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\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

Vitalii Klitschko announces his return to the boxing ring



Iryna Cherepynska

Reporters swarm Vitalii Klitschko at the steps of the Kyiv City Council on January 25 as he announces his return to professional boxing.

by Zenon Zawada
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – Atop the steps to the Kyiv City Council, Deputy Vitalii Klitschko declared January 25 that he's returning to professional boxing in order to realize his dream of becoming heavyweight champion alongside his brother Vladimir.

"The main motivation in this step is that I always dreamed of becoming heavyweight champion simultaneously with my brother," Mr. Klitschko told a swarm of more than 60 representatives of the mass media.

"There hasn't been anything like that in the history of boxing, and I truly want to write a brilliant page in professional sports together with Vladimir," he added.

Although both brothers have been heavyweight champions, they fell short of holding their titles simultaneously.

Vladimir Klitschko, 30, became International Boxing Federation (IBF) champion in April 2006, six months after his older brother retired and surrendered his World Boxing Council (WBC) title.

Vitalii Klitschko, 35, was WBC champion between April 2004 and November 2005, when he retired, citing injuries to his right knee that required major surgery.

After a six-month rehabilitation period, a year of training in Kyiv, followed by consultations with sports physicians and the necessary medical testing, Vitalii Klitschko said he concluded he is healthy and ready to box again.

"I evaluate my chances as not all that bad to win the heavyweight world championship title again and write boxing history with my brother Vladimir," Vitalii Klitschko said.

He doesn't want to return as a regular contender, however.

Upon his retirement, Vitalii Klitschko

earned the distinction of WBC world champion emeritus, granting him the right to become the immediate WBC challenger if he were to return to professional boxing.

The current champion is Oleg Maskaev, 37, an ethnic Russian who was born in Kazakhstan and moved to the United States in 1999, eventually gaining American citizenship. The Russian Federation granted Mr. Maskaev citizenship in December 2006, and he said he will represent Russia in all subsequent bouts.

Although it isn't official, the Maskaev-Klitschko fight is being planned for April in Moscow and would be a global, blockbuster event, drawing enormous interest not only from the United States, but from the European Union and the Russian Federation as well.

Certainly, the potentially magnificent profit is just as much motivation for Vitalii Klitschko as "writing boxing history," as he put it.

However, the planned bout is already threatened with a lawsuit by the boxer who was next in line to fight Mr. Maskaev, Nigerian Samuel Peter, and his promoters, Dino Duva and Don King.

It remains unclear how the WBC will resolve the matter.

Unlike earlier in his boxing career, Vitalii Klitschko has another job now as a deputy in the Kyiv City Council and leader of the Vitalii Klitschko Bloc, which is part of the opposition to Mayor Leonid Chernovetskyi.

He said his return to the ring will not affect his ability to serve as a deputy and that he will train for the Maskaev fight in Kyiv.

"To this day, my daily training hasn't

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Branches of Ukraine's government still at war over constitutional powers

by Zenon Zawada
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – Ukraine's bipolar government remained at war with itself as President Viktor Yushchenko and Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich volleyed their latest rounds in the battle over the Cabinet of Ministers and Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Ukraine's leaders have yet to decide the fate of Borys Tarasyuk, who most recently had to deal with First Vice Prime Minister Mykola Azarov stealthily freezing funding of his ministry since the new year.

Meanwhile, on January 18 Mr. Yushchenko again vetoed the Cabinet of Ministers bill demanding inclusion of his amendments, while Verkhovna Rada Chair Oleksander Moroz said he will publish the law without the president's signature, thus making it official.

"Once more and for the last time, I offered him to sign the Cabinet of Ministers law, in which event his amendments will be urgently reviewed by the Parliament," Mr. Moroz said. "And I think that most of them may even be taken into account."

Once the law is published, the Cabinet of Ministers will start acting according to its provisions, thereby gaining the ability to determine foreign policy, manage government enterprises and govern key oblast officials.

"The Donetsk clan is carrying out its plan to pin Yushchenko against the wall,

and he's feebly trying to resist," said Ivan Lozowy, president of the Kyiv-based Institute of Statehood and Democracy.

In a belated offer of compromise, Mr. Yanukovich said on January 24 he would consider the president's amendments to the law, though he indicated he was reluctant. "If proposals arrive from the president at the start of the third session [of Parliament] as to certain amendments to this law, they are possible," Mr. Yanukovich said. "But this law is passed and they would possibly be done as an amendment to an acting law."

President Yushchenko has refused to sign the law, arguing many parts are unconstitutional, and submitted it to the Constitutional Court for review.

The Ukrainian government is likely to plunge deeper into crisis because once the Cabinet of Ministers law is published, the coalition government will begin adhering to it and operating under its newly enhanced powers. Meanwhile, the Presidential Secretariat will continue to refuse to acknowledge its legitimacy until Ukraine's Constitutional Court issues a ruling, which isn't expected anytime soon.

"The president could have threatened to dissolve Parliament, but he doesn't seem capable of those hardball negotiating tactics, which means he's ineffective," Mr. Lozowy said. "That Yushchenko and the Secretariat are wait-

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Yushchenko on Unity Day

Following are excerpts of remarks by President Viktor Yushchenko of Ukraine delivered on January 22 on the occasion of Unity Day, which annually celebrates the 1919 reunification of all Ukrainian lands, east and west.

Eighty-eight years ago, the Ukrainian National Republic and the Western Ukrainian National Republic reunited. This event initiated Ukraine's revival. Proclaimed in Kyiv's St. Sophia Square, the will of the people led us to independence in 1991.

This day unites Ukraine: Kyiv and Lviv, Sevastopol and Uzhhorod, Donetsk and Poltava, Kharkiv and Lutsk, hundreds of cities and towns, millions of people, all Ukrainian lands, coasts and river banks.

If we believe in a strong Ukraine, unity must become a part of our lives and hearts. Unity is the cornerstone of Ukraine's existence.

We were made to believe in myths that Ukraine is disunited. They deep-

ened our differences but no regional differences – imaginary or natural – can force us to deny obvious facts.

Ukraine's independence is a result of the choice made by the Ukrainian nation. We are developing as a stable political European country despite all the disturbances.

We have lived through many challenges over the years of independence: the Crimean problem in 1992, the presidential elections in 1994, the passage of the Constitution in 1996, the [Orange] revolution in 2004 and the first challenges under the new Constitution.

However, we preserved our integrity. We suppressed separatism. It means we have a powerful resource of unity. It helps us move forward. More than two-thirds of Ukraine's population say they are patriots.

There is no algebraic formula to measure patriotism. There are common hopes. Unity is a practical category. It is our action plan for the future. ...

ANALYSIS

Russia's energy conundrum: long-term benefit or short-term gain?

by John C.K. Daly
Eurasia Daily Monitor

The recent Belarus-Russia row over oil transit masks a deeper problem. The end consumer, the European Union, is now heavily reliant on Russian energy imports, for better or worse, and is hostage to Russian President Vladimir Putin's hardball tactics with Russia's neighboring former Soviet republics.

In a notable understatement, Russian Prime Minister Mikhail Fradkov remarked that the impasse in Russian-Belarusian economic relations "has marred the image of Russia as a reliable supplier of energy" (Interfax, January 11), while Deutsche UFG analysts informed investors, "The disruptions in oil supplies have yet again undermined Russia's efforts to establish itself as a reliable source of fuel supplies to Europe" (Pravda, January 11).

Russia is the European Union's third-largest trading partner, after the United States and China. The EU is Russia's largest trading partner, accounting for more than 52 percent of its overall trade. Europe depends upon Russia for 44 percent of its natural gas imports and 30 percent of its oil imports, while Russia sells 60 percent of its exported gas to the European Union (freemarketnews.com, December 29, 2006). Germany alone receives some 20 percent of its oil imports from Russia's Druzhba pipeline, which has a capacity of 2 million barrels per day. The Druzhba pipeline carries 12 percent of the EU's oil through Belarus.

Analysts have commented that the Belarus-Russia tiff spells the end of the post-USSR Commonwealth of Independent States. The energy conflict has effectively doomed the CIS. Over the last 10 years, Russia supplied CIS member states with inexpensive energy in the hopes of eventually wooing them into reintegrating with Russia.

Now that the Putin administration has concluded that even its closest former ally, Belarus, is uninterested in reunification, it has moved from treating the states as coddled former satrapies to capitalist countries capable of paying prevailing market rates, despite the damage inflicted on their struggling economies.

Europe first got a taste of this new policy in January 2006, when Gazprom shut off natural gas deliveries to Ukraine, which carried 20 percent of the EU's total natural gas imports, where Russia piped over 90 percent of its EU exports through Ukraine. For the first time in 30 years Russian energy tactics disrupted European energy imports, which had not occurred even at the height of the Cold War.

In 1984 the Reagan administration pressured London to halt the British John

Brown Engineering Co. from selling compressors for the USSR's new natural gas line from Siberia's Urengoy fields to Germany. At that time almost 90 percent of the Soviet Union's energy resources were located in the Russian republic, mainly in Siberia. British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher subsequently told Mikhail Gorbachev in November 1984 in London about the incident, stating, "A contract is a contract."

During the most recent dispute the Russian government hastened to assure its European clients that its dispute with Belarus was insignificant. Russian Deputy Foreign Minister Alexander Grushko told journalists that Russia's European partners were being fully informed about the dispute and that oil transit would continue under "fixed contracts" once the dispute was resolved. Mr. Grushko added that Russia would resolve its dispute with Belarus under the terms of the June 4, 1999, CIS agreement regulating transit issues through member-states as well as the terms of the January 1998 CIS customs union agreement (Interfax, January 10).

The Putin administration may be shooting itself in the foot for short-term political and fiscal gains. International Energy Agency and U.K. experts predict that in the absence of massive investment, leaky pipes and underinvestment in new fields could see Russia fall severely short of its domestic and export gas needs by 2010 (EU Observer, January 9). Transneft, the government monopoly that controls Russia's 29,000 miles of pipelines and exports 90 percent of the country's crude oil, is in severe need of new capital, as much of its equipment dates from the Soviet era and is in some cases more than 40 years old (U.S. Department of Energy, www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/pgem/ch4a.html).

Russia's contradictory policies towards its energy assets have increasingly alienated potential Western investors. Just last month Moscow pressured the British-Dutch oil firm Shell to relinquish its more than 50 percent stake in Sakhalin-2, Russia's last wholly foreign owned oil project, to Gazprom.

If Russia is to attract foreign investment, it will need to modify its approach to former Soviet states lest it further alienate potential partners. As Deutsche UFG oil analyst Stephen O'Sullivan said, "Gazprom has a range of capital expenditure heavy projects going on, and it needs to bring in a partner with deep pockets" (Moscow Times, January 12).

In 2006 Russia increased oil production by 2.2 percent, to 480.4 million tons, and exported 208.9 million tons (transneft.ru, January 10). If Russia wishes to retain the fiscal benefits of rising

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Quotable notes

"A year after Russia put the gas squeeze on Ukraine, it was Belarus's turn. Unlike Ukraine, Belarus blinked two minutes before the January 1 deadline and Russia had its booty: a 50 percent share of Belarus's pipeline network and a more than doubling of the price Belarus will now pay for Russian gas.

"There was no global outcry this time. President Alyaksandr Lukashenka, the utterly Soviet boss of Belarus, has no friends in the West. But this latest squeeze is another warning that the Kremlin will let nothing – personal loyalty, contracts, the law – halt its drive to reimpose state control on Russia's energy sector. It is also another reminder that the West, a big consumer of Russian energy, remains vulnerable to President Vladimir Putin's whims. ..."

– Editorial, *The New York Times*, January 3.

NEWSBRIEFS

Cabinet law still contentious

KYIV – Ukraine's prime minister, Verkhovna Rada chairman and president have reached an agreement on making the Law on the Cabinet of Ministers effective, Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich said on January 24. "Yesterday I had a talk with the president and the chairman. We think we can find a consensus in this conflict," he said. According to Mr. Yanukovich, the president gave his consent on publishing the law in the version in which it was passed on January 12. "If at the beginning of the third session of the Parliament the president sends amendments to the law, they are possible, but only as amendments to the effective law," Mr. Yanukovich explained. The Verkhovna Rada adopted a governmental variant of the Law on the Cabinet of Ministers on December 21, 2006, having declined the presidential draft law. On January 11 the president vetoed the law and returned it to the Verkhovna Rada with his remarks, but on January 12 the Parliament overrode the veto, having declined all 42 of the president's remarks. On January 18 President Yushchenko stated his intention to veto the law again, as it differed from the previous wording of December 21, 2006. On January 19 the Parliament stated there were no grounds for vetoing the law and asked the president to sign it, but the president exercised his veto. On January 22 the Mukachiv District Court prohibited the Verkhovna Rada chairman from signing the vetoed law as he had threatened to do. On January 23 Rada Chairman Oleksander Moroz stated his intention to make the law go into effect if the president fails to sign it and stressed that he had already signed the law when sending it to the president. (Ukrinform)

Yanukovich heads for Davos

KYIV – A Ukrainian delegation, headed by Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich, intends to participate in the World Economic Forum in Davos on January 25-27, Economy Minister Volodymyr Makukha told Ukrinform. According to Mr. Makukha, a tightly scheduled program will enable the delegation to reach new bipartite agreements and speak about Ukraine's internal situation and the prime minister's

stance. He also said the prime minister was expected to meet with the presidents of Brazil, Finland and Azerbaijan, the prime ministers of Vietnam, Egypt, Malaysia, Pakistan and the United Kingdom, the king of Jordan, the director general of the World Trade Organization and the president of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Mr. Yanukovich also planned to participate in the seminar "The Path, Ukraine Follows" within the framework of the forum. (Ukrinform)

EU ready to talk with Ukraine

BRUSSELS – The European Union's foreign ministers on January 22 approved a mandate for talks with Ukraine on a new cooperation agreement, including a possible free-trade deal, the Reuters and dpa news services reported. Poland and other supporters of Ukraine's EU membership bid wanted the mandate to include a mention of Ukraine's "European aspirations," but this formulation was opposed by other EU members. "Through this agreement, the EU aims to build an increasingly close relationship with Ukraine, aimed at gradual economic integration and deepening of political cooperation," the EU foreign ministers said in a statement. "A new enhanced agreement shall not prejudice any possible future developments in EU-Ukraine relations," the statement added. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Shpek welcomes new EU mandate

BRUSSELS – Ukraine's ambassador to the European Union, Roman Shpek, welcomed the EU Council's adoption of the European Commission mandate for negotiation of a new enhanced agreement with Ukraine, sources at the Ukrainian Mission to the EU told Ukrinform on January 23. Commenting on the mandate's adoption, Mr. Shpek noted that the January 23 sitting of the EU Council opened vistas for shortly launching talks on a new enhanced agreement with the EU. According to the Ukrainian diplomat, the EU Council resolution points to the importance that the EU attaches to development of relations with Ukraine and its intention to raise the level of relations and strengthen their quality in compliance with the two sides' capabilities.

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ADMINISTRATION OF THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY AND SVOBODA

Walter Honcharyk, administrator (973) 292-9800, ext. 3041
e-mail: ukradmin@att.net
Maria Oscislowski, advertising manager (973) 292-9800, ext. 3040
e-mail: adsukrpubl@att.net
Mariyka Pendzola, subscriptions (973) 292-9800, ext. 3042
e-mail: ukrsubscr@att.net

2006 marked by global "freedom stagnation," setbacks for democracy in Asia

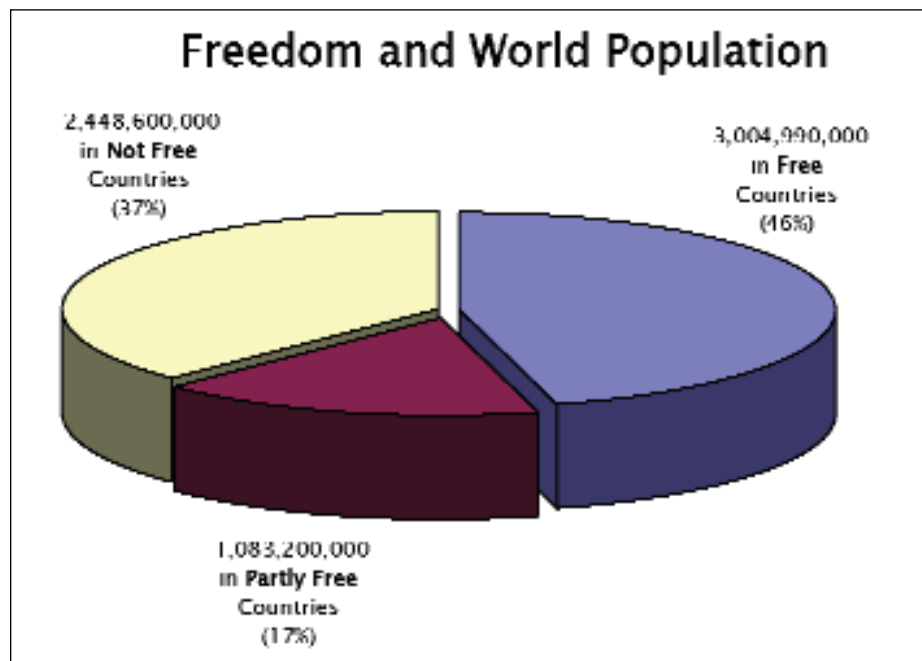
WASHINGTON – The year 2006 saw little change in the global state of freedom in the world and the emergence of a series of worrisome trends that present potentially serious threats to the expansion of freedom in the future, Freedom House said in a major survey of global freedom released on January 17.

