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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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

Vol. LXXIV

No. 41

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 8, 2006

\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

Lviv marks its 750th anniversary with extravagance, pomp and fun

by Zenon Zawada
Kyiv Press Bureau

LVIV – Laser lights illuminated the majestic Franko Opera House and the Lviv skyline by night.

By day, 25 Plast scouts set a Ukrainian record by cramming into a Ukrainian-made Zaporozhets car, an impressive feat for anyone who has ridden in the tiny vehicle.

As for the main attraction, a barely clad Ruslana scorched an outdoor stage with her wild dancing.

With such extravagance and fun, more than 1 million estimated Lviv residents and visitors on September 30-October 1 celebrated the 750th anniversary of the city known as the gateway to Europe.

Among those visiting were Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko, Polish President Lech Kaczynski and Lithuanian President Valdas Adamkus, as well as such Ukrainian celebrities as boxer Vitalii Klitschko, strongman Vasyl Virastiuk and actor Bohdan Stupka. Also present were U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine William Taylor and Russian Ambassador Viktor Chernomyrdin.

At the official opening ceremony and concert at the Franko Opera House on September 29, President Yushchenko honored Lviv and its history with heartfelt words.

“In the name of Ukraine, I bow my head before all Lvivians who gave their lives and died for our nation’s independence – from the Sich Riflemen and the Ukrainian Galician Army to Ukrainian Insurgent Army soldiers,” the president said.

Mr. Yushchenko also honored the Ukrainian Catholic Church, “which forms one of the most important national support to our people.”

The Ukrainian president also recognized the critical contributions of Lviv residents to the Ukrainian independence movement of 1991, as well as the “achievement of social freedom in 2004.”

Mr. Yushchenko said Lviv sets the example for his notion of a distinct and consolidated national character. The city lies on Ukraine’s road to Europe and is called upon to remain Ukraine’s motivator in that direction, he said.

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Our Ukraine now in opposition

by Zenon Zawada
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – The Our Ukraine bloc announced on October 4 it will not join the coalition government led by the Party of the Regions, despite signing the Universal of National Unity with the coalition’s three factions.

“The faction will be in systematic opposition in Parliament against the current government,” said Roman Bezsmertnyi, the Political Council chair of the Our Ukraine bloc.

“Through our actions, we will try above everything to carry out the policies defined and stated in the universal,” he added.

The chief reasons the coalition discussions failed, he said, is that the coalition government is violating the universal’s principles and that the Party of the Regions is behaving aggressively toward Our Ukraine politicians.

Specifically, Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko accused the Party of the Regions of delaying Ukraine’s entry into the World Trade Organization (WTO) beyond this year, neglecting to begin discussions on creating free trade zones with the European Union and failing to proceed with integration efforts

into European defense structures.

The Party of the Regions also is failing to support the development of the Ukrainian language and is pursuing federalist policies, the president said.

At the October 5 press conference, the Ukrainian president even appeared surprised that the Party of the Regions would violate certain tenets of the National Unity Declaration.

“I turn to my colleagues who signed this document: Why aren’t these points being executed?” he asked rhetorically.

(Continued on page 11)

Senate authorizes Holodomor memorial

by Serhiy Zhykharev

Ukrainian National Information Service

WASHINGTON – On Friday, September 29, the U.S. Senate passed by unanimous consent HR 562, a resolution authorizing the government of Ukraine to construct a monument in Washington to the victims of the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933. Led by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (UCCA) and its Washington, office, the Ukrainian National Information Service (UNIS), the Ukrainian American community promoted this issue in the U.S. Congress for several years.

A long-time champion of the Ukrainian American community, a strong supporter of Ukraine’s democratic development and a co-chair of the Congressional Ukrainian Caucus (CUC), Rep. Sander Levin (D-Mich.) introduced HR 562 in the House of Representatives on February 2, 2005.

UNIS closely monitored the progress of the bill and advocated its passage to other Members of Congress. Thirty-six members of the House sponsored the resolution. (A complete list of co-sponsors is available at <http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/bdquery/z?d109:HR00562:@@P>.)

On February 17, 2005, HR 562 was referred to the Subcommittee on National Parks of the House Resources Committee and on June 9, 2005, the subcommittee held a hearing, at which the UCCA testified in favor of this legislation along with Rep. Levin.

Rep. Levin’s testimony found a lot of support among the subcommittee’s members; many of whom felt that the magnitude, significance and “inhumane malice” of the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide should be memorialized.

UCCA President Michael Sawkiw Jr. stated at the hearing: “The sheer magnitude, scope and significance of this human calamity merits historians to sur-

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The political divorce of Viktor and Yulia

by Zenon Zawada
Kyiv Press Bureau

PART I

The following is the first article in a two-part series examining the political relationship between Viktor Yushchenko and Yulia Tymoshenko, which came to an end one year ago.

KYIV – It was the political divorce

that shook the world.

One year ago, Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko announced his decision to fire the woman who had helped him lead Ukrainians through the Orange Revolution.

Until that point, Yulia Tymoshenko was Mr. Yushchenko’s loyal supporter and partner for more than five years, ever since serving as his vice prime minister.

Discord surfaced between them soon after the Orange Revolutionaries came to power, but few knew it was serious enough to warrant so drastic a split.

President Yushchenko’s dismissal of Prime Minister Tymoshenko and her Cabinet of Ministers initiated a downward spiral of disillusionment for the hundreds of thousands of Ukrainians who braved freezing weather and placed their lives and careers at risk for the Orange Revolution.

A year later, the factors causing the

rift, the people involved and their motivations continue to elude even the most well-connected political insiders and observers.

Was Mr. Yushchenko intimidated by Ms. Tymoshenko’s rising popularity, or was she truly plotting a careful scheme to overtake him?

Was Mr. Yushchenko acting on behalf of a corrupt entourage that wanted to stop Ms. Tymoshenko from meddling in their affairs?

Or was she advancing her own business interests, as the president alleged afterwards?

A broad picture can be drawn from consulting political experts and analyzing the public statements made by those involved.

The real reasons for the partnership’s collapse, however, may forever remain elusive – even for the main players themselves.

Ideal complements

Mr. Yushchenko’s political partnership with Ms. Tymoshenko began in late 1999, when former Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma had nominated the National Bank of Ukraine chairman as prime minister.

Various reasons are believed to have motivated Mr. Kuchma to select Mr. Yushchenko.

Some political observers believe Mr. Kuchma perceived Mr. Yushchenko as a benign, detached banker who wouldn’t pose much of a threat to his den of corruption.

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AP/Sergei Chuzavkov

April 27, 2005: President Viktor Yushchenko and Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko at a press conference in Kyiv.

ANALYSIS

Yanukovych and allies assert authority over foreign policy

by Vladimir Socor
Eurasia Daily Monitor

Operating through coalition mechanisms that President Viktor Yushchenko has helped create, the Party of the Regions is de facto appropriating the president's formal authority to shape foreign policy. Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovych's September 13-14 announcements in Brussels, unilaterally turning down a NATO Membership Action Plan (MAP) for Ukraine, shocked the pro-Western president and his political allies into a belated attempt at halting the loss of their authority over foreign policy.

However, the prime minister and his coalition partners are openly ignoring and even rebuking the pro-presidential forces.

On September 19 the Cabinet of Ministers – heavily dominated by the Party of the Regions and its allies – issued a resolution of “support for the prime minister's stance [in Brussels] as reflecting the common position of the parliamentary coalition, adhering to the letter and spirit of the [August 3] Universal of National Unity and taking account of the views prevailing in Ukrainian society and the current state of its information [about NATO]” (UNIAN, September 19).

The Cabinet-invoked parliamentary majority coalition is that of Regions, Socialists and Communists, cohabitating with the pro-presidential Our Ukraine in a government under Regions' hegemony. That same day, the parliamentary coalition passed a resolution in the Verkhovna

Rada similarly expressing support for Mr. Yanukovych's renunciation of a MAP.

The Verkhovna Rada's chairman, Oleksander Moroz, had prefaced the resolution by stating that Prime Minister Yanukovych's stance at NATO fully conformed to the terms of the Universal of National Unity. Approved by 242 deputies out of 321 registered for the session, the resolution instructs the Rada's committees on foreign affairs and defense to draft and submit for voting by November 1 a bill on the procedure for Ukraine's accession to military-political alliances. The move seems intended to add legal hurdles to Ukraine's possible accession to NATO in the future (Interfax-Ukraine, September 19-21).

In these resolutions' aftermath, Mr. Yanukovych and the majorities behind him in Parliament and government are adducing two further arguments in their contest with the president over foreign policy. They cite a constitutional provision whereby the Parliament “determines the principles of domestic and foreign policy” (Article 85, Paragraph 5, cited by Tammy Lynch, “Yanukovych Heads to Brussels, Yushchenko Stays Home,” ISCIP Analyst, September 21); and, since the prime minister is responsible to Parliament under the amended Constitution, Mr. Yanukovych and his allies can claim that their stance on NATO is covered by the Parliament's authority (Interfax-Ukraine, September 24).

Ever since the presidency went for the deal with the Regions in August, it has

(Continued on page 16)

Six ways for Yanukovych et al to circumvent President Yushchenko on foreign policy

by Vladimir Socor
Eurasia Daily Monitor

The accustomed division of prerogatives in Ukraine, whereby the president handles foreign policy while the prime minister oversees the economy, is no longer operational. The constitutional reform has shifted the balance of power in the prime minister's favor.

By turning down a NATO-Ukraine Membership Action Plan, and receiving the support of Parliament and government against the president over this issue, Viktor Yanukovych has just demonstrated that the prime minister can and will conduct foreign policy in a hands-on style.

President Viktor Yushchenko's team seemed not to recognize this new reality when it opted for a governing arrangement with Mr. Yanukovych's Party of the Regions. The presidency continued describing its authority to conduct foreign policy as the holy of holies of presidential powers. However, it now seems unable to defend that authority in practice from the prime minister's and parliamentary majority's far-reaching forays.

Following the Cabinet and Verkhovna Rada resolutions in his favor, Mr. Yanukovych felt emboldened enough to tell foreign journalists in Kyiv, “Viktor Andriyovych's [Yushchenko] wishes sometimes exceed his possibilities” (Interfax-Ukraine, September 20). He also cautioned the presidentially appointed ministers of defense and foreign affairs to “act more correctly,” stop mounting the “political tribunes,” coordi-

nate their positions with him and the government, and limit themselves to expressing consensus views when going public.

Mr. Yanukovych tersely ruled out Defense Minister Anatolii Hrytsenko's suggestion to implement MAP reforms de facto, without a formal MAP, on the basis of presidential authority. “That can't be and won't be,” Mr. Yanukovych retorted, warning that he would impose “strict discipline” in that regard (Interfax-Ukraine, September 20).

The beleaguered presidency now seems to realize that the vaguely worded Universal of National Unity – ostensibly the basis of the governing coalition – is no defense against Yanukovych's and Regions' expansion of power.

Blindsided by Mr. Yanukovych's move in Brussels, President Yushchenko initially issued a “first political warning” to the prime minister, which the latter demonstratively ignored. The presidency then considered calling a special meeting of the National Security and Defense Council (NSDC) to reaffirm Mr. Yushchenko's supreme authority on foreign and defense policies and to instruct all branches of power to follow the presidential line.

Moreover, a statement by Viktor Baloha, newly appointed head of the Presidential Secretariat, rebuffed the Rada's resolution as “provocative,” “confrontational” and encroaching on the president's prerogatives (Interfax-Ukraine, September 19). However, the

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NEWSBRIEFS

Our Ukraine still undecided

KYIV – Roman Bezsmertnyi, head of the pro-Yushchenko Our Ukraine People's Union (OUPU), told journalists on October 3 that his party would decide on October 4 whether to enter into a ruling coalition with the Party of the Regions, the Socialist Party and the Communist Party or switch to the opposition, Interfax-Ukraine reported. “If we become an opposition party we'll ask all of our ministers to quit the government and urge the president to recall his ministers,” Mr. Bezsmertnyi said. The OUPU Political Council on October 3 obliged Mr. Bezsmertnyi to sign only a coalition deal that will include all provisions of the Universal of National Unity adopted by President Viktor Yushchenko and major political parties on August 3. According to Ukrayinski Novyny, The Communist Party is staunchly opposed to the idea of including the Universal of National Unity in the coalition pact. Ukrayinski Novyny also reported that the Party of the Regions said it expects Our Ukraine to join the coalition sometime between October 2 and 6. (RFE/RL Newsline, Ukrayinski Novyny)

Rukh Party now in opposition

KYIV – The People's Rukh of Ukraine Party announced on October 4 that it is joining the opposition. News of the decision was published on the Rukh website, which noted that the Anti-Crisis Coalition is not conducting constructive work toward creating a Coalition of National Unity, and is acting against the principles and agreements contained in the Universal of National Unity. Therefore, the party's Political Council, decided to join the opposition. (Ukrayinski Novyny)

Yanukovych expects gas price increase

KYIV – Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovych said at a government meeting in Kyiv on October 4 that the price of gas imported by Ukraine in 2007 will be known later this month, Ukrainian media reported. “But we have grounds to consider that the price will be \$130 [per 1,000 cubic meters],” Mr. Yanukovych noted, adding that the Finance Ministry has been instructed to draft a 2007 budget proceeding from

this figure. Ukraine now pays \$95 per 1,000 cubic meters of an imported Russian-Turkmen gas mix. (RFE/RL Newsline)

... hopes to get gas cheaper than neighbors

KYIV – Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovych said at a meeting of the Cabinet of Ministers in Kyiv on September 28 that Ukraine will be receiving gas from Russia until 2010 at a price lower than that charged on other neighboring countries, Interfax-Ukraine reported. “The price of gas will be lower than that asked of our neighbors,” Mr. Yanukovych said. “If it is \$130 per 1,000 cubic meters, it will be top class for us,” he added. Meanwhile, Gazprom said in a press statement on September 27 that RosUkrEnergo, which monopolizes gas supplies to Ukraine, will deliver gas to Ukraine in the fourth quarter of 2006 at the current price of \$95 per 1,000 cubic meters. The statement appeared after talks held between Gazprom CEO Aleksei Miller and Ukrainian Energy Minister Yuri Boiko in Moscow earlier the same day. The statement says that a contract for gas supplies to Ukraine in 2007-2009 will be drafted by the end of this year. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Central Asia expected to provide gas

KYIV – Fuel and Energy Minister Yuri Boiko told journalists in Kyiv on October 4 that the Swiss-based gas trader RosUkrEnergo will provide Ukraine in 2007 with gas produced in Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, Interfax reported. “We've already signed contracts to supply Ukraine with 7 billion cubic meters of Uzbek gas per year, a contract with Kazakhstan to supply 8.5 billion cubic meters of gas per year, and one for 42 billion cubic meters of Turkmen gas. In other words, we'll be receiving gas from three Central Asian republics,” Mr. Boiko said. He did not specify whether RosUkrEnergo will supply Ukraine with gas produced in Russia next year. (RFE/RL Newsline)

PM seeks firing of regional leaders

KYIV – Minister Viktor Yanukovych on September 28 demanded that President

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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

FOUNDED 1933

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Ukrainian Weekly Archive: www.ukrweekly.com; e-mail: staff@ukrweekly.com

The Ukrainian Weekly, Sunday, October 8, No. 41, Vol. LXXIV
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Groundbreaking held in D.C. for Victims of Communism Memorial

by Serhiy Zhykharev

Ukrainian National Information Service

WASHINGTON – The Victims of Communism Memorial Foundation held a groundbreaking ceremony on September 27 for a monument to over 100 million victims of communism.

The monument will be located on the highly traveled intersection of Massachusetts/New Jersey avenues and

G Street, NW, across from the Georgetown Law Center and within view of the U.S. Capitol.

The monument is a 10-foot bronze replica of the “Goddess of Democracy” statue erected by Chinese students in Tiananmen Square in 1989 and based on the Statue of Liberty. Among the distinguished guests at the ceremony were Dr. Lee Edwards, chairman of the Victims of Communism Memorial Foundation

(VOCMF); Undersecretary of State for Democracy and Global Affairs Paula Dobriansky; Rep. Dana Rohrabacher (R-Calif.); the ambassadors of Ukraine, Lithuania, the Czech republic, Bulgaria and the Republic of China (Taiwan), as well as representatives from many other countries.

“Today, we are gathered to witness a truly historic event,” Dr. Lee stated, “the groundbreaking ceremony for the first of its kind in the world – a monument to the over 100 million men, women and children who died under the tyrannical rule of Communist regimes in some 25 captive nations during the 20th century.”

Dr. Edwards thanked the community organizations that helped achieve this goal, as well as the organizations, governments and private individuals who sponsored the project.

Rep. Rohrabacher, who was instrumental in the passage of Public Law 103-199, which authorized the construction of this memorial, talked about the difficulties of that endeavor: “I can hardly believe that we have actually arrived to this day after such a long ordeal. [...] Surprisingly, many in Congress objected to building this memorial. ‘We should

build a memorial to peace rather than victims of communism,’ they suggested, refusing to acknowledge the evil nature of communism. But through persistence and a stroke of luck we have been able to achieve our goal. I am very proud to have been a part of this process.”

Undersecretary of State Paula Dobriansky addressed the gathering and noted, “I am proud to admit the contribution that my father, Ambassador Lev Dobriansky [the first chairman of the VOCM Foundation and a long-time president of the UCCA] made to this cause.”

Undersecretary Dobriansky also reminded her listeners that the fight against oppression is not over and that one-fifth of the planet is still under communist rule against its will. “So, let us honor the victims of communism by not only breaking ground for this important monument, but also by re-dedicating ourselves to the struggle of promoting our ideals of democracy.”

During the official groundbreaking ceremony, various dignitaries took turns with ceremonial shovels.

Following the groundbreaking ceremony, a reception was held in the U.S.

(Continued on page 17)



At the Victims of Communism Memorial groundbreaking (from left, holding shovels) are: Joseph Lawler, National Park Service; Undersecretary of State Paula Dobriansky; Lee Edwards, chairman, Victims of Communism Memorial Foundation; and Rep. Dana Rohrabacher (R-Calif.).

FOR THE RECORD: Remarks by Undersecretary Paula Dobriansky

Following is the text of remarks by Dr. Paula Dobriansky, undersecretary for democracy and global affairs, U.S. State Department, at the September 27 groundbreaking of the Victims of Communism Memorial in Washington.

As we gather today to break ground for this memorial, we owe thanks to those who made it possible. Dr. Lee Edwards, the chairman of the Memorial Foundation, along with the foundation's national and international members, gave generously of their time and effort in leading this project, and we thank them.

I am proud to recognize the significant contribution made by my father, Ambassador Lev Dobriansky, who preceded Lee as chairman. Members of Congress of both parties, including Congressman Dana Rohrabacher, Congressman Lee Hamilton and the late Congressman Jerry Solomon, played a crucial role in enabling and supporting the foundation's work.

Our breaking of this ground in many ways signifies the end of the Cold War. This project has been guided by men and women for whom the Cold War was a central reality for most of their lives. The memorial built here will stand after we no longer do. It will educate future generations about the misery caused by communism, the massive resistance efforts, and the fortitude of those who were victimized by it and who ultimately overcame it.

