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Ukraine's foreign affairs minister concludes official visit to Canada



Ukraine's Foreign Affairs Minister Arseniy Yatsenyuk (right) meets with Canada's Prime Minister Stephen Harper in Ottawa.

OTTAWA – Ukraine's foreign affairs minister, Arseniy Yatsenyuk, arrived in the Canadian capital on an official visit that followed his earlier trip to Washington. While in Ottawa on May 7 he met with Prime Minister Stephen Harper, Speaker of the House of Commons Peter Milliken and his Canadian counterpart, Minister of Foreign Affairs Peter MacKay, as well as other Canadian government officials.

Mr. Yatsenyuk also met with Minister of International Cooperation Josée Verner,

Minister of International Trade David Emerson, Secretary of State for Multiculturalism Jason Kenney, Minister of National Defense Gordon O'Connor and Leader of the Opposition Stéphane Dion.

As well, the recently named Ukrainian foreign affairs minister held a meeting with the leadership of the Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Friendship Group.

In the course of his talks with

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Still no agreement in Ukraine on date of parliamentary elections

by Zenon Zawada

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – Six days after President Viktor Yushchenko and Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich agreed to hold pre-term elections, a working group reported to President Viktor Yushchenko on May 10 that there was no progress in reaching a compromise on dates and necessary preparation measures.

Rather than finding common ground, the political players' demands have become even more splintered: the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc refuses any elections beyond July 8, the Party of the Regions suggested fall elections, and the Socialists and the Communists don't want any elections.

During a roundtable discussion on live national television to discuss the group's results, a frustrated Mr. Yushchenko appeared like a teacher scolding schoolchildren for failing to compromise on the date of elections, as well as a package of four legislative initiatives.

Addressing First Vice-Prime Minister Mykola Azarov, the president said: "Mykola Yanovich, I am a bit surprised the group removed itself from discussing the date of elections because that was the main task assigned, next to developing a corresponding package that would provide for conducting democratic elections."

Mr. Azarov responded that he thought the first meeting determined that the date of elections would be decided between Mr. Yushchenko and Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich personally.

"I want to stress again publicly that we both, the prime minister and I, announced that a decision was reached to hold pre-term elections, and that, secondly, regarding dates, a working group would be created to propose an election date in the context of the technical issues on providing for elections," Mr. Yushchenko said. "Colleagues, I plead with you not to use methods that won't lead to a result."

Specially, the legislative package addresses financing the elections, organizing the elections, empowering the Central Election Commission and implementing an imperative mandate law to forbid national deputies from switching factions after being elected.

Dragging their feet

In the television roundtable discussion, the president accused the ruling coalition forces of intentionally slowing the process of setting an election date and preparing for them.

Ahead of pre-term elections, Party of the Regions and Communist leaders wanted to develop and implement constitutional and electoral reforms, such as a national register of voters.

However, their opponents, including the president, suspected they were proposing reforms only as a means of delaying or derailing the pre-term elections.

While the president and his pro-Western allies also expressed the need for reforms, including a register of voters, they said

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Thirty years ago: Greetings from Earth ... in Ukrainian

by Yaro Bihun

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

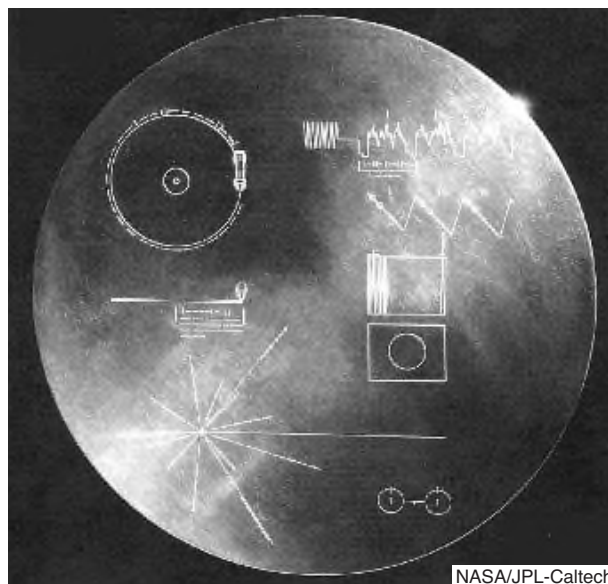
WASHINGTON – Like the mariner who tosses a bottle with a note about himself and his travels into the ocean, not knowing who would find it, if at all, humankind tossed two "bottles" with information about itself into the vastness of space 30 years ago this summer when the United States launched Voyagers 1 and 2.