"Freedom in the World 2007," a survey of worldwide political rights and civil liberties, found that the percentage of countries designated as Free has remained flat for nearly a decade and suggests that a "freedom stagnation" may be developing.

The continued weakness of democratic institutions – even after holding democratic elections – in a number of countries continues to hamper further progress. "Although the past 30 years have seen significant gains for political freedom around the world, the number of free countries has remained largely unchanged since the high point in 1998. Our assessment points to a freedom stagnation that has developed in the last decade," said Jennifer Windsor, executive director of Freedom House, "and should lead to renewed policy attention to addressing the obstacles that are preventing further progress."

Regionally, major findings include a setback for freedom in a number of countries in the Asia-Pacific region, a more modest decline in Africa and a solidification of authoritarian rule in the majority of countries of the former Soviet Union.

Three countries experienced positive status changes: Guyana moved from partly free to free, and Haiti and Nepal



A Freedom House graphic illustrating freedom around the globe.

moved from not free to partly free.

Two countries experienced negative status changes: both Thailand and Congo (Brazzaville) moved from partly free to not free.

Freedom House also noted that the trends reflected the growing pushback against democracy driven by authoritarian regimes, including Russia, Venezuela, China, Iran and Zimbabwe, threatening to further erode the gains made in the last 30 years. The pushback is targeted at organizations, movements and media that advocate

for the expansion of democratic freedoms.

On a global scale, the state of freedom in 2006 showed a modest decline from that of 2005. The number of countries that experienced negative changes in freedom without meriting a status change outweighed those that received positive changes: the scores for 33 countries declined, while only 18 improved.

According to the survey, the number of countries judged by "Freedom in the World"

as free in 2006 stood at 90, representing 47 percent of the global population. Fifty-eight countries qualified as partly free, with 30 percent of the world's population. The survey finds that 45 countries are not free, representing 23 percent of the world's inhabitants. About one-half of those living in not free conditions inhabit one country: China.

Several of the countries that showed declines during the year were already ranked among the world's most repressive states: Burma, Zimbabwe, Somalia, Eritrea and Iran. Yet declines were also noted in a number of countries rated free or partly free, but whose democratic institutions remain unformed or fragile, as well as in societies that had previously demonstrated a strong measure of democratic stability: South Africa, Kenya, Taiwan, Philippines, Mexico, Argentina, Brazil and Hungary.

"While the past year was not a good year for freedom, the trend over the past decade is even more disturbing," said Arch Puddington, director of research at Freedom House. "Not only have we failed to make significant breakthroughs, but we have seen the emergence of authoritarian regimes – Russia, Venezuela and Iran are good examples – that are aggressively hostile to democracy, are determined to crush all domestic advocates for freedom and stand as models for democracy's adversaries everywhere."

The survey detected a number of

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Russia and its neighbors: a bleak picture

Following is an excerpt from a detailed essay written for Freedom House by Arch Puddington titled "Freedom in the World 2007: Freedom stagnation amid pushback against democracy." The section excerpted covers "Russia and its neighbors."

by Arch Puddington

The year saw little significant change for freedom in the region. As was the case the previous year, the only relatively bright spots among the non-Baltic countries of the former Soviet Union were Ukraine and Georgia, which have been designated as free and partly free, respectively. Modest declines were noted in Russia, for its crackdown on non-governmental organizations; Azerbaijan, for the regime's increasingly tight grip on the media; and Kyrgyzstan, for a decline in religious freedom.

Russia's pervasive influence throughout the region bodes ill for reform prospects. President Vladimir Putin has systematically weakened or marginalized independent media, advocates for democracy and regime critics generally. The murder of crusading journalist Anna Politkovskaya, carried out in gangland assassination style, is but the latest, albeit the most disturbing, case in a series of journalist killings that have gone unsolved by the government. Mr. Putin placed further restrictions on the ability of opposition parties to effectively campaign for office, while government policies tolerated discrimination against Russian citizens from the country's North Caucasus and encouraged the mistreatment of immigrants from Georgia and other Caucasus countries.

Russia thus serves as a model for authoritarian-minded leaders in the region and elsewhere. Although its relations with Belarus were briefly frayed due to a dispute over energy prices, Russia has otherwise gone out of its way to support the region's autocrats and to oppose efforts by the United Nations and other bodies to

condemn or impose sanctions on dictatorships with records of blatant human rights abuse. The region has produced three countries whose human rights and democracy records are among the world's worst: Belarus, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. Leadership in all three share a ruthless determination to crush independent voices of opposition, whether in the press, the political arena or civil society.

Both Ukraine and Georgia succeeded in further consolidating some of the reforms that had been instituted after their respective democratic revolutions. Ukrainian democracy, however, was somewhat tarnished by continuing corruption and political stalemate that occurred during the protracted process of establishing a governing coalition after parliamentary elections that failed to produce a clear winner.

Meanwhile, democracy grew deeper roots in most of Central and Eastern Europe, even as some experienced polarization and governance difficulties. The only major ratings change occurred in Bosnia-Herzegovina, due to the generally successful administration of national elections. More modest improvements were noted in Albania, for enhanced anti-corruption efforts; Croatia, for bolstering laws against hate crimes; and Romania, due to reform of the judiciary. Hungary registered a modest setback due to riots and civil unrest that occurred in an intensely polarized political environment.

In general, the year brought further evidence of the European Union's (EU) powerful influence on the post-Communist countries of Central and Eastern Europe. Throughout the region, countries have amended their political process, transparency, treatment of minorities, rule of law and basic civil liberties to meet the strict standards of EU membership. Moreover, EU standards have prevented new member-states from backsliding, even as some have experienced political division and discontent over economic change.

Quotable notes

"...As one who has followed developments in Belarus over many years through my work on the Helsinki Commission, I remain deeply concerned that the Belarusian people continue to be subjected to the arbitrary and self-serving whims of a corrupt and anti-democratic regime headed by Alyaksandr Lukashenka.

"Last week in Riga, President Bush pledged to help the people of Belarus in the face of the 'cruel regime' led by President Lukashenka. 'The existence of such oppression in our midst offends the conscience of Europe and the conscience of America,' Bush said, adding that 'we have a message for the people of Belarus: the vision of a Europe whole, free and at peace includes you, and we stand with you in your struggle for freedom.' Mr. Speaker, this legislation would be a concrete expression of Congress' commitment to the Belarusian people and would show that we stand as one in supporting freedom for Belarus. ...

"This reauthorization bill demonstrates the sustained U.S. support for Belarus' independence. We seek to encourage those struggling for democracy and respect for human rights in the face of the formidable pressures and personal risks from the anti-democratic regime. The bill authorizes such sums as may be necessary in assistance for each of fiscal years 2007 and 2008 for democracy-building activities such as support for non-governmental organizations, including youth groups, independent trade unions and entrepreneurs, human rights defenders, independent media, democratic political parties, and international exchanges. ...

"... it is my hope that the Belarus Democracy Reauthorization Act of 2006 will help end to the pattern of violations of OSCE human rights and democracy commitments by the Lukashenka regime and loosen its unhealthy monopoly on political and economic power. I hope our efforts here today will facilitate independent Belarus' integration into democratic Europe in which the principles of democracy, human rights and the rule of law are respected. The beleaguered Belarusian people have suffered so much over the course of the last century and deserve better than to live under a regime frighteningly reminiscent of the Soviet Union. The struggle of the people of Belarus for dignity and freedom deserves our unyielding and consistent support.

– December 8 statement on the floor of the House of Representatives by Rep. Chris Smith (R-N.J.), sponsor of the Belarus Democracy Reauthorization Act and co-chairman of the U.S. Helsinki Commission. The act was passed by the House by a vote of 397 for and two against.

The Belarus Democracy Reauthorization Act of 2006 (H.R. 5948) passed the House by a vote of 397-2 and was passed by the Senate under unanimous consent in the final hours of the 109th Congress. The bill was signed into law by President George W. Bush over the weekend of January 13-14.

The law authorizes funding for each of fiscal years 2007 and 2008 for democracy-building activities such as support for non-governmental organizations, including youth groups, independent trade unions and entrepreneurs, human rights defenders, independent media, democratic political parties and international exchanges. The bill also authorizes funding for each fiscal year for surrogate radio and television broadcasting to the people of Belarus.

In addition, the legislation expresses the will of the U.S. Congress that sanctions be imposed against the Lukashenka regime, and that senior officials of the regime – as well as those engaged in human rights and electoral abuses, including lower-level officials – be denied entry into the United States.

INTERVIEW: Judge Bohdan Futey on constitutional issues in Ukraine

Bohdan A. Futey is a judge on the U.S. Court of Federal Claims in Washington, appointed by President Ronald Reagan in May 1987. Judge Futey is a longtime advisor on legal reforms in Ukraine, has been active in various rule of law and democratization programs in Ukraine since 1991, and served as an advisor to the working group on the Constitution of Ukraine as adopted on June 28, 1996. Below is an interview with Judge Futey conducted by Matthew Dubas.

On January 12, the Verkhovna Rada voted to further reduce the power of the president and increase power for the Cabinet of Ministers. What does this mean for President Viktor Yushchenko and Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich? What were the motivations behind this initiative? Does the anticipated resulting system mirror any in Europe?

First of all, any law that Parliament adopts must be in accordance with the Constitution. The law cannot extend the powers of the Cabinet under the Constitution of Ukraine. For that, you would need a constitutional amendment. The law does enlarge the power of the Cabinet of Ministers and reduce the power of the president. Therefore, the law according to my understanding would be against the Constitution, and

the president has the right to veto the law. When the law was vetoed again, it was a different law presented to him.

This problem stems from the political reforms that were initiated on December 8, 2004, to resolve the presidential election crisis that sparked the Orange Revolution, and it became effective on January 1, 2006. The Verkhovna Rada passed several amendments to the Constitution and, although these came as a result of the Orange Revolution, these were hastily adopted and not thoroughly thought out. This created a lack of a clear delineation of powers and responsibilities of officials, including the Cabinet of Ministers and the president.

The Constitutional Court did not have a chance to review these reforms due to the lack of a quorum. Parliament was instrumental in preventing a sitting Constitutional Court and not allowing the judges to be sworn in. So that created problems for the Constitutional Court to review these issues.

In 2006 Parliament passed legislation prohibiting the Constitutional Court from reviewing legislation, notwithstanding the fact that the Constitutional Court decided on October 5, 2005, just prior to the expiration of the nine-year term for most of the judges, that any changes in the political system of Ukraine should be submitted to and approved by a national referendum.

In this case, it was not legitimate from day one, as the Council of Europe has stated as well as the Venice Commission. This all stems from the political reforms. Parliament is trying to resolve these issues through political means rather than the legal system.

As a result of this recent vote, Yuri Lutsenko, Ukraine's former minister of internal affairs, has suggested that Ukraine will return to a situation similar to that of 1999. Is there the possibility of restoring power to the president due to the illegitimate actions of the Parliament? What legal recourse can Mr. Yushchenko take to avoid being completely stripped of power? What role will the Constitutional Court play in determining the legitimacy of these actions by Parliament and why has there been a lack of action from this legal body?

President Yushchenko has proposed a solution to the friction in the executive branch by all of the parties sitting down and working out these problems in a Constitutional Commission that will review these constitutional reforms and make sure to "cross all the t's and dot all the i's," so it complies with the constitutional requirements. Next it should be voted on by Parliament in accordance with the Constitution and then submitted to a national referendum.

Whether there is the will on the part of the political sides to accomplish this has yet to be seen. As was evidenced by the president's confidence in the Universal of National Unity that was to resolve all of these issues, it appears that there is no political will for this to take place.

The legal solution would be up to the Constitutional Court and some of the forces, like Yulia Tymoshenko, have submitted these grievances to the court. These are currently under review by the court to see if they consider the law passed on August 4, 2006, prohibiting the

Constitutional Court from reviewing amendments to the Constitution to be constitutional or not.

Regardless of which method is used – political or legal – there must be a resolution to this political crisis because, unless it solved, the legal chaos will continue. It is in the interest of the president, the prime minister, the Rada speaker [chairman] and – most of all, the Ukrainian people – that the situation be settled before Ukraine stumbles any further back.

I was surprised and bewildered that the Verkhovna Rada made an argument against reviewing the legislation, using Russia as an example, suggesting that Ukraine should follow its example, which in my opinion is a step backwards. Even more surprising was that President Yushchenko signed the bill into law the next day.

The only way to overturn the law is for at least 45 lawmakers to submit a challenge to the Constitutional Court. If Ukraine is going toward Europe, why look at Russia? Ukraine should look to countries like Germany and other European states.

The Our Ukraine bloc has been marginalized with the emergence of what appears to be a two-party system led by the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc and the Party of the Regions. If these reforms are put to a national referendum, can we expect to see a stronger opposition to the Anti-Crisis Coalition, due to them tacking on amendments on the status of the Russian language and Ukraine's position on NATO? What do these recent reforms indicate for Ukraine's economic, foreign and domestic policies?

The Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc is looking forward to early elections and with the recent actions regarding Foreign Affairs

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Ukraine's top security official on working visit in Washington

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – The secretary of Ukraine's National Security and Defense Council, Vitalii Haiduk, arrived on a working visit to the United States on January 22.

Mr. Haiduk met in Washington with Stephen Hadley, assistant to the U.S. president for national security affairs, members of the U.S. Congress, and representatives of the departments of Energy and Defense. The NSDC secretary also met with representatives of the Heritage Foundation, the Center for Strategic International Studies and the Coalition for a Secure and Democratic Ukraine.

On January 23 Mr. Haiduk met with Mr. Hadley and John Hannah, national security assistant to the U.S. vice-president. The two sides focused on setting a stable mechanism of cooperation between the NSDC of Ukraine and the U.S. President's Office in the context of strategic cooperation. In particular, they discussed coordination of actions in providing energy security for Ukraine, Ukraine's future accession to the World Trade Organization and optimization of partnership relations.

Mr. Haiduk conveyed a personal message from President Viktor Yushchenko to President George W. Bush and confirmed his invitation to the U.S. president to visit Ukraine.

Mr. Haiduk also met with Sen. Richard Lugar (R-Ind.) and Deputy Secretary of Energy Clay Sell. The senator referred to his statement on the eve of the NATO Summit in Riga, in which he applied the NATO principle (Article V) that an attack on one member is an attack on all members to the issue of energy security. He also confirmed the readiness of the U.S. Congress to promote the energy security of Ukraine.

Speaking in Riga on November 27, 2006, Sen. Lugar had stated: "NATO must determine what steps it is willing to take if Poland, Germany, Hungary, Latvia, or another member state is threatened as Ukraine was." He added,

"Because an attack ... using energy as a weapon can devastate a nation's economy and yield hundreds or even thousands of casualties, the Alliance must avow that defending against such attacks is an Article V commitment."

While in the U.S. Mr. Haiduk also met with the top leadership of the Boeing Corp. The parties noted the significant positive experience of Ukraine's cooperation with the U.S., particularly within the framework of the Sea Launch program, which has been under way since 1995.

On January 22 the NSDC secretary laid flowers at the Taras Shevchenko monument in Washington and met with representatives of the Coalition for a Secure and Democratic Ukraine and members of the Ukrainian community.

The next day Mr. Haiduk met with Sen. McCain (R-Ariz.), as well as political and economic experts at the Center for Strategic International Studies (CSIS) and the Heritage Foundation.

Sen. McCain expressed his interest in the current political situation in Ukraine and his readiness to promote the energy security of Ukraine. He also said he supports reform and the strengthening of democratic institutions in Ukraine.

At the CSIS Mr. Haiduk met with political experts, most of whom are members of a newly created committee on U.S.-European Union partnership who are interested in assisting Ukraine's Euro-Atlantic integration. At the Heritage Foundation the NSDC secretary spoke with experts on economic and energy issues.

During his discussions with specialists in Washington Mr. Haiduk reported on current developments in Ukraine, including the political situation, constitutional reform and the legislative process, as well as economic development and energy security.

Sources: *Ukrinform, Embassy of Ukraine in the U.S.*

OBITUARY: Nicholas G. Bohatiuk, 81, economics professor, community activist

HOCKESSIN, Del. – Dr. Nicholas G. Bohatiuk, an economics professor and Ukrainian community activist, passed away peacefully at home in Delaware on Monday, January 22. He was 81.

Dr. Bohatiuk was born on January 2, 1926, in Ternopil, Ukraine; he was the son of the Rev. Dr. Theodore and Olha Bohatiuk.

For 35 years Dr. Bohatiuk was a professor of economics at LeMoyne College in Syracuse, N.Y. He was also a visiting professor at the University of Virginia, Lviv Management Institute in Ukraine and the Ukrainian Catholic University in Rome, Italy. He was a professor and dean of the Faculty of Law and Economics at the Ukrainian Free University in Munich, Germany.

Prof. Bohatiuk was an executive board member and vice-president of the Council of Academic Advisors of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute (HURI). He was a founding member and president of the Permanent Conference on Ukrainian Studies at HURI.

In addition, he was a charter member and longtime secretary of the Ukrainian Academic and Professional Association. He was a former editor-in-chief of *The Ukrainian Quarterly* and of *Phoenix*. He was also an economics commentator for Voice of America radio broadcasts.

Dr. Bohatiuk was an executive board member of the Organization for the

Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine and was the branch president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America in Syracuse. He was on the education council of the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM) and was president of the Alumni Association of the Ukrainian Student Organization of Mykola Michnovsky (TUSM). He was a member of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN).

Dr. Bohatiuk was a scholar, educator, author, multi-linguist and multi-instrumentalist, as well as a lover of books and of all things Ukrainian.

