

INSIDE:

- The Millennium Challenge Corp. looks to Ukraine — page 3.
- Family members, townspeople welcome Heide — pages 10-11.
- The latest archeological excavations at Baturyn — centerfold.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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

Vol. LXXV

No. 5

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 2007

\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

American astronaut Stefanyshyn-Piper receives a hero's welcome in Ukraine



Official website of the President of Ukraine

U.S. astronaut Heidemarie Stefanyshyn-Piper with President Viktor Yushchenko of Ukraine after he awarded her the Order of Princess Olha.

by **Zenon Zawada**
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – Ukrainians treated American astronaut Heidemarie Stefanyshyn-Piper to a hero's welcome upon her first ever visit to her father's native land.

During a five-day visit that began January 28, the Ukrainian media gave Ms. Stefanyshyn-Piper celebrity treatment, chronicling her daily events and making her the most popular member of the Ukrainian diaspora.

"I was born and raised in America, so I'm an American," she told a reporter who asked what nationality she considers herself. "But because my father is from Ukraine, and there's a large Ukrainian community in Minnesota, and we attended Ukrainian church and Saturday school, I also feel as though I'm a little bit Ukrainian. And my mother is German ... so I feel as though I'm all three."

Stepping off the plane in Boryspil Airport outside Kyiv amidst falling snow and chilly winds, Ms. Stefanyshyn-Piper was soon greeted and welcomed by U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine William Taylor and Ukrainian astronaut Leonid Kadenyuk.

She had arrived from the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland, where she met Ukrainian political leaders and journalists attending businessman Victor Pinchuk's annual Ukraine luncheon.

"It was very interesting for me to hear what direction Ukraine is going economically," she commented.

Ms. Stefanyshyn-Piper flew to Kyiv with Mr. Pinchuk and his wife, Olena Franchuk, upon his invitation and request that she participate in presenting scholarship awards at a January 31 ceremony on

behalf of his fund's Zavtra.ua program – an offer she accepted.

Holding a bouquet of pink-tipped white roses and wearing a bright, blue NASA outfit, she stepped into a room where she suddenly found herself facing a sea of about 75 mass media members.

Without consistent exposure to the Ukrainian language for more than 20 years, Ms. Stefanyshyn-Piper had to make the most of what she could remember from her youth; she also mixed in a few Russian words she learned, presumably when working with Russian cosmonauts.

As Ms. Stefanyshyn-Piper fielded and answered the media's questions, the amusement of the press corps revealed that Ukrainians still remain fascinated with diaspora Ukrainians and their accomplishments.

She immediately thanked Mr. Pinchuk for inviting her and kept her answers brief, as reporters asked questions ranging from her experience in space to her favorite Ukrainian dishes.

"I really like borsch, varenyky, holubsi, almost all Ukrainian dishes," Ms. Stefanyshyn-Piper said, adding that she cooks some as well.

And what about music?

"On our shuttle, there was a tradition that Houston would play us songs every morning," she said. "And they played Ukrainian songs for me on my fourth day in space."

Which songs? reporters asked excitedly.

"The songs were by a Ukrainian group from England, with lyrics by Taras Shevchenko."

As part of her space gear, Ms.

(Continued on page 12)

Yushchenko loses key ally as Tarasyuk resigns post

by **Zenon Zawada**
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – In yet another defeat for Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko and Ukraine's Western ambitions, Minister of Foreign Affairs Borys Tarasyuk surrendered in his two-month battle with the coalition government and submitted his resignation on January 30.

As his reason Mr. Tarasyuk cited the decision of a Kyiv District Court to once again delay reviewing his appeal regarding his December 1, 2006, dismissal, indicating that the court was engaged in intentionally delaying the process.

"I didn't believe it was reasonable to further engage in this theater of the absurd which the Anti-Crisis Coalition and the government created," Mr. Tarasyuk said, insisting that he was not capitulating but rather wishing to end a conflict.

Despite such claims, it was apparent that Mr. Tarasyuk and his allies had buckled under the fierce pressure the coalition government placed on him to resign, which involved physically blocking him from attending Cabinet of Ministers meetings, as well as freezing financing of his ministry.

As a result of such tactics, the ministry's bills weren't getting paid in recent weeks, diplomats were missing their salaries and Mr. Tarasyuk was denied financing for any overseas trips.

"Dragging out this scandal would have meant further provoking the disintegration of the diplomatic machine and the ineffectiveness of an important ministry, as well as creating an ineffective foreign policy for Ukraine," said Vadym Karasiov, director of the Institute of Global Strategies and a Kyiv political analyst who has ties to Victor Pinchuk.

The conflict between Mr. Tarasyuk began to annoy not only the diplomatic corps, but possibly the Presidential Secretariat as well, he said.

Numerous political observers speculated that President Yushchenko gave up his support for Mr. Tarasyuk once the coalition government began resorting to such extreme tactics.

"Yushchenko isn't capable of fighting," said Ivan Lozowy, president of the Kyiv-based Institute of Statehood and Democracy, which is exclusively financed by Ukrainian business donations. "He is a person far removed from the realities of the bare-knuckles politics that we're seeing today."

Vice-Minister Volodymyr Ohryzko will serve as acting minister of foreign affairs until Mr. Yushchenko and the coalition government reach an agreement on Mr. Tarasyuk's successor.

It's precisely because Mr. Ohryzko's foreign policy platforms are fairly similar to those of Mr. Tarasyuk that he is



Zenon Zawada

Foreign Affairs Minister Borys Tarasyuk before his resignation.

probably not on the list of potential candidates.

Since the coalition government led by the Party of the Regions has the power to approve or reject the next foreign affairs minister nominated by Mr. Yushchenko, the candidate will no doubt have to be a Russian-oriented diplomat, political observers said.

(Continued on page 13)

Former ambassadors to Ukraine comment on Tarasyuk resignation

by **Yaro Bihun**

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

WASHINGTON – Two former U.S. ambassadors to Ukraine, William Green Miller and Steven Pifer, have remained keenly interested and involved in Ukrainian affairs since their assignments in Kyiv in the 1990s, and the news of Borys Tarasyuk's resignation, while not a surprise to either, was something they would rather not have happened.

Ambassador Miller said that since his assignment to Kyiv he had developed a very close relationship with Mr. Tarasyuk. He thinks that Mr. Tarasyuk stayed on as the minister of foreign affairs for as long as he did during the try-

(Continued on page 4)

ANALYSIS

Is Belarus a pawn on Russia's chessboard?

by Victor Yasmann
RFE/RL Newswire

While policy-makers in the European Union fret about Russia's reliability as an energy supplier, their counterparts in Russia interpret the recent conflict with Miensk differently. Economic Development and Trade Minister German Gref and Finance Minister Aleksei Kudrin argue that the rise of oil and gas tariffs for Belarus has more of an economic than political meaning.

They point out that Russia's forthcoming entry into the World Trade Organization (WTO) requires the Kremlin to raise domestic prices to world market levels by 2011. This is impossible to do without first raising energy-export prices, which is precisely what Russia has been doing – increasing gas and oil prices for its CIS neighbors.

However, another group of domestic analysts, many of them nationalist, interpret rising energy-export prices, at least for a customer such as Belarus, differently. They accuse "Western agents" within the government of Prime Minister Mikhail Fradkov of undermining the Russia-Belarus Union state agreement signed in 1997.

One such critic, Mikhail Remezov, president of the Moscow-based National Strategy Institute, wrote on km.ru on January 12 that "the energy conflict makes the building of a Russia-Belarus Union state both impossible and meaningless."

One of the most provocative analyses of the Russian-Belarusian relationship has

been put forth by Sergei Pereslegin, a specialist on alternative-future analysis who heads the St. Petersburg-based research center Modeling the Future. Mr. Pereslegin, who is reputed to have earned Russian President Vladimir Putin's attention and respect, argues that the Kremlin has in fact revised its entire strategy toward Belarus.

The main tenets of Mr. Pereslegin's argument can be found in his book "A Do-It-Yourself Guide to Playing on the World Chessboard," published in 2006. The book was intended as a Russian response to Zbigniew Brzezinski's "The Grand Chessboard" of 1997.

According to Mr. Pereslegin, the Kremlin has refused to fully incorporate Belarus into the Russian Federation – but not because this is not its ultimate goal. Rather, the Kremlin is merely biding its time. Kremlin policy-makers believe that Belarusian President Alyaksandr Lukashenka's policies are bringing the country to a political and economic dead end. Russia only has to wait for "the fruit to ripen and fall into its hands."

Belarus is completely economically and politically dependent on Russia, according to Mr. Pereslegin. The Belarusian economy cannot exist independently of Russia's raw materials, which provide energy for Belarus's own industrial production. And Russia provides the only market for these finished products.

Moreover, cheap Russian oil helps

(Continued on page 16)

Russia opposes Estonian law on Soviet-era war memorials

by Valentinas Mite
RFE/RL Newswire

A new Estonian law could lead to the relocation of central Tallinn's Bronze Soldier monument, which honors Red Army soldiers killed during World War II. The removal of the monument could also mean the reinterment of 13 soldiers in an Estonian cemetery – a suggestion that has caused outrage in Moscow.

Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov on January 16 condemned the new legislation, which has been signed into law by Estonian President Toomas Hendrik Ilves and is to go into effect on January 20.

"We think that this decision is blasphemous," Mr. Lavrov said. "We are convinced that it was prompted by considerations that have nothing to do with the need for drawing lessons from the past, or with building a united, common, Europe without dividing lines."

Mr. Lavrov urged the Estonian government to reconsider the measure, saying he hopes that "common sense will prevail."

Correction/addendum

Anne Linden, author of "Assumptions and Misunderstandings" (January 21) was in the Peace Corps from November 1992 until October 1995, not in 1991 and 1992 as was reported.

Her book is available at the SIT bookstore in Brattleboro, Vt., 800-257-7751, and from Amazon.com.

For more information about Ms. Linden's work, in particular her involvement with Ukrainian orphanages, readers may log on to her website, www.ukraineworks.org.

Russia's State Duma was set to consider a motion on the issue on January 17. Ahead of the proceedings, the chairman of the body's Foreign Affairs Committee, Konstantin Kosachyov, was quoted by Interfax as saying that the Duma would essentially characterize the passage of the law as "another chapter of the 'heroization' of Nazism."

Mr. Kosachyov said the Duma may choose to impose economic sanctions against Estonia, and that Moscow might seek to move the remains of the 13 soldiers buried on the Bronze Soldier site to Russia. He said Russia may also seek to have the Estonian law brought up during the Council of Europe's January session.

Maj. Gen. Aleksander Kirillin, director of the Russian Army's Military Memorial Center, called the Estonian legislation illegal. He said the Geneva Conventions dictate that war victims can only be moved with the consent of the government to whom they belong.

The Soviet Union's occupation of Estonia during World War II and the existence of an Estonian SS legion that fought on the side of Nazi Germany have long been contentious issues between Russia and Estonia. Kadri Liik, an Estonian journalist and an analyst at the Estonian International Center for Defense Studies think-tank, explained that Russia and Estonia have different interpretations of the events that took place during the war.

The monument "was erected in the 1940s to commemorate the so-called liberation of Tallinn," Ms. Liik said. "That's when the Soviet troops entered Tallinn in 1944, in autumn. And they called it liberation. Estonians have

(Continued on page 16)

NEWSBRIEFS**UWC appeals to Europeans, U.N.**

TORONTO – The Ukrainian World Congress, an umbrella organization for the Ukrainian diaspora, has sent an open letter to the Council of Europe, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the European Union and the United Nations, urging these organizations to press the Polish government into condemning and redressing the forcible resettlement of ethnic Ukrainians in 1947, RFE/RL's Ukrainian Service reported on January 29. In April and May 1947 the Polish government conducted a military operation called Akcja Wisla, which relocated some 150,000 Ukrainians from their native areas in southeastern Poland to the country's northern and western territories, which were newly acquired from the defeated Third Reich. In addition, several thousand Ukrainian civilians were interned in a labor camp in Jaworzno. "We appeal to the president of Ukraine and Ukrainian communities throughout the world: join your Ukrainian brethren who suffered this injustice in commemorating this tragedy with requiems and conferences. To the president of Ukraine in particular we say: make this issue a component of contemporary Ukrainian-Polish relations. To our communities throughout the world we say: bring this matter to the attention of your governments so that they may impress upon the government of the Republic of Poland the need to address and redress in good faith and with reasonable tangibility," the World Ukrainian Congress said in a statement published on its website, <http://www.ukrainianworldcongress.org>. [The text of the Ukrainian World Congress statement appeared in The Ukrainian Weekly on January 7.] (RFE/RL Newswire)

Grain rots due to export quotas

KYIV – Up to 10,000 tons of Ukrainian grain is thrown into the Black Sea every night, Ukrainian Television reported on January 26. The grain, loaded into elevators at Ukrainian ports last summer to be subsequently exported, stayed there for too long because the government of Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich introduced grain-export quotas. The government justified the quotas by saying there would be

not enough grain for domestic needs. Having been stored for six months, the grain reportedly spoiled, germinated and was attacked by insects. The volume of unusable grain now amounts to some 270,000 tons. Farmers say the grain market in Ukraine is saturated with 6 million tons of excess grain, which could be sold abroad for 4 billion hrv (\$800 million U.S.). "It is a paradoxical situation that this country has never seen before. Every night 5,000 to 10,000 tons of grain are thrown out into the Black Sea, feeding fish. At the same time, we are looking for funds for the agricultural sector," Ukrainian Television quoted Ukrainian Agrarian Confederation Chairman Leonid Kozachenko as saying. (RFE/RL Newswire)

President supports privatization

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko on January 26 signed into law several bills extending the number of enterprises to be put up for privatization in 2007, including such potentially attractive items as the Kyiv-based Ukrtelekom telecommunications provider and the Odesa Port Plant, which produces fertilizers, Interfax-Ukraine reported. Ukraine's 2007 budget projects revenues from privatization at 10.5 billion hrv (\$2.1 billion U.S.). In 2006, the state budget received 550 million hrv from privatization. (RFE/RL Newswire)

Yushchenko recalls the Holocaust

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko expressed his condolences to Jews on International Holocaust Remembrance Day, January 27, according to the presidential website. "Ukrainians, who survived the Great Famine of 1932-1933 and know what genocide is, condole with Jews on International Holocaust Remembrance Day," the statement by Mr. Yushchenko said. "Ukrainians have always remembered the victims of World War II," he continued, noting that over 1.5 million of Ukraine's Jews were exterminated by the Nazis during the war. "Ukraine has spared and will spare no effort to ensure that xenophobia and anti-Semitism never become an element of politics," he stressed. (Ukrinform)

(Continued on page 17)

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

FOUNDED 1933

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Ukrainian Weekly, February 4, 2007 No. 5, Vol. LXXV

Copyright © 2007 The Ukrainian Weekly

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

Millennium Challenge Corp. offers Ukraine a chance to qualify for substantial foreign aid

by Zenon Zawada
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – The Millennium Challenge Corp. (MCC), a U.S. government-owned corporation funded by Congress, is extending to Ukraine a chance to qualify for what may be its largest American foreign aid grant.

In order to obtain the funds, the Ukrainian government has to propose a sustainable economic development program improving its public sector on a national scale, whether reviving the deteriorated medical system, improving dilapidated roads, or any other area it determines.

“MCC’s funding is designed to reduce poverty through the vehicle of sustainable economic growth,” said John Hewko, vice-president, Department of Operations, at MCC and among the most influential Ukrainian Americans in Washington.

“We will only invest in proposals we receive from Ukraine that will clearly lead to economic growth. We won’t do humanitarian assistance or disaster relief,” he explained.

Ukraine qualified for the chance to apply for MCC’s Compact funding after analysis performed by the World Bank Institute indicated corruption has declined relative to other low-income nations that the MCC targets for assistance.

In the prior two years, Ukraine failed the corruption indicator but performed well on others.

In order to qualify for the grant, Ukraine’s government will have about nine months to draft a proposal, which the MCC will then review.

Although a precise award won’t be determined until the MCC decides on whether to approve the proposal, Ukraine stands to receive the \$547 million awarded to Ghana in August at minimum, Mr. Hewko said.

“I would think that would probably be the minimum for Ukraine,” Mr. Hewko told *The Weekly*. “Given the size of Ukraine, we’d expect something in that range, although the final amount may be more or less than that depending on the quality of Ukraine’s proposal.”

Qualifying for MCC Compact assistance will be a test for the Ukrainian government because its warring factions will have to put aside their differences to work together to draft a proposal.

During his visit to Ukraine, Mr. Hewko met with President Viktor Yushchenko, Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich and Verkhovna Rada Chairman Oleksander Moroz in separate, 45-minute sessions to discuss the steps the government needs to take in order to qualify for funding.

However, given the significantly reduced influence of the Ukrainian presidency following passage of the Cabinet Ministers law in January, the coalition government is likely to have the most influence in the process.

Specifically, the government will have to appoint both a political and technical representative to coordinate the development of a full-time technical team, including an economist and evaluation specialist, to coordinate developing the proposal.

During that process, the team must lead a nationwide consultative process with oblast and local governments, civil society and the private sector in order to determine what



Millennium Challenge Corp. Vice-President John Hewko greets Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko before a January 19 meeting at the Presidential Secretariat.

sectors are in most need of the MCC grant.

“It’s not a bunch of ministers getting together behind the scenes and dividing up the pie,” Mr. Hewko said. “It’s a consultative process that identifies the country’s needs, because this is a program with Ukraine and the Ukrainian people. And out of that consultative process comes a proposal. The technical team puts it together, but it has to be based on what they hear in the consultative process.”

Afterwards, the MCC typically takes six months to review the proposal, perform due diligence and decide whether to award the grant.

As part of its review of the proposal, MCC economists will examine the principal economic constraints to growth in Ukraine and evaluate the expected economic returns and results from the Ukrainian proposal.

It’s not the first time the Ukrainian government is receiving grant money from the United States government, or other interna-

tional organizations such as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

In several significant ways, however, MCC’s approach is unique compared to other grant-giving organizations, Mr. Hewko said, particularly its method of selecting countries based on 16 economic indicators released by various international organizations, such as the World Bank Institute and Freedom House.

By relying on these independent, objective indicators, MCC isn’t subject to lobbying or pressure.

Unlike other donor organizations, MCC specifically filters its candidates to ensure they are democratic, invest in people and promote economic freedom, Mr. Hewko said. Moreover, MCC allows the Compact country to choose what the money should be spent on and to manage the funds.

As with most announcements of large international grant money, Ukrainian journalists at Mr. Hewko’s January 23

(Continued on page 15)

“Where Is Ukraine Heading?” among topics discussed in Davos

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – Ukraine’s Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich and Minister for Fuel and Energy Yurii Boiko were among the world’s movers and shakers gathered in Davos, Switzerland, for the World Economic Forum held on January 24-28. The annual event this year was described as a more staid affair, with fewer glamorous stars and more serious participants on the list of international figures attending.

A luncheon session focusing on the topic “Where Is Ukraine Heading?” was held on the sidelines of the World Economic Forum, with Mr. Yanukovich seeking to make the case that Ukraine is a potential economic powerhouse and should be a candidate for membership in the European Union. Mr. Yanukovich also predicted that Ukraine would enter the World Trade Organization by July.

According to the Associated Press, the prime minister got “a lukewarm response” from the audience of about 150 people gathered at a hotel in Davos. Among those reacting to Mr. Yanukovich’s presentation was Latvian President Vaira Vike-Freiberga who urged the prime minister to get a consensus on a clear direction for his country.

Ukraine recently was denied membership prospects by the European Union, which has placed Ukraine – along with Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, the Palestinian Authority, Tunisia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia and Moldova – in an EU “neighborhood” program that promises economic aid and free trade down the line, but excludes the possibility of membership.

Much of the attention in Davos was focused on the issue of energy security. On that note, Fuel and Energy Minister Boiko told World Economic Forum participants that Ukraine will help to improve energy security in Europe and will strictly adhere to all previously signed contracts.

NTN TV reported that Prime Minister

Yanukovich said Ukraine is ready to offer Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan and Russia an alliance for oil transit to the West, adding that Ukraine can increase the volumes of oil and gas transit to Europe and underlining that supplies will be reliable.

Mr. Yanukovich told the *Wall Street Journal* that he is working to complete a pipeline to carry oil from the Caspian region directly to the European Union. The pipeline, which now stretches from Odesa to Brody, near the Polish border, would bring an additional 12 million metric tons of oil per year to EU countries.

The pipeline, which was originally planned to send Caspian oil to Poland, has carried Russian oil in the opposite direction since 2004, according to Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty. Mr. Yanukovich said the construction of pipeline links from Brody to Poland and Slovakia would bring more oil to the EU from Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan and Russia.

The Ukrainian prime minister also noted that Ukraine’s economy is growing. Capital investment rose by 16 percent in the second half of 2006 as compared with the same period a year earlier.

Another presence at Davos was that of System Capital Management, the Donetsk-based company that is 90 percent owned by Ukrainian oligarch Rynat Akhmetov, a national deputy in the Verkhovna Rada. The company participated in the World Economic forum as a business partner. According to the *Ukrinform* news service, System Capital Management, the largest management company in Ukraine, owns and manages assets in the metallurgical, mechanical engineering, energy, coal mining, telecommunications, banking, insurance, media and other industries.

The 2007 World Economic Forum’s theme was “Shaping the Global Agenda, The Shifting Power Equation.”

Quotable notes

“I’m not sure why some challenge the sincerity of our European aims.”

– Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich of Ukraine.

“Make up your mind. Make a commitment. Do it. We’re with you. ... The Ukrainian people deserve much better than what they have.”

– President Vaira Vike-Freiberga of Latvia.

“Gaining membership in the European Union is an important and attainable goal for the Ukrainian government that has the potential to create a stronger Europe.”

– Former U.S. President Bill Clinton (speaking in a taped video address).

All the comments above were made during the luncheon session titled “Where Is Ukraine Heading?” that was held on January 26 on the sidelines of the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland.

Protesters in Guinea cite Ukraine’s Orange Revolution

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – According to a news story posted on January 19 that reported on the general strike in Guinea, protesters in that African country were inspired by the Orange Revolution of 2004.

The website of News from Guinea and Friends of Guinea noted: “Dustin Sharp of Human Rights Watch told Voice of America radio’s ‘Africa News Tonight’ program that he was surprised how many Guineans made reference to Ukraine’s Orange Revolution in explaining their commitment.”

The general strike, which began in mid-

January and turned into a popular uprising, is directed against President Lansana Conte, who protest organizers say is too erratic to govern.

Voice of America reported on January 29 that union leaders had succeeded in getting the president to agree to name a new prime minister and agreed to let the aging president nominally stay in power. Negotiations to end the 18-day strike continued on January 29 as workers headed back to work, though activists said they would continue to strike if living conditions in Guinea do not improve.

A farewell to Olha Kuzmowycz

With sincere expressions of thanks for 25 very fruitful years of service, we bid farewell on January 30 to veteran journalist Olha Kuzmowycz. Thus, her name – so well-known to members of the Ukrainian community – will no longer appear on the list of members of the editorial staff of Svoboda, the Ukrainian-language weekly newspaper published by the Ukrainian National Association.

We expect that Mrs. Kuzmowycz, whose pen name is O-KA, will continue writing her signature column “Pro Tse i Te.” (This and That), from her home in New York City.

A native of Lviv, Mrs. Kuzmowycz, 89, studied journalism at Warsaw University. She worked at the newspapers Dilo and Dorohy, and at the Ukrainian publishing house in Krakow, Poland. She was a member of the editorial board of Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization’s magazine Plastovi Shliakh, editor-in-chief of Plast’s youth magazine Yunak and editor of the Shevchenko Scientific Society’s Visti NTSh.

Since 1981 she had been on the editorial staff of Svoboda, first at the UNA headquarters in Jersey City, N.J., and since 1997 in Parsippany, N.J., lately making the long trip from New York City’s East Village twice a week.