Among the many other bits of information, the two deep-space probes carried a recording of this greeting: "We are sending greetings from our world, wishing you happiness, good health and many years" in Ukrainian – (Peresyiaemo pryvit iz nashoho svitu; bazhaiemo schastia, zdorovia i mnohaia lita).

It was one of 55 greetings in the Earth's various languages recorded on a 12-inch gold-plated copper disc attached to the outside of the Voyagers, which also includes a collection of images, photos and natural sounds of life on earth and a varied selection of its music, as well as a player and instructions on its use.

This was not the primary mission of the Voyagers, which was to study the planets of our outer solar system – Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune – their many moons, rings and magnetic fields. But when that mission was scheduled to be completed by 1990 and the Voyagers would continue their journey toward the outer

reaches of our solar system and beyond into outer space, it was decided – late in the mission-planning stage – to include greetings and information for any intelligent life forms they may encounter.



The protective shield covering the golden phonograph record attached to the Voyager spacecraft

That task was given to a committee headed by Prof. Carl Sagan of Cornell University, who later gained popularity for his television programs about outer space (with its, as he would intone, "billions and billions" of stars).

How did Ukrainian become one of the 55 languages selected for the greetings? And whose voice is traveling those "billions and billions" of miles into space?

Dr. Sagan and five of his colleagues on the committee described the mission in the book "Murmurs of Earth: The Voyager Interstellar Record," published in 1978. Because of the short period of time they had to prepare the record before the August-September 1977 launches of the two spacecraft, they relied on the language speakers available at the university. By recording deadline time in June they had 55, including today's major world languages, some minor ones (like Ila, spoken in Zambia) and dead languages (Latin).

The book lists the languages, the greetings in the original languages and English translations, as well as the names of the persons who prepared and recorded them. Under Ukrainian (misspelled "Ukranian" in the book), the speaker is identified as "Andrew Cehelsky."

After a Google search on the Internet and a phone call to Rochester, Mr. Cehelsky, who prefers the "Andriij" spelling of his name, admitted to being the writer and

(Continued on page 10)

ANALYSIS

Tide shifts in president's favor in Ukraine's political crisis

by **Taras Kuzio**

Eurasia Daily Monitor
May 4

Once seen as a lame duck, Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko now is out-maneuvering the Anti-Crisis Coalition (ACC) and the government of Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich. Recently the president has reappointed Sviatoslav Piskun as the country's top prosecutor, removed the deputy head of the Constitutional Court and a second member of the Court by presidential decree, and appointed a loyalist, Stepan Havrysh, to the court. He also issued a decree rescheduling early parliamentary elections from May 27 to June 24.

Messrs. Piskun and Havrysh had been allies of former President Leonid Kuchma before joining Mr. Yushchenko's team. Mr. Piskun was procurator general for the first 10 months of 2005 and was elected to Parliament in 2006 as part of Mr. Yanukovich's Party of the Regions. His defection to Mr. Yushchenko and appointment as prosecutor is a defeat for Mr. Yanukovich. The defections will be widely seen among Ukraine's elites as a power shift in the president's favor.

Mr. Havrysh is a senior representative of the Kharkiv clan, the intellectual center of eastern Ukraine. On the eve of his appointment he had ridiculed the parliamentary resolution in support of simultaneous parliamentary and presidential elections as "political hysterics." Simultaneous elections would be legally impossible to undertake, he argued, as this would leave a vacuum as to who was running the country.

The defections increase Mr. Yushchenko's ability to negotiate from a position of strength with the Party of the Regions and to compete with them in elections in eastern Ukraine. Mr. Yushchenko already has the support of former Kuchma loyalist and pro-Western national security expert Volodymyr Horbulin. Former head of the Presidential Secretariat Oleksander Zinchenko has been reappointed as his adviser.

Similar shifts in Mr. Yushchenko's favor are also emerging in the business sector. Dnipropetrovsk oligarchs Victor Pinchuk (Interpipe) and Igor Kolomoyskiy (Pryvat), who until 2005 were mortal enemies, have now created a joint venture to manage the Nikopol ferro-alloy plant over which they were in severe dispute in 2005. Both are now pro-Yushchenko loyalists.

