for more than 15 years now.

Similar appeals to grant official recognition to Rusyns in Ukraine were already issued by the Zakarpattia Oblast Council in 1992 and 2002. But officials in Kyiv ignored them.

Will the situation repeat itself this time too? Activists of the People's Council of Zakarpattia Rusyns (PCZR), an umbrella organization claiming to represent the interests of all Rusyns in the oblast, believe that it will not.

There are at least two reasons for their optimism. First, after President Viktor Yushchenko came to power and political life in Ukraine became more democratic,

Rusyns in Zakarpattia managed to organize several cultural events with official support and to present their cause on local television, where they were allowed to speak in their mother tongue. This year Rusyns also opened 26 Sunday schools instructing in the Rusyn language and culture.

Second, the Rusyn movement now seems to have an advocate with meaningful political leverage in Kyiv: Viktor Baloha, a former chairman of the Zakarpattia Oblast Administration and a former emergency situations minister. Mr. Baloha, a councilor of the Zakarpattia Oblast Council, who backed the recent appeal for the official recognition of Rusyns, was recently appointed by President Yushchenko as head of the presidential staff.

Fedir Shandor, PCZR deputy head, told RFE/RL's Ukrainian Service that nationality status for Ukraine's Rusyns would considerably boost their efforts toward developing their linguistic and cultural heritage, which they see as distinct from Ukrainian. “According to the census in December 2001, 10,069 people [in Zakarpattia Oblast] declared themselves to be Rusyn. Thus, despite the fact that such a nationality is not in the [official] register, there are people considering themselves to be of Rusyn nationality,” Mr. Shandor said.

According to Mr. Shandor, the most urgent tasks for Zakarpattia Rusyns

(Continued on page 14)

NEWSBRIEFS

Cabinet refuses seven presidential decrees

KYIV – The Cabinet of Ministers has returned seven presidential decrees concerning the judicial sphere and the appointment and dismissal of ambassadors to the Presidential Secretariat, arguing that President Viktor Yushchenko violated the constitutional procedure for their publication, the Ukrayinska Pravda website reported on September 21. According to Oleksander Lavrynovych, deputy minister of the Cabinet of Ministers, President Yushchenko made these decrees public without securing the countersignatures of Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich and ministers responsible for their implementation, as stipulated by Article 106 of the Constitution of Ukraine. (RFE/RL Newsline)

PM wants to draft presidential decrees

KYIV – Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich said on September 25 that the Cabinet of Ministers should be directly involved in the drafting of presidential decrees, Interfax-Ukraine reported. “[The drafting process should include] the minister who will execute the decree and, of course, the prime minister. There are no politics here,” Mr. Yanukovich noted. Last week the Cabinet of Ministers refused to implement seven presidential decrees, arguing that they were published without the countersignatures of Mr. Yanukovich and ministers responsible for their implementation. Mr. Yanukovich said his refusal to countersign the decrees will help regulate relations between the Cabinet of Ministers and the president. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Poll: Yanukovich most trusted politician

KYIV – According to a poll conducted in mid-September by the Ukrainian Institute for Social Studies and the Social Monitoring Center, Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich is the most trusted politician in Ukraine, with 50 percent of respondents expressing trust in him and 43 percent distrusting him, Interfax-Ukraine reported. President Viktor Yushchenko is trusted by 37 percent of

Ukrainians and distrusted by 55 percent, while opposition leader Yulia Tymoshenko is trusted by 37 percent and distrusted by 57 percent. “Today, Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich shows himself as a strong personality. The people tend to trust in a strong personality after [experiencing] a weak president,” Olha Balakireva, the head of the Ukrainian Institute for Social Studies, commented on the findings. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Babyn Yar massacre is commemorated

KYIV – Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko on September 26 launched two days of commemoration for the 65th anniversary of the Nazi massacre at Babyn Yar, Ukrainian and international media reported. On September 29-30, 1941, invading Nazis killed more than 33,000 Jewish men, women and children in the Babyn Yar ravine near Kyiv. During the war more than 100,000 more people – including Jews, Roma, Soviet prisoners of war and Ukrainian nationalists – were executed at the site. “Babyn Yar must become a link that should forewarn and guard the world from aggressive and bloody xenophobia,” Mr. Yushchenko said during the opening of an exhibition dedicated to the 65th anniversary of the massacre in Kyiv. The ceremony was attended by Israeli President Moshe Katsav, Croatian President Stipe Mesic and Montenegrin President Filip Vujanovic. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Kyrgyzstan blocks Ukraine's WTO bid

KYIV – Ukraine's First Vice Prime Minister Mykola Azarov said on September 25 that Kyrgyzstan is refusing to sign a protocol with Ukraine on mutual access to commodity and service markets, which would pave the way for Ukraine's membership in the World Trade Organization (WTO), UNIAN reported. According to Mr. Azarov, Kyrgyzstan put forward “unsubstantiated demands to return non-state debts” as a condition for signing such a protocol with Ukraine. He did not elaborate. (RFE/RL Newsline)

(Continued on page 15)

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Editors:
Zenon Zawada (Kyiv)
Matthew Dubas

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ADMINISTRATION OF THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY AND SVOBODA

Walter Honcharyk, administrator

(973) 292-9800, ext. 3041
ukradmin@att.net

Maria Oscislowski, advertising manager

(973) 292-9800, ext. 3040
e-mail: adsukrpubl@att.net
(973) 292-9800, ext. 3042
e-mail: ukrsubscr@att.net

Mariyka Pendzola, subscriptions

Jan Maksymiuk is the Belarus and Ukraine specialist on the staff of RFE/RL Newsline.

Notes from Ukraine

Taras Kuzio's blog

Following are recent blogs on current issues in Ukraine written by Dr. Taras Kuzio for the BBC's Ukrainian-language service. The weekly blogs can be read in Ukrainian, and contributions to the discussion can be made, at <http://www.bbc.co.uk/ukrainian/forum/>

Dr. Taras Kuzio is a Senior Trans-Atlantic Fellow, German Marshal Fund of the USA, and an adjunct professor at the Institute for European, Russian and Eurasian Studies, Elliott School of International Relations, George Washington University.

September 7

Are Ukrainian politics to be taken that seriously?

My two weeks in Ukraine in late June proved to be eventful. During the first week, Kyiv was awash with rumors that there would be a grand coalition of Our Ukraine and the Party of Regions. The atmosphere was bleak in Kyiv with rumors of a pending grand coalition being offset only by Ukraine's early successes in the World Cup.

The creation of the Orange coalition uplifted my spirits during a week when Ukraine had been removed from the World Cup. We even watched World Cup games with young, enthusiastic members of the Presidential Secretariat who were brimming with optimism now that an Orange coalition had finally come together. The Orange coalition finally seemed to be a certainty when I left Ukraine.

During my visit to Kyiv I inevitably visited the Baraban (Drum) bar, one of those which is impossible to find. Located behind the maidan, it became an important place for Western and Ukrainian journalists to fortify themselves from the cold before returning to the Orange Revolution.

I bumped into Orange Circle President Adrian Karatnycky, who got into a loud debate defending President Viktor Yushchenko and Donetsk oligarch Renat Akhmetov from criticism by the Financial Times journalist who covers Ukraine and an NGO leader. Adrian was on his way to an energy conference on Ukraine to be held in Warsaw he had organized. I asked if this was the event rumored to be financed by Akhmetov? He replied in a roundabout way that it was.

Any leader or manager in Yushchenko's predicament would seek the advice of his staff and advisers, as well as heed opinion polls. But, this common practice has never been a policy followed by President Yushchenko. Over lunch in Kyiv, a Presidential Secretariat staffer told me how Yushchenko does not feel the need to listen to advisers. This is because, the staffer told me, "he feels he has suffered enough for Ukraine."

My "deep throat" told me that Yushchenko would never propose Viktor Yanukovich as prime minister, preferring to go instead for a new election. Well, I thought, maybe Yushchenko has political will after all. If somebody inside the Presidential Secretariat gets such a prediction wrong, one wonders how experts on the outside like myself are supposed to predict Ukrainian events? In reality, no one even remotely predicted the return of Yanukovich, the only prime minister to ever serve two terms, both as prime minister and in prison. Ukraine may well enter the Guinness Book of Records with 15 prime ministers since independence.

The return of Yanukovich came as a shock not only to Ukrainians but to many

of us in the West – and not only those with a diaspora connection to Ukraine. Depression and disbelief at the turn of events dispirited our summer. It was not just the August holiday season that led to a drop in e-mail traffic. People were literally in shock by the unexpected turn of events. My Presidential Secretariat contact who had regularly sent me e-mails on the state of negotiations stopped replying to my e-mails.

In early August I updated information on a British website about Ukraine – something that I had been doing for them for the last 15 years. The last time the Ukraine section had been updated was in November 2005 and it was then written brimming with optimism that the Orange camp would win the March elections, and then create a majority coalition and government. My update took far longer than usual because of the summer 2006 crisis and proved to be a depressing toil. Much of it had to be rewritten. The optimism was gone.

At first I thought maybe I was being too critical in my writings about the latest developments. After all, there had to be a silver lining in some of this. But, my views proved to reflect the prevailing mood. A former Ukrainian soldier, now a pensioner, asked me over dinner in Toronto, "What did you expect, Taras? The president is not a leader, and he is a coward." Such views were not confined to the diaspora. A non-diasporan academic introduced a new word to my vocabulary. Yushchenko, he explained to a group of us over a long dinner during the Ukrainian festival in Toronto, is a "wuss," or a weak softie.

These are strong words, but they're surprisingly common these days.

September 14

Prime Minister Yanukovich is flying to Brussels this week in an attempt to convince NATO and the EU of Ukraine's continued sincerity in its desire to join both organizations. After all, Ukraine is not Russia, the title of Leonid Kuchma's 2004 book.

A prime concern for those who follow Ukrainian politics is to what extent Ukraine's foreign policy will change following the return of the "Blues" to government? Will Ukraine continue to pursue a course of integration with the West (WTO, NATO and the EU) or will it stagnate and more backwards to the Kuchma era's multi-vectorism?

During Leonid Kuchma's second term I wrote an article which tried to explain multi-vectorism titled "Ukraine's Foreign Policy: Neither Pro-Western or Pro-Russian, But Pro-Kuchma." I followed this with an academic article titled "Ukraine's Foreign Policy: Neither East nor West." Both titles encapsulate the eclectic meaning of multi-vectorism.

My concern, and that of U.S. policy-makers whom I meet, is that Ukrainian foreign policy has indeed returned to "multi-vectorism" which translates as "pro-Donetsk" (just as it used to be "pro-Kuchma"). Ukraine is still a long way off from having a foreign policy that pursues state, rather than personal, interests.

The problem Prime Minister Yanukovich has is that he is unlikely to convince anybody in Brussels of Ukraine's sincerity in seeking NATO and EU membership. NATO was ready to invite Ukraine into its Membership Action Plan (MAP) if it had a government in place committed to reform. In U.S. and

(Continued on page 17)

World Holocaust Forum founder denies Holodomor was genocide

by Zenon Zawada

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – A top global leader for Holocaust remembrance denies the Holodomor, the Great Famine of 1932-1933, was a genocide committed against the Ukrainian people.

World Holocaust Forum Founder and President Vyacheslav "Moshe" Kantor at a September 26 press conference in Kyiv offered his personal view of the Holodomor when asked by The Weekly whether his respective organizations acknowledge it as genocide.

"My personal position is the Holodomor is a statewide calamity of the country that called itself the Soviet Union, not only Ukraine," said Mr. Kantor, a Russian chemical industry magnate who is also president of the Russian Jewish Congress and chairman of the board of the European Jewish Congress.

"It was a problem of the Soviet Union. From the Holodomor, people died in the Volga region, in Ukraine, and it had no relation to national differences," he added.

Babyn Yar...

(Continued from page 1)

Almost 65 years later, prominent world leaders representing 46 countries arrived in Kyiv on September 27 to lay flowers at the Babyn Yar Menorah Monument and commemorate the gruesome event.

"On the 65th anniversary of the tragedy, from the soul and conscience of all the Ukrainian people, I bow my head before the faultless, perished victims of terror," President Viktor Yushchenko said on September 26 at the opening ceremony for exhibitions at the Ukrainian Home.

During the two years following, the Nazis would go on to execute more than 150,000 Jews, Ukrainians, Gypsies and members of many other ethnic groups at Babyn Yar. Holocaust researchers list 50,000 Jews among them. Partisans, Soviet prisoners of war and Ukrainian nationalists were among the victims.

Among those participating in the flower-laying ceremony at Babyn Yar were President Viktor Yushchenko, Israeli President Moshe Katsav, former President Leonid Kuchma, former Polish President Alexander Kwasniewski and Russian Ambassador to Ukraine Viktor Chernomyrdin.

Other Ukrainian leaders attending were Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich, Patriarch Filaret of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Kyiv Patriarchate, Kyiv Mayor Leonid Chernovetskyi and First Lady of Ukraine Kateryna Yushchenko.

A minute of silence was observed, followed by addresses by the tragedy's survivors and witnesses, and memorial services of various faiths.

Later that day, guests gathered at the Shevchenko National Opera and Ballet Theater to commence the "Let my People Live!" international forum organized by the Ukrainian government, the World Holocaust Forum Foundation and the Holocaust Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance Authority Vad Yashem.

On September 26, the Ukrainian president participated in the unveiling of a two-part exhibition at the Ukrainian Home, "Forewarning the Future," arranged by the Ministry of Culture and

Mr. Kantor, also a non-governmental advisor to President Viktor Yushchenko, made his comments at a press conference to discuss the 65th anniversary of the Babyn Yar massacre in Kyiv, where 150,000 Jews, Ukrainians, Gypsies and others, including partisans, Soviet prisoners of war and Ukrainian nationalists, were executed by the Nazis in 1941-1943. Some 3,000 Jews were killed in the first mass execution on September 29-30, 1941.

After Mr. Kantor offered his interpretation, the Presidential Secretariat's humanitarian policy director, Markian Lubkivskyi, sat by silently without offering any correction.

Mr. Lubkivskyi is a member of the Pora political party and son of Shevchenko Prize laureate Roman Lubkivskyi.

No Ukrainian reporters at the press conference asked any further questions on the topic, and The Weekly's reporter didn't pose any follow-up questions.

So far, no official condemnation has been issued of Mr. Kantor's remarks denying the genocidal nature of the Great Famine of 1932-1933.

Tourism of Ukraine, the Babyn Yar Memory Foundation and Kyiv's Department of Culture.

"No Child's Play. Children in the Holocaust – Creativity and Play" was organized by the Holocaust Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance Authority Yad Vashem.

"I clearly emphasize Ukraine will never allow for international intolerance and religious enmity," President Yushchenko said at the opening.

"Together with other world leaders, I reinforce Ukrainian support for the global process of strengthening cultural and religious dialogue. Together with all Ukrainians, I sharply and categorically reject and don't accept even the smallest display of xenophobia and anti-Semitism," he said.

In a meeting with Croatian President Stepan Mesych, Mr. Yushchenko raised the issue of having the United Nations recognize the 1932-1933 Holodomor as a genocide against the Ukrainian people.

He also addressed the Holodomor in an interview with Israeli television.

"People suffer from not knowing complete history," the Ukrainian president said. "I sense this about the Ukrainian nation, which 10 years ago was still quiet about the Holodomor of 1932-1933, which had no books written about it or films."

Israel's Knesset has yet to recognize the Holodomor as genocide, and neither do many Jewish leaders.