Mrs. Kuzmowycz has published two collections of her widely read articles, feuilletons and columns: “Pro Tse i Te” (2000) and “Pro Vchora i Siohodni” (About Yesterday and Today, 2003).



Lev Khmelkovsky

Olha Kuzmowycz on the job at Svoboda in 1993.

She is known also as a community activist whose involvement encompasses such organizations as the Ukrainian Journalists’ Association, the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council, Plast and the Shevchenko Scientific Society.

We thank Mrs. Kuzmowycz for 25 years of faithful service, lovingly rendered, at Svoboda, and especially for her columns, which have been enjoyed by countless readers through the years. We wish her good luck as she continues to work in her beloved field of journalism and look forward to seeing her byline on the pages of Svoboda.

– *President Stefan Kaczaraj
for the UNA Executive Committee*

Presidents of UCCA and UACC displeased about Tarasyuk resignation

by Yaro Bihun

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

WASHINGTON – Hearing the news about the resignation of Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Minister Borys Tarasyuk, the two leading Ukrainian American organizations expressed displeasure about what happened as well as hope that this would not result in a reversal of Ukraine’s Western-oriented foreign policy since the Orange Revolution.

A few hours after Mr. Tarasyuk’s announcement on January 30, the president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (UCCA), Michael Sawkiw Jr., issued a statement expressing his organization’s “utter disappointment” with what happened earlier that day in Kyiv.

“The UCCA regards this act as a forceful termination and the result of dishonest and unconstitutional methods of the Anti-Crisis Coalition led by the prime minister of Ukraine, Viktor Yanukovich,” the statement said.

Calling Mr. Tarasyuk a “capable leader and a true patriot,” the statement praised his “great successes in integrating Ukraine into the global community” and especially with respect to the World Trade Organization, NATO and the European Union – a policy course chosen by the Ukrainian people and their president, Viktor Yushchenko.

The UCCA expressed the Ukrainian American community’s disappointment that the ruling parliamentary coalition headed by Prime Minister Yanukovich could not find common ground with Mr. Tarasyuk, “and continues to employ

undemocratic methods aimed at usurping power and decreasing the authority of the president of Ukraine.”

It also expressed the hope that Mr. Tarasyuk’s successor will continue working toward Euro-Atlantic integration, “thus ensuring a democratic and prosperous future for Ukraine.”

The president of the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council, Ihor Gawdiak, said that Mr. Tarasyuk’s resignation “was not unexpected” since his effectiveness in shaping Ukraine’s foreign policy had already been “severely undercut.”

“His resignation is symptomatic of a wider crisis in Ukraine’s politics and particularly in the attempt of the Yanukovich government and the ruling coalition in the Verkhovna Rada to reverse President Yushchenko’s pro-Western, pro-European policies and to move Ukraine more closely toward Russia,” Mr. Gawdiak said.

Such a reversal would be against Ukraine’s interests and would pose “a real threat to Ukraine’s security and its independence,” the UACC president added.

He expressed the hope that President Yushchenko “will step forward and staunchly reject any attempt to reverse Ukraine’s path toward European integration and full membership in Euro-Atlantic structures.”

“We therefore expect that his choice of the new minister of Ukraine’s foreign affairs will be an unambiguous signal of his determination in this regard,” Mr. Gawdiak said.

Former ambassadors...

(Continued from page 1)

ing times over the past few months as a matter of constitutional principle and with the hope of maintaining the Euro-Atlantic orientation of Ukraine’s foreign policy.

“I regret very much his leaving the post of foreign minister because I thought he was very able – extremely able – with long experience, and clearly from his earliest days, a Ukrainian patriot,” said Ambassador Miller, who now serves as senior policy scholar specializing in Ukrainian affairs at the Woodrow Wilson Center for International Scholars in Washington.

What effects his leaving may have on Ukraine’s future relations with the U.S. and the West? “I think we have to wait and see,” Ambassador Miller said. Ukraine’s foreign policy may remain on the pro-Western integration direction or it may follow the “less-so” Yanukovich approach, he said.

“But I think the foreign policy side of it is an adjunct to far more crucial issues of democratic governance, of anti-corruption, of the rule of law, of fulfilling the promises of the maidan and the nature of the Ukrainian identity that I suppose was defined by the maidan,” he added. “And those promises, those pledges involve anti-corruption, clean government, integration into the Euro-Atlantic structures, an open and transparent economy, and good relations with all countries – east, west, north, south.”

Ambassador Miller stressed that the maidan, or Independence Square, the birthplace of the Orange Revolution, was an affirmation of constitutional values. “So the argument about the Constitution is very important, because that comes out of the demand for rule of law and the

belief that the requirements of the rule of law were not being met.”

Steven Pifer, who followed William Miller as the third U.S. ambassador to Ukraine, said Minister Tarasyuk stepped down because he realized that he was in an untenable position in the middle of a fight between the president and the prime minister and his Cabinet.

“In the end he decided – although he probably wanted to remain foreign minister – to put the interests of Ukraine above his own desires,” he said. Ambassador Pifer now is a senior advisor at the Center for Strategic and International Studies, a Washington think-tank.

As for the resignation’s effect on Ukraine’s foreign policy, he said, “In part, it will depend upon who comes after Tarasyuk.” President Yushchenko’s initially clear Westward-leaning foreign policy line has become a little bit less clear because Prime Minister Yanukovich has enunciated some different ideas, he said, adding, however, that he expects that the course “is going to stay fairly much on track from the president’s point of view.”

The tug of war over the foreign affairs minister between Ukraine’s president and prime minister over the last two months has had a negative effect on its relations with Western countries, Mr. Pifer said.

“As long as Ukraine continues to sort out this constitutional question of how much authority does the president have versus how much authority does the prime minister and the Cabinet have, it will be difficult for Ukraine to articulate a clear foreign policy on certain questions, and that’s going to mean it is going to get less attention” from Western countries, which are taking a wait-and-see approach until Ukraine works out its constitutional problems, he said.

Ottawa’s Sheptytsky Institute bids farewell to acting director Father Andrew Onuferko

OTTAWA – On January 18 the students and staff of the Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky Institute of Eastern Christian Studies at St. Paul University in Ottawa celebrated the Feast of Theophany at St. Onuphrius Church at the Museum of Civilization in Gatineau, Quebec.

During the evening, Father Andrew Onuferko was honored for his four and a half years as acting director at the Sheptytsky Institute.

The presentation began with the dean of the Faculty of Theology, Normand Bonneau, thanking his “colleague in administration” for his “unflinching commitment to the institute, faculty and university.”

Founding Director and Mitred

Archpriest Father Andriy Chirovsky represented Bishop Stephen Chmilar and bestowed upon Father Andrew the title of canon of the Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy of Toronto and Eastern Canada and presented him with a holy cross decorated with jewels.

This token of recognition was for Father Onuferko’s “quiet, humble and prayerful efforts” and for his “dedicated ministry as well as his accomplishments in the academic setting of St. Paul University and the Sheptytsky Institute.”

Father Onuferko, who has been the acting and executive director of the insti-

(Continued on page 16)



Roman Planchuk

Mitred Archpriest and Founding Director Father Andriy Chirovsky presents Father Andrew T. Onuferko with a holy cross on behalf of Bishop Stephen Chmilar.

Alberta's Ukrainian bilingual program celebrates milestone

by John Sokolowski

EDMONTON, Alberta – A significant milestone for the Ukrainian bilingual program in Alberta was marked late last year when Gene Zwozdesky, then the province's minister of education, presented certificates of recognition to Ukrainian bilingual program high school students. The students had successfully participated in the first-ever administration of an internationally recognized Ukrainian as a foreign language proficiency exam.

This examination is the Ukrainian language entrance exam for foreign students wishing to study at the Ivan Franko National University of Lviv (Lviv University). A celebration of this milestone, hosted by the Ukrainian Language Education Center (ULEC) of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta, was held on November 28, 2006, in the conference center of Lister Hall.

Edmonton Catholic schools, Edmonton public schools and Elk Island Catholic schools assisted in the planning and sponsorship of this event.

Students receiving awards were accompanied by their teachers. The master of ceremonies for the evening was John Sokolowski, acting director of ULEC.

Mr. Zwozdesky, one of two special guests at the celebration, brought greetings from the government of Alberta and presented certificates to the students. The other special guest was Dr. Danuta Mazuryk, senior lecturer in the Preparatory School for International Students at Lviv University.

For Dr. Mazuryk to be present was indeed special because she did the background research for this examination and administered the exam to 42 students in grades 11 and 12 in the Ukrainian

Bilingual Program of the above-mentioned schools. She also arranged for the grading to be done in Lviv and prepared a report on the project and its results.

Dr. Mazuryk addressed the students, their teachers, parents and guests in Ukrainian and congratulated them on their success. She also highlighted the fact that this was the first ever administration of an internationally recognized exam of Ukrainian language proficiency for high school students learning Ukrainian outside of Ukraine.

In addition, this was the first time a multi-part assessment of the level of language proficiency of the graduates of the Ukrainian bilingual program in Alberta has ever been conducted. This project was supported by grants and services in-kind provided by Alberta Education, which also supported the administration of exams in Chinese, French and Japanese.

All of the grade 12 students and 68 percent of the total grade 11 and 12 student contingent who completed the exam met the Ukrainian language entrance requirement for foreigners wishing to pursue a post-secondary education in Ukraine. These students received a certificate issued by Lviv University.

The exam tested listening, speaking, reading, writing and grammar knowledge in Ukrainian. In the listening portion of the exam, students demonstrated a high level of skills in understanding text written and spoken according to the norms of modern standard Ukrainian, as used in Ukraine today. The speakers they listened to were native speakers of Ukrainian. One speaker was from Kyiv, the other speaker from Lviv. Texts given to read were written in standard Ukrainian for native speakers of Ukrainian. The vast majority of the students were able to read and understand these texts.



Gene Zwozdesky, Alberta's minister of education, and Dr. Danuta Mazuryk of Lviv with students who were recognized at the Celebration of Excellence in Ukrainian Education.

The writing portion was the most difficult part of this exam for the bilingual students since they were required to write creatively in Ukrainian.

In the grammar part of the exam, students had to select correct grammatical forms and demonstrate an understanding of them. The students were also tested orally by native speakers of Ukrainian and demonstrated a good understanding of the examiners' questions. They had sufficient vocabulary to express their thoughts and exhibited a quick and confident tempo of speaking. Their communication was expressive.

The majority of students demonstrated

that they can perform in Ukrainian at Level B1, the Threshold Level of language proficiency, as recognized throughout Europe. This means they can maintain interaction and get across what they want to communicate in Ukrainian and cope with problems in everyday life using the Ukrainian language.

With a threshold level of Ukrainian language proficiency the students can study in Ukrainian at a university in Ukraine. All of the grade 12 students who completed the exam attained this level and the overwhelming majority of grade 11 students attained this level in listening and reading.



National University KYIV MOHYLA ACADEMY



HAS THE HONOR TO INVITE YOU TO A FUNDRAISING EVENT

FEBRUARY 11, 2007

SUNDAY 1 p.m.

WASHINGTON - BALTIMORE

St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral - Silver Spring, MD

Ticket \$40 adults, \$20 children and students

RSVP: 501-593-5346, 301-873-2033 or to Kyiv Mohyla Foundation: 773-665-1628

Friends of Kyiv Mohyla Academy

Vera Andriukhiv, Andrew Bilan, Andrew Chaschalis, Tanya Chaschalis, Dr. Maria Bahachivna Chaschak, Yuri A. Deychakivsky, Orest Dinchak, George Chopirsky, Olena Ferencak, Ihor Gurdak, Maria Jazovnyk, Ivan Kucharchuk, Babiana Korvalchuk, John Kim, Jaroslav Martyniak, Maria Matkivska, Nadia McConnell, Dr. Irina Eva Moshovnyk, Ulyana Prachishin, Maria Panyam, Oksana Poljchuk, Adina Pshinsky, Natalia Shumko, George Sajovnyk, Michael Swoboda, Oksana Synchukivska, Valentin Zahryuk, Maria Zelik

We wish to express our appreciation to the Ukrainian National Association for its sponsorship and assistance.

You can purchase a ticket or make a donation through our web site - www.kmfoundation.com
PLEASE CONTACT THE KYIV MOHYLA FOUNDATION WITH ANY QUESTIONS Tel: 773-665-1628, e-mail: info@kmf.org
KMF is registered as a 501 (c) (3) nonprofit organization. Your donation is fully tax deductible.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Quo vadis, Ukraine?

There was bad news, really bad news, from Ukraine this week as Foreign Affairs Minister Borys Tarasyuk – an outspoken proponent of Ukraine's Euro-Atlantic integration in the full sense of that phrase's meaning, i.e., membership in the European Union and NATO – announced his resignation. Mr. Tarasyuk had been the target of fierce attacks by the ruling parliamentary coalition in Ukraine, the so-called Anti-Crisis Coalition, headed by Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich. Most recently those attacks took the form of a Verkhovna Rada vote to dismiss the foreign affairs minister.

The battle was the result of the constitutional reform that went into effect after the Orange Revolution – a reform that left the powers of the branches of Ukraine's government ill-defined. Thus, the president had the authority to name the foreign affairs and defense ministers, while the Parliamentary majority appointed the rest of the Cabinet. Who had the power to dismiss the presidentially appointed ministers was unclear. President Viktor Yushchenko insisted that only he who appoints the ministers has the power to relieve them of their duties. Meanwhile, Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich and his Party of the Regions, the key force in the parliamentary majority coalition, insisted that the Parliament had the authority to dismiss all ministers.

After the Rada voted on December 1, 2006, to oust Mr. Tarasyuk and President Yushchenko directed his foreign affairs minister to stay on, the confrontation turned ugly. (The details have been spelled out in various articles in this newspaper.) Mr. Tarasyuk rightly accused the Yanukovich government of usurping power and called their attempts to remove him "an act of reprisal against democratic forces." Two months after the battle was joined, Mr. Tarasyuk resigned, saying it was unreasonable "to further engage in this theater of the absurd." Thus he put an end to the conflict over his person.

But the conflict is far from over. After all, a new minister must be appointed by the president and that minister must be approved by the Parliament, which means the ruling coalition once again has all the cards. Furthermore, under the new law on the Cabinet of Ministers – which also is in dispute as to its legality – the Parliament is empowered not only to dismiss the foreign minister, but to appoint a new one if the president does not. (Meanwhile, the Constitutional Court of Ukraine has yet to rule on these crucial issues and lower court rulings have only muddied the waters.)

As with everything in Ukraine these days, we'll have to wait and see, or as they say in Ukrainian: "Pozhyvem, pobachym." What is most worrisome, however, is what the dismissal of Ukraine's pro-Western foreign affairs minister means for Ukraine. Already analysts are saying this is a clear signal that Ukraine is reverting to the "multi-vector" foreign policy of the past, that Ukraine may be interested in getting closer to Europe only in terms of business and trade.

Regardless of who is ultimately named to Mr. Tarasyuk's now vacant post, it is clear who is in charge in Ukraine – and it's not the Orange Revolutionaries.

President Vladimir Putin surely is smiling in Moscow.

As analyst Walter Parchomenko wrote in a recent issue of the Kyiv Post (albeit before the Tarasyuk ouster): "Vladimir Putin's Orange nightmare is over. The Russian leader can now sleep soundly. Premier Viktor Yanukovich and the Party of [the] Regions are clearly in charge in Ukraine and, in their own words, are cleaning house and restoring order. ..."

NEWS AND VIEWS

Yushchenko and a national Church

by Metropolitan Stefan Soroka

In his December 23, 2006, meeting with Metropolitan Volodymyr (Sabodan) and the hierarchy of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Moscow Patriarchate, Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko expressed confidence in the eventual establishment of a national Church. He observed that the fulfillment of the idea is impossible without a change in policy from "mutual interdenominational ignorance and mutual attacks to co-existence and tolerance."

President Yushchenko called for dialogue between the Church and the faithful without the interference of the state. He saw the state's role as removing artificial barriers and obstacles, thereby contributing to forming a tolerant atmosphere for dialogue.

President Yushchenko must be congratulated for his frank and perceptive assessment of the ecclesial environment within Ukraine, applicable to all denominations within Ukraine today. He addressed the nation's gut-level yearning for a Church leadership characterized by a genuine desire for unity among the people in their journey of faith. They look to the ecclesial leadership of all Churches to reflect true Christ-like characteristics of love and care for one another, regardless of one's religious confession.

The people thirst for witness of the greatest commandments, that of loving the Lord, your God, "with all your heart, with all your soul and with all your mind" and loving your neighbor as yourself (Mt 22:37-39). The people yearn to

Metropolitan Stefan Soroka is the leader of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the U.S.A.

place their trust and confidence in an ecclesial leadership that loudly portrays these true and basic gospel principles.

The co-existence and tolerance desired by President Yushchenko reminds us of similar tensions addressed by Jesus with his own disciples. The disciples tried to prevent others who were driving out demons in Jesus' name, but who were not of their company. Jesus commands his disciples not to prevent them, as "there is no one who performs a mighty deed in my name who can at the same time speak ill of me. For whoever is not against us is for us" (Mk 9:39-40).

Co-existence and genuine tolerance can only occur when we truly embrace the idea that we journey on a common road, and that we are not in competition with one another as we love and serve the one God. There can be no room for an attitude of possessiveness of the soul of a people. Proliferation of distrust of other faiths, regardless of how radically different cannot be tolerated. Dialogue and mutual understanding ought to be genuinely sought amidst the differing denominations of faith. Each must desire and strive only for the best of the other.

The desire and need for genuine tolerance and co-existence with others of different faiths is true for Ukrainians throughout the world. A re-dedication to Christ-like principles of living can lead to a change of heart and a change in our mind-set, and can secure us on a path of co-existence and tolerance. We can even hope to flourish in our growth in faith and in our love for God, for one another and as a nation.

We are thankful for the honest and perceptive reflection offered by President Yushchenko of Ukraine. We pray and we hope that all will heed his words of wisdom and counsel.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

The Bush plan for the U.S. in Iraq

Dear Editor:

In his column of January 21, Myron B. Kuropas stumbled through such a wide gamut of topics that it would be time- and space-prohibitive to try to straighten him out. I shall limit my comment to the subjects of Vietnam and Iraq.

For Vietnam, suffice it to say that the American troop build-up in the 1960s was explained by President Lyndon B. Johnson by using fabricated "evidence" of a Gulf of Tonkin attack on U.S. warships by North Vietnamese dingies, which never happened.

The U.S. had no business or strategic interest to fight in Vietnam; this was confirmed and reiterated later by former Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara, the architect of the American military effort.

Concerning the Iraq invasion by the U.S., the prevarications of the Bush administration in trying to justify this insanity are by now so widely known that it would take many pages to recount them.

In a nutshell, the "action plan" for this war was moved into the fast lane from the day George W. Bush became president. The basic outline was actually mapped, some of it quite openly, in the 1990s by the neo-conservatives William Kristol, Frederick Kagan and others at the American Enterprise Institute in Washington as a mission for the American century to export democracy throughout the Middle East by military "assertiveness."

Whatever the neocons' motivation,

Vice-President Dick Cheney and Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld (both representing the military-industrial-petroleum complex), the latter with his very active Assistant Secretary Paul Wolfowitz, who became the main architect of this war, accepted the neocons' ideological paste as a convenient lubrication for the real "mission" of stealing Iraq's oil. President Bush, under Mr. Cheney's tutelage, was used to get the ball rolling.

Over three years ago I correctly predicted that it will be like the "Sisyphean stone rolling up the mountain" (The Weekly, May 11 or 18, 2003).

President Bush's latest troop "surge" in Iraq is apparently intended to run out the clock, regardless of American casualties, so that he can leave to the next president the flying of helicopters off the roofs of Baghdad's Green Zone.

Boris Danik
North Caldwell, N.J.

We welcome your opinion!

The Ukrainian Weekly welcomes letters to the editor and commentaries on a variety of topics of concern to the Ukrainian American and Ukrainian Canadian communities. Opinions expressed by columnists, commentators and letter-writers are their own and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of either The Weekly editorial staff or its publisher, the 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 complete mailing address of the letter-writer must be given for verification purposes. Please note that a daytime phone number is essential in case of necessary clarifications or questions.

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

Feb.
3
2002

Turning the pages back...

Five years ago, The Ukrainian Weekly carried an article on Ukraine's quest to join Europe and the role the U.S. should take in this quest. The article was by Dr. Bohdan Hawrylyshyn, chairman of the International Center for Policy Studies, International Management Institute, Kyiv; and advisor to the chairman of the Verkhovna Rada and the prime minister of Ukraine. His article was based on the keynote address he delivered on November 1, 2001, at the conference "Ukraine's Quest for Mature Nation Statehood" held in Washington.

In his first question, Dr. Bohdan Hawrylyshyn asked why Ukraine should transform to fit the European model. To this, he said that Ukraine belongs to Europe geographically. Second, he argued, history provides a reason, due to the family links from before the 11th century, such as Anna Yaroslavna, daughter of Prince Yaroslav the Wise, who became queen of France. Economically, Ukraine's bulk of trade is with the European Union and investment from those countries. Politically, harmonizing legislation with European standards will pull Ukraine towards full-fledged contemporary democracy. Finally, the EU would provide military security and permit Ukraine to safeguard its cultural, linguistic and political autonomy.

Next, Dr. Hawrylyshyn asked: What are the attractions of the European model? He responded by citing the development of the "idea of societal order" to maintain political and social cohesion. Ukraine aspires to an equitable distribution of wealth, which among the older population has perpetuated the nostalgia for the "good old days" under the Communists. Second, the attractiveness of the European model is a "social contract," which extends democratic rights to the workplace, by having an even representation of owners and labor on the board of directors, to prevent the emergence of huge companies and assured their good development. One key of the EU is the Structural Fund, which at the time had \$100 billion for distribution to poorer members and new candidate countries for the development of structural reforms and developing economies within Western/North European standards.

The third question posed and answered by Dr. Hawrylyshyn was whether such a transformation is feasible. At that time, the EU put up a barrier to Ukraine's accession, not even allowing Ukraine to call itself a potential candidate country. Economically, Ukraine's performance reduced the worry that it would be a great drain on the

(Continued on page 13)

Notes from Ukraine

Taras Kuzio's blog

January 18

Legal chaos or "bardak"

U.S. Judge Bohdan Futey spelled the situation out well in Ukraine with his opinion editorial on legal chaos in Ukraine in the Kyiv Post. Or, to put it more simply, "bardak."

The general consensus of everybody I have spoken to in England, Canada and the U.S.A. over the last month – and especially since last week – is that Ukraine is on a slippery slope toward institutional and legal chaos, and conflict. Everybody seems to have an inability to understand what is going on in Ukraine. We all understood that Byzantine politics rules the roost in Ukraine and other former Soviet republics. Those of us who have been following Soviet and post-Soviet developments have become used to reading between the lines and figuring out what is really going on behind the scenes.

This ability is now seriously stretched. Even recent members of the Fourth Wave living in Washington, such as Myroslava Gongadze, or visiting researchers to Washington, such as Ilko Kucheriv from Democratic Initiatives in Kyiv, are baffled and bemused at the last week's events in Parliament. After a lunchtime seminar at the National Endowment for Democracy by Mr. Kucheriv on Ukraine's membership aspirations with regard to NATO, we tried to get our heads around recent developments.

How does one explain the continued silence, except for occasional unfulfilled threats, from the president whose powers are being reduced each month by a power-hungry prime minister? How does one understand the voting of the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc (YTB) with the Party of the Regions when the YTB always condemned Our Ukraine for seeking to do deals with the Regions? The YTB was the only parliamentary force that refused to sign the Universal of National Unity in August 2006.

