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# THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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## Our Ukraine at crossroads as internal crisis wracks party

by Zenon Zawada  
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Our Ukraine People's Union (OUPU), the political party most synonymous with the Orange Revolution, is at a do-or-die crossroads.

Winning 14 percent of the vote in the March elections, the Our Ukraine bloc, a six-party union in which OUPU is the key player, would now only win 6 percent, according to recent polls, with no rebound in sight.

"I believe that the party, as a political organism, today is going through a serious internal crisis," President Viktor Yushchenko, the party's honorary chair, confirmed at the party's third congress held on October 21.

The problem is OUPU has lost its way, political experts said, with much of the blame falling on a detached, indecisive Mr. Yushchenko and Roman Bezsmertnyi, his trusted confidante but a politician who experts say lacks vision and conviction.

"Our Ukraine has a leadership that can't form an independent policy and can't form concrete positions," said Serhii Taran, chair of the Socio-Vymir Center for Sociological and Political Research and a member of the Pora political party.

At the party's congress, Mr. Yushchenko called for a wholesale cleansing of the party's leadership cadres.

While not referring to them by name, it was understood that this meant the departure of Mr. Bezsmertnyi, who is the public face of the party's core group: Petro Poroshenko, Mykola Martynenko and Oleksander Tretiakov.

Mr. Yushchenko made it abundantly clear that he wanted a change in leadership from the old guard. "I don't want the party to become some kind of privately held stock company, where the main stockholders can monopolistically decide what is needed for the party, but in reality resolve their own private interests, or the interests of those close to them. The party and its governing organs are responsible for this," he stated.

OUPU's response to Mr. Yushchenko's call to action perhaps revealed the party's precise dilemma.

Firstly, Mr. Yushchenko didn't offer any suggestion or solution to the leadership crisis.

Then Mr. Bezsmertnyi took the stage to adjourn the congress and declare a three-week recess, jeopardizing any resolution to the crisis. The congress had lasted merely a half-hour when he called the recess.

Experts believe Mr. Bezsmertnyi called the recess as a mere delaying tactic in order to gain time to reinsert himself in the party's hierarchy after declar-

ing his resignation as Political Council chair on October 19

Though delegates were chanting "Katerynchuk," the young handsome leader didn't step up to the plate.

No one challenged Mr. Bezsmertnyi — not even the president himself.

"If the triumvirate were kicked out of the party in a public way, that would signal a clean break from the past," said Ivan Lozowy, president of the Kyiv-based Institute of Statehood and Democracy, which is exclusively financed by Ukrainian business donations.

"That would be a good start. But Our Ukraine has been doing the worst thing politically — exposing internal problems without solving them. It's dirty laundry in the minds of voters," he added.

It's doubtful anything will be resolved during subsequent negotiations, since Mr. Bezsmertnyi and the inner circle he represents won't surrender their power, experts said.

Therefore, some form of a party split appears inevitable.

"For Our Ukraine, these will probably be the last talks in such a format," said Vitalii Kulyk, director of the Center for Civil Society Research, which is funded by French private grants, as well as donations and lectures. "After that, they will either enter the (ruling) coalition and

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## Embassy of Ukraine honors Ukrainian American astronaut



Yaro Bihun

Cmdr. Heidemarie Stefanyshyn-Piper thanks Ambassador Oleh Shamshur for the letter of greetings from President Viktor Yushchenko presented to her at the Embassy of Ukraine in Washington.

by Matthew Dubas

WASHINGTON — The space shuttle crew of the Atlantis, mission STS-115, was honored on Monday, October 23, at the Embassy of Ukraine at a special reception. Representatives from the

National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the U.S. Department of State, the media and members of the Ukrainian community were in attendance.

Ambassador Oleh Shamshur greeted

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## Spielberg in Ukraine to promote Holocaust documentary

by Zenon Zawada  
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — "Finally, I am in my homeland."

With these words, legendary film director Steven Spielberg on October 18

greeted his friend Victor Pinchuk when setting foot in Ukraine for the first time to promote "Spell Your Name," a documentary film about the Holocaust in Ukraine that they jointly produced and financed.



Cutty Sark Co.

Billionaire Victor Pinchuk and American film legend Steven Spielberg talk to reporters about "Spell Your Name" at an October 18 press conference in Kyiv.

Produced on a \$1 million budget and directed by Ukrainian Sergey Bukovsky, "Spell Your Name" is a 90-minute testimony featuring the harrowing accounts of Holocaust survivors and their rescuers, employing aesthetic, visuals in recreating the era's mood and atmosphere.

"Spell Your Name's" premiere marked a landmark step in Ukraine's long overdue process of reconciling with its past horrors, which includes the Holocaust and the Great Famine of 1932-1933, a genocide against the Ukrainian people known as the Holodomor.

"I really believe that listening to the stories of Holocaust survivors from all around the world is going to change the world, and it already has in many ways," Mr. Spielberg told a Kyiv press conference of about 100 journalists, photographers and cameramen, some arriving from Moscow.

"A film like this is certainly going to bring tremendous attention to the Holocaust in the [sic] Ukraine, at Babyn Yar and in hundreds of towns and vil-

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## ANALYSIS

**Pro-presidential bloc goes into opposition**

by Jan Maksymiuk  
RFE/RL Newsline

Our Ukraine has announced that it is switching to the opposition and pulling its ministers out of the government. Our Ukraine leader Roman Bezsmertnyi said in the Verkhovna Rada on October 17 that his bloc's decision to go into opposition was caused by its disagreement with policies pursued by the ruling coalition of the Party of the Regions, the Socialist Party and the Communist Party, which is often referred to as an Anti-Crisis Coalition.

"In the past two months we witnessed a break in Ukraine's domestic and foreign course that was supported by the Ukrainian people during the election of President Viktor Yushchenko. Integration with the World Trade Organization is being ruined, programs of cooperation between Ukraine and the [European Union] have actually been halted," Mr. Bezsmertnyi said.

Mr. Bezsmertnyi called on opposition parties, both within and outside the Verkhovna Rada, to set up a "confederation" to support the pro-European course championed by President Yushchenko.

"Regarding our proposals in today's situation, we call on opposition forces in Parliament and outside Parliament to form a European Ukraine [opposition alliance] as a confederation, to work out an action plan that would be aimed at creating an alternative to the actions of the Anti-Crisis Coalition and the current government," he said. Mr. Bezsmertnyi did not say a single word about Our Ukraine's relations with the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc (YTB), its former ally

in the 2004 Orange Revolution. Both blocs split in September 2005 because of their failure to co-exist in a coalition government. And they suffered an even worse failure while trying to form a new coalition after the March parliamentary elections.

The YTB announced the creation of an "interfactional" opposition association in the Verkhovna Rada last month and made former Prime Minister Tymoshenko its leader. So far Ms. Tymoshenko has managed to attract only two defectors from the Socialist Party to this opposition alliance.

Meanwhile, YTB National Deputy Anatolii Semynoha told RFE/RL's Ukrainian Service that he and his colleagues will readily welcome Our Ukraine lawmakers among their ranks. "Our position is comprehensible. We formed an interfactional opposition union, which has been joined by some Socialists. We are inviting Our Ukraine as well. I think that it is necessary for them to join [this union] and start working today without inventing a bicycle [anew]," he said.

However, judging by Mr. Bezsmertnyi's announcement on October 17, Our Ukraine is set to reformat the configuration of opposition groups in Ukraine according to its own taste rather than join the Ms. Tymoshenko-led group.

Our Ukraine National Deputy Viacheslav Koval told RFE/RL's Ukrainian Service that his party has not yet made a final decision on how to proceed in the opposition. "There has been no decision on whether to create a confederation or not.

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**Yushchenko picks Donetsk businessman as national security and defense chief**

by Oleg Varfolomeyev  
Eurasia Daily Monitor

On October 10 President Viktor Yushchenko appointed one of Ukraine's most influential businessmen, Vitaii Haiduk, as secretary of the National Security and Defense Council (NSDC). Mr. Yushchenko had reportedly been about to choose either opposition leader Yulia Tymoshenko or former prime minister Yurii Yekhanurov for this post, but eventually preferred Mr. Haiduk. Like Ms. Tymoshenko, Mr. Haiduk has significant experience in the energy sector, both as a businessman and as a government official.

Mr. Haiduk co-owns the Industrial Union of the Donbas (ISD), which is based in Donetsk, like the System Capital Management firm of influential member of Parliament Rynat Akhmetov. The two are rivals in both politics and business, and Mr. Haiduk's appointment is widely seen as President Yushchenko's attempt to counterbalance the growing clout of Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich, who has been backed by Mr. Akhmetov. Mr. Haiduk has been skeptical of several energy projects undertaken together with Russia, and he opposed the January gas trade accords with Russia, so his appointment may not be welcome in Moscow.

The post of President Yushchenko's chief security adviser was effectively vacant after May when Anatolii Kinakh, who had been NSDC secretary since September 2005, was elected to Parliament. Volodymyr Horbulin, who had worked in this position under President Yushchenko's predecessor, Leonid Kuchma, filled in only temporarily, as he had reached retirement age. Mr. Horbulin will continue to serve in President Yushchenko's office as one of his advisers.

Mr. Haiduk was one of ISD's co-founders in the mid-1990s, when the ISD was one of the main rivals of Yulia Tymoshenko's United Energy Systems on the domestic natural gas market. Since then, ISD has grown into one of Ukraine's biggest corporations controlling lucrative metallurgy assets not only in Ukraine, but also in Hungary and Poland. ISD also holds significant interests in the media, agriculture, coal mining, construction and tourism sectors.

From 1994 to 1997, Mr. Haiduk worked as deputy chairman of the Donetsk Oblast Council and then deputy to then Donetsk Administration Chairman Yanukovich. He came to the central government for the first time in 2000 as vice minister of energy in the Cabinet of then Prime Minister Yushchenko. When Yanukovich first became prime minister in 2002, he promoted Mr. Haiduk to vice prime minister. Mr. Haiduk fell out with Messrs. Yanukovich and Kuchma in late 2003,

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**NEWSBRIEFS****PM announces gas deal with Russia**

KYIV – Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich said at a joint news conference with his Russian counterpart, Mikhail Fradkov, in Kyiv on October 24 that Ukraine in 2007 will receive at least 55 billion cubic meters of imported gas for no more than \$130 per 1,000 cubic meters, Ukrainian and international media reported. "Negotiations are concluding in Russia .... As soon as the executives arrive in Ukraine, they will show these contracts," Interfax-Ukraine quoted Mr. Yanukovich as saying. This 55 billion cubic meters of Central Asian gas, along with 20 billion cubic meters of gas extracted domestically, will reportedly be sufficient to meet Ukraine's needs in 2007. All of the gas imported by Ukraine is supplied through the Swiss-based RosUkrEnergo intermediary and is bought by UkrGasEnergo, RosUkrEnergo's joint venture with Naftohaz Ukrayiny. Now Ukraine pays \$95 per 1,000 cubic meters of a Turkmen-Russian gas mix supplied by RosUkrEnergo. (RFE/RL Newsline)

**Russian PM talks about NATO, WTO**

KYIV – Russian Prime Minister Mikhail Fradkov said in Kyiv on October 24 that the issue of gas supplies to Ukraine was not discussed at his meeting with Ukrainian Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich, adding that these talks are being handled by companies, primarily Gazprom and Naftohaz Ukrayiny, Interfax-Ukraine reported. "Considering the advanced character of Russia's relations with the [World Trade Organization] and the desire to build a strategic bilateral economic [Russian-Ukrainian] relationship, we should certainly consult with each other more often and synchronize our countries' WTO negotiation processes," Mr. Fradkov said. The Russian prime minister noted that "strategic cooperation" between Russia and Ukraine means "having a special relationship of trust [and] sharing mutual priorities both in foreign and domestic policies as well as at the bilateral level." Mr. Fradkov also stressed that Ukraine's NATO bid "must not harm Russia." (RFE/RL Newsline)

**Doubts about gas price, volume**

KYIV – Volodymyr Saprykin, an energy expert from the Kyiv-based Razumkov Center, suggested to RFE/RL's Ukrainian Service on October 24 that the price Ukraine will have to pay for imported gas in 2007 may be higher than \$130 per 1,000 cubic meters. According to Mr. Saprykin, out of the 42.5 billion cubic meters of Turkmen gas contracted for Ukraine, RosUkrEnergo will take some 16 billion cubic meters as payment for its transit service, thus leaving Kyiv with a resulting gas shortage. "As of today, we lack the knowledge of the price and the volume of Russian gas that has to be supplied to Ukraine next year. Without Russian gas, [Ukraine] will not hold its balance [between gas needs and gas imports]," Mr. Saprykin said. "Therefore, \$130 is not the final and the highest price point. In other words, I think it is necessary to expect an [additional] accord between Gazprom, RosUkrEnergo, and Naftohaz Ukrayiny," Mr. Saprykin asserted. (RFE/RL Newsline)

**Does deal include political concessions?**

KYIV – Ukrainian First Vice Prime Minister Mykola Azarov on October 24 denied media reports claiming last week that the Ukrainian government was ready to make political concessions in gas negotiations with Russia, Interfax-Ukraine reported. "This is all nonsense. Normal talks are in progress. They primarily focus on economic issues," Mr. Azarov said. Russia's Kommersant suggested on October 25 that Moscow had set a number of political conditions for Kyiv in exchange for the gas price of \$130 per 1,000 cubic meters. According to the Russian daily, Moscow pushed for holding a referendum by Ukraine on the country's accession to NATO, which could apparently put the idea of Ukraine's NATO bid on the back burner for an indefinite time. Kommersant also alleged that Moscow demanded that Kyiv should promise to continue importing Turkmen gas exclusively via Russia and to keep its tariffs for Russian gas transit unchanged. (RFE/RL Newsline)

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**Addendum**

The photo accompanying the story "The Ukrainian Museum hosts Borys Tarasyuk and high-ranking diplomats" (October 15) should have been credited to Hanya Krill.



# FILM REVIEW: "Spell Your Name" is powerful, visually beautiful, but unfocused

by Larissa Babij

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

KYIV —A slow, aged voice spells out her last name, letter by letter. Then another begins. Questions like "Where were you born?" join the ensemble. "Ukraine." The screen fills with a gray, icy river.

Later we see a snowy yard surrounded by nondescript Soviet apartment blocks typical in today's Kyiv. Well-bundled, colorfully masked characters prance around in a circle. This is the winter celebration of Koliada, complete with traditional caricatures.

The camera zooms in on "the Jew" in a wig with stringy black hair; he puts out his hands in a gesture for barter. Then he removes his mask, revealing a big nose and a grin. "Is he a real Jew?" I wonder, realizing the continual presence of centuries-old racial stereotypes.

These images introduce the impressionistic documentary "Spell Your Name," directed by Sergey Bukovsky and co-produced by Steven Spielberg and Victor Pinchuk. Talking about the history of Ukrainian-Jewish relations always invites controversy, but the film focuses on more positive examples, albeit in the tragic context of World War II.

At the heart of the film are interviews with Holocaust survivors and their rescuers recorded between 1994 and 1998, selected by Mr. Bukovsky from 500 he

viewed at the archives of the Shoah Foundation Institute for Visual History and Education at the University of Southern California.

With the political sensitivity of the subject matter, the director made diplomatic choices, leaving a final product that feels somewhat restrained. We did see moments of quiet anguish and introspective tears, but no hysterics or expressions of anger toward particular groups. When Jews talked of Ukrainians and Ukrainians of Jews, each expressed sympathy for their fellow human beings and disgust at war.

Mr. Bukovsky tried to elicit historic attitudes of Jews and Ukrainians toward one another with anecdotes and recollections of what life was like leading up to and during the war. People's stories illustrated the genuine complexity of the relationships between neighbors. One survivor recalled hiding in the chimney of a Ukrainian family's home. One day when they left for church, she snuck out to eat some food left on the stove. The mistress of the house returned early and panicked at the sight of an intruder. But when she saw the hungry girl, she closed the door to hide the child and kindly fed her. Another Ukrainian woman overheard her parents arguing over the risks of sheltering their Jewish neighbors; in the end, they reluctantly took in several entire families.

The interview fragments are separated by poetic interludes of empty landscapes, snowy and silent. These could be the villages of those interviewed, but we never know. They serve as quiet pauses to let the viewer reflect on what has been revealed, slowing the pace of the film.

Glimpses of an elderly couple who

live in a former synagogue converted to apartments are interspersed throughout the film. These survivors invite the documentarians into their home but refuse to speak about the past. Mr. Bukovsky renders them in gray-white stop-action; they appear like ghosts.

In one scene, the camera pans out from an interview subject, showing her as a talking image on the screen of the director's laptop on a clattering train. This extra distance from the subject highlights the layers of interpretation that lie between the survivors' actual experiences and what is portrayed to the audience of "Spell Your Name." The film does not result from a personal relationship between the documentarian and his subjects, but from a close examination of objects in an archive, even if it is a visual archive that talks and cries.

Emphasis is placed on the process of making the film. Clips of interviews often flow into scenes showing the technical side. We watch three journalism students in headphones transcribing the interviews, and we also catch some of the discussions that arise from the sensitive work.

Asked whether she would like to be a Jew, one young woman replies, "Then or now?" Now. Pausing to think, she says "no," quietly but decisively. Such moments are too brief and infrequent in the film; in this truncated form they are easily misconstrued. The attempt to include a window into contemporary Ukrainian-Jewish relations is brave, and could have been elaborated and examined more closely.

Who are the subjects of the film — the survivors or the transcribers? Neither of the overlapping, intertwining narratives is

developed enough to give a clear answer. Films, books and museums devoted to the Holocaust have become familiar. So Mr. Bukovsky widens his frame to look beyond the survivors, encompassing their archivists and even challenging the audience to consider its own role as witnesses to various layers of testimony.

Despite the arresting beauty of the camerawork and its variety of narrative threads weaving in and around one another, the 90-minute film seemed to drag. Near the end, Mr. Bukovsky and his crew toured Babyn Yar, the mass grave of over 150,000 Jews, Ukrainians, Gypsies and members of many other ethnic groups murdered by the Nazis. With a local expert as a virtual guide over a cellphone, they filmed the park and adjacent metro station. The scene was a necessary inclusion, since last September marked the 65th anniversary of the tragedy, but it was only loosely integrated into the film.

I found myself searching for connections and meanings in the disparate strands of information presented rather than questioning the personal and political issues that surround remembering the Holocaust. Trying to capture the essence of relations between Jews and Ukrainians either historically or today is a bold proposition, and Mr. Bukovsky would have been more successful had he not tried to address so many issues in one film. Rigorously following one narrative thread — the survivors' stories, the impact of these stories on their young transcribers, the archiving work of the Shoah Foundation — with probing questions through all its emotional ramifications, including pain and prejudice, would bolster the film's impact.