He was a dedicated husband, father and grandfather. He is survived by his wife of 49 years, Prof. Motria Kulchycky Bohatiuk; sons, Dr. George Bohatiuk, Dr. Andrew Bohatiuk and Dr. Alexander Bohatiuk, with his wife, Christy; and grandchildren Nicholas, Marko and Anya.

Funeral services were scheduled for Saturday, January 27, at the Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception in Philadelphia. Burial was to follow at St. Mary's Ukrainian Catholic Cemetery in Fox Chase, Pa. In lieu of flowers, contributions may be made to the Ukrainian Catholic University through the Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation, 2247 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago, IL 60622 (www.ucef.org).



THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

Young UNA'ers



Catarina Anne Lutin, daughter of Jeremy and Larysa Lutin of West Hartford, Conn., is a new member of UNA Branch 254. She was enrolled by her great-uncle Adam Platosz.



Madison Ashley Moten, daughter of Natalie and Jeffrey Moten of Peoria, Ariz., is a new member of UNA Branch 42. She was enrolled by her great-grandmother Hedwig Djatschenko.



The Schrieber sisters, Amanda Taylor and Alexis Maria, daughters of Christine and Stephan Schrieber of Maricopa, Ariz., are new members of UNA Branch 42. They were enrolled by their great-grandmother Hedwig Djatschenko.



Gregory Daniel Malone and **Alexandra Sophia Malone**, children of Adriana and Harold Malone of New York, are new members of UNA Branch 25. They were enrolled by their grandparents Swiatoslava and Stefan Kaczaraj.



Ethan Matthew Hawrylcw, son of Mark J. and Ellen C. Hawrylcw of Foxboro, Mass., are new members of UNA Branch 253. They were enrolled by their grandparents Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hawrylcw.

UNA receives highest membership standard from national trade association

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – The Ukrainian National Association has been designated a “Member in Good Standing” by the National Fraternal Congress of America (NFCA), the trade association of American fraternal benefit societies. This level of achievement for 2007 recognizes the society for the highest standards of performance, both in fraternal programming and financial operation, over a one-year period.

The Chicagoland-based NFCA, which celebrates its 121st anniversary in 2007, successfully links its 75 member-societies – fraternal benefit societies that are not-for-profit membership organizations offering life insurance, accident and health insurance, and annuities – to encourage education, training and service to communities at the national and grassroots levels. The association represents approximately 10 million people in more than 36,000 chapters, making it one of America’s largest volunteer networks.

“The NFCA’s ‘Member in Good Standing’ designation reflects the Ukrainian National Association’s commitment to maintaining a strong, viable fraternal benefit society for our members,” said Christine E. Kozak, UNA national secretary. “The UNA’s good standing within the NFCA demonstrates a standard

of system-wide excellence for nearly 113 years of continuous service to our members, families and their communities.”

“The leaders of the NFCA’s 75 member-societies believe that the NFCA must enforce strict standards to promote exceptional performance,” said NFCA Chair of the Board Janice U. Whipple. “The fraternal movement in the United States has a long and proud place in American history stretching back nearly 150 years. As such, the NFCA has a responsibility to its member-societies to maintain standards that ensure outstanding fraternal benefit society performance. The NFCA’s standards show that each member-society is financially sound and meets or exceeds criteria upon which tax-exempt and regulatory privileges are granted under federal and state laws. On behalf of the NFCA board of directors, we are honored to bestow the highest ranking on the Ukrainian National Association.”

The NFCA Membership Standards Program was established in 1993 to assess the integrity and uniqueness of NFCA member-societies and prospective members. Fraternal benefit societies are required to provide the NFCA with information regarding financial performance,

(Continued on page 21)

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION Sponsors an Awards and Scholarship Program to UNA student members attending college in academic year 2007-2008

The UNA Scholarship program for UNA student members offers 2 programs: An Awards Program and a Scholarship Program.

UNA Awards Program: these awards are assigned by the Scholarship Committee, designating a set amount to each year depending on the total amount assigned for the awards. The applicant must comply with all rules and qualifications.

UNA Scholarship Program: offers scholarship to active UNA members completing Freshman, Sophomore and Junior years in college. Specific Scholarships: Dr. Susan Galandiuk, In momeory of Drs. Maria & Demetrius Jarosewycz, Vera Stangl, Joseph Wolk and the Ukrainian National Home Corp. of Blackstone. Each Scholarship has special requirements that the student applicant must comply with.

- Scholarships and awards will be granted to UNDERGRADUATE students attending accredited colleges or universities, studying towards their first bachelor’s degree, and to High School graduates entering colleges.
- Applications for UNA SPECIAL SCHOLARSHIPS or UNA AWARDS will be accepted from students who have been ACTIVE UNA MEMBERS for at least TWO YEARS by June 1st of the filing year.
- Applications and required enclosures must be sent to the UNA in **ONE MAILING** and be postmarked not later than June 1, 2007.
- Incomplete and/or late entries will automatically be disqualified.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, INC., SCHOLARSHIP COMMITTEE

2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054

Please send me a scholarship application for the 2007/2008 academic year.

(please print or type)

Name (in English) _____

Name (in Ukrainian) _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Tel. _____ E-mail _____

Web: _____ I am a member of UNA BRANCH # _____

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Freedom not on the march

Freedom House's latest report on freedom around the globe – which covers developments worldwide during 2006 and rates countries as “free,” “partly free” or “not free” – reports that, contrary to various pronouncements, freedom is not on the march. In fact, writes Arch Puddington, director of research at the venerable NGO, “the percentage of countries designated as free has failed to increase for nearly a decade” and these trends “may be contributing to a developing ‘freedom stagnation.’”

The annual survey of political rights and civil liberties, explained Freedom House Executive Director Jennifer Windsor, found that “Although the past 30 years have seen significant gains for political freedom around the world, the number of free countries has remained largely unchanged since the high point in 1998.” Furthermore, the report noted setbacks for freedom in the Asia-Pacific region, declines in Africa and “a solidification of authoritarian rule in the majority of countries of the former Soviet Union.”

Russia, in particular, was red-flagged as being among three countries (along with Venezuela and Iran) that are “aggressively hostile to democracy.” Downgraded in the previous year's report from partly free to not free, Russia now “serves as a model for authoritarian-minded leaders in the region and elsewhere,” Mr. Puddington noted, adding that Russia had “gone out of its way to support the region's autocrats” and that its “pervasive influence throughout the region bodes ill for reform prospects.”

Thankfully, the news was better for Ukraine. Ukraine (labeled as free) and Georgia (partly free) were cited as “the only relatively bright spots in the former Soviet Union. “Both Ukraine and Georgia succeeded in further consolidating some of the reforms that had been instituted after their respective democratic revolutions,” the report noted.

But, there was a “however” for Ukraine: “Ukrainian democracy, however, was somewhat tarnished by continuing corruption and political stalemate that occurred during the protracted process of establishing a governing coalition after parliamentary elections that failed to produce a clear winner.” Clearly, this should be a warning sign for Ukraine's leaders and a point of concern for the country's citizens, especially since the political stalemate has most recently evolved into a bipolarity in government that is a huge obstacle to any progress.

It is worth recalling that Ukraine was the first in the so-called Commonwealth of Independent States to be designated as free, having been upgraded last year in the report covering developments in 2005. That rating was the result of the Orange Revolution of 2004 that empowered the people of Ukraine and brought in a new presidential administration and government in 2005. In 2006, however, the Orange forces were routed and the Party of the Regions was ascendant. Thus far in 2007 the most salient feature of Ukraine's political scene is the usurpation of power by the Regions and Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich. Not a good omen.

Over all, Freedom House reported that the state of freedom in 2006 actually showed a decline, modest though it was, from 2005, as the number of countries that earned lower marks on freedom, without affecting their status, outweighed those that earned higher marks. In the end, 47 percent of the world's people lived in countries designated as free and 30 percent in partly free societies – so there certainly is much room for improvement.

Our hope is that 2007 turns out to be a better year for freedom – both in Ukraine and around the globe.

Jan.
30
1977

Turning the pages back...

Thirty years ago, The Ukrainian Weekly carried a letter asking why Ukrainians commemorated their Independence Day on January 22, which was the date in 1918 that Ukraine reclaimed its independence. In response to this question,

Myron Pinkowsky, president of the New Jersey State Coordinating Council of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, wrote, “We pause to support our oppressed kindred ... to remind the representatives of the U.S. government of the dangers inherent in the Soviet system of government.”

On that day in 1918, a democratically elected parliament, the Central Rada, proclaimed, after nearly 300 years of foreign rule, the re-establishment of Ukraine as a sovereign and independent nation – the Ukrainian National Republic. The young state was recognized by a number of governments, including Russia.

Despite this, Soviet Russia attacked Ukraine by overt methods in a bloody war with Ukraine and by subversion and infiltration from within. Deprived of any military, economic or diplomatic aid from the Western nations, Ukraine fell under the onslaught of Bolshevik forces.

Critical of U.S. foreign policy in the matter, Mr. Pinkowsky wrote, “The bottom line of our course of action is the alarming fact that only one in every five human beings enjoys full political and civil rights in the year 1976.”

“Can the Soviets be trusted?” To which Mr. Pinkowsky responded with a quote from Lenin, “Promises are like pie crusts, made to be broken.”

In light of the recently signed Helsinki Accords (1975), Mr. Pinkowsky noted that the Soviets had signed charters and agreements on human rights at the United Nations, Yalta, Potsdam and Tehran, but merely ignored them without an effective international response.

Mr. Pinkowsky wrote: “Today in Ukraine, there seems to be a rebirth of national self-consciousness. Faced with the Soviet policy of coerced assimilation or Russification, Ukrainians are fighting to retain their cultural identity. The voices of this resistance are well-known throughout the world. They include Messers. [Vyacheslav] Chornovil and [Valentyn] Moroz. All have been imprisoned for the nebulous charge of anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda.”

Source: “Explains Why Ukrainians Observe January 22nd,” by Myron Pinkowsky, *The Ukrainian Weekly*, January 30, 1977, (The article originally appeared in the January 15, 1977, edition of *The Newark Star-Ledger*.)

NEWS AND VIEWS

A unique experiment in Ukraine: National University of Ostroh Academy

by Oleh Wolowyna

Last May I had the opportunity to spend one week at the National University of Ostroh Academy in Ostroh, Rivne Oblast, Ukraine. I had briefly visited the university in 2001, and what impressed me most was the fact that all students spoke among themselves exclusively in Ukrainian. In all other universities that I had visited in Ukraine, although most classes were held in Ukrainian, many students spoke among themselves in Russian.

This fact, as well as the enthusiastic reports about the university I heard from my friend Myron Kuropas, motivated me to try to find out more about the university.

I was invited to participate in the second international conference “Ukrainian Diaspora: Problems and Research,” organized by the university's Institute of Ukrainian Diaspora Studies, under the leadership of Prof. Alla Atamanenko. I also had the opportunity of lecturing to economics and humanities students, and to get acquainted with some of the faculty.

A lot has been written about the history of Ostroh Academy, founded in 1576 by Prince (Kniaz) Vasyl Konstantyn Ostrozky and the academy's invaluable contributions to Ukrainian history and culture. I will concentrate on its most recent history.

On April 12, 1994, President Leonid Kuchma signed the decree “On the Creation of the Ostroh Collegium,” and Dr. Ihor Pasichnyk was nominated as its rector. At that time one of Ukraine's most historic sites was in ruins, and the infrastructure for an institution of higher learning was non-existent: no furniture, no books, no faculty.

It can be considered a miracle that in only 12 years, thanks to the efforts of Dr. Pasichnyk and his collaborators, as well as substantial contributions from the diaspora, Ostroh Academy became one of the most prestigious universities of Ukraine, with five departments, three institutes, 2,500 students, a modern library and a wide range of research programs.

The extraordinary growth of Ostroh Academy from practically nothing to a full-fledged university is documented by the following benchmarks:

- December 7, 1994: classes start with 100 students in the newly created department of humanities, with programs in Ukrainian history and culture.

- June 5, 1996: a national decree changes the status of Ostroh Collegium to Ostroh Academy.

- January 22, 2000: a national decree changes the status of Ostroh Academy to National University of Ostroh Academy.

Ostroh University is unique among Ukrainian universities in many respects. First, as noted above, it is like the mythical phoenix that rose from the ashes. Thanks to the dedication and hard work of its rector and faculty, it has shown tremendous growth capacity. This is even more extraordinary given its location – a small provincial town.

Second, to my knowledge, it is the only Ukrainian university where all the students speak among themselves exclusively in Ukrainian outside of the classroom. This is the result of the university's policy that only Ukrainian should be spoken on campus.

Third, contrary to what can be observed at other universities, I did not see a single student smoking or drinking alcoholic beverages on campus.

Fourth, the university has an integrated program of physical education, with soccer, athletic and tennis fields, which includes a first-class tennis program.

Fifth, the university provides housing to faculty on campus.

Sixth, moral principles and Christian ethics, as well as national Ukrainian values are integral elements of the university's philosophy and teaching. Dr. Pasichnyk takes pride in noting that among 52 students who are studying abroad, none have expressed the desire to find work in other countries.

These students believe they should return to Ukraine and contribute to its development.

Sixth, during this trip I heard a lot of anecdotal information about corruption at Ukrainian universities. Although there are no hard data, the anecdotal evidence points to a very serious problem. The admissions and examination procedures at Ostroh University are transparent and open to public scrutiny. This is one university where parents can have the certainty that their child will be treated objectively and according to merit, and that they will not have to pay exorbitant sums to have their child admitted to the university graduate program.

Ostroh University is the closest one can find in Ukraine to a first-class American liberal arts college. Interacting with students and faculty, one gets the sense that they are all members of an extended family. The high-level academic activities are complemented by a rich set of cultural activities.

During my stay I was invited to two cultural events: the end-of-year concert by economics students, and the presentation of a yearly publication of poems written by the students. The concert was very entertaining and the acting and singing comparable to first-class amateur ensembles. It was also fascinating to see economics students recite their own poems, which are published on a yearly basis.

The university also administers a preparatory military academy for orphans and poor students, which graduates qualified candidates to be officers in the Ukrainian army. This year they were invited to submit their poems, and it was fascinating to see some of these future soldiers reciting their own poems.

Ostroh University is a unique and very successful experiment. It deserves our support, as it educates not only first-class professionals, but also well-rounded Ukrainian citizens and patriots. The university's reputation has grown and it now attracts students from all regions of Ukraine.

If you have the opportunity, take the train from Lviv or Kyiv to Ostroh and visit the university. You will be pleasantly surprised, and your faith in the future of Ukraine will be strengthened. You can also learn a lot about the university by visiting its website, www.uosa.uar.net.

To make tax-deductible donations to Ostroh, make check out to Ukrainian National Association Foundation/Ostroh Fund and mail it to: Dr. Myron B. Kuropas, 107 Ileshamwood Drive, DeKalb, IL 60115-1856. You will receive a receipt for you tax records.

Oleh Wolowyna, a demographer, is president of *Informed Decisions Inc.* based in Chapel Hill, N.C.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Orange Revolution book available here

Dear Editor:

I would like to thank your correspondent, Yaro Bihun, for his excellent report about the recent event at the Ukrainian Embassy in Washington at which I talked about my book, "An Orange Revolution."

As Mr. Bihun mentioned in his piece, the book has been published by Random House/Harvill Secker in the U.K. and Canada but not, so far, in the U.S. However, it is available for purchase at the Ukrainian Surma shop in New York City for \$22.95 or the British site of the Amazon Internet bookshop at Amazon.co.uk

Best wishes to you and your readers.

Askold Krushelnycky
Prague

Keep Soyuzivka in our hands

Dear Editor:

Sound the alarm is right. (See Letters to the Editor, December 24, 2006.)

Let us not be so small-minded to just sell off the gem we Ukrainians own. That is the easy way.

Besides, where would you invest the money realized? There is no higher return than on real estate. I would think the Ukrainian National Association executive learned a lesson from the sale of the Jersey City property that they sold.

Please, no more opinion surveys. The solution is there and has already been presented. However, the Home Office must give the go-ahead to the Soyuzivka management. Otherwise, their hands are tied.

Give the OK – time shares work for me. Modernize the building interiors, preserve the natural atmosphere and do not overdevelop the Soyuzivka estate into an urban community.

The time is now. Interest rates are good. Soyuzivka is a cohesive part of the UNA. The membership approves and is participating by its attendance at Soyuzivka. What are you waiting for, Mr. Kaczaraj?

Barbara Chupa
New York

The letter-writer identifies herself as a lifetime member of UNA Branch 325.

Our community's social structures

Dear Editor:

In his "Perspectives" column, titled "The community and belonging" (December 10) Andrew Fedynsky reviews Dr. Myron Kuropas' latest off-print, Ukrainians of Chicagoland. In his review, Mr. Fedynsky comments on life in the Ukrainian American community.

To quote Mr. Fedynsky, the community runs relentlessly through time. He notices that "nearly everyone who taught me counseled me, or coached me is now gone, and so is the little boy I knew who reaped their generosity." He finds that "as we go through life, we seldom see changes day to day, yet over the course of five or 100 years, everything seems astonishingly different."

In recommending Dr. Kuropas' picto-

rial chronicle, Mr. Fedynsky muses that "what's striking is how much endures."

The essence of any community is a group of people who interact and share certain things in common. As people grow in a community, they perceive social structures and form personal and cultural values and attitudes toward the larger society. Individuals gain an understanding of the group dynamic and make choices about whom to associate with and under what circumstances.