The Anti-Crisis Coalition had banked on encouraging divisions to widen between the radical and moderate wings of the Orange camp. Instead, the revived Orange coalition, which signed an opposition agreement on February 24, has remained solid.

The Anti-Crisis Coalition had also mistakenly assumed that Mr. Yushchenko would retreat from his demand for early elections. His second presidential decree on early elections, which was legally prepared in a more professional manner, has convinced them that this step is also unlikely.

The ruling coalition's members are concerned about the tough tone Mr. Yushchenko took in a speech on April 29, in which he promised to punish anyone who fails to fulfill his second decree. Procurator General Piskun has pledged to ensure that this decree is implemented.

The ruling coalition or the two left parties in it (Socialists and Communists) could still call for a boycott of the elections. However, this would open up the possibility of a complete Orange takeover of the new Parliament. In Ukraine's full proportional system any boycott would mean that

the parties that took part and crossed the 3 percent threshold would obtain a larger proportion of the final seat distribution.

A complete Orange takeover of Parliament would have two consequences. First, the Orange camp could annul recent constitutional reforms on the division of power and adopt legislation in support of NATO membership. Second, it could lead to greater regional divisions in Ukraine, with eastern Ukrainians feeling excluded from the political process.

The Yushchenko camp clearly hopes that any boycott would be undertaken only by parties on the left end of the political spectrum, which have everything to lose in an early election. Opinion polls show that the Socialists – with 1 percent support – would be wiped out as a political force and fail to enter Parliament for the first time since they were established in 1991. The Communists might still scrape through.

Polls show that the Party of the Regions will again come in first with about one-third of the vote. In a proportional system this does not signify that they would automatically create the coalition and government, as they could be still out-flanked by Orange parties.

Mr. Yanukovich is likely to personally lose, as he would only be prime minister if the Anti-Crisis Coalition prevailed. The Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc's first preference is an Orange coalition, but it is unofficially willing to enter a grand coalition that would create a government of national unity. The stumbling block would be who would receive the post of prime minister, which neither Mr. Yushchenko nor Ms. Tymoshenko would return to Mr. Yanukovich.

The Tymoshenko Bloc is banking on increasing its support to the 30 percent mark by attracting Socialist voters and increasing its support in eastern and southern Ukraine. Our Ukraine is likely to improve its support beyond that of 2006 (14 percent), but it will be unlikely to regain its 2002 support of 24 percent. This is due to three factors.

First, Mr. Yushchenko's ratings have doubled in the last month, putting him for the first time ahead of Ms. Tymoshenko in the polls. Mr. Yushchenko will use a successful outcome to the crisis to relaunch his bid for a second presidential term in the 2009 elections. Prior to the crisis all observers had written off his chances of winning a second term.

Second, Our Ukraine is establishing a mega-bloc consisting of itself, the Ukrainian Rightists and the Yurii Lutsenko Bloc.

Third, Our Ukraine has been reinvigorated as a national democratic party now that it has returned it to its more successful 2002 composition.

The ruling coalition had pinned hopes on international organizations and foreign governments pressuring President Yushchenko to back down, but this never happened. International organizations and Western governments remain distrustful of Prime Minister Yanukovich's authoritarian instincts, blame both sides equally for the crisis, and accept that it is up to Ukrainians to peacefully resolve the crisis.

Only Russia has tried to come "rescue Ukrainian democracy," by one-sidedly condemning Mr. Yushchenko. But on his visit to Washington, Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Minister Arseniy Yatsenyuk stated that Ukraine was able to resolve its crisis without outside intermediaries.

Despite Moscow's efforts, the elec-

(Continued on page 14)

NEWSBRIEFS

President, PM agree on early elections

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko and Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich told journalists in Kyiv on May 4 that they have agreed to hold early parliamentary elections, Ukrainian media reported. "In order to hold [elections] in a democratic and fair way, we have to go through all pre-election procedures," Mr. Yushchenko said. "The whole technological process has to be considered, which includes holding party conventions, registering party lists, setting up district commissions, printing campaign materials and taking other steps necessary for the preparation of democratic elections. This may take up to 60 days," the president noted. Mr. Yanukovich said, "The main goal of our joint decision is to hold fair and democratic elections. What should be done for that? We will now give instructions to the working group, which will work out an algorithm of actions for members of Parliament, actions that will help stabilize the situation in the country." An anti-crisis working group established to prepare a "political compromise package" between the president, the prime minister and the Verkhovna Rada was expected to deliver the results of its work on May 7, but did not. Mr. Yushchenko suggested he might suspend his April 26 decree dissolving the Verkhovna Rada for a short time in order to give lawmakers the opportunity to pass legislation needed to start the election campaign. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Mixed signals on resolution to crisis