Communism corroded the human experience of the 20th century. The sheer number of victims staggers and chastens us. Over a hundred million people died as a direct, and often intended, consequence of decisions made by Communist rulers. The innocent lost their lives in Katyn Forest; in the frozen gulag; on the streets of Budapest; in the fields of

Cambodia. Those who did not die at the hands of Communist rulers suffered terribly under totalitarian regimes. They could not speak their minds; they could not travel freely; they could not realize their inherent potential; they had no say in the direction of their nation.

One of this country's great presidents, Ronald Reagan, stated frequently that communism is contrary to human nature. All people everywhere want to express their ideas, to worship as they see fit, to work at a trade or profession of their choosing, to own private property, above all to shape the future of their lives and that of their country.

The fall of communism in nation after nation at the end of the 20th century was a victory of the human spirit, a vivid demonstration that it burns with a vital fire even under conditions designed to smother it. It is right and necessary that we remember and pay tribute to those who suffered under, persevered and eventually triumphed over tyranny and brutality.

The memorial that will rise on this ground, the Goddess of Democracy, is a universal symbol of freedom, representing in majestic form the rights and aspirations of all women and men. Students in Tiananmen Square in 1989 erected this figure. It reminds us that many still live under communism – including close by, in our own hemisphere.

It is the right of every woman and man to live in freedom, and it is the duty of all who enjoy liberty to stand by those who seek to attain it. Here today are representatives of countries that threw off the yoke of tyranny after decades of oppression. We gather to mourn and memorialize the victims of communism. Let us also honor them by rededicating ourselves to the furtherance of our democratic ideals.

Quotable notes

“Unfortunately, after this trip, it is 100 percent clear for me at least that no decision will be taken in Riga [at a NATO summit] on Ukraine joining the NATO membership plan. Unfortunately. We really had this chance. We are ready for this, and this would benefit Ukraine and Ukrainians.”

– Ukrainian Defense Minister Anatolii Hrytsenko speaking at a news conference on September 15, as reported by BBC Monitoring Service.

“The statement Viktor Yanukovich made in Brussels today to the effect that Ukraine is not prepared to begin to implement an action plan to join NATO is an example of how the clauses of the Universal of National Unity are violated. This is a very provoking move.”

– Our Ukraine National Deputy Yurii Kliuchkovskiy, as quoted by Interfax on September 14.

“... if Ukraine wastes this opportunity, because the November Riga NATO summit was expected to declare readiness to agree on Ukraine joining the action plan, a failure to follow this schedule will significantly decrease the dynamics of Ukraine's integration into the world community and deal a serious blow to the strategic interests of our state.”

– Anatolii Kinakh, chair of the parliamentary Committee on Security and Defense, as quoted by Interfax on September 14.

“We have lost Belarus and now we risk losing Ukraine.”

“Europe must unite as soon as possible, bring economies to similar level, increase its tempo and include the economically poorer nations. Ukraine will see that it pays off, that this is the right direction, and then we will win Ukraine back in our orbit.”

– Nobel Peace Prize laureate and Solidarity founder Lech Walesa, speaking in Warsaw on September 14, as reported by The Associated Press.

“Well, look, there are two sides to this in terms of any – it's common sense – any relationship. One side of it is NATO as a whole and an organization which comprises different member-states with different points of view, so NATO has to decide how it wants to approach its relationship with the Ukraine. And then there's the Ukrainian side. At what rate are they ready to develop and move forward on a relationship with NATO? There's already the NATO-Ukraine Council that meets on a fairly regular basis. So there's already a kind of relationship.

“Now, how that relationship develops and the depth of that development is going to be up to the two sides. And I think right now with a new government in the Ukraine that we're talking with the Ukrainians, other members of NATO are talking with the Ukrainians about that very matter. So it's going to be a two-way street in terms of how that relationship develops. We certainly want to keep those links that we have already established with the Ukraine open, but Ukraine is a country that is in the process of democratic transition. We've seen that over the past couple of years. So they are going to have to decide, you know, how comfortable they are in moving that relationship forward, as is NATO.”

– Sean McCormack, spokesman for the U.S. State Department, responding to a question during the daily press briefing in Washington on September 14.

Two new books by Taras Hunczak launched at Shevchenko Society

by Denys Sohor

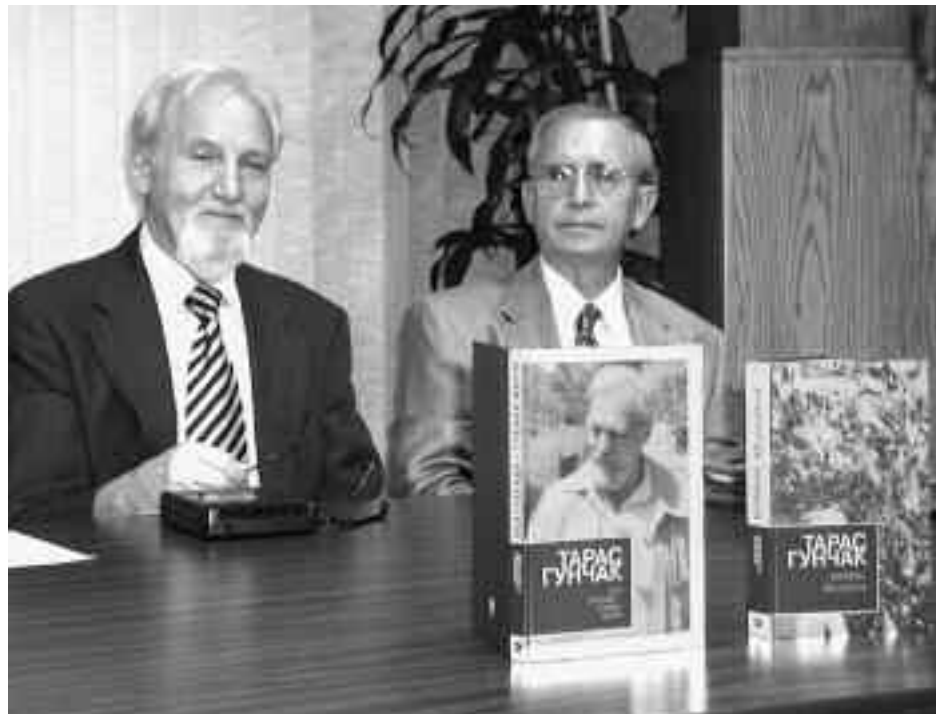
NEW YORK – The presentation of two new Ukrainian-language books by Prof. Taras Hunczak took place at the New York headquarters of the Shevchenko Scientific Society (NTSh) on September 23. The publications were “My Life – Reminiscences” and “Ukraine – 20th Century.” Both books were published by Dnipro in Kyiv. The NTSh conference auditorium was filled with attendees who came to hear about the latest works by Dr. Hunczak, a renowned scholar and community leader.

The presentation was made by Prof. Roman Voronka. At the beginning, he underlined that he was a witness to the many events described in “Reminiscences” and was pleased to speak about them. Prof. Voronka spoke for 40 minutes outlining

the many achievements of Prof. Hunczak, especially those that occurred in the decade beginning in 1988.

Prof. Voronka concentrated on Prof. Hunczak’s role in the events prior to and those in the first years following the declaration of independence of Ukraine in 1991. The audience learned that Prof. Hunczak was the only Ukrainian American present at the founding conference of the Rukh organization in Kyiv in September 1989. At one point Prof. Hunczak read the moving and eloquent speech he made at the Rukh conference.

Upon his return from Kyiv in the fall of 1989, Prof. Hunczak initiated the founding of the Rukh Fund (RF), the Children of Chornobyl Relief Fund (CCRF) and the umbrella organization “Narodnyi Fond Dopomohy Ukraini.” He



Taras Hunczak and Roman Voronka at the launch of Prof. Hunczak’s two latest books.

Ambassador Shamshur meets with Sen. Mike DeWine of Ohio



Andrij Futey

WASHINGTON – Sen. Mike DeWine (R-Ohio) met on September 14 with Ukraine’s ambassador to the United States, Dr. Oleh Shamshur, at his Senate office. They discussed the ambassador’s recent trip to Ohio and the normalization of trade with Ukraine in March of this year.

European Youth Parliament to hold 53rd international session in Kyiv

WASHINGTON – The 53rd international session of the European Youth Parliament (EYP) will be held in Kyiv on October 13-22.

For the first time in the 18 years of its history, the EYP session will be held in a country which is neither a member of the European Union nor a candidate for accession to the community.

The international executive committee of the EYP made the decision to hold the 53rd session in Kyiv due to the high professional level of work of the Ukrainian Committee of the EYP and its significant contribution to the development of the EYP in Eastern Europe, as well as for supporting the democratic transformations in Ukraine.

The delegates of the European Youth Parliament – about 300 young people age 16 to 22 from 30 countries of Europe – during their 10-day session will work in international committees whose structure and general orientation

correspond to the European Parliament committees.

EYP participants are potential leaders who in 10 to 15 years will be responsible for European Union decisions. Among former delegates of the international sessions of the EYP are the current vice-president of Belgium, Freya Van Den Bossche, and the counselor of the prime minister of France (2002-2005), Christian Gotshalk.

A number of issues important for Ukraine in particular, the Russian-German project of Baltic gas pipeline projects, the fight against HIV/AIDS, protection of asylum seekers and illegal migrants, will be discussed within the framework of the EYP session.

Furthermore, for the first time ever the session will consider an additional Program on Human Rights Protection, in which the Berlin Human Rights Institute and National Fund of Understanding and Reconciliation are co-partners.

headed the three organizations until the founding of the Coordinating Committee to Aid Ukraine in January 1991. Most of the local “aid to Ukraine” organizations joined the CCAU.

The listeners heard of the immense amount of technical equipment, computers, copiers, faxes, dictaphones that were shipped to Rukh by the RF; they learned about the colossal planes full of medicines and medical equipment shipped to Ukraine by CCRF.

In his presentation, Prof. Voronka analyzed the reasons for the success of the RF and CCRF. He explained why the existing diaspora organizations were not prepared to funnel the much-needed help to Ukraine.

The description of historic events at the Verkhovna Rada was highly informa-

tive. Profs. Hunczak and Voronka were both present at the Verkhovna Rada during the declaration of independence on August 24, 1991.

Later in the presentation, Prof. Hunczak took the podium. He spoke about “Ukraine – 20th Century.” The leitmotif was “I was there,” and, thus, “as a historian, I wrote about events that took place before my eyes.” Later, the audience had the opportunity to hear an audio recording of the speech Prof. Hunczak made in Kyiv on the occasion honoring Maksym Rylsky, 20th century Ukrainian poet.

Following Prof. Hunczak’s comments, there was a lively question-and-answer period. When the presentation ended, the listeners joined the presenters at a wine-and-cheese fête.

OSCE Project Coordinator’s Office helps train Ukrainian prosecutors

KYIV – Twenty Ukrainian prosecutors are taking part in a training course in September in Kyiv on combating trafficking in human beings. The course was organized by the office of the OSCE Project Coordinator in Ukraine and the country’s Academy of Prosecutors.

Experts from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Public Prosecution Service in Poland, as well as from Ukraine’s Supreme Court, Internal Affairs Ministry and NGOs will help discuss current anti-trafficking legislation, ways to help victims of trafficking, local and international cooperation in the field, cooperation between law

enforcement bodies and civil society, and the role organized crime plays in trafficking.

Discussions will also focus on witness protection measures, the use of closed-door hearings in trafficking cases, and the creation of an informal network of specialized prosecutors on human trafficking in Ukraine.

After completing the five-day course, participants will be able to use their newly developed skills and the methodology to train their colleagues.

The course was financed by contributions from the governments of Austria and France.

OSCE helps Ukraine’s CEC develop central voter registry

KYIV – The office of the OSCE Project Coordinator in Ukraine will work together with the Central Election Commission (CEC) to develop a central voter registry, increase the legal awareness of the public, improve election procedures, and help systemize election legislation.

An agreement on this was signed in Kyiv on September 11.

“This agreement shows the determination of Ukraine to comply with OSCE commitments and promptly follow up on recommendations of the OSCE’s Office

for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights,” said Ambassador James Schumaker, the OSCE project coordinator in Ukraine. “We stand ready to assist the Central Election Commission in every appropriate way.”

Yaroslav Davydovych, the chairman of the CEC, added that the OSCE has proved to be a reliable partner for Ukraine in the sphere of elections during the past years. “I greatly appreciate and value our cooperation in making the Ukrainian election process more fair and transparent,” he said.



THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

UNA on the road: Informative displays featured at Washington Ukrainian Festival



SILVER SPRING, Md. – The Washington Ukrainian Festival was held here on the grounds of St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral on September 16-17. The UNA was represented at the festival by Stephan Welhasch, employee of the UNA Home Office, who was assisted by Maria Lischak, secretary of Branch 15, in setting up and manning the UNA's information table. Seen above are visitors from Chernivtsi, Ukraine, at the UNA's hospitality table. Below, Myroslava Semerey (right), chairperson of the festival, with Lida Chopivsky.



Mission Statement

The Ukrainian National Association exists:

- to promote the principles of fraternalism;
- to preserve the Ukrainian, Ukrainian American and Ukrainian Canadian heritage and culture; and
- to provide quality financial services and products to its members.

As a fraternal insurance society, the Ukrainian National Association reinvests its earnings for the benefit of its members and the Ukrainian community.



Insurance Matters

by Joseph Hawryluk

Life insurance awareness

Last month was Life Insurance Awareness Month. With that in mind, I have collected some examples of insurance "don'ts" from my experience in the field.

- Family procrastinated: A couple had purchased \$25,000 (Plan 20PL) Ukrainian National Association policies for both their teenage sons. I kept encouraging the mother and father also to buy policies. The father said he had group life insurance at work, and the mother said she didn't need any insurance. I kept reminding them to lock in rates while they were still young and healthy. Well, the father retired at age 62, and all of a sudden he didn't have any life insurance for burial costs, etc. His wife called me up to write him up a policy – which I did (at rates that now were twice what they had been when he was in his 50s), and now she also wanted a policy. But her application was rejected by the UNA Home Office – because she had just been diagnosed with terminal cancer.

- Family said they didn't need life insurance: On Sunday at the church's coffee hour, I gave a Fourth Wave Ukrainian couple a quote for term insurance for the 29-year-old husband along with an application, since the place where he worked had no employee benefits (\$81.50 per year for a \$50,000 death benefit, UNA Plan T-5). They said they didn't think they needed it – but promised to think about it. Well, about three months later, he was killed in a freak industrial accident at work. That following Sunday, the wife sheepishly approached me with her two little children to see if we could "do anything about the application now" because it was really a good deal.

- Said life insurance was too expensive: A traditional funeral costs up to \$15,000. Everyone dies – so why would anybody want their family to pay full price out of their checking or savings account? And, do they have that kind of money available? A whole life insurance death benefit always pays more than what you paid in – so it is less expensive than paying the full price. Ask your UNA secretary.

- Didn't understand how life insurance worked: And, finally, a prospect refused to sign the application for the \$15,000 whole life insurance policy I presented to him – because he said it was just like a \$15,000 Christmas Club account – you only get what you paid in plus a little interest. I couldn't convince him that it was different – that as soon as the policy and death certificate were presented, the UNA would make out the full \$15,000 death benefit check out to the beneficiary – no matter if \$100 or \$1,000 in premiums had been paid in.

* * *

UNA secretaries have all the information. Or, call the Home Office toll-free at 1-800-253-9862.

Osyp (Joe) Hawryluk is a licensed professional sales agent for the UNA.

UNA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

announces that its

PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT FALL ORGANIZING MEETING

will be held on
Sunday, October 22, 2006, at 1:30 p.m.
at the UUARC
1206 Cottman Ave., Philadelphia, PA

Obligated to attend the annual meeting as voting members are District Committee Officers, Convention Delegates and two delegates each from the following Branches:

**10, 83, 116, 153, 162, 163, 173,
216, 239, 245, 247, 339, 362, 397**

All UNA members are welcome as guests at the meeting.

MEETING WILL BE ATTENDED BY:

Wasył Szeremeta – UNA Auditor
Paul Prinko – UNA Advisor
Eugene Serba – UNA Advisor

DISTRICT COMMITTEE

Stefan Hawrysz, District Chairman
Ulana Prociuk, Secretary
Paul Prinko, Treasurer

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

"The souls of Stalin's millions of victims still cry out for justice."

— Eric Margolis, contributing foreign editor for Sun National Media Canada, in a commentary that appeared on LewRockwell.com on August 28.

Victims of Communism and the Holodomor

Two stories in this week's issue have prompted the writing of this week's editorial: the first about the Senate's passage of HR 562, which authorizes the government of Ukraine to build, on federal land in the District of Columbia, a monument to the Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933 (the House of Representatives had passed the measure back in November 2005); the second about the groundbreaking for the much more ambitious project known as the Victims of Communism Memorial, also in Washington.

Both memorial projects could help tell the story of what we used to call the Great Famine that killed 7 million to 10 million people in Ukraine and ethnographically Ukrainian areas of the Soviet Union. Lately we have come to use the Ukrainian term "Holodomor" — which means death by forced starvation — a precise description of how this genocide against the Ukrainian nation was implemented by Stalin and his henchmen.

The first project, the monument to victims of the Famine-Genocide, is meant to be completed in time for the solemn 75th anniversary commemorations in 2008 of this horrendous chapter in history. The monument is to be a gift from the government of Ukraine; thus, no federal funds will be used to construct it. (The next step is for Ukraine to find an appropriate plot of land in the District of Columbia where the monument can be erected, and, as Ambassador Oleh Shamshur said, for the Embassy of Ukraine and the Ukrainian American community to work together on the monument's design.)

It must be noted that there was opposition to the Ukrainian Genocide monument on the part of the U.S. administration. John Parsons of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, testified that the monument "duplicates efforts currently under way to establish a memorial that would honor all victims of communism worldwide" and that "creating separate memorials for individual groups would detract from the overall message of the Victims of Communism memorial and could, potentially, create an unfortunate competition amongst various groups for limited memorial sites in our nation's capital."

As for the Victims of Communism Memorial, that is to be completed by June 2007 to coincide with President Ronald Reagan's famous "Tear down this wall" address at the Brandenburg Gate in Berlin. The memorial, a 10-foot replica of the Goddess of Democracy statue erected in Tiananmen Square, will recognize the 100 million who died under Communist regimes in some 25 captive nations during the 20th century.

Undersecretary of State Paula Dobriansky, the highest-ranking Ukrainian American in Bush administration, spoke at the groundbreaking ceremony and enumerated the victims who perished: in the Katyn Forest, in the gulag, on the streets of Budapest and in the fields of Cambodia. Surprisingly, she did not mention the Famine-Genocide in Ukraine.

And so, once again, Ukrainians felt that the story of their genocide was not being told.

Which is all the more reason for our community to once again take up the cause of telling the world about the Famine-Genocide that killed millions of our kin — about the genocide that many still refuse to acknowledge as such. For, as we have written in the past, quoting the words of Robert Louis Stevenson: "The cruellest lies are often told in silence."

Oct.
10
1976

Turning the pages back...

It was 30 years ago that The Weekly reported that The Ukrainian Museum in New York first opened its doors to the public on October 3. Oksana Grabowicz, the museum's curator, worked with the Ukrainian National Women's League of

America over the previous 50 years collecting, preserving and cataloguing Ukrainian historical artifacts.