What's missing from Mr. Fedynsky review, if not Dr. Kuropas' book, seems to be any comment on how the community social structures affected Ukrainian American attitudes and values.

One place where such social structures may be evident is at the Ukrainian Museum of Cleveland. In promoting their stated mission to preserve Ukrainian culture, the museum's board made a decision to remain in Cleveland's Tremont neighborhood, where Ukrainian immigrants first settled after arriving in the Cleveland area over 100 years ago.

Some folks active at the Ukrainian Museum in Tremont once remarked that they would not want the museum to relocate on State Road in Parma because State Road then had a Taxidermy Shop.

Parma is the suburb which, during the 1960s, became the successor home to a majority of local Ukrainian Americans, their places of worship, schools, banking institutions, merchant shops and other organizations. The Taxidermy Shop has long disappeared. Yet, that stretch of State Road continues to be home to two Ukrainian churches, a Ukrainian grade school, two Ukrainian credit unions, a Ukrainian travel agency and some Ukrainian shops.

The sentiment expressed by that remark has its roots somewhere in the community's social structures. Ukrainian Americans have historically divided themselves according to various class minutiae, usually at the expense of the big picture. Some of that divide may be reflected in Dr. Kuropas' pictorial treatise, but one would probably have to look closely to find it.

Those social structures continue to define how Ukrainian Americans relate to each other, how they belong and how some from that community have left it, never to look back or return.

Eugene Apostoluk
Parma, Ohio

We welcome your opinion

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

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

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

Why not? Let's talk

BY YARO BIHUN

"This is the Voice of America..."

"This is the Voice of America. The following program is in Ukrainian," a baritone voice would intone in English. A noisy "Yankee Doodle" musical bridge would follow, and then the program in Ukrainian would begin. How many times had I heard that standard opening during my 10 years at VOA? Two thousand times; maybe more.

It all came back to me the other day when I read about VOA discontinuing the daily Ukrainian morning news programs — the "Breakfast Show," as we called it back in the early 1970s when it was launched as part of a Ukrainian airshow expansion process that began soon after my arrival there in 1969. Indeed, I and the handful of other new, many young and inexperienced, staff members probably would not have been recruited had it not been for the expansion.

When I started at VOA, the Ukrainian Service had a daily one-hour airshow, which went on the air live at noon in Washington — 7 p.m. Kyiv time. The program began with a 15-minute newscast, followed by correspondents' reports, news analyses, press round-ups and, in the back half, music, features and specialized weekly feature programs. Soon, the evening broadcast was expanded to two hours, and then the morning airshow was added.

The "Breakfast Show," which aired from 7 to 8 a.m. in Ukraine, was different. It had an "all-news" format designed to give the day's most important news and reports in repeated segments so that listeners in Ukraine could hear the world's top news no matter when they tuned in during the hour before rushing off to work.

Unlike today's VOA programs, which are carried by local Ukrainian radio and television stations and on the Internet (with a short-wave back-up for the late-evening radio program), back then the primary mode of transmission was by short-wave, from the powerful VOA transmitters in Greenville, N.C. Even in the best of atmospheric conditions, short-wave radio reception in Ukraine, or anywhere else in the world for that matter, was not as loud and clear as local media. You had to really want to listen to it.

And to make it even harder for the Ukrainian listener, the Soviet government erected large "hlushylky" (jamming) towers that would transmit noise on VOA's wavelengths. (I finally saw one up close in Lviv on my first visit to Ukraine in 1989. It was on the hill, right next to St. George's Cathedral.)

This was at the height of the Cold War, when multilingual short-wave radio broadcasting by governments was a long-range strategic weapon in the battle of information (and disinformation), ideas and ideals.

Most of the new staffers, myself definitely included, were inexperienced for the job. How many Ukrainian-language radio journalists were there who had U.S. citizenship and could get a security clearance? Most of us had to be trained not only in radio broadcasting but in the proper "literary" written and spoken Ukrainian as well. In my case, even though a journalist, my "kitchen" Ukrainian, spoken with a pronounced Galician accent and written in the style more akin to English, simply did not measure up. The small, veteran staff had to take on the double burden and in a

short time they actually had us contributing to the effort in one way or another. Among them were the following.

Dmytro Korbutiak (Demetrius Corbett), the editor-in-chief, was an old journalistic pro. You could always count on him to catch and correct that particular part of the report you had doubts about when you handed it in. He would correct the rest of the report as well, especially in your early training period. And that could be a major problem, because editorial corrections in the typewriter age were made by hand, and penmanship was not his forte. Pity the announcer behind the microphone who was handed a late-breaking news item edited by Mr. Korbutiak with the red "On the Air" light on in the studio.

Yevhen Prychodko was a senior writer/editor/announcer par excellence. He would not hesitate to spend 10 minutes, and a cigarette or two, pacing up and down the office, to get a phrase just so. In one memorable instance, he had to translate back into Ukrainian an English translation of a Ukrainian literary excerpt, which was not readily available to be simply copied. Sure enough, when we later got hold of the original Ukrainian text, his version was so much better. And what a voice — a deep, rich bass right out of Boito's "Mefistofile."

Another mellow voice to remember, albeit in a slightly higher register, belonged to Mykola Francuzenko, known for his studio coverage of live events, especially of the Apollo Moon landing and other space flights of that period. All the producer had to do was tell the engineer to open his mike, and he could talk until the Yankee Doodle bridge came on at the top of the hour.

Ivan Kolos, on the other hand, had a voice that, as they say, only a mother could love, but as the chief producer, he taught us "youngsters" how to prepare and put on an airshow: directing pre-recording sessions, editing recorded tapes and directing a live airshow. And we had to do a lot of that before our other skills came up to par.

Ada Kulyk, while not an "old-timer" at VOA (she came three years before I arrived), was in charge of just about everything cultural. She had a popular weekly "Cultural Notes" program, wrote and voiced separate features on the arts and music, as well as a series on American composers, thanks to which, I suspect, our regular listeners in Ukraine learned more about American classical music than the above-average American knew. I certainly did while helping produce those programs.

The weekly broadcast schedule also included the Friday "Youth Show" about things of interest to that age group; the Saturday "Ukrainian Review," focusing on the life of Ukrainian Americans; the Sunday "Religious Program"; and others, covering such topics as literature, sports, philately.

There were annual holiday programs of note as well, including live broadcasts of Christmas and Easter services from Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox churches in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago.

In addition to the full-time Washington staff, I recall two part-time walk-ons:

(Continued on page 9)



FIRST ANNUAL
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SUNDAY

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OF NEW JERSEY – ST. JOHN'S CHURCH**

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The Ukrainian Institute of America

is pleased to announce a

Conversation

between

Ms. Chrystia Freeland,

U.S. managing editor of the Financial Times,
and

Alexander J. Motyl,

professor of political science at Rutgers University,

on

Friday, February 2, at 7:00 p.m.

Ms. Freeland is one of the world's leading foreign correspondents, having covered Russia, Ukraine, and Eastern Europe for The Globe & Mail, The Economist, The Washington Post, and the Financial Times. She is the author of "Sale of the Century", an account of Russia's transition from communism to capitalism.

A reception will follow the Conversation.

Admission: \$10 general; \$5 students.

Judge Futey...

(Continued from page 4)

Minister Borys Tarasyuk, it is evidenced that Parliament does not respect the decision of the court. It is mind-boggling that the Constitution describes the separation of powers and stipulates that Ukraine is based on the rule of law in Article 8, and yet there is a decision made by the court and Parliament says we're not going to respect that. And the Cabinet of Ministers says the same thing.

The Rada chose to ignore the president's foreign policy powers and, instead, dismissed the minister of foreign affairs. The Rada may only request that the president dismiss these ministers, but that decision is ultimately up to the president.

I cannot understand this, but this is what we have. We have a situation with the Cabinet of Ministers not respecting the decision of the court, and their case has been filed with the Constitutional Court and the Cabinet is cutting off funds to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The diplomats of Ukraine all over the world will not be paid now because funds are being cut off. This is clearly a move, in my view, that is a political maneuver rather than a legal solution.

Ukraine has gone through many transformations in many areas, including eco-

nomics and administrative matters, yet not in legal matters. I attended an international forum on legal matters in Ukraine on December 8 of last year [that focused] on democracy and the rule of law in Ukraine, where a number of lawyers took part. They stated that the legal system in Ukraine lacks proper education on these laws. Legal education in these areas has been not of the Western type, but of the old Soviet type and, as a result, we have the current situation.

When the Constitution was drafted in 1996, it was praised for its guarantees of civil rights and the separation of powers into the three branches of government, but it did not clearly define the responsibilities of government officials. I'm not saying that Ukraine should stay as a presidential republic. That is for Ukrainians to decide. Rather, Ukraine must maintain the rule of law and must be in compliance with the Constitution and the Constitutional Court.

Parliament is not abiding by that and they are trying to force amendments by political muscle rather than by legal proceedings in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine.

In a national referendum, Ukrainians will have to decide who they are. Are they Ukrainians or someone else? This is a problem that many European countries are facing.

Vitalii Klitschko...

(Continued from page 1)

interfered with my work in the social-political direction," Vitalii Klitschko said. "Nobody noticed my training during the past year, and it won't interfere with my work in the Kyiv City Council. I have a professional team which defends the interests of Kyivans."

The Vitalii Klitschko Bloc is the fourth largest in the Kyiv City Council with 14 seats and is part of an opposition coalition that includes the Yulia Tymoshenko and Our Ukraine blocs.

Vitalii Klitschko ran for Kyiv mayor in the March 2006 elections and finished second place, winning 24 percent of the vote and finishing ahead of incumbent Oleksander Omelchenko despite having no political experience and not having lived in Kyiv much.

His impressive performance in the elections demonstrated the strength of his image following his illustrious boxing career, in which he was heavyweight champion twice and never knocked out.

Since becoming a Kyiv City Council deputy, Mr. Klitschko's biggest political issue was his opposition to the utility hikes introduced by Mayor Chernovetskyi, who raised the city's utility bills by 250 percent in one fell swoop

in December 2006.

He also accused the mayor and his majority coalition of using their positions to pass laws appropriating Kyiv real estate for their personal and business interests.

Vitalii Klitschko has positioned his political bloc right of the center in Ukrainian politics; the bloc supports European integration and free market economic principles.

As a deputy, he has also made a concerted, even strenuous, effort to speak Ukrainian, a language to which he had little exposure prior to his political career.

As for realizing the Klitschkos' dream of becoming simultaneous champions, Vladimir Klitschko will also have to pull his own weight and defend his heavyweight belt against American Ray Austin on March 10 in Germany.

In the early 2000s, the Klitschko brothers both held heavyweight belts, but fell short of doing it simultaneously just as they failed later on.

Vitalii Klitschko was World Boxing Organization (WBO) champion between June 1999 and April 2000, while Vladimir Klitschko was WBO champion between October 2000 and March 2003, gaining the title by defeating Chris Byrd, the boxer who won the title from Vitalii.

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Board of Directors

School of Ukrainian Studies moves to new cultural center in N.J.

WHIPPANY, N.J. – After many years in various locations, the Lesia Ukrainka School of Ukrainian Studies in Morris County, N.J., has finally found a permanent home. Classes began in the newly built Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey on Saturday, January 13. (Photo on the right shows students on that day.) Over 160 students are registered in the school, which has two pre-school sessions and grades 1-12. Classes are held each Saturday from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. The school's principal is Yuriy Kosachevich. The UACCNJ is located at 60 N. Jefferson Road in Whippany, N.J.



– Basil Terhakovec

“This is the Voice...”

(Continued from page 7)

Prof. Petro Odarchenko, who had been relocated earlier into the Russian branch following budget cuts in the Ukrainian Service, would periodically come over to help raise our language proficiency; and George Ilinsky would often spend his lunch period away from the Library of Congress by coming to our studio to read our noon newscasts on the air.

We also had a string of expert correspondents (or as they were referred to in the bureaucratic paperwork, “purchase order vendors”), among them: the poet Mykola Scherbak, who did book reviews;

the composer Ihor Sonevytsky and Ukrainian National Association Supreme Secretary Walter (Wolodymyr) Sochan, who reported on cultural events in the Ukrainian community of the Greater New York area; and Orthodox and Catholic priests Stepan Bilak and Myroslav Charyna, who contributed to the Sunday religious program.

The new staffers who came on board in those years were a diverse group that included New Yorker Yuri Denysenko, who had just starred in the Ukrainian-Canadian film “I Shall Never Forget” about World War II; Marta Harasowska from Chicago, who went on to work for Radio Liberty in Munich; journalist Ross Chomiak, who had edited The Ukrainian

Weekly in the early 1960s and after two years at VOA went on to work for the African press branch of the U.S. Information Agency (USIA) and now writes a weekly feature for Svoboda; Roman Ferencevych, who came down from Svoboda; Alexander Voronin, who started the Stamp show and stayed on as editor until retirement; Mstyslaw Dolnycky, former editor of the daily newspaper America in Philadelphia. A few returning Ukrainian-language guides from USIA exhibits in the Soviet Union also joined our staff, if only briefly, the first of which were Christine Balko and George Chopivsky.

Oh, yes. How can I forget our chief, Michael Terpak, who oversaw this expan-

sion, or Oksana Dragan and Lida Rudins, who joined the staff during this period and later became Ukrainian Service chiefs themselves?

It was an exhilarating time and experience for all of us, I’m sure. We were communicating with Ukraine and its people; for many of us, with our relatives as well. The stifling Soviet system was not conducive for much audience reaction mail reaching “P.O. Box 222” in Washington. There was some, but not enough to indicate with any clarity what effect our broadcasts were having on developments there.

I suspect, however, that we played our small part in what came about less than 20 years later.

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41st Annual Membership Meeting

of

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL FEDERAL CREDIT UNION

will take place on

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at the
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Registration begins at 1:00 PM

The following members of the Board of Directors have completed their term of office:
Walentyn Polywko, Wolodymyr Mohuchy, George Fedoriw

Note: In accordance with current nominating rules no nominations will be accepted from the floor unless there are no candidates for a position.

Victor Babanskyj
President

Ihor Cherney
Secretary

Branches...

(Continued from page 1)

ing for decisions from the Constitutional Court shows how much they have lost in politics."

Echoing the situation involving Mr. Tarasyuk, the Ukrainian government will be marred by two battling teams functioning under two separate sets of rules without a referee to establish any order.

However, the likely winner is Mr. Yanukovych and the coalition government, Mr. Lozowy said.

"What Yushchenko's doing has no potential of being effective," he said. "He's hostage to a situation he created himself. He should have foreseen this when he appointed Yanukovych prime minister. Of course, they were going to hammer away at his authority."

Meanwhile, the battle over the Ministry of Foreign Affairs continues to damage Ukraine's image internationally in what increasingly appears to be a scene from the theater of the absurd.

Since January 1 First Vice Prime Minister and Minister of Finance Azarov froze funding for the ministry, offering the excuse that it "didn't submit official examples of signatures of budgetary fund managers in the proper way."

What Mr. Azarov was referring to was his refusal to acknowledge Mr. Tarasyuk's signature, who is recognized by the Presidential Secretariat as Ukraine's minister of foreign affairs, but not by the Cabinet of Ministers.

As a result of the freeze, the ministry wasn't able to pay its bills, pay the salaries of its diplomatic corps, pay its membership dues to international organizations and properly serve foreign delegations, said Mr. Tarasyuk on January 22.

To resolve the matter, Prime Minister Tarasyuk contacted Mr. Yanukovych on

January 22 to inform him that his ministry was denied funding. Mr. Yanukovych was unaware of the freeze, Mr. Tarasyuk said, and resumed funding.

However, Mr. Azarov indicated to Mr. Tarasyuk that he will continue to deny financing for Mr. Tarasyuk's foreign trips and refuse to acknowledge his signature on financial documents, said Andrii Deschytsia, spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. "I think the situation is absurd because who then is supposed to sign these documents?" Mr. Deschytsia said.

On January 15 Mr. Tarasyuk traveled to the Czech Republic on a two-day visit in his capacity as minister of foreign affairs and met with the Czech prime minister.

That same day, Mr. Yanukovych claimed he was never informed of Mr. Tarasyuk's trip, which "caused the nation harm."

"Mr. Tarasyuk's actions are not understandable for the point of view of rights and ethical relations because he didn't even register all the documents in the proper way, and I wasn't even informed of this," the prime minister said.

In response, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated it had indeed informed Mr. Yanukovych that Mr. Yushchenko authorized Mr. Tarasyuk's official visit to the Czech Republic, which was planned back in 2006.

Mr. Yanukovych asked Ukraine's procurator general to "use prosecutorial measures" in response, according to a Cabinet of Ministers statement.

However, it's unclear what law Mr. Tarasyuk could have violated.

When asked to assess the situation, Mr. Moroz said it was absurd and "undermines the country's authority," adding that he also doesn't acknowledge Mr. Tarasyuk as Ukraine's foreign affairs minister.

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Japanese government honors translator of literary works Ivan Dziub

by Olena Labunka

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

KYIV – “Genius” is a much-overused term.

Halychyna native Ivan Dziub, however, is among those deserving that description as a doctor of physics and translator of Japanese fiction and poetry, who also happens to speak nine languages.

The Japanese government recently recognized Dr. Dziub’s superb translations of its nation’s literature into the Ukrainian language with the fourth class of the Order of the Rising Sun, the nation’s second most prestigious decoration.

It was the first time a Ukrainian earned the distinction, which has been open to foreigners only since 1981, after being established in 1875 by Emperor Meiji.