## Our Ukraine...

(Continued from page 1)

divide or not enter the coalition and divide," he said.

Bringing Our Ukraine's crisis to the fore was the recent soap opera involving Messrs. Yushchenko and Bezsmertnyi.

Twice this month Mr. Bezsmertnyi called upon Our Ukraine to go into the opposition to the coalition government, demanding the resignation of the bloc's four Cabinet Ministers because the Universal of National Unity was being violated.

Following each of Mr. Bezsmertnyi's announcements, President Yushchenko called upon Our Ukraine to return to the negotiating table with the coalition government led by Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich.

And while the four Cabinet Ministers reportedly submitted their resignations on October 19, they were never officially accepted by Parliament and they remain in their Cabinet posts.

It remains unclear whether the dissenting announcements were a deliberate political game of good cop/bad cop between Mr. Yushchenko and Mr. Bezsmertnyi in an effort to get political concessions in coalition talks, or whether this was a revelation of genuine discord and inconsistency within Our Ukraine's leadership.

Certainly, Our Ukraine was attempting to bluff the Party of the Regions into believing it would enter the opposition as a ploy to gain political leverage and concessions, experts said.

But the bluff was a failure because the Party of the Regions didn't bite, largely because it doesn't need Our Ukraine after already securing a parliamentary coalition.

The failed strategy, which even further tarnished Our Ukraine in the public's view, conclusively demonstrated Mr.

Bezsmertnyi's ineffectiveness as a political leader and negotiator, Mr. Lozowy said. "It's difficult to overestimate just how much damage Bezsmertnyi has done to Our Ukraine with his inept negotiations."

Mr. Katerynchuk, a 38-year-old rising star in Our Ukraine, called for Mr. Bezsmertnyi's dismissal during the week leading up to the party congress.

Journalists and experts criticized him for not seizing the moment at the party congress to challenge Mr. Bezsmertnyi, especially when many party delegates didn't agree with his call for a three-week recess.

"If the party says they need me, then we will have only one leader, and that's Viktor Yushchenko," Mr. Katerynchuk said afterwards. "I am not fighting for the leadership."

Mr. Yushchenko is also to blame for his lack of consistency, experts said.

While he called on Our Ukraine to go back to the negotiating table, he criticized the Party of the Regions for violating the principles of the Universal of National Unity.

"It seems strange to have heard criticisms from Yushchenko," Mr. Lozowy said. "Our Ukraine had been going downhill under Yushchenko's leadership for the last year a half. Yushchenko has to first and foremost blame himself."

In an attempt to clean the ranks, Mr. Yushchenko dismissed his Presidential Secretariat Chair Oleh Rybachuk, largely regarded as part of the old boy network, and brought in a fresh, young staff led by a 43-year-old Viktor Baloha and 32-year-old Arsenii Yatseniuk.

Mr. Yushchenko also appointed as his advisor Oleksander Zinchenko, the former Presidential Secretariat chair who brought down the Orange government by calling a press conference accusing the Poroshenko inner circle of corruption.

Mr. Zinchenko's re-appointment infu-



Roman Bezsmertnyi, leader of the Our Ukraine party.

riated Mr. Poroshenko, who made public statements criticizing the president's decision and referring to Mr. Zinchenko as a traitor.

Mr. Yushchenko didn't seem phased by Mr. Poroshenko's disappointment and has reportedly distanced himself from the confectionary magnate after his maneuverings in July to become Verkhovna Rada chair was a factor in the

collapse of a pro-Western coalition.

However genuine his attempts to clean up the corruption festering within Our Ukraine, experts said it may be a tragic case of too little, too late for Mr. Yushchenko.

Turning around its diminishing electorate, which has largely fled to the Tymoshenko Bloc, will be "very, very difficult," Mr. Taran said.

Even if any of the young Our Ukraine leaders are able to take the reins, more of the same inconsistency and lack of purpose may persist, experts said.

For example, Our Ukraine Legal Department Chair Roman Zvarych said Mr. Yushchenko is still urging Our Ukraine to resume negotiations on joining the government coalition.

About 31 percent of the Ukrainian electorate today would vote for the Party of the Regions, according to a poll conducted on September 12-19 by the Yaremko Ukrainian Institute of Social Research the Social Monitoring Center, which performs statistical and polling research for Presidential Secretariat and other government clients.

About 17 percent would vote for the Tymoshenko Bloc, 6 percent for the Our Ukraine bloc, 5 percent for the Communist Party of Ukraine and 3 percent for the Socialist Party of Ukraine.

"They're largely irrelevant at a 6 percent rating," Mr. Lozowy said. "Our Ukraine is essentially a dead letter."

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## Embassy of Ukraine...

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the crew members, noting, "Your work was remarkable." Dr. Shamshur also said that he looked forward to collaborations between Ukraine and the United States on new space endeavors.

Greetings from President Yushchenko were presented to the first Ukrainian American astronaut, Heidemarie Stefanyshyn-Piper, a commander in the U.S. Navy. Dr. Shamshur presented a painting of Kyiv's Pecherska Lavra and a song inspired by the work of Cmdr.



**Cmdr. Heidemarie Stefanyshyn-Piper holds a copy of the song "Cosmic Seagull" while thanking the Ukrainian community for their support.**

Stefanyshyn-Piper titled "Cosmic Seagull," with lyrics by Oksana Makovets and music by Volodymyr Hartman.

Dr. Shamshur said that with Cmdr. Stefanyshyn-Piper taking a Ukrainian flag, a Plast Ukrainian scouting emblem and Ukrainian music into space with her, this demonstrated that "you are proud of your Ukrainian heritage."

Cmdr. Stefanyshyn-Piper thanked the Ukrainian community for their support and spoke of her Ukrainian roots, telling the audience that her father came from a village outside of Lviv. "I never thought my father's dream (of our great successes) would come true for our family," she said.

Cmdr. Stefanyshyn-Piper told the audience that she hopes to visit Ukraine in the near future. She then presented Dr. Shamshur with a photo display of the crew and a picture of Kyiv from space.

The crew members, Pilot Christopher Ferguson, Commander Brent Jett, Mission Specialists Daniel Burbank, Joseph Tanner and Heidemarie Stefanyshyn-Piper gave a presentation about the work accomplished during their 12-day mission. Mission Specialist Steven MacLean, a Canadian, was unable to attend due to his earlier visit to the Canadian Embassy.

Lynn Klein, assistant director for NASA, underlined the importance of these missions and said that, due to the Columbia disaster, there was a four-year break in missions. She added that a space station partnership between the U.S. and Ukraine would be very beneficial to the future of the space program.

Fellow Mission Specialist Joseph Tanner said of Cmdr. Stefanyshyn-Piper: "She is a rising star in the space program. I guess you can say a new star is born. We look forward to many great things from her and more missions in the future."



**Crew members of STS-115: Mission Specialists Joseph Tanner, Heidemarie Stefanyshyn-Piper and Daniel Burbank, Commander Brent Jett and Pilot Christopher Ferguson give a video presentation on their work on the space station.**

## International Ukrainian women's group attends conference at United Nations

by Diana Howansky

UNITED NATIONS – Representatives of the World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations (WFUFO) attended a conference at the United Nations on September 6-8, the goal of which was to bring together non-governmental organizations from around the world and to promote partnerships between these groups and the United Nations, as well as their home governments.

Emphasizing that such relationships still need to be built and strengthened, the conference was titled "Unfinished Business: Effective Partnerships for Human Security and Sustainable Development – 59th Annual Department of Public Information/NGO Conference."

"The World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations, even though it is only one of over 2,700 organizations accredited with the Economic and Social Council of the UN, is one of only a very few Ukrainian organizations with such status and one of two (the Ukrainian World Congress being the other) that has local access to the U.N.," said Marta Kichorowska-Kebalo, one of the WFUFO representatives at the conference. "It is important to keep current on developments at the U.N., and to maintain and even cultivate a Ukrainian presence at the U.N. as a platform from which we can interject on behalf of Ukraine, as advocates for Ukrainian women in Ukraine and in the diaspora."

The World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations is an international federation of 23 non-profit organizations from 12 countries spanning four continents, which supports cultural, educational, humanitarian and social programs, and advocates the advancement of the status of women, their families and children.

Throughout the three-day conference, speakers stressed the importance of non-governmental organizations and civil society, underlining that people across the globe must take charge of their own lives and act in areas where government is unable or unwilling to act. One notable

*Diana Howansky is a staff associate at the Ukrainian Studies Program at Columbia University. During the spring 2007 semester, the Ukrainian Studies Program plans to offer the course "Ukraine and the United Nations Through the Eyes of a Ukrainian Ambassador: Diplomacy and Politics," by Ambassador Valeriy Kuchinsky, former permanent representative of Ukraine to the United Nations.*

speaker, U.N. Secretary General Kofi Annan, addressed the participants at the conference's closing, saying that the United Nations during his tenure has made a conscious effort to help civil society grow, because it recognizes that non-governmental organizations have been instrumental in the global fight against poverty, infectious diseases, genocide, war crimes and other problems.

"More and more, the initiative to improve the human condition comes from voluntary groups such as yours," said Mr. Annan, eliciting applause from the audience. "You have the capacity to push the envelope and say things that we cannot say, that I cannot say. And I'll let you in on a secret. I often love you for it," he said.

A total of 1,879 representatives from 540 non-governmental organizations and 67 countries registered for the conference, including 49 representatives from Eastern European countries like Russia and Belarus. No non-governmental organizations from Ukraine attended the conference, although foreign organizations conducting programs in Ukraine – such as Search for Common Ground, which noted its work with television stations in Ukraine and the use of soap operas to teach about diversity – shared their experiences and knowledge.

"It seemed that the Second World (former USSR territories and satellites) was pushed to the side, lumped with the First World, for all intents and purposes, without addressing its unique problems in meeting the Millennium Development Goals," commented Ms. Kichorowska-Kebalo about this year's NGO conference. "The countries that share a legacy as Soviet republics seem to all be experiencing a reversal of life quality. Financial and employment indicators as well as health indicators, especially as seen through life expectancy statistics and the overwhelming threat of HIV/AIDS in Ukraine, are of special concern. While Ukraine has had some strong socio-economic indicators since independence, the above are areas in which Ukraine struggles to provide for the welfare of its citizens," she explained.

Because a priority of the conference was to focus on the youth and teaching the younger generation both the significance of the United Nations and the need to take responsibility through civil society, the conference organizers asked each of the registered organizations to invite a representative under the age of 25. The World Federation of Ukrainian Women's

(Continued on page 19)

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## President Bush signs bill on Famine-Genocide memorial

WASHINGTON - On Friday, October 13, President George W. Bush signed into law HR 562, which authorizes the government of Ukraine to establish a memorial in the District of Columbia to honor the victims of the man-made Famine that occurred in Ukraine in 1932-1933. The announcement was made that day by the Office of the Press Secretary at the White House.

The law provides that "The government of Ukraine is authorized to establish a memorial on federal land in the District of Columbia to honor the victims of the Ukrainian Famine-

Genocide of 1932-1933."

It also notes that the U.S. government "shall not pay any expense for the establishment of the memorial or its maintenance," as the memorial is envisioned as a gift from the government of Ukraine to recognize the 7 million to 10 million victims of the Famine-Genocide, or Holodomor, orchestrated by Stalin.

HR 562 was introduced in the House of Representatives by Rep. Sander Levin on February 2, 2005, and was passed by the House on November 16, 2005. The Senate passed the measure on September 29 of this year.



PHOTO FOLLOW-UP: UPA marks anniversary of its founding



UPA supporters carry a giant Ukrainian flag as they begin their commemoration procession to St. Sophia Cathedral on October 14.



An UPA veteran holds flowers and a Ukrainian flag in his hand at the army's commemoration on St. Sophia Square.

KYIV – On October 14, the Feast Day of St. Mary the Protectress – historical-ly the patron saint of Ukrainian fighting forces – veterans of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) gathered in Kyiv to mark the 64th anniversary of the their army’s establishment. Founded in 1942, the UPA fought both the German Nazi and Soviet Russian invaders of Ukraine. Seen on this page are photos from the anniversary day’s events.



Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists paramilitary soldiers line up at the Ukrainian Insurgent Army’s commemoration.



Ukrainian Orthodox priests bless young initiates into Kozak organizations.



A Kamianets-Podilskyi high school student holds a petition demanding government recognition of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army.



## THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

# A thank-you to our partners

As this anniversary month for The Ukrainian Weekly winds down, it is only fitting to conclude with a thank-you to our partners during the course of this newspaper's 73 years of service to our community.

Without these partners, The Weekly simply would not be, well, The Weekly.

First off, we must acknowledge all those who served as editors through the more than seven decades that The Weekly has been published, beginning with the pioneering Stephen Shumeyko. The list of the paper's top editors is relatively short (Shumeyko's successors were: Helen Perozak Smindak, Walter Prybyla, Walter Dushnyck, R.L. Chomiak, Zenon Snylyk, Ihor Dlaboha and the current editor-in-chief), but the list of assistant editors, associate editors, editorial assistants and student interns is considerably longer. Add to that those who worked as layout people and typesetters, and those who worked in the print shop, and you have quite a list! All of them played an important role in getting this paper into the hands of its readers. And all of them deserve a huge thank-you.

Since The Weekly's inception, free-lance writers and community activists have been major contributors to its content. And that is why we continue to encourage community members to submit articles, photographs and other information to our paper. (One of our in-house advertisements reads "Want to see your name in print?" in an attempt to get readers to send in info from their "corner of the diaspora.") So, we hereby extend thanks to all our past, present and future collaborators. They work hard to share the news from their communities with the community at large, and their dedication benefits us all.

Our subscribers also deserve thanks. Without them, of course, there would be no Weekly. Many of these loyal readers have been with The Weekly for decades. We appreciate their support in the form of paid subscriptions and their input in the form of letters to the editor, e-mails, phone calls, etc. Please keep them coming.

Not to be forgotten are our benefactors – those folks whose names appear in monthly reports on donations made directly to The Ukrainian Weekly Press Fund, as well as those whose donations via the Ukrainian National Foundation also help us publish this paper. Frankly, we don't know where we'd be without them since subscription prices do not come close to covering the costs of producing this newspaper. Thus far this year they have contributed a total of \$20,256 to The Ukrainian Weekly Press Fund. We are genuinely grateful for their largesse.

A word of thanks goes to those institutions, organizations, businesses and individuals who support this paper and its mission with their advertising dollars. They support us and, by extension, our community. And that's why we urge our readers to, in turn, support them. That is indeed the best way to say thanks to this group of our partners.

Finally, there is one major partner without whom there would be no such thing as The Ukrainian Weekly. That is our publisher, the Ukrainian National Association. This fraternal benefit insurance company has played a key role in our community life since its founding in 1894, spearheading and sponsoring countless community projects and endeavors as diverse as the Encyclopedia of Ukraine, the Taras Shevchenko monument in Washington and the Famine-Genocide curriculum for secondary schools. Thus, The Ukrainian Weekly – and our sister publication, the Ukrainian-language newspaper Svoboda – are yet another example of the UNA's fraternal care for its members and the Ukrainian community.

So, as we conclude our 73rd anniversary month, we at The Ukrainian Weekly know that we have excellent partners within our hromada – partners we know we can count on. Thank you all!

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## Turning the pages back...

It was 50 years ago, on Sunday, October 28, that The Weekly reported the opening of the Ukrainian Institute of America, located on East 79th Street in New York City. William Dzus, a Ukrainian American inventor and industrialist, purchased the building in 1955 to move the Ukrainian Institute of America from the Parkwood mansion in West Islip, Long Island, to the Fletcher mansion in New York City.

Isaac Fletcher, a banker and railroad investor commissioned C.P.H. Gilbert in 1898 to build a house based on William K. Vanderbilt's neo-Loire Valley chateau as its model. In 1920 Harry F. Sinclair of the Sinclair Oil Co. bought the mansion and sold it in 1930 to August Van Horne Stuyvesant, a descendant of Peter Stuyvesant, governor of New Amsterdam, as New York was originally called. Mr. Stuyvesant lived there until 1953.

At the UIA's opening ceremony, Mr. Dzus said, "the dedication of this building enhances the value of Ukrainian contributions to American culture and sciences."

Entertainment was provided by Stephanie Turash, Ukrainian American opera star, and by the Bandurist Quartet directed by Roman Levitsky.

An exhibit of Ukrainian art was on display at the time, arranged by the Association of Ukrainian Artists of America. Among the sculptures on exhibit were pieces by the world-renowned Alexander Archipenko, who was present at the dedication ceremonies.

In his closing remarks, Mr. Dzus said: "American culture is like a huge river into which the streams of many European cultures flow as tributaries. It is important that the full stream of traditional Ukrainian culture make its contributions to America. It is my hope that this headquarters building will become a center for Ukrainian learning, science, art and music so that it will be preserved for posterity, so that it will be further encouraged and developed and so that its full benefits will become available to America."

Source: "Ukrainian Institute of America Home in New York Formally Opened," *The Ukrainian Weekly*, November 3, 1956.

## AN APPRECIATION

# Omeljan Pritsak, April 7, 1919-May 29, 2006

by Roman Szporluk

A proper appreciation of the life and work of Prof. Omeljan Pritsak would require a team of experts from several departments and research centers from more than one university and more than one country. His interests were not limited to the variety of fields in philology and history, in which he was recognized as an authority, but extended also to the theory and philosophy of history.

The following remarks are personal reflections which focus on just one side of Pritsak's life and work – the connection (as I see it) between Pritsak's ideas on Ukraine in world history, on the one hand, and their relation to his institution building, on the other.

I first met Omeljan Pritsak some 40 years ago, and remember how he told me about his great project, a study of the origins of Rus' that was to be a work in several volumes (six, as I recall) and in which the beginning of Ukrainian history was to be presented in a setting of universal history. It would examine the relevant events taking place in Scandinavia, Byzantium, inner Asia, the Middle East, and Western and Central Europe, and would use the sources originating in those areas that were indispensable for an understanding of the emergence of Rus'.

In short, Pritsak treated the history of Ukraine as part of world history. Later I understood why on many occasions he referred to the work of the Hungarian historian Johann Christian Engel, published in Halle in 1796, as Volume 48 in a series of books on "general world history" (Algemeine Welthistorie), a series that had been created by German and English historians. That work, about 700 pages long, consisted of two parts: the first was titled "Geschichte der Ukraine und der Cosaken" (there was a portrait of Ivan Mazepa facing the title page) and the second "Geschichte von Galizien und Lodomerien." Pritsak believed no histories after Engel had treated Ukraine as part of world history and he wanted to place it in that framework again.

Pritsak was not only a research scholar, and a teacher of generations of students and scholars, he was also the initiator and builder of academic institutions, most notably the Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard.