At a September 25 press conference, the Presidential Secretariat's Humanitarian Policy Director Markian Lubkivskyi reaffirmed the Ukrainian government's commitment to creating a national memorial reserve at Babyn Yar, which adequately reflects the Nazi crimes.

In fact, Mr. Yushchenko issued an order on September 23 last year to establish a national reserve, which has yet to progress.

"In the nearest time, the government will gather a working group of famous experts, historians, political scientists and sociologists to bring Ukrainian citizens to a closer understanding of the Babyn Yar tragedy," Mr. Lubkivskyi said.

(Continued on page 9)

Ukrainian Catholic University unveils new academic building

by Andrew Nynka

LVIV – During the Ukrainian Catholic University's ceremonial unveiling of a new academic building here on September 17, Patriarch Lubomyr Husar told several hundred people that the country's Orthodox and Catholic Churches will someday be united and that he believes the university will play a pivotal role in fulfilling that goal.

Likewise, Cardinal Husar, the archbishop major of Kyiv-Halych, said the school has been and will continue to be instrumental in fulfilling a universal goal of the Church, namely education.

"I would like to see that this theological and philosophical department, that this institution, will also be a leader through which our Church can work to unite us all," Cardinal Husar said during a sermon.

"I believe that we will be joined together like we once were," Cardinal Husar said, referring to a time, centuries ago, when the Church was united. "This is not some sort of emotional reaction."

The patriarch's comments on Sunday came during a morning liturgy at the Church of the Holy Spirit attended by about 25 bishops of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church and 300 people, among them seminarians, laity and local politicians.

Following the liturgy, the celebration moved from the church to the theology and philosophy building – about 300 yards away – where the new home of UCU's department of theology and philosophy was blessed and officially opened.

The new building is the latest addition to the university's Center of Theological Education and Formation campus, which sits on Khutorivka Street in the heart of this 750-year-old city. Several monastic orders, including the Studite Fathers and the Redemptorist Fathers, are also in the



Andrew Nynka

A procession of about 300 people, including seminarians, priests, bishops and Patriarch Lubomyr Husar, proceeds from Holy Spirit Seminary (seen in the distance) to the new academic building.

process of building facilities for their students on the 42-acre campus.

Khutorivka, as students call the campus, is also home to the 124,000-square-foot Holy Spirit Seminary and Church of the Holy Spirit, which opened in the summer of 2005.

The exterior of the new building was a façade of white plaster walls and brick-colored tile roof, an architectural style currently popular in Europe – matches the nearby church and seminary buildings.

The interior of the building was draped for the occasion in large swaths of gold-colored fabric. Hierarchs, clergy, faithful and guests packed the atrium of the building – a brightly lit center of the four-story complex – as the facility was blessed with holy water.



Marko Tomashek (right), head of the Ukraine section of Aid to the Church in Need, and Antonia Willemsen (second from right), chair of Aid to the Church in Need in Germany, were among several hundred people who attended a morning liturgy as part of the ceremony opening a new UCU academic building.



Patriarch Lubomyr Husar was among the last of a procession of seminarians, priests and bishops to enter the Church of the Holy Spirit for a morning liturgy.

In his morning sermon, Cardinal Husar, the patriarch of the UGCC, made clear the university's importance to the church and to Ukrainian society. Calling the opening of the new building a "momentous event in the history of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church," the cardinal said he believes the school is essential for the entire Church.

"This institution does not belong to one eparchy," Cardinal Husar said. "It is an institution that belongs wherever our Church is located, whether in Ukraine or abroad."

Support for the new theology and philosophy building – both moral and financial – came from a variety of sources, including hierarchs, lay donors, international aid organizations and local politicians.

Andrii Sadovyi, the mayor of Lviv, was among those who voiced their support for the school's expansion, and he stressed the importance of a Catholic university in the city.

"For the city to be strong, we must have educated people," Mr. Sadovyi said. "We would like to help the university grow and become a world-class educational institution based here in our city."

Myroslav Senyk, head of the Lviv Oblast Council, called the opening of the new building "a major event not only for the university, but for the entire Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church."

Among other supporters of the school singled out during the ceremony on Sunday, Cardinal Husar noted the U.S.-based Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation (UCEF). He also pointed to the strong support of Aid to the Church in Need (ACN), a Frankfurt, Germany-based international

Catholic charity founded by the Dutch priest Father Werenfried van Straaten in 1947.

The Ukrainian Catholic primate also mentioned Renovabis, an international Catholic charity founded in March 1993 by the German Bishops' Conference. The aid organization supports pastoral, social and societal renewal in ex-Communist countries in Eastern and Central Europe, according to its website.

"We thank our sponsors – all of those that His Beatitude has mentioned and all of those who were not mentioned – this includes also those people who are not members of our Church – some who are not even Ukrainian," said Father Borys Gudziak, Ph.D., rector of the Ukrainian Catholic University.

Following the opening of the new building, university officials expressed concern that, with progress being made on the school's physical development, further financial support could dry up.

They also noted that, as with other large-scale development projects, construction of the building and fund-raising for the project go hand-in-hand and, therefore, school officials repeatedly urged past benefactors to continue their strong support of the university.

Prof. Jeffrey Wills, a member of the UCU senate, said the school plans to continue expanding, but only as far as possible without diminishing academic quality.

"We're rebuilding education in Ukraine," said Prof. Wills, who often notes that the school is the only Catholic university in the former Soviet Union. "It's a small university with great ambitions," he said.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

UNA Executive Committee holds first post-convention meeting

by Christine E. Kozak
National Secretary

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – The newly elected Executive Committee of the Ukrainian National Association held its first meeting on Friday, September 15, here at the UNA Home Office in ParsIPPANY. Present at the meeting were Stefan Kaczaraj, president; Zenon Holubec, first vice-president, Michael Koziupa, second vice-president, Myron Groch, director for Canada; Christine E. Kozak, national secretary; and Roma Lisovich, treasurer. Due to unforeseen circumstances, no member of the Auditing Committee attended.

President Kaczaraj, opened the meeting by welcoming the newly elected members of the Executive Committee, wishing them all the best in the next four years and expressing his enthusiasm for working with all the

members of the General Assembly. A moment of silence was observed for all departed UNA officers, branch secretaries and members.

The newly elected officers did not present any reports, since the report period covered the first six months of 2006, and the new executives assumed office on July 1. A short overview of reports was given by the president, national secretary and treasurer.

A presentation of future plans for the UNA was discussed. Details and discussions were tabled to be discussed at length the next day at the special meeting of the General Assembly.

This being a convention year, the special meeting was being convened on Saturday and Sunday, September 16-17, at Soyuzivka, where the UNA executives' reports and presentations were presented in their entirety.



The UNA Executive Committee (from left): Treasurer Roma Lisovich, Director for Canada Myron Groch, President Stefan Kaczaraj, Second Vice-President Michael Koziupa, First Vice-President Zenon Holubec and National Secretary Christine Kozak.

PHOTO FOLLOW-UP: New UNA General Assembly's first meeting



Participants of the UNA General Assembly meeting held on September 16-17 at Soyuzivka during dinner: (seated, from left) Bohdan Kukuruza, Nicholas Fil, Eugene Oscislawski, Al Kachkowski, Myron Groch, (standing) Olya Czerkas and Roma Hadzewycz.



Maya Lew (left) and Gloria Horbaty report for the Fraternal Committee, as Eugene Serba listens.



UNA President Stefan Kaczaraj makes a point during the discussion; on the left is First Vice-President Zenon Holubec.



Al Kachkowski speaks on Canadian issues, as Bohdan Kukuruza looks on.



Auditors Wasyl Szeremeta (left) and Slavko Tysiak.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

The Weekly's 73rd anniversary

On October 6, 1933, the first issue of this newspaper rolled off the presses in Jersey City, N.J., as a supplement to the then-40-year-old Svoboda Ukrainian-language daily newspaper.

It was a four-page tabloid-format publication born of the needs of the times. A famine was raging in Ukraine, and the truth about this genocide against the Ukrainian nation cried out to be told. At the same time, younger generations of Ukrainian Americans were becoming assimilated into the American milieu, and something had to be done to ensure that they remained in touch with the Ukrainian community and their national identity.

The Ukrainian National Association, a fraternal benefit insurance company established in 1894 to assist Ukrainian immigrants to the United States, saw that an English-language newspaper could fill both needs. And, thus, The Ukrainian Weekly was born.

Today, The Weekly, is a spry 73. (For math fans, that means we're still in our prime since 73 is a prime number.) Thanks to the sponsorship of the UNA, it continues to fulfill its role in serving the Ukrainian community and the Ukrainian nation. Today its mission is to provide news about Ukraine and Ukrainians, and to serve as a network of sorts for our far-flung community, whether that's in Washington, D.C., or Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, or points in between, as well as those outside North America.

To be sure, there is always news from Ukraine, as our community continues to care about developments in our ancestral homeland. However, we're making a conscious effort to focus the spotlight more intensely on our community here, for example, by featuring more news from the diaspora on page 1. (Since June, there has been a diaspora story on 14 out of 18 front pages.)

In the end, however, what's most important about The Weekly is that it's always been a partnership with our community, with our readers. From its inception through today, The Weekly has worked with community members to promote their causes, to highlight their work, to share their news with others.

With our huge staff of three editors – one of whom is in Ukraine, where he's doing a tremendous job – we depend a lot on you, Dear Readers, to send in information and photos from your local communities. And, we do use these submissions. If you haven't seen something lately from your community, it's because no one's sent it in! Thus, we invite you to join the ranks of our contributors.

As the new season of community activities has begun, The Weekly has several new features, among them a new column (by Yaro Bihun) and a blog (by Taras Kuzio). There will be more new offerings (and some less obvious changes) in the near future, as well as an increased presence on the Internet – all in an effort to better serve our community and to remain relevant and interesting for new generations of readers. Let us know what you think by e-mailing, calling, or writing. We'd love to hear from you!

We think the best way to celebrate The Ukrainian Weekly's 73rd birthday is to take a step back, look at where we've been and refocus with a view toward the future. Most importantly, however, we feel it's a great time to say to you, Dear Readers: Let's renew our partnership!

Oct.
6
1933

Turning the pages back...

October 6 will mark the 73rd anniversary of the first issue of the English-language newspaper The Ukrainian Weekly. That inaugural issue carried a report about the Ukrainian Holodomor and the deliberate starvation of Ukrainians by the Soviets.

Mass meetings were being held by Ukrainians throughout the United States and Canada to protest the attempts by the Soviets to starve the Ukrainian population and to silence Ukraine's struggle for freedom.

The article went on to report that since the overthrow of the Ukrainian National Republic 15 years prior, thousands of Ukrainians had been terrorized by the Bolshevik regime. Many had been shot or sent to labor camps in Siberia.

It was after these attempts to subdue the Ukrainian people that the Soviets decided to systematically starve to death over 5 million Ukrainians over the past year, The Weekly reported. To cover up their crime, the Soviets declared that poor crops were to blame for the famine. However, being that Ukraine has one of the most fertile lands on earth and is home to the famed "chornozem," it seemed to any learned person that this was a poorly concocted ruse.

According to eyewitness accounts, there was nothing to eat – even rodents had been consumed. People died in their tracks and were left to rot.

Notable people at the time including Dr. Ewald Amende, secretary of the Congress of National Minorities in Bern, Switzerland, called the Famine the "shame of the 20th century." Pope Pius XI expressed deep sympathy and offered to help. Cardinal Innitzer, archbishop of Vienna, issued a protest on August 19 against the Bolshevik actions and appealed for help from the International Red Cross. Appeals were made for the establishment of a Red Cross base in Ukraine, but to no avail, as the Soviets would not permit it. Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky, along with archbishops and bishops, issued a protest against this persecution of unprecedented and inhuman character.

The article included the names of correspondents who were forbidden to enter Ukraine. But the article underscored that Bolshevik sympathizers like Walter Duranty of The New York Times had easy access and noted that he admitted that the atrocities in Ukraine had decimated the population.

The Weekly reported that further appeals were made by Ukrainian Americans to the U.S. government to send a special mission to Ukraine to investigate the conditions and for the U.S. government not to recognize the Communist dictatorship that was responsible for the tyrannical and oppressive situation.

Source: "Ukrainians protest deliberate starvation of Ukraine by the Bolsheviks," *The Ukrainian Weekly*, October 6, 1933.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Kucinich explains his vote on bill

Dear Editor:

Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine (AHRU), as a member of the Jackson-Vanik Amendment Coalition to lift trade restrictions, lobbied members of the U.S. Congress in February to vote for HR 1035, a bill that proposed rescinding the amendment. HR 1053 was supported by an overwhelming majority in the House of Representatives, which ultimately resulted in the revocation of the Jackson-Vanik Amendment.

As reported in The Ukrainian Weekly, two members of the House, Marcy Kaptur (D-Ohio) and Dennis Kucinich (D-Ohio), voted present, meaning they withheld their vote of support. AHRU followed up this issue by writing to them on April 10, questioning their decision.

On September 6 AHRU received a reply from Mr. Kucinich with a perplexing answer and explanation of his decision not to support HR 1053.

He wrote the following to Bozhena Olshaniwsky, president of AHRU: "In Ukraine, the concentration of resources became increasingly pushed into the hands of the wealthy oligarchs at the expense of the Ukrainian people. I had concerns that repeal of Jackson-Vanik restrictions, and subsequent WTO accession for Ukraine, would greatly heighten the negative effects of this disturbing trend on the majority of Ukrainians."

What Mr. Kucinich is stating is that if Ukraine is opened to non-restrictive trade opportunities the average person in Ukraine would suffer further deprivation and become poorer, while the oligarchs would become richer.

He further stated that: "It is because of my strong connection to the people of Ukraine that I could not vote for this bill. I do not want to see a race to the bottom in Ukraine. I do not want to see the patrimony of Ukrainians taken over by multinational corporations."

This statement of Mr. Kucinich is worthy of our attention and should open up a discussion on the subject of what is beneficial for Ukraine and what is detrimental.

Walter Bodnar
Newark, N.J.

No good news from Ukraine

Dear Editor:

The March 2006 election in Ukraine has been praised as a remarkable achievement of the democratic process, untainted by fraud or blatant manipulations. However, those in the diaspora who see it as an end in itself regardless of who won it may have glossed over the "sideeffects." Although the operation was successful, the patient is now told to prepare his last will – as the new government, formed by the Party of the Regions, is planning a push for Ukraine to join Russia's Single Economic Space and approve official status for the Russian language.

There is hardly any doubt that this will lead to self-liquidation of the Ukrainian state, despite the absurd rhetoric about closer ties to NATO coming from the dejected minister of foreign affairs.

These developments are not good news for roughly one-half of the people of Ukraine and probably for a majority of ethnic Ukrainians within its borders. It

is also not good news for the United States, although the U.S. Department of State says, per protocol, that it can work with new faces. Translation: Ukraine was supposed to be on our side after the Orange Revolution, but now is going down the tubes.

The U.S. is used to dealing with consequences of apparently honest elections in a foreign country when they are perceived as harmful to American interests. In the last 100 years in almost every place in the southern hemisphere the U.S. has been helpful in overthrowing governments at one time or another. But no one would try it when the foreign partner is a serial bungler like Viktor Yushchenko.

The democratic exhibit in Ukraine is far overshadowed by failure to fulfill the promises of the Orange Revolution. The cause of revolution was building up over several years from a growing resentment against the corrupt, autocratic regime of President Leonid Kuchma. The people wanted change.