KYIV – There have been mixed signals in Ukraine regarding the work of the anti-crisis working group set up after last week's agreement between President Viktor Yushchenko and Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich to hold pre-term parliamentary elections RFE/RL's Ukrainian Service reported on May 9. Presidential Secretariat Vice-Chairman Ivan Vasiunyk said on May 8 that the working group has agreed on a draft parliamentary resolution to hold early elections, and decided to create a commission to prepare amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine. Meanwhile, Our Ukraine leader Viacheslav Kyrylenko said the same day that the Socialist Party and Communist Party have taken a "destruc-

tive" position and are blocking talks on the preparations for new elections. Both parties consider President Yushchenko's decrees on the dissolution of the Verkhovna Rada illegal and reportedly want a change in the Constitution that could allow the legislature to dissolve itself. There is also no agreement between Mr. Yushchenko and the ruling coalition on the date of early elections. Mr. Yushchenko reportedly wants to hold snap elections "as soon as possible," while the ruling coalition proposes holding them in the fall. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Blast damages pipeline in Ukraine

KYIV – The Emergency Situations Ministry of Ukraine said on May 7 that an explosion earlier the same day destroyed a 30-meter section of the Urengoi-Pomary-Uzhhorod pipeline transporting Russian gas across Ukraine to Europe, Ukrainian and international media reported. The cause of the explosion, which occurred near the village of Luka in the Kyiv Oblast, has yet to be determined. The damaged pipeline is one of three main pipelines carrying Russian natural gas via Ukraine to the European market, with an estimated capacity of 1 million cubic meters per day. According to the Emergency Situations Ministry, supplies through the line were interrupted, but the ministry activated a bypass pipeline to continue transporting natural gas. Officials in the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Romania have reported normal gas flows following the accident in Ukraine. The European Commission called on Ukraine on May 8 to upgrade its pipelines. "A similar accident occurred in the same section of the same pipeline in 2001. ... The commission considered that additional proof that Ukrainian networks – or at least part of the network of pipelines supplying gas to the European Union – need to be overhauled," Reuters quoted Ferran Tarradellas Espuny, a spokesman for Energy Commissioner Andris Piebalgs, as saying. (RFE/RL Newsline)

PM: Rada must approve elections

KYIV – Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich said in Kyiv on May 7 that the decision to hold early elections should

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NEWS ANALYSIS: When will snap elections be held in Ukraine?

by Pavel Korduban
Eurasia Daily Monitor

Ukrainian Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich has bent to pressure from President Viktor Yushchenko and agreed to an early parliamentary election. This decision has essentially been a compromise between the two main players, as Mr. Yanukovich's junior coalition partners – the Socialists and the Communists – have only grudgingly accepted it.

The main question now is when the election will be held, as Messrs. Yanukovich and Yushchenko disagree on the timing. Mr. Yushchenko insists on July, while Mr. Yanukovich prefers October.

It took the two sides a month of difficult talks, and mutual accusations of judicial pressure and disrespect for the Constitution, before they finally came to an agreement.

President Yushchenko issued two decrees disbanding the Verkhovna Rada – on April 2 and April 26 – and scheduling a snap election, first on May 27 and then changed to June 24.

The pro-Yanukovich parliamentary majority refused to dissolve and appealed both presidential decrees to the Constitutional Court. However, the court, paralyzed by accusations of corruption against judges and the subsequent dismissal of two of them by Mr. Yushchenko, has failed to deliver any verdict.

On May 4 Messrs. Yushchenko and Yanukovich broke the news of a compromise that surprised the journalists gath-

ered near the president's office. "We came to the conclusion that there is no other way to settle the crisis but to hold a free and fair election," Mr. Yanukovich said.

At a press conference on the same day, Mr. Yushchenko said that it would be up to a working group consisting of high-ranking representatives of the rival camps to agree on the legal basis for the election and subsequent steps. Mr. Yushchenko said that once the group has come up with its recommendations, the opposition, which walked out of Parliament this past March, would reconvene to pass the necessary laws.