The story of the Harvard project is well known. Everybody who knows anything about the "Ukrainian Harvard" knows about the hundreds and thousands of people, retirees and students, rich and poor, in the United States and in Canada, whose contributions made possible the endowment of three chairs and then of the institute.

But not everybody in the community understood that the Harvard project was to be an institutional application of Pritsak's philosophy, and, I will suggest, of his broader political vision.

Decades ago some people reasonably questioned whether the Harvard plan revealed a lack of appreciation for what such respectable institutions as the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences (UVAN) and the Shevchenko Scientific Society (NTSh) were doing. That was not the case: Pritsak was a member of both NTSh and UVAN, and he also

respected the work of Ukrainian scholars in France, Germany and Canada. But he understood that regardless of the objective value of individual diaspora scholars and their work, only institutions functioning within leading Western universities – in this case an American university – would be able to secure a future for Ukrainian studies, from generation to generation, and win international recognition.

The chairs would be responsible for training a new generation of scholars who eventually would enter the world of academia in their own right. The institute would hold seminars and conferences and publish scholarly editions of sources, in the original languages and in English translation, and the journal *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* would be open to scholars from all over the world, including, of course, those from Harvard, to share the results of their current research.

Among Pritsak's other remarkable initiatives, and, we need to stress this, in collaboration with his colleagues and associates, were an international conference to commemorate the Millennium of Christianity in Rus', held in Ravenna, Italy, and the establishment of the International Association of Ukrainianists. The latter took place in Naples in 1989 and would have been impossible, like the other event, without the support and participation of Italian scholars. The meeting in Naples was also able to bring in participants from several countries, including Ukraine, when it was still the Ukrainian SSR, thereby helping it to break out of its Moscow-imposed isolation.

Pritsak's last engagement in institution building was in Kyiv, where he helped to establish the Institute of Oriental Studies at the Academy of Sciences, reviving a field of study that had been banned in Ukraine since the 1930s.

Now that the 1970s and 1980s are history, it is easier to appreciate the long-term political significance of his scholarly initiatives. Without implying that they were of equal historical importance, I am reminded in this connection of Pritsak's Polish contemporary, Jerzy Giedroyc, whose work is currently being commemorated not only in Poland but also in Ukraine on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of his birth.

Several years after the end of World War II, when it had become clear that Poland would be under Communist rule (and Soviet control), Giedroyc and his closest associate, Juliusz Mieroszewski, launched *Kultura*, a monthly journal in which they put forward the idea that the struggle for the freedom of Poland required the Poles to accept the loss of Lviv and Vilnius, and to support the Ukrainians, Lithuanians and Belarusians in their own struggle for independence.

When it was first formulated, the "Giedroyc Plan" met with virtually unanimous condemnation among the Polish exile community in the West; by the 1980s, it had been accepted by most Poles in the West and by the democratic opposition in Poland itself. It was in the spirit of Giedroyc that a delegation of Solidarity attended the founding congress of Rukh in Kyiv (September 1989) and that the government of a newly free Poland recognized Ukrainian independence a day after the referendum of December 1, 1991.

The Giedroyc story reminds us that after great historical turning points sometimes the poets, writers and scholars

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Roman Szporluk, Ph.D., was the Mykhailo Hrushevsky Professor of History at Harvard University in 1991-2004. He is currently the Mykhailo Hrushevsky Research Professor of Ukrainian History.



## NEWS AND VIEWS

# Old surprises, new realities in the politics of Ukraine

by Oksana Bashuk Hepburn

The announcement by President Viktor Yushchenko's Our Ukraine (OU) party to go into opposition to the government does not surprise. The greater surprise happened a few weeks ago when the president called on Viktor Yanukovich to form a coalition government comprising the Party of the Regions of Ukraine (PRU), the Socialists (SPU), the Communists (CPU) and OU. Now OU is leaving.

In reality, the coalition is untenable. It has no ideological base, no common policies and no cohesion. Yesterday's enemies artificially forced a relationship designed to achieve immediate political imperatives. The OU wanted to regain some power and get appointed to head ministries after forfeiting a viable Orange forces coalition; the PRU was anxious to neutralize opposition.

To cover up major political fault lines, the parties signed the Universal of National Unity. To her credit, Yulia Tymoshenko refused to join the coalition and formed an opposition to the government. Nor did she sign the document.

Now, it appears, the "poyedynok z diyavolom" – the alliance with the devil – as the Ukrainians call unsavory unions, is in jeopardy. Last week Roman Bezsmertnyi, the party leader, announced that OU is joining the opposition and pulling ministers from the government. The immediate kicker was the prime minister's negative stand on NATO in Brussels; however, OU accuses him of wider disregard for the universal.

No surprise here. Once the universal had served its purpose and once he was firmly in power, Mr. Yanukovich was less bound to its principles like European integration, quick move toward the World Trade Organization, promotion of national Ukrainian symbols, freedom of the press, and, of course, NATO membership. Such principles never comprised his party's political ideology to begin with. Moreover, it appears, the universal is not enforceable by law; it's not worth the paper it's written on. In reality, the prime minister can sign it, then disregard it as much as he likes without political consequence. His position is secure as long as he controls the majority in the Verkhovna Rada, Ukraine's Parliament, or until the people have had enough of these shenanigans and demand a new election.

It looks like OU has been outmaneuvered. No surprise here. It has a history of political ineptness. Consider the following. Its forerunner, and still an influential component, Rukh championed the independence movement in 1991. Over 90 percent of the population supported them. Since then, its force has disintegrated into several parties, including OU. The result? Failure to capture political control of Ukraine. Reunited in the 2004 presidential election, what is now called the Orange forces again rallied tremendous popular support. They surprised and earned respect from most of Ukraine, and the world, with this success. Not two years later, with the Orange Revolution's political capital squandered by its leaders, parliamentary power had been handed over to Russia's preferred man, Mr. Yanukovich.

The reinvention of OU as the opposition may be its political salvation. It has lost much support among the people and

will no doubt lose more if it continues to associate with the PRU which its electoral base does not. Ideologically, OU is a much better fit with the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc (YTB) than with the PRU. It might distinguish itself once again by joining forces with her to raise Ukraine to a new level of democratic evolution: a two-party system; one in power and one in opposition.

Democracy, as defined by ancient Greece, is a society in which citizens take turns in being rulers and the ruled. Rulers are those who win control of Parliament in a fair election; the opposition is those who lose but want to win and rule next. There were times in history when criticism of the government – the main role of the opposition – was considered treason, punishable by prison or worse. This was the reality in the USSR, a one-party dictatorship with no opposition. And death for some 30 million who dared!

Such pathological paranoia may explain the loathing and scorn that many politicians who come from the Communist formation heap on opposition to their "correct" way. Such people are clearly identifiable. They hurl invectives at those not inclined to support them, be it coalitions or other political views. The appalling animal name-calling hurled by Mr. Yanukovich at the Orange forces protesting the falsified presidential elections come to mind. These are yesterday's people who do not understand the indispensable value of an opposition and the need for Ukraine to go forward in its political evolution.

What does the opposition do? It debates and criticizes; asks embarrassing questions and makes statements to the press about the government's questionable dealings. When the public good is at stake, it has the right and duty to oppose the government's policies and actions. By doing so, it is convincing the electorate to give it power to govern in the next election because it, the opposition, can and will do a better job.

In democracies, the evolution from multi-party to two- or three-party systems clarifies the role of the opposition. The opposition arises from a party whose elected members do not support the government and who offer themselves to the voters – not just as individual candidates, but as an organized and alternative government. This is exactly what Ms. Tymoshenko did when she declared that YTB would not join the PRU but sit in Parliament as the opposition. If Ukraine is to continue its transformation into a modern state it is imperative that it move in this direction. The OU's decision to join the opposition is a good step forward.

What might be some others? What is in Ukraine's best interest?

Ukraine needs what every democracy needs – a strong, forceful opposition, ideologically united to fight policy battles on important issues with the government on behalf of the citizens, and in so doing get itself ready for the next election. And victory.

To win the next election, Ukraine's opposition, like those throughout the world, needs a winning strategy. To begin, here are six key steps the opposition should take:

- Decide that it is an "Orange opposition," understanding that the greater the integration and movement toward a single party, the greater its chances of galva-

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## Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



## Happiness comes with security

In his Ukrainian Weekly column of October 15, Yaro Bihun strikes an ominous note. He suggests that under President George W. Bush our country might well be on the eve of a long, dark night.

His litany of administration "evils" includes "Guantanamo, indefinite detentions, without what a normal American would consider due process, secret arrests, secret prisons for 'high-value' terrorist suspects, 'renditions,' a 'program' of alternative interrogation techniques by CIA 'professionals' who are being forgiven any past transgressions of U.S. and international laws against torture."

Mr. Bihun cites a September 18 Washington Post article by Tom Malinowski, advocacy director for Human Rights Watch, suggesting that President Bush read Robert Conquest's "The Great Terror" to learn how the Soviets obtained confessions through sleep deprivation, a technique employed by the CIA against Islamic terrorists.

Two observations: 1) Mr. Malinowski is a former special assistant to President Bill Clinton, the man who let Osama Bin Laden slip away when our CIA had him in its sights; 2) Mr. Malinowski is on the board of Human Rights Watch and Americans for Informed Democracy, two organizations founded and heavily funded by George Soros, the man who, according to the Center for Public Integrity, spent \$24 million of his own money to defeat George W. Bush in 2004.

Mr. Soros is the Daddy Warbucks of leftist causes, funding such anti-Bush organizations as the Open Society Institute (which funnels millions of dollars to groups opposed to the war on terror), MoveOn.org, the Center for American Progress, Media Matters and others of similar ilk. Mr. Soros has also contributed heavily to the defense fund of New York City attorney Anne Stewart, who was convicted of supplying material aid to terrorists during the trial of Sheik Omar Abdel Rahman. Ms. Stewart recently received a light sentence from a Clinton-appointed judge for her treachery. Given Mr. Malinowski's past and present associations, can we believe that his recommendation is truly an honest, goodwill attempt to be helpful?

Personally, I have no problem with the way we treat terrorists captured in battle or while in the process of committing crimes against humanity. Should these murderers now be read their Miranda rights on the battlefield? Are they entitled to due process? Is sleep deprivation so awful when it yields information that saves American lives? Islamists behead their prisoners. We retaliate by depriving them of sleep. Who are the bad guys here?

Despite years of effort by the major media to smear our Guantanamo detention center, Islamic prisoners there receive good treatment. They get a Koran, prayer-time, visits by imams, Islamic-correct meals and superb health-care, including colonoscopies. Upon release most quickly re-join the Jihad. The ACLU demands that all of them be tried in American courts or released immediately. The USA Patriot Act, initially passed by the Senate 98-1 and 357-66 by the House, was renewed on March 9, despite partisan brickbats and ACLU lobbying. Since its initial passage, the Patriot Act has helped uncover terrorist cells and disrupt terrorist plots. The fact

that there have been no attacks on American soil in five years suggests that the Patriot Act is working.

The Patriot Act authorizes vital information-sharing between law enforcement and intelligence officials. As we learned during the 9-11 Commission hearings, this activity was forbidden during the previous administration. The Patriot Act also permits law enforcement agents to pursue terrorists with the same tools traditionally used against organized crime and drug dealers. Makes sense to me. Also allowed is the reformatting of secret tracking of terrorist financing. The original format, you will recall, was leaked by The New York Times. The Canadian Anti-terrorism Act of 2001 helped foil an al-Qaeda-inspired plot by 17 home-grown terrorists to bomb Canadian institutions and behead the prime minister last June. Canada allows police to secretly arrest suspects and hold them for up to 72 hours if they're suspected of planning terrorism. It also permits electronic surveillance (wire-taps) in their investigation of suspected terrorists. Should we do less? We are at war, dear reader, with a fanatical, merciless gang of cut-throats who despise our way of life and seek nothing less than conversion to Islam or our total destruction. If they become martyrs in the process, so much the better. Can we afford to treat them as ordinary criminals?

What President Bush is doing is hardly new. Past U.S. presidents have always taken measures to protect our national security during wartime. President Abraham Lincoln suspended habeas corpus rights during the Civil War. Like President Bush he was reviled and constantly attacked by the media and the cut-and-run crowd (called Copperheads then) during his presidency. President Woodrow Wilson signed the Espionage, Sabotage and Sedition Acts of 1917 and 1918 during World War I. Slandering the Constitution was considered an act of sabotage. Wilson promised the American people that he would not involve our nation in the European war. Did he lie? He also established internment camps for immigrants from Austro-Hungary including an occasional Ukrainian. Socialist Party leader Eugene V. Debs was sentenced to 10 years in prison in 1918 for opposing the war effort. During World War II President Franklin D. Roosevelt established internment camps for innocent Japanese Americans and the U.S. Supreme Court approved.

Yaro Bihun believes that "Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness" are more important than "safety, security and prosperity." In reality, the former is impossible without the latter. Psychologist Abraham Maslow developed a hierarchy of needs gratification. He believed that human needs are satisfied in sequential order, beginning with our physiological needs (food, water, shelter), followed by safety needs (order, security, predictability), needs of love and belonging (family, friends), recognition and esteem needs (prestige, acceptance) and the need for self-actualization (transcendence and ecstatic happiness).

Think about it. Is it possible to be happy and free without first being safe and secure? I think not.

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Oksana Bashuk Hepburn, president of the consulting firm, U\*CAN is writing a book about her experiences in Ukraine.



# First exchange students arrive at universities in Lviv and Alberta

by Bohdan Klid

EDMONTON – A recently negotiated exchange agreement between Ivan Franko National University of Lviv (Lviv University) and the University of Alberta went into effect this academic year, when one student arrived in Lviv and another in Edmonton to begin their academic programs.

Lviv University student Olena Dudych, who is majoring in English philology at the Faculty of Foreign Languages, is planning to spend the whole academic year at the University of Alberta.

Ms. Dudych gave a number of reasons why she applied for the exchange. She noted that students entering university in Ukraine are required to follow an educational plan approved by the country's Ministry of Education that restricts their choice of courses. At the University of Alberta students can pick courses and even change programs.

Ms. Dudych is currently taking an accounting course, which she probably would not have been able to do back home. She is also taking courses in advanced German, second language acquisition, linguistics and political science during her first semester.

Another benefit that Ms. Dudych pointed to was that the exchange opens a door to another part of the world for Ukrainian students. In her view, it is important for Ukraine's students today to experience study at a university abroad, especially a North American one.

Although she said she has found it somewhat difficult to adapt to the different assignment and examination systems in Alberta, as well as to the faster rhythm of life, Ms. Dudych has also said that people she has met at the University of Alberta have been very helpful and friendly in solving problems and answering questions. She also observed that the border between professor and student did



Olena Dudych



Tim Starchuk

not really exist at the University of Alberta. Therefore, Ukrainian students thinking of applying for the exchange to the University of Alberta from Lviv University should not be concerned, as there will always be someone available to ask for advice and explain procedures.

Tim Starchuk, a University of Alberta student majoring in marketing in the School of Business, is spending the 2006 fall semester at Lviv University. He attended a Ukrainian bilingual elementary school in Edmonton, but did not do much reading or writing in Ukrainian thereafter. While Mr. Starchuk did take a Ukrainian language course at the University of Alberta to refresh his skills, he admitted before leaving for Lviv that his Ukrainian language skills are weak.

Mr. Starchuk said that he jumped at the opportunity to apply for the exchange, as friends had told him that going on an international exchange had been one of their best experiences while at university. Mr. Starchuk chose to study at Lviv University because he wanted to improve his Ukrainian language skills. He also noted that the cost of living in Lviv is quite low, compared to other European cities.

At Lviv University Mr. Starchuk is taking courses in laws of the European Union, Ukrainian history, Ukrainian and world culture, and the fundamentals of tourism. Although he is having a bit of trouble understanding everything that is discussed in class, Mr. Starchuk notes that everyone is patient with him and that his Ukrainian has been improving rapidly.

While some things in day-to-day life are different in Ukraine, Mr. Starchuk stressed that he has been able to find everything to satisfy his daily needs. Settling into the normal rhythm of life in Lviv has also been quite easy, he noted. He attributes this in part to his observation that people in Lviv are friendly to foreigners, which makes it conducive to meeting people and making friends.

He also noted that living accommodations for foreign students were very good at Lviv University and are actually better than some of his friends' dormitory rooms at the University of Alberta. He has also found that his fellow students in Ukraine are very similar to their Canadian counterparts.

In addition to the benefits mentioned by the first two exchange students, the exchange agreement offers other advantages. Both universities have agreed to waive tuition fees for exchange students: participants pay tuition at their home

(Continued on page 19)



# National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy launches professorships to promote research

by Oksana Zakydalsky

TORONTO – “In the eyes of professionals and society, the National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy (UKMA) is a place of innovation and the freedom to explore,” said Dr. Mychailo Wynnyckyj, a professor of sociology at the Business School of the UKMA.

In 2005 NUKMA celebrated 390 years of its founding. It was the first university in Eastern Europe and remained the only such institution in the Russian Empire until the second half of the 18th century. It was closed by the Russian government in 1817.

Since its rebirth in 1991, NUKMA has gained a reputation for openness, incorruptibility and the creation of an environment that promotes good teaching and good scholarship. According to Dr. Wynnyckyj, NUKMA has embarked on many reforms of higher education on its own without expecting financial aid or support from the government and often motivating the Ministry of Education to act in new directions.

One of its current goals is to get on the list of the 500 best universities in the world by 2015.

In a world characterized by competition, the comparison of the relative merits of universities has led to ranking lists. Objective and weighted criteria have been developed to measure the quality of university education.

Most people are familiar with the popular Newsweek (in the U.S.) and Macleans' (in Canada) lists of best universities in the respective countries. In the United Kingdom, The Times Higher Education Supplement publishes a list of the 200 best universities in the world, while an annual list of the 500 best in the world, developed by Shanghai Jiao Tong University, is highly regarded and widely circulated in Europe and Asia. The list of the top 500 uses criteria emphasizing research performance.

After the fall of the USSR, Ukraine went through a shock of realization that its scholarly research was not comparable to the synergetic and dynamic university scholarship in the West. Nevertheless, according to Dr. Wynnyckyj, who is Canadian, Ukraine did not change a stagnant old system into a more flexible and adaptable one.

In Ukraine, research work done by academics is evaluated by the Higher Certification Commission (Vyshcha Attestatsiina Komisija), which grants higher academic degrees and reports to the Cabinet of Ministers. Cultivating scholarship for domestic circulation only marginalizes Ukrainian higher education in relation to the international scholarly community, Dr. Wynnyckyj pointed out.