Instead the same oligarchic elite still wields the levers of power. There is high-level corruption and no rule of law. Consider the existing de facto qualification requirements for top leadership positions. Being a choice of the monied elite (the similarity to the connection between money and power in America is striking) or a recognizable member of the ex-Soviet nomenclatura is the No. 1 requirement. This explains why, in the words of people who were for the Orange cause, "There was nobody except Yushchenko." He was persuaded to run against the officially promoted choice in 2004.

This means that "honest and patriotic" individuals like Yuri Kostenko have no chance – and no funds. It means that the winner is beholden to the monied elite – not to the people who stood on the maidan. The oligarchs win either way. It means that democracy is not "alive and well" in Ukraine.

It also means that in the foreseeable future the only electable candidate for the top post in Ukraine – with Ukrainian credentials – who can breach this system is Yulia Tymoshenko, if she physically survives the current "triumph" of democracy.

The established power elite sees Ms. Tymoshenko as an outsider and a threat to its monopoly, to be marginalized at all costs. To some, she is a populist, or a statistic like Russia's President Vladimir Putin, or "overly ambitious."

As a woman in somewhat less than open-minded Ukraine, Ms. Tymoshenko had to play second fiddle, even though it was she, not Mr. Yushchenko, who galvanized the throngs at maidan and was the leader on the ground.

Boris Danik
North Caldwell, N.J.

We welcome your opinion

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

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

PERSPECTIVES

BY ANDREW FEDYNSKY



The greatest generation

It was 25 years in September since my father died. He was 66 – not that old by today's standards. There are memorial notices in *The Ukrainian Weekly* and *Svoboda* for his contemporaries who lived well into their 80s and 90s. Indeed, I know several who continue to contribute to the community. As for my mother, she died in 1985, four years after Tato passed away. She was 67.

I hate to admit it, but I've gotten to know my parents a lot better now that they're gone than I ever did when they were alive, when they could have shared details about their lives, if only I'd bothered to ask. To be sure, I heard snippets of their story as I was growing up, but I didn't listen as closely as I should have: how they met and fell in love; my father's stint as a political prisoner in Poland in the 1930s; his arrest 10 years later by the Gestapo; my mother's trauma during Nazi and Soviet occupation; their efforts to stay alive and stay together.

The house where my two brothers and I grew up in Cleveland was empty for a year and a half after our parents died. Finally, someone had to sift through their clothes, furniture and, above all, the papers they'd accumulated. That task fell to me. And that's when I found the wartime correspondence, the photographs and the forged Letter of Passage from May 1946, ostensibly from the Red Army Military Command in Vienna, averring that Alexander Fedynsky was their translator and would be traveling to Soviet Ukraine to repatriate his wife and son.

Typed on a simple piece of lined notebook paper with a rubber stamp featuring a red star, the letter identifies our father as an Austrian citizen and lists his passport number: S 654/46. I have that ID booklet – it's in German, English, French and Russian with an Austrian eagle on the cover. On the last page – in German only – it states: "Does not serve as proof of Austrian citizenship."

With these dubious credentials, Tato bluffed his way to the village where our mother had spent the war. The late Volodymyr Bodnar, my father's roommate in Vienna who outlived him by two decades, filled me in on missing elements of the story. My older brother, George, whose story this is much more than it is mine, also told me details. As for the documents, they speak volumes.

According to a certification on the Letter of Passage, Alexander entered Soviet Ukraine on May 15, 1946. Dr. Bodnar told me how Tato hopped onto a series of trains and eventually leaped from a coal car as it passed near the village. One of the first things he did was report to the regional office of the NKVD – the secret police. A Director Zolotko and his assistant, Kozlov, rubber-stamped and signed the Letter of Passage. Somehow, Tato managed to convince the wife who hadn't seen him for three years to join him on a harrowing trip back to Vienna with 5-year-old George in tow. And so, a week after he had entered the country, authorities at Mukachevo (Mukachiv) signed the same document certifying that he was leaving Ukraine.

Over the next two years, the family worked its way from Vienna, where the Soviets were ubiquitous, to the French Zone in Innsbruck, where I was born in

1947, and from there to the American Zone in Munich, where we won precious passage to America, arriving in Philadelphia in May 1948. I was just learning to walk; my parents and brother were learning English. Three years later, our brother, Peter, was born in a little town in Pennsylvania's Anthracite Region.

Alexander Fedynsky and his wife, Alexandra, belonged to an extraordinary group of Ukrainians who endured economic hardship, civil unrest, genocide, war, exile and, finally the challenge of raising a family in an unfamiliar land.

The relative handful that succeeded in emigrating to the U.S., Canada, South America and Australia after the war took mundane jobs for the most part – our father became an accountant. Looking at it from a generational distance, it's a miracle that our parents, in their mid-30s when they came to America, were able to provide us with three meals a day, every day, and then gave each of us in turn four years of college.

This was not uncommon in the Ukrainian American refugee community. But they were not content to merely provide for their children; they set a far higher goal: nothing less than the liberation of their homeland. And so, they recreated in microcosm the world they had left behind: Saturday schools, youth organizations, summer camps, choruses, arts groups, publishing houses, newspapers and magazines. Already established Ukrainian communities, which had built strong institutions and churches a generation or two before, generously helped the refugees get settled and invited them to join.

Now, as I commemorate my father's passing 25 years ago, I know that I owe him everything, starting with life itself – something he risked his own life to provide my brothers and me. Growing up, I never thought of my father as a hero. In fact, there were times I was chagrined he couldn't catch a baseball and felt shame that he spoke English with an accent. Well, shame on me. Now I know that his was an extraordinary story, one he wrote by virtue of his extraordinary courage, idealism and faith.

And he was not alone. He had many compatriots – people whose exemplary lives are summed up by a couple dozen words enclosed in a black frame in a *Ukrainian Weekly* or *Svoboda* death notice. Many of them I knew personally. Invariably, the brilliance of their lives is reflected in the success of the children, grandchildren, nieces and nephews whose names are listed among the mourners.

I'm sorry that the father who seemed so ordinary to me never lived to see the dream of Ukraine's independence he and his contemporaries pursued so selflessly, but I'm glad the culture he defended with his every fiber is alive and flourishing, that his grandchildren are among those contributing to its perpetuation.

Writing about Americans from the same era, Tom Brokaw calls them "the Greatest Generation." That certainly applies to our parents and their contemporaries. No one's written about them the way Mr. Brokaw did. Someone should.

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

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



The rest of the story

If you like history, the story of the Ukrainian Church in the United States will enthrall you. Guaranteed.

The first Ukrainian priest to come to the United States was Father Ahapius Honcharenko, who entered the Kyiv Theological Seminary at age 8. In 1857, after completing his religious studies with distinction, he became a chaplain at the Russian Embassy in Athens, and it was here that his life was transformed. Enamored of the revolutionary ideals of the Russian radical Alexander Herzen, Father Ahapius penned a number of articles critical of the tsar in the journal *Kolokol* published by Mr. Herzen in London. Arrested by the czarist police, he was being sent home for trial when, with the help of Greek friends, he was able to escape and make his way to London, where he lived for a year and a half.

Father Ahapius set out for the United States in 1865 and, after living for a time in New York City and New Orleans, settled, fortuitously, in San Francisco. With the recent purchase of Alaska, the U.S. government was looking for a way to educate the many Russian and Ukrainian citizens who resided in that territory. Father Ahapius was just the man for the job. With some financial assistance from the government, he began to publish the *Alaska Herald* in Russian. Readers found information about the U.S. Constitution, U.S. laws and customs, and the poetry of Taras Shevchenko!

Father Ahapius eventually sold his interest in the newspaper and in 1872 purchased a 50-acre farm in Hayward, Calif., where he lived until his death in 1916.

The first Ukrainian Catholic priest in the U.S. was Father Ivan Wolansky, who arrived in 1884. He was sent by Lviv Metropolitan Sylvester Sembratovych following pleas from Ukrainian immigrants in Shenandoah, Pa., who, finding little religious familiarity in other Catholic churches, wrote, "Something is lacking in us. Lacking to us is God whom we could adore in our own way." Rejected by Roman Catholic Bishop Patrick Ryan of Philadelphia because he was married, Father Wolansky remained in the U.S. nevertheless and, with the assistance of Volodymyr Simenovich, was instrumental in establishing America's first Ukrainian-language newspaper (*Ameryka*), a co-op grocery store, a reading room, a choir and a Ukrainian heritage school for children. Before being re-assigned to Brazil, Father Wolansky established parishes in Jersey City, N.J., and Minneapolis, as well as in Kingston, Freeland, Olyphant, Shamokin, and Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Father Wolansky's pioneering efforts were followed by the so-called "American Circle" of Ukrainian Catholic priest-patriots: the Revs. Ivan Konstankevych, Nestor Dmytriw, Mykola Stefanovych, Ivan Ardan, Antin Bonczewsky, Stefan Makar, Pavlo Tymkevych and Mykola Pidhoretsky. It was they who laid the groundwork for the Ukrainianization process that eventually transformed some 40 percent of Rusyn American immigrants into Ukrainian Americans.

Fathers Bonczewsky and Stefanovych served as UNA presidents, while Fathers Konstankevych, Dmytriw, Ardan and Bonczewsky were UNA secretaries. In 1910 Father Ardan became the first president of the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association (now the Ukrainian Fraternal Association).

The first editor of *Svoboda* was the Rev. Gregory Hrushka. The Revs. Dmytriw, Makar and Ardan followed in

his editorial footsteps.

Thanks largely to the influence of Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky, who was highly regarded in Rome, the first Byzantine-rite bishop in America was the Ukrainian-born Soter Ortynsky. His 1907 appointment was not welcomed by America's Magyarophone, Rusyn-Ruthenian priests who had hoped for a bishop from their neck of Ukraine. As antagonism increased between Ukrainians and Rusyns, Bishop Ortynsky's tenure became increasingly untenable.

Hoping to mollify the Rusyn dissidents, and to rally Ukrainian Catholics, the venerable Metropolitan Sheptytsky traveled to North America in 1910. As he visited various parishes, Ukrainian Catholics were ecstatic, welcoming him joyously. Rusyn Catholics were unimpressed.

Bishop Ortynsky died unexpectedly in 1916. World War I and other developments prevented Rome from appointing a successor. Ukrainian Catholic priests, meanwhile, voted to have the beloved Father Peter Poniatyshyn serve as their interim administrator.

Metropolitan Sheptytsky returned to the United States in 1922 and, according to letters discovered by Maria Klimchak, the administrator of the Ukrainian National Museum in Chicago, the metropolitan was confined to bed during much of the time he was visiting St. Nicholas Parish in Chicago. A sore on his leg refused to heal and doctors prescribed amputation. Fortunately, Dr. Stefan Hrynevetsky, a Vienna-trained Ukrainian physician in Chicago, advised against it. He had the metropolitan leave his bed and, ever so slowly, began walking him around. Dr. Hrynevetsky continued this procedure for a number of days and the sore healed. (The complete story can be found in the July 21 issue of *Svoboda*.)

Dr. Hrynevetsky, who charged no fees for his services, was a fascinating individual in his own right. He was an Orthodox Ukrainian who had left St. Nicholas Parish in disillusionment, and was one of the founders of the Holy Trinity Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral in Chicago. He was also the supreme otaman for many years of the Hetman Sich, a political organization loyal to Hetman Pavlo Skoropadsky. During its glory days the Hetman Sich had military contingents (infantry, artillery and medical support) in Chicago, Detroit and Cleveland, as well as three airplanes for the training of pilots. The goal was to someday liberate Ukraine.

While Rome stalled in sending a successor for Bishop Ortynsky, the newly established Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church in Ukraine sent Bishop Ivan Theodorovich to Chicago in 1924 to tend to the spiritual needs of Ukrainian Orthodox, most of whom were disillusioned Ukrainian Catholics. Rome took notice and that same year sent two bishops, Bishop Constantine Bohachevsky for the Ukrainian Catholics, and Bishop Basil Takach of Uzhhorod for the Rusyn/Ruthenian Catholics. From that day forward, Ukrainians and Ruthenians, although ethnically related, have traveled separate ethno-national paths in the United States, and, as Prof. Paul Magocsi has argued, in Ukraine as well.

And that, dear readers, is, as they say, "the rest of the story."

Myron Kuropas's e-mail address is: kuropas@comcast.net.

Virginia Ukrainians have two anniversaries to celebrate

by Tom Krop

VIRGINIA BEACH, Va. – On September 16, on a rainy and windy evening here, the Tidewater Ukrainian Cultural Association (TUCA) assembled an enthusiastic group of 50 members and guests to celebrate the 15th anniversary of independent Ukraine and the 10th anniversary of TUCA. The gala party was held at the Broad Bay Country Club in Virginia Beach.

TUCA was established 10 years ago to educate the Norfolk Virginia Beach/Hampton/Newport News/Richmond communities about 1,000 years of Ukrainian culture, history and traditions.

The master of ceremonies for the evening was past president Tom Krop of TUCA, and the official welcome was performed by Wolodymyr Melnychouk, the current president of the organization.

The evening's program was centered on two special guest speakers. The first, Michael Sawkiw Jr., president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, was introduced by Olena Boyko, the organization's first president and one of its founding members.

Mr. Sawkiw, who traveled from Washington, delivered a spirited account

of his recent trips to Ukraine, his interactions with Ukrainian national deputies and President Viktor Yushchenko, and his vision of the role of the diaspora in helping to mold policy in Ukraine and America. His enthusiastic speaking style kept the members involved and discussion spilled over after the official program had ended.

The other featured speaker was Bill Horan, president of Operation Blessing International, a worldwide Christian charitable organization dedicated to alleviating suffering in the world caused by floods, earthquakes and other natural disasters, as well as civil wars. Of particular interest for all TUCA members is a new program established this past year in Kyiv that provides recent graduates of orphanages with training in basic computer use and in the English language so that they will have marketable work skills for the future instead of simply a tragic life on the streets.

A training center is now in full operation in Kyiv, Mr. Horan said, and another will follow this year in Berdiansk. TUCA and the assembled participants contributed a total of over \$1,200 to the Berdiansk facility at the meeting. (Interested contributors can go to www.ob.org to participate in Operation Blessing International programs.)

The cultural highpoints of the evening were original poetry by TUCA member Oksana Makowiec (accompanied by the music of composer Wolodymyr Gartsman, who was also present), and tributes to the city of Kyiv and also astronaut Heide-Marie Stephanyschyn-Piper, the first Ukrainian American in space. TUCA member Elaine Hampton also displayed her modern icon representations of the Madonna and Child.

Special plaques were presented by



At the double anniversary celebrations in Virginia Beach (from left) are: Wolodymyr Melnychouk, Michael Sawkiw, Bill Horan, Olena Boyko and Tom Krop.

TUCA Secretary Andy Grynewytsch to Mr. Sawkiw, Mr. Horan and Terry Meeuwse (co-host of the TV show "The 700 Club") for their participation.

The meeting ended with rousing toasts and a positive sense that Ukraine and TUCA have important roles to play in the world and in the local community.

Correction

In the photo caption by Tom Hawrylko about the celebration of Ukrainian Independence Day in Clifton, N.J., (September 17) it was incorrectly reported that Michael Celuch is the president of the Self Reliance (N.J.) Federal Credit Union. In fact, he is the treasurer. Jaroslav Fedun is the president of the credit union.

OBITUARY: Vasyl Kolodchin, 80, leader and activist of Ukrainian causes

by Paul J. Dzul

DETROIT – Last month the Ukrainian community of metropolitan Detroit bid a final farewell to Vasyl Kolodchin, who died on August 14 at the age of 80. Mr. Kolodchin had dedicated his life to promoting many Ukrainian causes, and was a co-founder and supporter of many organizations and community actions.