More specifically, how does one square the circle when the YTB has consistently been against constitutional reform and was the only parliamentary force that voted against it on December 8, 2004? Our Ukraine and the president have periodically threatened to ask the Constitutional Court to review the legality of constitutional reforms, but have failed to act. The only request that has been sent to the Constitutional Court is from the YTB. Yet, by voting with the so-called Anti-Crisis Coalition in favor of the law on the Cabinet of Ministers, the YTB has strengthened constitutional reforms. As the Russian proverb goes, "without vodka nothing is clear."

Ukraine entered "a time of ruin" in August 2006 after President Viktor Yushchenko chose to permit Party of the Regions leader Viktor Yanukovich to become prime minister. Did the president's team not know what kind of person Mr. Yanukovich was and what he still represented? Had they naively come to believe the views of the "Liubi Druzi" (Dear Friends) in Ukraine and the U.S.A. that the Party of the Regions was reforming into a democratic party?

During the summer a member of the Presidential Secretariat assured me that Mr. Yushchenko would never agree to Mr. Yanukovich returning as prime minister and would rather dissolve Parliament.

I asked the same Presidential

Secretariat staffer in October 2006 and he replied, "I am still confused as to why he did not dissolve Parliament." Another staffer in the Secretariat suggested to me in November in Kyiv that the reason President Yushchenko backed away from dissolving Parliament was because of blackmail over his brother's corrupt business deals in the energy sector – if the president acted to dissolve Parliament, the Party of the Regions threatened to release "kompromat" on Petro Yushchenko to the media.

So there we have it. The energy sector, corruption, a lack of political will and legal chaos.

January 18

Immigrants, EU membership

Over Christmas and the New Year, while I was visiting Britain the newspaper headlines seemed full of foreboding about the pending membership of Romania and Bulgaria in the European Union in January. Headlines competed with one another about the likelihood of Britain being overwhelmed by thousands of illegal migrants from these two countries.

The headlines were surprising as Britain, along with Ireland and Sweden, had been one of the few Western European EU members that had open borders after the EU enlarged in 2004 to include eight new post-Communist states. Since then, there has been a large influx of migrants from these countries into Britain and Ireland, to the extent that there are labor shortages of young people in Poland.

Britain has taken in approximately 600,000 Poles – a huge number when one considers that most of them will have stayed in the prosperous southeast of England. But, not only there. On holiday in my own Yorkshire, a region 250 miles (400 kilometers) north of London, we came across Poles working in remote hotels and restaurants.

Even in my relatively small town of Halifax there is now an "East European Foods" shop that has painted under this sign "Russian-Polish-Lithuanian Foods." We visited the shop to see what they sold – most of the foods were from Russia, as was the sales assistant who seemed out of place in his sport costume and short haircut.

The shop is a reflection of how migrants from Eastern Europe and the former USSR have spread out throughout England. Until the 1990s, Halifax's Eastern Europeans were post-1945 political refugees from Ukraine, Poland and Latvia. Today, it would seem there are now Russians. We did not have the heart to tell the young sporty shop assistant that Ukrainian nationalist émigrés in Halifax, the largest East European diaspora in the town, would never shop in a place that advertised itself as "Russian."

The integration of Romania and Bulgaria into the EU is stated to be the last phase of EU enlargement. The only country that is discussed as an additional member in the near future is Croatia. Turkish membership is unpopular in France and Germany. If the center-right presidential candidate Nicolas Sarkozy wins the French presidential elections in March, Turkey will never join.

What then of Ukraine? Although Ukraine is not Muslim, it is still a similarly large enough problem for the EU to

(Continued on page 12)

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



Higher education in Ukraine: perils persist

Go to the Internet, punch in "Top European universities" and you will discover three Eastern European institutions on the list: Lomonosov Moscow State University (No. 19 in Europe, No. 67 worldwide); Charles University in Prague (No. 80 in Europe, No. 203 worldwide); University of Szeged in Hungary (No. 123 in Europe, No. 300 worldwide).

One criterion for inclusion among the top universities seems to be the number of Nobel Laureates associated with the institution. Moscow State has produced six laureates, mostly in physics and chemistry. Charles University has three laureates, all in chemistry and biochemistry. The University of Szeged has one laureate in the field of medical chemistry.

For the record, the American institution that has produced the largest number of Nobel laureates is the University of Chicago. Seventy-nine laureates, mostly in physics and economics, have been students, professors or researchers at the university during their careers. Six Nobel laureates are currently on staff.

Interestingly, Moscow State University has apparently adopted the Western system of academic degrees. Their website lists the offering of a B.A., a B.S., an M.A., an M.S., the Ph.D., a D.S. and the M.D. In Ukraine, however, higher degrees still follow the old Soviet system. Offered are a bachelor's, a specialist degree, a master's, the "kandydat nauk" and, eventually, the doctorate. Although requirements vary from university to university, it is generally understood that no formal course work is required after the bachelor's degree. At the same time, few higher degrees from American universities are recognized as valid.

As in Soviet times, Ukraine today wants the world to believe that the "kandydat nauk" is equivalent to the American Ph.D. After years of striving to have his Harvard Ph.D. recognized by Ukraine's Ministry of Education, Borys Gudziak, rector of the Ukrainian Catholic University in Lviv, finally succeeded. Today he is considered throughout the country as a "kandydat nauk."

During Soviet times degrees were purchased by high government officials anxious to upgrade their credentials. This system continued during the early days of Ukraine's independence but has subsided somewhat only because the price of a higher degree, like everything else in Ukraine, has skyrocketed. Because teachers and professors are paid so little, however, corruption throughout Ukraine's educational system continues unabated. Money talks.

There are three major exceptions. The first is the Ukrainian Catholic University, a premier educational institution in Lviv. The second is the National University of Ostroh Academy, founded in 1576 by Prince Kostiantyn Ostrovsky as an Orthodox liberal arts college. The third is the National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy founded in 1615 by its first donor, Halushka Hulevychivna, and later organized as a collegium by Orthodox Metropolitan Petro Mohyla. Today, all three institutions eschew corruption. All entering freshmen, for example, take an anonymous, machine-scored entrance test.

None of these institutions existed when Ukraine became an independent state in 1991. The last two emerged from the ashes largely through the efforts of Viacheslav Briukhovetsky who convinced the powers that be to recognize their re-establishment as

collegiums – Kyiv-Mohyla in 1991, Ostroh in 1994. Dr. Briukhovetsky remains the rector at Kyiv Mohyla. Dr. Ihor Pasichnyk has been the rector of Ostroh since its rebirth.

Both universities quickly gained a reputation for being among the top educational entities in Ukraine. Both have recently opened state-of-the-art libraries, the heart of every serious university. Surely they will be counted among the top universities in Europe someday – if they remain relatively independent.

Success breeds resentment. As the political situation in Kyiv continues to deteriorate, independent institutions that have remained outside the direct control of government entities become increasingly vulnerable. This is in keeping with Russian President Vladimir Putin's blueprint for Ukraine.

Unlike several other universities, Kyiv Mohyla and Ostroh disregarded pressures from the then Kuchma/Yanukovich government to ignore the Orange Revolution of 2004. Now that Mr. Yanukovich has become the de facto if not yet the de jure president of Ukraine, some say it's pay-back time. Nothing seems beyond the reach of the grab-it-now gang. Those who resist face intimidation through various government power plays such as withholding earned monthly stipends to students, teachers and professors, delaying permits to remodel buildings, refusing to turn on water and electricity in remodeled structures, and requiring top echelon people to ask personally (hat in hand, I suppose) for the most routine and mundane necessities.

Kyiv Mohyla and Ostroh have a proven track record. Hundreds of students from Kyiv Mohyla and Ostroh are currently studying abroad. Some already hold degrees from American universities. Graduates of both institutions hold important positions with American firms and NGOs in Kyiv. In the past, Americans, Canadians and Ukrainians in North America have rallied to the support of both institutions, raising \$1.3 million for Kyiv Mohyla and over \$300,000 for Ostroh.

"Academic freedom, as freedom in general, often carries a price tag," says Ihor Wyslotsky, chairman of the Kyiv Mohyla Foundation. Fund-raising events featuring Dr. Briukhovetsky are scheduled for Silver Spring, Md. (February 11), Whippany, N.J. (February 17), Chicago (February 18), Warren, Mich. (February 24) and Jenkintown, Pa. (February 25).

Dr. Pasichnyk will be in Canada and the United States in March. Thus far, fund-raising events are scheduled for Winnipeg, Manitoba (March 24) and Chicago (March 31).

As disappointed as all of us are about the unraveling of President Viktor Yushchenko's administration, we mustn't despair. A new generation is rising in Ukraine; with God's help, it will someday take the reins of government and the academic world away from the oligarchs, the opportunists and the mountebanks whose primary interest is personal gain.

Kyiv Mohyla and Ostroh deserve our support. They truly represent the future of Ukraine. A large turnout on the days mentioned above will send a strong message to Ukraine's leaders that we in the diaspora will not be demoralized by their shenanigans. We have overcome tribulations before and we can do so again.

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

NEWS ANALYSIS: Odesa-Brody pipeline's potential still unused

by Roman Kupchinsky
RFE/RL

European Union ministers are asking the same questions they asked in January 2006 when Russia halted supplies of gas to Ukraine: Is Russia a reliable fuel supplier, or is it using energy as a weapon to re-establish hegemony over the former Soviet space?

But the question that is not being asked is why Russia's crude-oil customers within the EU find themselves so heavily reliant on the Druzhba pipeline. Have no alternative routes been considered in the past, and if there were, why were they rejected?

A case can be made that Russian skulduggery, combined with European miscalculations and inactivity, set the stage for recent events. This is best illustrated by the case of the Odesa-Brody pipeline in Ukraine.

Origins of a pipeline

Ukraine built the 674-kilometer Odesa-Brody pipeline in the hope of competing with other routes for the lucrative job of moving Caspian oil to the West. Azerbaijani and Kazakh crude oil, a high-quality blend, needed to avoid being transported by Russian pipelines where it could mix with the sour Urals blend.

Constructing the Odesa-Brody route, which runs from the Black Sea to the Polish border, was seen as the ideal solution. The pipeline's first phase was put into operation in May 2002. It boasted a throughput capacity of 9 million tons with the capability to reach 14.5 million tons yearly.

This pipeline was intended to transport Caspian oil from the newly built Pivdenny terminal to the existing Druzhba pipeline for transport to European refineries. From there it would be sold to distributors in Europe and elsewhere. Both projects came under the direct jurisdiction of the

Ukrainian state-owned oil and gas monopoly, Naftohaz Ukrayiny, and its subsidiary company, UkrTransNafta, the manager of oil pipelines in Ukraine.

As these projects were under construction, Alexander's Oil And Gas on June 9, 2000, reported that U.S. Energy Secretary Bill Richardson said the U.S. government supported Ukraine's plans to build the new Pivdenny oil terminal and the Odesa-Brody oil pipeline. Mr. Richardson added that the new terminal would help Ukraine diversify its energy sources and thus make the country less dependant on Russia.

The Ukrainian side was encouraged by the European Union and the United States to build the Odesa-Brody pipeline. However, after it was completed, Ukraine did not have the money required to fill it with Caspian crude and none of the European states were willing to build the connecting pipelines needed to link Odesa-Brody to refineries.

As Stratfor Commentary noted on September 8, 2003, "The end result was that Kiev [sic] found itself saddled with a white elephant rusting picturesquely in the Ukrainian countryside."

A new direction

But serious doubts were also expressed as to the direction oil in the Odesa-Brody would take. Matthew Sagers of Cambridge Energy Research Association was quoted by Interfax on August 15, 2003, as saying that there was no demand for Caspian oil in Northern Europe due to its high price and that there would be no problems if the pipeline were to transport oil south, to the Pivdenny terminal and then via the Bosphorus. Mr. Sagers claimed that an additional 9 million tons of oil per year would not overburden the heavily trafficked straits.

At this time the Russian-British firm TNK-BP began a massive lobbying campaign in Kyiv to reverse the flow of the

Odesa-Brody – sending its oil south to the Black Sea.

On April 29, 2003, the head of Kazakh state oil firm KazMunaiGas announced that Kazakhstan would start filling the Odesa-Brody pipeline in the second half of that year and that a deal had been made with other members of the Tengizchevroil consortium that included ChevronTexaco, ExxonMobil, BP and LUKoil to supply 6 million tons per year to the pipeline. The only matter that needed clarification was the price the Ukrainians would charge.

The Moscow Times quoted the Kazakh official as saying that the interested Western companies were completing commercial negotiations with oil refineries in Southern Europe to receive their oil from Odesa-Brody and that initial agreements had been reached.

But, despite a decision by Ukraine's Cabinet of Ministers to send oil in the northerly direction, Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma suddenly began agreeing with Russian oil majors that Russian oil should be put into the pipeline and pumped south.

Russia gets a boost

The TNK-BP lobbying effort was apparently making progress. On April 28, 2003, Interfax-Ukraine announced that President Kuchma said at a press conference that "the shipment of Caspian oil via the Odesa-Brody pipeline is unlikely to take place because it would be a money-losing proposition, so Ukraine must reconsider the use of the pipeline for Russian oil shipments from Brody to Odesa." This view was rapidly seconded by Vice Prime Minister for Fuel and Energy Andrii Kliuyev.

Interfax quoted the Ukrainian president as saying that "the fact is that, as of today, there is neither a Caspian oil seller nor a buyer. Visit Baku and speak to analysts and learn if there is Caspian oil. There is none and there will not be any. As for Russian oil, it exists, and we can earn \$90 million in profits from the reversed use of the pipeline."

The following day, U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for European and Eurasian Affairs Steven Pifer strongly contradicted Kuchma's statement and said that Ukraine had not done anything to ensure Caspian supplies that could fill the Odesa-Brody pipeline. Mr. Pifer reminded the Ukrainian president that Germany and Slovenia both had refineries working with Caspian oil and that Ukraine was in an excellent position to utilize its pipeline to send Caspian oil to these refineries.

Interfax-Ukraine, which reported Mr. Pifer's statement, also added that Mr. Pifer went on to say that if Ukraine wanted to integrate into Europe, "this is a wonderful way to unify its energy system with the European one."

A pressing issue over the years was where Kazakh oil would be routed. The United States and Europe were placing their money into the construction of the \$3 billion Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan (BTC) pipeline. This pipeline, when finished, would have a throughput capacity of 1 million barrels per day. But for it to be commercially viable, it would need Kazakhstan to send its oil through it.

Kazakhstan comes up short

A few weeks after the KazMunaiGas announcement, the Kazakh ambassador to Ukraine made an unexpected statement contradicting the head of his country's gas and oil monopoly. Speaking to reporters in Kyiv on May 19, 2003, Interfax-Ukraine quoted him as saying that Kazakhstan, in fact, did not have the required oil to fill Odesa-Brody. Why this rapid about-face took place was not explained.

It is inconceivable that the Kazakh

ambassador would make such a statement without the approval of Kazakh President Nursultan Nazarbaev and without the knowledge of KazMunaiGas. In effect, the revelation that there was no oil available for Odesa-Brody from Kazakhstan immensely strengthened TNK-BP's (and Mr. Kuchma's) hand and seemed to deal a serious blow to the effort to diversify Caspian oil-transit routes.

In mid-June 2003, Russian Industry and Energy Minister Viktor Khristenko traveled to Kyiv, where he met with Serhii Tulub, the Ukrainian minister for fuel and energy. A few days after this meeting, Mr. Khristenko sent a letter to Mr. Tulub explaining his government's position on the Odesa-Brody pipeline.

According to Interfax on June 18, 2003, the Russian minister wrote that Russia was not interested in seeing Odesa-Brody flow in a northerly direction – to Brody. Mr. Khristenko explained this by saying that there were no markets for Russian light oil in Northern Europe and that sending oil north to Brody would destabilize the markets in Southern Europe for Russian and Kazakh light oil.

At the same time, Mr. Khristenko noted that Russia was still interested in seeing the Odesa-Brody pipeline used in reverse mode, but at lower volumes than originally planned. In effect, Mr. Khristenko was telling the West that Odesa-Brody was off-limits to them. The argument that Russian light crude did not have a market in Northern Europe was somewhat exaggerated since most Russian crude is Urals blend. Mr. Khristenko also chose to speak on behalf of the Kazakh oil industry, which had already agreed to supply oil to fill the Odesa-Brody pipeline.

Writing in The Wall Street Journal Europe on October 10, 2003, former Reagan-era National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane noted: "When Ukrainian Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich was in Washington this week, certainly one issue for discussion was last week's decision by Ukraine's state pipeline company to move forward toward reversing the use of the Odesa-Brody oil pipeline in Russia's favor. ... Russian oligarchic interests, however – with Britain's BP unfortunately in tow – wish to use that pipeline themselves, in the opposite direction. ... This would cancel all the hopes that had been vested in the Ukrainian pipeline."

Return to sender

David O'Reilly, the head of ChevronTexaco, sent a letter to Mr. Kuchma on January 29, 2004, in which he wrote, "We are prepared to continue to work actively with UkrTransNafta and the other pipeline along the route to implement this project and make shipment through Odesa-Brody to Central Europe a reality." The letter has apparently gone unanswered. It was only in August 2005, with oil prices skyrocketing and Russian behavior becoming more aggressive, that the European Union realized the value of Odesa-Brody as an alternative route for Caspian oil to reach Europe. The European Commission agreed to award a contract to a consortium of European companies to finalize the technical, economic and legal studies required for the construction of the pipeline to the Polish refinery in Plock, Poland.

The press release issued by the European Commission to Ukraine and Belarus on August 8, 2005, noted, "The construction of the Black Sea-Ukraine-Poland oil transportation corridor is a crucial infrastructure project in the context of EU and Ukrainian policies for security of oil supplies."

According to the latest reports, little if anything has been done by this consortium of European companies to further the project to completion.



MOZART PIANO QUARTET

"sweetly romantic and gorgeously lyrical...altogether dazzling" – Fanfare

Saturday, February 17, 2007, at 8 p.m.
at the Ukrainian Institute of America

Program:

Josef Suk: Piano Quartet in A Minor, Op. 1
Gabriel Faure: Piano Quartet No. 1 in C Minor, Op. 15
Richard Strauss: Piano Quartet in C Minor, Op. 13

A reception will follow the performance

Tickets

General admission: \$30
UIA Members and Senior Citizens: \$25
Students: \$20

Call us for more information and to get your tickets today!

Ukrainian Institute of America
2 East 79th Street, New York, NY 10021
(212) 288-8660
www.ukrainianinstitute.org

INTERVIEW: Borys Tarasyuk on energy security, Eurointegration

RFE/RL

Controversy continues around Ukrainian Foreign Minister Borys Tarasyuk. Parliament has dismissed him from his position, but President Viktor Yushchenko signed a decree bringing him back into office. RFE/RL Ukrainian Service correspondent Marianna Dratch spoke to Mr. Tarasyuk on January 15 during his visit to the Czech Republic.

[Editor's note: RFE/RL released a transcript of the interview on January 16. Mr. Tarasyuk resigned as foreign affairs minister on January 30.]

The oil conflict between Russia and Belarus has been taken care of and Europe has sighed in relief. But an unpleasant aftertaste remains for many. How do you assess what happened between Moscow and Miensk? What lessons has Ukraine learned from this?

Ukraine went through a similar unpleasant situation a year ago. Actually, Ukraine's experience propelled the EU [European Union], united Europe to react to these types of situation through a new energy strategy. As we all know, the EU is currently working according to this new strategy. This is the result of last year's standoff between Ukraine and the Russian Federation. A year later, this standoff is being repeated, this time with Belarus.

United Europe and every country for that matter should work to reduce its dependence on a single energy source. First of all, we need to diversify energy supplies and, secondly, we must develop and adopt common rules, which are the same for all, whether it is Russia, Ukraine or Germany.

On whose side was Ukraine in this conflict? Do you believe that Ukraine maintained a neutral position?

Certain statements were made by government members, in my opinion these statements were not very tactful as regarding Belarus. These comments made no sense, as Ukraine had no possibility to change the transit route of Russian oil to a united Europe. The very same oil pipeline, which goes through Belarus, continues through Ukraine. This is one pipeline.

In this instance, our sympathies should be with a single set of rules, a single set of standards, which are dictated by the European Energy Charter. Ukraine is a part of this charter. If all countries abided by the provisions of this charter, we

wouldn't have such critical situations.

What is the future of the Odesa-Brody pipeline? For years, talks have continued on this topic. Can you tell us when Caspian oil will begin flowing through the Odesa-Brody pipeline? Will this day ever come?

This could happen in 2008-2009. The issue here is not the unwillingness of certain politicians, but the real presence of oil resources. According to our plans, this will happen in 2008-2009.

Belarusian President Alyaksandr Lukashenka recently called on Ukraine to join Belarus in forming a common energy front in relations with Russia. Should we expect such a front next month, in February, when the presidents of Ukraine and Belarus are scheduled to meet?

I wouldn't talk about such a meeting as a certainty.

Lukashenka has said that this meeting will take place.

There is a proposal and it is being considered. It's too early to talk about the timing of this visit because for us the results of a meeting are more important than the meeting itself.

What about an energy front vis-à-vis Russia. Is this possible?

I think that in this type of war, no one can win. Military terminology is inappropriate here. The issue here is cooperation and mutual interest. Do they exist for Ukraine and Belarus? Yes. Is there the possibility to unify these interests, yes there is, for Ukraine as well as for Belarus.

Let's talk for a bit about your visit to the Czech Republic. Czech President Vaclav Klaus, a declared "Euroskeptic," has just said that joining the EU did not bring the people of the Czech Republic or Slovakia any considerable gain. How do you read this statement? Will you try to determine what this really means?

Certainly, being here in Prague, I will try to determine what led to such a sentiment. The information that I have shows that both the citizens and business community of new EU members benefit from EU membership. Perhaps there is something unique about the Czech Republic; I will try to ascertain this.

The Czech Republic traditionally underscores that it has always supported and will continue to support Ukraine's "Eurointegration" course.

In Ukraine, the issue of a NATO referendum is being discussed, possibly before realistic talks about membership even begin. What can the consequences of such a referendum be for Ukrainian "Eurointegration"?

In 2005, [then Foreign] Minister Cyril Svoboda and I signed a document outlining our European and Euro-Atlantic integration cooperation priorities. Today, we will be signing additional documents, which will make concrete our European cooperation.

As for the referendum, I personally see no sense in conducting such a referendum because opinion polls show that Ukrainian society is not ready for such a referendum. If a referendum must be conducted on this issue, then it should be done no sooner than 2008-2009. In any case, as far as I know, the [Ukrainian] president intends to pass this question onto the Ukrainian Constitutional Court for consideration.

Is the Ukrainian government doing enough to inform Ukrainian society about NATO? While he was in Washington, last December, Prime Minister [Viktor] Yanukovich promised to devote much effort to this issue. What is really happening?

Yes, a promise was made to become more active in this regard and to engage the entire government in this endeavor. Allow me to quote some figures. In 2006, 5.2 million hrv [slightly over \$1 million U.S.] was budgeted for this. In 2007, only 5 million hrv. So we see that declarations differ from deeds.

Ukraine enacted an information program, which was to be enforced in 2004 through 2007. This program should be carried out. As far as this is concerned, just in the past year the Foreign Ministry has done an awful lot to realize this program. We hope that concrete steps will follow the government's declarations.

Quotable notes

"We think that this visit [by Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich to the U.S.] will help forge some consensus between the president and the prime minister. Such consensus is very important for Ukraine.

"Ukraine will be much stronger in the world if the executive branch of Ukraine's government, which consists of the president and the prime minister, is sending a unified, strong message to the rest of the world.

"The opposite is also true: if there are two different messages coming from the executive branch, the rest of the world is confused. What is Ukraine's foreign policy if it is not a unified message? A unified message is important and this is what we want."

— U.S. Ambassador William Taylor, in an interview with Den (The Day), December 26, 2006, responding to the question "How did the prime minister explain his conflict with the president? Was he trying to look for consensus or compromise?"