Dr. Dziub has spent nearly 40 years translating the works of great Japanese writers such as Haruki Murakami, Kobo Abe, Yasunari Kawabata, Ryunosuke Akutagawa, Kendzaburo Oe, Morio Kita, as well as Japanese folk tales and many other works.

He taught the Japanese language for eight years in Kyiv before joining the Ukrainian Embassy in Japan in 2001 as its science and engineering advisor, serving for two years.

At first, foreign languages were a “beneficial amusement” for Dr. Dziub, who studied physics-mathematics for nearly three decades. Physics helped in learning languages by learning how to think logically, he said.

His interest in studying languages grew gradually, and every subsequent language he studied came more easily, particularly the Romance and Germanic.

“I became interested in the Japanese language when I was 33 years old, therefore, as an absolutely adult person,” Dr. Dziub said. “At that time, I had already known many European languages.”

Besides the languages of Ukrainian, Russian and Polish that are commanded by many Ukrainians, Dr. Dziub taught himself English, French, German, Italian and Spanish. He engaged in translation work from the latter two languages.

His first Japanese translation was Oe’s “Animals,” which he did in 1967. At the time, he was among only a handful of Japanese translators in Ukraine.

Translating always involves research, Dr. Dziub said, in which the translator becomes an author of a work, only in another language, he said.

In his opinion, every translator should have a logical-analytical form of thinking and a good memory. “It can be compared with a musician playing on a grand piano,” he said. “He plays looking at his notes. And so I, looking at hieroglyphics, create a text in the Ukrainian language.”

Despite the ease and beauty of such a comparison, translating is also complicated and painstaking work, Dr. Dziub said, demanding effort, enthusiasm and discipline, as well as a certain emotional ability.

“You need to love the text; you need to feel the creator’s pleasure in every paragraph and every sentence,” he said. “To take pleasure in that it looks nice, that the idea is passed on successfully in nice Ukrainian language and that the text is easily read. Then it’s the reader who will gain pleasure from this text.”

Translation work is particularly important for Ukraine. “We can’t be at the edge of civilization,” he said. “The very knowledge of languages opens horizons and new channels of information. It’s like opening a window to the world and breathing fresh air.”

For example, access to Japanese works can enable Ukrainians to understand their culture. “Reading literature, you penetrate practically into the environment in which the Japanese think, and what their

emotions and feelings are,” Dr. Dziub said. “It’s that without which understanding any society is impossible.”

The Akutagawa book, “The Smile of the Gods,” reveals the essence of Japanese culture and contributes to understanding the mentality of Japanese. “The main idea of this story, in allegorical form, is to adopt what is foreign and transform it, but don’t surrender that which is yours,” Dr. Dziub said, referring particularly to the syncretism of Japanese religious consciousness.

Living in Japan, Dr. Dziub became closely acquainted with Japanese culture and people. Among his strongest impressions was their politeness, intelligence and high level of culture, their respect for others and ability to carry on a conversation.

“The Japanese work ethic and delicateness are two characteristics which are similar to those in Ukrainians,” he said. “That is to say, we always had them, but unfortunately, the Soviet system destroyed a lot and ruined people.”

And it was very annoying to him that almost no one knew anything about Ukraine, except for recollections of Chernobyl.

Particularly interesting are the historical parallels Dr. Dziub drew between Ukraine and Japan.

Japan’s Golden Age, the Heian Era between 794 and 1185, coincided with Ukraine’s Kyivan Rus’ epoch.

Invading nomadic tribes and Tatar-Mongol sieges led to the decline of Kyivan Rus’, while in Japan, clans began fighting one another, contributing to the aristocracy’s demise.

Samurais emerged in 12th and 13th century Japan, while it was the Kozaks who became Ukraine’s warriors in 15th century, who were absolutely similar in behavior and ethics, Dr. Dziub said.

And the kobzars of Ukraine, minstrels who traveled with kobzas or banduras, remind him of the Japanese biwa hoshi, who sang of the heroic exploits of their fighters while plucking the strings of a lute.

Naturally, Dr. Dziub loves the Ukrainian language, which he described as exceptionally wealthy and full of hidden treasures, which becomes especially apparent in translating when a strong word or expression is needed.

The current government doesn’t understand that books are a product that should be subject to import customs duties, he said. As much as this is lacking, the Ukrainian book market is saturated with second-rate Russian literature,



Cutty Sark Co.

Dr. Ivan Dziub receives Japan’s Order of the Rising Sun decoration at a ceremony at the residence of Matsuo Mabuchi, the Japanese ambassador to Ukraine.

Dr. Dziub said.

Current Ukrainian book publishing suffers from a lack of translators, and publishers hesitate to publish translations because they’re considered a commercial risk.

“We killed our publishing,” he said bitterly. “In the Soviet system, literature was published in massive volumes. For example, Russia publishes Japanese literature in colossal amounts. And the demand for it is high.”

At a ceremony at his residence on November 22, 2006, Japanese Ambassador to Ukraine Matsuo Mabuchi presented Dr. Dziub with the Order of the Rising Sun, citing his critical role in popularizing Japanese culture in Ukraine and contributing to developing Ukrainian-Japanese relations.

“It’s very nice, but it’s not as much for me as it is for Ukraine,” Mr. Dziub said of his award. “This is affirmation that maybe I did something.”

Not long ago, Lviv publisher Piramida published the “Little Spider” series, consisting of 23 Ryunosuke Akutagawa works translated by Dr. Dziub. Soon to

be published are translations of Yasunari Kawabata’s “Rumblings of Mountains” and “Ancient Capital.”

“I am a fortunate person,” Dr. Dziub said. “I always occupied myself with what I wanted. But I never liked programs. I like independence, therefore, much of what I learned I did on my own, including languages. And he who knows several languages is a free person.”

Dr. Dziub was born March 16, 1934, in the village of Soposhyna in the Lviv Oblast. He graduated from Ivan Franko State University in Lviv in 1956 with a degree in physics-mathematics, and earned his doctoral degree in the same field in 1978.

He was awarded Ukraine’s State Laureate Prize in science and engineering in 1989 and won the Maksym Rylsky Prize for Japanese translation in 2005.

“Language is the highest product of the human mind, and the greatest invention of humanity,” Dr. Dziub said. “God forbid that even one dies. It’s a garden, a flower bed, where various flowers grow, and they are all very beautiful.”

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Acclaimed new novel "The Voice" now available beyond Ukraine

by Kostiantyn Moskalets

LVIV – At the 2005 Book Forum festival in Lviv one of Ukraine's leading publishers, the Lviv-based Piramida, presented a philosophical novel "Holos" (The Voice) by a Ukrainian writer from Canada, Marko Robert Stech. The book was published in Piramida's exclusive book series Fest-Proza edited by the well-known writer Yurii Vynnychuk, and it was launched on September 17, 2005.

Since that time "The Voice" has progressively gained popularity and critical acclaim in Ukraine and other countries. Now this 400-page book is available in North America.

The first major Ukrainian-language novel written in Canada in more than three decades, "The Voice" is a complex and innovative text whose scope, subject matter and experimental approach to style and language have evoked comparisons to the works of Marcel Proust and James Joyce, according to Literaturna Ukraina.

Ukraine's leading literary journal *Kyivska Rus'*, while recommending this novel to Ukrainian readers, hailed it as a text that "attempts to convey extraordinarily sophisticated notions of the fluidity of time-space and existence."

The Prague-based *Ukrainskyi Zhurnal* wrote: "'The Voice' is encrusted with very beautiful lyrical passages of poetic prose, embedded in a plot of a mystical/detective novel; one finds in it a multitude of linguistic experiments and



Cover of "The Voice."

innovative stylistic devices, arranged within an extraordinary rhythm of consonants, so that, while reading 'The Voice,' [one can] simultaneously hear it."

"The Voice" is built on three different levels and contains three distinctive, yet interrelated, plots. One of them tells the story of Oleh, a young and, seemingly, average person who, on his friend's request, unexpectedly and rather unwillingly embarks on a search for a man

whom he barely knows and who disappeared during a business trip. The only trace left by this man is a pile of papers containing fragments of an unfinished novel that, at first, seem completely arbitrary and incomprehensible.

However, in the course of his search, Oleh becomes transfixed by these notes and uses them to find places and people who may lead him to his goal; tries to decipher from them the descriptions of events and explanations of people's motives; but at one point, he is shocked by the realization that this strange text contains a metaphorical description of his own life: both past and future.

Oleh's story is, in turn, pieced together from separate narratives by two prisoners in a war-torn Third-World country, each of whom knows only some of the events. And they too are actors in an archetypal tale about a man who receives from Death a gift of one additional day: as a chance to make sense of his earlier existence and, simultaneously, as a punishment.

The introduction to "The Voice" contains, among others, the following statements:

"Marko Robert Stech's novel initially intimidates, later seduces and, finally, enchants one with its complexity. ... 'The Voice' does not in the least resemble a novel in the popular notions and realizations of this genre. Despite an ingeniously constructed plot with a multitude of sub-plots and transformations, despite the presence of fictitious protagonists,

Arzats, Oleh, Nina, Baryea, Leliia and others, this text is tempered as a candid and, at times, chaotic confession combined with profound self-examination and self-reflection. ...

"Stech's introspective novel has hardly been written with a mass reader in mind. The author consciously stands on the side of non-commercial literature, exploring the inner world of psychic spaces, events, and clues. [...] The novel was written by an intellectual for intellectuals; it contains extraordinarily haunting inner landscapes, exhibits Stech's unique sense of style, and presents an enchanting play with poetic idiom and symbolism. Each subsequent reading of the 'visible traces' of "The Voice" not so much enriches the text itself, as contributes to the fulfillment of 'The Voice's' primary objective: to the expansion and further development of the original creation ..."

Born in Poland, the novel's author moved to Canada in 1982 and lives in Toronto. Apart from his literary work, Dr. Stech is a recognized literary scholar and author of numerous scholarly essays in the field of Ukrainian literature.

He is the managing director of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, and manager of the Internet Encyclopedia of Ukraine project and the Hrushevsky Translation project.

"The Voice" is available for \$30 by calling 416-946-7326.

Winnipeg's Oseredok presents Festival of Carols

WINNIPEG, Manitoba – The power of the word was the theme of the Festival of Carols ("Koliada") presented by Oseredok Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Center in Winnipeg on New Year's Day according to the Julian calendar, January 14, at the Ukrainian Catholic Metropolitan Cathedral of Ss. Vladimir and Olga.

"Koliada" is the ancient and magical word associated with the pre-Christian celebration of the birth of the New Sun and the Christian celebration of Christmas (Rizdvo). Much of the "koliada" ritual is based on the premise that words and actions, repeated frequently, have the power to bend cosmic forces to one's advantage.

"Koliadky" (carols) and "schedrivky" (New Year songs) are replete with words

and phrases that invoke wealth, health and good fortune.

Six Winnipeg-based Ukrainian choirs and a trio performed a total of 22 koliadky and schedrivky and other Christmas music. The program began with a traditional New Year's greeting ("vinshuvannia") by Danylo Anderson from Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization of Manitoba and was emceed by Sophia Kachor, newly appointed executive director of Oseredok.

The first part of the festival featured koliadky of Christian origin that glorified the birth of Jesus Christ. The choir of the Ukrainian Catholic Metropolitan Cathedral of Ss. Vladimir and Olga, directed by Miroslava Paches, opened the program with a rendition of four carols with biblical themes. These themes were

picked up by the Dumka Choir under the baton of Walter Skakun, including a Ukrainian-language version of "O, Holy Night." The Holy Trinity Ukrainian Orthodox Metropolitan Choir, conducted by Dr. Jeff Saranchuk, concluded this set.

The second part of the festival highlighted koliadky and schedrivky whose refrains embody the power of the word to invoke wealth, health and good fortune. The Hoosli Ukrainian Male Chorus, directed by William Solomon, introduced schedrivky with folk legends about the Christmas story. The Oleksander Koshetz Choir, conducted by Corinne Kostenuk-Villebrun, continued in similar vein, adding the theme of courtship and love in kolidaky. The theme of love and marriage was picked up by the Melos Folk Ensemble led by

Michael Ryczak.

Andrij Semaniuk, Mikhas Chabluk and Markian McColl from Ukrainian Youth Association (SUM) performed the traditional schedrivka "Good Evening, Master of the House" (Dobryi Vechir Tobi, Pane Hospodariu) with a New Year's greeting by Mr. Semaniuk. The culminating moment of the festival came when the audience joined the combined choirs in singing "God Eternal" (Boh Predvichnyi).

Despite the frosty temperature of -30 C, the church was filled to capacity with over 850 people in attendance. Among the special guests were Metropolitan Lawrence Huculak, primate of the Ukrainian Catholic Church of Canada, Archbishop Michael Bzdel and the Rev. Michael Buyachok, pastor of Ss. Vladimir and Olga Cathedral.

The Festival of Carols was the brainchild of Walter Klymkiw more than 20 years ago. The idea was to bring together the Ukrainian community to share its rich heritage of Christmas music.

Initially, the Koshetz Choir acted as host for the festival. Later, Mr. Klymkiw and the Koshetz Choir passed the carolfest torch to Oseredok, and Oseredok made the Festival of Carols an annual Winnipeg tradition.

"It makes perfect sense," stated Ken Romaniuk, president of Oseredok Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Center. "Oseredok is an institution about legacy – the legacy of Ukrainian heritage. It thrives on Ukrainian tradition. 'Koliada' is a tradition, which exemplifies a strong sense of community, a deep connection with an ancient past and a particularly unique interpretation of the Christmas story."

As Ms. Kachor put it, "The peculiar fusion of ancient beliefs, symbols and magical words with the Christian story of the Word becoming flesh creates an unusual synergy, as if our collective memory were coded to process and respond to elemental and creative forces of long ago. 'Koliada' remains one of the most vibrant expressions of our identity, casting its magical spell over us from year to year."



The combined choirs of the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Center's Festival of Carols held at Ss. Vladimir and Olga Cathedral in Winnipeg.

BOOK NOTES

Monograph spotlights artist Bodnar-Balahutrak

“Lydia Bodnar-Balahutrak/Лідія Боднар-Балагутрак,” Mykola Marychevsky, editor. Kyiv: Sophia-A Publishing, 2005. 112 pp. \$40.

A monograph highlighting 20 years of work by artist Lydia Bodnar-Balahutrak published in Kyiv is now available in the United States.

The 112-page hardcover, large format (11” x 9”) book features text in English and Ukrainian, introductory essays by art historian Myroslava M. Mudrak, Ph.D., and over 100 color reproductions of selected artwork.



“Acclaim of Bench and Cane. No. 2” (watercolor, gouache, 1981).

The book is one in a series of artist monographs dedicated to artists of Ukrainian heritage living and working outside Ukraine. The series (collectively titled “Testimonies of Spirit”) was spearheaded and edited by Mykola Marychevsky.

The late Mr. Marychevsky was the longtime editor-in-chief of the Kyiv publication Fine Art (Obrazotvorche Mystetstvo) and the founder/editor of Artania, a quarterly cultural arts magazine. He had traveled throughout the United States and Canada and lectured on topics dealing with contemporary Ukrainian cultural issues.

A memorial presentation of his published projects, including this monograph series, is scheduled to take place in Kyiv this year.

Dr. Mudrak, professor of art history at Ohio State University, contributed the featured essays in the monograph – one in English and one in Ukrainian. Each essay has distinctive emphases, gives insight into the artist’s thematic and aesthetic concern, and outlines her multi-faceted exploration of cultural identity.

Dr. Mudrak is a highly respected and widely published specialist in 20th century and contemporary art of Ukraine and Eastern Europe. She lectures extensively and contributes essays to numerous scholarly publications and exhibition catalogues.

Interspersed throughout this book are excerpts of previously published art reviews and articles. They accompany images of referenced artwork.

Among the selections, “About Drawing,” an edited essay by art historian and Houston-based writer Donna Tennant, investigates the artist’s draughtsmanship.

In “About the Boxed Series,” Melana Zyla Vickers, a writer based in Washington, muses about the artist’s visual wordplay in her miniature assemblages, the final art series represented in the book. Included also are the moving thoughts of Oksana Bryzhun-Sokolyk, written after her unexpected encounter with the artist’s work in a Dallas gallery, and a transcribed 1985 interview with journalist Petro Fedynsky for a radio show broadcast by Voice of America throughout Ukraine.

The graphic design of the book is the notable work of artist Petro Bevza. He incorporates informal photos of the artist with family and friends into each chapter heading and table of contents page, providing an effective visual and narrative introduction to each section.

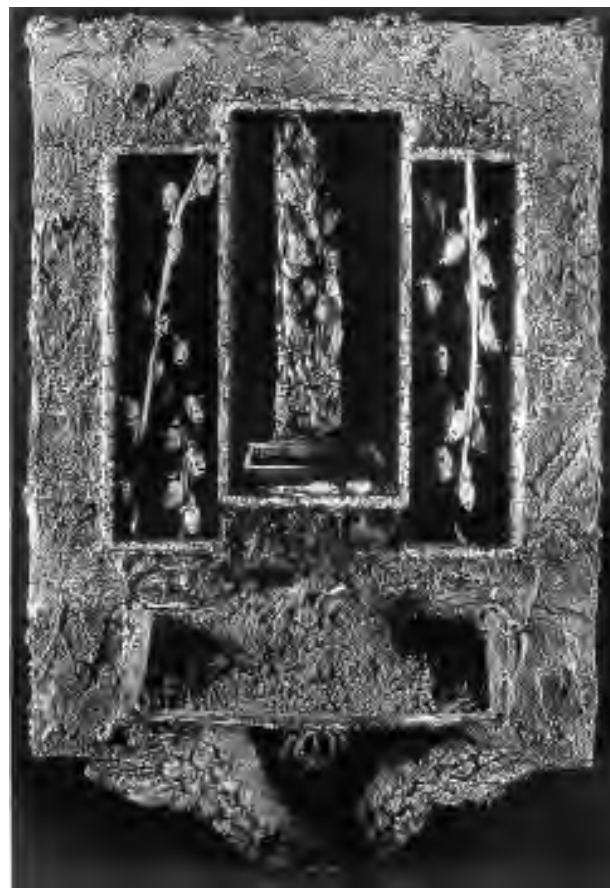
The material is presented chronologically, beginning with the artist’s move to Houston, where she still resides with her husband, Michael. Her first trip to Ukraine with him in 1991 serves as the mid turning point in the chronology. An account of her memorable visit introduces the ensuing artwork.