Mr. Kolodchin was born and grew up in the village of Holhoche, located in the region of Pidhaitsi, western Ukraine. At the age of 14 he lost his father, who was arrested and killed by the Russian secret police.

His father's death motivated Mr. Kolodchin to join the Ukrainian resistance forces under the assumed name ("Luh") to fight the Soviet and, later, the German occupiers.

At the end of World War II he, like hundreds of thousands of other Ukrainians, decided to flee his homeland and seek shelter in the West. After an adventurous flight across Russian-occupied Czechoslovakia and Hungary, he arrived in Western Germany and found shelter in the Displaced Persons (DP) camp in Berchtesgaden. There he had an opportunity to finish high school and work in Ukrainian youth organizations.

Mr. Kolodchin immigrated to the United States in 1948 and settled down in the industrial city of Detroit, where he would live for 58 years. He completed his studies at the Wayne State University with a degree in chemistry and worked for 31 years at the Ethyl Corp. as a director of research and development, authoring many patents for new products.

He became involved in

Ukrainian affairs shortly after his arrival here. His civic work was diverse and enduring. He was a co-founder of the Plast Center, the Ukrainian Cultural and Civic Club, the Society of the Pidhaitsi Region, the Selfreliance Society and Ukrainian Patriarchal Movement.

In 1987 he presented a petition to the pope for the recognition of the Ukrainian Patriarchate. He was the originator of the religious movement Ukrainian Youth for Christ and co-author of the books "History of Ukraine" and the "Role of Laity in the Church."

For his civic work Mr. Kolodchin was recognized by the Ukrainian Graduates Club of Detroit and Windsor as "Ukrainian of the Year 1971." The Ukrainian World Congress awarded him the medal of St. Volodymyr the Great.

For the last 25 years Mr. Kolodchin was the director of the Ukrainian radio program "Song of Ukraine." He broadcast 4,000 weekly radio transmissions and was the spokesman of Ukrainians in Detroit and Windsor. Mr. Kolodchin's radio hour had a large following.

He married Lida Indra, who was his inspiration and lifelong supporter. She,

(Continued on page 14)



Vasyl Kolodchin on the air on his radio program "Song of Ukraine."

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Lushniak takes oath...

(Continued from page 1)

Commissioned Corps of the U.S. Public Health Service (PHS).

As Rear Adm. Lushniak's family and guests waited for the festivities to begin, the PHS Wind Ensemble entertained them with a delightful array of musical selections. Rear Adm. Steven K. Galson, director for the Center for Drug Evaluation and Research at the FDA, graciously welcomed all present and masterfully guided the capacity crowd of over 200 family, friends and co-workers through the afternoon program.

Following corps protocol, as Rear Adm. Kenneth Moritsugu, acting surgeon general, was introduced and entered the room, he was greeted by the ringing of six bells.

When Adm. John Agwunobi, assistant secretary for health, and Ambassador Oleh Shamshur, envoy to the U.S., entered the room, they were greeted with eight bells.

The ringing of the bells is the traditional naval and PHS greeting for officers and dignitaries when boarding a ship or entering a room during an official ceremony. The number of bells rung is dependent on the visitor's status.

When all were settled, the Surgeon General's Honor Guard presented and posted the colors and the PHS Commissioned Corps Ensemble sang a stirring rendition of the national anthem, the "PHS March," "God Bless America" and "America the Beautiful."

Adm. Agwunobi and Rear Adm. Moritsugu gave a detailed history of the Public Health Service, in which they adroitly clarified the service's position in the U.S. uniformed services and traced its origins to a system of marine hospitals created for sick and disabled seamen by the U.S. Congress in 1798. Presently, with the surgeon general at its helm, the corps has been assigned the duty of protecting, promoting and advancing the health and safety of the nation.

Personal remarks about the great moral character and leadership capabilities of the new rear admiral were given by Capt. Richard Driscoll of the Center for Disease Control (CDC) and National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), and Dr. Scott Gottlieb, deputy commissioner of the FDA.

The invocation by family friend John Greaney Jr. (in English) and the Rev. Taras Lonchyna of the Holy Trinity Ukrainian Catholic Church in Silver Spring, Md. (in Ukrainian) was followed by the Reading of the Orders that proclaimed Dr. Lushniak as assistant surgeon general with the rank of rear admiral.

The promotion ceremony was led by Rear Adm. Moritsugu, with Dr. Patricia Lushniak, and daughters Larissa and Stephanie assisting.

The oath of office was administered

by Adm. Agwunobi, as the parents of the new rear admiral, Mykola and Olha Lushniak held a Ukrainian Bible upon which their son placed his hand as he took the oath.

The Bible used in the oath of office ceremony was the same Bible presented to Dr. Lushniak and his wife on their wedding day 15 years ago by the Orden Khrestonostsiv fraternity of Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization.

All stood as Rear Adm. Lushniak's personal flag, denoting a one-star admiral, was presented and posted.

The audience attentively listened to Rear Adm. Lushniak's closing remarks. He thanked all present for participating in this joyous event in his life. He gratefully acknowledged the importance of the support from his parents, wife and children, family, superiors and friends. He reflected on the good fortune of his parents being allowed to emigrate to the United States, and of being born in a country where individuals from humble and poor beginnings can reach and achieve their aspirations.

Rear Adm. Lushniak was born and reared in Chicago. He was the youngest of three children of post-World War II immigrants from Ukraine. He graduated from St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral School, in what is now the Ukrainian Village Landmark District of Chicago. He was a parishioner of St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral and was very active in the community, especially Plast.

He attended St. Ignatius College Prep and Northwestern University, from which he ultimately earned his medical degree. Dr. Lushniak also obtained a master's degree in public health from Harvard University.

He is board certified by the American Board of Family Practice, the American Board of Preventive Medicine (Occupational), and the American Board of Dermatology. Dr. Lushniak has developed expertise in counterterrorism activities, disaster response, medical epidemiology and occupational skin diseases.

Dr. Lushniak transferred to the FDA after a distinguished 16-year career at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (CDC, NIOSH), where he rose to the position of senior medical officer, Division of Surveillance, Hazard Evaluations and Field Studies in Cincinnati.

Dr. Lushniak had been assigned to work on public health emergencies in Russia, Kosovo and Bangladesh. He has also volunteered in Ukraine numerous times, sharing his public health experience. He was part of the CDC/NIOSH response team to Ground Zero in New York City, the CDC anthrax team in Washington and a PHS team leader in the Hurricane Katrina

tragedies begin with things that are, at first glance, small and insignificant – attractive utopias, political speculation, populist flirtations with nationalists," his statement read.

"It's another matter, when certain politicians attempt to play on national feelings, believing this theme ideally suits public contemplations on the directing role of 'genetic' Ukrainians in establishing our nationhood," he wrote.

Mr. Yanukovich's text also exploited age-old Soviet stereotypes of Halychyna residents as fascists. "Slogans such as 'sviy do svoho po svoye' is not our national program or our national ideology," he stated, referring to a 1930s phrase used in Polish-ruled Halychyna that refers to economically supporting your own ethnic producers and clients.



Rear Adm. Boris Lushniak is sworn in as assistant surgeon general of the United States by Adm. John Agwunobi. Holding a Ukrainian Bible are his parents, Mykola and Olha Lushniak.



Ukraine's Ambassador to the U.S. Oleh Shamshur is welcomed as he enters the hall where Rear Adm. Boris Lushniak's promotion and swearing-in was held.

response.

Dr. Lushniak has been recognized for his exemplary work with the PHS and has received numerous awards, including the Outstanding Service Medal, the Commendation Medal, two Achievements Medals, two Outstanding Unit Citations and eight Unit Commendations. He also

won the Health and Human Services Secretary's Award for Heroism.

In March 2004 he joined the FDA as the chief medical officer, Office of Counterterrorism Policy and Planning in the Office of the FDA Commissioner. He was promoted to assistant commissioner in May 2005.

Babyn Yar...

(Continued from page 3)

The commemoration wasn't without its controversies.

Kyiv's Ukrainian-language newspaper Ukrayina Moloda accused Mr. Yanukovich of using the pretext of the Babyn Yar massacres to advance his agenda of giving the Russian language official status in Ukraine.

The day of the Babyn Yar commemoration, the Presidential Secretariat's newspaper, Uriadovyi Kurier, published a text from Mr. Yanukovich regarding the lessons of Babyn Yar, in which he subtly hinted at ethnocentrism and even discrimination of behalf of nationalist Ukrainians.

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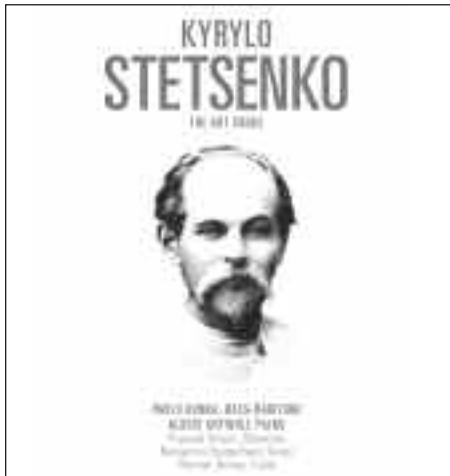
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Bass-baritone Pavlo Hunka launches new CD of classical songs by Stetsenko

by Daria Darewych

TORONTO – British-born Ukrainian bass-baritone Pavlo Hunka launched his recording of “Kyrylo Stetsenko – The Art Songs” at a reception at Toronto’s newly opened opera house, the Four Seasons Center for the Performing Arts.



Cover of Pavlo Hunka's new CD of art songs by Kyrylo Stetsenko.

The event was held on Thursday, September 14, during the opening week festivities of the first Canadian production of Richard Wagner's tetralogy “Der Ring des Nibelungen” (The Ring of the

Nibelung) by the Canadian Opera Company.

The double CD, 42-track recording, is the first by Mr. Hunka in “The Ukrainian Art Song Series” documenting unrecorded Ukrainian classical songs. The CD launch was planned to coincide with Mr. Hunka's performance in the role of Wotan/the Wanderer in three complete cycles of the Ring opera.

Most unfortunately, at the last minute Mr. Hunka had to withdraw due to illness – the unexpected onset of diabetes. However, the planned CD launch took place as scheduled with Mr. Hunka and Richard Bradshaw, the director of the Canadian Opera Company, in attendance.

In his endorsement of this first-of-its-kind CD project, Mr. Bradshaw described Mr. Hunka as “one of the great singing actors of our day.” According to Mr. Bradshaw, “Hunka has a magnificent command of text in several languages, an arresting stage presence, and a dramatic instrument which allows him to sing the great bass and bass-baritone roles.” At the launch Mr. Bradshaw also stated that the songs are remarkable.

Born in England to a Ukrainian father and an English mother, Mr. Hunka embarked on a music career following his studies in modern languages and a reputable career as a lawyer. He studied



Petro Jacyk

Pavlo Hunka speaks at the launch of his new CD of art songs by Stetsenko.

at the Royal Northern College of Music in the United Kingdom and began performing at the Basel Opera Company in Switzerland.

He has performed in more than 50 operas, including 35 major operatic roles in the world's leading opera houses, and with many renowned conductors, includ-

ing Zubin Mehta, Claudio Abbado, Jeffrey Tate and Peter Schneider.

He made his Toronto debut with the Canadian Opera Company in 2004, and did so to great acclaim singing the title role of Verdi's “Falstaff” and the role of Hunding in Wagner's “Die Walküre.”

“Kyrylo Stetsenko – The Art Songs” was produced by Toronto-born Ukrainian composer Roman Hurko. It was recorded in the Glenn Gould Studio in 2005. Besides Mr. Hunka, it features performances by Canadian tenor Benjamin Butterfield, baritone Russell Braun (sung in excellent Ukrainian), cellist Roman Borys and pianist Albert Krywolt.

Ukrainian composer, conductor, teacher and community activist Kyrylo Stetsenko composed a musical repertoire that includes songs for solo voice and chorus, operatic and religious works, scores for plays, two operas for children and songbooks compiled for school and home use.

Born in 1882 in Kvitky, Ukraine, he graduated from the Kyiv Theological Academy in 1903, taught music at the pedagogical institute, conducted church and secular choirs, and continued studying composition at the Lysenko Music and Drama School. He also taught music at a local school and at a high school in Bila Tserkva and Tyvriv in the Vinnytsia region.

In 1911 Stetsenko was ordained as a pastor in a small Ukrainian village near Tomashpil. He was recruited to the music department of the Ukrainian Ministry of Education in 1917. Stetsenko died in 1922 at the age of 40 in Vapryk, Ukraine.

“Kyrylo Stetsenko – The Art Songs” will be on sale at the Canadian Opera Store at the Four Seasons Center for the Performing Arts, at classical music stores, as well as online at www.musica-leopolis.com. Included in the CD package are the lyrics to all of the 42 songs in Ukrainian, English, French and German, as well as brief comments on each song.

Among the recorded songs are several composed to the words of such well-known Ukrainian poets as Oleksander Oles, Lesia Ukrainka, Ivan Franko, Taras Shevchenko, Borys Hrinchenko, Mykola Voronyi, Panas Myrny and Petro Karmanskyi.

“The Ukrainian Art Song Series” is a project of the Canadian Ukrainian Opera Association. Ukrainian composers whose works will be recorded by Mr. Hunka in the series in the future include Mykola Lysenko, Yakiv Stepovyi, Borys Liatoshynsky, Yulii Meitus, Heorhii Maiboroda, Mykhailo Lopatynsky, Stanislav Liudkevych, Yevhen Stankovych and Valentyn Sylvestrov.

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INTERVIEW: John Paskievich speaks on his latest documentary, “Unspeakable”

by **Fran Ponomarenko**
Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

John Paskievich, award-winning filmmaker and photographer, was in Montreal on August 29-30 at the National Film Board of Canada for the premier screening of his film “Unspeakable,” a documentary on stuttering.

Stuttering is as old as human speech, yet it remains a medical enigma. Famous stammerers include: Marilyn Monroe (who developed her breathy speech as a means of avoiding speech blocks), Winston Churchill and Demosthenes (who stuttered but became a great orator).

Mr. Paskievich’s film examines the nature, history, and treatment of a speech impediment that affects 1 percent of the world’s population. People with this condition often feel diminished because of their stutter, feel they do not fit in. And speech, which normally connects humans to one another with this population often, brings isolation and stigma, as well as shame and inferiority.

Director Paskievich is himself a person who stutters. He both narrates this film and participates in it. His story and the stories of the other people are touching and courageous. Also compelling are the testimonies of children – watching them struggle to utter the simplest words cannot help but elicit compassion in the viewer. The humor and courage of all the interviewees provides an eloquent testimony to what it means to be trapped in “the tower of stutter,” as W.H. Auden put it.

Fran Ponomarenko, who teaches in the English department of Vanier College in Montreal spoke to Mr. Paskievich just before the viewing of his film.

What motivated you to do this kind of film?

I went on a tour across Canada in 2002 with my films, including “My Mother’s Village,” and I had to do many interviews. What should have been a simple pleasure turned into an ordeal because I sometimes spooked radio and TV interviewers as they did not know what to do with a guy that stutters.

So on my lonely walks in the rain I wondered: Where have I ever seen on TV a person that stutters? I never did. So where are they? I concluded they are not allowed to appear on the air, just as when I was young, African Americans and Aborigines did not appear on TV. So, I decided to bring myself out of the closet and bring stuttering out too.

How did you go about finding people for the film?

I went on the Internet and found many interesting sites. When I learned that there was a yearly conference in the U.S., I went. There were 600 people. It was amazing!

Why?