First and foremost, this legislation should include amendments to the state budget, as the Yanukovich team has argued that an early election cannot be held without Parliament authorizing the allocation of funds for it.

Further on the agenda would be amendments to the law on the Cabinet of Ministers (the current one, passed early this year, significantly cuts presidential authority), the ban on parliamentarians changing factions (the migration of a group of deputies to Mr. Yanukovich's camp prompted Mr. Yushchenko to call an early election in the first place), and possibly a new Constitution (Mr. Yushchenko has been unhappy with the constitutional reform of December 2004, which increased Parliament's influence on the government at the expense of presidential authority).

Mr. Yushchenko said that the snap election would be held 60 days after he

signs the necessary decree. This decree will be signed once Parliament has passed all the needed laws. Meanwhile, Mr. Yushchenko's April 26 decree rescheduling the election to June 24 remains in force, although it is null and void de facto.

Mr. Yanukovich has apparently found it hard to explain the agreement to his supporters and allies. In a televised address to the nation on May 4, he explained his compromise with Mr. Yushchenko by the need to prevent a split in the country. "They [Mr. Yushchenko and the opposition] were ready to split the country," he said, "to throw the country into a whirlpool of civil disorder."

Meanwhile, rank-and-file Socialist National Deputy Vasyl Volha said that the agreement was "a betrayal of the Constitution," and a disgruntled Oleksander Moroz, leader of the Socialist Party, suggested on May 7 that Mr. Yanukovich's Party of the Regions (PRU), rather than agreeing to the election, should have simply abandoned its junior coalition partners and formed a coalition with Mr. Yushchenko's Our Ukraine.

The PRU has told the thousands of its supporters who have been paid to come to Kyiv and demonstrate the parliamentary majority's strength to Mr. Yushchenko to pack their things and go home. The PRU also said that the demand to hold a presidential election simultaneously with the parliamentary one has been dropped. This was apparently part of the agreement with Mr.

Yushchenko. Mr. Yanukovich, meanwhile, has left Ukraine, officially to treat an old knee injury in Spain.

The working group failed to come up with a package of bills for discussion in Parliament by May 8-9, as originally scheduled by Messrs. Yushchenko and Yanukovich.

The Yushchenko team has accused the Communists and Socialists of torpedoing the work of the group in order to postpone the early election and possibly disrupt a compromise reached with Mr. Yanukovich.

The Communists and Socialists argue that they only want to take time to amend the Constitution in order to make the election legally possible. The current Constitution of Ukraine, they insist, does not allow the president to call an early election under the prevailing situation.

President Yushchenko insists that the early election should be held in the middle of July at the latest. He says the government cannot afford a long period of uncertainty. Prime Minister Yanukovich, however, says that the election should be called around the middle of October. His forecast looks more realistic, bearing in mind the position of his coalition partners who are reluctant to make more concessions to Mr. Yushchenko.

Sources: UTI, Interfax-Ukraine, May 4; Channel 5, May 7, 8.

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Ukraine's foreign affairs...

(Continued from page 1)

Canadian officials, Mr. Yatsenyuk encouraged Canada to send observers to monitor the upcoming pre-term parliamentary elections in Ukraine.

At his meeting with Prime Minister Harper, the discussion touched on the need for increased trade between the two countries and the importance of bilateral visits between Canada and Ukraine at the level of heads of state and heads of government. Mr. Harper noted the important contributions made by the Ukrainian Canadian community toward the socio-economic development of Canada. Mr. Yatsenyuk agreed, stating that Ukrainian Canadians could serve as examples of a civically involved citizenry for Ukrainians not only in Ukraine but in all parts of the world.

In addition Messrs. Harper and Yatsenyuk touched on the topics of economic cooperation, increasing Canadian investments in Ukraine, projects in the energy sphere, and Ukraine's and Canada's participation in international peacekeeping operations.

In his talks with Foreign Affairs Minister MacKay, Mr. Yatsenyuk discussed a range of issues, including cooperation in international organizations, student and academic exchanges, and Ukraine's accession to the World Trade Organization. Canada and Ukraine signed a \$5 million agreement via which Canada will assist Ukraine in increasing security at airports and in the intercession of illegally exported nuclear materials.

Other topics of discussion between the two foreign affairs ministers were: technical assistance programs, liberalization of visa policies, and European and regional security issues.