The early work is figurative painting and drawing. After 1991 she embraces collage, assemblage and a mixing of media. The book closes with the artist’s biography and bibliography.

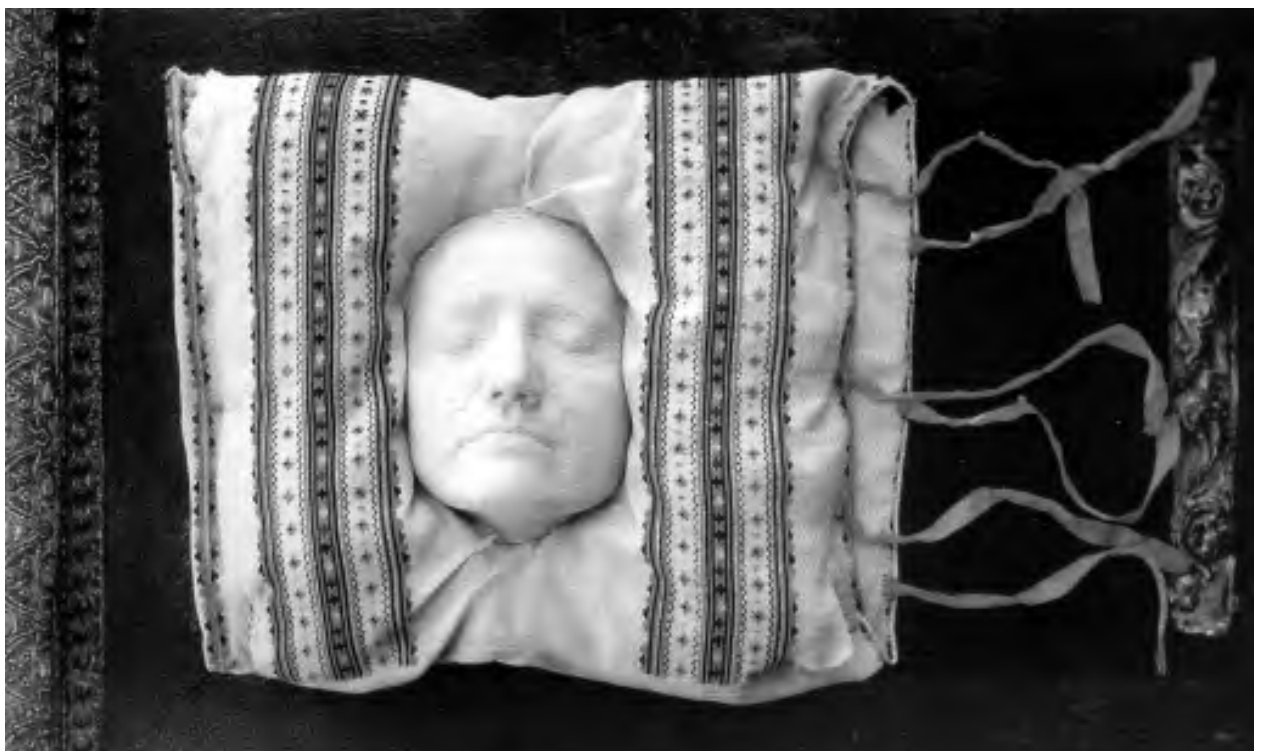
Ms. Bodnar-Balahutrak was born and raised in Cleveland. Her parents immigrated to the United States from Ukraine after World War II. She studied art at Kent State University in Ohio, at the Corcoran School of Art, and in 1977 received her master of fine arts degree in painting from George Washington University in Washington.

In spring 1991 an IREX grant enabled her to travel to Ukraine for the first time as a guest lecturer at the Lviv Academy of Art. In 1993 she participated in a two-month International Artists’ Symposium held in Ukraine.

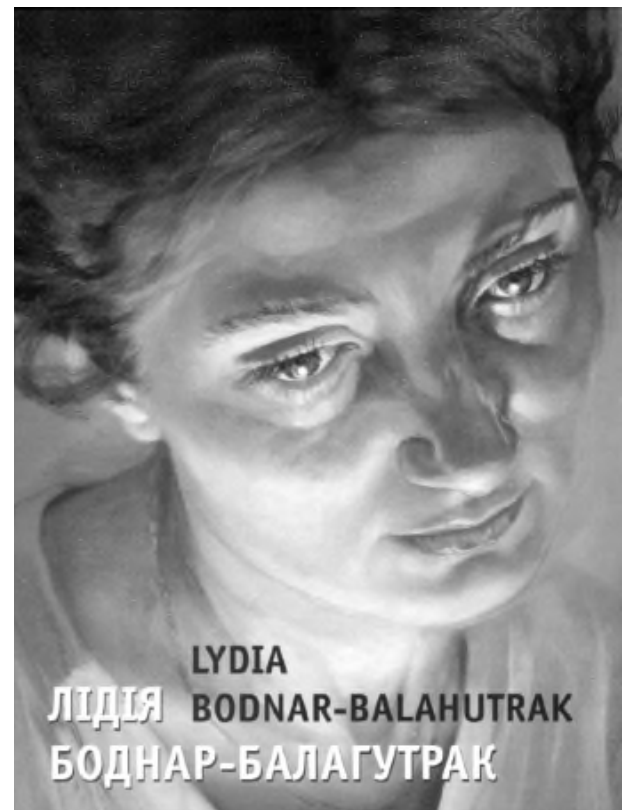
She won the Creative Artist Program Award in Visual Art from the Cultural Arts Council of Houston with her “Fragments” series of works on paper that dealt with aspects of the 1932-1933 Famine in Ukraine and the 1991 dissolution of the Soviet Union.



“Earth” (mixed media, 1992).



“For Me, A Dream” (mixed media, 1993).



The cover of the new monograph features the artist’s self-portrait “The Madonna Complex” (oil, 1982).

Three years later she was a visiting artist at the Art Academy in Kyiv and had the unforgettable opportunity of touring the Chernobyl zone. In 2006 a selection of her mixed media work was featured in a solo show titled simply “Chernobyl” at the Art Gallery of the University of Houston – Clear Lake, marking the 20th anniversary of the Chernobyl nuclear accident.

In concluding the essay “Portraying Selfhood: The Art of Lydia Bodnar-Balahutrak,” Dr. Mudrak makes reference to the oil painting that graces the cover of the book. She poignantly sums up the artist’s creative output as an extension of the journey first undertaken by her parents and grandparents, an art “in perpetual motion, vividly recounting memories and actively reviving hopes and expectations. ‘The Madonna Complex,’ painted in 1982 – a self-portrait with eyes that have cried themselves out – reveals the gravity of irretrievable, uncontrollable losses that confound her and propel her art.”

The book “Lydia Bodnar-Balahutrak/Лідія Боднар-Балагутрак” is available for \$40 (U.S.), including shipping and handling. For orders of five or more books, there is a 20 percent discount. To order, include your mailing address and send a check made out to the artist to: Lydia Bodnar-Balahutrak, 2476 Bolsover – 517, Houston, Texas 77005.

The book is also available at The Ukrainian Museum in New York City (www.ukrainianmuseum.org), The Ukrainian Museum-Archives in Cleveland (www.umacleveland.org) and the Ukrainian National Museum in Chicago (www.ukrainiannationalmuseum.org).

For further updates on bookstore, museum, gallery and online venues, readers may check the artist’s website: www.LydiaBodnarBalahutrak and click on Book/Links.

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2006 marked...

(Continued from page 3)

trends that affected many countries across regions. These included a decline in freedom of expression and freedom of the press, a weakness in the rule of law, and pervasive corruption and a lack of government transparency.

Regionally, Asia experienced the largest proportion of lowered scores in 2006. While the dominant development was the military-led coup that ousted Thailand's democratically elected prime minister, other countries previously considered showcases of Asian freedom, including the Philippines and East Timor, also experienced setbacks. In addition, ethnic and religious divisions were a major problem in Sri Lanka, Malaysia and Fiji. The region's most important positive development was Nepal's climb from not free to partly free due to the end of direct rule by the king and the return of Parliament.

After several years of steady gains for democracy, Sub-Saharan Africa also suffered more setbacks than gains during the year. Congo (Brazzaville) saw its status decline from partly free to not free due principally to a lack of governmental transparency. Other countries, such as Burundi, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Somalia and South Africa, suffered declines as well. On the positive side, the successful presidential elections in Congo (Kinshasa), the first in the country's history, led to an improved political rights rating. Liberia, which showed progress in fighting corruption and expanding government transparency, also experienced a ratings increase.

There was little significant change in the state of freedom in the former Soviet Union in 2006. As was the case in the previous year, the only relatively bright spots were Ukraine, which enjoys a free rating, and Georgia, a partly free country. On the negative side, Russia continued to serve as a model for authoritarian-minded leaders in the region and elsewhere, and the country experienced a modest decline as a result of its crackdown on non-governmental organizations. Modest declines were also noted in Azerbaijan and Kyrgyzstan.

The number of electoral democracies in the world in 2006 remained unchanged at 123.

Regional patterns

Of the 35 countries in the Americas, 25 are free (71 percent), nine are partly free (26 percent), and one - Cuba - is not free (3 percent). In Latin America in particular, the past year was marked by an impressive number of competitive and fair elections in relatively new democracies experiencing social turbulence.

Haiti, meanwhile, joined the ranks of electoral democracies, and its score improved from not free to partly free.

At the same time, "Freedom in the World" noted several problems in the United States, including a series of political corruption cases and weakness in the enforcement of laws allowing workers to engage in collective bargaining. Additionally, counter-terrorism policies of the Bush administration led to continued concerns about the protection of civil liberties.

Of the 18 countries in the Middle East/North Africa region, one country (Israel) is free (6 percent), six are partly free (33 percent), and 11 are not free (61 percent). The region saw little change over the past year. The civil liberties ratings of both Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates increased as a result of improvements in freedom of assembly, while Syria's rating gained due to a small improvement in greater personal autonomy. Modest declines were registered in Egypt for repression of the political opposition, and in Bahrain and Iran for the curtailment of freedom of assembly. Declines were also noted in Iraq and the Palestinian Authority. In Lebanon, the promising achievements of the Cedar Revolution were seriously jeopardized by the conflict with Israel that erupted in the summer of 2006 and by efforts of Hezbollah to bring down the elected government.

In Western Europe, 24 countries are free (96 percent) and one country, Turkey, is partly free. The survey again took note of some European governments' failure to integrate non-white immigrants into the fabric of European economic and cultural life.

Of the 48 countries in sub-Saharan Africa, 11 are free (23 percent), 22 are partly free (46 percent), and 15 are Not Free (31 percent).

Sixteen of Asia's 39 countries are free (41 percent), while 12 are partly free (31 percent) and 11 are not free (28 percent).

Of the 28 countries in Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, 13 are free (46 percent), eight are partly free (29 percent), and seven are not free (25 percent).

Russia's energy...

(Continued from page 2)

production, then it is going to have to find a way to treat both transit and consumer countries as stable and reliable partners, rather than cash cows to be milked as thoroughly as possible.

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



Curator of Collections and Exhibitions Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art

The Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art, a non-profit museum and exhibition space in Chicago's Ukrainian Village, invites applications for the contracted position of Curator of Collections and Exhibitions, beginning June 1, 2007. The Curator will be responsible for overseeing a growing permanent collection of works by 20th-century and contemporary Ukrainian and diaspora artists, and will plan and execute temporary exhibitions.

For a position description and application information please visit www.uima-art.org or send a request in writing to: Search Committee, Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art, 2320 W. Chicago Avenue, Chicago, IL 60622. Priority will be given to applications received by March 15.

NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

"I believe that as a result of the talks a new ambitious agreement will be drafted, which would correspond to Ukraine's European integration aspirations and would promote shifting Ukraine-EU relations to the level of political association and economic integration." Mr. Shpek said. The ambassador noted the importance of the EU's open doors for Ukraine. He stressed that the European Neighborhood Policy is not acceptable for Ukraine. "ENP can be an instrument of development of relations between the EU and neighbors of Europe. But it can be interesting for Ukraine only when it clearly differentiates neighbors of Europe and European neighbors of the EU. Such a differentiation can be reached only through recognition of a perspective of membership. We regret that the EU has failed to take this step during passing the mandate for negotiations with Ukraine into the new enhanced agreement," said Ambassador Shpek. (Ukrinform)

Envoy dismissed over visas

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko has dismissed Ukraine's ambassador to Austria, Volodymyr Yelchenko, Ukrainian media reported on January 23, quoting Presidential Secretarial deputy head Oleksander Chalyi. Mr. Chalyi said the dismissal was caused by Mr. Yelchenko's decision to issue entry visas for two Turkmen opposition leaders, Khudaiberdy Orazov and Nurmukammed Khanamov. Mr. Chalyi noted that the two Turkmen politicians visited Kyiv in December 2006, following an invitation from Ukrainian Transportation Minister Mykola Rudkovskiy. According to Mr. Chalyi, President Yushchenko has asked Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich to consider the possibility of dismissing Mr. Rudkovskiy, charging that the latter "grossly interfered with the activity of Ukraine's missions abroad and incited diplomats to actions that violate internal instructions and Ukraine's legislation." "[Mr. Rudkovskiy's action] endangered Ukraine's coordinated course in foreign policy," Mr. Chalyi added. Minister Rudkovskiy said during a news conference in Kyiv on January 22 that linking him to the visit of the two Turkmen opposition leaders in December is part of a "planned" effort to discredit him. (RFE/RL Newline)

Crimean Tatars rally over land

SYMFEROPOL, Ukraine – Some 4,000 Crimean Tatars gathered on a central square in Symferopol on January 22 to protest a recent bill introducing harsher criminal responsibility for land squatting and what they see as the government's discrimination against Tatars in land-rights disputes on the peninsula, Interfax-Ukraine and dpa reported. In December 2006 the Verkhovna Rada passed a bill that, if enforced, would reportedly drive thousands of Crimean Tatars out of temporary homes and give undisputed title to the most valuable land in Crimea to non-Tatar persons or firms. Since 1989 some 260,000 Crimean Tatars or their descendants resettled in Crimea from their forced exile to Central Asia in May 1944. Land distribution has since long become a burning issue in relations between Slavic inhabitants of the Crimean Peninsula and the resettlers. (RFE/RL Newline)

Yushchenko undergoes medical treatment

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko has wrapped up his visit to Switzerland, where he underwent a medical examination, the president's press service told Ukrinform on January 24. The program to purify his body of dioxin was expected to take five to eight days, but the president's good state of health permitted an

early check-out. Mr. Yushchenko was treated at the University Clinic in Geneva. (Ukrinform)

Lutsenko creates National Self-Defense

KYIV – Yuri Lutsenko, ex-minister of internal affairs, has begun a tour of Ukraine for the purpose of establishing an organizing committee for the public movement National Self-Defense, it was reported on January 23. This movement, according to Mr. Lutsenko, is aimed at defending the rights of the people and pressuring those in power. He initiated the National Self-Defense movement on December 1, 2006. (Ukrayinski Novyny)

Holovaty elected VP of PACE

STRASBOURG, France – The Verkhovna Rada's standing delegation to the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE), headed by Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Vitalii Shybo is participating in a regular session of the European Union's Parliamentary Assembly in Strasbourg, France. Rene van der Linden was elected as the PACE president, while Serhii Holovaty was elected vice-president. Mr. Holovaty is a national deputy from the Our Ukraine bloc. He was first elected as PACE vice-president in October of last year. (Ukrinform, Ukrayinski Novyny)

Blackouts due to strong winds

KYIV – As a result of rain and strong winds on January 19-20, 483 population centers in 19 regions of Ukraine and Crimea experienced blackouts, according to the Emergency Ministry's press service. In the Zakarpattia region the roofs of some 200 houses, schools and hospitals were damaged. In Horlivka, Donetsk region, a tree was felled by strong wind, killing one woman. (Ukrinform)

Tougher penalties for Chernobyl zone

KYIV – The Cabinet of Ministers has passed a bill on toughening administrative and criminal responsibility for unsanctioned removal of objects from the Chernobyl zone, Emergency Minister Nestor Shufrych told a January 16 news briefing in Kyiv. The bill envisions introduction of amendments into the Administrative and Criminal Codes of Ukraine. The bill provides for seizure of objects removed from the Chernobyl zone and the means used to perform the removal, including vehicles. Fines also have been established. According to the emergency minister, those who break the law will be imprisoned for three to six years, or five to 10 years if their deeds have serious consequences. Mr. Shufrych said he believes the Verkhovna Rada will support the measure. (Ukrinform)

Korolev's centennial is marked

KYIV – On the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the birth of the creator of rocket-space systems, academician Sergey Korolev, a memorial was unveiled on January 18 at the National Polytechnic University of Ukraine (KPI) Museum Square in Kyiv. Korolev, who was born in Zhytomyr, Ukraine, was a rocket space equipment and production aircraft designer in the USSR who is known as the father of Soviet cosmonautics. He was also the creator of the Soviet strategic intermediate-range ballistic and intercontinental-range missiles, as well as the founder of practical cosmonautics, who made significant contributions to formation and development of the practical cosmonautics worldwide. He graduated from the Kyiv Polytechnic Institute. Korolev's daughter Natalya Koroleva arrived in Kyiv from Moscow on the occasion of the memorial's inauguration. "I'm very pleased to be present at this great occasion [in the place] where Sergey Pavlovich was born.