When you stutter, you always feel you are alone; you tend to keep a low profile. I never saw anybody in a restaurant, for instance, ordering a meal and stuttering. So, to be surrounded by 600 people who stuttered, from mild stuttering to severe stuttering, well, “ya khotiv plakaty.” (I wanted to cry). There were young children, senior citizens, boys and girls.

I never in my whole life made more friends than I did there in four days. If I am ever in Wales, I have a place to stay; if I am ever in Tahiti or Australia, I have a place to stay.

It’s an instant bond, I guess.

Yes, it’s like one DP [displaced per-



John Paskievich in Montreal

son] meeting another one, one Ukrainian meeting another one. They know they have gone through something similar. There’s no small talk. You immediately cut to the chase. Just as a Ukrainian might have difficulty talking to an Anglo about the Ukrainian experience, so a stammerer has difficulty talking to a fluent person.

I found some of my subjects here and I also contacted speech therapists. I interviewed about 100 people. The only regret I have is that I couldn’t put everyone in the film.

What is your aim with this film?

I want to make a contribution, to make the world a more stutter-friendly place.

What are the prospects for children who stammer?

If a young child gets good therapy before they enter school the chances are quiet good that they will become totally fluent. But often, when they enter school, the negative reactions of their school mates and teachers just reinforces avoidance behavior, which only serves to make the stutter more severe. At this stage the therapy becomes more difficult because of the overlay of emotions.

If a stutterer is stuttering by the time he or she is an adult, they will always have a stammer; they can learn to manage it but it will always be there.

Did you investigate stammering problems in Ukraine?

I actually did. And like so much of that part of the world, it’s a wasteland as far as speech therapy, as we know it, goes. There is basically folk medicine and quack medicine. So, if 1 percent of the population across cultures stutters, and if there are 46 million Ukrainians, this means that half a million stutter.

You’re on your own over there. I tried to find organizations and there aren’t any that I could find. But I did find organizations in Poland and the Czech Republic and in Croatia. And they are in touch with Western organizations and Western therapies. They translate books and periodicals. But in Ukraine I could see nothing like that.

Did you interview any Ukrainian stutterers?

No, I never met a Ukrainian stutterer in North America. I met Chinese, Jews, East Indians, but never a Ukrainian.

Speech is what distinguishes us from animals, and self-consciousness too, so I imagine that having a stam-

mer affects every aspect of life.

Yes, because every aspect involves communication.

When I finished university, I wanted to do graduate work in anthropology. I didn’t go because I couldn’t see myself in seminars or teaching later on. Now I would be able to do this, as I stutter less. I am an old guy and I know myself better. I learned through hard knocks that this condition is only one aspect of me, but when I was young it seemed like the whole aspect of my being. I wanted to meet girls, and boys, and I wanted to be able to talk in class.

Why do you stutter less now?

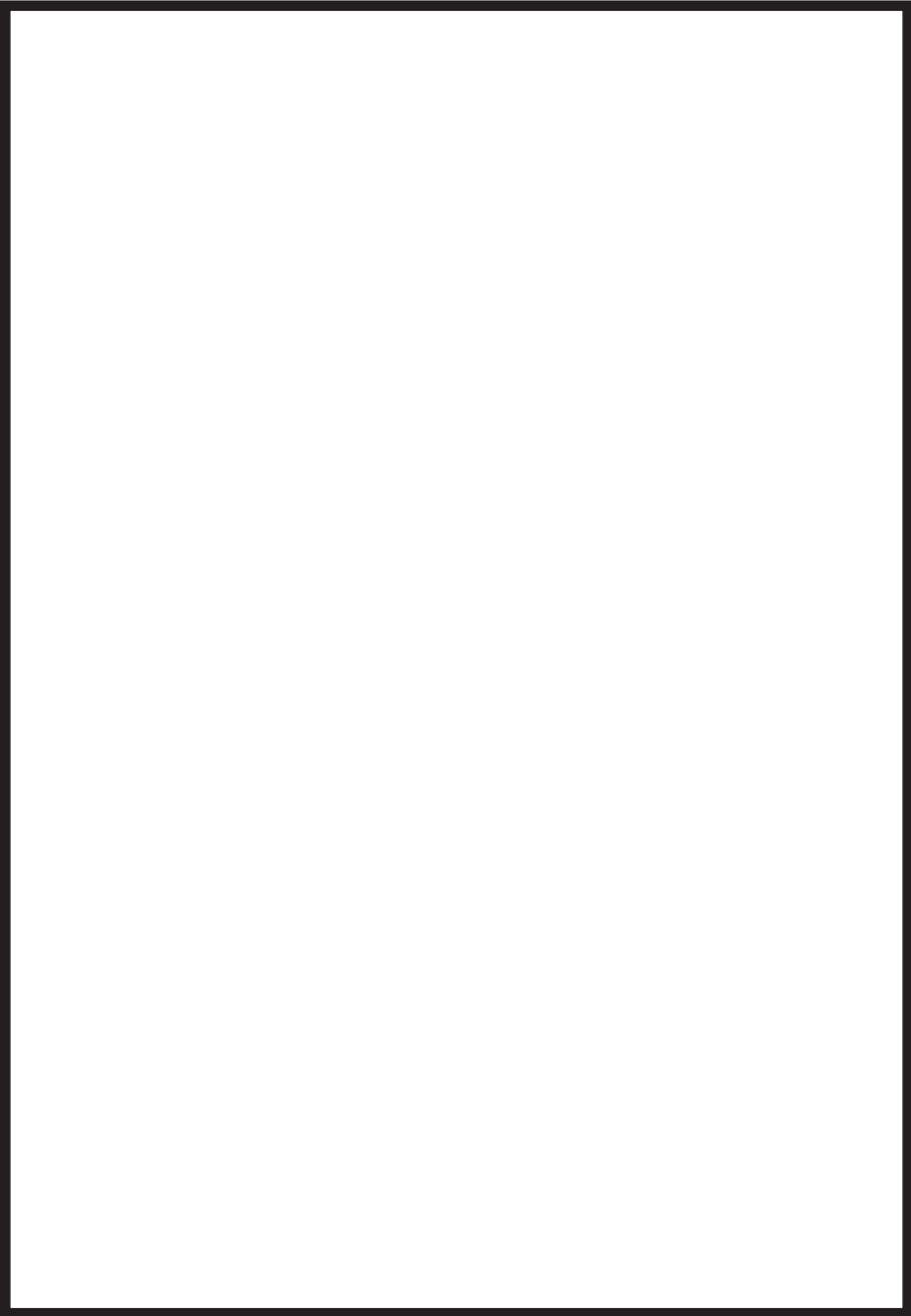
As a rule, people tend to stutter less as they get older. They have also done their best at whatever it is in life they have wanted to do.

So is there a nervousness factor?

You tend to stutter more if you think that you might be rejected, in romance, at work, in school, or in Plast.

Then there is a psychological component.

If you try to stutter less you will stutter more. This is not a psychological condition, but speech is psychological. We speak differently to different people. But psychology or nervousness does not cause stammering. But your stuttering will affect your psychology. Then you get nervous. There is no known medical cause and no known psychological cause. There is no evidence that trauma causes stuttering. For some reason certain people are just prone to this.



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Mohyla Institute hosts 37th annual language and culture immersion program

by Ron Trischuk

SASKATOON, Saskatchewan – The 37th annual Mohyla Ukrainian Language and Cultural Immersion Summer Program was held here on July 5 through August 7.

Thirty-one students arrived at St. Petro Mohyla Institute from Canada to attend the nationally and internationally recognized program. In addition to eight Saskatchewan centers, students originated from Ottawa, Mississauga, King City and Toronto in Ontario, as well as Alpharetta, Ga., and Tucson, Ariz.

Students were under the capable direction of Carissa Klopoushak (program director), while Marko Baran, Nissa Baran and Stephen Harasymchuk were the three counselors. The Ukrainian language instructors were Father Jeffrey Stefaniuk and Dr. Olena Akulova.

The next five weeks involved intensive formal study of the Ukrainian language – 100 hours of instruction – plus bandura instruction, choral singing, Ukrainian dance instruction, folk art and cooking, as well as sports activities daily. Throughout all of the activities the students were expected to maintain the total immersion atmosphere and speak Ukrainian.

Over the five weeks, a conversational hour was part of the schedule each evening. Topics were far-ranging and included current Ukrainian affairs, the Orange Revolution, historical highlights, Kozak legends, folk and contemporary music, and Ukrainian movie classics.

Every Sunday the students attended a Ukrainian-language divine liturgy. Arrangements were made to attend local Saskatoon churches, as well as other parishes in Saskatchewan. In addition, the students performed several mini-concerts as a way of highlighting their accomplishments at Mohyla. This year they performed at Ilarion Residence, St. Joseph's Home, Zeleny Hai (Green Grove Camp) and St. Volodymyr Camp near Pike Lake.

For the third year in a row, the students performed at the Dauphin National Ukrainian Festival's Sunday Showcase. The Dauphin festival has provided students with a tremendous opportunity to watch other fine performances, take in some festival activities, have a great road trip and, above all, provide a performance for a national audience.

The program has developed some best-loved traditions of its own. The folk rituals commemorating the night of Ivan



The official photo of the 2006 Mohyla Ukrainian Language and Cultural Immersion Summer Program, featuring an overlay of Ukrainian national symbols.

Kupalo took place on the banks of the Saskatchewan River. The "Svichka Ceremony" also took place on the final evening of the Mohyla program. During the ceremony, a single candle is passed around the circle of students and counselors. As the candle reaches each person,

he or she expresses feelings and impressions of his/her experiences over the past five weeks – emotional, tearful, grateful, proud and happy. It is a significant moment for all.

(Continued on page 21)



Immersion program students perform on banduras.



One of the students' performances of Ukrainian folk dance.

Adult Ukrainian Language Immersion Camp held in Saskatchewan

REGINA, Saskatchewan – This year was the sixth anniversary of the Adult Ukrainian Language Immersion Camp (AULIC) held at Trident Camp at Crystal Lake, Saskatchewan. As a major enhancement to the program, 2006 participants had the option of staying for the extended program (the weekend plus and an extra five days), after the traditional four-day program.

Enrollment numbered 32 this year, almost half of whom stayed on for the extended program. Participants came from all over – six Canadian provinces and two U.S. states were represented. Fifteen of the participants attended AULIC for the first time and the remaining at least twice. Some of them had been to AULIC every year since its implementation.

The AULIC program, held August 10-18, offered three levels – beginner, intermediate and advanced – of Ukrainian language instruction throughout the day. Instructors this year included Anita Drebot of Regina, a retired Ukrainian language teacher; and native Ukrainians Olena Zintchouk of Saskatoon, a teacher and artist, Victoria Muzychuk of Regina, a teacher, and Kateryna Stratiychuk of

Regina, a former principal in Ukraine.

Participants enjoyed trips to Canora to see the Ukrainian Catholic and Ukrainian

Orthodox churches, the Ukrainian Heritage Museum and the Canora Station House Museum.



Participants of the language immersion program for adults during a class activity.

Evenings were spent singing, dancing, watching Ukrainian videos and participating in Ukrainian cultural activities. Olena Zintchouk taught the art of Petrykivka and Anita Drebot instructed participants on Ukrainian embroidery. Vasyl Stratiychuk demonstrated his talents as an iconographer and provided instruction.

On Saturday night, special guests were invited to AULIC to enjoy the Lvivska Restaurant Program. After dining on a delicious meal blessed by Father Powalinsky, the guests witnessed the many talents of the instructors and participants throughout the evening as they played musical instruments, sang songs, performed skits and danced.

AULIC 2006's Organizing Committee consisted of Tony Harras, Wayne Hydeman, Ed Lysyk, Ken Mazur and Rhonda Slugoski. This year's modest early registration fee was \$185 for the four-day weekend and \$310 for the extended program.

For further information readers may log on to www.aulic.ca or contact Mr. Harras, 306-586-6805 or harras@sasktel.net. Planning is already under way for 2007, with the AULIC tentatively booked for August 9 to 17.

Over 300 participate in diverse Plast camps at Vovcha Tropa campground

by Adriana Kuzyszyn

EAST CHATHAM, N.Y. – Over 300 children and teens took part in Plast camps held at the Vovcha Tropa campground in East Chatham, N.Y., from July 8 to July 29. Over 80 administrative members and counselors assisted in the organization and facilitation of these camps, which have been held at Vovcha Tropa for 54 consecutive years. As always, all who participated had a memorable summer filled with imaginative themes and engaging activities.

About 30 6- and 7-year-old boys and girls had their first overnight camp experience. Two sessions of a one-week camp that focused on nature were held and introduced these young “novachky” and “novaky” to the basics of Plast camping. The enthusiasm of the counselors could only be matched by the campers themselves. The children frequently sang as they marched to meals, announcing their hunger and confirming the liveliness of their presence. Both sessions visited the Little Brook Farm in Old Chatham and spent a day riding horses, an appropriate complement to the nature theme.

Girls age 7 to 11 (“novachky”) spent three captivating weeks on a quest to find a fairy’s missing shoe. The campers and counselors immersed themselves in the customs and activities of nine exotic places, including France, Ukraine,

Scandinavia and Hawaii. Each “riy” (sub-group) was named after a different kind of shoe and created a song that went along with it. Yoga, a World Cup championship and a talent show were among the various activities that kept novachky, and their “sestrychky” (counselors) busy. Two field trips broke up the daily pace of camp life: a day at the lake at Fox Hill Campground and a visit to the Berkshire Museum in nearby Pittsfield, Mass.

Boys age 7 to 11 (“novaky”) followed the adventures of Orion. Each sub-group took on the identity of one of several creatures or objects that Orion encountered during his journey, such as gnomes, golden dragons and enchanted woodsmen. The endless energy of the novaky was rarely suppressed despite hours of activity, sports and forest exploration. The camp song was frequently sung with incredible enthusiasm and instantly became a Vovcha Tropa favorite. The boys accompanied the girls to Fox Hill Campground in addition to taking their own field trip to the Iroquois Indian Museum.

“Yunaky” and “yunachky” (scouts age 11-16) took part in two separate camps. Both camps emphasized the rustic characteristics of Plast scouting and required a great deal of physical and emotional effort by all involved. During the third week, boys and girls were split into several groups and went on three-day camping trips to Pittsfield State Park-Bishop Field, Greylock State Reservation-Pine Tree, Stoney Ledge and the Appalachian Trail, and Green Mountain State Park to Long Trail Division 1-Vermont. The rigorous activities added to the bittersweet feelings that accompany the end of tabir.

Adriana Kuzyszyn, 20, is a member of the Newark branch of Plast. She was a counselor working with the oldest “novachky” at this summer’s camp at Vovcha Tropa. She likes working with novatstvo (children age 7-11) and hopes to continue in Plast as a counselor.



Participants of the camp for “yunaky” en route to official ceremonies.



“Yunachky” perform during the Day of the Scout (Den Plastuna) program.



The counselors of “Supercamp” for older “yunatstvo.”

Twenty-four 16-year-olds took part in the co-ed two week camp endearingly known as “Supercamp.” The tabir’s name, “Bud Hotov” (Be Prepared), the theme and the catchy song all reminded the teenagers that this summer was to be their last as campers at Vovcha Tropa. Although more was expected of the participants because of their age and status as “Supercampers,” all went home with predominately positive memories.

During the first week the campers took

part in a treasure hunt throughout the town of Chatham. During the second week the campers went on a four-day canoe trip on Saranac Lake, N.Y. and rock climbing near Lake Placid, N.Y.