UKRAINIAN SELFRELIANCE NEW ENGLAND FEDERAL CREDIT UNION



MAIN OFFICE: 21 SILAS DEANE HIGHWAY, WETHERSFIELD, CT 06109-1238
PHONES: 860-296-4714 • 800-405-4714 FAX: 860-296-3499

BRANCH OFFICES: 103 NORTH ELM STREET, WESTFIELD, MA 01085
PHONE: 413-568-4948 FAX: 413-568-4747

270 BROAD STREET, NEW BRITAIN, CT 06053
PHONE: 860-801-6095 FAX: 860-801-6120

THE UKRAINIAN SELFRELIANCE NEW ENGLAND
FEDERAL CREDIT UNION HAS PROUDLY SUPPORTED AND
SERVED THE UKRAINIAN AMERICAN COMMUNITY SINCE 1959.

We offer the following services:

SHARE SAVINGS	PERSONAL & SHARE LOANS
SHARE DRAFT (CHECKING)	SECURED LOANS
MONEY MARKET	MORTGAGES
IRA'S	HOME EQUITY LOANS
TERM SHARE CERTIFICATES (CD'S)	AUTOMOBILE LOANS
ATM/DEBIT CARDS	AUTO REFINANCE
VISA CREDIT CARDS	STUDENT LOANS

DIRECT DEPOSIT
NOTARY PUBLIC
TOLL FREE TELEPHONE NUMBERS
BI-LINGUAL CUSTOMER SERVICE
AUDIO RESPONSE

Visit our website at: www.usnefcu.com

Give us an opportunity to assist you in your financial matters.



UKRAINIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA LOOKING FOR NEW MEMBERS

IF YOU ARE A PHYSICIAN, DENTIST, OR OTHER HEALTH PROFESSIONAL
EITHER PRACTICING OR TRAINING, HERE'S YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO JOIN
YOUR COLLEAGUES IN NORTH AMERICA'S PREMIER ASSOCIATION OF HEALTH PROFESSIONALS.

FOR MORE INFORMATION PLEASE WRITE TO:
UKRAINIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA

2247 W. CHICAGO AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60622
TELEPHONE: 773-278-6262

OR FAX YOUR REQUEST TO 773-278-6962

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

CITY: _____

STATE: _____ ZIP: _____

DAYTIME PHONE: _____

Astronaut's family in western Ukraine gets ready for her visit

by Larysa Marchuk

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

NOVYI YARYCHIV/LVIV – In the center of the town of Novyi Yarychiv, pensioner Maria Babii's old house stands against a landscape of high-quality buildings.

Since September, when the American space shuttle Atlantis flew into space, this 67-year-old woman became the town's celebrity because she is the first cousin of American astronaut Heidmarie Stefanyshyn-Piper, a member of the famous astronaut crew.

"My mother wrote letters to Heide's father, her brother Mykhailo Stefanyshyn," Ms. Babii said.



Larysa Marchuk

St. John the Baptist Church in the village of Yakymiv in the Lviv Oblast is where Heidmarie Stefanyshyn-Piper's father, Mykhailo, was baptized.



Larysa Marchuk

Maria Babii, first cousin of Heidmarie Stefanyshyn-Piper, holds a "rushnyk" she embroidered that she planned to give as a gift.

"In 1941 he left the village of Yakymiv to earn money in Germany, later moving to New York. He met a German and got married. They had four boys and one girl, Heide. He told us about his children, and twice a year, on Easter and Christmas, he sent us greeting cards."

In a small, modest room decorated with innumerable works of embroidery, Ms. Babii showed the family archive – photographs of Ms. Stefanyshyn-Piper's father, greeting cards and letters from far-off America.

She saved all this for years.

In one of his letters Mykhailo Stefanyshyn, wrote that Heide was attending Ukrainian Sunday School at St.

Constantine's Church in Minnesota, was dancing in the Zahrava ensemble and singing in the Troyanda choir.

"My uncle, Heide's father, was a devout person, had a great commitment to God and taught his children Ukrainian traditions and their native language," Ms. Babii said.

"Heide also knows and speaks Ukrainian. Our astronaut Leonid Kadenyuk spoke about this after meeting Heide in Houston," he added.

The Stefanyshyn family consists of dozens of people in Ukraine, because Mykhailo Stefanyshyn had two sisters and three brothers, who all left behind grandchildren. Each family member visiting Ms. Stefanyshyn-Piper was planning to bring his or her own gift.

"I am preparing what I can with my own hands – embroidered napkins and pictures," Ms. Babii said. "I always loved handicrafts – I made soft stuffed animals, embroidered pillows and curtains. My hands made everything that Heide will see in this house. I am very excited, because I waited a long time for my cousin's visit."

Borsch and varenyky were certainly on the menu, she said.

Roman Kulyk, chair of the executive committee of Novyi Yarychiv's Town Council, wracked his brain even more as to how to welcome the honored guest from America.

He decided the town would greet Ms. Stefanyshyn-Piper at its central Unity Square, next to the statues of Taras Shevchenko and Markian Shashkevych, Mr. Kulyk said, sharing his plan.

The leaders would bring out the town's emblem and flag amidst the sounds of a brass band, and the parish choir will sing as well, he said.

Afterwards, Ms. Stefanyshyn-Piper would be treated to the town's famous millet soup (kulish).

"Only one of our Kozaks knows the recipe to this excellent millet soup," Mr. Kulyk said. "He will cook this meal on an open fire in a 30-liter cauldron. And on a table covered with an embroidered tablecloth, we will give Heide a steamy Kozak millet soup in a clay dish and a shot glass of our town's blackthorn liquor."

(Continued on page 11)

The perfect combination:

**Direct Deposit
Share Draft Checking
ATM Card**

**24/7 Account Access by Phone
VISA Classic, Gold or Platinum**

SELF RELIANCE NEW YORK

Federal Credit Union

A full service financial institution serving the Ukrainian American community since 1951

Main Office:

100 Second Avenue New York, NY 10003 Tel: 212 473-7310 Fax: 212 473-3251

Conveniently located branches:

8925 Route 209
Katonah, NY 12448
Tel: 845 676-7878
Fax: 845 628-8888

225 Unkeldale Ave.
Uniondale, NY 11553
Tel: 718 496-2400
Fax: 516 555-2097

307 11th St
Astoria, NY 11106
Tel: 718 628-0458
Fax: 718 628-0458

Outside NYC call toll free: 1-888-SELFREL (1-888-736-5732)

E mail:
info@selfreliance.org

Visit our website at: www.selfreliance.org

Novyi Yarychiv pulls out all the stops to welcome Heide

by Larysa Marchuk

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

NOVYI YARYCHIV, Ukraine – Classes were canceled in Novyi Yarychiv the morning of January 30 so the town's schoolchildren could welcome American astronaut Heidemarie Stefanyshyn-Piper.

They joyfully chanted, "Heide! Heide!" when she stepped out of her car, arriving with the punctuality of a true astronaut at 9:30 a.m.



Bohdan Honcharuk

Heidemarie Stefanyshyn-Piper holds a korovai during the ceremony welcoming her to Novyi Yarychiv, which is home to first cousin Maria Babii.

For the first time, Ms. Stefanyshyn-Piper, 43, was visiting the Lviv Oblast town where her first cousins Maria Babii and Mykhailo Stefanyshyn lived, and later the nearby village of Yakymiv where her father, also Mykhailo Stefanyshyn, was born.

Her numerous relatives quickly clustered around her, each of them toting gifts and smothering her cheeks with kisses.

"Welcome to Novyi Yarychiv, Heide," Roman Kulyk, the executive committee chair of the Novyi Yarychiv Town Council, declared in English. "But we know that you speak Ukrainian, and we will speak only in Ukrainian."

The parish choir broke out in the Ukrainian Christmas carol, "God Eternal Was Born" (Boh Predvichnyi).

To the amazement of those present, Ms. Stefanyshyn-Piper sang along, like an eternal daughter of her people. Tears collected in her eyes because her father had taught her this carol.

When the townspeople sang the Ukrainian national anthem, Ms. Stefanyshyn-Piper could no longer hold back her tears. She also knew the anthem.

After presenting her with a festive korovai on an embroidered rushnyk, the townspeople put on a 40-minute concert featuring teachers, priests, Ukrainian Insurgent Army veterans and students singing songs, proclaiming speeches and reading poems, even one about Ms. Stefanyshyn-Piper's flight into space.

"I am surprised at how many people came out to greet me," Ms. Stefanyshyn-Piper said, addressing the more than 500 people who joined the festivities in the town's main square.

"My father, who was born in the neighboring village of Yakymiv, would have been very joyful that you all came," she said. "In memory of this meeting, I present to you a card from space with the phrase written in English, 'For Novyi Yarychiv from NASA' in which two flags are depicted – one American and the other Ukrainian."

The church choir sang "Many Years" (Mnohaya Lita), then the entire crowd sang, "One God" (Bozhe Yedynyi), after which Mr. Kulyk invited those present for the town's special Kozak millet soup, borsch, varenyky, vodka and rowan-tree liquor.

The millet soup (kulish), was cooked in a 30-liter cauldron under the open sky, and cameramen and photographers gathered around to get a shot of Ms. Stefanyshyn-Piper enjoying a bowl.

However, Ms. Stefanyshyn-Piper opted for lunch with her first cousins Ms. Babii and Mr. Stefanyshyn, leaving the millet soup (kulish) and vodka for the town residents to enjoy.

Ms. Stefanyshyn-Piper spent two hours with her family in a private meeting at Ms. Babii's old, modest home. Two security guards stood outside to prevent journalists from interfering with their warm reception.

At the table covered with Ukrainian dishes, Ms. Stefanyshyn-Piper showed her relatives pictures of her four brothers, her husband and her son. She said she would definitely return to Ukraine with them.

Ms. Stefanyshyn-Piper had a particular taste for varenyky with sour cream, and Halytskyi borsch with small meat patties (pyrizhky).

Her family presented her with diverse embroidery, lacework, woven napkins, a tablecloth and photo albums of the Lviv region.

While the American guest ate lunch, more than 200 awaited Ms. Stefanyshyn-Piper at St. John the Baptist Church in Yakymiv, where her father was baptized. The crowd stood waiting next to the church despite a snowstorm.

Upon her arrival, the next set of first cousins with their children and grandchildren presented Ms. Stefanyshyn-Piper with a korovai (ritual bread) and a magnificent bouquet of roses.

Priests and worshippers with church banners led the crowd into the Ukrainian Catholic church, where liturgy was held.

Yakymiv Village Council Chair Maria Batiyovska presented Ms. Stefanyshyn-Piper with a copy of the registration of her father's birth and baptism, which local regional ethnographers searched for in the historical archives in Lviv.

"How things happen in life," mused an old man standing amidst the crowd. "I remember how Misko Stefanyshyn liked our Yakymiv girl Hanka, but she was a pretty girl and didn't want to go with him. Then the war came here and Misko went to Germany to earn money. But if



Bohdan Honcharuk

Heidemarie Stefanyshyn-Piper stands among the residents of the town of Novyi Yarychiv, during a January 30 welcoming ceremony.

Hanka hadn't turned down Misko, we wouldn't have a Ukrainian astronaut today."

With her relatives, Ms. Stefanyshyn-Piper visited the cemetery where her grandparents are buried, and the Ukrainian Catholic priests led a panykhyda (requiem) service.

The snow hadn't let up, and Ms. Stefanyshyn-Piper wasn't dressed for winter weather, wearing only a thin coat, Navy pants and officer shoes.

Taking notice of the snowstorm, one of her relatives suggested for her to put on a purple wool hat. After this, her figure suddenly got lost amidst the townpeople's fur coats and "ushanka" fur hats.

Her relatives showed Ms. Stefanyshyn-Piper where their parents' house once stood, and they visited the

home of first cousin Maria Zavalna, who gave her a (kylym) she had made.

At the festive table, the American guest listened to her relatives' stories and everyone together tried counting just how many of them are around.

"Heide has 15 first cousins," Ms. Zavalna said. "These aren't young people, between 50 and 80 years old. They have several children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, therefore, the number of relatives is as much as 150."

The winter day was short and the joyful hours passed quickly for Ms. Stefanyshyn-Piper. Her impressions weren't any less stirring than her space trip, her countrymen were convinced.

Ms. Stefanyshyn-Piper bid farewell and by night was flying to Kyiv on a charter plane.



UKRAINIAN
UKRAЇНСЬКА

FEDERAL CREDIT UNION
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНА КРЕДИТНА СПІЛКА

Prosperity for Generations
Since 1953

Traditional or Roth

IRA

6.07%
APY*

Pick Your Term from 7 mos. to 2 years
\$100 minimum deposit
New Funds Only

Save for yourself
and your children



Loans and Mortgages

Savings and Checking Accounts

24-Hr. Account Access

Youth Scholarships

Other Services

www.rufcu.org toll free: **1-877-968-7828**

Main office - Rochester, NY (585) 544-9518

Albany, NY (518) 266-0791

Sacramento, CA (916) 721-1188

Syracuse, NY (315) 471-4074

Rochester, MA (781) 499-6733

Portland, OR (503) 774-1444

NCUA

PayWise
ONLINE BILL PAYMENT

RUCU direct
FREE ONLINE BANKING

NCUA



Astronauts...

(Continued from page 10)

Also hosting Ms. Stefanyshyn-Piper was Yakymiv, the village where her father was born and located just 10 kilometers (six miles) away from Novyi Yarychiv.

The family home collapsed many years ago, but St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church, where her father was baptized, conducts services to this day. It was built in 1852.

To meet their guest in the best way, the family in Yakymiv filled in the holes in their old house so they wouldn't be visible and painted the walls white.

Cousin Maria Zavalna said she would give Mr. Stefanyshyn-Piper a "kylym" (a tapestry-like rug).

Not to be outdone, the citizens of Novyi Yarychiv painted their road curbs white, changed the old lamps at Unity Square and had the town cooks debate which Ukrainian treats will amaze the overseas guest the most.

American astronaut...

(Continued from page 1)

Stefanyshyn-Piper said she had a Ukrainian flag, as well as her Plast emblem (leliyka).

Mr. Kadenyuk recalled his space training experience with Ms. Stefanyshyn-Piper in 1996, when they first became acquainted at NASA headquarters in Houston.

"I first noticed her very long braid and thought to myself, 'That looks Ukrainian,'" he said. "And I still hadn't known that Heide was an American with Ukrainian heritage."

The two Ukrainian astronauts jogged five-kilometer runs together and did other physical training.

When asked why she hadn't visited Ukraine earlier, Ms. Stefanyshyn-Piper said there wasn't an opportunity or time to do so, with her family and professional obligations.

A question about how many pull-ups she can do caught Ms. Stefanyshyn-Piper off guard, causing her to release a hardy laugh. "How many? Do you mean now, or when I was 20? They're a lot easier in space."

Afterwards, reporters remarked on Ms. Stefanyshyn-Piper's modesty, friendliness and openness that had earned their admiration.

Meanwhile, Ms. Stefanyshyn-Piper stepped into a black BMW and headed to an informal meeting with the first lady of Ukraine, Kateryna Yushchenko. The first lady's press secretary, Maryna Antonova, declined comment on where they met and what they discussed.

By the next morning, Ms. Stefanyshyn-Piper was already in Lviv, being greeted by more politicians, giving yet another press conference and receiv-

ing even more bouquets of flowers.

This time, her relatives were there to greet her. As the Lviv press looked on, they took turns introducing themselves to her.

"I am Petro, son of Hryhorii," said Petro Stefanyshyn.

"I am Yaroslav, son of Ivan Stefanyshyn," said Yaroslav Stefanyshyn.

Remembering all their names might have proven to be a challenge for even an M.I.T. graduate like Ms. Stefanyshyn-Piper, considering that her father Mykhailo left behind two brothers and two sisters in Ukraine, leaving her with 15 Ukrainian first cousins.

She met Lviv Mayor Andrii Sadovyi and toured Lviv before her trek the next day to visit her father's native village of Yakymiv. The house where the six children of the Stefanyshyn family grew up is no longer standing, having collapsed many years earlier.

However, Ms. Stefanyshyn-Piper's grandparents are buried in the village cemetery, and the village's St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church, where her father was baptized, still stands.

The big celebration was in Novyi Yarychiv, a town that is home to Maria Babii, the 67-year-old woman who kept closest contact with the Stefanyshyn family and maintained the family archive.

The 1+1 television news network broadcast nationally Ms. Stefanyshyn-Piper singing the words to the Ukrainian national anthem with tears in her eyes.

The Victor Pinchuk Fund provided Ms. Stefanyshyn-Piper with her transportation needs in Ukraine, including a charter flight back to Kyiv. The Weekly was able to confirm. Fund spokesman Denys Kazvan didn't respond to The Weekly's inquiries as to whether the fund also paid for her hotel lodging.



Iryna Cherepynska

Heidemarie Stefanyshyn-Piper is welcomed on her first visit to Ukraine. Looking on (from the left) are Ukrainian astronaut Leonid Kadenyuk, billionaire Victor Pinchuk, his wife Olena Franchuk, and U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine William Taylor at a January 28 press conference in Kyiv.

Upon her return to Ukraine's capital, Ms. Stefanyshyn-Piper participated in a roundtable discussion on "The Economic Future of Space Exploration for Ukraine and the World."

Among those speaking were Mr. Kadenyuk, Mr. Pinchuk, former President Leonid Kuchma and Yuriy Alekseyev, general director of the National Space Agency of Ukraine.

Currently, Ukraine is conducting 29 experiments for the international space station, and is involved in launch vehicle technology, optic systems and construction of landing devices, Mr. Alekseyev said. In fact, Ukrainian aerospace manufacturing on behalf of the Russian space industry amounts to \$200 million annually, he added.

However, Mr. Kuchma spoke of poor prospects for Ukraine's space industry, which he said had been possible only because of its membership in the USSR. "The U.S., China, the Russian Federation, the European Union and even Brazil all have the necessary human and financial resources needed for space projects," he said. "We never had and will never gain such possibilities."

The former president expressed his deep admiration for Ms. Stefanyshyn-Piper, who described her experience in space for the more than 100 listeners. "One of my goals of this flight was to take a picture of Ukraine," Ms. Stefanyshyn-Piper said, showing photographs of Kyiv, Ukraine and the Black Sea.

Ms. Stefanyshyn-Piper said her cur-

rent job involves working on future shuttle mission projects for NASA.

No current space cooperation exists between Ukraine and the U.S., Ms. Stefanyshyn-Piper said, adding that possibilities exist for the future, particularly taking into account the nation's legacy in space exploration.

NASA is looking for ways to incorporate international partners, but it's up to the Ukrainian government to decide what it will do with its space program, she said. "I am not the one to say what Ukraine's participation will be in space exploration – that is something I am going leave to you," Ms. Stefanyshyn-Piper noted.

After the roundtable, Ms. Stefanyshyn-Piper trekked to the Antonov Aviation Complex, where the Victor Pinchuk Fund held a ceremony to award the winners of the Zavtra.ua scholarship competition for university students. Zavtra.ua is the first national private scholarship fund, established by one of the nation's wealthiest businessmen, Mr. Pinchuk.

On the morning of February 1, her final day in Ukraine, Ms. Stefanyshyn-Piper visited the Presidential Secretariat, where President Viktor Yushchenko awarded her the Order of Princess Olha (third degree).

"Ukraine will always be happy to meet you and your family on its land," Mr. Yushchenko told Ms. Stefanyshyn-Piper.

Correspondent Yana Sedova contributed to this report.

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 # _____

Taras Kuzio's blog

(Continued from page 7)

consider as a future member. Forty-eight million is not the same as 100 million – Turkey's projected population size by the middle of the century – but it's still big. All of the East European new members, apart from Poland, had small populations.

Even though EU membership seems far off for Ukraine, the reality is that there are millions of migrants from Ukraine already in the EU. At a conference in Italy in May 2006 the head of an Italian think-tank told us that the majority of nannies looking after Italian children are Ukrainian women. Ukrainian migrants are in big demand in Greece, Portugal, England, Italy and elsewhere because they are reliable and hard-working. These millions of migrants are having a positive impact back inside Ukraine.

In October I was part of a team assessing U.S. government assistance to Ukraine. During the assessment we

traveled extensively around western and central Ukraine. Many of its cities and towns have huge injections of cash from migrants working abroad – money which is translated into new homes and businesses. The small and medium business sector is booming in this region of Ukraine and is helping to buttress civil society and democratic local government development. Small new private hotels are everywhere, breaking the monopoly of the old Intourist hotels.

EU membership has been a Ukrainian government objective since 1998, but it still seems far away. Unlike NATO membership, EU membership is not unpopular in Ukraine. Even former oligarchs, such as Victor Pinchuk, back EU membership. In 2004 he launched his Yalta European Strategy to lobby EU elites to change their attitudes toward Ukraine.

Ukraine's politicians though, seem more pre-occupied with in-fighting and seeking power than important foreign policy objectives, such as EU or NATO membership.

Yushchenko loses...

(Continued from page 1)

Potential candidates are Presidential Secretariat Vice-Chair Oleksander Chalyi and Kostyantyn Gryshchenko, an advisor to Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich, who once was Ukraine's ambassador to the United States.

Although Mr. Chalyi is employed by the Secretariat, he opposes Ukrainian membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and has Russian-oriented foreign policy views, Mr. Lozowy said.

Ever since taking power, the coalition government had been itching to dismiss Mr. Tarasyuk, a stalwart advocate of Ukrainian integration into NATO and the European Union, he said.

Mr. Tarasyuk did his fair share to pro-

voke.

When Council of Europe Secretary General Terry Davis visited Kyiv in November 2006, Mr. Tarasyuk did not arrange a meeting with Mr. Yanukovich, which offended the prime minister.

The straw that broke the camel's back, as Mr. Yanukovich's allies put it, was Mr. Tarasyuk's decision to notify the U.S. Embassy in Ukraine that Mr. Yanukovich's December 2006 trip to the U.S. was canceled.

Mr. Tarasyuk made the decision without consulting Mr. Yanukovich, who then gave the order to his Cabinet and the Parliament to begin dismissal proceedings.

The Verkhovna Rada voted to dismiss Mr. Tarasyuk on December 1, 2006, along with Minister of Internal Affairs Yuri Lutsenko.

Turning the pages...

(Continued from page 6)

Structural Fund. Legislatively and politically, Ukraine began fulfilling the preconditions for future accession to the EU, including land privatization and the abolishment of the death penalty.

According to Dr. Hawrylyshyn, at a conference in Brussels on April, 24, 2001, on "Ukraine and the European Union," several members of the European Parliament and the head of the mission of the European Commission in Ukraine said: "If Ukraine is so much behind some Central European countries on the road to the European Union, it is as much a fault of the European Union as it is of Ukraine. Had the EU given the same signals to Ukraine as it did to Czech-Slovakia [as it was then], Hungary, Poland – i.e., we want you – and had it given the same assistance to Ukraine as it gave those countries, Ukraine would be much closer to the accession to the EU, which is in the interest of the EU."

Dr. Hawrylyshyn followed up with ways the U.S. could help in the process. He argued that a Ukraine in the EU would

make Ukraine more democratic, more prosperous, more pro-Western, and a better economic and political partner for the U.S. Also, the U.S. would not bear the financial burden for Ukraine to join the EU, since the U.S. does not contribute to the Structural Fund. However, it would require an intensified diplomatic effort on the part of the U.S. in persuading members of the EU to be more open to Ukraine's accession.

The U.S. can be a better judge of Ukraine and its benefits to the EU as an example of a multi-ethnic country with very liberal policies and practices toward national minorities, as compared to the Balkans, Turkey, or even current members of the EU. Ukraine, Dr. Hawrylyshyn said, has to transform itself on the European model. "Its destiny is mainly in its own hands. Whether U.S. aid will help Ukraine take the ultimate step is, of course, up to you, the Americans."

Source: "Ukraine's transformation on the European model: how the United States can assist the process," by Dr. Bohdan Hawrylyshyn, *The Ukrainian Weekly*, February 3, 2002.