Mr. Yatsenyuk and Defense Minister O'Connor discussed military cooperation between the two countries. The meeting dealt specifically with Canada's and Ukraine's participation in peacekeeping operations, realization of projects in mili-

tary education and cooperation in strategic transport aviation. The parties also discussed some details of Ukrainian Defense Minister Anatolii Hrytsenko's upcoming visit to Canada.

At the Canadian International Development Agency, which is overseen by Minister of International Cooperation Verner, he and Mr. Yatsenyuk spoke about projects involving the reformation of Ukraine's diplomatic service, as well as about reforming government administration and encouraging civic society, while developing local self-government capacities and rural development.

Mr. Yatsenyuk presented the speaker of the House of Commons with a letter from President Viktor Yushchenko of Ukraine that asked for support of Ukraine's campaign to have the Great Famine of 1932-1933 in Ukraine, known as the Holodomor, recognized internationally as an act of genocide against the Ukrainian nation.

During a luncheon on Parliament Hill hosted by the Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Friendship Group (CUPFG), Mr. Yatsenyuk met with members of Parliament, including Ukrainian Canadian Borys Wrzesnewskyj, vice-chair of the CUPFG. The two exchanged views on Canada-Ukraine relations.

Mr. Wrzesnewskyj underscored the importance of discussions for a bilateral free trade agreement between Canada and Ukraine so that in the future Canada can be a gateway for Ukrainian small and medium-size enterprises (SMEs) to the Americas and Ukraine can be a gateway for Canadian SMEs to the European market.

MP Joy Smith, a vice-chair of the CUPFG, commented on her talks with Mr. Yatsenyuk: "Canada has always had an active relationship with Ukraine and Ukrainians, and we have consistently been a strong supporter of Ukrainian independence." She added, "Canada is also taking steps to combat human trafficking and I am most pleased to know that the foreign minister is committed to taking serious measures to fight this

ongoing injustice of human trafficking within Ukraine."

Following the luncheon, Minister Yatsenyuk, accompanied by Ukraine's Ambassador to Canada Ihor Ostash, met with Opposition Leader Dion, Liberal House Leader Ralph Goodale, Foreign Affairs Critic Ujjal Dosanjh, Citizenship and Immigration Critic Omar Alghabra, Chair of the Liberal Caucus on Canada and the World Bryon Wilfert, Co-Chair of the Liberal Caucus on Canada and the World Dr. Keith Martin, and Vice-Chair of the Citizenship and Immigration Committee Andrew Telegdi.

While visiting the Canadian capital, Mr. Yatsenyuk also had an opportunity to meet with Canadian business leaders. He encouraged them to become more involved in Ukraine and underscored Ukraine's unchanged foreign policy goals with their continuing focus on

Euro-Atlantic integration and accession to the World Trade Organization. He said Ukraine is interested in cooperation with Canada in such spheres as energy, transport, agriculture and finance.

The chair of the Canada-Ukraine Committee of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, Jars Balan, offered the following observations about the visit: "The UCC is pleased that our federal government has provided Minister Yatsenyuk with access to the prime minister and senior members of the Cabinet. The topics discussed reflect closely the issues that UCC has raised with the government on many occasions."

Sources: Ukrainian Canadian Congress, MPs Borys Wrzesnewskyj and Joy Smith, and the Ukraine-based news services Ukrinform and Ukrayinski Novyny.



At a reception given by Canadian Foreign Affairs Minister Peter MacKay in honor of Ukraine's minister of foreign affairs (from left) are: MP Joy Smith, Minister Arseniy Yatsenyuk, Sen. Raynell Andreychuk and Irene Sushko, presi-dent of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress.

U.N. secretary-general says world cannot forget Chornobyl

UNITED NATIONS – On the 21st anniversary of the Chornobyl disaster, the worst nuclear power plant accident in history, United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon said that although the world should never forget the loss and pain caused by the tragic incident, it is imperative to move forward.

Mr. Ban paid tribute to the hundreds of emergency workers who risked their lives to respond to the accident, the thousands who worked to build a shelter around the damaged reactor, the over 330,000 who were displaced from their homes, the 5,000 children stricken with cancer and the millions left traumatized and deeply worried about their health and livelihoods.

In 1986 explosions destroyed Chornobyl's Unit 4 reactor core, sending a cloud of radionuclides over parts of Ukraine, Belarus and Russia.