After three weeks of socializing with fellow Plast members, many were hesitant to leave Vovcha Tropa – after all, a fun and engaging camp is always difficult to leave. Despite the necessary packing of belongings and sad good-byes, all were comforted by the thought of returning next summer.



“Novaky” and their counselors sing their camp song.



A “riy” (group) of “novachky” with their counselor.

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Who poisoned...

(Continued from page 2)
who allegedly intended him harm.
Mr. Yushchenko's supporters immedi-
ately pointed to Mr. Yanukovich as the
likely suspect, and accused Moscow of
providing the dioxin.
The Yanukovich camp vigorously
denied the charges. Some questioned
whether there was in fact any real evi-
dence to suggest Mr. Yushchenko had
been poisoned.
At the peak of the Orange Revolution
protests in December, Mr. Yushchenko
announced he would soon have proof his
opponents had attempted to assassinate
him. The proof, however, never material-
ized.
Since then, an investigation by the
Security Service of Ukraine and the
Procurator-General's Office has been
under way. But no findings have been

Ukraine's Zakarpattia...

(Continued from page 2)

include launching a regular television program in the Rusyn vernacular, establishing a chair of Rusyn studies at a university in Uzhhorod, the capital of Zakarpattia Oblast, and working out a standardized version of the written Rusyn language.

Some estimates say there may be as many as 1.5 million people of Rusyn origin, first of all in Ukraine, Slovakia, Poland, the United States and Canada. But their Rusyn identity is generally weak, primarily because Rusyns have never had their own state or political independence.

The history of Rusyns, Eastern Slavic inhabitants of the Carpathian Mountains, is quite convoluted and subject to many scholarly controversies.

Throughout the 19th century and until World War I, when overwhelmingly rural and agricultural Rusyns produced their own intelligentsia and articulated the idea of their ethnic distinctiveness, their fatherland, Zakarpattia (Carpathian Rus'), belonged to the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

After World War I and the break-up of Austro-Hungary, most of Zakarpattia, a.k.a. Transcarpathia, found itself within the borders of Czechoslovakia, where Rusyns enjoyed a sort of self-rule with their own governor, schools, a national anthem and a national theater.

After World War II, most of Zakarpattia was annexed by the Soviet Union, which did away with the idea of Rusyn distinctiveness and declared all Rusyns to be Ukrainians. The Communist regimes in post-World War II Czechoslovakia and Poland adopted the Soviet line and also decreed that Rusyns within their borders were Ukrainians.

Rusyns re-emerged after the collapse of the Communist system in Poland and Slovakia and the break-up of the Soviet Union. A census in Slovakia in 2001 registered 24,000 Rusyns, up from 17,000 Rusyns registered in a census 10 years earlier.

The officially established numerical strength of Rusyns is not particularly impressive but the general trend seems to be propitious for them – having started from nil, Rusyns continue to gain in

announced.

In the interim, many Ukrainian and Western observers have begun to express doubt the case would ever be solved.

Some questioned why it was taking so long to discover the truth – especially when President Yushchenko himself was offering frequent assurances that a solution was around the corner. Was the investigation being blocked? Or have investigators simply been unable to build a solid case?

A member of the investigative team told RFE/RL that in such a high-profile matter as the Yushchenko poisoning, it is prudent to wait until the evidence is so watertight that there is no way the case can be thrown out of court.

But many of Mr. Yushchenko's supporters believe that with Mr. Yanukovich now in the prime minister's post it is unlikely the case will be solved soon – if ever.

number.

Mr. Shandor said he believes that the official unwillingness to grant recognition to Rusyns tarnishes Ukraine's international image. "It is very important for Ukraine to register this nationality, in order to avoid various manipulations at the level of the European Union," he said. "There is a league of unrepresented peoples [the Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization], which creates a negative image for Ukraine in connection with the fact that the Rusyn nationality is not recognized."

According to a final document of the meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in Copenhagen in 1990, "to belong to a national minority is a matter of a person's individual choice." Moreover, the document says that "persons belonging to national minorities can exercise and enjoy their rights individually, as well as in community with other members of their group."

But many Ukrainians, including intellectuals and academics, would argue whether European standards could be applied to Rusyns in Ukraine. One of them is Mykola Zhulynskyi, director of the Institute of Literature at Ukraine's National Academy of Sciences. "I think that in this case the European experience is of no use. This is, simply, a big problem that arose in connection with the fact that Ukraine had not been united, that she had been torn apart by different empires. [The Rusyns are part of] the indivisible Ukrainian body," Dr. Zhulynskyi said.

However, historical arguments can also be used to question Dr. Zhulynskyi's reasoning, if not to discard it altogether. As little as a century ago, many Russians used to argue in almost the same way, asserting that Ukrainians ("Little Russians") and Belarusians ("White Russians") constituted "the indivisible Russian body."

Now that Ukrainians have an independent state, some are asking whether they really need to behave toward their own "younger brothers" – Zakarpattia's Rusyns – like their erstwhile oppressor, tsarist Russia, behaved toward them.

RFE/RL's Ukrainian Service correspondent Nadiya Petriv contributed to this report.

Vasyl Kolodchin...

(Continued from page 8)

their son, Roman, and daughter-in-law, Adriana, cared for him during his grave illness, showing Mr. Kolodchin their love and hope.

Mr. Kolodchin died in his sleep on August 14. All the area's Ukrainian

Catholic clergy and hundreds of mourners participated in funeral services at the St. Josaphat Ukrainian Catholic Church in Warren, Mich.

At the funeral, representatives of the local and national Ukrainian communities and organizations said their final farewells and honored the departed, recognizing his merits, courage and devotion.

NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

Tymoshenko takes lead of opposition

KYIV – Former Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko, who is head of the eponymous opposition bloc, announced on September 22 that her bloc will form the core of an interfactional opposition in the Verkhovna Rada, Ukrainian and international news agencies reported. So far, the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc has been joined in opposition by two lawmakers elected from the Socialist Party list – Yosyp Vynskyi and Halyna Harmash. Ms. Tymoshenko expressed hope that the parliamentary opposition will soon be expanded with lawmakers from Our Ukraine, but she did not specify any number. Ms. Tymoshenko took the helm of the interfactional parliamentary opposition. Her deputies are Oleksander Turchynov and Mykola Tomenko from her bloc and Mr. Vynskyi. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Ukraine agrees on gas supply volumes

KYIV – Ukrainian Fuel and Energy Minister Yuri Boiko told journalists after Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich's return from Moscow to Kyiv on September 22 that the two sides agreed on an annual volume of gas supplies to Ukraine of 62 billion cubic meters in 2007-2009. "The [gas] balance for the next three years is closed due to gas from Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and, partially, Russia," Mr. Boiko noted, saying nothing about the price. He did not reveal which company would supply the Russian and Central Asian gas to Ukraine over the next three years. Mr. Yanukovich said in televised comments later the same day that new gas prices for the fourth quarter of 2006 will be decided within the next few days. A January deal set the price of gas imported by Ukraine at \$95 per 1,000 cubic meters for January-June 2006. In June Gazprom extended this price for three more months. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Ambassador to Canada is named

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko on September 11 issued a decree appointing Ihor Ostash as ambassador to Canada, the president's press service has announced. Mr. Ostash, 47, was a national deputy in the three previous Parliaments, in the most recent Parliament as vice-chairman of the

Foreign Affairs Committee. He ran in the March parliamentary election on the list of the Pora-Reforms and Order bloc, which failed to overcome the 3 percent barrier. He speaks English, Polish, Slovakian, Serbian, Croatian and Bulgarian. Until now, Ukraine's interests in Canada have been represented by the chargé d'affaires ad interim, Vadym Prystaiko. The ambassador's post has been vacant since February, when Mykola Maimeskul was appointed vice minister of foreign affairs. Mr. Maimeskul had headed Ukraine's diplomatic mission in Canada since March 2003. In that post he also represented Ukraine in the International Civil Aviation Organization. (Interfax-Ukraine)

Yanukovich vows push toward EU

BRUSSELS – Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich of Ukraine declared in Brussels on September 21 that the fight against corruption and economic reform will be Ukraine's top priorities as the country seeks to get closer to European Union membership, reported the Associated Press. Mr. Yanukovich also said Ukraine will push for World Trade Organization membership and the creation of a free-trade area with the EU. "We are ... aware that most of the effort must be made on the part of Ukraine in order to have this approximation to the EU," Mr. Yanukovich said after a meeting with European Parliament President Josep Borrell. (RFE/RL Newsline)

EC wants to bring Ukraine close to EU

BRUSSELS – European Commission President Jose Manuel Barroso reiterated on September 21 that the commission will start a discussion early next year on a broader cooperation agreement with Ukraine that could include a free-trade deal, Ukrainian and international media reported. Mr. Barroso was speaking after talks with Ukrainian Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich in Brussels. "Our objective is to bring Ukraine closer to the European Union. Our objective is also to support political, institutional and economic reforms in a way [that would] contribute to economic growth and the improvement of the living standards of Ukrainian citizens," Mr. Barroso said. Mr. Yanukovich commented that "Mr. President [Barroso] and I agreed that Ukraine and the European Union should now take on the complex path of achiev-

ing the strategic goal of Ukraine joining the European Union." Moreover, the Ukrainian prime minister reaffirmed to Brussels that Ukraine is not going to join a customs union with Russia within the framework of the Single Economic Space, which also includes Kazakhstan and Belarus. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Verkhovna Rada overrides presidential veto

KYIV – The Verkhovna Rada on September 22 rejected the presidential veto on a bill introducing a moratorium on utilities payment hikes in 2006, UNIAN reported. With at least 300 votes required to override a presidential veto, 344 lawmakers voted for the motion. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Parliament begins debate on budget

KYIV – The Verkhovna Rada on September 21 began a debate on a 2007 draft budget approved by the Cabinet of Ministers the previous week, Ukrainian media reported. The document sets consolidated budget revenues in 2007 at \$180 billion hrv (\$60 billion) and spending at \$186 billion hrv. The draft budget projects economic growth in 2007 at 6.5 percent of gross domestic product (GDP). (RFE/RL Newsline)

Melnychenko wants to live in Ukraine

KYIV – Mykola Melnychenko, a former security officer for President Leonid Kuchma who is known for a series of recordings made in the president's office, intends to live in Ukraine. The news was announced on September 20 by National Deputy Ivan Bokyi (Socialist Party). "He wants to return to Ukraine, but thus far this is not possible," Mr. Bokyi said. He went on to express skepticism about the Procurator General's intention to initiate

a criminal case against Mr. Melnychenko for revealing state secrets. "I did not know that presidential cursing constitutes state secrets," the national deputy joked. (Ukrayinski Novyny)

MANPADS destroyed in Ukraine

WASHINGTON – The world's skies were made a little safer when the controlled destruction of 1,000 Ukrainian man-portable air defense systems (MANPADS), was completed on September 20 in northeast Ukraine, outside the city of Shostka, the U.S. State Department reported. These weapons, deemed by Ukraine to be excess to its defense needs, are but the first installment in a 12-year weapons and munitions destruction project being undertaken by Ukraine and NATO in a NATO-Partnership for Peace Trust Fund initiative – the largest such multilateral destruction project of its kind. The United States is the lead sponsor of the first three-year phase of this project, to which it already has contributed over \$3.64 million. Twelve other countries and the European Union have pledged approximately \$7.2 million. Ukraine is providing most of the operational funding and in-kind support. A total of approximately \$27 million will be required from donors to complete the project. In addition to the MANPADS that were destroyed, 15,000 tons of stockpiled excess and unstable munitions, including ammunition for automatic weapons, artillery shells and mortar rounds, and 400,000 small arms and light weapons, are scheduled to be destroyed during the first phase. By the end of the 12-year project, a total of 1.5 million small arms and light weapons, and 133,000 tons of munitions will have been safely destroyed. (U.S. Department of State)



Michael J. Iwanciw

Eighty-seven-year-old Michael J. Iwanciw of Chatham, New Jersey, died on Saturday, September 16, 2006, in St. Peter's University Hospital, New Brunswick, NJ. He was an active member of UNA Branch 234 for many years and a parishioner of St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Elizabeth, NJ. His funeral was held on September 20, 2006. Interment was at Gate of Heaven Cemetery, East Hanover, NJ. He will be missed dearly by his relatives and friends.

Born in Ukraine, Michael lived in Elizabeth before moving to Chatham 24 years ago. He was the owner and operator of Mike's Delicatessen in Elizabeth from 1960 until 1972. Later he was a realtor with Dnister Realty in Newark and Century 21 in Union. For many years he was also president of Self Reliance Federal Credit Union.

Mr. Iwanciw was the devoted father of Irene and her husband Michael Brennan, and the late Eugene M. Iwanciw. Michael Iwanciw is also survived by Anna H. Iwanciw.



It is with great sorrow that we announce the death of our father

Petro Nowak

born August 26, 1909 – died August 17, 2006

Parastas and Panakhyda took place on Monday, August 21, 2006, at Wolniak Funeral Home in Chicago, IL. Funeral services and the Divine Liturgy were celebrated on Tuesday, August 22, 2006, at the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary Ukrainian Catholic Church in Palos Park, with burial at St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Cemetery.

He left behind in great sorrow his daughters Irene and Luba. Also family in America, Canada, France, Poland, the Czech Republic and Ukraine.

In lieu of flowers, contributions may be sent to: Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation, 2247 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago, IL 60622-4828; or the Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral in Kyiv; or Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary Ukrainian Catholic Church, 8530 W. 131st St., Palos Park, IL 60464.

Vichnaya Pamiat – Eternal Memory

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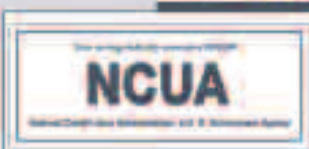
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Taras Kuzio's...

(Continued from page 3)

NATO eyes, this translated into an Orange – not a Yanukovych – government. Ukraine, therefore, will not receive a MAP at NATO's Riga summit in two months' time, and its relationship with NATO will return to that of the Kuchma era when it had a cooperative relationship. Ukraine has blown its best chance of getting on the NATO membership path.

What of the EU? Here, as someone from traditionally EU-skeptical Britain, I can be more critical of the EU. In fact, I always thought that Britain and Ukraine were very similar, with both being wary of deep integration into the EU and CIS, respectively.

The return of the "Blues" to government will change little in the EU-Ukraine relationship, as the EU has never risen to the challenge of Orange Ukraine. The EU is so mired in its own crisis that it has no time for Ukraine. Countries like Albania, Macedonia and Turkey have been given vague future offers of EU membership – something that has never been offered to Ukraine.

The only reason for offering membership to the former Yugoslavia is the fear of a return to the conflicts of the 1990s. As I have asked at scholarly seminars, including at an EU think-tank in 2003, to the shock of those present, does this then mean that Ukraine mistakenly did not have a civil war?

Diplomatic niceties will be made in Brussels during Yanukovych's visit, but these will be devoid of substance. This will be because NATO does not know what to do with Ukraine, while the EU does not know what to do with itself.

September 21

Yes, it's that time of year again. No, not Christmas, which, at least in Britain means little of anything spiritual but lots of drinking and shopping. No, it's a far sadder occasion, the annual anniversary of the kidnapping and subsequent murder of Ukrainian journalist Heorhii Gongadze.

Without Gongadze's ultimate sacrifice, Yushchenko would not be president of Ukraine. And, without the subsequent Kuchmagate scandal, there would have been no Orange Revolution that began exactly four years after Oleksander Moroz announced the existence of the Mykola Melnychenko tapes in Parliament. The revolution began on November 22 and the scandal hit the fan on the 28th.