The show is "well rounded" with "wonderful surprises" and "proves the importance of Ukrainian participation in Modernist art".
Grove/Arts, THE NEW YORK TIMES

CROSSROADS MODERNISM IN UKRAINE 1910-1930

at

The Ukrainian Museum

The exhibition is organized by the Foundation for International Arts and Education and the National Art Museum of Ukraine

On view through March 11, 2007

GALLERY TOUR

Thursday, February 15, 2007, at 7 p.m.

Join us for a gallery tour (in English) of the exhibition led by Dr. Myroslava Mudrak, professor of Art History at Ohio State University, contributing author to the exhibition catalogue, and an expert on Ukrainian modernism.

\$15/adults, \$10/museum members & seniors, \$10/children. Reception will follow. Reservations are required.

Museum Hours:
Wednesday-Sunday
11:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.



The Ukrainian Museum
222 East 6th Street
(between 2nd and 3rd Avenues)
New York, NY 10003

T: 212.220.0110 • E: info@ukrainianmuseum.org • www.ukrainianmuseum.org

This advertisement is sponsored by the Ukrainian National Association

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

**HAVE YOU BOOKED
YOUR CABIN?**

UNA FUNDRAISING CRUISE

on the Carnival cruise ship "Miracle"

Itinerary: Tampa; Day at Sea; Grand Cayman; Cozumel; Belize; Costa Maya; Day at Sea; Tampa

Dates: March 4 - 11, 2006

Cost: Inside cabin: \$810.00 pp (port & tax included)

Outside cabin: \$940.00 pp (port & tax included)

Obstructed Balcony cabin: \$990.00 pp (port & tax included)

Unobstructed Balcony cabin: \$1090.00 pp (port & tax included)

Single/Triple & Quad rates upon request*

Above rates include donation to the UNA institution of your choice!

Designate your donation to the Svoboda/The Ukrainian Weekly Press Fund or the Soyuzivka Heritage Foundation
Carnival Cruise lines will also make a donation for each person (double occupancy cabin)

* A \$250.00 deposit holds your space. Make all deposits payable to "Zenia's Travel Club LLC"

* Price based on double occupancy

* Insurance, gratuities and airfare additional

* For more details call Zenia Brozyna 201-218-1114 or Chris Bilanycz 973-285-5006

Zenia's Travel Club LLC,
Phone 201-218-1114;



46 Muirfield Rd., Jackson, NJ 08527;
email zbrozyna@earthlink.net



New Baturyn excavations reveal further secrets of the Kozak hetman capital

by Volodymyr Mezentsev

Last summer, the Canada-Ukraine archaeological expedition continued its annual excavations in the town of Baturyn, Chernihiv Oblast. Some 120 students and scholars from the universities of Kyiv, Chernihiv, Nizhyn, Hlukhiv and Rivne, the Baturyn Historical Preserve and the University of Graz (Austria) took part in the summer digs.

Dr. Volodymyr Kovalenko of the University of Chernihiv as always led the Baturyn Archaeological Expedition. Canadian scholars Dr. Volodymyr Mezentsev (University of Toronto, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies) and Prof. Martin Dimnik (Pontifical Institute of Medieval Studies) participate in this project and the publication of its findings.

From 1669 to 1708, Baturyn was the



Bronze finger-ring, copper neck crosses, baton, belt buckle and hook, and candlestick holder, 17th-18th centuries. 2006 excavations.

capital of the Kozak hetman state in central Ukraine. It flourished during the glorious reign of Hetman Ivan Mazepa (1687-1709).

In 1708 the town became a military base for Mazepa's rebellion against Moscow's growing domination of Ukraine. In retaliation, Russian troops dispatched by Tsar Peter I ravaged and plundered Baturyn, annihilating its Kozak force of 6,000 to 7,000 and killing as many residents. This tragedy has remained in Ukrainian historical memory, but any research of Baturyn was politically taboo until Ukraine became independent.

In 2006 the team conducted aerial photography of Baturyn's terrain to facilitate studies of the historical topography and urban planning of the medieval and modern town. Excavations of the remnants of the 17th-century citadel's defenses showed that they consisted of two dry moats, a rampart with inner timber structures, earthen bastions or bulwarks, and a fence with towers made of oak frameworks filled in with clay. Such traditional Kozak fortifications withstood cannon bombardment better than stone or brick walls.

Within the former fortress, archaeologists discovered a section of the foundations of Baturyn's main cathedral dedicated to the Holy Trinity. Mazepa granted 20,000 gold coins for its construction and embellishment between 1687 and 1692. Near the cathedral, he also built a tall belfry nicknamed the "Mazepine tower" in his honor.

This church was pillaged and ruined during the Muscovite attack. In the late

18th century, the abandoned ruins of the cathedral with its bell tower were demolished so the bricks could be reused and the site, as well as the surrounding graveyard, was occupied by households and orchards.

The interior of the Trinity Cathedral was reveted by colorful, ornamented ceramic tiles (kakhli) covered with red and yellow glazing. This type of tile was found in Baturyn for the first time. Researchers believe that it was a spacious, cruciform, centrally planned cathedral with five or seven domes. Cross-like, five-domed masonry churches, derived from wooden folk prototypes, were common in 17th-18th century central Ukraine.

Further excavations of the cathedral's remnants over the next few years should allow us to determine the exact ground plan, size, architecture and adornment of this edifice.

The palace erected in the citadel by Hetman Demian Mnohohrshnyi (1669-1672) and Hetman Ivan Samoilovych (1672-1687) was burnt to the ground during the sack of Baturyn in 1708. Archaeologists resumed their excavations of the palace remnants and graphically restored its architecture and external decoration.

The palace was relatively large (25 by 21 meters) for this period single-story brick structure typical of administrative or chancellery offices of the Kozak state and built in the distinctive Kozak Baroque style. A corridor separated the larger hetman's private quarters, together with an audience hall, from the smaller compartment containing a kitchen and storage rooms.

The expedition continued investigating the footings and wall debris of Mazepa's residence (ca. 1700) in the Honcharivka suburb. Recent analysis reveals that this masonry palace (including its appendix) was 20 by 14.5 meters in size and three stories high with a mansard and double-slope roof. Unlike most Ukrainian Baroque civil structures, it had a spacious square basement with four rooms and no central corridor or vestibule dividing the interior into two sections. The main facade was articulated by semi-columns with capitals of Corinthian or Composite orders.

It is the earliest known secular edifice in Dnipro Ukraine constructed and embellished primarily in the Roman Baroque style with some modifications of Vilnius architecture. In the 1670s-1690s, Western artistic influences reached the Kozak Hetman state via Lithuania.

Initial graphic reconstructions of the Honcharivka palace, prepared by archae-



Excavation of the remains of a child who perished during the destruction of the hetman capital.



Seventeenth century silvered bronze belt from the house of a Kozak officer. Museum of the Baturyn Historical Preserve.

ologists from Chernihiv incorrectly, depicted it with a pure Italian Baroque exterior. These ignored important archaeological evidence regarding the application of a regional Ukrainian Baroque feature – polychrome glazed ceramic rosettes which adorned the palace's entablature friezes. This was a popular façade detail of early modern monumental structures in Kyiv and the middle Dnipro region.

Thus, Mazepa's villa near his capital is the first example of combined Italian (Roman) and Ukrainian Baroque decorative elements to be found in civil architecture of the Kozak state. The 1708 destruction of Baturyn, however, halted the development of this hybrid palatial

In the "posad" settlement adjacent to the fortress, remnants of a sizeable timber dwelling belonging to a wealthy Kozak officer were unearthed. This structure also was destroyed in the fire of 1708. An ornate 17th century belt of silvered bronze with a realistic relief of an armored horseman on its clasp was discovered there. It could be a valuable war trophy or a trade import from the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. Also excavated at this Kozak house were a carved bone die and fragments of costly, locally produced earthenware with bright multi-colored glazing featuring plant and geometric folk motifs.

In the fortress' bailey and suburbs, investigators found a silver thaler struck



Fragments of ornated glazed table-plates from Baturyn's suburb (posad).

style in Ukraine. Excavations of this intriguing building, along with attempts to restore it according to available graphical and archaeological sources, should continue.

at Basel in 1622, a 1669 lead trade seal from Breslau (Wroclaw), 13 silver and copper coins from Poland and Russia, a bronze finger-ring with engraved coat of arms, three copper neck crosses, a baton, a belt-buckle, a tiny patterned cast vessel or candlestick possibly from a church-plate, an imported ceramic revetment tile with Latin letters, and a leather amulet or "ladanka" adorned with glass beads, containing a neck cross inside, of the 17th-18th centuries. These archaeological finds testify to the economic and cultural vitality of the hetman capital and its extensive commercial relations with Western and Eastern Europe.

In 2006 the team excavated 46 graves of the town's inhabitants, dating to the 17th-18th centuries, on the grounds of the citadel and fortress. Among them were the remains of 17 children from 1 to 12 years old buried in shallow pits without coffins – casualties of the 1708 onslaught. This brought the total number of early modern graves uncovered in Baturyn (1996-2006) to 138. Approximately half of them – at least 65 graves – contained mostly children,

(Continued on page 15)

New Baturyn excavations...

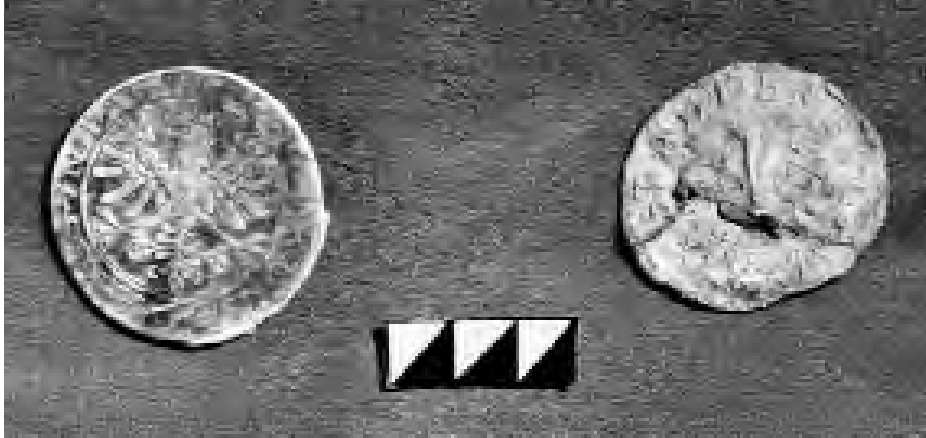
(Continued from page 14)

women and elderly people, who were slain together with the town's military personnel by the Muscovite soldiers.

Excavations last summer have helped to advance our knowledge of Baturyn's urban planning, lost fortifications, high standard Ukrainian and Western Baroque ecclesiastical and palatine masonry architecture and decorative techniques.

The Canada-Ukraine archaeological expedition plans to continue its excavations at Baturyn next summer. This field research, as well as further historical and architectural investigations of the town, and the publication of its results depend on donors' support. The Pontifical Institute of Medieval Studies in Toronto administers the Canadian and American funds for the Baturyn project.

To support this project, readers may send donations to: Prof. Martin Dimnik,



Silver thaler (Basel, 1622) and lead trade seal (Breslau, 1669). Museum of the Baturyn Historical Preserve.

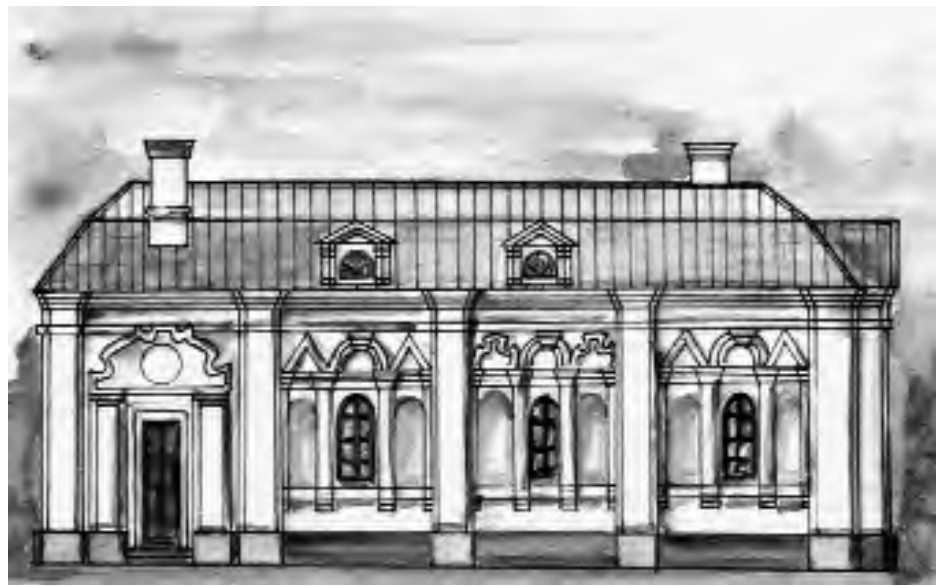
They also shed light on native wooden residences of the Kozak elite, international trade, artistic folk ceramics and the other local crafts. New archaeological evidence has corroborated and considerably supplemented both the oral tradition and historical records of the massive punitive action taken by Tsar Peter against the hetman capital in 1708.

Pontifical Institute of Medieval Studies, 59 Queen's Park Crescent E., Toronto, ON, Canada M5S 2C4. Please make checks payable to Pontifical Institute of Medieval Studies, with the notation "Baturyn Project." This institute will issue receipts for tax-deductible purposes.

Organizations, institutions, foundations and private donors supporting the



Excavation of graves of victims from the 1708 massacre at Baturyn.



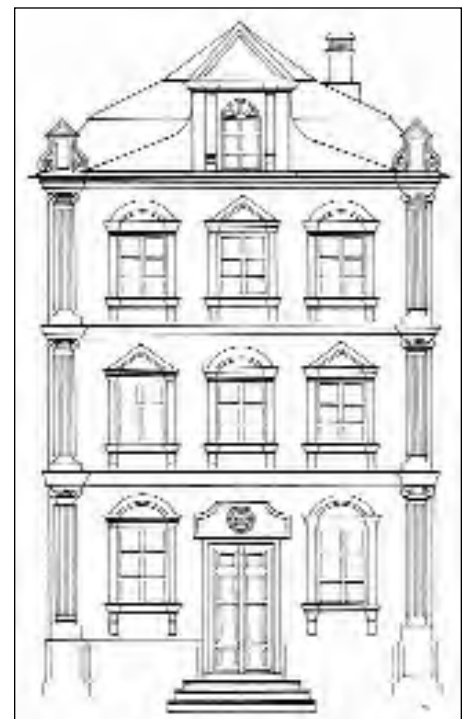
Lateral façade of the hetman's palace in the citadel (1670s). Reconstruction by V. Kovalenko, drawing by S. Dmytryienko, 2006.

Baturyn excavations and dissemination of its findings will be gratefully acknowledged in related publications and public lectures.

For more information or with any questions about the Baturyn archaeological project, readers may contact the author of this article: Dr. Volodymyr Mezentssev, 100 High Park Ave., Apt. 808, Toronto, ON, Canada M6P 2S2; telephone: 416-766-1408; e-mail, v.mezentsev@utoronto.ca. Upon request, readers can receive a documentary film (in Ukrainian or English) on the history and culture of Baturyn during the Kozak era and the 2001-2002 excavations. Both DVD-NTSC disks and VHS-NTSC videocassettes are available for purchase. The researchers of Baturyn wish to thank the Ukrainian communities in the United States and Canada for their generous support of this project that is rediscovering the tragic history of the ruined Kozak hetman capital.

Since 2001, the Baturyn project has been co-sponsored by the Kowalsky Program for the Study of Eastern Ukraine and the Marusia Onyshchuk and Ivanko Kharuk Memorial Endowment Fund at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, the Yurii Kuzev Endowment at the Shevchenko Scientific Society of America and the Pontifical Institute of Medieval Studies at the University of Toronto. Last year, the Ukrainian Studies Fund (Harvard University), the Prometheus Foundation (Toronto), the Buduchnist Credit Union (Toronto) and

the Help to Ukraine Fund (Montreal) supported research of Baturyn with donations. We also thank many Ukrainian companies and private donors in America and Canada for their generous annual donations to this project. A well-known historian and expert in the Hetman period, Prof. Zenon Kohut, director of CIUS, and Dr. Orest Popovych, president of NTSh-A, are patrons and academic advisers to the Baturyn project.



Frontal elevation of Ivan Mazepa's palace in the Honcharivka suburb (ca. 1700). Reconstruction by V. Kovalenko, drawing by S. Dmytryienko, 2006.

Millennium...

(Continued from page 3)

press conference expressed skepticism as to why the U.S. government is giving such money away and questioned whether it would be put to good use.

Reporter Oleksii Demianchuk told Mr. Hewko that giving large sums of money to Ukrainian government officials simply shouldn't be done because they are too corrupt.

Mr. Hewko insisted that the strictest safeguards and oversight mechanisms are in place to monitor what governments do with an MCC grant. Independent auditing firms will keep track of finances, while the team will provide quarterly reports.

"We will have heavy civil society and private sector involvement in the oversight to make sure the money is properly spent," Mr. Hewko said.

MCC also reserves the right to suspend or cancel the Compact funds upon evidence of corruption, or if Ukraine's ranking declines within the 16 indicators. For example, Ukraine needs to stay above the median in the World Bank

Institute's corruption rankings in order to maintain MCC funding.

"We cut people off if they don't meet measurable results or clear benchmarks," Mr. Hewko said.

However, Ukrainian journalists aren't the only ones to express concern.

A government led by the Party of the Regions can't be trusted with such enormous sums of money, in the view of Ivan Lozowy, president of the Kyiv-based Institute of Statehood and Democracy, which is exclusively financed by Ukrainian business donations.

"It's financial suicide to trust this government with any kind of money," he said. "Giving huge sums of money to any officials in this government is like spreading hard drugs to drug addicts."

U.S. President George W. Bush launched the Millennium Challenge Corp. with Congressional support in 2004 with the goal of promoting sustainable economic development in low-income nations that are democratic, invest in people and promote economic freedom.

It is these societies that offer the most potential for economic development, Mr. Hewko said.

Before a country becomes eligible for Compact funding, MCC extends a Threshold Program Agreement, which is a contract between the U.S. and the recipient to improve a low score of one of the 16 indicators.

Ukraine signed a Threshold Program Agreement on December 6, 2006, receiving \$45 million for two years to reduce corruption in order to improve its indicator score enough to qualify for a Compact grant.

The program involves strengthening civil society's monitoring and exposure of corruption, judicial reform, increased government monitoring, ethical and administrative standards enforcement, streamlining and enforcing regulations and combating corruption in higher education.

Incidentally, Ukraine qualified for the Threshold Program before it was revealed last summer that its corruption rankings improved enough to qualify for Compact funding. MCC decided to award the Threshold Program anyway.

Presidential Secretariat Executive Chairman Ivan Vasiunyk and First Vice Prime Minister and Minister of Finance Mykola Azarov are co-chairmen of Ukraine's MCC Threshold Committee.

For two years, Mr. Azarov served as first vice prime minister and minister of finance during the notoriously corrupt administration of former President Leonid Kuchma.

"Mykola Azarov is one of the foremost corrupt officials in this country today," Mr. Lozowy said. "Trusting him with money is like giving money to Al Capone to better the lives of people living in Chicago."

Officials in the Yushchenko administration have also been accused of corruption, though Mr. Vasiunyk has never held a ministerial position and hasn't been accused directly.

At a January 23 press conference, a Ukrainian journalist asked why the MCC was considering passing hundreds of millions of dollars to a Yanukovich government whose officials have a long history of corruption.

Mr. Hewko insisted that all MCC eligible country programs are subject to strict audit and control mechanisms in order to ensure that funds are properly used. "I can assure you that strict control mechanisms will be implemented, and the money will go to benefit the Ukrainian people," he said.

CLASSIFIEDS

TO PLACE YOUR AD CALL MARIA OSCISLAWSKI, (973) 292-9800 x 3040
or e-mail: adsukrpubl@att.net

SERVICES

TRIDENT®
Associates Printing
Toronto - St. Catharines
Buffalo, NY

Українська Друкарня
ТРИЗУБ
Торонто - Ст. Кетеринс
Бюфало, Н.Й.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING
UNIQUE ENGRAVED INVITATIONS
WITH UKRAINIAN DESIGNS

Graphic Design • Custom Imprinting

Toll Free 1-800-216-9136
Tel. (905) 938-5959 Fax (905) 938-1993

We can also print from your camera ready copy

Lidia's Restaurant

Serves homemade Ukrainian specialties, made fresh daily, in a relaxed, decorated dining room. Ukrainian music. Moderately priced. Open Wed., Thurs. and Sun.: 1 p.m. - 7 p.m.; Fri. and Sat.: 1 p.m. - 11 p.m.
239 Parker Ave., Clifton, NJ (Botany Plaza)
Free parking nearby. 973-546-6000

ЛОНГІН СТАРУХ
Професійний продавець
забезпечення УНС

LONGIN STARUCH
Licensed Agent

Ukrainian National Assn., Inc.

312 Maple St., Kerhonkson, NY 12446
Tel.: 800-673-5150 or 845-626-2058
e-mail: LVSTARUCH@aol.com

The LUNA BAND

Music for weddings, zabavas, festivals, anniversary celebrations.
OLES KUZYSZYN phone/fax: (732) 636-5406
e-mail: dumamuse@aol.com

MERCHANDISE



WEST ARKA

2282 Bloor St. W., Toronto, Ont., Canada M6S 1N9

Fine Gifts
Authentic Ukrainian Handicrafts
Art, Books, CDs, Ceramics
Embroidered Goods and Supplies
Gold Jewellery, Icons, Magazines
Newspapers, Pysankas and Supplies
All Services to Ukraine, Mail-orders

Andrew R. CHORNY
Manager

Tel.: (416) 762-8751 Fax: (416) 767-6839
e-mail: andrew@westarka.com www.westarka.com

Run your advertisement here,
in The Ukrainian Weekly's
CLASSIFIEDS section.

Ukrainian Book Store

Largest selection of Ukrainian books, dance supplies, Easter egg supplies, music, icons, greeting cards, giftware and much more.

10215-97st
Edmonton, AB T5J 2N9
Toll free: 1-866-422-4255
www.ukrainianbookstore.com

FIRST QUALITY

UKRAINIAN TRADITIONAL-STYLE
MONUMENTS

SERVING NY/NJ/CT REGION CEMETERIES

OBLAST MEMORIALS

P.O. BOX 746
Chester, NY 10918
845-469-4247
BILINGUAL HOME APPOINTMENTS

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

ATTENTION, MEMBERS OF THE
UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION!

Do you enjoy your subscription to
The Ukrainian Weekly?
Why not share that enjoyment with a friend?

**ORDER A GIFT SUBSCRIPTION
TO THE WEEKLY**
at the member's rate of \$45 per year.

To subscribe, write to The Ukrainian
Weekly, Subscription Department,
2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280,
Parsippany, NJ 07054;
or call (973) 292-9800.

PROFESSIONALS

GEORGE B. KORDUBA

Counsellor at Law

Emphasis on Real Estate, Wills, Trusts and Elder Law

Ward Witty Drive, P.O. Box 249
MONTVILLE, NJ 07045

Hours by Appointment Tel.: (973) 335-4555



LAW OFFICES OF

ZENON B. MASNYJ, ESQ.

157 SECOND AVENUE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10003
(212) 477-3002

Serious Personal Injury
Real Estate/Coop Closings
(fee for Condo/Coop Purch. in Manh.
only is \$1000)
Business Representation
Securities Arbitration
Divorces, etc.

(By Appointment Only)

OPPORTUNITY

EARN EXTRA INCOME!

The Ukrainian Weekly is looking
for advertising sales agents.
For additional information contact
Maria Oscislowski, Advertising Manager
973-292-9800 ext 3040
or e-mail adsukrpubl@att.net

Is Belarus...