At that time, the museum was located on Second Avenue between 12th and 13th Streets, on the fourth and fifth floors of the shared building of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the UNWLA. Today, The Ukrainian Museum is housed in its new building on Sixth Street between Second and Third avenues.

Iwana Rozankowsky, president of the UNWLA, said in her opening statement that, of all the museums in New York City, The Ukrainian Museum was the only one to exhibit Ukrainian artifacts. "The museum should be a challenge to the Ukrainian community," said Ms. Rozankowsky, "to artistic circles and scholarly organizations to work together to develop it to its full potential."

Ms. Grabowicz said that of the over 800 artifacts in the museum's collection only 7 to 8 percent were on display at the opening. The opening display consisted of "kylims," or Ukrainian wool rugs, embroidered cloths, shirts, a Hutsul wedding veil, vases, ceramics, silverwork and woodcrafts.

The Weekly asked several in attendance of their impressions of the new museum. Jose Casanova, a student said: "It's important that New York City should have a Ukrainian museum, since this is a major city not only of the United States, but also the world, and many Ukrainian people live here. The fact that this is a folk art museum is also most appropriate, since it is folk arts, more so than fine arts, which bring out the special characteristics of a national culture. The exhibit is done very professionally: it's not overdone, and there's a good selection of objects on display. I'd like to come back again after the opening day crowds have thinned out."

(Continued on page 17)

NEWS AND VIEWS

The story of little Maksym, and how we can help others

by Camilla Huk

She sits in a chair, right next to him, stroking his little head. Like every mother, with each stroke, she reminds him that "Mama loves you." "Dytyno, dytyno," she chants, as she weaves to and from. Knowing that they are from Odesa, I'd expected this beautiful, black-draped madonna to speak in Russian. (Were we not always told that's the language preferred there? But her language is such a pure and melodious Ukrainian.)

And then, as though he were a newborn, she examines his every finger. You almost forget that this is a 3-year-old boy, dressed in a "big boy's suit," with a rose at his lapel. She tells me his hands are soft, and I can see that his long lashes come from her.

Maksym's body does not fill the child's casket.

I want desperately to do something to comfort her, while hugging her. I think of pulling off my jewelry to give to this tragic figure, this mother, and realize that all the gold in the world will not comfort her in the loss of her son. "Bozhe!" she says, as she explains to me the difficulties she encountered, the sacrifices that were made to bring him to America — this land of hope, this land of miracles, for his heart surgery.

They'd tried in Ukraine, but the only chance he had to grow, to heal, was to come here, to Montefiore Hospital in the Bronx.

Olya Nesteryuk left her 12-year-old daughter with her own grandmother in Ukraine and traveled thousands of miles to save this precious child. Maksym was operated on August 21. The surgery was successful. The left side of his heart, which had overworked to compensate for his genetic heart defect, however, had become a hard muscle and could not properly operate in a fully working heart.

The hospital staff kept him on a heart lung machine until he passed. Olya called the boy's father, though they are not together, a number of times throughout the evening (nighttime in Ukraine) so that he would be part of the decision-making process. One realizes the strain of caring for an ill child challenges even the most resilient marriages.

During the final call, when together they made the decision to turn off the heart lung machine, she pressed the phone to Maksym's ear so his Dad could say good-bye. As he lay dying in his mother's arms, she felt Maksym squeeze her hand, acknowledging her whispered loving farewell.

Now he lay in the Nesbitt Funeral Home in Englewood, N.J., looking as though he had simply fallen asleep, as though his eyes would open any moment. I admonish the funeral director for making him look so natural, for it is so much harder to understand: Where is the injury? Where is the hurt? He looks perfect, and I can't help but question God: "Why?"

Visitors began to come in slowly. Bearing a heart of red carnations, Eva Holland, Olya's and Maksym's host mother from Rotary District No. 7490 Gift of Life program, brought her little dog, Chicco, with whom the boy had often played, to say good-bye. And, all this time, Olya sat by the coffin, not leaving its side until the funeral home filled with members of the Gift of Life Organization, led by George Kuzma and his wife, Kathy.

Mrs. Kuzma placed wheat from the boy's native land beside him and stayed by the mother's side, as did another Gift of Life mother, whose 16-year-old son just underwent his first heart surgery.

I remember all the miracles that the Gift of Life program had wrought in the past: children who came here for life-saving surgery and returned home in, not days, but hours, much healthier, with a hopeful future. I saw the miracles American medicine could perform on Anya, whom I met as a bent-over little girl and who left this country able to stand straight, to walk almost like anyone else.

Members of the Rotary Club started to file in, as did parishioners from Holy Ascension Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Clifton, N.J.. Lesya Paluch explains how joyful little Maksym was, how they watched him run around and how shocked everyone was to hear the news of his passing. Prayer chains were initiated by Bohdan Domaradsky, a translator for the UGoL program, who also often provides companionship, rides, tours, and other assistance to the visiting families.

Many prayed as Father Oleh Zhovnirovych, pastor of Holy Ascension, who was joined by Father Deacon Yaroslav Ikalowych, reminded us, "Jesus welcomed the little children," even from the days when he walked along the Jordan. This was the first child he would bury in his 18 years in the priesthood, Father Oleh said.

Mayor Michael Wildes of Englewood sent his representative to this little boy's funeral, and Michael Celuch came from the Self Reliance (N.J.) Federal Credit Union in Clifton. Gloria Chancellor, district governor, District No. 7490 of the Rotary Club, which had supported Maksym's surgery, also came to express condolences.

When Mr. Kuzma picked up Olya and Maksym at the airport when they first arrived, they met a woman whom they befriended, who was returning from a trip to Ukraine to the U.S. where she now lives. The woman provided Mr. Kuzma with her phone number so that he could let her know Maksym's condition. When he called to tell her of Maksym's passing on August 28, she came down all the way from Connecticut to give comfort to Olya.

There were Fourth Wavers who came to support their own, and there were many not of Ukrainian descent in attendance. Most of them were from the Rotary Club. Olya would know that the arms of God stretch far and wide.

There is much paperwork that needed to be completed to allow Maksym to be returned to Ukraine, but returned accompanied by his mother, whose feat in bringing him here was as challenging as climbing Mount Everest. But she did all she could; "Mama loves you, Maksymchik."

I don't know how to comfort a mother who has suffered such a great loss, but I do know that we need to find a way to bring these children here sooner, before it's too little, too late. These are our children. We must give them more than hope. We must give them life.

We can help.

Ukrainian Gift of Life which just cele-

(Continued on page 16)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Remembering a devoted teacher

Dear Editor:

I was very saddened to read about the passing of Roman Drazniowsky. He was an accomplished man and many of his achievements were mentioned in the obituary I read in The Weekly.

He was also a very special soul who knew how to reach across generations. Many people in our community wonder: "De nashi dity?" [Where are our children?], but few ever do anything meaningful about it. Dr. Drazniowsky was one who did.

One night in the 1970s I was in "Orchies" (the Orchidea restaurant on the Lower East Side) with several friends when the conversation turned to "Ukie School" and what a bore it had been. The man in the next booth could not help but overhear us. He got up and without threatening or condemning us, asked: "Hey, you think you could do better?" "Sure!" we replied. He then challenged us to give him details.

When we seriously did, my friend Maria wound up teaching geography and I – literature, since the man was Dr. Drazniowsky who had just been appointed director of the Saturday School. It was one of the hardest things I ever did, and I probably learned more about Ukrainian literature that year than I had in all my years of schooling.

But what was most important was my relationship with my students. I was in my 20s then, only a few years older than the students I taught. We shared the same assumptions and spoke the same language. That year we together discovered a whole new understanding of some very special writers from a very far away place called Ukraine – thanks to Dr. Drazniowsky.

Vichnaya pamiat, and thanks.

Viriana Tkacz
New York

A distorted view of political system

Dear Editor:

The comments written for "View from the Trembita Lounge" by Taras Szmagala Jr. and titled "Party and personality" (September 24) present a distorted picture of American and, for that matter, any political system. A presidential candidate is indeed approved by the party and advertised as the best person to lead the nation, but it still is the individual's personality that carries the day.

How that individual secures such an appointment is up to his ingenuity and his immediate support. The party's role is to provide finances, while the candidate and his team and handlers do their thing.

The American election process is especially nasty because after George Washington's presidency, every election was marred by distorted information and outright lies that are now commonly referred to as "rhetoric." Rhetoric, lies and smear statements have been improved to the point that, to assure a party's re-election for the next term, they continue to be used between election years.

This practice is having a most devastating effect on the electorate, apparently creating a desired confusion of facts. One such practice is to cut the truth and run with lies.

We should also not overlook the influence that big business and other organizations have on legislation through lobbying. Mass demonstrations play their part in national politics.

Claims have been made that in past elections votes have been cast by deceased individuals or by repeated voting by the

same individuals. We also know that obstructions are created by the party in power to reduce votes in the opposing party's districts through omission of voters' names, and to discourage voters by creating long waiting lines, as well as by lost ballot boxes, delayed opening of polling places, etc. We all know the allegations as to what happened during the last two elections in Florida and Ohio. In addition, the party in power tries to redistrict voting areas in order to minimize the influence of citizens who support the opposing party.

The above service provided by the party makes it obvious that a president should be grateful for getting elected and adhere to the party's platform, but when his lies pertain to national policy, whether with or without the party's approval, he must face the consequence: an impeachment.

Most of these "democratic" manipulations have been noted and applied in Ukraine during the past elections. It is encouraging to note that the initial list of over 50 parties in Ukraine have shrunk to a handful. The only disappointing factor that begins to appear is that as time goes by voters' participation in elections is decreasing.

Bohdan Slabyj, Ph.D.
Brewer, Maine

The Rusyn issue, once again

Dear Editor:

In the 1980s the question of the national identity of Zakarpattia residents was widely discussed in the Ukrainian press in the U.S. (See "Rusyns, Rusini and Ukrainians," by Ivan Holowinsky, Svoboda, No. 89, 1982.)

Leading scholars, e.g., Vincent Shandor, Vasyl Markus, John Fizer, Petro Stercho and others had presented data beyond doubt that Ukrainians and Zakarpattia Rusyns share an identical language, history and culture.

Recently, however, a few politicians in Zakarpattia are attempting to resurrect the question of the Rusyns' national identity. (RFE/RL Newline, published in The Weekly, October 1). Two variables are complicating this problem.

One is a psychological trait common to Ukrainians, namely stubbornness. In the past this trait helped Ukrainians resist outside occupation. "Rusyn yesm i Rusyn budu," became a proverbial statement. The same trait is counterproductive in a democratic open society.

The other variable is related to the political interests of Russia, which attempts to weaken Ukraine by every possible means. In this context, every Ukrainian will agree with Dr. Mykola Zhulynsky that "Rusyns are part of the indivisible Ukrainian body." It is not too much to expect that current chief of staff of President Viktor Yushchenko, Viktor Baloha, himself a native of Zakarpattia, will agree with Dr. Zhulynsky's assessment.

Ivan Z. Holowinsky
Somerset, 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.

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.

Please note: THE LENGTH OF LETTERS CANNOT EXCEED 500 WORDS.

Notes from Ukraine

Taras Kuzio's blog

September 22

The editorial in this week's edition of the Kyiv Post caught my eye. It asked "so who's leading the country now? It seems like a ship without a captain." The editorial was spot on. When you talk to American policy-makers – all friends of Ukraine – there is no other topic than the lack of leadership in Ukraine and a lack of clear strategy.

During personal conversations and during by-invitation closed seminars one hears from everyone complaints about the lack of leadership and poor strategy. And, here we are talking about Viktor Yushchenko's and the Orange Revolution's most ardent Western supporters!

Some commentators to this blog, such as Roman from Drohobych, have said that what is considered "weak" leadership in Ukraine would be considered enlightened, moderate leadership in a consolidated democracy. This is true only up to a point, as it fails to take into account personalities and, when we talk of leadership, we cannot ignore this factor.

I always compare Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich to President George W. Bush and contrast both of them to President Yushchenko. Yanukovich and Bush both know their limitations and accept advice and are not threatened by strong personalities. The Party of the Regions is the only Ukrainian parliamentary force who hired a U.S. public relations firm. Just look at the strong personalities around Bush (Dick Cheney, Condoleezza Rice, Donald Rumsfeld).

Yushchenko is very different. As told to me by a presidential secretariat staffer in June over lunch, "Yushchenko feels he does not need to listen to advice because he has suffered enough for Ukraine." Is it little wonder that we have a country adrift with the president's party seven months after the elections still unable to decide whether it is in government or in opposition?

The common perception in Washington is one of poor leadership, a lack of political will and no strategy in place on the president's side. No one sees much strategy in the prime minister's office or the Party of the Regions either, but he does at least have leadership and will. On Wednesday I was interviewed by Myroslava Gongadze for Channel 5 and we were both amused at the Ukrayinska Pravda headline of President Yushchenko accusing Yanukovich of "usurping" power.

The lack of leadership is clearly visible in the Brussels NATO debate. It was disingenuous for President Yushchenko's staff and Our Ukraine to blame Prime Minister Yanukovich for "killing" a Membership Action Plan (MAP) in Brussels as it was already long dead.

Ukraine had a window of opportunity to be invited to a MAP this year if a pro-reform coalition and government had been quickly created following the elections. By June, when one was briefly created, it was already coming too late. Even a grand coalition of Our Ukraine holding the prime ministership and the Party of the Regions might have clinched it. But, not an Anti-Crisis Coalition with the Party of the Regions in charge, Yanukovich as prime minister and the Communists in government.

By July, Washington policy-makers were already ruling out Ukraine receiving a MAP. Personal conflicts between Our Ukraine's business wing, President Yushchenko, the first lady and Yulia Tymoshenko had, therefore, derailed

Ukraine's hopes of a MAP – not Yanukovich's press remarks in Brussels. In other words, poor leadership and no strategy.

As Americans keep repeating to me, "Keep your friends close, but keep your enemies closer." It is foolhardy, to say the least, to split a coalition only seven months before an election. Could not arguments wait until after the Orange forces had taken control of Parliament in March?

I was told recently by a British Ukrainian journalist how deep this personal conflict lies. Elle magazine's Russian-language version published a photo spread of Tymoshenko in the spring. Apparently, the first lady then rang the editors demanding that she also have the same offer. Elle agreed and gave her two pages. The competition as to who is to be "first lady" takes on interesting facets in Ukraine.

Ukraine's lack of leadership increasingly makes a poor comparison to Georgia. Georgia was upgraded by NATO to an Intensified Dialogue on Membership Issues at NATO's New York meeting – a stage that Ukraine achieved in April of last year. Georgia is increasingly being perceived as a country ahead of Ukraine in the NATO membership queue.

Georgia has a leader with political will, the Rose Revolution coalition remains united, there is no threat of a return of the *ancien regime* (including the Communists) and the battle against corruption has been praised by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD). In addition, 70 percent of Georgians support NATO membership. In all four areas, Georgia looks better placed to move ahead on NATO membership than Ukraine, even though it has two unresolved conflicts on its territory.

President Mikheil Saakashvili is a popular person in the White House. So was President Yushchenko last April when he visited Washington, and I remember the warm enthusiasm and embrace he received during his various official functions. Today, the atmosphere is very different when U.S. officials talk of Ukraine.

As one policy-maker said at a private meeting I attended this week, "He had better be careful not to lose his friends who are getting to be exasperated about Ukraine's rudderless drift."

October 3

It proved not to be an easy task to watch a new documentary film on the Orange Revolution. This has been as difficult as obtaining articles and book chapters back from the publishers, which were written in earlier more optimistic times, with the publisher's words in red: "Please update." My optimistic texts on Ukraine written in 2005 and even early 2006 will have to be re-written, as Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich advises, because its time to move from "Euro-romanticism" to "Euro-pragmatism."

On Thursday of last week a Washington-based film company that had been working on a new Orange film for nearly two years invited a select group of film experts to its studios in Georgetown to critically discuss the pre-edit version. Besides me, only three others had some Ukrainian connection. One of these was Andriy Shevchenko, a former Channel 5 presenter who is now a deputy from the Yulia Tymoshenko bloc. Andriy, who was in Washington for a U.S.-Ukraine

(Continued on page 22)

The political divorce...

(Continued from page 1)

Others believe Mr. Kuchma needed to appear that he was making some attempts at reform in order to secure further funding from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and other international structures.

A young, progressive banker who had recently helped establish Ukraine's first stable currency would have been an ideal cover for the notoriously corrupt Mr. Kuchma.

When Mr. Yushchenko was making the rounds in the Verkhovna Rada to build support for his nomination, Ms. Tymoshenko approached him with a stack of papers about 18 inches high, said Ivan Lozowy, a Kyiv political insider and graduate of New York University School of Law.

"It was her plans and projects for the energy sector," he said.

Impressed with her initiative and penchant for reform, Mr. Yushchenko told Mr. Kuchma that he wanted Ms. Tymoshenko to serve as his vice prime minister of the fuel and energy complex.

At the time, Ms. Tymoshenko was already an outspoken enemy of Mr. Kuchma as a national deputy and leader of a radical, reformist political force.

Kyiv was stunned when Mr. Kuchma approved her nomination to the post.

"I think Kuchma did it on the calculation that she would lose her deputy's immunity," Mr. Lozowy said, adding that the strategy worked to some extent. "What they eventually did is remove her from the post and began repressing her."

Though always an obstacle to Mr. Kuchma, she was a boon to Mr. Yushchenko.

Upon taking office, Ms. Tymoshenko began rooting out corrupt officials and practices in Ukraine's energy industry as part of her "Clean Energy" campaign, generating new sources of revenue for the government.

She particularly targeted the electricity sector, where she managed to increase revenues by several thousand percent by requiring industrial customers to pay with cash instead of barter.

In her one year of leading the nation's fuel and energy issues, Ms. Tymoshenko managed to raise about \$2 billion in additional tax revenue – an "astronomical" sum that amounted to one-third of the government budget, Mr. Lozowy said.

"Yushchenko used this money wisely to distribute it to the population, paying salary debts to government employees, raising pensions and covering pension debts," he said. "She made him, and she's known that all the time."

After only a year in office, Mr. Kuchma fired Ms. Tymoshenko, accusing her of corruption and engaging in publicity stunts. Parliament then voted out Mr. Yushchenko four months later.

The young, dynamic pair of reformists had stepped on too many toes, and they were getting too popular.

Mr. Yushchenko's approval rating reached as high as 40 percent – unprecedented for a Ukrainian politician.

By allowing Mr. Yushchenko and Ms. Tymoshenko to lead a reform-minded

government, Mr. Kuchma soldered together a political partnership that would come back to haunt him three years later in the form of the Orange Revolution.

Having helped create his popularity, Ms. Tymoshenko remained devotedly loyal to Mr. Yushchenko ever since, especially after being jailed by Mr. Kuchma for six weeks in February 2001.

"As a grown person in business and politics, she always has been a protégé of a man – first (Pavlo) Lazarenko, then Yushchenko," Mr. Lozowy said. "It gives her a kind of psychological dependency."

Other political experts believe Ms. Tymoshenko was far more calculated in her support for Mr. Yushchenko.

"Viktor Yushchenko was a necessary step for Yulia Tymoshenko's further advance to the top," said Oles Doniy, chair of the Kyiv-based Center for Political Values Research, which is supported by Ukrainian citizens and is seeking international financing.