As the best universities stand on the reputation of its professors in scholarly research, NUKMA has embarked on a program of faculty development and established a series of funded professorships for its active teaching and research staff. The professorships are awarded on the basis of the following criteria: the number of staff who have achieved the highest awards in



**The first NUKMA professorships were awarded to (top row, from left): Maksym Antoniuk, Oleksander Vynogradov, Myroslava Antonovych, (second row) Roksolana Hanyk-Pospolitak, Margarita Chabanna and Dr. Natalia Yakovenko.**

their fields and actively continue to teach students at the university; the number of highly cited researchers in 21 broad subject categories; the number of articles in journals Science and Nature; number of articles referenced in Science Citation Index-expanded, Social Science Citation Index, and Arts and Humanities Citation Index.

The professorships are sponsored funds and, so far, six have been set up:

- the Julian Wynnyckyj professorship (\$10,000 Can.) – department of biology, Faculty of Natural Sciences;
- the Club Cosbild professorship (\$20,000 Can.) – department of law (in constitutional law);
- the Rev. Marian and Dr. Roman Curkowskyj professorship (\$27,000 Can.) – department of law (in commercial law);
- the Marta Turchyn professorship (\$10,000 U.S.) – department of sociology and social sciences;
- the Maria and Roman Wynnyckyj professorship (\$15,000 Can.) – department of politics; and
- the Mykhailo Lebid professorship (\$15,000 Can.) – department of History.

The first awards were made for 2006-2007. The competitions were announced in January-March, committees were formed (separate for each professorship), interviews were conducted and the names of the recipients were announced at the 14th Academic Conference in April. The grants began in September.

three years, but must be re-applied for every year). The amount paid out to each recipient can be up to three times the base salary which is 1,100 hrv per month for a lecturer and will enable the recipient to devote time to the research instead of looking for ways to augment the modest basic pay.

The first recipients of NUKMA professorships are: Maksym Antoniuk, lecturer, department of biology; Oleksander Vynogradov, lecturer, department of sociology; Myroslava Antonovych, lecturer (constitutional law), department of law; Roksolana Hanyk-Pospolitak, lecturer (commercial law), department of law; Margarita Chabanna, senior lecturer, department of politics; and Dr. Natalia Yakovenko, professor, department of history.

Volodymyr Morenets, first vice-president of NUKMA, said: “The establishment of the research professorships by our Canadian colleagues is a very important and serious undertaking. Although the Ministry of Education understands the value of research, it uses yesterday’s standards to evaluate it. Whether that research has any influence or resonance does not concern the ministry. The professorships obligate the recipients to make public their research from a world platform where it can be evaluated by their peers anywhere in the world. The project is aimed at the development and nurture of scholars of a new generation.”

Dr. Wynnyckyj hopes that the first six professorships will provide an example and that other such funds will be set up by sponsors in Canada and the United States. The minimum amount for a fund is \$10,000, and tax receipts can be issued, both in Canada and in the U.S. It is also possible to add to existing funds. More information on the professorships is available on the NUKMA site: [www.ukma.kiev.ua](http://www.ukma.kiev.ua).

## Old surprises...

(Continued from page 7)

nizing the electorate’s support.

- Distance itself from losers, former political lights that have disgraced themselves. The people do not forget.

- Seek models of how other oppositions do it – the Poles, the Brits, the Americans. Use what fits. Learn quickly, elections are but a few years away.

- Establish a shadow Cabinet using the best people for the job-sharing positions among the various factions to strengthen cohesion. Reallocate portfolios periodically to broaden experience, reward tal-

ent and deal with inadequate performance. Develop winners.

- Provide solid debate on issues facing Ukraine – energy and the Russia factor; foreign affairs; despicable social inadequacies. The budget is an excellent time to query spending and financial accounting. Use the media as much as possible.

- Be fearless in criticizing the government in Parliament, the media, in meetings with the electorate, but be fair. Remember, their turn to criticize will come when they are in the opposition.

Finally, the opposition needs to surprise Ukraine again by leading it to a new political reality.



# NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)  
*Will OU return to coalition talks?*

KYIV – Justice Minister Roman Zvarych from the pro-presidential Our Ukraine bloc said on October 23 that President Viktor Yushchenko’s speech at the Our Ukraine People’s Union party congress last week made him believe that the bloc might decide to resume its talks on forming a ruling coalition with the Party of the Regions, the Socialist Party and the Communist Party, Ukrainian media reported. “From what I heard [from the president], I realized that he doesn’t rule out the possibility to find points of mutual understanding with the political forces of the Anti-Crisis Coalition. Consequently, I think these decisions might occur this week,” Mr. Zvarych said. On the other hand, Raisa Bohatyriova from the Party of the Regions told journalists the same day that the ongoing “process of crystallization and purification of [Our Ukraine’s] political platform” may lead to renewed coalition talks between Our Ukraine and the ruling parties. “We may be seeing the

beginning of a new political plan of the Ukrainian president aimed at finding a stable competitive force rather than an opposition,” Ms. Bohatyriova added. The Our Ukraine People’s Union is expected next month to hold a second round of its last week’s congress to elect new leaders and revise its statute. (RFE/RL Newsline)

## Tarasyuk expects U.N. to act on Famine

KYIV – Foreign Affairs Minister Borys Tarasyuk said on October 24 that he expects the United Nations to recognize the Famine of 1932-1933 as a genocide and that the recognition should come during the General Assembly session in the fall of 2007. Speaking at a press conference, he said that Ukraine expects an appropriate resolution to be adopted by the U.N., adding that the Ukrainian delegation is currently working on preparing a document for the General Assembly to review in the coming year. He said he expects the majority of states to approve Ukraine’s proposal, but noted that there will be some delegations that will be against recognizing the Famine as a genocide. “The Foreign Affairs Ministry prepared a whole series of actions in order to broaden the world community’s

knowledge about this tragedy of the Ukrainian nation,” Mr. Tarasyuk said. In his speech to the General Assembly on September 25, Mr. Tarasyuk called on U.N. member-states to recognize the Holodomor as a act of genocide directed against the Ukrainian nation. (Ukrayinski Novyny)

## Law on Famine-Genocide to be proposed

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko plans to propose that the Verkhovna Rada pass a law recognizing the Famine of 1932-1933 as an act of genocide directed against the Ukrainian nation, according to the president’s press service, which released an announcement on October 23. The president’s intention is to propose this law before November 25, when Ukrainian will observe a Day of Memory for Victims of Famines and Political Repressions. On October 12 it was reported that the president had set up an organizational committee to prepare and conduct commemorations of the memorial day. The committee is headed by Ivan Vasiunyk, first assistant head of the Presidential Secretariat, and Vice Prime Minister Dmytro Tabachnyk. (Ukrayinski Novyny)

## Holocaust Museum cites cooperation

WASHINGTON – The Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington and the Security Service of Ukraine (SBU) have prolonged their cooperation agreement for another five years. During the signing ceremony, the director of the museum, Sara Bloomfield, thanked Ukraine for bringing cooperation in the field of exchange of historic documents to a “truly stellar level.” Ukraine can serve as a showcase for other European countries, she said. The SBU’s archive director, Serhii Bohunov, and the head of the SBU Information Department, Valerii Holod, stressed that over the last five years Ukraine has shared with the United States more than 150,000 files on the history of the Holocaust. Both sides expressed their hope of maintaining the current level of cooperation in years to come. (Embassy of Ukraine to the United States)

## Hrytsenko, Tarasyuk stay on

KYIV – Defense Minister Anatolii Hrytsenko said on October 18 that he and Foreign Affairs Minister Borys Tarasyuk will remain in Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich’s Cabinet, Ukrainian media reported. Mr. Hrytsenko was speaking shortly after President Viktor Yushchenko’s meeting with the ministers delegated to the government by Our Ukraine and appointed by him personally. Under the Constitution of Ukraine amended in December 2004, the president is obliged to appoint the defense and foreign affairs ministers. “The two ministers appointed by the president are working and will continue to work. There will be no resignations,” Mr. Hrytsenko said. (RFE/RL Newsline)

## Lutsenko to remain in Cabinet

KYIV – Internal Affairs Minister Yurii Lutsenko told a news conference in Kyiv on October 19 that, due to a request from President Viktor Yushchenko, he decided to remain in the Cabinet of Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich, Ukrainian media reported. Mr. Lutsenko confirmed Our Ukraine leader Roman Bezsmertnyi’s announcement earlier the same day that he, following an earlier request from the president, tendered his resignation along with four other ministers belonging to the Our Ukraine quota in the Cabinet. “My decision [to remain in the Cabinet] has been supported by the prime minister and the Verkhovna Rada head,” Mr. Lutsenko added. That same day, Mr. Yanukovich assured journalists that the withdrawal of the four Our Ukraine ministers will not provoke a government crisis. “The resignation procedure for the ministers representing the Our Ukraine bloc requires this question to be discussed in Parliament. I think in the next few days we will select candidates for future ministers from members of the [ruling] coalition,” Mr. Yanukovich said. (RFE/RL Newsline)

## Reforms and Order joins Yulia’s bloc

KYIV – The Reforms and Order Party has decided to join the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc, which remains in opposition to the ruling coalition, Interfax-Ukraine reported on October 20, quoting party leader Viktor Pynzenyk. Mr. Pynzenyk was finance minister in the previous Cabinet of Yurii Yekhanurov. The Reforms and Order Party, formed in 1997, joined the Our Ukraine bloc after the 2002 parliamentary elections but went into the March 2006 parliamentary elections in a bloc with the Pora Party. The ROP-Pora Party bloc failed to overcome the 3 percent voting threshold that qualifies for parliamentary representation, gaining only 1.47 percent of the vote. (RFE/RL Newsline)



# Ukraine down in global competitiveness ranking

World Economic Forum

GENEVA – Ukraine has seen deterioration in its competitiveness over the past year, dropping from 68th down to 78th place in the World Economic Forum’s Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) rankings for 2006-2007.

The economy has grown at a healthy pace during the last couple of years but for this growth to be sustained it will be necessary to tighten policies to improve the outlook for the public finances, slow down inflation and create room in the budget for higher outlays for upgrading the country’s infrastructure, noted the World Economic Forum.

More importantly, a number of

reforms need to be implemented to improve the country’s institutional environment and the investment climate, according to the forum’s report on competitiveness. Ukraine suffers from dysfunctional property rights, perceptions of abuse and arbitrariness at all levels of government, including in the courts. While levels of corruption appear to have come down from early 2004, they are still high by international standards.

The country does better in terms of indicators that capture aspects of its human capital potential (for instance, high university enrolment rates), but this is not enough to prevent an overall low competitiveness rank, said the Global

Competitiveness Report, which was released on September 26.

“The Ukrainian government has expressed a desire to be eventually considered as a possible candidate for EU accession. This makes good economic and political sense. It is to be hoped that, as in Poland, Hungary and the rest of Central and Eastern Europe, this could act as a disciplining mechanism for better policies and the modernization of the country’s institutions. Without doubt, Ukraine belongs in Europe. Now it must start walking in that direction, to meet the challenges of eventual EU membership,” said Augusto Lopez-Claros, chief economist and head of the World Economic Forum’s Global Competitiveness Network.

Switzerland, Finland and Sweden are the world’s most competitive economies according to the report. Denmark, Singapore, the United States, Japan, Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom complete the top 10 list, but the United States shows the most pronounced drop, falling from first to sixth.

The rankings are drawn from a combination of publicly available hard data and the results of the Executive Opinion Survey, a comprehensive annual survey conducted by the World Economic Forum, together with its network of partner institutes (leading research institutes and business organizations) in the countries covered by the report.

This year, over 11,000 business leaders were polled in a record 125 economies worldwide. The survey questionnaire is designed to capture a broad range of factors affecting an economy’s business climate that are critical determinants of sustained economic growth. The

(Continued on page 19)

## Miss Ukraine to compete in Kyiv for Miss Europe crown



Cutty Sark Co.  
KYIV - Alyona Avramenko will represent Ukraine at the Miss Europe beauty pageant, which for the first time ever will be held in Kyiv. The pageant will take place on October 27. Ms. Avramenko was crowned at an October 8 ceremony after competing against 200 other women for the Miss Ukraine title.

### Quotable notes

“... Like Moldova and the western Balkans, Ukraine also suffers from the tendency of both Washington and Brussels to isolate what they do not understand. Since the early 1990s the United States has pursued a manic-depressive policy toward the largest country in Eastern Europe – and for that matter toward the country with the largest Jewish population remaining in Europe.

“At first, in the infamous ‘Chicken Kiev’ speech, delivered by President George H.W. Bush in 1991, we advised Ukraine to remain part of the Soviet Union.

“We then celebrated Ukraine’s independence and its common-sense president, Leonid Kuchma – until we decided that Kuchma was an autocrat who sold radars illegally to Saddam Hussein. It turns out that this did not happen, but you get the point.

“The same unpredictable volatility characterizes the ups and downs of our response to the coalition government in Kiev [sic] today.

“Seventeen years after the fall of the Berlin Wall, the United States and Europe cannot maintain a consistent policy toward Ukraine from one day to the next. ...

“The problem of Europe’s East is simply the loss of political vision in Washington and Brussels and the failure to keep the commitment to a Europe that is whole, free and at peace. ...”

– Bruce P. Jackson, president of the Project on Transitional Democracies and the U.S. Committee on NATO, in an op-ed titled “Our Failure in Europe’s East,” *The Washington Post*, October 8.

for the  
Ukrainian Catholic University



## Spielberg...

(Continued from page 1)

lages throughout the [sic] Ukraine where Jews were rounded up and liquidated."

Mr. Bukovsky said he made the film under two conditions set by Douglas Greenberg, the executive director of the University of Southern California's Shoah Foundation Institute for Visual History and Education.

First, the film had to be based on the Shoah Foundation's archive of testimonies from Holocaust survivors in Ukraine, which total close to 3,500 – more than any other European country.

Second, Mr. Bukovsky was free to make the film however he wished.

"I appreciate that our producers, Victor Pinchuk and Steven Spielberg and Doug Greenburg, kept their word and gave us full freedom of activity with such complicated, not simple materials," Mr. Bukovsky said.

"Spell Your Name" (Nazvy Svoe Imia) is among the best documentaries on the Holocaust, Mr. Spielberg said, and Mr. Bukovsky is a great documentarian who conceived and arranged the film's content on his own.

The film uses visual watercolors to paint a mood and set a tone that is very similar to the survivors' stories, he said, through the use of interstitial visuals such as rain, leaves and views from windows.

Producing "Spell Your Name" is merely the first phase of the Shoah Foundation's project, said Mr. Pinchuk, a Jew who is active in Ukraine's Jewish community.

The second phase, into which Mr. Pinchuk said he will invest at least \$1 million, will involve distributing the film to Ukraine's television networks, as well as schools and universities. "The film is merely a starting point for this project,

and it will be distributed," he said.

"Today, I received a phone call from a famous Ukrainian businessman who said, 'Victor, I want to buy the rights to this film and I want to show it in my city, and the city's schools.' I said, 'Okay, we will do it for you, but free-of-charge'."

Distribution will begin sometime during the winter season, said Mr. Pinchuk, a billionaire who is Ukraine's second wealthiest man.

For example, 520,000 schools in Bavaria, Germany, teach tolerance using the Shoah Foundation's education curriculum, Mr. Spielberg noted.

Many such educational projects have been undertaken by the Shoah Foundation, which was created by Mr. Spielberg with the profit he earned from "Schindler's List," his film about Oskar Schindler, an industrialist who rescued 1,200 Jews by enabling them to work in his factories.

The British Broadcasting Corp. (BBC) has reported that Mr. Spielberg earned a \$60 million profit from the film.

"I didn't take a single dollar from the profits I received from 'Schindler's List' because I did consider it blood money," Mr. Spielberg said in a 2004 interview with Katie Couric.

"When I first decided to make 'Schindler's List,' I said if this movie makes any profit, it can't go to me or my family. It has to go out to the world and that's what we try to do here at the Shoah Foundation. We try to teach the facts of the past to prevent another Holocaust in the future," he said.

Since its inception in 1994, the Shoah Foundation has recorded and archived more than 52,000 testimonies of Holocaust survivors and their rescuers.

Mr. Spielberg created the Shoah Foundation (the Hebrew word for catastrophe) in order to create the largest archive of survivor testimonies from all

around the world.

"When the survivors are no longer with us, their stories will be with my children and they'll be teaching my children about the consequences of not reaching out and attempting to better get to know each other," he told the Kyiv press conference.

Mr. Pinchuk said he suggested to several citizens' organizations that they begin gathering the memories of witnesses who lived through the Holodomor and the Chernobyl disaster using the same archiving technology that Mr. Spielberg and the Shoah Foundation used.

When asked by BBC reporter Marta Shokalo whether he wants to or will produce a film about Ukraine's Holodomor, Mr. Pinchuk revealed that he supports the idea, but doesn't necessarily believe he should be the torchbearer, as was the case with "Spell Your Name."

"I thought about how there should be a trilogy of the three main tragedies in Ukraine's history – the Holodomor, the Holocaust and Chernobyl," said Mr. Pinchuk. "I am not sure that I should take part in the realization of this trilogy, but I believe such films should be made."

In his remarks, Mr. Pinchuk referred to the Holodomor as a "tragedy," not genocide.

Mr. Pinchuk said he met Mr. Spielberg while his family was visiting New Jersey two years ago. The director invited Mr. Pinchuk and his family to the set of "War of the Worlds," where the two billionaires began discussing the Holocaust.

"He probably told me more new things about Babyn Yar than what I told him," Mr. Pinchuk said.

"I learned from him during our first meeting that Babyn Yar was the first example of the Holocaust during the second world war, and practically in human history. I learned that from him. I didn't have to interest him because he knew more than I did."

Mr. Pinchuk decided a film had to be done about the Holocaust in Ukraine.

They met again, and though Mr. Pinchuk wanted a creative film, Mr. Spielberg insisted on a documentary based on the Shoah archives.

"Mr. (Spielberg) said 'I am ready to produce this film and I will go to Ukraine because I want to,'" Mr. Pinchuk said. "And today when he stepped off the airplane steps, his first words were, 'Finally, I am in my homeland.'"

All four of Mr. Spielberg's Jewish grandparents were from the Odesa region of Ukraine, he said, and they spoke only Russian and Yiddish. "I kind of felt that I had a piece of the [sic] Ukraine in my home, especially around dinner time," Mr. Spielberg said.

Though professing to being "very, very familiar" with Ukrainian culture, Mr. Spielberg revealed he, in fact, could use some brushing up. He repeatedly referred to his grandparents' homeland as "the Ukraine," a term once widely used to refer to what was once considered a region of Russia.

Mr. Spielberg did acknowledge the Famine of 1932-1933. However, in his response to a question posed to him about the Holodomor during the 50-minute press conference, Mr. Spielberg carefully avoided referring to it as genocide.