It is remarkably that my father's memorial was unveiled at the KPI area, where he took his first steps on the road of future engineering and science," she said. The Sergey Korolev memorial was constructed in accordance with a decision by the KPI academic council and funded by teachers. It is based on the work of the noted painter and sculptor Nikolay Oleynik. (Ukrinform)

Hastings heads Helsinki Commission

WASHINGTON – On January 11 the speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, Nancy Pelosi (D-Calif.) named Rep. Alcee L. Hastings (D-Fla.) as chairman of the U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (Helsinki Commission). During his two years as president of the 56-state Parliamentary Assembly of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE PA), Rep. Hastings traveled extensively and met with leaders throughout the OSCE region, presided over all OSCE PA meetings, and led numerous OSCE election observation missions. The Congressman also serves as the Parliamentary Assembly's special representative on Mediterranean affairs. The Helsinki Commission was originally established in 1976 to monitor and encourage compliance with the Helsinki Final Act of 1975 and other OSCE commitments, and contributes to the execution of American policy through participation in U.S. delegations to OSCE meetings. Chairman Hastings headed the OSCE-led International Election Observation Mission last March to the parliamentary elections in Ukraine. He was also part of the OSCE PA observation mission in the December 26, 2004, Ukrainian presidential elections. (Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe)

President meets Sergey Sikorsky

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko met with Sergey Sikorsky, co-founder of Sikorsky Aircraft Corp. (SAC), on January 18. They spoke about how to build closer ties between SAC and Ukraine's aircraft designers. The president said the company's powerful technological and industrial potential creates favorable conditions for starting its business in Ukraine. "I think it is historically unfair that no helicopters or their spare parts are manufactured in Ukraine, although there are all conditions for that.

We have aircraft companies, production capabilities, good professionals and good traditions," he said. President Yushchenko also confirmed his desire to open an Ihor Sikorsky museum in Kyiv, birthplace of the renowned aeronautical engineer and pioneer of aviation technology. (Press Office of Ukraine's President)

Scientists claim vaccine fights AIDS, TB

KYIV – Dnipropetrovsk scientists claim to have found a vaccine, dubbed A-Bakterin, against tuberculosis, AIDS and other viruses. The vaccine is presently undergoing testing in local labs, it was reported on January 16. The medication is biologically pure and, thus, it doesn't destroy useful bacteria. A-Bakterin consists of a type of bacteria that appear to produce hydrogen peroxide in the process of reproduction, which has a healing effect. It took 15 years for the scientists to elaborate the vaccine. Being assured of the safety of the vaccine, scientists posed as pioneers to test the medication; as a result they cured stomach ailments and viruses. The new medication is cheaper and better than its analogues. The price established is a tenth of the price for similar medications purchased from abroad. (Ukrinform)

Ukrainians polled on identity

KYIV – More than half of Ukrainians are proud of their nationality and 39.04 percent prefer working in Ukraine, it was reported on January 17. However, when answering a question about which country they would like to work in, 14.75 percent respondents chose Russia and 15.56 percent named some other European country. The findings came from nationwide sociological research conducted by the Horshenin Kyiv Institute for management challenges. Furthermore, 9.29 percent of respondents are ready to work in the United States or Canada, 3.43 percent in Poland, 6.62 percent in any other country; while 26.77 percent could not answer. Answering the question "Are you proud to be the Ukrainian?" 52.15 percent answered positively, 21.69 percent replied in the negative, and 26.15 percent could not answer. When asked to give a definition for nationalism, 35.19 percent of Ukrainians said they consider this to be an assertion of national interests, 30.88 percent of respondents think it is patriotism, 20.02 percent say it indicates intolerance of other nations and national insularity, while 14.36 percent could not answer. (Ukrinform)



Maria Zubryckyj

of Kerhonkson, NY died peacefully on January 14, 2007, after a long illness, surrounded by her family. Devoted wife of the late Ihor; loving mother of Chryzanta "Dartza" Young-Lech and son-in-laws Peter Lech and the late Larry Young; proud grandmother of Melanie Young and Ilena Lech.

Marika was born in Halychyna, Ukraine, studied pharmacology in Germany, and lived in Manhattan and Queens, NY, Waterbury, Connecticut, and finally Kerhonkson, NY.

A memorial mass will be held on Saturday, February 10, at Holy Trinity Ukrainian Catholic Church in Kerhonkson, NY.



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Ukrainian pro hockey update

by Ihor Stelmach

Dave Andreychuk: Lightning ambassador

Dave Andreychuk, the NHL's all-time power play goals leader and captain of the 2004 Stanley Cup Champion Tampa Bay Lightning, re-joined the organization last October 1 as community representative. Additionally, the organization honored Andreychuk for his contributions to the Lightning with an on-ice pre-game ceremony on December 5, 2006, before the team faced off against the Buffalo Sabres.

In his new role, Andreychuk serves as a team liaison with sponsors, suite holders, season's ticket holders, local charities and youth hockey programs. He will represent the Lightning at charity fundraisers and speaking engagements while working to identify and develop new business opportunities.

"Speaking for everyone in the Lightning organization, I am pleased to welcome Dave back with us in his new role," said team president Ron Campbell upon making the announcement in October. "I know fans recognize his importance to our team, our history and our great Stanley Cup win in 2004. We believe his joining us in a new career guarantees that the great bond between Dave, our fans and the organization will endure and further develop."

Andreychuk, officially retired as a player, continues to reside in Tampa with his wife, Sue, and school-age daughters Taylor, Caci and Brooke. He will continue to have a presence at Dave Andreychuk's Grille, located across the street from the St. Pete Times Forum, home of the Lightning.

"For me and my family, staying on with the Lightning represents an ideal opportunity," said Andreychuk during the October announcement. "Tampa Bay is a great community, and I love the Lightning organization and the people here. I look forward to a new career and working for the continued betterment of the team and the community."

In his career, Andreychuk appeared in 1,639 games – fourth most in NHL history – and is the NHL's all-time leader in power-play goals with 274. He ranks second all-time in the NHL among left wings in goals (640), assists (698) and points (1,338), and reached the 20-goal mark for the 19th time in 2003-2004, third most in NHL history behind Gordie Howe (22) and Ron Francis (20). His 1,338 career points is tied for 23rd most in NHL history.

In 2004 he realized his dreams when he lifted the Stanley Cup for the first time after 1,597 regular season and 162 playoff games. The 6-foot-4, 220-pound native of Hamilton, Ontario, recorded one goal and 13 helpers in the Lightning's 23-game run to the Stanley Cup, setting a franchise mark for assists by a left wing in a playoff season.

Andreychuk was signed as a free agent by the Lightning on July 13, 2001, and was named the seventh captain in team history on September 11, 2002. He became the 14th player in league history to record 600 goals on November 23, 2002, at New Jersey. In his 23 NHL seasons he skated for Buffalo, Toronto, New Jersey, Boston, Colorado and Tampa Bay.

Originally drafted by Buffalo 16th overall in the 1983 entry draft, Andreychuk recorded two 50-goal seasons, two 40-goal campaigns and an additional five seasons with 30 or more goals. A two-time NHL All-Star (1990, 1994), Andreychuk set career highs with 54 goals in 1992-1993 with Buffalo and Toronto, and 99 points in both 1992-1993 and 1993-1994. Andreychuk also skated in 162 career Stanley Cup playoff games, recording 43 goals, 54 assists, 97 points and

162 penalty minutes.

Tatomir likes NHL's new direction

Ukrainian Wally Tatomir, a 30-year industry veteran, has been the head equipment manager with the Carolina Hurricanes franchise since 1994, when the team still made its home in Hartford, Conn. He has seen more than his share of hockey over the years and admitted the past season and a half have been something pretty special.

The following is an edited rewrite of a Hockey News advertisement/conversation with Mr. Tatomir about the new NHL and hockey, Carolina-style.

How do you explain the Hurricanes' success the last two years?

The rule changes have made it better for some teams and we've done well with this system. We have speed and goaltending. All parts of the game are needed, but speed and goaltending stand out. We have a great mix of veterans, such as Eric Cole and Rod Brind-Amour, and younger guys. But it's early. Like they say, nobody remembers who's first at the start, they only remember who's first at the end.

How about the rule changes?

The league has done a great job with it. Now anybody can win at any time. In the past, when you went into the third period down a few goals, the other team would clutch and grab you and box you in.

Have the players griped about the rule changes?

No players complain to me about this. Sometimes someone may complain about the adjustment. But they all had to adjust when they went over to play hockey overseas during the lockout year.

How do you feel about living in Raleigh, N.C.?

Love it here. I'm here permanently. I mean, I love Canada, I love my own hometown (Leamington, Ontario). I was born and raised there and played my hockey there. But, I feel like I should have been living here all my life. The pace of life is not really fast, and it's a great town. Where else in January can you be sitting out on the back porch and it's 50 degrees? It's a great state.

2006-2007 bucks and pucks

Keith Tkachuk, \$5,700,000, second line left wing

Alexei Zhitnik, \$3,503,800, No. 1 defenseman

Nikolai Zherdev, \$2,500,000, right wing on No. 2 line

Oleg Tverdovsky, \$2,500,000, third defense pair

Darryl Sydor, \$2,128,000, second defense pair

Ruslan Fedotenko, \$1,650,000, right wing on second forward line

Vitaly Vishnevski, \$1,550,000, No. 2 defense pair

Richard Matvichuk, \$1,360,000, injured – back

Brad Lukowich, \$1,000,000, No. 2 defense pair

Travis Zajac, \$984,200, center on second forward line

Matt Stajan, \$875,000, No. 3 center on checking line

Alexei Mikhnov, \$817,000, extra right wing – down in AHL

(Continued on page 21)

Winter Ball

February 3, 2007

9:00pm

Featuring
Hrim Orchestra
Holy Cross Ukrainian Church
31-12 30th Street
Long Island City, NY 11106

\$30.00 in Advance \$35.00 at Door

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*These sample fares on Austrian Airlines are roundtrip and must be purchased by 01/31/07. They are valid for travel between NY and 05/31/07. Fares require a 7 day advance purchase, Minimum Saturday night stay, max. 30 days. Does not include US Customs/NTS/15% Airline/International Transportation Tax/Passenger Facility Charge/Child/Infant Security Service Fee/Overseas and Foreign Security and Airport Charges of up to approximately USD \$125 per passenger, depending on the itinerary. Subject to limited availability, change and withdrawal restrictions.

Austrian

Ukrainians of San-Antonio-Austin celebrate Christmas Eve Texas-style



Guests from near and far at the fifth annual Sviata Vecheria, or Christmas Eve dinner, for the San Antonio-Austin community. At right is host Steve Sokolyk.

by Stephen Sokolyk

NEW BRAUNFELS, Texas – The fifth annual community Sviata Vecheria, or Christmas Eve dinner, for the San Antonio-Austin Ukrainian community was celebrated on January 6 here at the home of Steve and Beth Sokolyk.

The weather was seasonably cool as the group gathered on a Saturday afternoon. Upon their arrival, the Kunasz clan – eight strong – serenaded all with the “schedrivka” (New Year carol) “Dobryi Vechir

Tobi” in three-part harmony. It was an awesome start to the day.

Several new members were welcomed into the fellowship, including a couple of recent immigrants from Ternopil, Ukraine. Each family contributed a traditional Ukrainian Christmas dish (or two) for the buffet.

After the “Otche Nash” (Our Father) and a stirring rendition of the Christmas carol “Boh Predvichnyi,” all enjoyed a marvelous dinner, including kutia, borsch, uzvar, beets, varenyky, holubtsi, fish, cab-

bage and several delicious desserts.

Of course, there was plenty of Ukrainian horilka for toasting. It was fun renewing old friendships and meeting new people (although this year there was no Arkan between the tables).

It was also wonderful to see the smiles on the faces of some of the community's newest members, as they relived cherished traditions – some of them for the first time in several years.

Fifty-five people came from all over the area, including several from Austin,

one couple from the Canyon Lake area, and a few guests from Arizona. There were seven Ukrainian-speaking children – a record for this little outpost.

Readers who are moving to the San Antonio or Austin areas, or those who know a Ukrainian in this region, may contact Steve Sokolyk, 830-606-5810 or ssokolyk@aol.com. The group celebrates Sviat Vechir and Independence Day every year, and is hoping to do more in the future. New members are always welcome.

Philadelphia center marks New Year's Eve with “Winter Fantasy”

by Andrea Porytko Zharovsky

JENKINTOWN, Pa. – A “Winter Fantasy” greeted the Ukrainian community of Philadelphia, which celebrated and rang in the New Year at the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center on

Sunday night, December 31, 2006. The UECC New Year's Eve gala lasted well into the morning with over 300 UECC members and gala guests enjoying an evening of entertaining music, good company and an excellent catered meal.

A New Year's Eve gala committee was formed under the leadership of new UECC Board Member Laryssa Krywusha. Members of the committee included Tamara Loy, Zoriana Sokhatska and Erica Patrylak among others. They designed a theme and planned the event focusing on providing the New Year's Eve guests with an elegant and exciting evening.

The UECC was draped in silver and white, and outfitted with dazzling lights. Guests first traveled through an enchanted forest lit with sparkling dangling icicles. Dozens of live Christmas trees and white birch branches draped with snow, donated by Feeney's Nursery, lined the hallways leading to the main hall. Icicles hanging overhead completed the winter wonderland.

Two separate areas were created for the “Winter Fantasy.” In the main hall, an enormous white and silver snowflake on stage accompanied the graceful and elegant chandelier. Elegantly decorated round tables with crisp white tablecloths were filled to capacity with delicious hot and cold appetizers and salads. Food was brought out continuously, providing the guests with energy to dance into the night. Centerpieces of tall glass vases, filled with sprigs of white birch and snowflakes, came to life with sparkling white lights.

The dance floor near the stage, bathed in colorful lights, provided guests ample room to dance and gather to listen to the sounds of the Fourth Wave Orchestra. Igor Syphen, Andrew Turchin, Alla Kutsevich and Sveta Karpiy energetically entertained the guests throughout the evening, singing everyone's Ukrainian favorites.

The mood in the club room was more refined and subdued. The space became sophisticated and elegant with beautifully decorated mirrors, a working fireplace and gorgeous hanging centerpieces above each table. A tent was rented and decorated as an English pub for those who enjoy a cigar with their cognac. Two full working bars helped alleviate long waiting time at the bar.

In the gallery, a party for youths under age 21 provided some parents a wonderful way to celebrate the holiday and have their children nearby. The party, created by Motrja Watters, had a DJ, delicious kid-friendly food, a disco ball and a very

festive atmosphere. Many kids danced to their own popular music, looked in on the adults downstairs and enjoyed a night with no bedtime curfew.

As the hour approached midnight, the guests were surprised by a televised New Year's greeting from President Viktor Yushchenko of Ukraine. With the assistance of Igor Shunda, who taped the greeting, Ms. Krywusha brought Ukraine to the UECC and to all of its homesick sons and daughters. Mr. Yushchenko spoke of the achievements of 2006, including the first democratic elections in the spring, a 20 percent increase in patriotism, recognition of the Holodomor as a genocide, a 20 percent growth in incomes, the birth of over 400,000 children and the Ukrainian national soccer team making it to the top eight at the World Cup Championship in Germany during the summer.

“All Ukrainian politicians need to keep their promises in 2007,” he said, adding that Ukraine needs “a new breath, new impulses in the economy and the creation of a single national humanitarian space.”

Borys Zacharczuk, the UECC's former president, and Borys Pawluk, the current UECC president, greeted the guests and welcomed the New Year. The Fourth Wave Orchestra sang “Mnohaya Lita” and everyone dressed in festive leis and party hats joined in at the stroke of midnight.

Another highlight of the evening was the presentation of a roasted pig to mark the Chinese Year of the Pig, which begins on February 18.

Video clips featuring highlights of the gala and the Fourth Wave Orchestra may be viewed on www.youtube.com (keyword UECC New Year Gala 2007). The website, www.ukrainiancenterphila.org, has posted photographs of this event.

* * *

The Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, founded in 1980, is a non-profit organization whose objective is to preserve and promote awareness of Ukrainian heritage throughout the Philadelphia community. The UECC is located at 700 Cedar Road in Jenkintown, PA 19046 and can be reached at 215-663-1166 or contact@ukrainiancenterphila.org.



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SUNDAY 1 p.m.
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or to Kyiv Mohyla Foundation: 773-665-1828



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FEBRUARY 17, 2007

SATURDAY 5:30 p.m.

NEW YORK - NEW JERSEY

Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey - Whippany, NJ

Ticket \$40

RSVP: 973-383-7175

or to Kyiv Mohyla Foundation: 773-685-1828



You can purchase a ticket or make a donation through our web site - www.kmfoundation.com
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National University KYIV MOHYLA ACADEMY



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FEBRUARY 18, 2007

SUNDAY 1 p.m.

CHICAGO

Ukrainian Cultural Center - Chicago, IL

Ticket \$40

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National University KYIV MOHYLA ACADEMY



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FEBRUARY 24, 2007

Saturday 5:30 p.m.