"Politically, he was necessary for her. She told him what he wanted to hear – that he would be president, that he was the wisest, the best leader. She knows



Viktor Yushchenko and Yulia Tymoshenko in happier times: at a November 2004 rally in Kyiv before the presidential election.

how to say these things, and he enjoyed this. With this baggage, they came to the election campaign and the Orange Revolution," Mr. Doniy related.

When Ms. Tymoshenko began supporting Mr. Yushchenko's presidential candidacy as early as December 2003, she was essentially laying the groundwork for their leadership of the Orange Revolution.

Their partnership that emerged on the maidan stage in November 2004 captivated the Ukrainian public.

While Mr. Yushchenko won the public's support with an image of a contemplative and moderate politician, he lacked the dynamic presence on television and stage to motivate protesters and voters.

While Ms. Tymoshenko was a convincing, passionate leader, many Ukrainians viewed her as impulsive and radical and, therefore, dangerous in any high position of government.

Their sharply different personalities offset each other's weaknesses and compensated for the missing elements they each lacked. "They complemented each other well because they were so different," Mr. Lozowy said.

During the Orange Revolution's frost, Ms. Tymoshenko inspired the crowds with fiery speeches, leading them to march and protest at the Verkhovna Rada, the Presidential Secretariat and the Central Election Commission.

"He benefited from her in a passive way, taking it all in," Mr. Lozowy said. "Yushchenko couldn't have done what she did, literally stepping over the riot police in front of the Presidential Secretariat. But it's the kind of charisma that people like to see."

When the government began to buckle under the revolution's force, it was Mr. Yushchenko who performed the role of the rational, compromising negotiator with Mr. Kuchma and international mediators.

Mr. Yushchenko's ability to compromise is largely credited with preventing a Ukrainian civil war or a violent crackdown in Kyiv.

It also ended up reducing his power as president, as the constitutional changes he agreed to had shifted some of the balance of power to the prime minister.

At his inauguration ceremony, Mr. Yushchenko had yet to announce whether his first prime minister would be his close confidante and revolution financier Petro Poroshenko or the woman who inspired the troops and helped make it all possible.

It's now legend that the widespread cheers of "Yulia!" at the inauguration ceremony might have swayed his decision.

It's also legend that Mr. Yushchenko

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10:00 a.m. – Blessing of the new temporary Church

10:30 a.m. – Pontifical Divine Liturgy

12:30 p.m. – Banquet

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Tickets for both events – \$125; Students – \$50

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(Continued on page 9)

The ups and downs of Viktor and Yulia

December 22, 1999 – Former Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma appoints Viktor Yushchenko as Ukraine’s prime minister.

December 30, 1999 – Yushchenko appoints Yulia Tymoshenko as his vice prime minister for the fuel and energy sector.

January 19, 2001 – Kuchma fires Tymoshenko from her post. The following month, Ukraine’s top prosecutor places her under arrest and has her jailed for six weeks.

April 26, 2001 – The Verkhovna Rada fires Yushchenko from his prime minister post. He makes the famous statement, “I am leaving in order to return.”

December 2003 – Setting aside her own presidential ambitions, Tymoshenko begins actively campaigning for Yushchenko as Ukraine’s next president.

November 22, 2004 – The Orange Revolution erupts, anointing Yushchenko and Tymoshenko as its leaders.

January 23, 2005 – Yushchenko is inaugurated president of Ukraine. Chants for Tymoshenko are mythically believed to have influenced Yushchenko’s decision.

February 4, 2005 – Ukraine’s Parliament approves Yushchenko’s nomination of Tymoshenko as prime minister without opposition.

February 19, 2005 – Tymoshenko makes the statement that more than 3,000 firms may be reviewed for privatization, without naming a specific figure. Her statement sends shockwaves throughout the Western financial community.

May 16, 2005 – Tymoshenko’s first public conflict with Yushchenko occurs when she accuses Russian oil firms of conspiracy. Yushchenko hints that she mishandled the crisis.

May 19, 2005 – During a meeting with Russian oil executives, Yushchenko allegedly loses his patience with Tymoshenko, saying he regrets selecting her as prime minister and suggesting that she resign.

July 6, 2005 – Yushchenko sends Tymoshenko a letter insisting she stop drawing attention to Naftohaz after she implied three days earlier that the enterprise might be involved in corruption.

August 20, 2005 – Close Yushchenko ally Petro Poroshenko calls for an overhaul of the Security Service of Ukraine (SBU), believed to be a direct attack at close Tymoshenko

ally and SBU chief Oleksander Turchynov.

September 5, 2005 – The former head of the Presidential Secretariat, Oleksander Zinchenko, calls a press conference to accuse the Yushchenko entourage of rampant corruption. Poroshenko shows up unannounced and denies corruption in the Yushchenko team.

September 8, 2005 – Yushchenko appears live on a nationwide broadcast to announce that he was dismissing his entire Cabinet of Ministers, including Tymoshenko.

March 26, 2006 – In parliamentary elections, the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc wins 22 percent of the vote, compared with 14 percent for the Our Ukraine bloc.

June 22, 2006 – Our Ukraine Chair Roman Bezsmertnyi, Socialist Party Chair Oleksander Moroz and Tymoshenko announce they had formed a pro-Western coalition of democratic forces.

July 6, 2006 – Moroz abandons the pro-Western coalition and unites his Socialist Party with the Party of the Regions and the Communist Party into a Russian-leaning Anti-Crisis Coalition.

August 3, 2006 – Yushchenko accepts the coalition government’s nomination of Viktor Yanukovych as prime minister. Tymoshenko immediately declares her opposition to the government.

The political divorce...

(Continued from page 8)

promised Ms. Tymoshenko the prime ministership at some point during the Orange Revolution.

But the president likely had far more tactical reasons, observers said.

Selecting a wealthy businessman such as Mr. Poroshenko in such a public, visible position as prime minister would have immediately set a negative tone for his presidency.

After all, Ukrainians were expecting Mr. Yushchenko would separate business from politics, as he had vowed during the revolution.

Unfortunately, the outcome didn’t matter, experts said, since a nasty rivalry was already brewing. And any image that he was going to separate business from politics had no resemblance to the reality unfolding in the backstage of the Yushchenko government.

No honeymoon

It was no honeymoon between the two Orange Revolution leaders, even during the first days of their administration.

By the time Mr. Yushchenko announced on January 23, 2005, that Ms. Tymoshenko was his choice, she was already enmeshed in a conflict with Mr. Poroshenko that would directly lead to the Orange government’s demise.

“Their antipathy for each other was evident immediately because they both wanted to be prime minister,” said Stepan Khmara, an ally of Ms. Tymoshenko before he abandoned her political bloc in March 2005.

“During the government’s formation, symptoms of distrust began within the team, which negatively affected their work. It was the basis for future conflicts,” he said.

Whether it was the Poroshenko-Tymoshenko conflict or other factors, political experts agree in hindsight that the Yushchenko-Tymoshenko government was doomed from the start.

From the minute the new government began work, Mr. Poroshenko began plotting Ms. Tymoshenko’s demise, Mr. Doniy said. “Poroshenko wanted power and, in this sense, he’s similar to Yulia Tymoshenko.”

By helping to place close ally Oleksander Tretiakov as Mr. Yushchenko’s first aide, Mr. Poroshenko was able to control all the information the president was receiving about the performance of his Cabinet of Ministers, including Ms. Tymoshenko, Mr. Doniy said.

“In this fight, it was necessary to destroy the competitor, and that involved giving information to Yushchenko that this competitor doesn’t support him and is attempting to take his place,” Mr. Doniy explained.

Mr. Tretiakov became notorious for limiting access to the president to only a few who were closest to him.

As a result, Mr. Yushchenko and Ms.

Tymoshenko weren’t interacting with each other in their first months in government. Mr. Yushchenko’s many weeks on foreign trips limited their contact even further.

“Yushchenko began receiving information that Tymoshenko sees herself as a princess of no lower weight than Yushchenko,” Mr. Doniy said.

In fact, political insiders believe there was much truth to that, that Ms. Tymoshenko began plotting against Mr. Yushchenko since her first day as prime minister in an ambitious quest for power.

“Throughout, it appeared that she wanted to show herself as higher than the president and more competent,” Mr. Khmara said. “Accordingly, she employed various techniques which would show more weakness in the president than the prime minister.”

The Yushchenko-Tymoshenko government was destined to fail because they neglected to draw up a shared program of activities that specifically outlined goals and strategies, said Serhii Taran, chair of the Socio-Vymir Center for Sociological and Political Research, which is financed by Ukrainian private enterprises.

Power struggles and personality politics erupted, filling the vacuum where a plan was supposed to be in place, he said.

“Other than themselves, they couldn’t offer anything,” said Mr. Taran, who is a doctoral candidate in political science at Duke University in Durham, N.C. “They broke the authoritarian regime, but they couldn’t propose anything new to the people. If there was a common strategy of action between them, that would have united them. The issue became distributing positions instead.”

Within just two weeks of the new government taking the reins, the lack of a shared program was already apparent.

At a February 16 press conference, Prime Minister Tymoshenko said the government would review the legality of the privatizations of more than 3,000 enterprises. Her announcement came just days after President Yushchenko said only between 30 and 40 enterprises would fall under review.

“Nobody today can state the number of properties that will be returned to state ownership,” Ms. Tymoshenko said.

Just the mention of the 3,000 figure sparked panic among Ukrainian and foreign investors alike, who were suddenly struck with the fear that their properties and investments would be seized by the government.

In subsequent public appearances, Ms. Tymoshenko insisted that her comment was blown out of proportion, as part of a smear campaign by her opponents.

Some political experts, however, don’t doubt that she would have taken the privatization campaign to great lengths. “She was ready for massive, massive reviews, without a doubt,” said Mr. Doniy, who is a Socialist Party member.

The statement was a mistake that would come back to haunt Ms. Tymoshenko whenever political opponents, including Mr. Yushchenko, attempted to discredit her, or paint her as a politician hostile to free markets and private property rights.

Quotable notes

"...While academia, media and Hollywood rightly keep attention on the Jewish Holocaust, they ignore Ukraine. We still hunt Nazi killers, but not Communist killers. There are few photos of the Ukraine genocide or Stalin's gulag, and fewer living survivors. Dead men tell no tales.

"Russia never prosecuted any of its mass murderers, as Germany did.

"We know all about crimes of Nazis Adolf Eichmann and Heinrich Himmler; about Babi Yar and Auschwitz.

"But who remembers Soviet mass murderers Dzerzhinsky, Kaganovitch, Yagoda, Yezhov and Beria? Were it not for Alexander Solzhenitsyn, we might never know of Soviet death camps like Magadan, Kolyma and Vorkuta. Movie after movie appears about Nazi evil, while the evil of the Soviet era vanishes from view or dissolves into nostalgia.

"The souls of Stalin's millions of victims still cry out for justice."

— Eric Margolis, contributing foreign editor for *Sun National Media Canada*, in a commentary on *LewRockwell.com*, August 28.

Senate authorizes...

(Continued from page 1)

mise that food was, and can, be used as a political weapon. These lessons are as important today as in the future. This lesson alone should signify the importance of the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide Memorial."

On November 16, 2005, Rep. Louie Gohmert (R-Texas), moved to put this legislation to a vote and the House of Representatives passed the bill by unanimous consent.

"Known by historians as the 'Harvest of Sorrow,' the Ukrainian Famine of 1932-1933 was the result of ... grain seizures in order to neutralize the Ukrainian population," stated Rep. Gohmert on the House floor.

"Over 7 million people died of starvation as Russians stopped Ukrainians from entering Russia to obtain food. Attempts by the United States to intercede were stalled by Stalin's regime," he continued. "Proponents of HR 562," concluded the committee chairman, "hope that building a memorial in the District of Columbia will bring awareness to the event and honor its victims."

The bill was then referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate, which held a hearing on February 16. Chairing the hearing was Sen. Craig Thomas (R-Wyo.) and oral testimony was provided by John Parsons, associate regional director for lands, resources, and planning for the National Park Service (NPS). Written testimony was submitted to the subcommittee by Rep. Levin; Dr. Oleh Shamshur, ambassador of Ukraine to the United States; and, Mr. Sawkiw, on behalf of the UCCA.

Mr. Parsons commenced his verbal testimony by stating that HR 562 would "duplicate the efforts of the Victims of Communism Memorial," which is to be built in Washington. That monument will be a generalized memorial and will not specify the atrocities endured by various nations under the yoke of communism. When questioned by the chairman about how the other groups feel about the Victims of Communism Memorial Mr. Parsons said: "I don't think it represents what they [the

Ukrainians] are trying to tell."

Other testimony provided to the subcommittee elaborated on the necessity to build such a monument to the victims of the Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933. Rep. Levin, sponsor of the bill, enumerated the enormous sacrifice the Ukrainian people made during the Ukrainian Genocide and noted that "this memorial will not only honor the victims of this horrible period of history, but also serve as a reminder to all of us that we must work together to prevent such tragedies in the future. This reminder is particularly poignant given the renewed commitment of Ukraine to freedom and democracy during last year's Orange Revolution."

Ambassador Shamshur highlighted the brutality of the 1932-1933 Ukrainian Genocide. Referring to the genocide with the Ukrainian word "Holodomor," Dr. Shamshur noted that "the unparalleled disaster in the history of my nation, [was] similar to the Holocaust in scale, cruelty and cynicism of its perpetrators." The ambassador stated that the "pain and bitter memory of the Holodomor are alive in practically every Ukrainian family; they make our hearts ache."

The UCCA president quoted the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine, which concluded that "Joseph Stalin and those around him committed genocide against the Ukrainians in 1932-1933," adding that "the Ukrainian Genocide remains little-known to the world."

On April 20 the bill was placed on Senate Legislative Calendar and on September 29 it passed the Senate without amendment by unanimous consent. The bill was presented to President George W. Bush for his signature on October 2.

Commenting on the passage of HR 562 in the Senate, Ambassador Shamshur stated: "Immediately following the United States President's signing of the bill into law, the task at hand will be to find an appropriate plot of land in the capital, where the monument could be built. Simultaneously, the Embassy of Ukraine in the United States hopes to cooperate with the Ukrainian American community in order to find the best artistic solution for this monument."

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Sisters team up to launch Holodomor curriculum website



Anna (left) and Lara Chelak take digital photos of the final report of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine, whose text they are placing on the Internet on a new website they have created (www.genocidecurriculum.org).

MENDHAM, N.J. – A gavel struck on October 8, 1986, as a U.S. commission created by Congress began its first hearings on the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933. Twenty years later, two sisters from northern New Jersey are striking computer keys and clicking digital cameras in their determination to ensure that this groundbreaking commission report is brought, literally, to everyone's desktop.

Members of the Ukrainian community know that teaching the facts about the Holodomor has been a painfully slow process. This secret war against the Ukrainian nation – that claimed more lives than all the soldiers killed in World War I – has been the target of suppression, starting with the deceitful reporting of Walter Duranty over 70 years ago and continuing most recently with the gutting of the budget for the Holodomor memorial complex that is planned for Kyiv, capital of Ukraine.

Anna and Lara Chelak have been immersed in this issue since their middle school years, when they attended an international conference at Columbia University titled "The Man-Made Great Famine in Ukraine of 1932-1933." They heard Dr. Siroli Colley, Prof. Mark von Hagen, Dr. James Mace and many others speak of this genocide and they also heard how the Holodomor has been the target of a massive cover-up.

"I couldn't understand how this could be," said Lara. "The Internet gives us such open access to information. I couldn't imagine a world where the news was controlled by so few."

Lara and Anna Chelak had been immersed in the Internet world since an early age. They started their own websites at the age of 10 and were self-taught in advanced web publication programs by the time they entered high school. This enabled them to take the senior honors computer programming class during their freshman year at West Morris Mendham High School, where they are both high honor roll students in the International Baccalaureate program.

And it was here that their computer teacher, Brenda DeRogatis and IB coordinator Dr. Kathy Kremins prompted them to share their Holodomor resources with the rest of the class.

This gave them the bold idea of bringing Holodomor curriculum resources not only to their own school, but to make it available as a teaching aid for any school system.

Lara, who made her first commercial "Dollz" website (the cyber equivalent of paper dolls that can be dressed in various outfits) at the age of 10, started the website construction and Anna organized some friends to start the long process of

converting photo images of approved Holodomor curriculum materials into digital word documents that can be searched on the Internet.

"The site is www.genocidecurriculum.org. It shows President [Bill] Clinton mandated not only a memorial but also education about of the 100 million victims of Communist genocide" said Lara, 18, a senior in high school. "And we are starting with the Ukrainian Holodomor" whose roots can be traced back to Soviet policies in the 1920s.

Anna, 16, a junior in high school, has already converted over 1,200 pages into Internet-ready script. "So far we have completed the first and second interim reports to congress by the Ukrainian Famine Commission." Anna has had the help of some of her friends who have also learned the process for high-speed conversion.

Lara explained that this new process is not easy. "We did a lot of research on Optical Character Recognition programs to find the best one. The Internet is so cool because you can actually download trial versions to test different manufacturers."

"After that, we had to try different angles, lighting and exposures for the camera to see what combinations worked best with the program because a minor change in angle meant 50 corrections per page instead of five," she explained.

Anna says the final report will be up within a week and then there will be three volumes of Holodomor survivor testimony from the U.S. Commission. "Much of that is in Cyrillic, which is a read option in our program. Following that, there are state-approved curriculum guides from Illinois, New York and New Jersey that we will be putting on the Internet."

"There are some websites already that have lots of Holodomor information but, as far as we know, this is the first time that state-approved guides which are out of print will be published on the Internet," Anna noted.

Lara and Anna also ask that any readers with more state-approved curriculum resources contact them at www.genocidecurriculum.org. "We know the UNA [Ukrainian National Association] and related organizations have done a lot and we will try to publish all that we receive," said Anna.

Lara and Anna Chelak are members of the UNA Branch 88 and also members of the Iskra and Syzokryli dance groups. They are also Soyuzivka camp regulars for the past 10 years, the last three as counselors. They are also graduates of the Roma Pryma Bohachevsky dance workshops.

Our Ukraine...

(Continued from page 1)

During the last several weeks, Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich took steps to delay Ukraine's progress towards the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, as well as hinted of future attempts to make the Russian language an official language in Ukraine.

The prime minister also stated that Ukraine would not join the WTO this year, as Mr. Yushchenko had been hoping.

Though the Our Ukraine bloc said it would oppose the coalition government, virtually no political observer believes the faction will unite with the Parliament's opposition leader, Yulia Tymoshenko, particularly since it would have to submit to her authority.

Ever since firing Ms. Tymoshenko from the prime ministership on September 8, 2005, President Viktor Yushchenko has avoided working or uniting with Ms. Tymoshenko in any type of alliance, particularly after the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc outperformed his political force in the March 2006 elections.

If the political situation remains as it is, the Ukrainian Parliament will consist of two separate forces, both characterizing themselves as the opposition and both strongly advocating Ukraine's integration into European structures.

In an October 5 press conference, Mr. Bezmertnyi suggested the possibility of the Our Ukraine and Tymoshenko blocs uniting into an opposition confederation called "European Ukraine," that would exist either within the Verkhovna Rada or outside it.