Maybe then, there is no one better than Verkhovna Rada Chairman Moroz to lead the anniversary commemorations? Sadly, no. To many of us, Moroz is no longer the honest, clean political leader that we had all bought into until his stunning defection from the Orange camp on July 3.

While visiting my wife's family in Nottingham, we watched Ukraine's Channel 5 in disbelief as it reported that Moroz had defected to the Party of the Regions. How could it be, we asked each other, that the honest Moroz could do such a thing? We were stunned. A stiff drink (or two) was called for.

Maybe, we thought, President Yushchenko understood now that he had to act forcefully. My father-in-law asked aloud, "Do you think there will be a second maidan?" I replied, "I doubt it."

Moroz has done nothing to pursue the Gongadze investigation and has even suggested to a British journalist who wrote a book on Gongadze's murder and who is currently in Washington that the Melnychenko tapes should be destroyed. Moroz and Yevhen Marchuk both deny assisting Melnychenko because they are afraid that his taping could be defined in Ukrainian law as "illegal" and they,

therefore, would be accomplices to an "illegal" act. This would change only if the "organizers" are convicted, as then the taping would be seen as an attempt to thwart "illegal" activities.

As always, I opened Ukrayinska Pravda with my morning coffee and on the anniversary read that, "Yushchenko again promises to complete the Gongadze case to the end." I nearly fell off my chair. Had not Yushchenko told none other than the maidan, his first press conference after being elected and the Council of Europe a month after coming to power that his "honor" was at stake over the Gongadze murder? He promised "to resolve the Gongadze affair within two months." The council reminded Yushchenko of these words last week.

Let's be quite candid here: I do not think that Yushchenko has any political will to complete this investigation. Naming a Kyiv street after Gongadze and putting three low-ranking policemen on trial does not count as showing political will. Kyivans asked the same question on this year's anniversary also did not believe that there would be progress in completing this investigation.

A Socialist Party deputy said the week of the anniversary that no senior officials would be charged because they received immunity during roundtable negotiations in the Orange Revolution. My personal view is that it would probably be better if President Yushchenko simply ignored the anniversary, rather than make false promises that are unlikely to be met.

My sadness at Yushchenko's lack of will on the Gongadze affair was made worse by two coincidences. The first happened the week before, when I bumped by accident into Melnychenko at Washington's Dulles airport. I was flying to a conference in Europe and Melnychenko back to Kyiv. I hoped him a safe and successful trip, while privately thinking that little would come of it.

The second came a week later, as I was reading Andrew Wilson's "Ukraine's Orange Revolution" with the aim of writing a book review that would also cover two other Orange books, one by an old British Ukrainian friend, Askold Krushelnysky. Wilson's book, which was completed in mid-2005, was optimistic about senior Kuchma-era officials being charged with alleged election fraud and abuse of office. But, by the time I read the book a year after it was written and during the Gongadze anniversary, those same Kuchma-era officials are all now back in government. I was reminded of my opinion article published a week ear-

lier that only the U.S. has ever sentenced senior Ukrainian officials – not Ukraine.

During the 2004 elections I remember reading Ukrainian polls that reported only two politicians were regarded as honest. These were Yushchenko and Moroz. I wonder what those polls would say today?

The sad fact about the Gongadze anniversary is that it puts Ukraine's "democratic breakthrough" in comparative perspective and Ukraine's elites come out looking worse. Peru also had a tape scandal around the same time and President Alberto Fujimoro, who was implicated, had to flee to Japan, where he

still lives. Just this week, protesters caused havoc in Budapest after the president admitted to lying about the budget deficit. Wow, what would Hungarians have done if he had been accused of ordering violence against his media and political opponents?!

I once proposed to a Ukrainian diplomat that if the authorities did not want to charge the retired Kuchma then maybe he could instead be dispatched to Miensk, where he could head a CIS committee dealing with important strategic questions, such as weight measurements or road improvements in Eurasia. Sadly, this offer was never taken up.

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Tymoshenko...

(Continued from page 1)

tion signifies the bloc's six parties may opt to remain united and join the coalition government, political experts said.

It's also possible that Our Ukraine will choose the path of political limbo, joining neither the coalition government nor the opposition.

Ms. Tymoshenko said many Our Ukraine deputies are in fact interested in joining the opposition, but have yet to reach an official decision. Among the Our Ukraine politicians most likely to join the opposition are Mykola Katerynychuk of the Our Ukraine People's Union party and Volodymyr Stretovych of the Christian-Democratic Union Party.

The opposition's program of activities contains positions and goals that firmly

support Ukraine's integration into Euro-Atlantic structures, uphold free market principles and promote government transparency, among other measures meant to make the country more European.

"The process of changing Ukraine into a normal, democratic civilized country can't happen in a month, or two, or three," Ms. Tymoshenko said.

"There are difficult, deep changes. We began them during the presidential elections, we continue them, and we'll achieve them in such a way that our team won't be working in the opposition for long. Because we know with certainty that the team that's in government today doesn't deserve to be there and wasn't unanimously supported by the people as they claim today," she said.

The program also contains points that were clearly included by Our Ukraine's

representatives to curtail Ms. Tymoshenko's past practices, such as restricting government interference in setting commodity prices. Ms. Tymoshenko is renowned and oft-criticized for her attempts as prime minister to set and influence gasoline and meat prices.

In recent weeks, Ms. Tymoshenko has appeared almost daily on Ukrainian television, attacking and criticizing the current coalition government in all of its main actions. In her evaluation of the 2007 budget currently being prepared by the Cabinet of Ministers, Ms. Tymoshenko on September 20 referred to it as "the budget of national danger."

She accused the Party of the Regions of hatching schemes to steal from the national budget. For example, massive budget increases are planned for those ministries led by the Regions Party members: eight times more funding for the Ministry of Construction, Architecture and Residential-Communal Management led by Volodymyr Rybak, four times more for the Ministry of the Economy led by Volodymyr Makukha and twice as much for the Ministry of Natural Environmental Defense headed by Vasyl Dzhartiy.

"In a half year's time, they calculated taking everything they could from the budget so that, should they leave, it won't be empty-handed," Ms. Tymoshenko said.

The opposition leader sparked a scuffle in the Verkhovna Rada on September 13 when the Tymoshenko Bloc attempted to form a temporary investigative committee to learn the legality of new natural gas rates.

She accused the government of artificially boosting natural gas prices and pocketing the difference through shadow structures, including the controversial RosUkrEnergo enterprise.

Rather than accepting a Tymoshenko Bloc deputy to chair the committee, the

coalition government announced it would appoint Communist Alla Aleksandrovska, thereby ensuring a roadblock to any investigation.

The coalition also tagged on an amendment to investigate the cancelled debt of Unified Energy Systems, Ms. Tymoshenko's former enterprise.

The gesture to sabotage the opposition's efforts and put the revised bill to a vote caused Tymoshenko Bloc deputies to storm the podium in a failed attempt to block it.

Afterwards, Ms. Tymoshenko accused First Vice-Chairman Adam Martyniuk (Communist Party) of violating parliamentary regulations and the Constitution by illegally obstructing the opposition.

"I want to ask the prime minister what kind of nation he is building – a mafia or a democracy?" she told reporters.

After the numerous battles, Ms. Tymoshenko declared a victory for the opposition on September 26, when the government agreed to lower natural gas prices by \$40 per 1,000 cubic meters. "I want the new government to keep in mind every minute that I am watching you!" Ms. Tymoshenko said.

Though her role as the government's top critic may work well for the next several months, she will need another platform to maintain her relevance in Ukrainian politics, said Serhii Taran, chair of the Socio-Vymir Center for Sociological and Political Research, which is financed by Ukrainian private enterprises.

"She can't be permanently in the opposition," said Mr. Taran, a doctoral candidate at Duke University.

"If she's going to be against everybody, then after three or four years, she will lose her support. People get tired of any politician if they don't propose anything new. It's very dangerous to say the same thing all the time and to be the same," Mr. Taran commented.



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Kule gift promises continued growth for Ukrainian Folklore Center

EDMONTON – Peter and Doris Kule, prominent members of the Edmonton Ukrainian community and staunch supporters of the Ukrainian Folklore Center, made another substantial gift to the University of Alberta on September 6.

In honor of their support, the center was officially renamed the Peter and Doris Kule Center for Ukrainian and Canadian Folklore by University President Dr. Indira Samarasekera in a special ceremony.

Also in attendance were Daniel Woolf, dean of arts, and Andriy Nahachewsky, center director, plus numerous invited guests from various university departments and from the Ukrainian community.

The Kules are well-known to the Ukrainian Folklore Center as they provided an endowment in 2004 which created the Kule Chair of Ukrainian Ethnography in the department of modern languages and cultural studies. Recognizing the valuable contribution the study of Ukrainian folklore plays in developing Ukrainian culture and heritage, the Kules decided to assist the further expansion of the center.

“Here Ukrainian studies flourish, and we owe this to the vision of the Kules and others like them,” Dr. Natalie Kononenko, Kule Chair of Ukrainian Ethnography, pointed out.

The Kules’ gift of \$2 million is being matched by the Faculty of Arts and the Province of Alberta. The Kules’ initiative will allow the center to practically double in size.

“This donation is a milestone which is at least as significant as any that came before,” said Mr. Nahachewsky.

The center is looking at expanding beyond specifically Ukrainian folklore.

The “Local Culture and Diversity on the Prairies” project, a research effort already completed, focuses on German, English and French, as well as Ukrainian cultural identity in Canada. Similar new projects are envisioned, as is increased cooperation with other parts of the university.

Research, scholarships, teaching and publications are all areas in which the new funds will be used. Expanding beyond Ukrainian folklore will allow the Kule Folklore Center to fill a significant void in western Canada. It is the center's desire to fill the need for folklore instruction by increasing the number of courses offered here at the university.

In addition to increased research projects and publications, a portion of the gift will be used to help support students. Through the newly established Kule Fellowship Fund, the center will provide scholarships and assistantships for both graduate and undergraduate students. A post-doctoral program will be established allowing young scholars a chance to do research in collaboration with local scholars and the resources of the Bohdan Medwidsky Ukrainian Folklore Archive.

The Kule Folklore Center Fund will also allow expansion of the current visiting speakers series, which has brought international scholars to the University of Alberta. It will also help fund biannual conferences, bringing together some of the best minds for exploration and increased sharing between sister institutions in Edmonton, North America and the world.

“Folklore is the artistic expression of the common man and woman... Folklore expresses belief in the most satisfying and meaningful way. Folklore is what uplifts the spirit. With its spiritual power,



Peter and Doris Kule (seated) hand a check to University of Alberta President Indira Samarasekera. Natalie Kononenko and Andriy Nahachewsky, director of the Ukrainian Folklore Center, stand in the background.

it is no wonder that folklore is intimately tied to ethnic identity. It is that part of our heritage that the common person most wants to preserve,” said Dr. Kononenko, as she expressed gratitude for the Kules’ generosity.

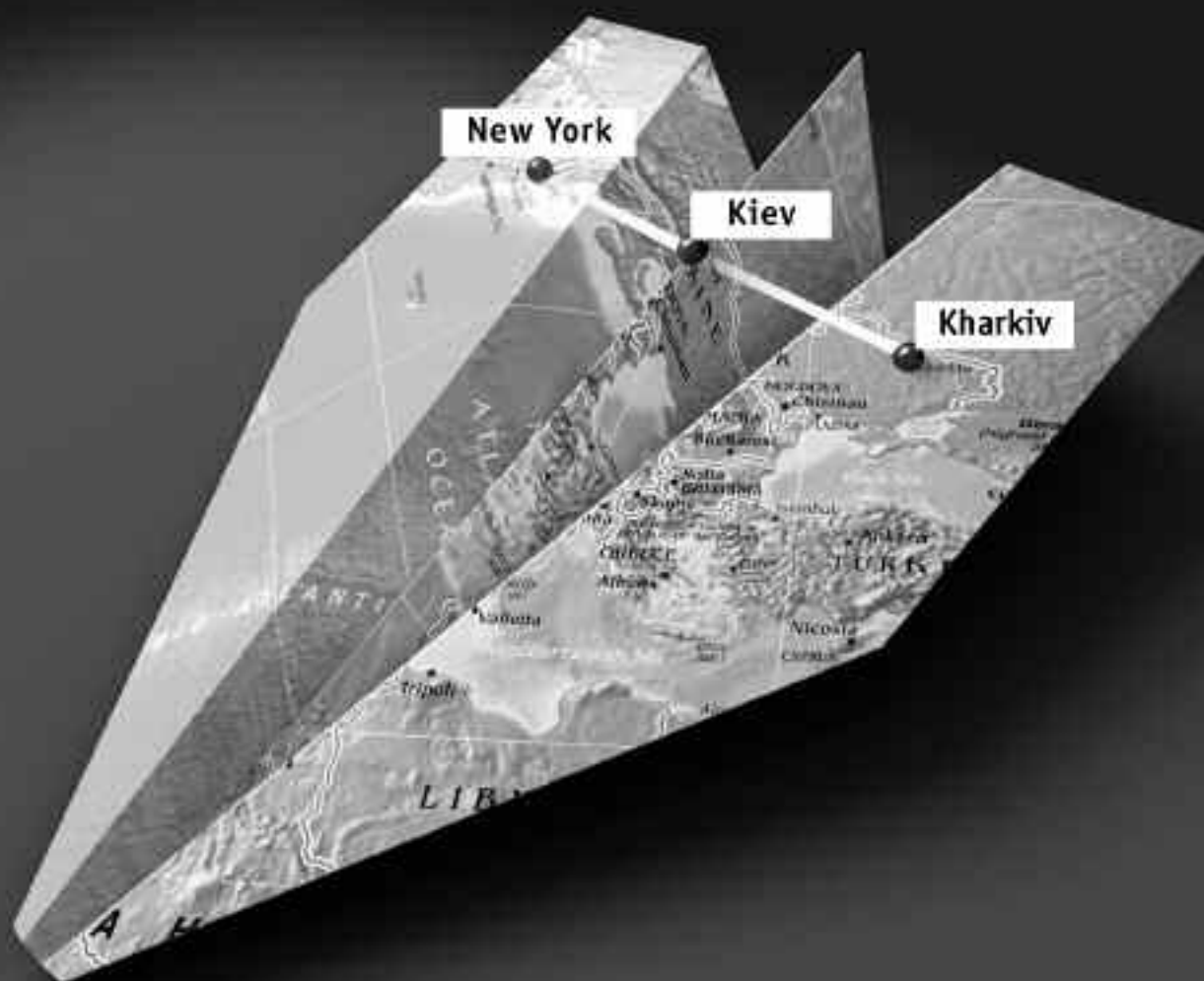
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News items sent without a copy of the new release will not be published.

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Foreign minister...

(Continued from page 1)

community to take an active role in the discussions titled "National Concepts: Cooperation with Ukrainians Living Abroad" that were initiated at the fourth World Forum of Ukrainians.

Currently, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is preparing a budgetary program titled: "The West and the Formation of Ties with Ukrainians Who Reside Beyond the Borders of Ukraine." According to Mr. Tarasyuk, 14 million hrv have been allocated for national-cultural programs with over 500 projects carried out by various Ukrainian community organizations in over 43 countries.

In keeping with the directive of President Yushchenko, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has as a goal for the end of the year to open cultural-information centers in Austria, Moldova, Poland and France. Mr. Tarasyuk said he anticipates that 29 of these centers will be open by 2011, among them two in the United States. One of the offices will function with the Embassy of Ukraine in Washington, while the other with the Consulate General in New York.