(Continued from page 2)

Lukashenka's internationally isolated regime maintain its political stability. Belarus imports and refines annually about 17 million tons of Russian oil, but consumes only 4 million tons. The rest Miensk sells to the West at market prices. The revenues from these sales underwrite Belarus's generous social-welfare programs. In this way, not only Belarus's economic but also its social order depends on Russia.

Mr. Pereslegin also notes that the Lukashenka regime has no "national project" comparable to that of neighboring Ukraine, which has been building its own independent state for more than a decade.

Belarus's leadership, on the other hand, has relied on tactics without a strategy or a strategic objective, such as an independent state. Lukashenka has backed himself into a tight corner: He has no other option than to push for the quickest union with Russia conditional on the preservation of his own status as president of an "independent Belarus."

"For the Kremlin it is clear that Belarus eventually cannot avoid joining Russia and the only agenda to discuss is the details of the integration," Mr. Pereslegin writes. He suggests the Kremlin has in mind only one scenario: full reintegration through the incorporation of all six of Belarus's administrative areas plus Miensk as new oblasts of the Russian Federation.

Under this arrangement, Belarus would not even have the same status as the republics of Tatarstan or Bashkortostan. According to Mr. Pereslegin, the Russian president bluntly made this offer to Lukashenka in 2004, who angrily rejected it. "One can understand [Lukashenka's] position, since it would not only mean the inglorious end of the 'Republic of Belarus' but harshly upend the position of the Belarusian elite, including that of Lukashenka himself," Mr. Pereslegin comments.

But Mr. Putin remains firm, unmoved by Mr. Lukashenka's growing discomfort. According to Mr. Pereslegin, Mr. Putin knows Belarus has no choice. In fact, Russia will win more concessions the longer it delays the "acquisition" of

Belarus. The more time that passes, the more "profitable" the union treaty will be for Russia, whose businesses will be able to come in and replace the owners of Belarusian assets.

At the present time, Russia would pay too high a price to absorb the unreformed, paternalistic economy of Belarus, according to Mr. Pereslegin. The Russian economy is more open and market-oriented than the Belarusian economy, which responds to the decrees of President Lukashenka rather than market forces.

Another problem is that the 10 million-strong Belarusian population has an average annual income lower than that of Russia. Well-educated and technically proficient Belarusian workers earn lower wages than their Russian counterparts. They are now employed mostly in the machine-building sector, whose products are exported to eager Russian industrial enterprises.

Full integration could lead to a massive influx of migrants from Belarus to Russia, which could trigger both social tension and a reduction of Belarusian industrial exports to Russia because of labor shortages.

However, Kremlin policy-makers may eventually decide that political gains will offset the economic costs of absorbing Belarus. The Putin leadership could score a big political success by retaking "lost Russian lands." What's more, Russia-Belarus integration could "create momentum for further integration and political pressure on Ukraine and the Baltic states," Mr. Pereslegin suggests.

Mr. Pereslegin underscores that timing is the critical issue. The conditions have to be right. First and foremost, the United States and European Union must not be allied against the project. Second, Russia would need to quickly generate additional economic growth from the absorption of Belarus to offset the costs of the incorporation of new territories. These criteria relate not only to Belarus but also to any further efforts to reintegrate former Soviet republics.

These conditions, in Mr. Pereslegin's view, do not yet exist, but they are achievable in the medium term. In the meantime, it will be expedient for Russia to delay formation of the union state, leaving the Belarusian president dangling as if over a precipice.

Russia opposes...

(Continued from page 2)

always regarded it quite differently." She said that "liberators leave - occupiers do not," and noted that the Soviet "liberators" stayed in Estonia until the Soviet Union collapsed in 1991.

Ms. Liik also noted the ill feelings that remain due to the mass deportation of Estonians to Siberia and other remote regions of the Soviet Union.

In Estonia, a country where ethnic Russians make up more than 25 percent of the population, such issues have acquired added dimensions, according to Ms. Liik. "Gradually, the Russian community in Estonia has expanded [the monument's] meaning," she said. "They do not regard it as only a monument for those troops that entered the town in

autumn of 1944, but they identify it with the struggle of the second world war and all the sufferings that Russians went through. So for them it has turned out to be the most important place in Tallinn where they gather each spring and lay flowers on May 9, which Moscow regards as Victory Day."

Ms. Liik said that last spring the situation nearly got out of hand when some Estonian nationalists protested against the annual Russian gathering. It ended with police separating two opposing crowds.

It remains unclear whether the monument and the soldiers it honors will, in fact, be moved. Ms. Liik leaves open the possibility that parliamentary elections that will take place in Estonia in March could result in a reversal of course, as some Estonian political parties may not be keen to alienate Russian voters.

Catholic University).

He joined the Sheptytsky Institute in 1996 as the assistant director for administration, while continuing to teach courses both at St. Paul University and in Lviv. He holds a doctorate in biblical theology from the Pontificia Università Urbaniana in Rome.

He will be replaced by Father Stephen Wojcichowsky, who will move from Edmonton to Ottawa to take up this position.

Ottawa's...

(Continued from page 4)

tute since 2002, will take a sabbatical beginning February 1 and is expected to return to the institute as a member of the teaching staff in January 2008.

Father Onuferko was founding director of Radio Resurrection, based in Belgium, vice-rector of the Patriarchal Curia in Lviv and lecturer in Old Testament at the Lviv Theological Academy (Ukrainian

NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

President remembers Kruty heroes

KYIV – The feat of the heroes of Kruty is an example of ardent patriotism and courage, President Viktor Yushchenko underscored in an address marking the anniversary of the Battle of Kruty. “Eighty-nine years ago, the young defenders of the newly founded Ukrainian National Republic wrote a new, heroic page in the history of Ukraine’s liberation movement with their blood. On January 29 of the fateful year 1918, over 300 cadets and students passed their maturity test,” he said. “Having followed their hearts, the young men left school and defied their numerous, drilled and armed rivals, resolutely defending the right of Ukrainians to live in their own country,” he said. The president called on Ukrainians to recognize their heroism and selflessness. “We are obliged to recover the forgotten names of those heroes from oblivion and make every Ukrainian appreciate the magnitude of that exploit,” he said. Mr. Yushchenko said the Kruty tragedy should become a “forewarning to us, present and future leaders of the Ukrainian nation, teach us wisdom, unity and sensibility in actions and decisions.” In 2006 a monument was erected in the vicinity of Kruty, which is located in the Chernihiv region. (Press Office of Ukraine’s President)

PACE concerned about Gongadze case

STRASBOURG, France – The Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE) has expressed its concern over regress in the investigation of Heorhii Gongadze’s murder. This was disclosed by Andrew McIntosh at a PACE sitting in Strasbourg, France, on January 25 within the framework of a discussion on the protection of journalists’ rights and freedom of expression. PACE urged parliaments of the countries where journalists face violence to conduct investigations of the crimes and adopt policies to protect journalists. PACE resolved to create a special monitoring mechanism to focus on freedom of expression in Europe. To this end PACE called on Reporters Without Borders, the International Press Institute, the International Association of Journalists and other public organizations to inform PACE about similar cases if established. (Ukrinform)

Kinakh for compromise on Cabinet bill

KYIV – National Deputy Anatolii Kinakh, chairman of the parliamentary Committee on National Security and Defense, has called on President Viktor Yushchenko, Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich and Verkhovna Rada Chairman Oleksander Moroz to work out a compromise on a controversial Cabinet bill at trilateral talks, the Ukrayinska Pravda website, <http://www.pravda.com.ua>, reported on January 25. The bill, which was passed by the Verkhovna Rada in December 2006, extends the powers of the Cabinet and the Parliament at the expense of the president. Mr. Yushchenko vetoed the bill earlier this month, saying that it “distorted the essence of the Constitution,” and reportedly proposed dozens of amendments to it. Lawmakers overrode his veto on January 12. Mr. Yushchenko then vetoed the bill once again, claiming that deputies had slightly changed the wording of the bill from the text approved last year, thus giving the president the right to send it back to Parliament again. Mr. Yushchenko’s point of view is not shared by Messrs. Yanukovich and Moroz, who have both urged the president to sign the controversial bill into law and have promised to consider his proposed amendments immediately after it is signed. (RFE/RL Newline)

Baloha leads Our Ukraine People’s Union

KYIV – The political party Our Ukraine People’s Union officially announced to the Justice Ministry that it had changed its leadership. Instead of Roman Bezsmertnyi, Viktor Baloha has become the party leader, the Justice Ministry’s press service reported on January 23. The Our Ukraine People’s Union was registered by the Justice Ministry on March 22, 2005. In the Parliament the party is known as the Our Ukraine bloc; it is the third biggest bloc with its 81 national deputies. On October 17, 2006, the party officially shifted to the opposition. (Ukrinform)

Jews say Holocaust denial is crime

KYIV – The president of the all-Ukrainian Jewish Congress, Vadym Rabinovych, filed a court case on the denial of the Holocaust, it was reported on January 23. In a letter sent to the chairman of the Verkhovna Rada, the prime minister and national deputies, Mr. Rabinovych wrote that it is high time that denial of the Holocaust be recognized as a crime. (Ukrinform)

Nazi victims’ compensation ends

KYIV – The conclusion of individual compensatory payments to Nazi victims in Ukraine was reported on January 23. More than 468,000 legal successors received disbursements according to the German federal law on the foundation Memory, Responsibility and Future in the amount of 1.742 billion deutschemarks (881.47 million euros), foundation President Michael Jansen and member of the board Gunter Saathoff said at a press conference. Mr. Jansen pointed to the fact that compensation to Nazi victims who were forcibly removed to Third Reich territory had been paid out since August 2001 after the law on the foundation came into force. The law provided for the granting of financial resources to the Ukrainian national foundation Mutual Understanding and Reconciliation to ensure disbursements for Ukrainian and Moldovan citizens, as well as citizens from Transcaucasia and Central Asia. German Ambassador to Ukraine Reinhard Schaefer stated that the completion of compensation is important to the development of Ukraine-Germany relations. (Ukrinform)

Diplomas to be recognized in Europe

KYIV – Ukrainian diplomas will be recognized in Europe in 2010, Education and Science Minister Stanislav Nikolayenko told Ukrinform on January 25. Mr. Nikolayenko said Ukrainian educational institutions are presently on track to join the Bologna process, which aims to set a direction for the further development of higher education in Europe by making academic standards comparable and compatible. In 2006 Ukraine’s universities started operating in accordance with European standards, he stressed. The education and science minister noted that Ukrainian students are able to search for jobs in Europe, presenting their diplomas to employers. (Ukrinform)

Wages in December grew by 15.7%

KYIV – December 2006 saw average wages in Ukraine increase by 15.7 percent from November to reach 1,277 hrv (about \$253 U.S.), according to the State Committee on Statistics. The highest average wage in December was registered in Kyiv at 2,256 hrv (\$447), which is 21.6 percent more than in November. (Ukrinform)

GDP growth exceeds \$100M

KYIV – Ukraine’s gross domestic product (GDP) grew by 7 percent in 2006 to exceed \$100 million (U.S.) for the first

time, it was reported on January 21. According to Valerii Lytvitskyi, the leader of a group of advisers to the National Bank of Ukraine, Ukraine’s GDP growth rate reached the forecast rate for the first time in 2006. For the first time since 1998 the rate of industrial output in Ukraine was slower than the rate of GDP growth in 2006. That notwithstanding, industrial output in December 2006 continued the growth trend that started in the prior month. The service and construction sectors were the engines of industrial growth in 2006 (this first happened in 2005). For the first time since 1999 the country’s trade deficit did not stop its GDP growth because most imports were investment-oriented, while the rate of export growth was in the double digits. (Ukrinform)

New poll on perceptions of NATO

KYIV – About 27.61 percent of the Ukrainians consider NATO to be a military bloc and not a counterbalance to Russia; 25.91 percent of respondents say this is an international military organization that operates as a defender of the member-states against military aggression. These were the results of an all-Ukrainian sociological poll conducted by the Horshenin Kyiv Institute for management challenges. In addition, 19.91 percent of respondents think NATO is an organization that fights against terrorism all over the world, while 25.96 percent of respondents could not answer. Asked about the possible consequences of Ukraine’s accession to NATO, 34.67 percent of respondents said it may worsen relations between Ukraine and Russia, 20.88 percent consider this to be a real defense for Ukraine from a military aggression, 22.88 percent stated that Ukraine’s accession to NATO would lead to the emergence of foreign military bases, 9.64 percent said it would bring about improvements in the military efficiency of Ukraine’s armed forces, 7.94 percent said it would bring higher salaries in the military, 13.99 percent felt it would lead to the creation of professional armed forces, 9.09 percent said it would make it possible for Ukraine to join the European Union sooner, 4.35 percent said it would lead to improvements in counter-terrorism security. However, 20.38 percent of the Ukrainians consider Ukraine’s accession to NATO to be a partial loss of independence, 16.38 percent of respondents think this may cause large expenditures for

improvement of military equipment, 18.98 percent said Ukrainian troops would be engaged in NATO military. The poll was conducted on December 14-28, 2006, in 14 regions of Ukraine. (Ukrinform)

Play being written about Bandera

KYIV – A Georgian playwright is authoring a play about Ukrainian nationalist leader Stepan Bandera, it was reported on January 22. The playwright revealed his plan during a presentation of his book “Provincial Hell” at the Stepan Bandera Historical Complex in the Ivano-Frankivsk region. The play will be dedicated to the 100th anniversary of Bandera’s birth on January 1, 2009. Having arrived in Bandera’s homeland, Raguli Vlasidze embarked on collecting materials on Bandera’s life and activity. Bandera was born in the village of Staryi Uhryniv, Ivano-Frankivsk region. He was murdered by KGB agent Bohdan Stashynsky in Germany on October 15, 1959. (Ukrinform)

Kyiv’s Golden Gates to reopen

KYIV – The 11th century architectural monument the Golden Gates (Zoloti Vorota) of Kyiv is to be reopened for visitors on Kyiv Days, the last Saturday and Sunday in May, said Ruslan Kuharenko, chief of the Kyiv Public Administration’s Department for Cultural Heritage Protection. In recent years 7 million hrv (\$1.4 million U.S.) has been allocated from Kyiv’s budget for restoration of this ancient remnant of the main entrance through the fortifications surrounding Kyiv. (Ukrinform)

New agreement on film dubbing

KYIV – Film distributors, movie houses and the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Ukraine agreed on augmenting the dubbing of films in Ukrainian, it was reported on January 24. Beginning on February 1 and through the end of 2007, distributing companies are under an obligation to bring the quota of dubbed (soundtrack or subtitled films) foreign production movies to 50 percent (100 percent for children’s films) of the total number of the film prints for each film title imported into Ukraine. This is detailed in a recently signed memorandum on cooperation among the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Ukraine, film distributors and movie houses. (Ukrinform)

**В П'ЯТУ БОЛЮЧУ РІЧНИЦЮ ВІДХОДУ У ВІЧНІСТЬ
нашого улюбленого і найдорожчого
МУЖА, ТАТА, ДІДУСЯ І ПРАДІДА**

С. П.

Д-РА СТЕПАНА ВОРОХА

були відправлені

ПОМИНАЛЬНІ СВЯТІ ЛІТУРГІЇ

В АМЕРИЦІ:

в церкві св. Івана Хрестителя в Ньюарку, Н.Дж.;
в церкві св. Миколая у Філадельфії, Па.

В УКРАЇНІ:

**в каплиці Українського Католицького Університету у Львові
(відправив о. Б. Гудзяк);**
в соборі св. Юра у Львові;
в катедрі св. Воскресіння в Івано-Франківську;
в соборі св. Петра і Павла в Чорткові;
в церкві св. Володимира-Великого – Велика Березовиця.

У ФРАНЦІЇ:

**в катедрі св. Володимира Великого в Парижі (відправив Владика
М. Гринчишин).**

Про молитви за душу Покійного просить

РОДИНА

Ukrainian National Museum presents the art of Kostyantyn Chekhovsky

by Maria Klimchak

CHICAGO – On February 2-28 the Ukrainian National Museum hosts a unique exhibit of the works of Kostyantyn Chekhovsky. Included will be paintings, video, photos and other unique elements. The artist – who can best be described as a futurist, dreamer and realist – has created a visual extravaganza of computer graphics which will transport the viewer from reality to the world of the fantastic.

The Ukrainian-born artists recently moved to Chicago. In seeking the Ukrainian community, he found the city's Ukrainian National Museum. For two years he has worked closely with the museum to prepare this exhibit.

Recently Mr. Chekhovsky took the time to speak with this writer.

Mr. Chekhovsky, how is it that you came to your art – was it fate or a path to finding yourself?

To answer that question I need to open the book of my life to the years of my childhood and youth. I was born in Sumy, Ukraine. That is where I spent my childhood, and the vibrant colors of nature surrounding me influenced my love of painting.

Even as a preschooler, under my mother's watchful tutelage and with the encouragement of my older sister, I began drawing, making detailed copies of illustrations in children's books.

By second grade I was amazing my family and friends with accurate renditions of fairly intricate paintings, using colored pencils. Not long afterwards I became fascinated with physics and electronics, having inherited my father's love of the precise sciences, although my love

of painting continued to grow.

Following completion of technical studies in Sumy I entered the technical school of anti-aviation defense in Kyiv. Our nation's capital left its mark on my future. This is where I met my wife-to-be, a student of design at the Kyiv Institute of Applied Arts. Halyna captivated me with her beauty and even more so with her inner strength. On this path towards our life together, whether by a quirk of fate or the need to identify myself as a Ukrainian, I began to delve ever deeper into our shared creative world.

You were born a Ukrainian, but as I understand it was not until you were an adult that you began to understand what this meant.

Exactly so. This came about most of all through the influence of my wife and her family. In Sumy I attended a Soviet school. Since my mother taught Ukrainian I learned the language we spoke at home, but we were surrounded by Russian-speakers. Sumy is a Russified city.

My wife was born into a family of political dissidents, former prisoners and spent the first 17 years of her life in Vorkuta. She told me stories of her parents and their friends, their struggles and the terrible suffering of the political prisoners, people of various nationalities deported by the Soviet government to camps and special colonies in the north. The relationship that existed between all peoples struggling for the political freedom of their nation should serve as an example for humanity.

As a student of the armed forces institute I listened to her stories, analyzing and striving to comprehend this reality – and seeking the truth in light of the lies



Kostyantyn Chekhovsky against the backdrop of one of his works.

put forth by the party and military ideologues. After I graduated from the institute, we moved to Lviv. The aura of the capital of Halychyna exerted its influence and became a positive factor in our young family's growth.

So Lviv also served as a catalyst in awakening your artistic abilities?

We were most happy while residing in this city. My advancement within the military ranks as a young army engineer was quick and certain. My innate creativity and awards won at technical competitions created a firm basis for advancement in the field of science. After winning an important competition I resumed my studies and began work on my dissertation, making innovations and inventions and gaining various patents along

the way. Life was good.

My wife's discerning taste and great love of art provided the impetus for my own creativity, and art became more than just a passing fancy. My small-format oils on canvas seemed to fly off the walls of commercial art galleries in Kyiv. We were blessed with a son, Mykhailo. He was a good student and soon he too began to excel artistically far beyond his years.

As the Soviet empire began to fall apart, people became politically aware and active. The most politically astute found themselves on opposite sides of the barricades. There was a strong anti-Ukrainian sentiment prevalent within the officer ranks at the training institute, and this led to my taking an important step. I submitted my request for termination.

(Continued on page 23)



National University KYIV MOHYLA ACADEMY



HAS THE HONOR TO INVITE YOU TO A FUNDRAISING EVENT

FEBRUARY 17, 2007

SATURDAY 5:30 p.m.

NEW YORK - NEW JERSEY

Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey - Whippany, NJ

Ticket \$40 adults, \$20 children and students

RSVP: 973-363-7177 or to Kyiv Mohyla Foundation 773-685-8028

Friends of Kyiv Mohyla Academy

Dr. Irina Fiser, Marianna Hanzhak, Victor Hotala, Volodymyr Haydyak, Inese Janowczyk, Stefan Kosarz, Bohdan Kalkich, Jaroslav Kryvitskiy, Mykhailo Kostupa, Orest Kostyuk, Ihor Lazarek, Ekaterina Love, Dr. Alexander Masyk, Labodar Olshanskyj, Theodore Olshchak, Dr. Larysa Oryshchuk, Dr. Bohdan Rubchak, Dr. Marianna Hubchak, Myron Samsodsky, Zlata Samsodsky, Helena Trugub, Oksana Tretjak, Dr. Bohdan Vitvitsky, Zlata Voronka, Dr. Roman Voronka, Dr. Karl Zaitinguz, Lidia Zaitinguz, Jaroslav Zavitnyk

We wish to express our appreciation to the Ukrainian National Association for its sponsorship and assistance.

You can purchase a ticket or make a donation through our web site - www.kmfoundation.com
PLEASE CONTACT THE KYIV MOHYLA FOUNDATION WITH ANY QUESTIONS Tel: 773-685-1835, e-mail: info@kyivfoundation.com
NMF is registered as a 501 (c) (3) non-profit organization. Your donation is fully tax deductible.

U.S. fund-raisers to benefit National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy

CHICAGO – The Kyiv Mohyla Foundation of America has announced a series of fund-raisers for the benefit of the National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy (NUKMA) to be held in five American cities during the month of February.

In announcing the events, Kyiv Mohyla Foundation President Ihor Wyslowsky said, “A distinguished institution of higher learning in Ukraine, the National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy essentially remains a private institution and therefore depends on the continuing moral and financial support of the North American Ukrainian diaspora and other private donors. The Kyiv Mohyla community has turned to us for help, and we are committed to further encouraging and sustaining the dramatic rebirth of this unique institution, a remarkable effort undertaken by Dr. Viacheslav Briukhovetsky in 1991, and to help facilitate the university’s important role in educating Ukraine’s next generation of leaders.”

NUKMA’s recent progress

Mr. Wyslowsky noted NUKMA’s growth in recent years. “Since its first class graduated in 1995, Kyiv Mohyla has graduated 4,147 students with undergraduate or graduate degrees. Most of these English-speaking Ukrainian students are now employed at various Western companies that are doing business in Ukraine, in Ukrainian media outlets and at a number of Ukrainian government agencies in and outside of Kyiv.”

“It is especially rewarding to see that graduating from Kyiv Mohyla means something important in Ukraine, and elsewhere, and that the university’s graduates are regarded highly in the private and government sectors,” Mr. Wyslowsky added.

Since 1991 Kyiv Mohyla Academy has become Ukraine’s premier institution of higher education with stringent admission criteria, anonymous admission testing, and quality Ukrainian and English instruction in 16 disciplines. Courses are taught by more than 100 professors and over 500 instructors. In addition, the university operates 25 research centers and laboratories, and recently completed construction of a library that houses more than 400,000 volumes and 1,000 periodicals.

Mr. Wyslowsky further noted, “The quality of Kyiv Mohyla Academy graduates is shown also in the number of its graduates who pursue doctoral and other advanced degrees in Western universities, especially those in the United States and Canada. Over 100 students have received grants and are now studying at American universities such as Boston College, Columbia University, Iowa State University, Johns Hopkins University, Georgetown University, Indiana University, Rutgers University, the State University of New York, University of Houston, University of Kentucky, University of Wisconsin, University of Virginia and the Rand Corp. A significant number of students are currently pursuing graduate degrees at several Canadian universities.”

Since 2001 the Chicago-based Kyiv Mohyla Foundation of America has collected approximately \$1.3 million for the benefit of the university. The goal for the 2007 year is to raise \$1 million. “We are grateful to the Ukrainian community in the United States for its generous support in the last five years and in the past, when fund-raising efforts were initiated and led by Prof. Ivan Fizer in New Jersey. As for 2007, I believe that this goal of \$1 million is attainable,” stated Mr. Wyslowsky.