Journalist Olena Bilozemska of the newspaper Zamkova Hora pointed out that Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko is trying to get recognition of the Holodomor as a genocide against the Ukrainian people, just as the Holocaust was directed against the Jewish people.

She asked: "Do you believe the polarization of these two tragedies can have a negative effect because enemies of both nations can consider that these nations are weak and can be destroyed without consequence?"

Mr. Spielberg responded: "No, I don't agree that people of the world will perceive the Ukrainian people as being weak for wanting to bring to the attention of the world something that happened here that was of tragic and terrible proportions."

"But I also don't believe in comparing one holocaust to another. I think that only gets you in trouble if you start to compare holocausts to say that my holocaust was worse than your holocaust," Mr. Spielberg continued.

"The Holocaust that I've devoted my life to is the Shoah that took place between 1935 and 1945 and that's the Holocaust that I'm trying to bring to the world's attention," he said.

"There were many other disasters that have happened to people all around the world, that have happened to the Ukrainian people, that should have documentaries produced about those stories, and I think that's very important. And I think those documentaries will find instant access to schools all around the countries," Mr. Spielberg added.

When the press conference drew to a close, The Weekly directly posed a question to the filmmaker: "Mr. Spielberg, do you believe the Famine of 1932-1933 was a genocide against the Ukrainian people?"

A spokesman for the Victor Pinchuk Foundation, Nikita Poturaev, interrupted any potential response, preventing Mr. Spielberg from answering The Weekly's question. "This question was already posed, and I am going to decline it," Mr. Poturaev said.

"Nobody asked this question yet," The Weekly responded.

"Sorry," Mr. Poturaev said.

"Nobody asked this question," The Weekly repeated.

"We had some questions about the Holodomor during the press conference so unfortunately ... last question, please," Mr. Poturaev said, moving the press conference along.

After Mr. Pinchuk met Mr. Spielberg at the airport, the first thing they did was visit Babyn Yar. They placed stones at each of the monuments and paid their respects in what Mr. Spielberg described as a moving moment.

Mr. Pinchuk said he was imagining what it would have been like to have stood in line, facing an inevitable execution. He said he felt lucky that his grandparents managed to avoid execution. One grandfather was an economist in a military factory, while another was a Red Army officer. Both were able to evacuate their families.

"My grandfathers, grandmothers left and, had they not left, they would have been here," Mr. Pinchuk said of Babyn Yar. "And I would not be here. So I had such thoughts."

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# St. Nicholas Centennial Concert in Chicago a rousing success

by Maria Kulczycky

CHICAGO – An audience of more than 800 enthusiastically applauded the performance of 120 choristers and a 40-member orchestra, assisted by four soloists, as the “Hallelujah” chorus from Handel’s “Messiah” brought the St. Nicholas Cathedral Centennial Concert to a thunderous conclusion.

“The music being performed includes some of the best and most loved liturgical works of revered Ukrainian composers. It is used by both Catholic and Orthodox faiths, which has unified us for generations,” observed Bishop Richard Seminack of St. Nicholas Eparchy, as he welcomed the audience and performers to the concert.

On a bright and warm Sunday in early October, with all the doors of the cathedral open to the light and breeze, the capacity crowd listened appreciatively to members of six Ukrainian community choruses accompanied by the Northwest Chicago Symphony Orchestra under its longtime conductor, Michael Holian.

Metropolitan Opera bass Stefan Szkafarowsky headlined the cast of performers, thrilling the audience with a moving rendition of the “Psalms of David,” music by Ihor Sonevytsky and lyrics by Taras Shevchenko; “Ella Giammai” from “Don Carlo” by Giuseppe Verdi; and “Boundless Glory” by Oleksander Koshets. Mr. Szkafarowsky also sang a duet with Myroslava Kuka, “O God, Through Endless Trials,” by Mykola Fomenko. His deep bass, accompanied by orchestra, resonated to the rafters of the acoustically perfect cathedral.

Before the “Hallelujah” finale, the combined choruses and orchestra performed the familiar hymn “Lord of Heaven and Earth,” from the opera “Zaporozhets za Dunayem” (Kozak Beyond the Danube) by Semen Hulak-Artemovsky. Yaroslav Lemishka, cur-

rently with the St. Nicholas Cathedral Choir and formerly with the Ukrainian Opera of Lviv, sang Andrij’s aria from the opera, praising and thanking God for the return of the Kozaks from exile.

“This concert comes towards the end of a year of celebration marking 100 years since the founding of St. Nicholas Parish. We welcome everyone from our community here, because the founding of St. Nicholas Parish launched the birth of this Ukrainian Village community. This parish is the mother church to many other churches in the Chicago area, and I applaud this demonstration of the spirit of unity,” noted Father Bohdan Nalysnyk, rector of St. Nicholas Cathedral.

The six performing Ukrainian choirs included Slavuta, the St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral Choir, Volodymyr Duda, conductor; Surma Choir, Zeonid Modrytzkyj, conductor; Ukrainian American Youth Association Choir, Wolodymyr Popowycz, conductor; St. Volodymyr Ukrainian Orthodox Church Choir, Mr. Popowycz, conductor; Blahovist, Sts. Volodymyr and Olha Ukrainian Catholic Church Choir, Olena Novyk, conductor; and St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Church Choir, Taras Rudenko, conductor. The six combined into the Centennial Choir for the first and last numbers of the concert.

In addition, Father Deacon Mychajlo Horodysky and Myroslava Kuka were soloists with the Slavuta choir for “O, the Star is Risen,” the hymn about the Pochayiv miracle written by Mykola Leontovych. In addition, a quintet from St. Volodymyr and Olha consisting of Iryna Dichij, Chrystyna Kosach, Olena Novyk, Vadim Dubovsky and Bohdan Hyrjavenko performed Dmytro Bortniansky’s “Blessed is the Man.” The ensemble was joined by Halyna Hyrjavenko for a lyrical rendition of Andrew Hnatyshyn’s “Hail Mary.”



Bass Stefan Szkafarowsky headlines the St. Nicholas Cathedral Centennial Concert of Liturgical Music, with Michael Holian conducting.

Maestro Holian spearheaded the effort to include a musical component in the Centennial Celebration. He also arranged and orchestrated several of the works performed, managed the musical and organizational efforts, and conducted the combined choruses and orchestra. Mr. Holian is emeritus professor of music at Wilbur Wright College and director of the Northwest Chicago Symphony Orchestra.

The success of this event was due largely to the efforts of the many members of the Cultural Committee chaired by Mr. Holian and the support of the choral directors.

The long ovation at the end reflected the appreciation of the audience for the months of planning, preparation and rehearsals such an ambitious endeavor represented, as well as for the artistry and talent so ably demonstrated by the performers.

## Winnipeg artist unveils website

WINNIPEG, Manitoba – Well-known Winnipeg artist Orysia Sinitowich-Gorski successfully launched her website on October 15. Her art is always featured under the name iskryart as is the website.

The new website is devoted to providing information about the artist and her craft. The website may be found at [www.iskryart.com](http://www.iskryart.com).

Ms. Sinitowich-Gorski will be participating in a group exhibit and sale at Winnipeg’s Gallery Oseredok (Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Center) on October 26-November 25. Upcoming exhibits are planned in various cities in Canada and the United States for 2007.



Yaroslav Lemishka sings “Lord of Heaven and Earth” from “Zaporozhets za Dunayem” with the Centennial Choir and Northwest Chicago Symphony Orchestra.



# Moving to Ukraine: a personal narrative of a dream fulfilled

by Bohdan Hodiak

## CONCLUSION

There are signs of hope. Recently a fine newspaper called Young Ukraine listed a couple of hundred notable books that had been published in Ukrainian in the past 15 years. Many of the books were translations, and I was surprised at the quality of the books – many the cream of modern European thought. It was as if Ukrainians were catching up with the rest of the world.

some UPA (Ukrainian Insurgent Army) soldiers. And, yes, there were people walking around in embroidered shirts.

But, despite all this, publishers of Ukrainian books are having a difficult time. The country is flooded with cheap Russian books, and the government, despite lip service to Ukrainian culture, gives almost no support to the publishers.

There seems to be a “University Press” mentality among Ukrainian publishers. Much of their readership is the Ukrainian intelligentsia, so they publish



Kyiv's monument to Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky against the backdrop of a modern hotel. The St. Sophia Sobor is reflected in the hotel's glass facade.

A few days after this article appeared a book fair of Ukrainian books opened at the grand Ukrainian Home located at the end of the Kreschatyk. There were hundreds of books from a dozen publishers, and we bought a beautiful children's encyclopedia, an audio CD of Ukrainian tales, several beautiful children's books, two fine maps of Ukraine and the poetry of Vasyl Symonenko. The poetry book was specially prepared to teach Symonenko to high school students. One of the maps of Ukraine had illustrations of Symon Petliura, Stepan Bandera and

*Bohdan Hodiak was born in Slovakia and arrived in the United States with his parents when he was a pre-teen. He attended Stuyvesant High School in New York City and the City College of New York. For most of his professional life Mr. Hodiak was a reporter and an editor at The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette in Pennsylvania. He also worked for the Associated Press, was the editor-in-chief of two weeklies in Miami, and was senior editor at a boating magazine in Fort Lauderdale, Fla.*

books of literary and scholarly quality. All well and good, but it does not pay the bills or reach the mass readership that can speak Ukrainian. After all, aren't these the people who are speaking Russian on the streets of Kyiv?

Perhaps as Ukrainians become more confident and increase their feeling of self-worth they will value their language more. After all, only 17 percent of the population is ethnically Russian, as reported recently in the Kyiv Post. It would be wonderful if more Ukrainian writers appeared whose work everyone wants to read. I am not talking about writers for the Ukrainian intellectual ghetto, but books for the tired shop girl who wants some romance and the auto mechanic who wants to get away from it all with a good detective story or thriller.

It is not so much that such novels do not exist in Ukrainian – Andrii Kokotiukha and others have written fine thrillers – but publishers don't have the money to advertise and market them so that Ukrainian readership grows. They can't even keep most good Ukrainian books in print.



Kyiv now has shopping malls, stores and boutiques that rival any in Paris or London. This is one of 10 elegant shopping malls in the city.



Lada Bondarenko

Mothers with babies stroll past the Mariinskyi Palace – one of the signs of a rising birth rate in Ukraine. Four years ago the birth rate was in the 20s per day in Kyiv; today it is in the 70s and often higher.

Meanwhile, Russian publishers are assigning writers to churn out or translate romance, science-fiction and detective stories, and distributing such books all over Ukraine. I heard a Ukrainian author in a radio interview say she cannot find Ukrainian books for her teenage son. It also must be true for teenage daughters. I don't have any doubt that thousands of young people read Harry Potter in Ukrainian simply because it came out before the Russian translation and there was so little for the mid-teenagers.

At the book fair I also bought a magazine that began publishing this year called Terra Ukrainiana, with text in English and Ukrainian. It is a handsome magazine, beautifully designed. Its theme can be seen from the introductory words of its editor, Tamara Palyonko: “After one of his brilliant victories Garibaldi said: ‘We have created Italy. Now it is time to create Italians ...’” This magazine also is struggling.

A few days later we went to the Lesia Ukrainka Theater to see a performance of “The Good Soldier Schweik,” performed in Ukrainian, with the best seats at \$14. The play was quite different from the novel and at one point Schweik was asked “Why do you speak Ukrainian all the time?” He answered: “Because I'm a Ukrainian,” and the audience clapped.

That same night at this theater we also bought tickets for a play on the life of Vasyl Stus, which will have its premiere in October. There is now a street in Kyiv named after Stus. And, only last month, a plaque was unveiled in Poltava in honor of Symon Petliura.

You can find radio stations in Ukrainian, television stations and programs in Ukrainian and fine newspapers in Ukrainian, filled with interesting material. In fact, the Ukrainian press is having a revival. I confess that I am now reading 10 times more material in Ukrainian than I did living in the States.

So Ukrainian, in many facets, is available in abundance in Kyiv, but it must be admitted that the diaspora cares much more about this than many native Ukrainians. The teacher in my son's school told us that of her 17 students, she has only one family that speaks Ukrainian at home.

It seems that the parents send their children to the school because they feel it provides a better education and perhaps Ukrainian will be useful to their children later if they enter government service or tourism, but that may be all. They speak Russian because they spoke it all their lives and they feel comfortable with it. This is not a political statement. These same people would fiercely resist Ukraine becoming a satellite of Russia.

Happily, young Ukrainians are being reached through wonderful singers and songwriters such as Taras Petrynenko, Ruslana, the rapper Tartak, Maria Burmaka and others. Their songs and actions reflect pride in being Ukrainian, a wish for a national identity. They have taken rock music and added their own genius and interpretation, and often have produced songs that really reach the young.

We went to two Independence Day celebrations – one at our local Victory Park and the other, the big one in the “Big Chestnut” on Independence Square. Both were wonderful. The Kreshchatyk, closed to traffic, had a festive Christmas air to it. The city had hung decorative lights high across the boulevard with symbols of the city: hundreds of neon chestnut blossoms lighting up this grand boulevard. Independence Square that night was totally packed, almost exclusively with young people. And despite the crowding they would let you through and people were careful not to push. It was a civilized crowd of more than 15,000.

As a newcomer I was surprised at how patriotic the celebrations were. Now these were officially sponsored celebrations and yet their theme was love of Ukraine and pride in independence. It's as if many leading officials have finally understood that you cannot have a nation without real Ukrainians: citizens who love their country and its traditions.

Ukraine doesn't have to worry about losing its independence. The people, whether Russian-or Ukrainian-speaking, won't stand for it. They don't want Moscow's boot on their necks again.

The real challenge is, to paraphrase Garibaldi: “We have created Ukraine. Now it is time to create Ukrainians.” And, really, you don't have to create Ukrainians because the Ukrainian soul is there, buried, encrusted and covered by the Soviet personae that face the world. It is the job of artists and journalists and teachers to water it and then step aside and let it grow. People need their myths and dreams. They help them feel connected. At the Independence Square celebration there was a huge banner that said: “It's Better United.”

During the start of World War II the Communists were smart enough to understand this. Their propaganda to their citizens was not to fight to save the Soviet Union but to fight for the motherland. That is why that huge statue astride the war museum in Kyiv is of “Rodyna Mat,” the nation's mother, rising up and holding a defiant sword.

When I first arrived in Kyiv I would sometimes needle the Russified store clerks – “I can't purchase a Ukrainian

(Continued on page 26)



## “Modernism in Ukraine” exhibit to arrive in New York City

Press Office of The Ukrainian Museum

NEW YORK – “Crossroads: Modernism in Ukraine, 1910-1930,” the first major exhibition of early 20th century Ukrainian art to be shown in New York City, opens on November 5 at the new Ukrainian Museum, a state-of-the-art, 25,000-square-foot facility located at 222 E. Sixth St. The exhibition will be on view through March 11, 2007.

Featuring the best of high modernism from Ukraine, the exhibition includes more than 70 rarely seen works by 21 Ukrainian artists; each of the works is being shown for the first time in the United States. Examples from the Avant-Garde, Art Nouveau, Impressionism, Expressionism, Futurism and Constructivism movements are presented in a fresh, new light.

“Crossroads: Modernism in Ukraine” includes the works of well-known artists such as David Burliuk, Alexandra Exter and Kazimir Malevich, as well as those of many artists still unknown to American audiences. Although the former are commonly associated with the Russian Avant-Garde, one of the revelations emerging from the exhibition is that much of what has been regarded as Russian modernism was in fact incubated in Ukraine.

The works in the show range from huge oil canvases and graphic arts to theater and opera design. The first impression is of an abundant use of color. Another striking aspect of the works is the way they mesh the past and the present, bowing to the influences of cultural traditions, but expressing them through modernism. The abstract works are rooted in the principles of Ukrainian folk art; they also resonate with Byzantine aesthetics, with medieval ecclesiastical art and with the tensions inherent in classic 17th century Ukrainian Baroque.

According to one of its organizers, Nikita Lobanov-Rostovsky, the exhibition is designed to show American audiences the talent and unique nature of Ukrainian Avant-Garde artists. “Viewers will be able to observe that not only Moscow and St. Petersburg were breeding grounds of new, non-objective art of the 20th century,” he explained. “Form and color were combined also in Kyiv and Kharkiv, where these ideas prospered and succeeded since 1908. Many ‘founding fathers’ of this art in the Russian Empire of that time were Ukrainians born and bred.”

The works on exhibition are from the National Art Museum of Ukraine, the Theater Museum and the Museum of Folk Art of Ukraine in Kyiv, the Art Museum of Dnipropetrovsk and private collections. They were selected by Prof. Dmytro Horbachov and Mr. Lobanov-Rostovsky, who are dedicated to preserving and disseminating knowledge about the Ukrainian Avant-Garde.

The show was organized by the Foundation for International Arts and Education with the National Art Museum of Ukraine. The foundation, a non-profit organization, was created to help preserve and protect artistic and cultural legacies in the countries of the former Soviet Union through exhibitions, financial support and education. The National Art Museum of Ukraine was founded in 1904 and has grown into a prestigious national institution whose collections reflect the history of art in Ukraine.

The Ukrainian Museum will be the second stop for this exciting exhibition, which opened this summer at the Chicago Cultural Center. A richly illustrated, bilingual catalogue accompanies the exhibition. The catalogue includes essays, written by leading international

experts, tracing Ukrainian artistic expression and experimentation over the years 1910-1930 while contextualizing the works that emanated from this period of prolific creativity. Prof. John E. Bowlt of the University of Southern California served as editor of the catalogue.