Also on the agenda for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are the preparations for the 75th anniversary of the Holodomor and its recognition by a United Nations resolution as an act of genocide against the Ukrainian people. This was a topic at a roundtable discussion at the fourth World Forum of Ukrainians initiated by the Foreign Affairs Ministry, Mr. Tarasyuk said. Over 150 representatives took part in the roundtable discussions on ways of getting the international community, governments, parliaments and international organizations involved. Also at the World Forum, there was a call for the Verkhovna Rada to pass a separate reso-

lution on recognizing the Holodomor as genocide.

The Holodomor has been recognized as an act of genocide by 26 countries including the United States, Canada, Australia, Argentina, Estonia, Italy, Hungary, Latvia, Georgia and Poland. "This came as a result of the work of the Ukrainian diaspora," said Mr. Tarasyuk, "and we owe you our sincerest thanks."

Also as a result of the fourth World Forum of Ukrainians, Mr. Tarasyuk had an opportunity to meet with 70 delegations from 27 countries of immigrant Fourth Wavers and agreed to form a new international community organization called The New Wave. The goal of the organization will be cooperation between representatives of new immigrant community organizations and the government organs of Ukraine, and the promotion of unity among Ukrainians living abroad.

In his closing remarks, Mr. Tarasyuk reminded the audience of the words of President John F. Kennedy, "Ask not what your country can do for you – ask what can you do for your country." He also encouraged audience members, now that visa restrictions to Ukraine have been lifted, to take the opportunity to visit their homeland.

The discussion concluded with Mr. Tarasyuk recognizing the work of Ukrainians in America and awarding Marta Farion, head of the committee of international sister-cities program between Kyiv and Chicago, the Order of Prince Yaroslav the Wise, fifth degree.

The Order for Service, third degree, was awarded to: Peter Kapshuchenko, renowned sculptor; Bohdan Kekish, president and CEO of the Self Reliance (New York) Federal Credit Union; and Roman Smyk, renowned activist in the Ukrainian community in the U.S.

Mr. Tarasyuk thanked the medal recip-

ients for their work with Ukraine and underscored that with such cooperation we can build a democratic and European Ukraine.

Audience members were then invited to pose questions to the foreign minister and to present commentary.

In his subsequent meeting with members of the press, Mr. Tarasyuk noted that Ukraine is the largest transit nation of Russian-Turkmen gas, with over 37,000 kilometers of pipelines. By the end of October, Ukraine will have 13 storage facilities capable of containing 20 billion cubic meters of gas. "Countries of the European Union will be guaranteed unin-

terrupted delivery of gas. No problems will come from the Ukrainian side," said Mr. Tarasyuk.

While in New York for the opening of the 61st session of the General Assembly, Mr. Tarasyuk had a meeting on September 25 with U.S. Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice. According to a news release from the Embassy of Ukraine, he underlined that Ukraine's foreign policy priorities remain with European and Euro-Atlantic integration, and that membership in the WTO would be realized by the end of this year. Also that day, the foreign affairs minister addressed the General Assembly.

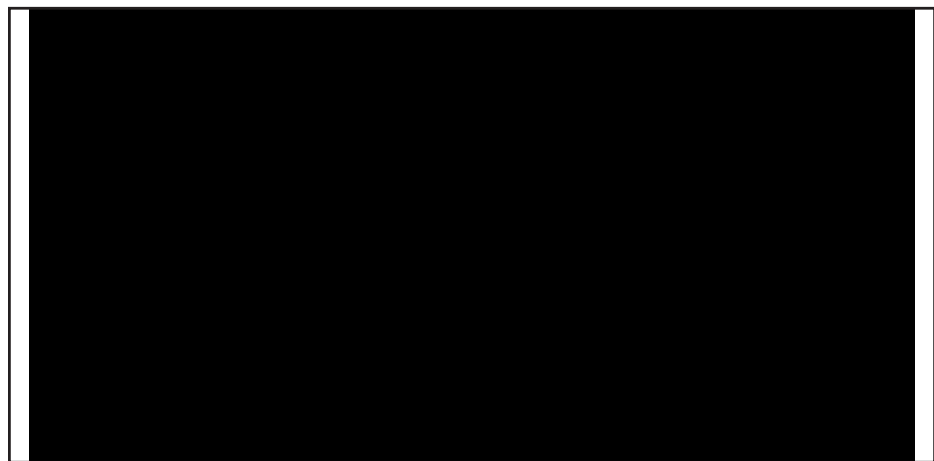
Mohyla Institute...


(Continued from page 12)

The final concert at Walter Murray Collegiate on August 7 was impressive, the auditorium was filled to capacity with more than 300 people. The audience was treated to a two-hour concert.

The organizing committee was grateful for the guidance of Nadia Prokopchuk, Ukrainian language consult-

ant with the Saskatchewan Department of Learning. The Grade 10 students who attended Mohyla piloted Saskatchewan Learning's new online credit course – the first of its kind in Canada. By means of this program, language learning is extended to the home environment, where assistance from family members may be available. Plans are under way to pilot the next level of online instruction, Ukrainian 20, at the Mohyla summer program in 2007.





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There will be many levels of membership, but at the heart of it all, members will be individuals who share the vision of Soyuzivka as the epicenter of the Ukrainian American community, members who desire to promote and preserve their cultural, educational, and historical Ukrainian-American heritage. Since 1952, Soyuzivka has been the hub of the Ukrainian American community, a gathering place to which the descendants of the many waves of Ukrainian immigrants keep returning to experience their rich cultural heritage and to meet other Ukrainian Americans. Today, in the establishment of a **Soyuzivka Heritage Foundation**, Ukrainian Americans and supporters of Soyuzivka join in their efforts to preserve this cultural jewel.

Many of these descendants are experiencing a renewed interest in their ethnic roots. The **Soyuzivka Heritage Foundation** is an initiative to re-educate both young and old in an effort to maintain a proud heritage.

Members will be people who enjoy Soyuzivka enough to want to give something back — to make a personal investment in its exhibits and programs, and renovation and preservation initiatives— for themselves and for their community.

You can be sure that your membership commitment to the Soyuzivka Heritage Foundation, at any level of support, WILL make a difference.

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Partner	\$300.00	(pay no entrance fee, parking/pool fees) 5% discount in gift shop and a commemorative brick
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There are other ways to donate as well...Every Donor \$ is appreciated...

The Bilous Foundation recently donated \$1500 for upgrading the PA system.

The Chornomorski Khvyli Plast Kurin is organizing a fund-raiser for new pool equipment.

The UNA Seniors and Spartanky Plast Kurin is sponsoring a children's playground project.

Contact Nestor Paslawsky with your ideas...845-626-5641

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- Additional new mattresses
- New curtains in Main House rooms

OUT AND ABOUT

October 5 Washington	Benefit concert featuring Nina Matviyenko, sponsored by the Ukrainian Citizens International Association and The Washington Group Cultural Fund, Embassy of Ukraine, 202-491-4030	Oct. 17 - Dec. 12 Jenkintown, PA	Ukrainian embroidery workshop, intermediate level, Manor College, 215-884-2218
October 6 New York	Benefit concert featuring Nina Matviyenko, The Ukrainian Museum, 212-228-0110	October 20 Winnipeg	Symposium: "The Nuclear Catastrophe: Chornobyl 20 Years After," Dr. Yurii Shcherbak, University of Manitoba, 204-474-9681
October 6 Washington	The Washington Group social, Leopold's Café, 240-381-0993	October 21 Denville, NJ	Volleyball tournament, Morris County Volleyball Club, Powerzone Volleyball Center, 973-989-5800 or 973-998-9731
October 6-8 Jenkintown, PA	Art exhibit, Ukrainian National Women's League of America Branch 67, Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, 215-663-1166	October 21 Wilmington, DE	Ukrainian Orthodox League retreat, lecture and discussion: "Death: Life Beyond the Grave," Ss. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Orthodox Church, 302-798-4455
October 7 Parma, OH	Diocesan Ball, St. Josephat Ukrainian Cathedral Astrodome, 440-888-8761	Oct. 21, 28, Nov. 4, 11 New York	Bead-stringing (gerdany) workshop led by Olha Lesko, The Ukrainian Museum, 212-228-0110
October 7 Buffalo, NY	Chess tournament, sponsored by the Ukrainian Sports Federation of the U.S.A. and Canada, St. Nicholas Church Hall, 716-830-3920 or 716-852-7566	October 22 South Bound Brook, NJ	Fall Ukrainian Festival, sponsored by the United Ukrainian Orthodox Sisterhoods of the U.S.A., Ukrainian Cultural Center, 610-925-4772
October 8 Chicago	Centennial of St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church, concert of Ukrainian sacred music featuring bass Stefan Szkafarowsky, 773-276-4537		
October 8 Warren, MI	Benefit concert featuring Nina Matviyenko, sponsored by the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, Branches 53, 76, 96 and 129, St. Josephat Banquet Center, 586-758-7711		
October 10 Stamford, CT	Festival of Ukrainian song, benefiting the Cathedral of the Resurrection in Kyiv, St. Basil Seminary, 203-324-4578		
October 12-14 Ottawa	Danyliw research seminar in contemporary Ukrainian studies, moderated by Dominique Arel, University of Ottawa, 613-562-5800, ext. 3692		
October 13-15 Scranton, PA	Convention of the League of Ukrainian Catholics of America, The Inn at Nichols Village, 570-563-2275		
October 14-15 Sudbury, ON	Yarmarok Ukrainian Festival, sponsored by the Yarmarok Committee, Ukrainian National Federation, 705-673-0890		
October 15 Silver Spring, MD	Ukrainian food festival, St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral, 410-947-0913		
Oct. 16 - Nov. 13 Jenkintown, PA	"Gerdany" beadweaving workshops, beginners and advanced levels, Manor College, 215-884-2218		
October 17-18 Washington	Roundtable VII: Ukraine and NATO Membership, Ukraine's Quest for Mature Nation Statehood Roundtable Series, 917-476-1221		

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.

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Soyuzivka's Datebook

September 29-October 1, 2006
KLK Weekend, General Meeting and Banquet

October 7, 2006
Wedding

October 13-15, 2006
Plast Sorority "Ti Scho Hrebli Rvut"
Annual Meeting and 80th Anniversary
UNA Secretarial Courses

October 14, 2006
Road Rally

October 21, 2006
Wedding

October 27-29, 2006
Halloween Weekend with children's costume parade, haunted house, costume zabava and more
Club Suzie-Q Fall Weekend

November 4, 2006
Wedding

November 10-12, 2006
Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization "Orlykiada"

November 19, 2006
Family Reunion
Ellenville Co-op Nursery School Fundraising Auction

November 22-26, 2006
Family Reunion

November 23, 2006
Thanksgiving Feast

November 25, 2006
90th Birthday Party

December 1-3, 2006
Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization
KPS Vidprava Stanychnyiv

December 24, 2006
Traditional Ukrainian Christmas Eve Supper

December 31, 2006
New Year's Eve Extravaganza

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Tuesday, October 10

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Studies Program at Columbia University is organizing a commemoration of the life of Nadia Svitlychna, a heroine of the Soviet, Ukrainian and Russian human rights movements. The commemoration will include a morning panel discussion about the life and work of Ms. Svitlychna, as well as an afternoon panel discussion about contemporary human rights issues in Ukraine and other post-Soviet countries. The commemoration will be held in Room 1501, International Affairs Building (15th floor), Columbia University, 420 W. 118th St., starting at 9 a.m. The event is free and open to the public. For more information or a detailed schedule, contact Diana Howansky, 212-854-4697 or ukrainianstudies@columbia.edu.

Saturday, October 14

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society invites all to a presentation of the novel by Dr. Michael Jaworskyj titled "Potsilunok Leva" (Lion's Kiss), published by Piramida, Lviv, 2006 (in Ukrainian). This is Dr. Jaworskyj's first novel, and it depicts the Ukrainian reality during World War II against the background of his personal experiences. The presentation will take place at the society's building, 63 Fourth Ave. (between Ninth and 10th streets) at 5 p.m. For additional information call 212-254-5130.

Sunday, October 15

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Stage Ensemble of Lidia Krushelnysky continues the celebration of its 40th anniversary year with a book presentation and a performance of one of Ivan Franko's most important works. The Ukrainian Museum and the Friends of the Ukrainian Stage Ensemble invite you to meet Dr. Valerii Haidabura of Kyiv, who will present his book "The Flying Ship of Lidia Krushelnysky," a history of the Stage Ensemble and biography of its founder and director. The program, which will also feature a reading of Ivan Franko's "Ivan Vyshenskyi" by current students of the Stage Ensemble, begins at 4 p.m. at The Ukrainian Museum, 222 E. Sixth St. in Manhattan. Admission: \$25. Seating is limited; RSVP to Martha Kebalo, 718-291-4166.

Saturday, October 21

HARTFORD, Conn.: The board of directors of the Ukrainian National Home of Hartford Inc. invites you and your family to the Annual Fall Dinner-Concert at 6 p.m. in the main hall at 961 Wethersfield Ave. Program includes performances by the Zoloty Promin Ukrainian Dance Ensemble and Bohdan Zaets, Ukrainian musician and vocalist. The buffet dinner is by Stella. Donation: adults, \$20; students (age 13 to 22), \$15; children (age 12 and under), \$10. Tickets must be purchased in advance and will be available until one week before the event. For tickets, contact board members or call the UNHH office, 860-296-5702. For more information visit ukrainiannationalhome.org.

Sunday, October 22

SOUTH BOUND BROOK, N.J.: A Ukrainian Fall Festival will be held at 11 a.m.-6 p.m. at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, 135 Davidson Ave., Somerset/South Bound Brook.

Featured will be music and performances by the Voloshky Dance Ensemble, Barvinok Dance Group and Kalynonka Bandura Duet; children's activities; a marketplace featuring amber and beaded jewelry, Ukrainian embroidery, ceramics, pysanky, glass art, scarves, Ukrainian crafts and souvenirs, CDs, DVDs, videos, T-shirts and athletic gear; a food court; a raffle; and museum tours. Get your Christmas shopping done early. Visit our marketplace for unique gifts. Admission is \$5 for adults; free for children. For more information contact Sophia Bilinsky, 610-925-4772 or sophiabilinsky@cs.com.

ADVANCE NOTICE

Friday-Sunday, November 3-4-5

PARMA, Ohio: Ukrainian National Women's League of America Branch 12 invites the public to its ninth annual Art Show. Participating artists: Natalia Gawdiak (oils and watercolors), Slava Gerulak (decorative ceramics), Natalia Kormeliuk (ceramics, pottery, tiles), Marta Legeckis (watercolors), Andrij Maday (woodcuts), Alexander Motyl (oils), Jarema Novorozhkin (oils) and Walter Swyrydenko (oils, acrylics). A preview reception will be held on Friday, November 3, at 7 p.m. Exhibit hours: Saturday, 9 a.m.-5:30 p.m.; Sunday, 9 a.m.-3 p.m. Address: St. Andrews Ukrainian Church (banquet hall), 7700 Hoertz Road, Parma, OH 44134. For additional information call Olha Pohlid, 440-230-2296.

Saturday, November 4

HARTFORD, Conn.: The board of directors of the Ukrainian National Home of Hartford Inc. invites you and your family to the Masquerade Dance at 9 p.m. in the main hall at 961 Wethersfield Ave. Program includes dancing to the tunes of Ukrayinska Muzyka - Zhyvotoki from Stamford. Donation: adults, \$20; students (to age 22), \$10. Tickets may be purchased in advance or at the door. For tickets contact board members or call the UNHH office, 860-296-5702. For more information visit ukrainiannationalhome.org.

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.

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