However, he stressed that Our Ukraine is a "self-sufficient political force and, therefore, we will analyze the situation and form our own course, proposals and initiatives," both inside and outside the Parliament.

"Most likely, there will be two branches in the opposition," said Vadym Karasiov, a Kyiv political insider with ties to oligarch Viktor Pinchuk. "One more radical, assertive – the Tymoshenko Bloc; the other more thoughtful and pragmatic – the Our Ukraine bloc."

Our Ukraine's opposition also means that the faction's representatives in the

Cabinet of Ministers should resign their posts as soon as possible, Mr. Bezmertnyi said on October 5, or defect to another faction.

This would include Minister of Justice Roman Zvarych, Minister of Family, Youth and Sports Yurii Pavlenko, Minister of Health Yurii Poliachenko and Minister of Culture Ihor Likhovyi.

So far, no one has indicated he would resign.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Borys Tarasyuk and Minister of Defense Anatolii Hrytsenko are presidential appointees and, as such, do not fall under the Our Ukraine quota in the Cabinet.

The fact that these Our Ukraine politicians are already serving as Cabinet ministers reveals that the bloc is flagrantly violating Ukraine's Constitution, which allows only those politicians officially belonging to the coalition government to serve in the Cabinet, said Oles Doniy, a Kyiv political expert.

Our Ukraine's announcement arrived the same day The Washington Post published an opinion piece written by Prime Minister Yanukovich that assured the West he is committed to integrating Ukraine into Europe.

However, Mr. Yanukovich once again revealed his reluctance toward NATO membership, indicating a referendum will be held in the country only after an invitation is extended.

However, NATO officials are hesitant to extend an invitation unless there is enough popular support for membership, as well as a government that is active in taking the necessary measures.

"There should be no doubting our nation's European direction," Mr. Yanukovich wrote.

The evening news in Ukraine on October 5 broadcast a clip of President Yushchenko call for Our Ukraine to return to "constructive dialogue" with representatives of the coalition led by the Party of the Regions. He added that if coalition talks fail yet again he would work with both the government and the opposition.

The president made these statements during the same press conference at which he criticized the Party of the Regions for failing to live up to the Universal of National Unity.

The National Unity Declaration can be viewed at: <http://www.razom.org.ua/>.

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Lviv marks...

(Continued from page 1)

He cited the words of former Ukrainian Catholic Patriarch Josyf Slipyj, hinting about Lviv's role in his own presidency: "I will be the kind of cardinal that are my people. If you will be a great people, I will be a great cardinal. But if you will be a small people, it will be very difficult for me to accomplish great things."

"To guard against becoming a small people, Lviv stands in Ukraine," Mr. Yushchenko said.

If St. Petersburg is the window to Europe, then Lviv is the gateway, said Valentyna Matviyenko, the oblast governor of St. Petersburg who wowed the VIP crowd by delivering her address in the Ukrainian language. (She was born in Ukraine.)

She pointed out that it was in Lviv in 1574 that the Russian printer Ivan Fedorov printed in Old Slavonic his "bukvar," the first grammar textbook for Eastern Slavs. "Without the cooperation of cultures, there can't be common understanding between nations," Ms. Matviyenko said.

Outside the walls of the Franko Opera House, festivities were well under way.

On Valova Street near the Old



Zenon Zawada

Ukrainian Catholic altar boys carry a giant rosary during an October 1 evening church procession in downtown Lviv.



A guitarist sings Ukrainian folk songs at Lviv's 750th anniversary celebration on October 1.

Market Square, a fair consisting of more than 40 craftspeople and artists peddling their authentic Ukrainian wares was drawing interested crowds.

The 750th anniversary festivities were the first time craftspeople were able to display their work at a fair in Lviv, said Zenovia Krakovetska, the Lviv chair of the National Union of Craftsmen.

Those seeking authentic embroidered works are better off buying them directly from the embroiderers rather than relying on markets aimed at tourists, she said.

"At the bazaar, you will find the embroidery is sewn on, in a kitsch-like fashion," Ms. Krakovetska said. "Real embroidery is sewn directly onto the linen. It's authentic work that's unique. That's a real difference!"

Several stands down, a large crowd formed around Maria Ivanyshyn, who was giving a live demonstration of pysanka-writing ("pysankarstvo"). Ms. Ivanyshyn teaches a beginner's class in

Lviv that has attracted "6-year-olds to 60-year-olds," she said.

Though Ukrainian culture was evident throughout the weekend, the standard cliché attractions of American festivals somehow made their way into the celebration.

At the Shevchenkivskyi Hai park, which encompasses the Lviv Museum of Folk Architecture and Folkways, festival-goers got a taste of a medieval European fair, complete with jousting knights and opportunities to get dressed and photographed in maiden costumes.

Jazz music filled the Old Market Square's inner courtyard.

Retro car owners exhibited their antique vehicles in downtown Lviv's Adam Mickiewicz Square.

Even obnoxious motorcyclists swarmed the central Freedom Boulevard, characteristically revving their engines in order to draw attention to themselves and disturb the relative peace of this quintessentially Central European City.



Maria Ivanyshyn, director of Lviv's School of Pysanka-Writing, demonstrates the ancient Ukrainian art at the crafts festival.



Maria Khamar holds a trinket of woodcarved bells at the festival during Lviv's anniversary celebration.



Students from the Lviv National Academy of Arts demonstrate their sculpting skills at the crafts festival.

Halychyna's capital city plays key role in molding luminaries

by Zenon Zawada
Kyiv Press Bureau

LVIV – Halychyna's capital city of Lviv played a key role in molding some of the most influential people in history and contributors to humanity.

Of the many notable people who have ties to the city, few were actually born there.

Most either arrived in their childhood and then developed their talents, or came to the city to pursue their higher education, some of them subsequently establishing their careers there.

Always a hub of Ukrainian intellectualism, Lviv also served as the launching pad for the nation's greatest leaders, including its first president, Mykhailo Hrushevsky.

Ukraine's most prolific author, Ivan Franko, spent much of his creative life in Lviv, and the city formed some of the nation's greatest spiritual leaders, including Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky.

Lviv served as the childhood incubator for internationally renowned musicians, such as Artur Rodzinski, a U.S. conductor of Polish descent, and opera singer Solomiia Krushelnyska, who blossomed into an international star in Lviv.

REARED IN LVIV

Patriarch Lubomyr Husar

The current leader of the Ukrainian Catholic Church was born in Lviv on February 26, 1933, where he would spend the first 11 years of his life. Anticipating persecution under Soviet communism, the Husar family fled to Salzburg, Austria, before eventually settling in the U.S.

It would be another half-century before Bishop Husar would be able to return to his native Lviv, leading the Studite monks to resettle in Ukraine in 1992. Four years later he was named auxiliary bishop to Major Archbishop Myroslav Lubachivsky.

On January 28, 2001, Bishop Husar was enthroned as major archbishop of the Ukrainian Catholic Church. The same day, Pope John Paul II announced his designation as cardinal.

Solomea Pavlychko

Lviv helped to cultivate Solomea Pavlychko, who emerged as a leading intellectual, feminist and literary critic of her generation. Born on December 15, 1958, Ms. Pavlychko lived in Lviv until leaving for Kyiv to pursue her undergraduate studies at Shevchenko State University.

Ms. Pavlychko eventually earned a doctorate in philosophy and taught at Kyiv Mohyla Academy. She authored five scholarly books and translated numerous works into Ukrainian, including William Golding's "Lord of the Flies" and H.D. Lawrence's "Lady Chatterley's Lover."

After the Soviet Union's collapse, she taught literature at the University of Alberta in Edmonton and Harvard University in Cambridge, Mass. Ms. Pavlychko had been an advocate of Western values and Ukraine's adoption of European values.

She drowned on December 31, 1999, in Kyiv.

Artur Rodzinski

Among the world's many musical talents to have developed their skills in Lviv was Artur Rodzinski, the director of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra between 1943 and 1947, who was of Polish descent.

Born in Croatia on January 1, 1892, Mr. Rodzinski's family soon afterwards immigrated to Lviv, where the young boy would spend his childhood learning piano.

With the outbreak of World War I in 1914, the family moved to Vienna, where

Mr. Rodzinski continued his law studies and enrolled in the Vienna Academy of Music. At the war's end, Mr. Rodzinski returned to Lviv in order to begin his career in music.

He conducted the pit orchestra at the Lviv Opera House, where he made his debut directing Verdi's "Ernani." In 1920 he began directing at the Grand Theater in Warsaw.

Between 1925 and 1929, Mr. Rodzinski worked with Leopold Stokowski, who eventually became conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra. In 1929, Mr. Rodzinski moved to California to conduct the Los Angeles Philharmonic. Later he conducted the Cleveland Orchestra. He died in 1958.

Sviatoslav Vakarchuk

Lviv cultivated Ukraine's current most influential pop culture star, Sviatoslav Vakarchuk, lead singer of the rock band Okean Elzy. Born on May 14, 1975, in Mukachiv, Zakarpattia Oblast, Mr. Vakarchuk earned two degrees from Ivan Franko University in Lviv in theoretical physics and international economics.

Mr. Vakarchuk is not shy about his love for Lviv and what he has described as an idyllic childhood growing up there, noting "I don't have any unpleasant memories of Lviv."

During the city's 750-year anniversary celebration on September 29, Mr. Vakarchuk announced his desire to finance the establishment of a Lviv monument to Ukrainian composer Volodymyr Ivasiuk. Mr. Vakarchuk is active in Ukrainian cultural life and finances many efforts promoting the culture and language.

MADE THEIR MARK IN LVIV

Ivan Franko

Perhaps no one individual more symbolizes the city of Lviv than Ukraine's most prolific writer, Ivan Franko. Born on August 27, 1856, and reared in the village of Nahuyevychi in the Lviv Oblast, Franko began his studies at Lviv University in 1875 after graduating from the Drohobych Gymnasium.

Immediately, Franko became a Lviv fixture, where he became a socialist activist organizing workers. After just two years of studying in Lviv, Austrian authorities arrested him for his radical views. He was arrested a second time in 1880 and then prohibited from the university that would one day bear his name.

In 1894 Franko became a lecturer on Ukrainian literature at Lviv University, but was denied the department's chairmanship for his political views.

In 1902 students and activists bought Franko a home in Lviv, embarrassed that he was living in poverty. He lived there for the remaining 14 years of his life. The house is now the site of the Ivan Franko Museum. He died on May 28, 1916.

Mykhailo Hrushevsky

It's only natural that Lviv served to cultivate Ukraine's first president, Mykhailo Hrushevsky.

Born on June 29, 1866, in Kholm (now in Poland), Hrushevsky traveled throughout his childhood with his parents. It was only after he earned his master's degree from the University of Kyiv that he settled in Lviv.

In 1894 Hrushevsky became director of the Historical-Philosophical Section of the Shevchenko Scientific Society. Four years later Hrushevsky published in Lviv the first of 10 volumes of the History of Ukraine-Rus', the first major synthesis of Ukrainian history and one that presented Ukrainians as a distinct nation from Russia with its roots dating back to Kyivan Rus'.

The next year, Hrushevsky joined Franko in forming the National Democratic Party. He left Lviv six years later to pursue political activity.

On April 19, 1917, Hrushevsky was elected chairman of the Central Rada, which became the revolutionary Parliament of Ukraine. On April 29, 1918, he was elected president of the Ukrainian National Republic.

During the Stalinist purges, he was persecuted and exiled for his nationalist views. He died in 1934 in Kislovodsk, Russia.

Solomiia Krushelnyska

Although she spent many years traveling and performing throughout the world, opera star Solomiia Krushelnyska always considered Lviv her home. Born on September 23, 1872, in the village of Biliavynsi in the Ternopil Oblast, Ms. Krushelnyska's exceptional vocal abilities were immediately apparent and she began performing at age 11.

In 1891 she began her studies at the Lviv Conservatory, which she completed two years later. During this time, Krushelnyska made her first solo performance, executing the lead vocal in Handel's "Messiah." By 1894 she was drawing her own audiences at the Lviv Opera House.

Krushelnyska's talent brought her worldwide fame, and she performed in Italy, France, Egypt and Argentina. During her more than 35 years of performing, she remained active in Ukrainian cultural life and consistently performed in Ukrainian cities.

After living in Italy for 40 years,

Krushelnyska decided to permanently settle in Lviv in 1939 after her Italian husband died.

She became a professor at the Lysenko State Conservatory and began teaching there in 1944. She died on November 16, 1952, and was buried next to her friend, Ivan Franko, in the Lychakiv Cemetery.

Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky

Among the greatest contributors to Lviv religious and cultural life was Andrey Sheptytsky, the eighth metropolitan of the Ukrainian Catholic Church. A native of the village of Prylbychi in the Lviv Oblast, he was born on July 29, 1865. Sheptytsky studied in Poland and was ordained as a Ukrainian Catholic priest in 1892 in Peremyshl. He arrived in Lviv in 1896 to lead the St. Onufriy Monastery. Just over four years later he was enthroned as metropolitan of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

Sheptytsky's tenure as metropolitan (1901-1944) brought enormous cultural gains to western Ukraine. In 1901 he founded the first of several communities of Studite monks in the Lviv Oblast. In 1905 he founded the Ukrainian National Museum in Lviv. In 1928 he founded the Lviv Theological Academy, the only Ukrainian institution of higher education in western Ukraine at the time.

He was also a political leader who spoke out in support of Ukrainian rights in Halychyna and for national rights and the self-determination of Ukraine.

A brief history: Lviv's founding and early years

by Zenon Zawada

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – It was the great King Danylo Romanovych who established the city of Lviv sometime in the 1240s or 1250s, naming it in honor of his son Lev.

The year 1256 is the accepted birth-day of Lviv because that is the year that historians were able to find the first recorded mention of the metropolis.

A fire in the city of Kholm was visible from Lviv in that year, according to the Halychyna-Volyn Chronicle.

The earliest settlers of the region now known as Lviv arrived during the sixth century, as it was situated on a crossroads of trade routes.

Denser settlements in the region emerged in the 12th century, archaeological investigations have revealed.

With the capital of his dynasty in the city of Halych, King Danylo began establishing and founding numerous cities throughout the region.

One factor in selecting Lviv was the proximity of many rivers and streams, which flowed into the Baltic and the Black seas.

In establishing Lviv, King Danylo provided guidance, but he allowed his son Lev to play an active role in its planning, development and leadership.

Like most other ancient cities in present-day Halychyna, Lviv consisted of two parts: a fortified castle and an urban, commercial section.

Soon after establishing the city's first fortress, King Danylo was forced to dismantle it in 1259 at the demand of Mongol Khan Burundai, who threatened to destroy all of King Danylo's Halychyna forts and towns.

Five years later, King Danylo died, leaving his entire Halychyna estate to Prince Lev.

For the location of the next Lviv fortress, Prince Lev selected Zamkova

Hora (Castle Hill) with defense in mind. The hill was surrounded on three sides by the valley of the Poltva River, which is now barely a river and mostly underground.

After spending his first winter in his castle amidst the cold, howling northern winds, Prince Lev realized the inconvenience of living on the lofty mountain. Even cattle had difficulty ascending the hill, so he built a second castle lower in the foothills.

When Prince Lev noticed the increasing populations in and around the fortress, he marked out the nearest valley under the brick walls of both castles as the location for the commercial district. By royal order, refugees quickly began to build the city.

To bring order to his community, Prince Lev divided his settlement into four parts – the eastern side for the Rus' people, the southern side for Jews and the northern side for Armenians and Tatars.

Prince Lev reserved the western side for himself because it was already built up with a castle.

Ancient Lviv's center was today's Old Market Square, protected by the surrounding nature, particularly Castle Hill and the Poltva River.

In the 1260s Prince Lev Danylovych relocated the capital of the principality from Halych to Lviv.

The system of surrounding towns developed by King Danylo played a valuable role in defending the land from Mongol attacks. During the 1287 campaign, the Golden Horde's Khan Telebuha was forced to admit that he couldn't take Lviv.

However, the end result was that Lviv ended up looking more like a military fortification than a city, said one historian.

Nevertheless, Lviv quickly developed as a center of commerce.

Ukrainian National Association estate crowns Miss Soyuzivka 2007

by Bohdana Puzyk

KERHONKSON, N.Y. – On Saturday, August 12, a half-century-old tradition took place at the Ukrainian National Association estate, Soyuzivka: the Miss Soyuzivka Contest. This year there were six candidates competing for the title of Miss Soyuzivka 2007.

The candidates were:

- Nicole Berezny, daughter of Paul and Janet Berezny of Peapack, N.J. She loves music and is a winner of NATS Vocal competition. She is also a member of the Syzokryli Dance Ensemble. She began attending Rutgers University this fall as a freshman.

- Laryssa Liteplo, daughter of Paul and Emilia Liteplo of Brooklyn, N.Y. Currently a junior at Goucher College in Maryland, she is a member of the Syzokryli Dance Ensemble. She also is a dedicated volunteer at Don Miller Aids House and Amnesty International.

- Kerri Miszko, daughter of Andrew and Louann Miszko of Accord, N.Y. She has been an employee of Soyuzivka for

the past four years, from being a waitress to bartending. During this time she has finished high school and attended college. Currently she is waiting to be accepted into the Police Academy.

- Deanna Rakowsky, daughter of Ihor and Oxana Rakowsky of Maplewood, N.J. She loves fencing and dancing with the Syzokryli Dance Ensemble, and is a member of Plast. She began attending Boston College this fall as a freshman.

- Stephanie Skujins, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Skujins of Staten Island, N.Y. She loves sports and plays on a soccer team. She is attending Kingsborough College full-time, while working at Cushman and Wakefield.

- Roxolana Wacyk, daughter of Ihor and Marta Wacyk of Tarrytown, N.Y. She loves swimming and dancing with Syzokryli Dance Ensemble. She was salutatorian of her graduating class and began attending Harvard College as a freshman this fall.

The judges for this year were Lidia Chopivska-Benson, herself a former Miss Soyuzivka; Bohdana Puzyk, director of

Children's Heritage Day Camp; Andriy Cybyk, guest choreographer for the Syzokryli Dance Ensemble. The UNA coordinator of the event was Stefania Hawryluk.

In keeping with tradition, the "zabava" (dance) was held outside under the stars, and Tempo was the orchestra. At midnight, Roma Lisovich, UNA treasurer, introduced the contestants to a very large and excited crowd. The contestants themselves were nervous and eager. As always, it was hard to know who the winners would be, since all of the young ladies were very talented and accomplished academically, not to mention beautiful.

The winners were announced and Miss Rakowsky won the title of Miss Soyuzivka 2007, with Miss Wacyk as first runner-up and Miss Liteplo as the second runner-up.

After the ladies were crowned, Michael Koziupa, second vice-president of the UNA, danced with Miss Rakowska as the new Miss Soyuzivka, Nestor Paslawsky, manager of Soyuzivka,



Miss Soyuzivka 2007 Deanna Rakowsky

danced with Miss Wacyk and Mr. Cybyk danced with Miss Liteplo.

After the first dance, family members as well as guests rushed forward to congratulate everyone for participating in the contest. At that point flashes were lighting up the sky as all the contestants posed for pictures.



Miss Soyuzivka contestants await the big announcement.



UNA Treasurer Roma Lisovich, Second Runner-Up Laryssa Liteplo, First Runner-Up Roxolana Wacyk, Soyuzivka Manager Nestor Paslawsky, Miss Soyuzivka Deanna Rakowsky and UNA Second Vice-President Michael Koziupa.