"While paying respect to the past, we need to take stock of the present and look ahead to the future," Mr. Ban said in an April 26 statement issued by his spokesperson.

Following is the full text of the secretary-general's statement.

The 21st anniversary of the Chornobyl disaster – the worst nuclear power plant accident in history – is an occasion to remember the hundreds of emergency workers who risked their lives in responding to the accident; the thousands who labored to build a shelter around the

damaged reactor; the more than 330,000 people who were uprooted from their towns and villages; the 5,000 children afflicted with thyroid cancer; and the many millions who were left traumatized by lingering fears about their health and livelihoods. The world should never forget this loss and pain. Yet while paying respect to the past, we need to take stock of the present and look ahead to the future.

Science has shown that, after two decades, a return to normal life is a realistic prospect for people living in the Chornobyl-affected regions. To achieve this aim, what these areas need most now is sustainable social and economic development, new jobs, fresh investment and the restoration of a sense of community self-sufficiency. Great progress has been achieved, but international assistance remains essential. Toward that end, I am glad that Maria Sharapova, one of the world's top tennis players, has agreed to serve as a goodwill ambassador for the United Nations Development Program, thereby helping to give a global voice to Chornobyl recovery efforts.

The communities affected by Chornobyl have shown great resilience in coping with a disaster of tremendous magnitude. The secretary-general calls on the international community to do its part in helping them to bring a region so rich in history and potential fully back to life.

Still no agreement...

(Continued from page 1)

they could be implemented after the pre-term elections.

The president said he could compromise on delaying elections by a week or two, but not any further.

Not only do elections have to take place on June 24, or in early July at the latest, but bloc and party congresses must be held by May 14, the president underscored.

"The longer there is a crisis in society, the longer there is a lack of definition," the more likely it is that positions will be staked out "based on destabilization and demagoguery," Mr. Yushchenko said.

The accusation of foot-dragging drew a sharp response from Party of the Regions Parliamentary Faction Chair Raisa Bohatyriova, who insisted that the president cease making such statements or else they may disrupt the working group negotiations.

Mr. Bohatyriova also rattled her sword, arguing that pre-term elections can't take place without the three coalition parties.

In response, former Verkhovna Rada Chair Ivan Pliusch reminded the Party of the Regions and the Communists that campaigning in parliamentary elections is not mandatory, but a privilege.

Exhausted from the political posturing and machinations, Mr. Yushchenko offered his own ultimatum. "If I further feel these kinds of results from your dialogue, I will have to call an extraordinary session of the National Security and Defense Council and pass those decisions that will enable me to resolve the given issues," the president said.

Afterwards, Party of the Regions Assistant Faction Chair Mykhailo Chechetov said the president's legislative package could be approved in eight to 10 days.

Socialists getting desperate

Socialist Party of Ukraine Chairman Oleksander Moroz began resorting to desperate measures after Mr. Yanukovich agreed with the president to hold pre-term elections.

Few, if any, public opinion polls expect the Socialists to muster the 3 percent of the electoral vote needed to qualify for Parliament in pre-term elections, having lost most of their electorate.

After promises of "Building Europe in Ukraine" during their election campaign, the Socialists abandoned their pro-Western allies in July to form a Russian-oriented coalition government led by the Party of the Regions.

In a feeble bid at compromise, Mr. Moroz proposed keeping the coalition government intact, but allowing the Our Ukraine faction to take its place in the coalition in its stead.

After a train derailed on May 2 and a natural gas pipeline exploded on May 7, Mr. Moroz, speaking from the parliamentary rostrum the next day, indirectly accused the president of playing a role in the sabotage.

The president dismissed the accusations.

Mr. Moroz and the Socialists were noticeably absent from the May 10 roundtable.

Mr. Yushchenko confirmed that any discussion of whether pre-term parliamentary elections would occur was a pointless endeavor, given his May 4 agreement reached with the prime minister.

The main issue that lies before Ukraine's political leaders was ensuring that elections would be "honest and democratic," Mr. Yushchenko said.

Constitutional Court in turmoil

On May 10 Mr. Yushchenko dismissed another yet Constitutional Court judge, Volodymyr Ivaschenko, for breach of oath. He was the third Constitutional Court judge fired by the president in recent weeks.

Like the other two judges dismissed, Mr. Ivaschenko was a judge under the presidential quota who had been appointed by former President Leonid Kuchma.