The funds collected in 2007 will be earmarked toward an endowment fund in order to provide NUKMA with a secure future, as well as for uses specifically designated by donors, such as library collections, scholarships and academic departments. Furthermore, the foundation will also provide seed money for the Electronic Library of Ukraine, a project that the foundation is developing and one that will require significant financial support from various foundations, corporations and other sources.

Price of political independence

When Dr. Briukhovetsky reopened the Kyiv Mohyla Academy in 1991, he sought



Dr. Viacheslav Briukhovetsky among students at the National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy.

to rebuild not only a quality educational institution, but an institution that was politically independent of governmental involvement and committed to fostering democratic ideals, including respect for human rights and ethical norms.

“As a result,” Mr. Wyslowsky noted, “Kyiv Mohyla, at the time, found itself a few steps ahead of the prevailing conduct and views of the Ukrainian government. To this day, the university continues to confront a complicated relationship with government entities in this current, politically unstable, environment. This complicated relationship is

due, in part, to the university’s visibly active role during the Orange Revolution. Unlike several other universities, Kyiv Mohyla disregarded government pressure to ignore the massive street protests of 2004 – now known as the Orange Revolution – demonstrations in pursuit of political independence and democratic values.”

The strong stand taken by the university’s leadership in promoting democratic processes, most dramatically shown by its students and faculty on the maidan (Independence Square) two years ago, is only one of the reasons that Kyiv Mohyla

continues to be of personal interest to former U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine William Green Miller, as well as former U.S. National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski and former U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright. Ambassador Miller and Ukraine’s former minister of Foreign Affairs Borys Tarasyuk are co-chairmen of the Kyiv Mohyla Foundation of America.

The National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy is strengthened by its institutional relationships with more than 80 universities worldwide and by the Union of European Universities, to which it was admitted as a member in 2005. NUKMA has established several joint programs with foreign universities, including a business program with Northwestern University’s Kellogg School of Management; a program in public health with the University of Illinois; and one in Oriental studies with the University of Chicago.

Schedule of fund-raisers

“Academic freedom, as freedom in general, often carries a price tag. This is one important reason why our foundation now seeks moral and financial support from the Ukrainian diaspora in North America,” Mr. Wyslowsky said in announcing the upcoming series of fund-raisers.

The Kyiv Mohyla Foundation’s fund-raisers for the university will be held during the month of February in the following five Ukrainian American communities: Washington, Whippany, N.J.; Chicago; Warren, Mich.; and Philadelphia.

Each city’s program will feature remarks by Kyiv Mohyla Academy President Briukhovetsky, as well as by academicians and leaders from each community. A new film about the university and its progress will be shown and Dr. Briukhovetsky will answer questions about the work of the university. In particular, the foundation encourages parents with high-school and college-age students to attend with their children and consider the possibility of a summer or semester abroad in Kyiv at NUKMA.

The dates and locations of the community events are as follows:

- Sunday, February 11, 1 p.m., St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral, Silver Spring, Md., reservations/information: 301-593-5316, 301-873-2035.

- Saturday, February 17, 5:30 p.m., Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey, Whippany, N.J.; reservations/information: 973-585-7175.

- Sunday, February 18, 1 p.m., Ukrainian Cultural Center, Chicago; reservations/information: 773-384-6400.

- Saturday, February 24, 5:30 p.m., Ukrainian Cultural Center, Warren, Mich.;

(Continued on page 20)

Ukrainian National Federal Credit Union

5.44%^{apy*}

12 month CD

Manhattan

Brooklyn

So. Bound Brook, NJ

Carteret NJ

1-866-859-5848

*Annual Percentage Yield based on 5.30% apr. Minimum balance \$1,000.

Rates subject to change without notice. Other restrictions apply

U.S. fund-raisers...

(Continued from page 19)

reservations/information: 586-757-8130.

• Sunday, February 25, 2 p.m., Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, Jenkintown, Pa.; reservations/information: 215-663-1166.

Ticket prices are \$40 per person; \$20 for students 18 and under. Reservations also may be made by contacting the Kyiv Mohyla Foundation of America at 773-685-1828 or by e-mail at mail@kmfoundation.com or by electronic reservation

and payment by credit card on Paypal on the foundation's website at www.kmfoundation.com.

The Kyiv Mohyla Foundation of America is a 501 (c) (3) non-profit organization established to support and assist the National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy and institutions of higher learning in Ukraine to reach excellence in education, innovative research, personal and intellectual growth of its students and faculty, in an academic environment that will facilitate and further Ukraine's dem-

ocratic reforms, with a focus on the rule of law, free market, business development and sustained economic growth within the global community of nations.

The National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy was founded in 1615 by its first donor, Halushka Hulevychivna, and organized as a collegium by Petro Mohyla in 1630. Graduates, donors and teachers include Hetman Petro Konashevych Sahaidachny, Bohdan Khmelnytsky, Ivan Samoilovych, Ivan Mazepa, Hryhorii Skovoroda, and many of Ukraine's leading historical figures and intellectuals.

After the Kyiv Mohyla Academy was

forcibly closed by Russian Tsar Alexander in 1817, the buildings remained unoccupied until 1920, when the institution was converted into a military naval academy by the Bolsheviks.

In 1991 the academy was reopened as an institute of higher learning, as the Kyiv Mohyla Academy under the initiative and leadership of Dr. Briukhovetsky.

Today, during a time of unprecedented changes in Ukraine, the Kyiv Mohyla Academy continues its historic role as Ukraine's premier center of academic education and research, as well as a bastion of Ukrainian culture and thought.



Natalia Alexandra Tarasiuk



Larissa Tamara Wiazivsky



Tetiana Melania Bilynsky



Melania Nina Cybriwsky



Alexandra Tamara Strockyj



Melanie Christine Siokalo



Erica Helene Patrylak



Natalia Maria Leszczyszyn



Melanie Elizabeth Lesiuk



Stephanie Elizabeth Kozak



Julia Anna Knihnicky



Joanna Maria Karaman



Adrianna Maria Fedyna



Victoria Graudins



Christina Maria Hryhorchuk

The Ukrainian Engineers' Society of America Philadelphia Chapter

53rd Annual Engineers' Banquet and Ball

with presentation of Debutantes

Saturday, February 10, 2007

Park Hyatt Philadelphia Hotel at the Bellevue
Broad and Walnut Streets,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Cocktails at 6:00 p.m.

Banquet at 7:00 p.m.

Ball and Presentation of Debutantes at 9:00 p.m.

Music by "TEMPO"

Master of Ceremonies: Marc Chuma

Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute to offer courses in language, literature, political science, sociolinguistics

by Peter Woloschuk

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. – The Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute (HUSI) was developed by the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute (HURI) to offer college- and graduate-level courses in the West in Ukrainian topics. It is the only program of its kind in North America.

For summer 2007 it is offering an intensive eight-week curriculum of accredited university instruction in Ukrainian studies which will run from Monday, June 25, through Friday, August 17. The program is sponsored jointly by the Harvard University Summer School and HURI, and has offered courses since 1971.

Intensive Ukrainian language training is a principal focus of the program. It is proficiency based, and is aimed at developing communications skills in a variety of real-life situations. An entry test determines placement. The language program relies on Harvard's extensive language resources, including a library of recorded material, video films and programs, access to Ukrainian radio and TV news and other programs, regular language labs and extracurricular activities aimed at creating a near immersion language environment.

Students enrolled in the program can take advantage of Harvard's many research and instructional facilities – including the largest Ucrainica library collection outside of Eastern Europe – various museums, and a state-of-the-art language resource center.

Over the years participants have included undergraduate and graduate students, as well as professionals from North and South America, Asia, Africa, Australia, Western and Eastern Europe, and Russia. Many students now come from Ukraine, taking advantage of new academic opportunities but also themselves serving as a resource

on present day Ukraine for other students.

Speaking of the summer program HURI Director Michael S. Flier said, "Over the summer we offer a range of Ukrainian language courses taught by our experienced staff: Alla Parkhomenko (beginning), Yuri I. Shevchuk (intermediate) and Volodymyr Dibrova (advanced). Additionally, students can take topical courses from specialists in the fields of literature (George G. Grabowicz on reassessing the 20th-century Ukrainian literary canon), political science (Alexander Motyl on theoretical approaches to current Ukrainian politics), and sociolinguistics (Michael S. Flier on the competition between the Ukrainian and Russian languages in Ukraine and the phenomenon of the hybrid, "surzhyk"). And finally, through the lectures, roundtable discussions, films and readings, HUSI participants gain a valuable broad perspective on current Ukrainian history and culture.

Students are required to enroll for a minimum of eight units of undergraduate or graduate credit from the following courses offered this summer.

- Beginning Ukrainian (eight units, course No. 30227) taught by Alla Parkhomenko, British Council, Ukraine: an intensive course for students with little or no knowledge of Ukrainian. Basic grammatical structures are introduced and reinforced through an active oral approach. By the end of the course students are expected to develop the ability to conduct short conversations in a range of familiar situations related to daily activities, understand simple factual texts, and write routine messages. They will be able to initiate, maintain and bring to a close simple exchanges by asking and responding to simple questions. A variety of genuine sources will be used to establish an authentic environment.

- Intermediate Ukrainian (eight units, course No. 31593), taught by Yuri I. Shevchuk, lecturer, department of Slavic languages, Columbia University: development of students' conversational skills in a variety of real-life communicative settings is given priority treatment in the course. This is accompanied by a review of basic structures and further expansion of grammar fundamentals. Major emphasis is placed on the development of vocabulary through readings and viewing videotaped programs focusing on contemporary cultural and political issues. By the end of the course, students will be able to narrate and describe in major time frames and deal effectively with unanticipated complications in most informal, and some formal, settings on topics of personal and general interest. Prerequisite: Beginning Ukrainian or the equivalent.

- Advanced Ukrainian (eight units, course No. 30230), taught by Volodymyr Dibrova, preceptor, department of Slavic languages and literatures, Harvard University: an intensive course for students who wish to enhance their mastery of the language. Reading selections include annotated articles on contemporary issues in business, economics, politics and culture. Short written reports and oral presentations will be part of the course. By the end of the course the students will be able to discuss extensively a wide range of general interest topics and some special fields of interest, hypothesize, support opinions and deal with linguistically unfamiliar situations. Classes will be conducted primarily in Ukrainian.

- "20th Century Ukrainian Literature: Rethinking the Canon" (four units, course No. 31790), taught by George G. Grabowicz, the Dmytro Chyzhevs'kyj Professor of Ukrainian Literature, Harvard University: a survey of the major writers

and works of Ukrainian literature from the 1920s through the present with a special focus on how their reception and evaluation has been reconfigured by Ukraine's independence. The course will examine among others such movements and developments as modernism, the "Executed Renaissance" (Rozstriliane Vidrodzhennia), socialist realism, the literature of dissent and emigration, underground literature and post-modernism through close readings of representative works. Prerequisites: reading knowledge of Ukrainian or permission of the instructor.

- "Ukraine as Linguistic Battleground" (four units, course No. 31791), taught by Michael S. Flier, Oleksandr Potebnja Professor of Ukrainian Philology, Harvard University: an exploration of the Ukrainian language in linguistic, historical, sociolinguistic, anthropological and political terms. Topics will include the historical emergence of Ukrainian on East Slavic territory, its varied relationships to Russian, the status of Rusyn within the Ukrainian language sphere, the typology and function of Ukrainian linguistic hybrids (surzhyk), current problems of Ukrainian standardization and Ukrainian language politics.

- "Theorizing Ukraine: Politics, Theory, and Political Theory" (four units, course No. 31654), taught by Alexander J. Motyl, professor, department of political science, Rutgers University: a historically and comparatively informed examination of social science approaches to conceptualizing and theorizing politics and political developments in Ukraine. The course investigates concepts and theories of the state, revolution, nation, nationalism, empire, elite, socialism, totalitarianism, transition, civil society, modernization, political culture and democracy. Both concepts and theories

(Continued on page 24)



National University KYIV MOHYLA ACADEMY



HAS THE HONOR TO INVITE YOU TO A FUNDRAISING EVENT

FEBRUARY 18, 2007

SUNDAY 1 p.m.

CHICAGO

Ukrainian Cultural Center - Chicago, IL

Ticket \$40 adults, \$20 children and students

RSVP: 773-384-6400 or to Kyiv Mohyla Foundation: 773-685-1828

Friends of Kyiv Mohyla Academy

Perla Bandurky, Walter Bratko, Raisa Emshiv, Orysa Kosak-Cochran, Dr. Bohdan Cebrych, Valia Chyzyrenko, Andrii Ciolk, Christine Ciolk, Vera Elsherrina, Maria Facion, Ivanna Gorchynska, Jaroslav Hanzewydz, Halyna Hrushevska, Dr. Yuri Hryciuk, Dr. Dmytro Hryciuk, Dr. Natalya Hryhorchuk, Dr. Myroslava Iwanova, John Javlenko, Irina Kaminska, Oleh Kasarwa, Oksana Khasna, Maria Klyuchak, Mykhailo Klyuchak, Michael Kos, Oleh Kowenko, Lubomyr Kravchuk, Julian Kulas, Sviatoslav Lyubchuk, Dr. Neema Lyubchuk, Dr. Vadim Minkus, Dr. Dorin Minkus, Roman Mstysniak, Dr. Anna Mostovych, Dr. Pavlo Nachkivnyak, Masha Ozyga, Yasi Ozyga, Dr. Lydia Kluchynsky Pracyk, Dr. Yurii Pracyk, Dr. Perla Pracyk, Professor Dmytro Shchelyny, Halyna Tarasova Young, Dr. Vadim Trochly, Lida Trochly, LIA Group - Ukrainske Radio, Bohdan Wital, Victor Wajtychiv, Ilar Wysotsky, Roman Yashchuk

We wish to express our appreciation to the Ukrainian National Association for its sponsorship and assistance.

You can purchase a ticket or make a donation through our web site - www.kmfoundation.com
PLEASE CONTACT THE KYIV MOHYLA FOUNDATION WITH ANY QUESTIONS Tel 773-685-1828, e-mail info@kmf.org
KMF is registered as a 501 (c) (3) nonprofit organization. Your donation is fully tax deductible.

Philadelphia and UCU



Your Generosity at Work

Philadelphia Friends of the Ukrainian Catholic University
cordially invite you to an informative

Benefit Luncheon

Sunday, March 25, 2007

At 2 PM

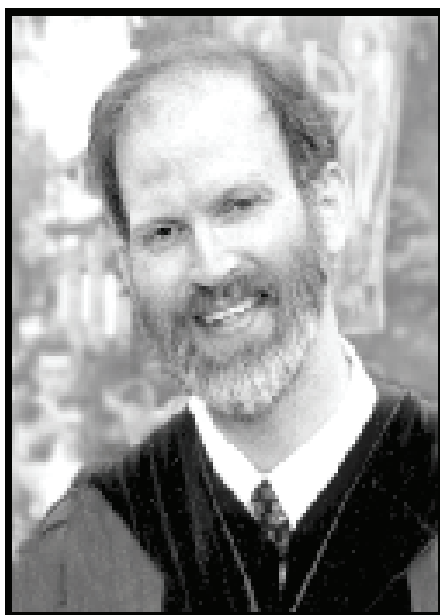
at

Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center

700 Cedar Road

Jenkintown, PA

Featured Guest Speakers:



Prof. Jeffrey Will

Vice Rector and Member of Board of Trustees
Ukrainian Catholic University



Prof. Antoine Arjakovsky

Director, Institute of Ecumenical Studies
Ukrainian Catholic University

Tickets at \$40 per person may be purchased at:
Ukrainian Center, Byzantine Church Supplies at 833 N. Franklin Street
Ukrainian Selfreliance Credit Union in Philadelphia, PA and Trenton, NJ,
FB Financial Bank and from Committee Members of the Philadelphia Friends of UCU
If you have any questions, please call Ihor Shust at: 215-947-2795

Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation



2247 W. Chicago Avenue Chicago, IL 60622

Veterans post celebrates holidays while remembering U.S. soldiers in Iraq

by Zenko Halkowycz

CLIFTON, N.J. – Members of Ukrainian American Veterans Post 17 of Clifton, N.J., gathered for their annual Christmas party on December 10, 2006, at Lidia's Ukrainian restaurant in Clifton.

Newly elected post Commander Jim Fedorko organized the event along with Vice-Commander Andrew Hadzewycz. The two officers greeted the arriving members at the door.

The post commander announced that the Selfreliance (N.J.) Federal Credit Union of Clifton-Passaic had made a very generous donation to help defray the post's expenses of sending care packages to Ukrainian American soldiers serving in Iraq. The post also received a donation from the Selfreliance Association in Clifton.

The first recipient of a care package

Zenko Halkowycz is adjutant of UAV Post 17.



Sgt. Venesa Papa

was Sgt. Venesa Papa, who received traditional Ukrainian food, a holy icon, plus a selection of candies. Commander Fedorko announced that the next two recipients would be Lt. Col. Michael Hrycak and 1st Lt. Roman Olesnyckyj, both of New Jersey. He also asked that if



Lt. Col. Michael Hrycak

anyone knows of other Ukrainian American soldiers serving in Iraq to please contact UAV Post 17.

Commander Fedorko respectfully announced that the post will send its condolences and flowers to the family of Yevgeniy Ryndych, whose son was tragi-

cally killed while serving in Iraq. The Ryndych family moved to America from Kyiv in 1998.

Commander Fedorko also said he and his family would organize a group of carolers to visit Ukrainian friends in the Clifton/Passaic area, and he called for volunteers to help carry out this Ukrainian Christmas tradition.

Post 17 expressed special thanks to representatives of UAV Post 19 of Spring Valley, N.Y., Wasyl and Julie Schozda, who attend the Christmas party.

The attendees enjoyed the party, and were slow to leave as the food was excellent and the camaraderie that exists between old soldiers was exceptional.

The next post meeting will be in March and anyone interested in joining is encouraged to contact Membership Officer Walter Kupecky, 16 Ellice St., Lincoln Park, NJ 07035, or Post Commander Fedorko, 68 Washington Ave., Rutherford N.J. 07070. (Dues for 2007 also may be sent to Mr. Kupecky.)

Ukrainian National Museum...

(Continued from page 18)

This unprecedented action, the first of its kind in the history of this academic institution, led to direct threats against me as an officer, as well as against my family. My wife's steadfast moral support allowed me to survive the pressure.

Political life in Lviv was driven by the national Rukh movement, to which we belonged and for which we worked in both Luhansk and Sumy, agitating for political activism and independence. The declaration in 1991 of an independent Ukraine was truly a festive day for us.

At that time painting had become my profession. My talent developed with further studies in Lviv, later in Kyiv, Warsaw, Berlin and now in Chicago.

Every artist enhances his God-given talents with training and art education. Where did you attend school and who were your teachers?

When we moved to Lviv I was introduced to the Lviv Academy of Arts and became a student of Hryhory Kitsula. He provided instruction in figurative painting. Instructors at the Krakow Art Academy also gave my works a positive evaluation, giving me confidence in my abilities. I

began preparations for solo exhibitions.

With the assistance of a knowledgeable intermediary I was able to transport my works to Warsaw, where I subsequently moved with my family, and thereafter to France, then Canada and the U.S.A.

My financial situation did not allow me to exhibit on the grand scale for which I was striving, and I was not willing to compromise my dreams. As an individual who always achieved his goals

I decided to pursue a future in the U.S.A.

It seems this was the right decision, as fate brought me to the doorstep of the Ukrainian National Museum in Chicago. It is here that I shall present my first project in February 2007.

The Ukrainian National Museum is located at 2249 W. Superior St. in Chicago.

SUPPORT THE WORK OF THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY.
Send contributions to: The Ukrainian Weekly Press Fund,
2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054



National University KYIV MOHYLA ACADEMY



HAS THE HONOR TO INVITE YOU TO A FUNDRAISING EVENT

FEBRUARY 24, 2007

Saturday 5:30 p.m.

DETROIT

Ukrainian Cultural Center - Warren, MI

Ticket \$40 adults, \$20 children and students

RSVP: 586-757-8130 or to Kyiv Mohyla Foundation: 773-685-1328

Friends of Kyiv Mohyla Academy

Boris Ehrh, Mykhailo Ciapa, Andrey Duzij, Jaroslav Duzij, Paul J. & Irene Dzial, Stefan and Anne Fedorak, Bobden Fedorak, Dena Fedorak, Anny Huzaruk, Włodzisław Kowal, Tamara Karopas, Luba Kytska, Gena Latyvaswsky, Andre Latyvaswsky, Harry Malynowsky, Basil Rodarsky, Yuri Taka Rezhin, Myroslava Stefaniuk

We wish to express our appreciation to the Ukrainian National Association for its sponsorship and assistance.

You can purchase a ticket or make a donation through our web site - www.kmfoundation.com
PLEASE CONTACT THE KYIV MOHYLA FOUNDATION WITH ANY QUESTIONS Tel: 773-685-1328, e-mail: info@kmyvacademy.com
NMF is registered as a 501 (c) (3) non-profit organization. Your donation is fully tax deductible.

Harvard...

(Continued from page 21)

will be discussed in relation to one another, in light of modern Ukrainian history and with reference to other countries.

Prof. Flier also pointed out that "as in past years, students have the opportunity to come to Harvard in the summer to immerse themselves in a unique, intensive Ukrainian experience they will not soon forget."

A wide variety of special events will supplement the institute's academic offerings. The program for 2007 includes guest lectures by prominent faculty, roundtable discussions with visiting scholars on current events in Ukraine, and cultural presentations, such as screenings of Ukrainian films and readings by a number of noted Ukrainian authors.

The Summer Program in Ukrainian Studies was launched in 1970 by Prof. Omeljan Pritsak, HURI's co-founder, to maintain and strengthen a solid foundation of Ukrainian studies in the West and to open the Ukrainian course offerings at Harvard to college students at other institutions. For the

first 20 years HUSI students were primarily a mix of "heritage students" – children and grandchildren of the Ukrainian diaspora – and smaller numbers who were studying Ukrainian language, culture or history as part of their own purely academic pursuits.

Since the fall of the Soviet Union in 1991 and the declaration of Ukrainian independence, the mix of students has changed substantially. The number of heritage students has declined, while the numbers of academically engaged students, especially graduate students, has increased. Even senior scholars specializing in Russian or East European studies have enrolled in order to gain familiarity with a country previously on the periphery of their interests.

An important new component in the student body has comprised practitioners in such fields as government service, journalism and business. Also the program has benefited immensely from the strong new presence of students from Ukraine. Most of the Ukrainian students who come are outstanding young, future academics or professionals.

As a result, HUSI's mission has expanded and, while still supporting Ukrainian

studies in the West, it also serves to break down the barriers isolating Ukrainian studies in Ukraine from the rest of the world. And this has benefited the advancement of true scholarship on both sides. Many American and Ukrainian HUSI students have become lifelong contacts and professional collaborators. Ukrainian HUSI alumni often go on to greater academic achievement or reform in their home country.

Take for instance Lviv National University's Center for Master's Program Development in Sociology and Cultural Studies. The director, Iryna Starovoyt, is a HUSI alumna, and many of the center's faculty are also HUSI alumni. This center supports some of the most sophisticated and up-to-date graduate education and research in Ukraine, and is instituting a reformed doctoral curriculum that will serve as a model for other academic departments and institutions in Ukraine.

In its 36-year history HUSI has welcomed more than 2,000 students and boasts some outstanding alumni including Father Borys Gudziak, rector of the Ukrainian Catholic University; Timothy Snyder, professor of history at Yale University; Federigo Argentieri, professor of history at John Cabot University in Rome, who was instrumental in getting Robert Conquest's "Harvest of Sorrow" published in Italian; Kazuo Nakai, a prominent specialist in Ukrainian studies at the University of Tokyo, Japan; and William Gleason, the first director of the Fulbright Program in Ukraine, who is currently working at the U.S. Foreign Service Institute. Kateryna Yushchenko, the first lady of Ukraine, is also an alumna.