A farewell address from Miss Soyuzivka 2006

Below is the text of the farewell speech delivered by Miss Soyuzivka 2006 Ksenya Hentisz.

Good evening, ladies and gentlemen, guests and management of Soyuzivka. Though it seemed short, the year was wonderful. First of all, I would like to thank the management of Soyuzivka and the UNA for their support and help this year.

I would also like to thank all of you for visiting Soyuzivka throughout the year. Both Soyuzivka and I are very grateful for your continued support of this gem of the Ukrainian diaspora.

Soyuzivka is a wonderful place

where we have the opportunity to gather and celebrate our Ukrainian heritage. Unfortunately such resorts are scarce, so it is increasingly important to support and treasure Soyuzivka.

I often consider what a gift it is to be a part of this community. Imagining life outside of it is scary. Upon these thoughtful moments I am truly grateful that I have the good fortune to be a part of this society.

I urge each of you to realize what an amazing gift this is. However, this realization is not enough. We must follow this realization with action, by giving back to the community we love so much.



Miss Soyuzivka 2006 Ksenya Hentisz

Ukrainian folk dance camp holds two sessions at Soyuzivka

by Chryzanta Hentisz

KERHONKSON, N.Y. – For four weeks this summer, guests at Soyuzivka who lingered at the pool or Tiki bar were serenaded by the sounds of music and dancing feet emanating from the Veselka Hall. The cheerful noise was made by the

to as late as 10 p.m., working intensively to improve their skills and prepare for the each session’s final performance. They took classes in ballet, the basis of all dance; character or Ukrainian dancing; and repertory (learning the dances for the performance). Nor was the fun factor neglected.



Young dancers in the guise of flowers and butterflies.

campers participating in the two two-week sessions of Traditional Folk Dance Camp sponsored by the Roma Pryma Bohachevsky Ukrainian Dance Foundation.

The camps were headed by Executive

During their afternoon break the campers were able to relax and swim at the beautiful Soyuzivka pool or explore the grounds. They were treated to barbecue/bonfire night, devouring a whole roasted pig donated by the Chelak



Campers perform a segment of the “Pryvit” dance.

Director Ania Bohachevsky Lonkevych, with the able assistance of Kristine Izak, Andriy Cybyk and Orlando Pagan. The aim of the camps, and the foundation in general, is to further Mrs. Bohachevsky’s legacy by preserving and passing down the unique tradition of Ukrainian dance.

The first session, running from July 23 to August 5, was attended by 36 campers and overseen by 18 counselors and camp director (“komendantka”) Christine Syzonenko. A record 77 campers participated in the second session on August 6-19, along with 21 counselors and komendantka Nina Kobryn. Larisa Pagan served as wardrobe mistress and make-up artist for both sessions, creating beautiful costumes and looks to enhance the dances.

All of the counselors at the camp were hand-picked by Ms. Lonkevych and had previously attended the Ukrainian Dance Workshop for advanced dancers and, prior to as that, dance camp.

Campers, whose ages ranged from 8 to 16 with skill levels from beginning dancer to advanced, danced from 9 a.m.



Irena Halatyn

Ivasyk with Kozak Ostap’s daughters in the production “Six Dancing Daughters.”

family, where they not only presented their own humorous skits but were entertained by their counselors.

This year the counselors told the tale of “Vasyl Vonka,” the story of hopeful

dancer. Every participant is assessed and particular attention is given to his or her individual needs, not only by the instructors but the counselors who work with them one on one. This nurturing enables



Christine Syzonenko

Dance camp participants during their banquet at Soyuzivka.

dancers auditioning at the famed dance school run by Vonka. On “Clash Day,” participants in the camp dressed in funny and bizarre costumes causing a great deal of hilarity during class. Near the end of each session a special banquet celebrated the campers’ hard work and achievements.

One of the distinguishing factors of the camps sponsored by the foundation is the care and attention given to each

them to leave the camp not only with vastly improved skills, but a better understanding of Ukrainian dance and the art of dance in general.

The pride the instructors and counselors have in each dancer’s achievement is nowhere more evident than in the “Kolomyika” during Soyuzivka’s Saturday night dances. Here the campers are encouraged to participate in the cir-

(Continued on page 20)



Russ Chelak

Dance camp participants, instructors and staff gathered together for the official camp photograph.

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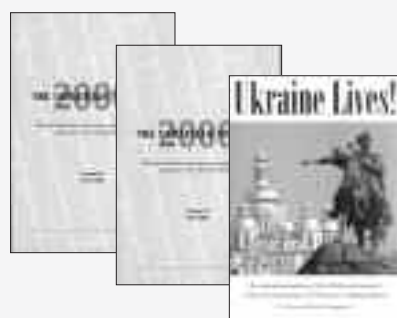
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Yanukovych and allies...

(Continued from page 2)

optimistically insisted that Mr. Yushchenko would retain full authority on foreign policy based on Article 106 of the Constitution. Apparently, the president did not sufficiently reckon with the majority's use of Article 85 to counter-vail Article 106 or with the political consequences of the redistribution of powers under the amended Constitution.

While in Moscow on September 24, Mr. Yanukovych issued an even bolder challenge to presidential authority on foreign policy. He warned that the Parliament (where he commands majority support with his allies) could "very soon" call a referendum on the issue of Ukraine joining NATO, "If someone stirs up this issue and political passions around it" (ITAR-TASS, September 24).

Such a referendum would produce an overwhelming vote against joining if held anytime soon, without adequately and patiently informing the public. Meanwhile, the new government's draft budget has cut the funds for information programs on Euro-Atlantic integration from an already paltry 5.2 million hrv in 2006 to 3 million hrv for 2007 (from about \$1 million to about \$600,000) (Zerkalo Nedeli, September 16-22).

Mr. Yanukovych was already bypassing the president and the relevant ministers while preparing his visit to NATO headquarters. Not only did he exclude the ministers of defense and foreign affairs from his delegation, but he also did not bother to consult them ahead of the visit. Minister of Foreign Affairs Borys Tarasyuk gave Mr. Yanukovych a letter for presentation at NATO headquarters, affirming Ukraine's will and preparedness to embark on the MAP. However, that crucial final paragraph was deleted from the text that Mr. Yanukovych presented at NATO, evidently without asking the minister or the president (Zerkalo Nedeli, September 16-22).

President Yushchenko tolerated the exclusion of the presidentially appointed ministers from consultations. He also failed to call the National Security and Defense Council in to session prior to Mr. Yanukovych's visit to NATO, when it had already become clear that the prime minister was acting unilaterally and beyond his statutory remit.

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The story...

(Continued from page 6)

brated its 10th anniversary in the United States and in Ukraine has saved the lives of over 300 children. They have undertaken to train medical professionals from Ukraine in U.S. protocols, thereby enhancing the experience. UGoL has shipped equipment and consumables to Ukraine to upgrade technology.

It has refurbished a Post-Operative Care Unit and Pediatric Ward at Lviv Surgical Center, where it supports most of the surgeries it sponsors in Ukraine so that younger children can be helped. In that way, cases like Maksym's will potentially be corrected sooner so that complications do not arise.

But UGoL can do more if we help. Visit the organization's website: www.UGoLinc.com. Mail a check to Ukrainian Gift of Life Inc., 233 Rock Road; Glen Rock, NJ 07452. Call and offer your help: 201-652-4762.

Join me in saving these children!

NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

Viktor Yushchenko fire five oblast administration chairmen for what the government sees as their unsatisfactory performance in resolving socioeconomic problems, Ukrainian media reported. The demand concerns the leaders of Poltava, Ternopil, Kharkiv, Kherson and Chernihiv oblasts, who are from the pro-presidential Our Ukraine bloc. "The dismissal of the heads of oblast administrations cannot be considered by the Cabinet of Ministers, since this [issue] is outside the government's competence," Our Ukraine said in a statement later the same day. "Political motives behind such actions are obvious: The [five] governors are being accused of 'unsatisfactory solutions to problems that hamper social and economic development' while it is generally known that the highest debts arising from overdue wages are in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, but the government remains silent on the leaders of these regions," Our Ukraine added. Under the Constitution of Ukraine, all oblast administration chairs are appointed by the president. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Strikers seek ouster of Kharkiv leader

KHARKIV – A group of councilors representing mostly the ruling Party of the Regions in the oblast, city and district councils of the Kharkiv region went on a hunger strike in the building of the oblast administration in Kharkiv on October 2 over President Viktor Yushchenko's failure to sack Kharkiv Oblast Administration Chairman Arsen Avakov, Interfax-Ukraine reported. Four months earlier, more than two-thirds of the deputies of the Kharkiv Oblast Council reportedly passed a no-confidence vote in Mr. Avakov over the region's deteriorating socioeconomic situa-

tion. The protesting deputies cite Article 118 of the Constitution of Ukraine, under which a no-confidence vote supported by two-thirds of lawmakers is sufficient to oblige the president to sack the head of a district or oblast administration. Last week Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich demanded that President Yushchenko fire five oblast administration chairmen, including Mr. Avakov. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Crimean deputy released from custody

KYIV – The Procurator General's Office on October 2 decided to release Oleksander Melnyk, a deputy of the Bloc for Yanukovich in the Crimean Supreme Council, from custody, the Ukrayinska Pravda website reported. Police officers had detained Mr. Melnyk last week on suspicion of murder and participation in an organized-crime group. Mr. Melnyk was allegedly involved in the killing of several businessmen in Crimea in 1995-1996. Prosecutors reportedly did not find sufficient evidence of Mr. Melnyk's wrongdoings in materials supplied by the police following his arrest. (RFE/RL Newsline)

President enforces law on army reduction

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko has signed into law a bill providing for the reduction of Ukraine's armed forces to 200,000 personnel, including 48,000 civilians, by the end of 2007, Interfax-Ukraine reported on October 3. According to Defense Minister Anatolii Hrytsenko, the current numerical strength of the Ukrainian armed forces is 245,000. (RFE/RL Newsline)

President appoints new spokesperson

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko has appointed Iryna Vannykova as his press secretary, Interfax-Ukraine reported

on September 29. Ms. Vannykova has pursued a television journalism career since 1995. She will replace Iryna Heraschenko. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Controversy over moratorium on gas tariffs

KYIV – Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich has asked the Verkhovna Rada to withdraw its bill of September 22 overriding the presidential veto on a moratorium on utilities-payment hikes in 2006, Interfax-Ukraine reported on September 29. "We must admit that the decision by the Verkhovna Rada was first, unconstitutional; second, unrealistic, because it will destroy the system of payments inside the country, [it] will destroy the economy and the fuel and energy complex," Mr. Yanukovich said, adding that the execution of the bill will lead to "economic collapse." According to estimates voiced by some Ukrainian politicians, the implementation of the moratorium would cost the budget an extra 8 billion hrv (\$1.6 billion) in 2006. Verkhovna Rada Chairman Oleksander Moroz said he will not sign the moratorium bill, arguing that its adoption violated parliamentary procedure. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Tarasyuk refutes discrimination charge

KYIV – Foreign Affairs Minister Borys Tarasyuk told journalists in Kyiv

on September 28 that Moscow's recent charge that the Russian language is discriminated against in Ukraine constitutes "evident interference" in Ukraine's internal affairs, Interfax-Ukraine reported. "Regretfully, we have to highlight that raising the topic [of Russian in Ukraine] is not beneficial to Ukrainian-Russian relations," Mr. Tarasyuk added. "Oppressors of the Russian language in Ukraine should understand the necessity to finally realize that bilingual Ukraine is a historic phenomenon, and that is why it is counterproductive to eradicate the Russian language," the Russian Foreign Ministry said in a statement on September 27. (RFE/RL Newsline)

President honors former Soviet dissident

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko named Yevhen Proniuk, leader of the All-Ukrainian Association of Former Political Prisoners and the Repressed, a Hero of Ukraine. The title was conferred via Presidential Decree No. 787/2006. The decree notes Mr. Proniuk's civic heroism and courage in standing up for the ideals of freedom and democracy, as well as for social-political activity for the benefit of Ukraine. Mr. Proniuk, who turned 70 on September 26, is one of the founders of the Ukrainian Republican Party. (Ukrayinski Novyny)

Groundbreaking...

(Continued from page 3)

Capitol to thank the many supporters of the VOCMF. Several members of Congress were also present to express their support of the memorial. Reps. John Shimkus (R-Ill.), Thaddeus McCotter (R-Mich.) and Mario Diaz-Balart (R-Fla.) spoke of the need to not only remember

the victims of communism but to rededicate ourselves to fight against tyranny throughout the world.

Many members of the Central and East European Coalition (CEEC) participated in the official ceremonies marking the memorial's groundbreaking. The UCCA was among the members of the Victims of Communism Memorial Foundation.

Turning the pages...

(Continued from page 6)

Lesia Kolcio-Matijcio, a painter, commented: "This is a monumental achievement. I would be proud to bring my interested non-Ukrainian friends here. This exhibition is small, but I'm sure it will expand with time. The museum's central location in the Ukrainian community of New York's Lower East Side is crucial. I most definitely plan to come back again and again. One suggestion: this is 1976. In addition to the traditional objects of art, why not have one small section of the museum devoted to modernized Ukrainian folk arts, for example, improvisations on traditional embroidery designs using blues and pinks? Many people would be fascinated by contemporary

variations on an ancient tradition."

Another local artist, Konstantyn Szonk-Rusych, said: "It is wonderful that we have this new museum in our community. People should welcome it, support it financially and donate valuable folk art objects from their own collections to this institution. Constructive criticisms of this present exhibition? Most of the emphasis is on objects from western Ukraine, whereas it's Kyivan art that should dominate. After all, Kyiv was Ukraine's cultural center. More aspects of art (enamel, gravure) could be represented, not only ceramics and embroidery. And what are American coins doing on a Ukrainian headdress?"

Source: "Open UNWLA's Ukrainian Museum in New York; hundreds attend inaugural ceremonies," *The Ukrainian Weekly*, October 10, 1976.

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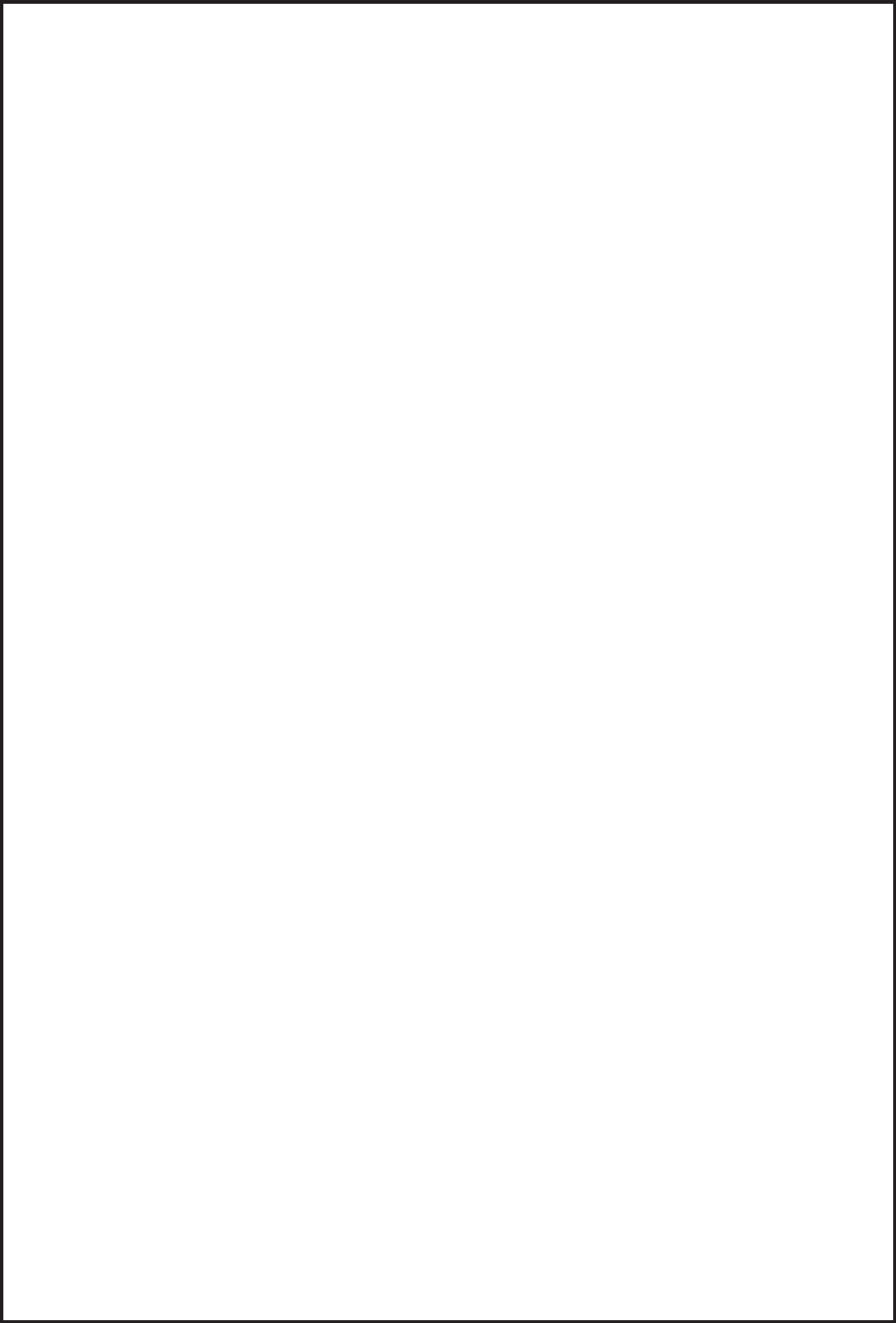
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Fall Art Exhibit in Cleveland to feature works by 10 artists

by Nadia Deychakiwsky

CLEVELAND – For the ninth consecutive year, in the month of November, artists from around the United States, Canada and Ukraine are invited to participate in the Fall Art Exhibit organized by the Ukrainian National Women's League of America Branch 12 of Parma/Cleveland.

Although Cleveland is not known as a strong art-centered milieu (in contrast to New York City, Chicago or Hunter, N.Y.), it boasts two remarkable artists who may be "the best kept secret" of the Ukrainian community. They are Andriy Maday and Wolodymyr Swyrydenko.

Mr. Maday, a graduate of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts and recipient of 12 prestigious awards for his woodcuts and drawings, is also an outstanding iconographer who has lectured extensively throughout North America (mostly in academic institutions) on iconography, as well as the art of woodcut. Besides 85 group shows and 32 solo exhibitions, his works may be found in numerous private collections and in some 60 permanent collections in the U.S., Canada, Europe and Australia.

Mr. Swyrydenko, a fine arts graduate of Kent State University, continued post-graduate work in Paris. Now professor emeritus of art at Lakeland College in Ohio, he is listed in numerous biographical directories and has received much critical acclaim. His recent retrospective – 51st solo – exhibit showcased paintings produced over a 36-year span.

Mr. Swyrydenko says, "my work deals primarily with man and a constant search for the spirit of man – which leads us to creation and perfection as opposed to acceptance of destruction and mediocrity. It is a symbolic representation of man's struggle for personal fulfillment. ..."