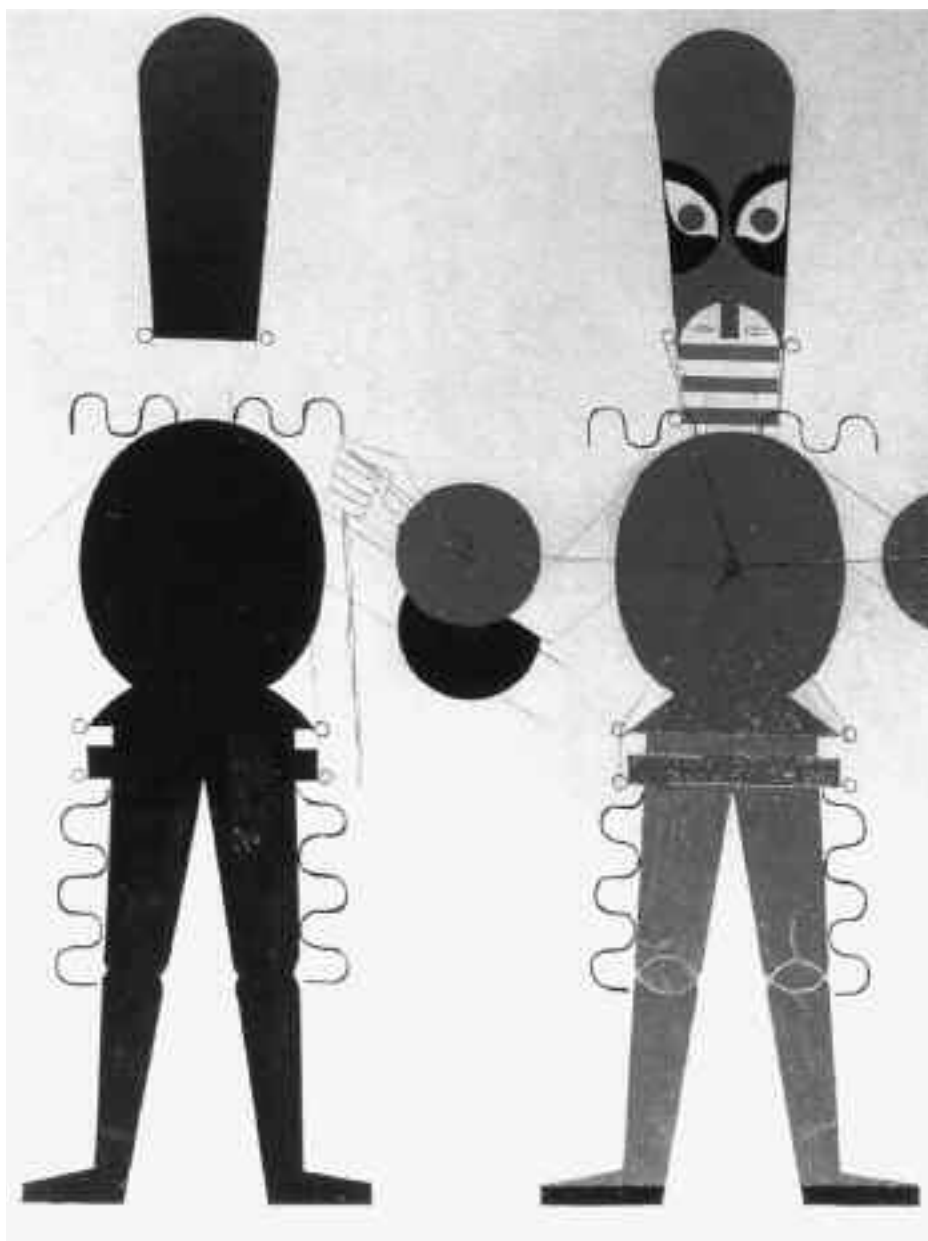
As volatile as Ukraine’s politics were in the months leading up to the recent Orange Revolution, so too was the cultural exuberance beginning with the turn of the century. This exhibition offers a taste of the electrifying energy of that period that soon ended with the Stalinist purges that decimated Ukraine. A majority of the artistic output of this extraordinarily prolific period was destroyed, and most of the artists forced underground, exiled or executed. Through this show, examples of modern Ukrainian art offer a rare glimpse into a long-neglected area of modernist endeavor, of cultural endurance and creative freedom.

The exhibition’s national tour is sponsored by The Boeing Company and Konstantin Grigorishin. Financial support has also been provided by AeroSvit Airlines, Chadbourne & Park LLP, Nour USA Ltd., Mykola M. Shymone, Oleksandr Tabalov and The Trust for Mutual Understanding. Additional support has been provided by the Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations; the Embassy of Ukraine in Washington and the Consulate General of Ukraine in New York.

The Ukrainian Museum, an institution showcasing Ukrainian culture and history, has been serving its constituency and



“City,” 1917, oil on canvas by Issakhar Rybak, from the National Art Museum of Ukraine, Kyiv.



“The Executioners,” costume design, 1928, watercolor and gouache on paper, by Anatole Petritsky, from the State Theater Museum of Ukraine.

the public since 1976 through exhibitions, educational programs and public events.

Its purpose is to preserve the cultural

heritage of Ukrainian Americans and to document the contributions of Ukrainian immigrants to America’s cultural treasury. In 2005 the museum inaugurated its

new facility with a dynamic retrospective exhibition of the works of Alexander Archipenko, a leading voice of Ukraine’s modernist era.

To provide additional information and expand on the topic of the exhibition, the Ukrainian Museum will present lectures and films. On Monday, November 6, at 6:30 p.m. Prof. Horbachov, an authority on the avant-garde period in Ukraine and contributor of an essay on Malevich to the exhibition catalogue, will deliver a lecture (in the Ukrainian language) titled “Formula for the Ukrainian Avant-Garde – Europe + the Village.” Prof. Horbachov will also present his newly published book “He and I Were Ukrainian: Malevich and Ukraine.”

On Sunday, November 12, at 2 p.m. Dr. Myroslava Mudrak, professor of art history at the Ohio State University, an expert on Ukrainian modernism in art and contributing author to the exhibition catalogue, will deliver a lecture about “Color and Its Dynamics in Ukrainian Modernist Painting.” Co-lecturer, Dr. Oleh Illytzyk, professor of Ukrainian language and literature at the University of Alberta, in Edmonton, whose expertise is Ukrainian modernism and avant-garde, will speak about “The Verbal and Visual Arts in Ukrainian Futurism.” Both lectures will be in English.

Dr. Yuri Shevchuk, founder and director of the Ukrainian Film Club of Columbia University, will introduce a selection of short contemporary Ukrainian films by Ukrainian filmmakers. The event, presented in conjunction with the film club, will be held at the museum on Friday, November 10, at 7 p.m.

For further information readers may call 212-228-0110; e-mail [info@ukrainianmuseum.org](mailto:info@ukrainianmuseum.org); or log on to [www.ukrainianmuseum.org](http://www.ukrainianmuseum.org).

Hours are Wednesday through Sunday 11:30 a.m.-5 p.m. Admission: \$8 for adults; \$6 for seniors and students; children under 12, free.



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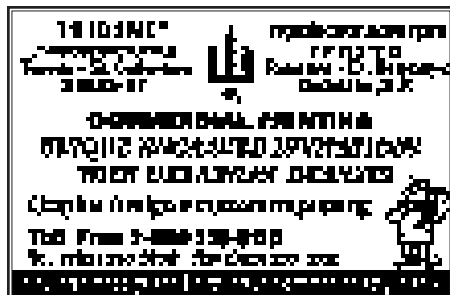
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## Omeljan Pritsak...

(Continued from page 6)

ars grasp the meaning of the change  
better than do the politicians, generals  
and diplomats – and are better qualified  
to define for their generation the tasks  
for the future. Pritsak did not claim to  
be a politician, but his academic pro-  
gram performed a political function  
because during the Cold War, and even  
later, in the period of "peaceful co-exis-  
tence," scholarship was a political bat-  
tleground – and Ukrainian history espe-  
cially so.

Since the Soviet system required lies,  
not only in politics but also in academia,  
and considered it necessary to impose  
lies even in works on medieval history,  
independent research on that period  
amounted to "anti-Soviet activities" in  
Moscow's eyes.

In an article titled "An Alternative to  
Moscow: Ancient Rus', Modern Ukraine  
and Byelorussia," the Swedish historian  
Kristian Gerner noted already in 1989  
that "the struggle over history" was real-  
ly "a struggle both over national identity  
and over the right to decide one's future."  
The struggle for the future is inseparably  
linked to alternative interpretations of the  
past ... The fight over the right to the her-  
itage from Ancient Rus' is not a harmless  
exercise in historiography but a demon-  
stration of the political potential of his-  
torical myths.

"Pritsak, a member of the generation  
that grew up in Ukraine in the 1930s,  
understood the need for the study of the  
20th century as well. To commemorate  
the 50th anniversary of the Holodomor,  
the Ukrainian Research Institute on  
Pritsak's initiative invited an internation-  
ally known scholar and writer, Robert  
Conquest, to write a book, and it offered  
a research fellowship to James Mace,  
author of a Ph.D. thesis (University of  
Michigan) on Soviet Ukraine in the  
1920s to work in the same area. As was  
to be expected, Conquest's "The Harvest  
of Sorrow" had a great impact on the  
profession, which until then had treated  
the Ukrainian Famine very reluctantly, if  
at all. The book also brought the story to  
a wider reading public. In due course, it  
was translated into other languages,  
including Ukrainian.

Reading the basic facts in Pritsak's  
curriculum vitae, one feels that had a  
novelist put such a story in a work of fic-  
tion, readers would have exclaimed,  
"your imagination has carried you too  
far." He was born in 1919, the year his  
father died as a soldier in the Ukrainian  
Galician Army during its war with  
Poland. After his mother's remarriage, he  
was raised to be a Pole, but he decided,  
at the age of 15, as a student in the Polish  
gymnazjum in Ternopil, that he would be  
a Ukrainian. He was an undergraduate at  
the Polish university in Lviv, and, after  
1939, a graduate student, or aspirant, in  
Kyiv, working under Academician  
Ahatanhel Krymsky.

Then he served in the Red Army, was  
soon taken prisoner by the Germans, and  
shortly thereafter, after escaping from  
imprisonment, became a student at the  
University of Berlin. That was just the  
beginning of a life that would continue in  
post-1945 Germany and then the United  
States, and would end May 29, at the  
Massachusetts General Hospital in  
Boston.

Viewing his biography, one is remind-  
ed that in Jose Ortega y Gasset's words,  
"a man is impossible without imagina-  
tion, without the capacity to invent for  
himself a conception of life. Whether he  
be original or a plagiarist, man is the  
novelist of himself." Not only was  
Omeljan Pritsak a great "novelist of him-  
self," he also helped others to develop  
their own lives.





With deep sorrow, we share with you that

## Yarko Lassowsky,

our beloved brother-in-law and uncle,  
passed away Sunday, October 22, 2006.

Our deepest sympathy goes to Hanna Chumachenko - his wife; Andriy - his young son; Oksana Lassowska and Daria Nebesh - his daughters by his first wife, the late Lida Lassowska; Danko Nebesh and Boyan Onyshkevych - his sons-in-law; Lukash, Ruslan, Solomia, Roman, Dmytro, and Nina - his beloved grandchildren; his extended family, friends, and students.

Donations in his memory may be made to the Jaropolk Lassowsky Memorial Fund (student scholarships and musical publications) at the Shevchenko Scientific Society, Lassowsky Fund, 63 Fourth Ave, New York, NY 10003-5200.

*Talya Skoczylas, Roma and Bob Dockhorn,  
Carl Iwan Dockhorn and Jessie Tan,  
Julian Dockhorn, and Michael Dockhorn*



З волі всевишнього відійшла у Божу вічність  
бл. п.

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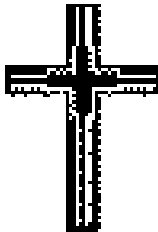
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*Вічна Її пам'ять!*

Родина складає подяку всім рідним, приятелям, і знайомим за молитви,  
вислови співчуття, слова прощання та за пожертви.

Замість квітів бажані пожертви були дані на будову  
Патріяршого Собору Воскресіння Христового в Києві.



We are deeply saddened to announce that  
on October 22, 2006,

## Dr. Jaropolk Lassowsky,

age 65, Professor on the faculty of Clarion University of Pennsylvania,  
composer, conductor, violinist, translator, loving husband, father, and  
grandfather, passed away after a brief battle with cancer.

Jaropolk Lassowsky, son of the late artist Volodymyr Lassowsky, and the  
late writer Yaroslava Lassowsky Kulish (née Harashchak), was born on  
October 17, 1941, in L'viv, Ukraine. He died in Clarion, Pennsylvania, USA.

Jaropolk is survived by his immediate family, wife Hanna  
Chumachenko and their young son, Andriy; his daughters by his late wife  
Lida Lassowsky (née Skoczylas), Oksana Lassowsky and Darka  
Lassowsky Nebesh; sons-in-law Boyan Onyshkevych and Danko Nebesh;  
and six grandchildren, Lukash, Ruslan, and Roman Onyshkevych, and  
Solomia, Dmytro, and Nina Nebesh.

He also leaves behind brothers Mykola Kulish with family, and his chil-  
dren Maxim and Maya; Zhdan Lassowsky and his wife Lina; and Levko  
Lassowsky and his wife Carmen and their children; stepfather Volodymyr  
Kulish and his wife Svitlana Kvitchenko; stepmother Myroslava Lassowsky-  
Kruk; parents-in-law Antonina and Anatoly Chumachenko with family.

Their grief is shared by his sisters-in-law by his first marriage Elehie  
Skoczylas and Roma Dockhorn, with husband Robert, and their sons  
Iwan, Julian and Michael, and Iwan's wife Jessie; and extended families  
Lassowsky, Chumachenko, Onyshkevych, Nebesh, Vitoshynsky,  
Stepaniuk, Staruch, Sonevytsky; and students, friends, colleagues.

*A prayer service will be held on Friday, October 27th, 2006, at 7:30 p.m. at the  
Hines-Rinaldi Funeral Home, with viewing from 6:00 p.m. through 9:00 p.m.,  
11800 New Hampshire Ave, Silver Spring, MD 20904 tel. 301-622-2290.*

*The Funeral Mass will be on Saturday, October 28th, at 10:30 a.m., at the  
Holy Trinity Particular Ukrainian Catholic Church, 16631 New Hampshire Ave,  
Silver Spring, MD, 20905 tel 301-421-1739*

*The interment will be at the Gate of Heaven cemetery, 13801 Georgia Avenue,  
Silver Spring MD, 20906, 301-871-6500.*

*In lieu of flowers, donations in memory of the deceased may be made to the  
Jaropolk Lassowsky Memorial Fund (student scholarships and musical publica-  
tions) at the Shevchenko Scientific Society, Lassowsky Fund, 63 Fourth Ave,  
New York, N.Y., 10003-5200.*



Ділимося болючою вісткою, що з волі Всевишнього  
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**СВ. П.**

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нар. 28 лютого 1922 р. у Ходорові, Україна.

Директор Патології у St. John's Riverside Hospital у Йонкерсі, Н.Й.  
Довголітній диригент хору української католицької церкви  
Св. Архистратига Михаїла.

У невимовному смутку залишились:

- |         |   |
|---------|---|
| дружина | – ЛЮБА  |
| син     | – БОГДАН з дочкою АВРОРОЮ   |
| дочка   | – ЗОРЕСЛАВА з сином ОЛЕКСАНДРОМ   |
| дочка   | – ВІРА МИСЬКІВ з мужем ВОЛОДИМИРОМ<br>та дітьми ДІЯНОЮ і МАРКОМ   |
| син     | – ОРЕСТ з дружиною МІШЕЛ<br>та дітьми НИКОЛОЮ, ТОМОЮ та АНТОНОМ   |
| брат    | – ІГОР з дружиною ЛІЛЕЮ та дітьми<br>МАРІЙКОЮ ТИМЕЦЬ з мужем БОГДАНОМ<br>і ОЛЕГОМ з дружиною ОЛЕЮ та сином НЕСТОРОМ |
| братова | – НЕОНІЛЯ СОХАН з сином ТАРАСОМ<br>і дочкою РОМОЮ ГАДЗЕВИЧ з мужем АНДРІЄМ<br>та синами МАРКІЯНОМ і ПАВЛУСЕМ        |
| сваха   | – ОКСАНА МИСЬКІВ  |
| кузинки | – ІРИНА ДАЛЕСІО з мужем МИХАЙЛОМ<br>– ГЕЛЬМА ЙОТІШКІ з чоловіком ЛАЗЛО і родиною                                    |

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# International Ukraine...

**(Continued from page 4)**

Organizations invited Roman Tabatchouk, a political science and economics student at Rutgers University.

“Some important points that I came to realize during the conference were that governments of nations and NGOs need to work together more closely,” said Mr. Tabatchouk. “Governments should incorporate NGOs into their budget plans and their fiscal policies. It would relieve a lot of stress for the government if they relied

# First exchange students...

**(Continued from page 8)**

institutions. This is especially important for Ukrainian students, who are generally less likely to be able to afford University of Alberta tuition fees. Moreover, earning credits for courses taken at the partner university is easily arranged and counts toward a degree at one’s home institution.

The University of Alberta International has facilitated this first exchange by granting scholarships to both Mr. Starchuk and Ms. Dudych to help defray their expenses. However, in the long run, to sustain the academic exchange, a dedicated endowment fund needs to be established.

A capital base of \$200,000, for example, would provide two scholarships annually of about \$4,000 each – enough to pay for international travel and help defray other expenses. As the University of Alberta has committed itself to match donations for scholarships, the sum of \$100,000 would be enough to establish such an endowment. This amount could be reached with one donation by an individual or organization – in which case the endowment would be created in their name—or it could be the result of the sum total of numerous donations given over a period of time by many. Offering a room to a Lviv University student would also help support this exchange.

Readers my contact the director of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, Dr. Zenon Kohut, by phone, 780-492-2972, or e-mail, [zkohut@ualberta.ca](mailto:zkohut@ualberta.ca), for more information.

University of Alberta students can access information on the study abroad program at Lviv University by visiting the website of the University of Alberta International at <http://www.international.ualberta.ca/studyabroad.php>.

The seventh annual Lviv Summer Course organized by the Ukrainian Culture, Language and Literature Program at the University of Alberta will be held May 14-June 27, 2007. It is open to all students in North America and Europe. Information can be obtained at <http://www.arts.ualberta.ca/%7eukraina/LvivCourse.html>.

on NGOs to take care of certain parts of their social plans.”

The conference not only provided organizations with the opportunity to cooperate more closely with the United Nations, but also encouraged the non-governmental organizations to share information and form personal contacts with one another.

“I believe that Ukrainian Americans and Ukrainians need to work much more closely than they do now. Ukrainian NGOs here not only can but should partner up with NGOs from Ukraine and other regions to work on joint ideas. Ukrainian NGOs from around the world can work to promote social and economic improvement in Ukraine,” Mr. Tabatchouk noted.

The World Federation of Ukrainian Women’s Organizations also took the opportunity to co-sponsor one of the NGO-sponsored workshops – titled “Migrant Families as Agents of Development: Conflicting Priorities” – that were held in between the official conference roundtables to promote discussion.

Representatives of the WFUWO con-

stantly listened for ideas that might be applicable to Ukrainian conditions, they said. For example, while listening to a discussion about a partnership between 35 schools in Zimbabwe and 35 schools in Brooklyn, which provided not just supplies but new methods of alleviating poverty, Nadia Shmigel, the WFUWO’s main NGO representative to the U.N.,

said she was reminded of the WFUWO’s member-organizations’ work on providing scholarships to schools in Ukraine.

“These programs not only bring resources, they also connect people to learn about reality of others in the world, build self-esteem, and help people to build a new perspective,” said Mr. Shmigel.