DETROIT

Ukrainian Cultural Center - Warren, MI

Ticket \$40

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or to Kyiv Mohyla Foundation: 773-685-1828



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National University KYIV MOHYLA ACADEMY



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FEBRUARY 25, 2007

SUNDAY 2 p.m.

PHILADELPHIA

Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center - Jenkintown, PA

Ticket \$40

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or to Kyiv Mohyla Foundation: 773-685-1828



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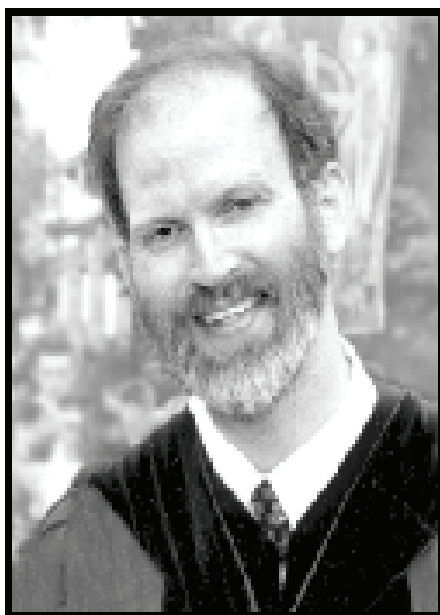
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UNA receives...

(Continued from page 5)

organizational structure and fraternal outreach activities. This information is gathered and prepared by the NFCA staff for board review, with particular attention on a society's common bond, an active chapter system, a representative form of government, sound financial management and substantial, tangible fraternal and charitable activities. If the society being evaluated meets the minimum standards established within the program, the NFCA board of directors then determines individual member compliance with program requirements. Societies achieving "Member in Good Standing" status in 2007 are evaluated on 2005 information, the most recent year for which complete

information is available.

Fraternal benefit societies provide leadership, social, educational, spiritual, patriotic, volunteer, financial and social opportunities to members united by a common bond such as religion, ethnic heritage, trade, gender or other interests. In providing these services, fraternal benefit societies' unique status as not-for-profit organizations allow millions of people to protect their families financially while making a significant difference in their communities.

Combined, the NFCA's member-societies maintain more than \$324 billion of life insurance-in-force and, in 2005 alone, contributed almost \$400 million to charitable and fraternal programs. Members of the NFCA's 75 societies, including the Ukrainian National Association, volunteered 93 million hours for community-service projects in 2005.

Pro hockey...

(Continued from page 17)

Alexei Ponikarovsky, \$712,500, top-scoring-line left wing
 Anton Babchuk, \$675,500, second defense pair
 Jordin Tootoo, \$600,000, fourth-line right winger
 Lee Stempniak, \$517,500, No. 2 line right wing
 Glen Metropolit, \$500,000, second-line center
 Darcy Hordichuk, \$460,000, fourth-line left wing
 Todd Fedoruk, \$450,000, third-line left winger
 UKRAINIAN UTTERINGS: The Tampa Bay Lightning's talent distribution makes it challenging to identify a clear No. 1 forward unit. The line of center Vinny Lecavalier, right winger RUSLAN FEDOTENKO and left winger Vinny Prospal usually gets the

nod, only because center Brad Richards and right wing Martin St. Louis are always breaking in a new left wing. Lecavalier and Prospal are the offensive engine on the No. 1 line, while Fedotenko, who underwent hip surgery for a second straight off-season, is the lunchpail guy who goes digging into the corners. But the line is only as stable as its performance. Coach John Tortorella has never been shy about dropping Fedotenko to the third or even fourth line for taking an occasional shift off ... KEITH GRETZKY, Wayne's younger brother, was promoted to director of amateur scouting in Phoenix ... After the Flyers put center Petr Nedved on waivers for the second time this season (he was claimed by Edmonton), look for rookie RYAN POTULNY to get more playing time ... Devils' rookie TRAVIS ZAJAC scored his first NHL goal in his second game on October 7 ... TODD FEDORUK missed significant playing time in November after sustaining a broken cheekbone in a fight with Minnesota enforcer Derek Boogaard...

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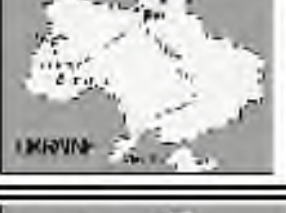





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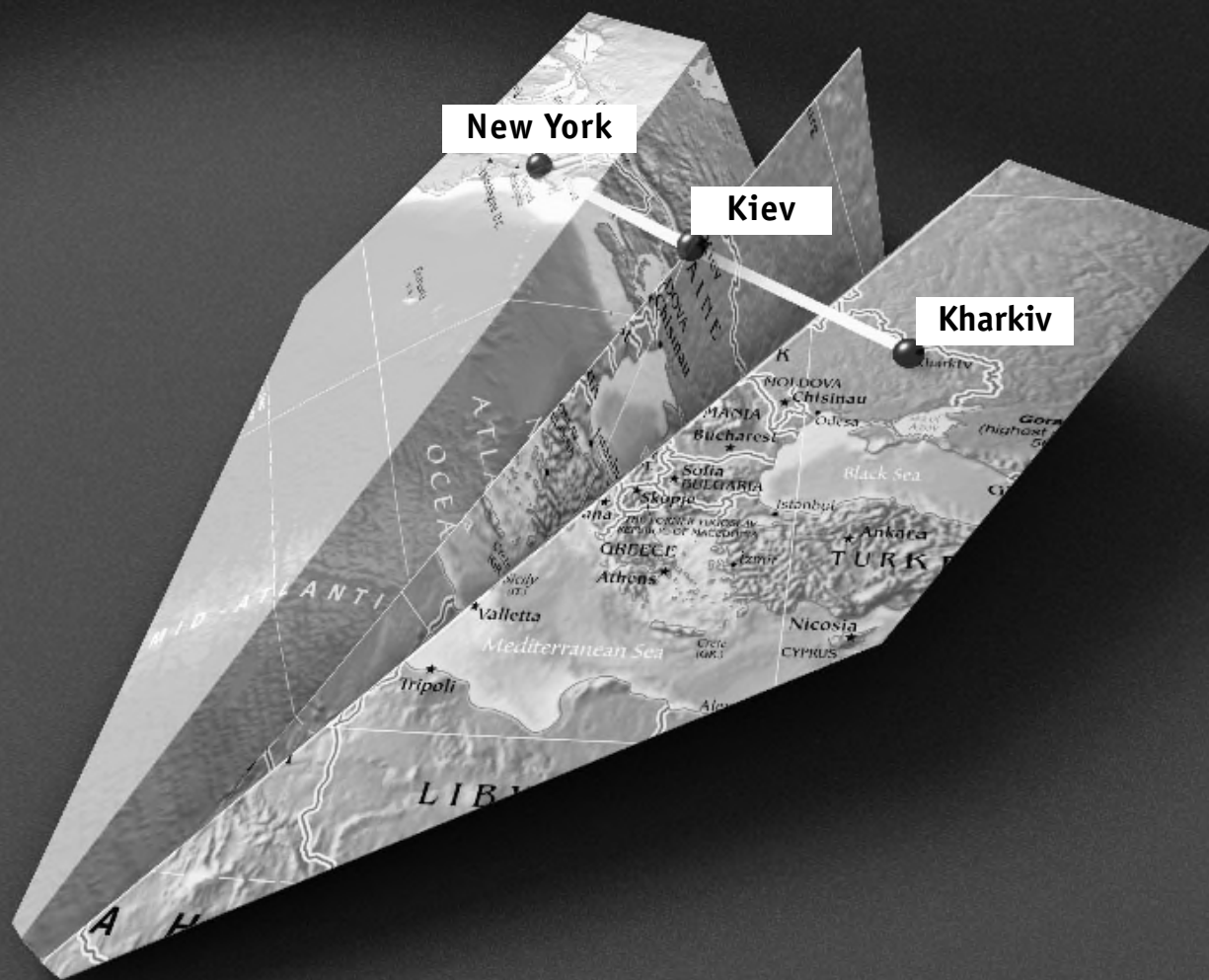
УКРАЇНА

2007 INDEPENDENCE TOURS:

 <p>WESTERN UKRAINE and Prague via Czech Airlines from New York 15 Day Air/land all inclusive Tour \$3880 tw Kiev + Lviv with excursions to the Western Ukraine and the Carpathian area: Klyayevskiy Shyt, Iv Frankivsk, Yatsivcke, Vovochka, Kolomyja, plus Rivne, Potchajiv and Zaryvnytsia. No Prague option (deduct \$350 pp). Departures: Jun 27 and Aug 22</p>	 <p>MINI UKRAINE via Austrian Airlines from New York 10 Days All inclusive Tour tw from \$2200 Kiev and Lviv - the two "capitals" of E. & W. Ukraine. Leisurely pace of the tour allows time for (to be self explanatory of these lovely cities and will be time for a two day excursion into surrounding areas to visit with friends/family and seek roots. Departures: May 17, Jul 12, Aug 18 and Sep 20</p>
 <p>BEST OF UKRAINE via Austrian Airlines from New York 15 Day Air/land all inclusive Tour tw from \$3800 A lovely combination of Odessa, Crimee, Lviv and Kiev with extensive sightseeing of Yalta, Balchikysay, Sevastopol, Chersoneses and El Petri. A full day Carpathian excursion to Slavsk from Lviv completes this unsurpassed itinerary. Departures: May 23, Jul 18 and Sep 12</p>	 <p>HUTSUL FESTIVAL TOUR via Austrian Airlines from New York 13 Day All Inclusive Tour \$3350 tw This year, the Hutsul Festival is in Yatsivcke, and it will bring together some of the finest dancers, musicians and craft makers from the Carpathian region. Of course, no tour of Ukraine is complete without Kiev and Lviv! Only ONE departure: Jul 21 - Aug 2, 2007</p>
 <p>STUDENT TOUR Revised!! via Kiev Airlines from New York 17 Day All Inclusive Tour \$2995 tw Odessa, Crimee, Yalta, Balchikysay, Sevastopol, Chersoneses and El Petri, Kiev/Lviv then by bus via Rivne to Potchajiv and Lviv. A three day bus tour into the Carpathian Mts: Klyayevskiy Shyt, Nova Fivulivka, Yatsivcke, Vovochka, Kolomyja and Zaryvnytsia. Departures: May 31 - Jun 17, 2007 Minimum age: 21</p>	 <p>CARPATHIAN ARTS-CRAFTS FAIR via Austrian Airlines from New York 10 Day All Inclusive Tour \$2200 tw One of a kind, one of a kind, please little knows in Nova Frankivsk's main city square. The artistic creations, intricate wood carvings, paintings, wood carvings, weaving - need to paint are awesome. A western "tribe" people and a great time for visiting family/friends in Frankivsk @ and Lviv @. Only ONE departure: Sep 08-15, 2007</p>
 <p>DNIPRO CRUISE + LVIV MUSIC FEST via Austrian Airlines from New York 20 Day All Inclusive Cruise + Lviv tw from \$3290 Odessa, Sevastopol, Kiev, Zaryvnytsia, Kiyiv and Kiev (Chernobyl Nuclear Festival). What a great way to see all of Ukraine and spend a lovely week in Lviv attending the concluding concerts of the famous Lviv Music Festival. See for cities (book at \$100 (US a travel)). Only ONE departure: May 10-29, 2007</p>	<p>We can customize the perfect tour for your family, friends, church groups, schools or organizations. Imagine traveling through Ukraine in a 6 passenger chauffeured van or a 12-16 passenger mini bus! Visit cities and villages of your choice and choose your travel dates! Free estimates for groups!</p> <p>Remember - Some can do anything in Ukraine!!</p>

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OUT AND ABOUT

January 30 New York	Lecture by Igor Irkho, "Losers and Winners of Political Marketing Campaigns in Belarus: The 2007 Local Elections and Energy Dispute," Columbia University, 212-854-4697	February 10 Whippany, NJ	Film screening, "The Orange Chronicles," by Damian Kolodiy, Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey, www.orangechronicles.com
February 1 Toronto	Lecture by Olena Nikolayenko, "Public Opinion and Democratic Development in Ukraine," University of Toronto, 416-946-8938	February 10 Tarrytown, NY	Debutante Ball, featuring music by Zolota Bulava and Na Zdorovya, Ukrainian American Youth Association, Marriott Westchester Hotel, 845-647-7230
February 2 Toronto	Lecture with Keith Darden, "Mass Schooling and the Formation of Enduring National Loyalties: The Case of Ukraine," University of Toronto, 416-946-8938	February 11 Harrisburg, PA	Pan-Slavic Festival, featuring the Svitanya Eastern European Vocal Ensemble, Susquehanna Music Society, 717-234-3844 or 215-844-1066
February 2 Washington, DC	The Washington Group social, Leopold's Café, 703-548-8534 or 240-381-0993	February 11 Silver Spring, MD	Fund-raising event for National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy, St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Church, 301-393-5516 or 301-873-2035
February 3 Long Island City, NY	Malanka featuring music by Hrim, Holy Cross Ukrainian Catholic Church, 718-932-4060	February 12 Washington, DC	Lecture by Martha Bohachevsky-Chomiak, "Institutionalizing Change: Faculty Organization in Ukraine," Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, 202-691-4140
February 3 East Hanover, NJ	Debutante Ball, sponsored by the Newark branch of Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization, featuring music by Tempo and Zolota Bulava, Marriott Hotel, 908-647-0758	February 12 Montreal	Concert featuring the Luba and Ireneus Zuk Piano Duo, McGill University, 514-398-4547 or 514-398-5530
February 3 New York	Film screening, "Tvoyi Ochi, Yak Te More: Lystky Obpaleni Kokhannia," by Sofia Maydanska, Shevchenko Scientific Society, 212-254-5130		
February 3 Baltimore, MD	Pub Night, The Ukrainian American Sports Club "Dnipro," 410-967-0501		
February 4 Whippany, NJ	Super Bowl party, to benefit the Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey and St. John Ukrainian Catholic Church, UACCNJ, 973-585-7175 or 862-754-6329		
February 9-11 Philadelphia	Ukrainian film fest, Ukrainian League of Philadelphia, 215-684-3548		
February 10 Philadelphia	Concert featuring the Svitanya Eastern European Vocal Ensemble, Kimmel Center, 717-234-3844 or 215-844-1066		

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

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FAX: 718-626-0458

Soyuzivka's Datebook

March 3-4, 2007
Plast Fraternity "Khmelnychenky"
Annual Winter Rada

March 23-25, 2007
Plast Sorority "Chornomorski
Khvyli" Rada



To book a room or event call: (845) 626-5641, ext. 140
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Attention Debutante Ball Organizers!



As in the past, The Ukrainian Weekly is planning to publish a special section devoted to the Ukrainian community's debutantes. The 2007 debutante ball section will be published in March. The deadline for submission of stories and photos is March 9.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Saturday, February 3

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society invites all to a showing of a Ukrainian one-actor film by Sofia Maydanska titled "Tvoyi Ochi, Yak Te More: Lystky Obpaleni Kokhannia," which is based on the letters of Ivan Franko to Olha Roshkevych. This film had its premiere at the Kyiv Philharmonic in May 2006. It utilizes fragments of music by Mykola Lysenko and Borys Liatoshynsky. There will be an introduction by Tamara Skrypka. The film showing will take place at the society's building, 63 Fourth Ave. (between Ninth and 10th streets) at 5 p.m. For additional information call 212-254-5130.

McGill University concert office, 514-398-4547 or 514-398-5530, or log on to www.music.mcgill.ca.

Saturday, February 17

KENMORE, N.Y.: Branch 97 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America invites everyone to a Mardi Gras dinner-dance at St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church hall, 3275 Elmwood Ave., Kenmore, N.Y. (near Buffalo). Tickets are \$35 per person, which includes admission to the event and a buffet dinner. Beer and wine will be available for purchase. Cocktails begin at 6 p.m., dinner at 7 p.m. Music will be provided by Mozaika. For tickets and reservations call Irene Burda, 716-631-9096.

Monday, February 12

MONTREAL: The Schulich School of Music at McGill University in Montreal presents the Luba and Ireneus Zuk Piano Duo in a concert of works for two pianos at 8 p.m. in Pollack Concert Hall, 555 Sherbrooke St. W. The program will feature "... and the sounding of a mysterious bell and the rustling of leaves in the wind ..." (world premiere) by Ukrainian composer Hennady Lashenko, and "Sonic Shadows" composed for the Zuk Duo by Canadian composer John Burge. Also on the program are works by Johann Nepomuk Hummel, Luciano Berio, Astor Piazzola and Francis Poulenc. The Zuk Duo has consistently promoted music by Canadian and Ukrainian composers. Prof. Luba Zuk is a member of the piano faculty at McGill University; Ireneus Zuk is professor and former director of the School of Music at Queen's University in Kingston. For more information call the

Sunday, March 25

JENKINTOWN, Pa.: A presentation and luncheon for the Ukrainian Catholic University will be held at 2 p.m. at the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, 700 Cedar Road, Jenkintown, PA 19046 (just outside Philadelphia). Tickets to the event cost \$40. Donations are also welcome. All proceeds from the luncheon will go to support the Ukrainian Catholic University. For tickets, please send a check to: Philadelphia Friends of the Ukrainian Catholic University, P. O. Box 16, Huntingdon Valley, PA 19006. For more information call 215-947-2795. All friends and supporters of the Ukrainian Catholic University and the Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation, along with all other interested persons, are invited to this event. Organizations are also most welcome.

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.

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