Jarema Novorozhkin, a native of Lviv,

graduated from the Lviv Art Academy in 2001 and now resides in Chicago. His oil paintings have been exhibited in Ukraine, France and Chicago and are in private collections there and in Canada.

Mr. Novorozhkin also works in the medium of ceramics and does restoration work in old churches. His "Aquarium" oil paintings are unique and fascinating, and so is his "Cat" series.

Alexander J. Motyl hails from New York City and is known to the Ukrainian American community as a professor of political science at Rutgers University in New Jersey. Prof. Motyl is the author of six academic books and one work of fiction, "The Whiskey Priest." He studied painting with Leon Goldin at Columbia University in the 1970s. He paints with acrylics, depicting commonplace objects in a semi-abstract style and emphasizes the interplay of form, lines and color in order to convey mood. He has participated in seven group and nine solo shows, including those at the Tori Collection (Pennsylvania and New York), the Canadian Ukrainian Art Foundation Gallery (Toronto), and the Ukrainian Institute of America (New York).

Natalia Kormeliuk lives in the suburbs of Washington. She is a teacher and director of the art department at a private school. A professional potter, she forms her utilitarian objects with the aim that the stoneware pieces be used in daily life and as decorative objects. Ms. Kormeliuk's work connects with traditional Ukrainian pottery, as she diligently studies the details of techniques, designs and forms of different regions. Every summer she visits Ukraine to refine her skills. This year she created a series of tiles illustrating Ivan Franko's "Lys Mykita." Her commissioned work includes the ceramic clay tile stove (and plates) for the Ukrainian Room at the University of

Pittsburgh. Her work was showcased at the Walters Gallery Museum in Baltimore.

Slava Gerulak, who holds an M.A. degree from Northwestern University of Illinois, continued her education at the Art Institute of Chicago. She spent several years in Paris, perfecting her interests in various artistic genres, but always returning to her favorite medium – clay. Her work includes graphics, paintings, tapestries and textile collages, and foremost, ceramics. Her ceramic sculptures, often enriched with enamel, metal and wood, transcend from a master craft into the realm of fine art. Since the 1960s Ms. Gerulak has participated in numerous group and solo shows. The New York City-based artist delves deeply in Ukrainian mythology and prehistoric archeological material.

Marta Huley Legeckis (Washington) received her B.A. and M.A. degrees in fine arts at the City University of New York. She was interested in graphic design, especially in calligraphy, which she developed into a free-lance business. Her clients include the White House, the State Department and the National Gallery, to name a few. She is heavily involved with the Washington Calligraphers Guild, having served as its

president, vice-president and workshop chairman. One of her goals is to make the public aware that good letter design requires study and practice. In her spare time, as a means of relaxation and deeper understanding of color and composition, Ms. Legeckis paints with watercolors.

Natalia Gawdiak (Washington) pursued basic art courses in night school, in addition to obtaining B.A. and M.A. degrees in English from the University of Maryland. Mrs. Gawdiak paints in oils and watercolors, and her constant source of inspiration is nature. Many of her works integrate a cubist perspective with folk art and architectural forms. She has exhibited at the Library of Congress and Holy Trinity Church in Silver Spring, Md.

Yurij and Konstantyn Savchenko, father and son, well-known oil painters of the Kyiv school, originally from Dnipropetrovsk, also will participate.

The ninth annual Fall Exhibit Committee is chaired by Olha Pohlid. The exhibit will be on view Saturday, November 4, 9 a.m.-5:30 p.m.; and Sunday, November 5, 9 a.m.-3 p.m. A preview reception will take place on Friday, November 3, at 7 p.m.

Attention, Students!

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

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Six ways...

(Continued from page 2)

presidency was quick to retreat from a confrontation.

The NSDC’s session, held on September 20, introduced a note of realism to the presidency’s discourse on NATO membership. Mr. Yushchenko told the country after the session that he “would not like Ukraine to be drawn into senseless discussions about NATO membership, as the issue is not on the agenda at this stage.” The president redefined the issue as involving a determination of whether Ukraine will be ready for a MAP in a follow-up stage of cooperation with NATO (UNIAN, September 20).

The pro-NATO ministers of foreign affairs and defense, Borys Tarasyuk and Mr. Hrytsenko, have fallen back on the

position that Prime Minister Yanukovich’s renunciation of Ukraine’s MAP has no long-term consequences, but has only slowed down Ukraine’s advance toward NATO for the short term (UNIAN, Interfax-Ukraine, September 22-24).

However, the presidency’s would-be coalition partners have quickly found mechanisms to offset or bypass the president’s formal authority over foreign policy. On the legal side, these mechanisms include: the hitherto overlooked Article 85, Paragraph 5, of the Constitution of Ukraine the prime minister’s responsibility to a newly empowered Parliament; his ability to demand Cabinet discipline; and the Parliament’s ability to raise legislative obstacles to Ukraine’s bid for NATO membership.

On the extralegal side, the method just seen consists of ignoring or even excluding pro-NATO ministers from key delib-

erations and delegations. Not used or tested as yet is the circumvention of presidential policy by under-financing military reforms (although public information funding is already threatened). This can be applied even in the absence of rhetorical opposition to NATO.

Thus, the debate needs to be substantially recast with account taken of the shift of political power in the country. It must begin by recognizing that a MAP was no longer available to Ukraine this year after the thwarting of joint military exercises in early summer, the formation of the Ukrainian government in its present form and the full if belated realization of NATO’s low popularity rating in Ukraine.

Ultimately – as Bruce Jackson, president of the U.S.-based Project on Transitional Democracies, points out (Interfax-Ukraine, September 20) – Mr. Yanukovich’s stance in Brussels could not have been different and becomes in that way comprehensible.

The situation underscores the need to change perceptions in Ukraine’s public

opinion and, equally, to work patiently with the Party of the Regions leadership, educating it to a better understanding of law-based governance and national interests.

The article above is reprinted from Eurasia Daily Monitor with permission from its publisher, the Jamestown Foundation, www.jamestown.org.

Ukrainian folk dance...

(Continued from page 15)

cle, showing off the tricks and moves they learned during the camp.

The end of each session is marked by a final performance attended by the campers’ families and guests at Soyuzivka. This year the performance showcased two distinct elements of dance. The first section allowed each camper to showcase his/her Ukrainian dancing through the performance of dances such as the “Pryvit,” “Hutsulka,” “Polissian Polka,” “Barynskyi Kozachok,” “Bukovynian Dance” and “Karpatska Kolomyika” choreographed by Ms. Izak, Mr. Cybyk and Mr. Pagan.

The second section highlighted each dancer’s skills in ballet and lyrical dance in a fairy tale titled “The Six Dancing Daughters.” Choreographed by Ms. Izak, Mr. Cybyk and Mr. Pagan, the tale told the story of Kozak Ostap, his six daughters and the mystery of how the daughters wore out a new pair of slippers every day.

Ivasyk, an apprentice of the shoemaker who is accused by Kozak Ostap of sorcery, solves the mystery with the aid of Baba Paraska. Hidden by an invisible cape provided by the Baba, Ivasyk follows the enchanted daughters to the Land of the Fairy Queen. Along the way they encounter fireflies, enchanted mushrooms, mavky and rusalky (forest and water nymphs), cattails, butterflies and fairies. In the Land of the Fairies Ivasyk learns of the enchantment the Queen of the Fairies has placed on the daughters that makes them dance through the night with six fairy princes.

Although he is threatened by an owl in the forest on his way home, Ivasyk manages to disclose the secret to Kozak Ostap, who destroys the Queen’s power and frees his daughters and the princes from her spells. All ends happily ever after, as the daughters marry the now mortal young men.

The dancers culminated their camp experience in a rousing, foot stomping, whirling and colorful “Hopak,” which had the audience on its feet clapping and shouting.

The combination of hard work and fun was so appealing to the campers that some attended both sessions and by the end of camp more than 30 had already signed on for next year.

While each session of the camp provides two weeks of intensive training, the participants are encouraged to further study dance during the year in order to maintain and enhance the techniques they acquired during the summer session.

Many of the camp’s participants in the New York, New Jersey area attend Ukrainian dance schools run by the Roma Pryma Bohachevsky Ukrainian Dance Foundation. In these schools, the classes are taught by instructors trained by Mrs. Bohachevsky to pass on the tradition of Ukrainian dance. They also serve as the official training ground for the Syzokryli Ukrainian Dance Ensemble, the premiere Ukrainian dance ensemble in the United States.

For more information on the foundation, its schools and camps or Syzokryli check out www.syzokryli.com or call 610-416-6088.

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SPORTSLINE

Soccer

• The Charlotte Eagles Soccer Club on June 28 announced the signing of Ukrainian forward Andriy Budnyy for the remainder of the 2006 USL season. Budnyy, a 5-11 forward from Chernivtsi, Ukraine, last year was a First Team All-American at Azusa Pacific University, where he also earned the honor of being named the 2005 Golden State Athletic Conference and Region II Player of the Year. Budnyy had been training with Chivas USA of Major League Soccer before signing with the Eagles.

• A report by FIFA.com said on July 20 that Ukraine's debut performance in this year's World Cup has catapulted its world ranking from 45th place to 15th position. This year, Ukraine made it to the quarterfinals, where it was ousted by the world champions-to-be from Italy.

• A report on July 28 in the London Times reported the Ukrainian striker Andriy Shevchenko's shift from Italian soccer club AC Milan to English club Chelsea FC. After three years of attempts to sign Shevchenko to Chelsea, he signed to a four-year contract worth 30.4 million pounds. Shevchenko stated that it was his family situation that motivated the move to England.

• In a friendly soccer match on Tuesday, August 15, World Cup quarter-finalists Ukraine thrashed Azerbaijan 6-0 as both countries prepare for their respective Euro 2008 qualifiers. Despite missing several key players from the World Cup squad, including Andriy Shevchenko, Ukraine found the net four times before halftime against the Azeries. Andriy Voronin, Serhiy Nazarenko, Ruslan Rotan and Oleg Gusev were on target in the opening half, while Andriy Vorobei and Olexiy Belik added two more in the second half. Ukraine will open their Euro 2008 qualifying campaign at home to Georgia on September 6.

• On August 9 FC Dynamo Kyiv defeated the Turkish club Fenerbahce SK 3-1 in the UEFA Champions League's first-round qualifying match. The first goal was scored within 60 seconds off a redirected shot from Serhiy Rebrov to the Brazilian midfielder Diogo Rincon. The Turks responded with a goal by Marco Aurello in the first three minutes of the second half. Rincon headed in another goal off a corner from Carlos Correa in the 67th minute. Alyila Yussuf clinched the victory in the 83rd minute with a spectacular shot from outside the box. On August 23 Dynamo drew 2-2 in a rematch against Fenerbahce in the second leg of the qualifying round to push the Turks into the UEFA Cup, while Dynamo advances to the Champions League.

• On September 6 Ukraine defeated Georgia, 3-2, in a Euro Cup 2008 Group B qualifier match. Andriy Shevchenko opened up the match with a goal in the 31st minute, but was answered by Shota Arveladze for the Georgians four minutes later. In the second half, Georgi Demetradze threatened an upset with a goal from 10 meters out in the 61st minute, but Ruslan Rotan responded within seconds to tie up the match. With a well-placed corner from Rotan, Andriy Rusol scored a header with 10 minutes remaining, securing the victory for Team Ukraine. Also in Group B are Scotland, France, Lithuania, Italy and the Faroe Islands. Team Ukraine's next match-up will be against Italy on October 7.

• On September 27 FC Shakhtar Donetsk faced Olympiacos CFP to draw 2-2 at Olympiyskiy Stadium Donetsk in its Group D UEFA Champions League match. With both teams coming into the

match with losses from the first day's match play, Shakhtar came out at the onset as the stronger team. However, it was the Greeks who were first on the board with a shot in the 24th minute of play from Michalls Konstantinou. Ten minutes later, Shakhtar responded with a goal off a free kick by Matuzalem Francelino Da Silva to equalize. In the second half, Nery Alberto Castillo put Olympiacos up again with an assist from Milos Maric in the 68th minute. Two minutes later, Shakhtar answered with a goal of its own, as Ciprian Marica connected off a pass from Anatoliy Tymoschuk. Shakhtar faces off against the Group D leader Valencia on October 18.

Chess

• The 37th Chess Olympiad, the biggest congregation of talent in the game with well over 1,000 players from around 150 nations, provided the platform for the super-powers to test their strengths on May 20 through June 4. Ukraine's women's team won the first 12 matches to emerge as the most successful team in the 13-round contest. Ukraine agreed to draw the final round against Armenia only after it became clear that a win was not required for the gold. Dominating were the performances of Natalia Zhukova (7.5/10), Katerina Lahno (8/10), Inna Yanovska-Gaponenko (7/9) and Anna Usshenina (7/10). Significantly, Ukraine defeated Russia and China by identical 2-1 margins to underline its rightful claim of the title.

Cycling

• On July 14 Ukrainian cyclist Yaroslav Popovych powered away from a breakaway group to sprint to a solo victory in Stage 12 of the Tour de France between Luchon and Carassonne. Representing the Discovery Channel Team in the 211.5 km leg of the race, Popovych finished with a time of 4 hours, 34 minutes and 58 seconds. He finished 25th overall with a time of 90 hours, 31 minutes and 32 seconds.

Basketball

• On September 22 the Ukrainian Women's Basketball team beat Slovenia 82-79 in the group qualifying round of EuroBasket-2007. With 7 seconds remaining in the game, the score was 79-79.

Maryna Tkachenko took a time-out after which Inna Yegorova drilled the 3-pointer just right before buzzer. The victory keeps Ukraine's final round hopes alive in Group B. After two more straight baskets by Olena Krykunenko the score was 76-77. With 1:30 remaining the Slovenian team scored two points and fouled. Olena Krykunenko scored both shots from the line and helped a 3-pointer by Inna Yegorova. Olena Krykunenko scored a team-high 17 points and added seven rebounds for the victors. Top scorers for Ukraine included: Olena Krykunenko 17 points and seven rebounds, Olga Shlyakhova with 16 points and Oxana Pysmennyk with 14 points.

• On Saturday, September 23, the Ukrainian Women's Basketball team defeated Israel 91-74 in the Group B qualifying match of the EuroBasket-2007. Leading the scoreboard for Ukraine was Oxana Pysmennyk with 27 points and seven rebounds, Olga Shlyakhova had 21 points and six rebounds, Natalia Isachenko 16 points and 12 rebounds, Inna Yegorova 14 points, five rebounds and five assists. However, these victories were not enough for the Ukrainian team to advance. Belgium defeated Slovakia to bump Ukraine out of contention for the tournament scheduled next summer in Italy for EuroBasket-2007.

Youth athletics

• On July 3 the Ukrainian Youth Sports Team won first place in its first appearance at the World Gymnasiade-2006 – a sports competition for high school students – in Greece, with 17 gold, 12 silver and eight bronze medals. Great Britain and Russia took second and third place, respectively.

Boxing

• On September 19 the Amateur Boxing Association released the world rankings for different weight classes.

Ukrainian boxer Ismayil Silakh was ranked second in the 81 kg light-heavy-weight division. In the same division, the 2006 European Champion Dennis Poyacka was ranked fifth. Other Ukrainian boxers included: 46 kg – Vialiy Volkov, 17th; 54 kg – Maksim Tretyak, 16th; 57 kg – Dmytro Bulenkov, 11th; 60 kg – Oleksandr Klyuchko, 9th; 64 kg – Mykola Semenyaha, 12th; 69 kg – Oleksandr Streckiy, 13th; 75 kg – Oleksandr Usyk, 13th; over 91 kg – Vyacheslav Hlazkov, 9th.

• On September 9 five Ukrainian amateur boxers earned medals at the Women's European Championships held in Warsaw, Poland. Winning the silver for the Ukrainian team were Lesja Kozlan in the 66 kg division and Olha Novikova in the 75 kg division. Winning the bronze medals were Ludmila Hrytsay in the 54 kg division, Saida Gasanova in the 63 kg division and Irina Komar in the 80 kg division.

• On September 18 Ukrainian amateur boxer Vasyl Lomachenko defeated Albert Portuondo of Cuba at the World Junior Championships held in Agadir, Morocco, to take home the gold in the 51 kg division. Yevhen Khytrov took the bronze in the 69 kg division.

• On September 23 at the CISM (Conseil International du Sport Militaire) Championships in Warendorf, Germany, Ukrainian amateur boxer Artem Dalakyan defeated Gao Liang of China to win the gold medal in the 48 kg division.

• On September 24 at the Amber Gloves Boxing Tournament in Kaliningrad, Russia, amateur boxer Oleksandr Grishchuk (48 kg) and Semen Fisinchuk (69 kg) of Ukraine each won silver medals. Additionally, Sergey Pugachenko of Ukraine won the bronze in the 54 kg division.

– Matthew Dubas

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Taras Kuzio's...

(Continued from page 7)

Policy Dialogue organized by the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation that is supported by the U.S. State Department, is interviewed in the film.

The film will undoubtedly become the best Western production on the Orange Revolution. The producers previously made a spectacularly good film on the Serbian revolution in 2000. Hopefully it will tour North America and Ukraine.

A key area of discussion after the film was whether to include events following the Orange Revolution. I recommended that, if you are covering the post-Orange Revolution era you will be chasing events (as we know from the summer, events can change fast and take us completely by surprise, as with the return of Yanukovich, which nobody expected). These events are too close. The film, I believe, should be about a specific important historical event – the Orange Revolution. Let another film deal with the post-Revolution era.

Although I attempted to put aside events since the Orange Revolution while watching the film this proved more difficult than I had imagined it would. Watching those historical events through the prism of the post-Orange Revolution era inevitably clouded what you saw on the screen. Watching Serhii Kivalov on November 24, 2004, declare Yanukovich duly elected, after the film documented widespread election fraud, made my stomach turn, knowing that he today heads the parliamentary Committee on Legal Issues.

After the film Shevchenko, I and some others joined the remainder of the group of Ukrainians in Washington for the U.S.-Ukraine Policy Dialogue. We met at a well-known Irish pub which on

Thursdays hosts the Scythians, an Irish-Ukrainian band (<http://www.scythianmusic.com/>).

The Scythians will always get their audience to dance and sing along. But, in between joining in with the crowds, the Ukrainian contingent sat and discussed politics. And, this is where the atmosphere was more sober and less uplifting.

One issue that was raised, and is continually raised in talks and discussions I give or attend, is whether the Party of the Regions is a post-Kuchma new political force or merely Kuchma-revived?

The Party of the Regions is the only party in Parliament which hired a U.S. public relations firm for the 2006 elections. One first bit of advice seems to have been to Yanukovich to switch from wearing his turtleneck under his jacket to a shirt and tie. The turtleneck sweater under the jacket became a sign of fashion with former President Leonid Kuchma and his allies, but it simply made them look like hoods.

Yanukovich now says that the Orange Revolution was a sign of how Ukrainians of all colors wanted change. But, can we really believe him and his opportunistic Party of the Regions?

In the Orange Revolution film we saw a Viktor Yushchenko who seemed to be dynamic in seeking to be elected president, believing that he needed to block the election of Yanukovich. Following the Orange Revolution, this dynamism seemed to have been displayed only in Yushchenko's international travel.