# Ukraine down...

**(Continued from page 11)**

World Economic Forum annually delivers a comprehensive overview of the main strengths and weaknesses in a large number of countries, making it possible to identify key areas for policy formulation and reform.

For further information readers may log on to [www.weforum.or](http://www.weforum.or).

The Global Competitiveness report contains a detailed country/economy profile for each of the 125 economies featured in the study, providing a comprehensive summary of the overall position in the Index rankings as well as a guide to what are

considered to be the most prominent competitive advantages and competitive disadvantages of each. Also included is an extensive section of data tables with global rankings covering over 100 indicators.

\*\*\*

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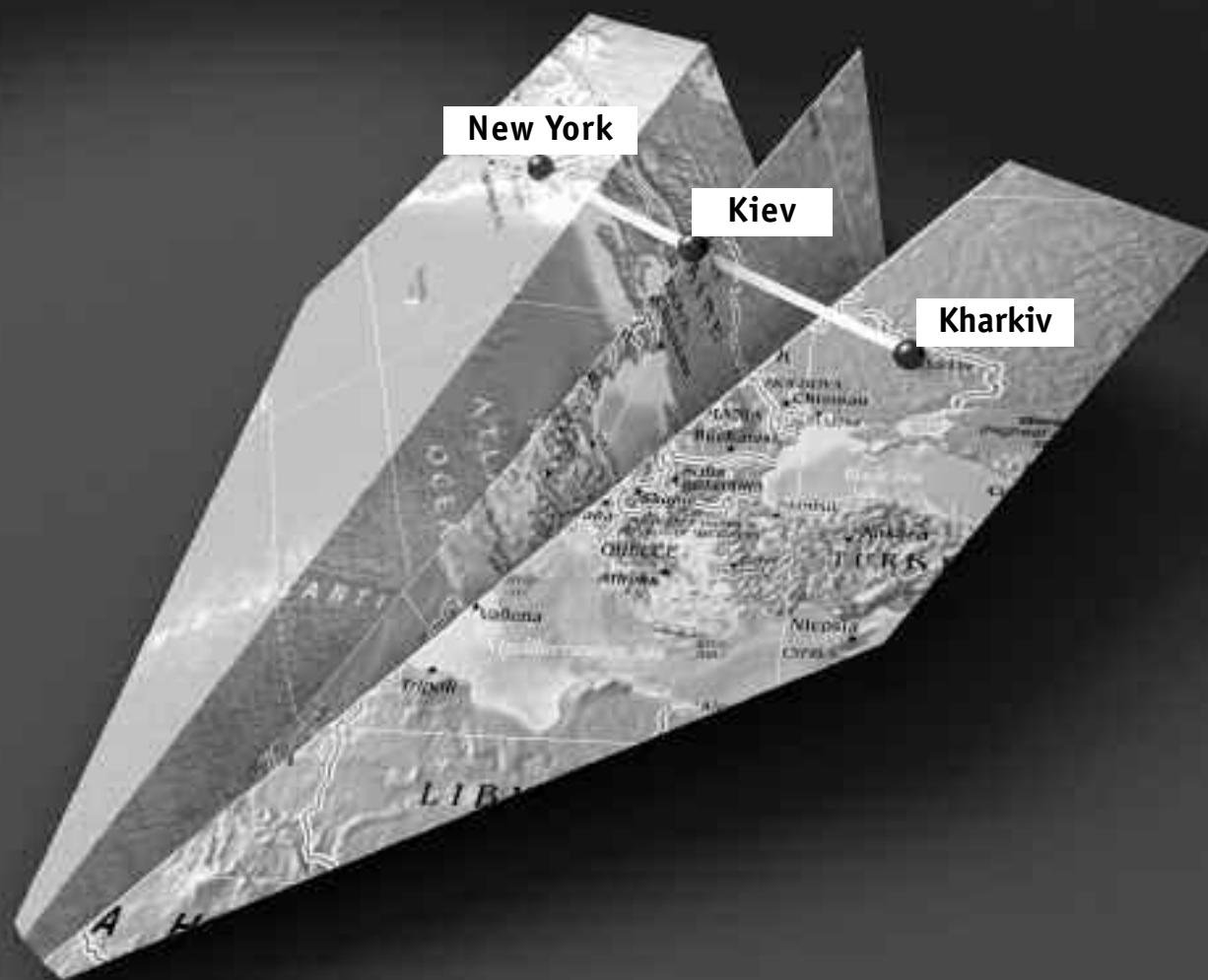
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## Ukrainian American Veterans award scholarships to six students

YONKERS, N.Y. –The Ukrainian American Veterans (UAV) Scholarship Committee awards scholarship money to college students who are descendants of Ukrainian American veterans.

Two applicants, brothers Austin James Smith and Adam Charles Smith, received \$250 each. Both attend Shawnee Community College and are majoring in education.



Alexander Prysiazniuk



John William Orem



Olena Stefania Borkowsky



Austin James Smith



Adam Charles Smith



Victor William Cannuscio

Students are required to write an essay (400-500 words) about a current military topic. The topic this year was "What role or strategy should the United States take in its continued efforts in the war on terrorism?"

Six students were selected as recipients of the 2005-2006 scholarship awards. Alexander Prysiazniuk from Warren, Mich., who is majoring in civil engineering at Wayne State University, received \$500 for having one of the two best essays. The UAV National Ladies Auxiliary donated the money to make this award possible in memory of past president Anne Berkorowajny.

The other best essay was by John William Orem from Clifton, Va., who is attending Virginia Tech and majoring in music. He also received \$500. This award was made possible by a donation from Cpl. Roman G. Lazor Post 40, located in North Port, Fla.

Additionally, Olena Stefania Borkowsky from Elizabeth, N.J., who is majoring in psychology at Northeastern University of Massachusetts received \$300. This sum was received from donations made in memory of Walter Demetro.

degree program. Additionally, students from accredited trade schools or institutions that have degree programs are eligible.

Students can apply while in their senior year of high school; college attendance will be verified before the awards are given in the fall semester. Applications are accepted year-round, and the deadline for each year is at the end of August. Moreover, students may reapply for the scholarship awards.

Organizations and/or individuals wishing to make a tax-exempt donation to the scholarship program should make their checks payable to UAV National Scholarship Fund and mail them to: National Scholarship Officer Nicholas Skirka, 109 Windsor Terrace, Yonkers, NY 10701.

Applications for the scholarship should be sent to the same address. For additional information readers may e-mail n.skirka@optonline.net or call 914-965-3707.

The UAV National Scholarship Committee consists of John Tkachuk, Peter Olijarczyk, Peter Matthews and Russel Olijarczyk.

Our beloved mother, grandmother, great-grandmother,

### OLHA SMORODSKY,

passed away on Saturday, June 17, 2006, at the age of 98.

Funeral services were held on Tuesday, June 20, 2006, from Lakeview Funeral in Clifton followed by the Liturgy at St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church in Passaic. Burial took place at St. Andrew's Cemetery, South Bound Brook, NJ.

We would like to thank all our family, relatives and friends for their support, presence at the funeral services and personal condolences.

Our special thanks to Rev. Ihor Roiko, pastor of St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic parish in Passaic, NJ for his spiritual support, prayers, visitations to the nursing home where she resided, and all the funeral services.

We thank the Sisterhood of St. Mary the Protectress in Bound Brook for preparing such a wonderful "tryzna" after the funeral.

We extend our sincere gratitude for all the Liturgy offerings and charitable donations in memory of Olha Smorodsky.

Liturgy offerings: Total \$110.00 – Maruszczak Family, Helen Bobylak, Ulczak Family, H. and O. Motschurad, I. and M. Durbak, St. Nicholas Ukr. Senior Club, Mr. and Mrs. Rudakewycz, A., O., and I. Paluch, Ukrainian Women's League Branch 70, D.T. Pochoday-Stelmach, O. and J. Krupka.

The Ukrainian Museum in New York City: Total \$1120.00 – Dr. Y. and O. Stawnychy, Dr. I. and M. Voyevodka, Dr. J. and O. Trytjak, Dr. B. and M. Woroch, Dr. B. and V. Nowakiwsky, M. and O. Hnateyko, M. Helbig, K. Kuzmycz, J. and I. Zynycz, S. and A. Tatarenko, S. and M. Welhasch, M. Bakalec, H. Bobylak, W. Maruszczak, L. Cholhan, I. Capar, S. Marchenko, A. Moczula, M. Borbycz, H. Djatchenko.

Children of Chernobyl Relief and Development Fund (CCRDF): Total \$545.00 – Dr. Z. and H. Matkiwsky, M. Dorota, P. Smiley-Andrews, O. and A. Fedash, L. Ihnat, W. and D. Rudakewycz, O. Putykevych.

"Volynske Bratstvo": Total \$1210.00 – M. and Z. Smorodsky, E. and O. Matkiwsky, C. and T. Rakowsky, Drs. J. and C. Rakowsky, Dr. R. and M. Kozycyk, B. Kulba, B. Pochoday-Stelmach, MA Civello, P. and L. Paluch, Rev. M. and A. Kudanovych, J. and M. Fedorko.

*We sincerely thank you. May the Lord always keep you in his graces.*

Myroslaw and Zoriana Smorodsky, son and family

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## Yushchenko picks...

(Continued from page 2)

when he opposed two big projects promoted by Russia: the reversal of the Odesa-Brody oil pipeline, originally built for carrying Caspian oil to Europe, and the formation of a Russia-dominated gas transportation consortium.

Unlike Mr. Akhmetov, who backed Mr. Yanukovych during the Orange Revolution in 2004, Mr. Haiduk's ISD was rather on Mr. Yushchenko's side. Mr. Haiduk clashed with pro-Russian interests again in December 2005, when Mr. Yushchenko was about to appoint him vice prime minister in charge of fuel and energy. Mr. Yushchenko unexpectedly changed his mind on Mr. Haiduk, and on January 4 the accords on gas trade with Russia, which Mr. Haiduk had opposed, were signed. Later on, ISD unsuccessfully disputed the gas accords in Ukrainian courts.

Predictably, Mr. Yanukovych's team has not been very happy with the news of their rival's appointment to supervise national security. Fuel and Energy Minister Yuri Boiko, whom Mr. Haiduk confronted over the Odesa-Brody pipeline several years ago, did not conceal his emotions at a recent press conference. He said that Mr. Haiduk is a billionaire and recalled Mr. Yushchenko's promises to separate business from government, apparently hinting that Mr. Haiduk may continue to pursue his business interests in the new position.

At his first briefing as NSDC secretary on October 10, Mr. Haiduk promised to employ professionals and to facilitate President Yushchenko's work as chairman of the NSDC. His own appointment has been one in a series of personnel decisions, some of them rather unexpected,

taken by Mr. Yushchenko in order to beef up his team to withstand Prime Minister Yanukovych's growing appetite for power.

On October 9, Mr. Yushchenko appointed the former head of his office, Oleksander Zinchenko, as his adviser. This provoked a stormy reaction from Mr. Yushchenko's party, Our Ukraine, which issued a statement asking Mr. Yushchenko to drop Mr. Zinchenko from his team. It was Mr. Zinchenko whose sensational accusations of corruption against several key members of Our Ukraine provoked a political crisis in September 2005, which triggered the dismissal of Ms. Tymoshenko as prime minister and Petro Poroshenko as NSDC secretary.

President Yushchenko also appointed Oleksander Semyriadchenko as head of his information policy service and Ihor Pukshyn as deputy head of the Presidential Secretariat. Mr. Semyriadchenko shaped news coverage at the private ICTV television company during the Orange Revolution, when ICTV strived to remain professional and neutral amid the political passions of the period. Mr. Pukshyn's legal firm, Pukshyn and Partners, reportedly has been helping the Yushchenko administration in a continuing property dispute with Victor Pinchuk over the embattled Nikopol Ferroalloys plant. Mr. Pukshyn should strengthen the Yushchenko legal team, which has been widely seen as quite weak.

Sources: Channel 5, October 10, 13; Delo, Ukrayinska Pravda, October 11; For-ua.com, October 13.

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File No. 988-06

SURROGATE'S COURT – WESTCHESTER COUNTY  
THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK  
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To: Walter Verheles, Katherine Verheles, Paul Zitko, Natalia Zitko, Tanya Zitko, Larissa Volosyena, Svetlana Kornienko, Walter Luhova, Tamara Luhova and Katherine Oleniak, whose whereabouts are unknown, and if deceased, to all the unknown distributees, heirs at law and next of kin, of Barbara Pregon, their guardians, committees, conservators or assignees, and if any of them survived the decedent but have since died or become incompetent, their successors in interest, executors, administrators, legal representatives, devisees, legatees, spouses, distributees, heirs at law, next of kin, committees, conservators, guardians or any person having any claim or interest through them by purchase, inheritance or otherwise.

A petition having been duly filed by Russell Kantor, who is domiciled at 188 Rockne Road, Yonkers, NY 10701.

YOU ARE HEREBY CITED TO SHOW CAUSE before the Surrogate's Court, Westchester County, at 140 Grand St., White Plains, New York, on November 22, 2006 at 9:30 o'clock in the fore noon of that day, why a decree should not be made in the estate of Barbara Pregon lately domiciled at 375 Marlborough Road, Yonkers, NY 10701, admitting to probate a Will dated Jan. 15, 2001, a copy of which is attached, as the Will of Barbara Pregon deceased, relating to a real and personal property, and directing that Letters Testamentary issue to Russell Kantor (State any further relief requested).

Hon. Anthony A. Scarpino, Jr.  
Dated, Attested and Sealed September 21, 2006  
Surrogate John W. Kelly, Chief Clerk

Stephan Wislocki, Esq. 914-347-7197  
PO Box 129, Hawthorne, NY 10532-0129  
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Note: This citation is served upon you as required by law. You are not required to appear. If you fail to appear it will be assumed you do not object to the relief requested. You have a right to have an attorney appear for you.

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# Tryzub hosts fall tennis tournament, honors Sawchak

HORSHAM, Pa. — For nearly 20 years, every spring and fall, tennis players from many parts of the East Coast gather at Tryzub's Ukrainian American sports facility, to compete against each other in a spirit of camaraderie. This year the fall event was held on September 23-24 and attracted a number of highly competitive players.

The tournament was played in the men's group only and the format was a single-elimination main draw with a com-

plete feed-in for the main draw losers.

Ivan Durbak of New Jersey, long-time champion of the Ukrainian Sports Federation of the U.S.A. and Canada (USCAK), won his fourth consecutive title at Tryzubivka. In the finals of the tournament he overcame Stephan Sosiak of northern New Jersey, many times a winner of Ukrainian tournaments, 6-0, 6-1.

In the semis, Mr. Durbak beat Jerry Tymkiw of Philadelphia, with a score of



During trophy presentations (from left) are: Stefan Sosiak, Ivan Durbak, George Petrykevych, Tryzub President Ihor Chyzowych, George Hrabec, George Sawchak and Tania Sawchak with her daughter Ariadna.

## New Hope for Children to hold breakfast benefiting Odesa orphans

MILFORD, N.J. — New Hope for Children is a non-profit organization dedicated to providing aid and relief services for orphaned and abandoned children of Ukraine. Its belief is that "giving children the chance to succeed is our best hope for a better world tomorrow."

In an effort to raise funds and awareness to support this organization, a "Breakfast of Love and Caring" will be held November 5, at the Knights of Columbus Hall in New Milford, N.J. Seating to enjoy this "all you can eat" buffet will be from 8 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. Tickets are only \$6 for adults and \$3 for children. A 50-50 raffle drawing, a Tricky Tray auction and a performance by the Pavlyshyn sisters singing songs of Ukraine will round out the program.

Throughout the breakfast, videos of the children in the orphanages of Odesa will be shown, along with photos of the work projects that have been supported through these efforts. New Hope for Children, an American non-profit aid and relief organization, has been providing basic necessities for the Odesa orphanages since 1999.

Over the years, blankets, bedding,

mattresses, clothing, beds and cribs, floor covering and furniture have been given to make the lives of these less fortunate children a little more comfortable. Medical supplies have been sent through the United Nations for the hospitals treating the children of the Chernobyl disaster, and more are awaiting shipment. Each Christmas, hundreds of toys, new warm clothing, and soft Beanie Babies are sent as wrapped presents, so that every child can have a present to open.

First Lady Kateryna Yushchenko has recognized Maryanne Olsen's work for the children of Ukraine and her belief that to create a better future world we must care for children who will be the future.

Ms. Olsen will be available at the fund-raising breakfast to answer any questions about New Hope for Children.

To purchase advance sale tickets, and/or to buy 50-50 raffle tickets, readers may contact Ms. Olsen, 201-262-7544. Proceeds from the breakfast and the raffle will be used to cover the costs of shipping winter items and Christmas presents for the orphans, and to meet the continuing need for beds at the Orphanage for Mentally Challenged Children in Odesa.

6-2, 6-2, and Mr. Sosiak won over George Sawchak of Rydal, Pa., 6-2, 6-3.

In the quarterfinals Mr. Durbak defeated Ihor Buhaj of Bethlehem, Pa., 6-2, 6-2, Mr. Tymkiw overcame George Hrabec of Danvers, Mass., 6-4, 6-4, Mr. Sawchak won over Walter Dziwak of Lake Hiawatha, N.J., 6-0, 6-4, and in the closest quarterfinal match of the day Mr. Sosiak outlasted George Petrykevych of West Hartford, Conn., 6-4, 5-7, 6-1.

First-round matches paired George Popel against Mr. Buhaj, Boris Tatunchak against Mr. Dziwak and Andrew Wapowsky against Mr. Petrykevych.

In a very close pro-set match in the finals of the feed-in tournament, Mr. Hrabec outlasted Mr. Petrykevych 9-7, thus winning third place in the overall tournament. He also had a very tough match with Mr. Buhaj in the previous round, winning that match 10-8. Mr. Petrykevych eliminat-

ed Mr. Dziwak 8-3 and Mr. Tymkiw 8-4 to get to the feed-in final round.

During the closing ceremonies this year, Mr. Sawchak, the tournament director, a player and organizer, was honored for initiating and coordinating these tennis tournaments throughout the years. "We wish you and the tournaments continued success in the years to follow and health and happiness on and off the courts," said Mr. Hrabec, member of USCAK's tennis committee, as he awarded Mr. Sawchak the congratulatory trophy, an original tennis ball from 1988, and an album filled with memories from all the past tournaments.

Ihor Chyzowych, president of Tryzub, welcomed everyone and congratulated the winners while Mr. Sawchak's granddaughters, Ariadna and Yulia, dressed in Ukrainian outfits, presented their "Dido" (grandfather) with flowers.

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## Pobratymy Plast Open in Illinois attracts 44 golfers

by Oleh Skubiak

CHICAGO – The Pobratymy Foundation hosted its eighth annual Plast Open at the Renwood Golf Club in Round Lake, Ill., on Saturday, September 10. The event included 44 men and women golfers for the tournament and the post-tourney festivities.