Alex Dillon will be returning for his third summer as HUSI director. Prof. Dillon earned his Ph.D. in Ukrainian history at Harvard University in 2003. His dissertation, supervised by Prof. Roman Szporluk, was on "The Rural Cooperative Movement and Problems of Modernization in Tsarist

and Post-Tsarist Southern Ukraine, 1871-1920." He has taught European, Eastern European, Russian and Ukrainian history at the College of the Holy Cross (Worcester, Mass.) and at the Ukrainian Catholic University in Lviv, where he served as an international visiting fellow under the auspices of the Open Society Institute.

Admission to the HUSI program is based on academic performance, a letter of recommendation and an essay. To be eligible to apply, candidates must be 19 years old or have completed one year of college; exceptional high school students may be considered through the Secondary School Program.

Applicants must submit the Harvard Summer School registration form, the non-refundable \$50 registration fee (payable to Harvard Summer School), a separate Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute application form (available on the institute's website: http://www.huri.harvard.edu/husi/husi_admissions.html, and the supplementary materials that are listed on that form by May 25 to: Ms. Tamara Nary, Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute, 1583 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge MA 02138. (Applications sent after February 23 need to be sent to HUSI at 34 Kirkland St., Cambridge, MA 02138.)

International applicants must include Summer School Form F with their applications. If they are requesting an I-20 form for U.S. visa application from the Summer School, they must submit all materials by April 27.

Although full tuition for the Harvard Summer School is \$4,550, students enrolled in the HUSI program pay a subsidized tuition rate \$2,650 for eight units of credit. Applicants with demonstrated financial need may qualify for further fee reductions but must apply by April 16 for consideration. For further information contact the Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute, 617-495-7833.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

(Continued from page 28)

will take place at 2 p.m. at 2320 W. Chicago Ave. Tickets are \$15. For additional information e-mail webmaster@uima-art.org or call 773-227-5522.

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.

TURN YOUR DREAMS INTO REALITY!



NY SCAS A DIVISION OF **TOURO COLLEGE**
New York School of Career and Applied Studies

Get Your Associate or Bachelor Degree in:

- **Business Management and Administration**
Accounting | Marketing | Office Technology
Finance | Management
- **Human Services**
Addiction Services | Adult and Family Services
Child and Youth Services
Gerontological Services
Developmental Disabilities
Human Services Administration
- **Psychology**
- **Education**
- **Social Sciences**
- **Health Sciences**
- **Liberal Arts and Sciences**
- **Computer Science**
Data Communications | Programming
- **Desktop and Web Publishing**
Graphic Design | Digital Design
Multimedia | Web Design
Video Production

ESL Classes

Certificate Programs:

DIGITAL MEDIA ARTS

Manhattan - 27-33 West 23rd Street
212.463.0400 x588

MEDICAL CODING AND BILLING

Brooklyn - Bensonhurst | 1870 Stillwell Avenue
718.265.6534 x1003

Other Professional Opportunities at TOURO COLLEGE

Pre-Law, Pre-Medical, Pre-Dental

Graduate and Professional Programs

Law, Education and Psychology
Business Management
Mental Health Counseling
Social Work

day and evening classes | financial aid for qualified students
transfer students welcome | online courses available
job placement assistance for all graduates
if you are qualified, you may be able to get your High School Equivalency diploma while studying for your degree, please call for details

WWW.TOURO.EDU

212.463.0400 x500
718.265.6534 x1002

MANHATTAN BROOKLYN QUEENS

Touro College is an equal opportunity institution

Pianist Roman Rudnytsky continues his globe-trotting ways

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio – Concert pianist Roman Rudnytsky will have the rare opportunity to travel to Libya to perform a recital and conduct three master classes for local piano students under the auspices of the U.S. Embassy there.

These events will take place on February 12-15 in Tripoli, the Libyan capital. The recital will take place in one of the main venues in the "old city" area of Tripoli – the Children's Theater.

This is a very rare opportunity, as very few Americans have had the chance to travel to Libya. There were no diplomatic relations for a long time. The recent re-establishment of diplomatic relations with that country occurred after Muammar

Qaddafi gave up any pretensions to nuclear weapons and gave up supporting terrorism. It is nevertheless still quite difficult for Americans to secure visas to travel to Libya. It was through the efforts of the U.S. Embassy in Tripoli that Mr. Rudnytsky's visa was secured.

Mr. Rudnytsky, who performs all over the world and has now played in over 85 countries, has performed and conducted master classes in over 30 of these countries through the auspices of U.S. Embassies since 1984 – first, through the United States Information Service (USIS) and, since 1999 when that entity was abolished and its activities absorbed into the State Department, through the "public diplomacy" activities of the



Pianist Roman Rudnytsky

to Tunisia. Pending at the time of this writing are recitals and master classes in Bosnia through the Embassy there, which are slated to take place in the fall of 2007.

Mr. Rudnytsky's most recent recitals took place in November 2006 in Dillingham, Alaska and at Point Loma Nazarene University in San Diego. On December 8-22, 2006, he played six recitals on a Caribbean cruise from Barbados of P&O ship Oceana.

Other concerts by Mr. Rudnytsky coming up in 2007 include a recital in late May in Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei, his 10th New Zealand tour in June (11 recitals), his 15th Australian tour in July and August (14 recitals) and two P&O cruises – both of them to Madeira and the Canary Islands. He has done over 30 cruises for P&O as the classical pianist on board.

Mr. Rudnytsky continues as a member of the faculty of the Dana School of Music of Youngstown State University, where he has been based since 1972. He received a Distinguished Professor Award there in 1990.

embassies. His most recent such engagements took place in July 2006 in Jordan and in late October 2006 in Lithuania.

During March, Mr. Rudnytsky will play recitals and conduct master classes in Tunisia and Azerbaijan through the U.S. Embassies there. It will be his third visit

Notre Dame College library to host exhibit of "rushnyky"

PARSIPPANY, N.J. — The Notre Dame College library will host "The 'Tree of Life Motif' on Embroidered Ritual Cloths – 'Rushnyky' – of Central Ukraine," an exhibit of textiles from the private collection of Danylo Dmytrykiw, curator of the Ukrainian Museum-Archives of Cleveland.

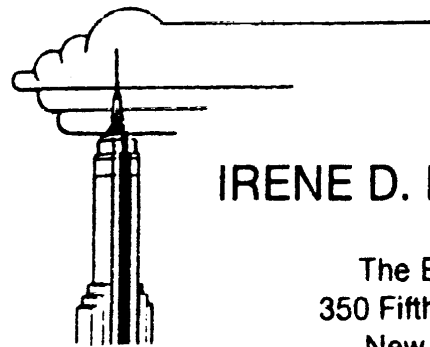
The ritual cloths are unique examples of original embroidered textiles dating from the mid-19th to early-20th centuries that depict the "tree of life" motif and originate from the Poltava, Kyiv and Chernihiv Oblasts.

The "tree of life" motif became popular in the 17th to 18th centuries as an adaptation of local archaic symbols to the Renaissance/Baroque styles of the time. They are artistic renderings of the complex belief system of ancient times and thought to

represent the interrelationships of ancient trichotomies such as "underworld/earth/heavens" and/or "past/present/future."

This motif is thought by some to have its origins in the ancient depictions of the pre-Christian Ukrainian goddess "Berehynia," the form of which, over time, became stylized and distorted, eventually transforming into the floral depiction that we know and recognize today.

This exhibition was developed by Mr. Dmytrykiw, and is being co-sponsored by the Ukrainian Museum-Archives. The exhibit will run from February 8 through March 23, with an opening reception on February 8 at 5-7 p.m. For more information, readers may telephone the UMA at 216-781-4329 or the library at 216-373-5267.



IRENE D. ROGUTSKY, D.D.S.

The Empire State Bldg.
350 Fifth Avenue, Suite 522
New York, N.Y. 10118
(212) 947-1665



National University KYIV MOHYLA ACADEMY



HAS THE HONOR TO INVITE YOU TO A FUNDRAISING EVENT

FEBRUARY 25, 2007

SUNDAY 2 p.m.

PHILADELPHIA

Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center - Jenkintown, PA

Ticket \$40 adults, \$20 children and students

RSVP: 215-663-1166 or to Kyiv Mohyla Foundation: 773-683-1828

Friends of Kyiv Mohyla Academy

Vira Andrychuk, Dr. Oksana Bilhawk, Nina Chytkowsky, Dr. Zorin Chernyk, Irena Dmytyshko, George Fozina, Maria Fodoriv, Adriana Horvath, Orysa Hovela, Dr. Petro Hursky, Dr. Albert Kops, Andrew Koshin, Mr. Ilya Koshin, Ultras Mazurkevich, Bobbin Mizak, Boris Pivnick, Irena Pradko, Orya Rodina, Dr. Leonid Rudnytsky, Yana Snylych, Nataliya Starostynka, Dr. Christine Szpak

We wish to express our appreciation to the Ukrainian National Association for its sponsorship and assistance.

You can purchase a ticket or make a donation through our web site - www.kmfoundation.com
PLEASE CONTACT THE KYIV MOHYLA FOUNDATION WITH ANY QUESTIONS Tel: 773-683-1828, e-mail: info@kyivmohyla.com
KMF is registered as a 501 (c) (3) nonprofit organization. Your donation is fully tax deductible.



Selfreliance

Ukrainian American Federal Credit Union

Tell A Friend

Discover the Credit Union Difference



They will receive one of several great premiums when they become part of our credit union family! You will also receive this custom designed Selfreliance backpack!



Самопоміч

Українсько-Американська Федеральна Кредитова Спілка

while supplies last
Selfreliance
Where Your Money Works for You!
Selfreliance.Com

2332 W. Chicago Ave, Chicago IL, 773-328-7500 300 E. Army Trail, Bloomingdale, IL 630-307-0079 734 Sandford Ave, Newark, NJ 973-373-7839
5000 N. Cumberland Ave, Chicago, IL 773-589-0077 8410 W. 131st Street, Palos Park, IL 708-923-1912 558 Summit Ave, Jersey City, NJ 201-795-4061
761 S. Benton Street, Palatine, IL 847-359-5911 8624 White Oak Street, Munster, IN 219-838-5300 2200 Rte 10W Parsippany, NJ 973-451-0200

Promotion begins 26 January 2007 at our full service locations and may end at any time without notice. Bonus backpacks available while supplies last. Referring member should stop in with their friend to receive bonus. We may limit bonus quantities per member.

**Full
Financial
Services**



OUT AND ABOUT

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| February 7
New York | Discussion with Vladyslav Kaskiv, "From the Orange Revolution to Durable Democracy: Ukraine's Difficult Path of Reform," Columbia University, 212-388-0177 | February 17
Perth Amboy, NJ | St. Valentine's Day dance, featuring music by Vidlunnia, Ukrainian Catholic Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, 732-826-0767 |
| February 8 -
March 23
South Euclid, OH | Art exhibit, "The 'Tree of Life Motif' on Embroidered Ritual Cloths - 'Rushnyky' - of Central Ukraine," Notre Dame College library, 216-781-4329 or 216-373-5267 | February 17
Palos Hills, Ill. | Carnival 2007 dinner and dance, featuring music by Karpatski Zori, sponsored by Lemko Branch 8, Avianna Banquet Hall, 708-707-0129 or 773-489-9225 |
| February 9-11
Philadelphia | Ukrainian film fest, Ukrainian League of Philadelphia, 215-684-3548 | February 17
Kenmore, NY | Mardis Gras dinner-dance, featuring music by Mozaika, sponsored by the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church, 716-631-9096 |
| February 10
Whippany, NJ | Film screening, "The Orange Chronicles," by Damian Kolodiy, Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey, www.orangechronicles.com | February 17
Parma, OH | Mardis Gras dinner-dance, featuring music by Good Times, co-sponsored by Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization and the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM), Pokrova Parish Hall, 440-346-4723 or 440-526-5670 |
| February 10
Hamilton, ON | Golden Horseshoe Volleyball Tournament, McMaster Ukrainian Students Association, McMaster University, 905-320-5489 | February 17
Manhattan Beach, CA | Debutante ball, featuring music by Vechirka, California Association to Aid Ukraine, Marriott Hotel, 323-665-3703 or 800-228-9290 |
| February 10
New York | Lecture by Vasyl Lopukh, "Migration Processes in Ukraine Today: Trends and Statistics," Shevchenko Scientific Society, 212-254-5130 | February 17
New York | Lecture by George Gajecy, "Hetman Petro Konashevych Sahaidachny and His Influence on Ukrainian Culture in the First Quarter of the 17th Century," Shevchenko Scientific Society, 212-254-5130 |
| February 10
Philadelphia | Concert featuring the Svitanya Eastern European Vocal Ensemble, Kimmel Center, 717-234-3844 or 215-844-1066 | February 17
Warren, MI | Debutante Ball, featuring music by Vorony, Ukrainian Engineers' Society of America, Ukrainian Cultural Center, 248-646-6933 |
| February 10
Tarrytown, NY | Debutante Ball, featuring music by Zolota Bulava and Na Zdorovya, Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM), Marriott Westchester Hotel, 845-647-7230 | February 17
Montreal | Lecture by Dr. Gayle Woloschak, "Orthodoxy Meets the Biological Evolution," St. George Antiochian Orthodox Church, 514-481-5093 |
| February 10
Jersey City, NJ | Valentine's Day dance, featuring music by Lvivany, Ukrainian National Home, 201-798-0132 or 201-656-7755 | February 17
New York | "Music at the Institute," the Mozart Piano Quartet performs works by Suk, Faure and Strauss, Ukrainian Institute of America, 212-288-8660 |
| 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 18
Sacramento, CA | Kitka women's vocal ensemble concert, Trinity Cathedral, 916-446-2513 or trinitycathedral.org |
| 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 | <i>Entries in "Out and About" are listed free of charge. 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.</i> | |
| February 11
New York | Presentation by Halyna Lemekh and Victoria Kurchenko, "Theories of Migrations and their Implementation: Post-Soviet Immigration of Ukrainians to the United States," The Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences, 212-222-1866 | | |
| February 12
Cambridge, MA | Lecture by Roman Szporluk, "The Traditional Scheme of 19th Century Ukrainian History and the Problem of Rational Restructuring of the History of Eastern Europe," Harvard University, 617-495-4053 | | |
| February 12
Washington | Lecture by Martha Bohachevsky-Chomiak, "Institutionalizing Change: Faculty Organization in Ukraine," Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, 202-691-4140 | | |
| February 12
Montreal | Concert featuring the Luba and Ireneus Zuk Piano Duo, McGill University, 514-398-4547 or 514-398-5530 | | |
| February 15
Toronto | Lecture by Hanna Shvashka, "The Legal Status of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea in Unitarian Ukraine: A Historical and Public Law Analysis," University of Toronto, 416-946-8113 | | |
| February 15
New York | Film screening, "Bright is the Night" by Roman Balayan, Ukrainian Film Club, Columbia University, 212-854-4697 | | |
| February 15
New York | Gallery tour with Dr. Myroslava Mudrak, "Crossroads: Modernism in Ukraine, 1910-1930," The Ukrainian Museum, 212-228-0100 | | |
| February 17
Santa Rosa, CA | Kitka women's vocal ensemble concert, Glaser Center, 707-568-5387 or brownpapertickets.com | | |

Got a group? Need The Weekly?

Call our subscription department to find out how you may qualify for a group discount on your Weekly subscriptions.
(973) 292-9800 ext. 3042.

2007 Group
Tours by ...

Zenias Travel Club

Discover
Enchanting



Scandinavia

10-Day Baltic Cruise

on the Princess Cruise Lines
"Star Princess"

Sailing round-trip from Copenhagen

August 20-30, 2007

to
Copenhagen, Denmark; Stockholm, Sweden;
Helsinki, Finland; St. Petersburg/overnight on
ship; Tallinn, Estonia; Gdansk, Poland; Oslo,
Norway; Copenhagen, Denmark

Inside cabins ...	1810.00 pp
Outside cabins ...	2250.00 pp
Balcony cabins ...	2550.00 pp

\$600.00 deposit due by

February 15, 2007

Winter break in beautiful

RIVIERA MAYA CANCUN



March 22-26, 2007

4-Night All-Inclusive
Land Package: \$640.00pp
(Flights additional)

"Grand Palladium Colonial Resort & Spa"

Land of crystal blue waters
and Mayan Ruins

Registration extended to
February 15, 2007

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

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
216 Foordmore Road P.O. Box 529
Kerhonkson, NY 12446
E-mail: Soyuzivka@aol.com
Website: www.Soyuzivka.com

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.

Want to reach us by e-mail?

Editorial staff: staff@ukrweekly.com

Production Department: design@ukrweekly.com

Administration: ukradmin@att.net

Subscription Department: ukrsubscr@att.net

Advertising Department: adsukrpubl@att.net



KLK Annual Ski Races

Please join us at the KLK Annual Ski Races
on Saturday, February 24, 2007
Where: Windham Mountain, Windham, NY
Registration: 8:00 - 9:30 a.m. at the Ski Lodge

Lift ticket and races:	adult, \$50;	junior, \$45
Race tickets only:	adult, \$10;	junior, \$5
Lift tickets only:	adult, \$45;	junior, \$40

DINNER AND AWARDS CEREMONY
The Dinner and Awards Ceremony will take place at
the Hunter Mountain Ski Lodge at 6:30 p.m.
Adults, \$45; children (under 12) \$15



For additional information
please contact:

Severin Palydowycz
(518) 263-4866

or

Orest Fedash
(201) 387-8061

SEE YOU AT THE RACES!

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Saturday, February 10

WHIPPANY, N.J.: After a tremendously positive response following its screening at the Anthology Film Archives in New York City, "The Orange Chronicles" will be shown at 7 p.m. at the new Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey, 60 N. Jefferson Road. The screening, followed by a Q&A with the filmmakers, is co-sponsored by the UACCNJ. Admission is \$10. Refreshments will be available. "The Orange Chronicles" opened the Helsinki Human Rights Watch Documentary Film Festival in Kyiv, and participated in the documentary festival in Amsterdam. The film has been shown at universities, conferences and Ukrainian institutions. For more information log on to www.OrangeChronicles.com.

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society (NTSh) invites all to a lecture by Prof. Vasyl Lopukh (NTSh), candidate of economic sciences, on the subject "Migration Processes in Ukraine Today: Trends and Statistics." The lecture will be presented at the society's building, 63 Fourth Ave. (between Ninth and 10th streets) at 5 p.m. For additional information call 212-254-5130.

Sunday, February 11

NEW YORK : The Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences invites the public to a discussion on the topic of the Ukrainian immigration to the United States. The event will feature two presentations. "Theories of Migrations and their Implementation: Post-Soviet Immigration of Ukrainians to the United States" will be presented by Halyna Lemekh, a sociologist lecturing at John Jay College of the City University of New York. Victoria Kurchenko will focus on the émigré archives located at the Ukrainian Institute of America. The event will take place at 2 p.m. at the Ukrainian Academy, 206 W. 100th St. (between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue). For information call 212-222-1866.

Monday, February 12

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute will host a lecture given by Roman Szporluk, Mykhailo S. Hrushevsky Research Professor of Ukrainian History, Harvard University. His lecture, "The Traditional Scheme of 19th-Century Ukrainian History and the Problem of Rational Restructuring of the History of Eastern Europe," will be held in Room S-050 (Concourse level) of CGIS Building South at 4-6 p.m. The South Building of the Center for Government and International Studies (CGIS) is located at 1730 Cambridge St., Cambridge, MA 02138. For more information contact HURI, 617-495-4053 or huri@fas.harvard.edu.

Thursday, February 15

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Film Club of Columbia University will feature "Bright Is the Night" (director Roman Balayan, 2004), a psychological drama that takes place in a home for deaf, mute and blind children. Two young teachers of the institution, Aleksey and Lika, are passionately in love with each other – so much so that they want the rest of the world to experience the sensation. They decide to see if the children they were put in charge of are capable of experiencing love to the full and try to provoke the feeling of love in two inmates of the home, Sasha and Olia, unsuspecting of the disastrous consequences their risky and cruel experiment can have. This full-length feature will be screened in its original Russian-language version with English subtitles, at 7:30 p.m. in Room 717, Hamilton Hall, Columbia University, 1130 Amsterdam Ave. It will be introduced by Yuri Shevchuk, director of the Ukrainian Film Club, and followed by a discussion. Free and open to the public. For more

information contact 212-854-4697 or ukrainianstudies@columbia.edu.

NEW YORK: A gallery tour of The Ukrainian Museum's exhibition "Crossroads: Modernism in Ukraine, 1910-1930" with Dr. Myroslava Mudrak, professor of art history at Ohio State University, an expert on Ukrainian modernism in art, is scheduled for 7 p.m. Prof. Mudrak, who contributed an essay to the exhibition catalogue, will discuss (in English) this creatively prolific period in Ukrainian art history with paintings and drawings on exhibit as examples. A question and answer session will follow, and refreshments will be available. Admission: \$15, adults; \$13, museum members and seniors; \$10, students. To attend, please register by calling 212-228-0110, faxing 212-228-1947 or e-mailing info@ukrainianmuseum.org. Webpage: www.ukrainianmuseum.org. The Ukrainian Museum is located at 222 E. Sixth St., New York, NY 10003.

Saturday, February 17

MANHATTAN BEACH, Calif.: Kateryna Yushchenko, first lady of Ukraine, is the honorary chairperson of California Association to Aid Ukraine's Charity Ball and presentation of debutantes to be at the Marriott Hotel in Manhattan Beach (for accommodations call 800-228-9290 and mention CAU). Proceeds are designated for Ukraine 3000 to build a Maternal and Child Health Center in Kyiv. Tickets are \$110 per person (\$95 for adults/\$85 for students if purchased prior to February 10). Music will be by Vechirka. A Silent Auction will feature Hollywood items, Ukrainian gifts, artwork and baskets. In conjunction with the ball there will be a Friday Pub Night at The Roxy Hollywood and a Saturday afternoon golf tournament at the Marriott. For reservations please send checks to Roman Wasylyn, 4645 Noeline Ave., Encino, CA 91436. For tournament registration call Roman Wasylyn, 818-783-9773. General inquires should be directed to Luba Keske, 818-884-3836; or Shannon Micevych, 818-774-9378.

PARMA, Ohio: Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization and the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM) invite you to a Mardi Gras Dance at Pokrova Ukrainian Parish Hall, 6812 Broadview Road, Parma, Ohio 44134. Cocktails are at 6 p.m., dinner at 7 p.m., dance at 8:30 p.m.-1 a.m. Dinner tickets are \$50 for adults and \$30 for students; \$25 for dance only. Music will be by the Good Times orchestra of Chicago. Costumes and masks may be worn as formal evening attire. For ticket information call Iryna Danylyewycz, 440-346-4723; Natalie Kuzyk, 440-526-5670; or Selfreliance Federal Credit Union, 440-884-9111. All proceeds benefit the two organizations.

NEW YORK: The "Music at the Institute" chamber music series invites the public to a concert by the highly acclaimed Mozart Piano Quartet from Europe. The program will feature the Piano Quartet in A Minor, Op. 1, by Josef Suk; Piano Quartet No. 1 in C Minor, Op. 15, by Gabriel Faure; and Piano Quartet in C Minor, Op. 13, by Richard Strauss. A reception will follow the program. The concert will be held at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St., at 8 p.m. Donation: \$30; UIA members and senior citizens, \$25; students, \$20. For additional information and reservations call 212-288-8660 or log on to www.ukrainianinstitute.org.

Sunday, February 25

CHICAGO: Ukrainian violinist Solomiya Ivakhiv is coming to the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art. Ms. Ivakhiv has performed for the president of Ukraine, Viktor Yushchenko, during his visit to the United States, former President Gerald R. Ford and Secretary of State Dr. Henry Kissinger. Don't miss this opportunity. The concert

(Continued on page 24)