Perhaps I am, therefore, right to recommend to the film director to only deal with the Orange Revolution. As Shevchenko said during the post-screening discussion, the post-Orange era is "Part 2." We know how the Orange Revolution ("Part 1") ended, but we do not yet know how "Part 2" will end.

Roundtable to focus on Ukraine and NATO

WASHINGTON –The seventh annual roundtable conference in the “Ukraine’s Quest for Mature Nation Statehood” series will take place in Washington on October 17-18. The topic of this year’s conference is “Ukraine and NATO Membership” – an issue that garnered international attention following a high-profile visit by Ukrainian Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich to NATO headquarters in Brussels on September 14.

The roundtable conference will bring together government and key non-government representatives from Ukraine, the United States and Ukraine’s neighbors to examine the pivotal issue of Ukraine’s readiness for accession to the NATO security alliance. Like previous conferences in the series, this year’s event will serve as a forum for leading policy-makers and analysts to further the international dialogue on Ukraine’s continuing development as a modern, democratic state with a Euro-Atlantic vocation.

Conferences in the “Ukraine’s Quest for Mature Nation Statehood” series have convened annually since 2000. Previous conferences in this series evaluated Ukraine’s relationship with the United States and the European Union, its transition to a market economy, and the development of stable, democratic politics.

Past speakers from the government of Ukraine have included Borys Tarasyuk, minister of foreign affairs; Oleh Rybachuk, former chief of staff under President Viktor Yushchenko; and former Prime Ministers Anatolii Kinakh and Yurii Yekhanurov.

Among the American and European participants have been Zbigniew Brzezinski, former U.S. national security adviser; Paul Wolfowitz, president of the

World Bank; Sen. Richard Lugar, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations; Senator John McCain, chairman of the International Republican Institute; Paula Dobriansky, undersecretary of state for global affairs; Guenter Burghardt, former ambassador of the European Union to the United States; Geza Jeszensky, former minister of foreign affairs of Hungary; and recognized experts on regional affairs such as Anders Aslund and James Sherr.

The conference is planned and organized by a steering committee representing a wide array of governmental, non-governmental and academic organizations, including the U.S. Library of Congress, the Congressional Ukrainian Caucus, the Embassy of Ukraine in the United States, the American Foreign Policy Council, the Kennan Institute, the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation, the Center for U.S.-Ukrainian Relations, the Organization for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine, the Ukrainian National Women’s League of America, the International Republican Institute and the National Democratic Institute.

The steering committee is chaired by Bob Schaffer, former member of the U.S. House of Representatives, and William Green Miller, former ambassador of the United States to Ukraine.

Registration information for the Roundtable VII can be found online at the Center for U.S.-Ukrainian Relations, www.cusur.org. For sponsorship information readers may contact Mykola Hryckowian, 212-473-0893 or mhryckowian@cusur.org. For additional information contact Mark Romaniw, media coordinator, 202-412-6883, or markromaniw@cusur.org.



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Ukrainian Heritage



Every great institution depends on a core of dedicated supporters who are willing to take their commitment beyond the occasional visit and become involved at a deeper level. For the **Soyuzivka Heritage Foundation**, that kind of commitment is essential—and can be exhibited in becoming the first members of the new **Soyuzivka Heritage Foundation**.

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.

Membership Options (Annual Fee) and Benefits:

Individual	\$100.00	(pay no entrance fee, parking/pool fees) 5% discount in gift shop
Students 17- 23	\$ 40.00	(pay no entrance fee, parking/pool fees) 5% discount in gift shop
Seniors over 65	\$ 30.00	(pay no entrance fee, parking/pool fees) 5% discount in gift shop
Family (children under 16)	\$150.00	(pay no entrance fee, parking/pool fees) 5% discount in gift shop
Corporate	\$500.00	(10% discount for 1 catered company party event at the Soyuzivka annually)

Special Membership Categories:

Partner	\$300.00	(pay no entrance fee, parking/pool fees) 5% discount in gift shop and a commemorative brick
Heritage	\$500.00	(pay no entrance fee, parking/pool fees) 5% discount in gift shop; "Plant-a-tree" with commemorative plaque and permanent recognition in the Heritage Founders Circle display
Legacy	\$1,000.00	(lifetime no entrance fee, parking/pool fees and a 5% discount for all Soyuzivka services; permanent recognition in the Heritage Founders Circle display)

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

Membership form

name _____
address _____
city _____
state _____
zip code _____
email/ _____
phone _____

Send form and check to:

Soyuzivka Heritage Foundation, 2200 Route 10, Parsippany NJ, 07054

Individual	\$100.00	_____	Family (children under 16)	\$150.00	_____
Seniors over 65	\$ 30.00	_____	Partner	\$300.00	_____
Students 17- 23	\$ 40.00	_____	Legacy	\$1000.00	_____
Heritage	\$500.00	_____			
Corporate	\$500.00	_____			

Send in your form and we will send you details on your membership ID card and benefits information.

Thank you all for your support!

THANK YOU!

Your \$\$\$ will go to fund new 2006 projects and will create a strong financial foundation for Soyuzivka:

- New dual air conditioning/heating system for Veselka
- Additional new mattresses
- New curtains in Main House rooms

OUT AND ABOUT

October 12-14 Ottawa	Danyliw Research Seminar in Contemporary Ukrainian Studies, University of Ottawa, 613-562-5800, ext. 3692	October 19 New York	Film screening, "The Piano Tuner" by Kira Muratova, Ukrainian Film Club of Columbia, sy2165@columbia.edu
October 13-15 Scranton, PA	Convention of the League of Ukrainian Catholics of America, The Inn at Nichols Village, 570-563-2275	October 20 Winnipeg, MB	Symposium: "The Nuclear Catastrophe: Chornobyl 20 Years After," Dr. Yurii Shcherbak, University of Manitoba, 204-474-9681
October 14 New York	Book presentation "Potsilunok Leva" by Dr. Michael Jaworskyj, Shevchenko Scientific Society, 212-254-5130	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 14-15 Sudbury, ON	Yarmarok Ukrainian Festival, sponsored by the Yarmarok Committee, Ukrainian National Federation, 705-673-0890	October 21 New York	Commemoration of Omeljan Pritsak, Shevchenko Scientific Society, 212-254-5130
October 15 Silver Spring, MD	Ukrainian food festival, St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral, 410-947-0913	October 21, 28, November 4, 11 New York	Bead-stringing (gerdany) workshop led by Olha Lesko, The Ukrainian Museum, 212-228-0110
October 15 Winnipeg, MB	150 th anniversary of the birth of Ivan Franko, Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences, Oseredok Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Center, 204-942-5095	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 16 Cambridge, MA	Seminar by Andriy Danylenko "Prostaja Molva: A Domestic Legacy of the Export of the Lutheran Reformation," Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, huri@fas.harvard.edu	October 22 New Haven, CT	Benefit luncheon for The Ukrainian Museum in New York, sponsored by the Ukrainian National Women's League of America branch 108, St. Michael Ukrainian Catholic Church, 203-265-2744 or 203-387-7168
Oct. 16 - Nov. 13 Jenkintown, PA	"Gerdany" beadweaving workshops, beginners and advanced levels, Manor College, 215-884-2218	October 23 Cambridge, MA	Seminar by Jeffrey Burds "School of Hate: The German Occupation of Ukraine," Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, huri@fas.harvard.edu
October 17-18 Washington	Roundtable VII: Ukraine and NATO Membership, "Ukraine's Quest for Mature Nation Statehood" roundtable series, 917-476-1221	October 26 Boston	Photographic exhibit opening reception, "Gulag: Soviet Forced Labor Camps and the Struggle for Freedom," Boston University, 617-358-0922
Oct. 17 - Dec. 12 Jenkintown, PA	Ukrainian embroidery workshop, intermediate level, Manor College, 215-884-2218		

UKELODEON

FOR THE NEXT GENERATION

Whippany SUM youths recognized for achieving counselor status

by Darka Mosuriak

WHIPPANY, N.J. – Six members of the Whippany branch of the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM) were recognized for achieving counselor status during a recent branch assembly.

Roman Kovbasniuk, 16, Matthew Shashkewycz, 17, Adam Klymko, 17, Mykola Kucyna, 16, and Michael Ushak, 16, were recognized as “vporiadnyky,” while Katia Kleban, 17, was recognized as a “vykhovnyk,” or higher-ranking counselor.

Miss Kleban has been very active in the Whippany branch, working with its youth. She has completed three years of “vyshkilnyi tabir,” which gives her the opportunity to lead her own “riy,”



From left: Roman Kovbasniuk, Matthew Shashkewycz, Katia Kleban, Adam Klymko, Mykola Kucyna, Michael Ushak.

or group of SUM youths.

Messrs. Klymko, Kovbasniuk, Kucyna, Shashkewycz and Ushak have all attended either one or two years of “vyshkilnyi tabir,” which gives them the opportunity to work side-by-side with “vykhovnyky” during their weekly meetings with SUM youths.

The leaders of the Whippany branch of SUM noted that its members are very proud of these young people, whose hard work and dedication are evident as they work with younger children every week during regular Monday meetings.

The six share not only their time and experience, but also put their own twist on programs that demonstrate how much fun it is to be in SUM and to be Ukrainian.

“Tabir Ptashat” Plast camp for preschoolers held in Ohio

by Darka Lassowsky
Nebesh

MIDDLEFIELD, Ohio – This year at Pysanyi Kamin, the Tabir Ptashat (preschoolers’ camp), called “My Muzykanty” (We Are Musicians), focused on the rich musical heritage of Ukraine. The camp was led and organized by Dr. Darka Lassowsky Nebesh. The campers sang songs, listened to various traditional instruments, and enjoyed live music played on a flute, violin, and bandura. The ptashata made their own magical conducting batons so that



Participants of Tabir Ptashat 2006 at Plast’s Pysanyi Kamin campground in Middlefield, Ohio.

they would always be able to make music wherever they go. Every July for one week children age 3-6, sleep in tents with their parents and enjoy an all-day program of Plast activities, organized and led by the par-

ents themselves. It is a week for the preschool crowd to make friends, many whom will be camping together in the future at sleep-away camps for novatstvo (age 7-11) and yunatstvo (age 12-18). Ptashata parents

enjoy reliving camping days from their youth and make new friends from across the country. “My Muzykanty” was blessed to have 38 preschoolers along with their siblings and parents who added up to a

camp of 90 plus people. Highlights included singing, swimming, campfires, crafts and a trip to a local nature center where the ptashata had a chance to come face to face with live hawks and owls.

Our Name: Ukelodeon

UKELODEON: it rhymes with nickelodeon. Yes, that’s a kids’ network (spelled with a capital “N”), but the original word referred to an early movie theater that charged a nickel for admission. According to *The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language*, the root of the word, “odeon,” is from the Greek “oideion,” a small building used for public performances of music and poetry. Our **UKELODEON** is envisioned as a public space where our youth, from kindergartners to teens, can come to learn, to share information, to relate their experiences, and to keep in touch with each other. Its contents will be shaped by the young readers of the next generation.

A Plast member's reflections on "crash course" in counselor training

by **Natalka Tarasiuk**

NORTH COLLINS, N.Y. – A "crash course" in training to be a "novatskyi vykhovnyk" (counselor to boys and girls age 7-11) is how Vyshkil Novatskykh Vykhovnykiv 2006 was described to this year's participants. Rumors had it that this was one of the more difficult Plast training courses, so all of the 50-some campers were nervous and anxious as the camp began at the Novyi Sokil Plast campground near Buffalo, N.Y., on June 24.

This nervousness and fear is what led to the selection of the camp's theme.

Our komendantka (camp director), Marusia Borkowska, and

Yagy" and "Quiet Darkness" – all typical things a "novak" or "novachka" would be afraid of.

Several times throughout the camp we switched roles from acting like Plast kids to acting like "sestrychky" and "bratchyky" (counselors). We learned a lot from spending 10 days together, focusing on topics like providing good leadership examples and cultivating scouting skills. Our lectures and discussions ranged from creating fun and educational games, crafts and songs for children, to safety and meeting planning.

Our assignments were just as diverse. We learned about what seemed like a very systematic approach to dealing with children.



Trainees of "Vyshkil Novatskykh Vykhovnykiv" at Plast's Novyi Sokil campground in North Collins, N.Y.



One of the "royi" at the counselor training course participates in a history-themed game.

"vykhovnyky" (counselors) repeatedly reminded us not to be scared, and assured us that we would be able to complete all the tasks assigned us.

During our first campfire, after hearing a tale about fear, we decided on a camp name: "Ne Smiye Buty v Nas Strakhu" (Fear Within Us Is Not Permitted). To go with this theme the "royi" (subgroups) called themselves things like the "Baby

All the meetings were to be planned out to every detail and the order of activities mattered, as well as the theme tying them all together.

We all loved those "spoluchnyky" (connections). Not only were they very important to master for our own meetings, but they were also worth most of the points for the assignments. We all searched our brains to find similarities that could somehow connect a song about a princess made out of chocolate to an arts and crafts session making pine-cone bird feeders.

Speaking of the grading, it was very systematic and as fair as possible. We earned points for language, behavior, initiative and good deeds, as well as points for written and oral assignments. We wrote three plans for our meetings, each having a dif-

ferent theme. They either followed a "vmilist" (merit badge), a "proba" (skills acquired in achieving ranks in novatstvo) or an "istorychna hra" (history-themed game).

We also prepared a full-year plan, including the theme of each meeting that month, and we planned a day trip. Each of these plans was written out so our instructors could grade them and make sure we included all the important elements. We also led a group game and told our royi "a rozpovid" (story) to get graded. So, our days were spent mostly learning about elements of novatstvo, writing

our assignments and bonding with friends.

Each day, however, we had a little break during singing, which was conducted as if we were all in novatstvo, in order to learn by example. We learned hand motions to many songs and sang a lot of new songs, as well as old songs we remembered from our childhood.

I hope that everything that we learned will enable us to handle our own novatski royi so we can give the next generation of Ukrainian novaky and novachky the same, or even better, amazing experience we had!

Mishanyna

To solve this week's Mishanyna find the names of the 14 largest cities in Ukraine hidden in the Mishanyna grid.

- Kyiv

Dnipropetrovsk

Donetsk

Lviv

Mykolaiv

Luhansk

Vinnitsia
- Kharkiv

Odesa

Zaporizhia

Kryvyi Rih

Mariupol

Makiivka

Symferopol

Z	L	I	N	O	S	R	E	H	K	R	O	L	A	D
A	I	U	D	I	S	Y	M	U	S	I	D	V	N	A
P	N	A	H	M	I	I	T	I	T	R	I	I	N	R
O	C	B	P	A	D	N	D	T	E	U	P	V	O	N
R	O	Y	O	K	N	S	I	L	N	R	O	O	T	Y
I	H	S	L	I	O	S	S	O	O	S	S	A	L	T
Z	I	T	T	I	O	Y	K	P	D	Y	R	R	U	S
H	R	R	A	V	R	D	E	U	R	M	E	T	V	I
I	I	Y	V	K	A	T	R	I	A	F	H	I	I	A
A	Y	T	A	A	R	O	O	R	M	E	K	A	A	L
R	V	S	O	O	D	E	S	A	A	R	Y	L	L	A
K	Y	I	V	I	E	K	U	M	A	O	E	R	O	M
A	R	S	R	I	V	N	E	H	R	P	V	O	K	O
S	K	O	R	V	I	Y	K	R	I	O	N	A	Y	T
V	I	N	N	Y	T	S	I	A	V	L	L	A	M	A

OUR NEXT ISSUE

UKELODEON is published on the second Sunday of every month. To make it into our next issue, dated November 12, please send in your materials by November 3.

We especially encourage kids and teens to submit articles and see their names in print. And don't forget to send a photo or two.

Please drop us a line:
UKELODEON, The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054;
fax, (973) 644-9510. Call us at (973) 292-9800; or send e-mail to staff@ukrweekly.com.
(We ask all contributors to please include a daytime phone number.)

Soyuzivka's Datebook

October 13-15, 2006 Plast Sorority "Ti Scho Hrebli Rvut" Biennial Meeting and 80th Anniversary UNA Secretarial Courses	November 19, 2006 Family Reunion Ellenville Co-op Nursery School Fundraising Auction
October 14, 2006 Road Rally	November 22-26, 2006 Family Reunion
October 21, 2006 Wedding	November 23, 2006 Thanksgiving Feast
October 27-29, 2006 Halloween Weekend with children's costume parade, haunted house, costume zabava and more Club Suzie-Q Fall Weekend	November 25, 2006 90th Birthday Party
November 4, 2006 Wedding	December 1-3, 2006 Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization "KPS Vidprava Stanychnykh"
November 10-12, 2006 Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization "Orlykiada"	December 24, 2006 Traditional Ukrainian Christmas Eve Supper
	December 31, 2006 New Year's Eve Extravaganza

To book a room or event call: (845) 626-5641, ext. 140
216 Foordmore Road P.O. Box 529
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E-mail: Soyuzivka@aol.com
Website: www.Soyuzivka.com

To subscribe: Send \$55 (\$45 if you are a member of the UNA) to The Ukrainian Weekly, Subscription Department, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Saturday, October 7, Friday, October 13 and Sunday, October 15

TOLEDO, Ohio: The Toledo Opera presents Gounod's opera "Romeo and Juliet," featuring Stefan Szkafarowsky as Friar Lawrence. Performance dates are October 7, 13 and 15. The performances will take place at the Valentine Theater located at 400 N. Superior St. For ticket information visit www.toledoopera.org or call 419-242-2787.

Sunday, October 15

CHICAGO: The Ukrainian Medical Association of North America – Illinois Chapter will host the 2007 Traditional Banquet and Charity Ball with presentation of Debutantes on Saturday, January 27, 2007, in the Grand Ballroom of the Intercontinental Hotel in Chicago. UMANA invites all those interested in participating in this event to attend an informational meeting to be held on Sunday, October 15, at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, 2247 W. Chicago Ave., at 1 p.m. For additional information contact UMANA at 888-RxUMANA (888-798-6262) or e-mail kathyhry@aol.com.

Saturday, October 21

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society (NTSh) jointly with the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute (HURI) and the Ukrainian Studies Fund (USF) invite all to a commemoration of Prof. Omeljan Pritsak (1919-2006), a prominent Ukrainian Orientalist and historian, founder of the Ukrainian Studies Program at Harvard University. The program will feature: Dr. Orest Popovych (NTSh), Dr. Michael Flier (Harvard University), Dr. George Grabowicz (Harvard University), Dr. Zenon Kohut (University of Alberta), the Rev. Dr. Borys Gudziak (Ukrainian Catholic University), Dr. Frank Sysyn (University of Alberta), Dr. Lubomyr Hajda (Harvard University) and Dr.

Roman Procyk (USF). The program will take place at the society's building, 63 Fourth Ave. (between Ninth and 10th streets) at 5 p.m. For additional information call 212-254-5130.

Sunday, October 22

NEW HAVEN, Conn.: Ukrainian National Women's League of America Branch 108 cordially invites the public to a benefit luncheon for The Ukrainian Museum in New York to be held at 12:30 p.m. at St. Michael Ukrainian Catholic Church, 569 George St. An informative and entertaining program is planned. Donation: \$20. For further information and tickets call 203-265-2744 or 203-387-7168.

Sunday, November 5

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

Sunday, November 12

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

Sunday, December 3

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

PLEASE NOTE REQUIREMENTS:

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

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

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

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