As in previous years, the proceeds from this very successful and enjoyable event will be dedicated to support the ongoing activities of Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization.

Proceeds from last year's event were donated to support the exchange of camp counselors between the U.S. and Ukraine, and to support the Chicago and Newark Plast chapters.

Using a scramble format, participants enjoyed 18 holes of golf on a beautiful fall day and afterwards joined family and friends at the Self-Reliance Resort down the street for awards, camaraderie, music, steaks and refreshments.

The following prizes were awarded:

- Best men's team score – George Domino, George Lytwynshyn, Nestor Popowych and Wasyl Wowchuk;
- Best women's team score – Christine Hryhorczuk,



The winning women's team (from left): Katrusia Saldan, Luba Skubiak, Olya Popowych and Chrsitine Hryhorczuk.



The winning men's team (from left): George Domino, Nestor Popowych, George Lytwynshyn and Wasyl Wowchuk.

## Two-day commemoration to conclude parish centennial

CHICAGO – St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral Parish will mark the end of its yearlong centennial celebration with a two-day commemoration, emphasizing the theme of the celebration to "Renew, Reflect and Commit." The festivities will be hosted by the cathedral's pastor, Bishop Richard S. Seminack, with the assistance of the St. Nicholas Centennial Committee.

On Saturday, November 4, there will be a grand banquet at the Grand Ballroom of Navy Pier. With a capacity crowd of over 1,000 in attendance, this will be the largest event of this nature ever held by the Ukrainian community in Chicago. Among the dignitaries who will be participating are Patriarch Lubomyr Cardinal Husar, head of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, and Cardinal Francis George, O.M., Roman Catholic archbishop of Chicago.

On Sunday, November 5, a pontifical divine liturgy

will be concelebrated by the patriarch, Metropolitan Stefan Soroka of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, archbishops, bishops and clergy.

St. Nicholas Parish was founded by 51 families that emigrated from western Ukraine to the near northwest area of Chicago at the turn of the century. Buoyed by the freedom they found in the United States and guided by the love of their Church and heritage, they combined their savings and mortgaged their homes to purchase a small wooden Protestant church at Superior and Bikerdicke (now Armour) in 1906.

Soon, others inspired by this congregation's dedication to religious, educational and community pursuits joined this parish and a new place of worship was constructed in 1913 at Oakley Boulevard and Rice Street. The new church was modeled after the Cathedral of St. Sophia in Kyiv.

Olya Popowych, Katrusia Saldan and Luba Skubiak;

- Longest drive – Peter Cho;
- Closest to the pin – Taras Proczko.

The Pobratymy Foundation, a 501(c) (3) tax-exempt corporation, was established in 1992 by members of the Plast Pobratymy fraternity for the purpose of supporting the developmental activities of Plast. The Pobratymy Foundation is limited to making contributions to Plast and other 501 (c) (3) organizations that support the stated purposes of the fraternity: to renew and strengthen Plast; to encourage excellence and self-improvement; to encourage identification and cooperation among Ukrainian youth; and to inform others about Ukraine.

Plast Chicago and the Pobratymy Foundation thanked all volunteers and the individual and corporate sponsors for their generous contributions to the event.

The ninth annual Plast Open is scheduled for September 8, 2007.



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## Moving to Ukraine...

(Continued from page 14)

magazine at your newsstand? What is this, Moscow?" – but I have toned that down. The late James Mace once described Ukrainian society as a "post-genocidal society," and this is true. The traumas – the Great Famine, World War II, Communist criminality – may be generations old, but they still reside in the psyches of Ukrainians. The healing is still going on.

Living in Kyiv is never boring. I can imagine a young man, who has captured a good job in Kyiv, to be totally delighted with the city. It has a lively nightclub and music scene; it has wonderful restaurants. There are fascinating places to see and enjoy. It is a majestic city. And, as far as the interests of young men go, some of the women are sensational. They have a lovely femininity that is a delight to be near. If a man is lucky here he will find a woman with a warm and honest heart, as I did.

I don't know the statistics on crime in Kyiv but based on what I have seen and read, and on my intuition, I will be willing to walk alone on any Kyiv street in the middle of the night. This is something I wouldn't want to do in Washington.

Kyiv is also good for expatriates because it has those two marvelous inventions: cable TV and high-speed Internet. We can watch BBC and CNN news, the Bloomberg financial channel, Oprah's talk show, many Ukrainian-language channels and films from all over the world. Russian films are often subtitled into Ukrainian. We were able to watch live on TV the opening proceedings of the World Forum of Ukrainians.

With the Internet you can access your credit card and checking account, pay your bills online and e-mail anyone you

want. Cellphones are easy to get, and the metro is fast and costs 10 cents a ride.

Financing your stay can be a bit of a problem because personal checks are not accepted and you can't pay for everything with your credit card. We found a German bank in Kyiv that said it would accept an American bank's cashier's check, but when I presented the check it was rejected. I had the check made out to the bank but they said I should have made it out from me to me because otherwise how did they know to whom it was supposed to go?

Social Security payments can also be sent to Ukraine, though the American citizen is supposed to report once a month to the U.S. Embassy in Kyiv to prove residence in the country. But the Embassy is not strict with this because they know that if someone lives in Lviv, for example, it is a hardship to make monthly trips to Kyiv. So they'll let you skip a few months.

Since I have been talking here about finances it's obvious that the cost of living is a lot lower in Ukraine. A pound of tasteless tomatoes was \$3.95 in Bethesda, Md. Here good-tasting tomatoes cost the equivalent of 28 cents a pound. Summer fruits and vegetables are 20 percent or less of Bethesda prices. In the States, whenever I drank beer my prostate would protest. Here it keeps quiet because, I think, Ukrainian beer has fewer additives and preservatives – and it tastes a lot better.

A few months ago I had a root canal done in Bethesda for \$1,400 and a filling replaced for \$233. Competent dentists here, using modern equipment, will be glad to do it for one-fifth that cost. Borys, considered a first-rate private clinic which has doctors in every medical specialty, charges \$28 for a consultation. I had my glasses repaired for \$6 and my Minox camera for \$10; my computer

software problem was fixed for \$12. I just signed up for Ukrainian emergency medical insurance at \$60 for six months.

We sold or gave away all our furniture, except for two beds, and almost everything that had an electric plug, because the voltage here is 220. Even so, shipping our clothes, books, personal and household items cost \$6,400 and would have been triple that with furniture. People moving to Ukraine will want to bring as much as they can on the airplane, since their household goods may not arrive for weeks. But, one warning: you may be allotted 100 pounds per person, but if any

of your suitcases is more than 50 pounds you will be fined \$50 per suitcase.

My plans are to finish my book about Christianity and Christ's teachings and publish it in Ukraine next year. I hope it will be useful to Ukrainians and even raise their spirits. My wife will teach economics, using her American experience. Our son is speaking better and better Ukrainian every day. We plan to adopt a little girl next year.

So, I am beginning to find my Ukraine. It is rising like the mythical Phoenix, and it cannot be stopped. It is an exciting time to be in Ukraine. We have come full circle and look forward to tomorrow.

## Pro-presidential bloc...

(Continued from page 2)

But perhaps [such a confederation] is a way for attracting parties outside Parliament and creating a powerful opposition. However, this needs to be discussed," he said.

But the chances that Our Ukraine might get together with the YTB once again, let alone recognize Ms. Tymoshenko's leading role in the opposition, are very slim.

Where do these opposition maneuvers leave President Yushchenko? Mr. Yushchenko said on October 18 that the five ministers delegated to the Yanukovich Cabinet by Our Ukraine should step down in order to be consistent with the position of their bloc. They submitted their resignations to the Verkhovna Rada on October 19, but later the same day Internal Affairs Minister Yuriy Lutsenko changed his mind and said he will remain in the Cabinet.

If Prime Minister Yanukovich replaces these ministers with people from his party, President Yushchenko will lose a considerable leverage tool in the government. In such a case there will be only two pro-Yushchenko ministers in the Cabinet: Foreign Affairs Minister Borys Tarasyuk and Defense Minister Anatolii Hrytsenko, who were appointed directly by the president.

But Mr. Yanukovich may decide against such a solution. There have already been proposals from the Party of the Regions to give President Yushchenko the right to fill these five ministerial posts with "non-party professionals."

This seems to be a coldly calculated gesture of goodwill toward the president whose powers have been significantly trimmed in favor of the legislature and the prime minister by a constitutional reform enforced in January.

The Anti-Crisis Coalition falls 60 votes short of the 300 votes required to override a presidential veto over legislation. Therefore, by giving President Yushchenko the right to nominate more ministers to the Cabinet, Prime Minister Yanukovich may want the president to share responsibility for the cabinet's decisions, despite the withdrawal of the pro-presidential Our Ukraine from it.

In other respects, however, the failure

of the Orange Revolution camp to form a ruling coalition after the March elections could spell big trouble for Mr. Yushchenko. Mr. Yanukovich is firmly set to take away as many prerogatives from the president as constitutional loopholes will allow him.

Mr. Yanukovich has recently refused to implement several presidential decrees, arguing that they were not co-signed by him, as stipulated by the Constitution. He is also questioning in the Constitutional Court President Yushchenko's right to appoint oblast administration chairs without coordination with the government.

In addition, pro-Yanukovich oblast councilors reportedly passed no-confidence motions against more than 70 oblast or district administration heads. Mr. Yanukovich is demanding their dismissal, arguing that under the Constitution 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.

Thus, having taken a firm grip on the central government, Mr. Yanukovich now appears to be determined to dismantle the network of presidential loyalists in the regions.

Could such a turn of events push Our Ukraine and the YTB toward reassessing their positions regarding each other? YTB National Deputy Semynoha believes that it may. "Regarding the opposition and its future, I am convinced that there is no other scenario for Our Ukraine than actually joining the united opposition in the Verkhovna Rada and jointly building democracy in our state," he said. "If they fail to do it today, they will do it later. Time, voters and necessity in our situation will simply force them to do it."

But Ukrainian voters will have the chance to discipline their politicians no earlier than in 2009 and 2011, when the country will hold presidential and parliamentary elections, respectively.

Therefore, in the short term, Ukraine will most likely witness confrontation not only between the government and the opposition represented by the YTB and Our Ukraine, but also between the opposition blocs themselves.

*RFE/RL's Ukrainian Service contributed to this report.*



### The Ukrainian National Association will mail Christmas greeting cards to Ukrainian American service people!

The UNA will be mailing Christmas greetings to Ukrainian American service people presently serving their country in many parts of the world.

The UNA wishes to solicit your help in getting names, addresses and ranks of any Ukrainian you may know who is serving in the armed forces. Help make this project successful!

The UNA will mail Christmas and New Year's greetings to our service people by December 25, 2006.

We wish to contact all of our service men and women. With your help we will reach most of them!

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Rank: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Please send the information by December 2, 2006, to:  
Ukrainian National Association, Inc.  
UNA National Organizer - Oksana Trytjak  
2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280  
Parsippany, N.J. 07054

Tel.: 973-292-9800 ext. 3071; e-mail: oksanauna@comcast.net

### AN OPEN INVITATION TO LOCAL COMMUNITY ACTIVISTS

Would you like fellow Ukrainians to know about events in your community?  
Would you like to become one of The Ukrainian Weekly's correspondents?  
Then what are you waiting for?

The Ukrainian Weekly welcomes submissions from local community activists. You may reach The Weekly by phone, (973) 292-9800; fax, (973) 644-9510; e-mail, staff@ukrweekly.com; or mail, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054.

OUT AND ABOUT

November 4  
Warren, MI

November 4  
Parma, OH

November 4 - March 11, 2007  
New York

November 5  
Alexandria, VA

November 5  
Syracuse, NY

November 5  
Philadelphia

November 5  
St. Petersburg, FL

November 5  
Chicago

November 5  
Vancouver, BC

November 6  
Cambridge, MA

"Bandura Rozmova" duet concert of Oleh Sozansky and Taras Lazukevych, sponsored by the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus, Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic School, 586-817-1078 or 734-658-6452

Banquet and ball, Taras Shevchenko School of Ukrainian Studies, St. Volodymyr Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral, 330-554-6429 or 216-749-3848

Art exhibit "Crossroads: Modernism in Ukraine, 1910-1930," The Ukrainian Museum, 212-228-0110

Sunday Music Series concert featuring pianist Jim Allen, The Washington Group Cultural Fund, The Lyceum, 703-241-1817

Holiday Bazaar, sponsored by Branch 68 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, St. John the Baptist Church, 315-492-9696

Ukrainian Film Festival, Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, 215-663-1166

Parish Autumnfest, Epiphany of Our Lord Ukrainian Catholic Church, 727-576-0400

Conference and luncheon, featuring Rear Adm. Dr. Boris D. Lushniak, sponsored by Ukrainian Medical Association of North America, 773-278-6262

"The Sounds of Ukraine," Kyiv Chamber Choir performance, Ryerson United Church, 416-292-3407

Seminar by Mark Andryczyk, "New Prototypes of the Intellectual in Ukrainian Prose of the 1980s," Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, huri@fas.harvard.edu

November 7  
Calgary, AB

November 8  
Edmonton, AB

November 9  
Saskatoon, SK

November 11  
New York

November 11  
Edmonton, AB

November 11  
Winnipeg, MB

November 11-12  
Montreal

"The Sounds of Ukraine," Kyiv Chamber Choir performance, Cathedral Church of the Redeemer, 416-292-3407

"The Sounds of Ukraine," Kyiv Chamber Choir performance, McDougall United Church, 416-292-3407

"The Sounds of Ukraine," Kyiv Chamber Choir performance, Knox United Church, 416-292-3407

Benefit boxing match featuring heavyweight champion Volodymyr Klitschko bout against Calvin Brock, benefiting UNESCO, Madison Square Garden

Ivan Franko School of Ukrainian Studies 50th anniversary, Ukrainian Youth Unity Complex, 780-421-0900

"The Sounds of Ukraine," Kyiv Chamber Choir performance, Knox United Church, 416-292-3407

Trembita marching band fund-raiser zabava, featuring music of Vorony, Dim Molodi, 514-894-4960

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


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## Soyuzivka's Datebook

### October 27-29, 2006

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

### November 4, 2006

Wedding

### November 10-12, 2006

Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization  
"Orlykiada"

### November 19, 2006

Family Reunion  
Ellenville Co-op Nursery School  
Fund-Raising Auction

### November 22-26, 2006

Family Reunion

### November 23, 2006

Thanksgiving Feast

### November 25, 2006

90th Birthday Party

### December 1-3, 2006

Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization  
"KPS Vidprava Stanychnykh"

### 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  
Kerhonkson, NY 12446  
E-mail: Soyuzivka@aol.com  
Website: www.Soyuzivka.com

Call Zenia: 732-928-3792 or 201-218-1114

## Attention, Students!

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

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

MAKE YOURSELF HEARD.

## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

### Monday, October 30

**WASHINGTON:** The Washington Group presents the Business Development Forum proposed roundtable on "Trade and Investment in Ukraine: Current Prospects and Challenges – Viewpoints from the United States and Canada." The roundtable will consist of a moderator and eight panelists – four from the United States and four from Canada. Topics include: priority sectors, legislative obstacles (e.g., related to WTO accession), trade promotion efforts (missions and exhibitions), investment facilitation mechanisms, anti-corruption campaigns, dealing with central and local governments, growth of trade associations in Ukraine, civil vs. commercial code problems, sufficiency and effectiveness of business-related foreign technical assistance, and other topics as requested by the panelists. The purpose of this roundtable is to yield proposals for further Ukraine business-related conferences, seminars, visits, trade exhibits and other events in the United States, Canada, Ukraine or other venues. Time: 7-9 p.m.; venue: Johns Hopkins University, School of Advanced International Studies, 1619 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Rome Auditorium. For more information contact Andrew Bihun, director, Business Development Forum of The Washington Group, 301-873-2035 or mybihun@aol.com; or Adrian Pidlusky, TWG president, 240-381-0993 or president@thewashingtongroup.org, or log on to www.TheWashingtonGroup.org.

### Sunday, November 5

**ALEXANDRIA, Va.:** The Washington Group Cultural Fund, under the patronage of the Embassy of Ukraine, presents pianist Jim Allison performing Bach, Beethoven, Prokofiev and Rachmaninoff in the second concert of its "Sunday Music Series" for 2006-2007. Mr. Allison is well-known to classical music listeners in Washington as program director of WGMS 103.9 and 104.1 FM radio stations. Meet the artist at a brief reception immediately following the program. The concert will take place at The Lyceum, 201 S. Washington St. in Old Town Alexandria at 3 p.m. Seating is unreserved on a first come, first served basis; suggested donation: \$20. For more information call 703-241-1817 or The Lyceum, 703-838-4994.

**CHICAGO:** The Ukrainian Medical Association of North America – Illinois Chapter cordially invites its members, families and guests to attend the fall educational conference and luncheon, featuring keynote speaker Rear Adm. Boris D. Lushniak, M.D., assistant surgeon general in the Commissioned Corps of the U.S. Public Health Service.

Dr. Lushniak will present a lecture on "Pandemic Influenza – Preparing for the Unknown." He will review the basic biology of influenza, the conditions necessary for a pandemic and the preparedness planning that is being undertaken at the federal level to protect the public's health in the event of a pandemic. The luncheon and conference will take place in The Signature Room at the 95th of The John Hancock Center, 875 N. Michigan Ave., at 2 p.m. Reservations are required; call UMANA headquarters, 773-278-6262.

**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

**NEW YORK:** The Plast Ukrainian scouting sorority Verkhovynky invites you to a commemorative program for Nadia Svitlychna at 2 p.m. at the Shevchenko Scientific Society, 63 Fourth Ave. (between Ninth and 10th streets). The program will include poetry reading, musical numbers and a slide show. For information call 732-225-6865 or 212-254-5130.

**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.

### Friday, November 17

**CHICAGO:** The Ukrainian National Museum of Chicago in cooperation with the district committee of the Ukrainian National Association invites the Ukrainian community to a book launch for "Ukrainians of Chicagoland" at 7 p.m. at the museum, 2249 W. Superior St. Copies of the new book, authored by Myron B. Kuropas and published by Arcadia Publications, will be available for purchase. For further information call Maria Klimchak, 312-421-8020.

### 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.

## PREVIEW OF EVENTS GUIDELINES:

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

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; longer 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 for each time the item is to appear and indicate date(s) of issue(s) in which the item is to be published. Also, senders are asked to include the phone number of a person who may be contacted by The Weekly during daytime hours, as well as their complete mailing address.

Information should be sent to: Preview of Events, The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054; fax, 973-644-9510; e-mail, preview@ukrweekly.com.