Later that same day, Chairman Ivan Dombrovskiy said the court is disturbed by the president's dismissals as well as the May 8 parliamentary resolution that dismissed five other judges, and may halt its activity in reviewing the constitutionality of the presidential dismissal decrees.

"The Constitutional Court is deeply anxious about the situation that has been artificially created around a single organ of constitutional jurisdiction in the conditions of a sharp political crisis," Mr. Dombrovskiy said. "Circumstances have emerged which negatively influence the court's activity." These circumstances, he said, are "threats of using violence against judges, unlawfully obtaining information regarding their personal lives and professional activity, and attempts at discrimination."

On May 8, the Parliament (which was dissolved on April 2) voted to dismiss five judges that fall under its quota: Volodymyr Kampo, Dmytro Lylak, Viktor Shyshkin, Taras Stasiuk and Yaroslava Machuzhak. All five are widely believed to be allied with the president.

The Ukrainian Weekly Press Fund: April

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THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

Ostroh Academy's rector pays a visit to UNA headquarters

by Roma Hadzewycz

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – Ihor Pasichnyk, Ph.D., rector of the National University of Ostroh Academy, on April 2 paid a visit to the Ukrainian National Association, where he had a chance to address UNA employees and the staff of The Ukrainian Weekly and Svoboda.

The stopover came in the midst of Dr. Pasichnyk's tour of Ukrainian communities in the United States and Canada, during which he raised funds for his university. He visited cities ranging from Edmonton, Alberta, to Union, N.J.

Dr. Pasichnyk provided background information on the historic university, which is located in Ostroh, Rivne Oblast of Ukraine, and was founded by the last prince of the Riurik dynasty, Kostiantyn Ostrozky. It was the first institution of higher education in Eastern Europe.

He went on to point out that the Ostroh Academy is tied to a series of firsts in education and scholarship throughout its history. Among its stu-

dents were leading statesmen, including Hetman Petro Konashevych Sahaidachnyi.

Today the revived Ostroh Academy is in the top six of Ukraine's 320 universities, he underscored, adding that, "literally from nothing we created an academy in Ostroh." Just as Ostroh in the 15th and 16th centuries saw its goal as educating leaders of the Ukrainian nation, today we continue that special mission, Dr. Pasichnyk said.

The Ostroh rector also pointed out that the university is highly selective – and bribes play no role in admissions. Today there are 30 candidates for each seat, he said, and the academy has students from all over Ukraine.

Dr. Pasichnyk expressed special thanks to the Ukrainian National Association, whose fund-raising for Ostroh covers 80 percent of the costs for a special program that gives poor and orphaned children from Ukraine's rural regions an opportunity to pursue higher education.



Roma Hadzewycz

Dr. Ihor Pasichnyk (second from right), rector of the National University of Ostroh Academy, with executive officers of the UNA (from left), Treasurer Roma Lisovich, President Stefan Kaczaraj and National Secretary Christine E. Kozak. The rector presents a certificate of thanks to the UNA for its support of Ostroh programs.

That fund-raising is spearheaded by Dr. Myron B. Kuropas, honorary member of the UNA General Assembly, acting under the aegis of the Ukrainian National Foundation. (Donations for the National University of Ostroh Academy may be sent to Dr. Kuropas at 107 Ileshamwood Drive, De Kalb, IL 60115.)

In addition, Dr. Pasichnyk reported that Ostroh also prepares officers for the Ukrainian armed forces and offers studies of theology for Ukraine's Orthodox faithful.

Ostroh's plans include the building of a new \$11 million complex that will enable the university to expand and mod-

ernize its programs. "We want to create the Ukrainian Harvard," Dr. Pasichnyk stated.

Correction re: scholarships

In the special insert to The Ukrainian Weekly issue dated March 4 that focused on the UNA Scholarship Program, one of the long-standing scholarships was incorrectly listed as the Susan Galandiuk Scholarship in the amount of \$2,000. It should have been listed as the Joseph and Dora Galandiuk Scholarship.

– Ukrainian National Association

Young UNA'ers



Daniel Serdyuk, son of Alisa and Oleksandr Serdyuk of Watervliet, N.Y., is a new member of UNA Branch 13. He was enrolled by his grandmother Maria Miroshnichenko-Jarosh.



Larrisa Ann Lee, daughter of Christiane W. and Todd Lee of Cohoes, N.Y., is a new member of UNA Branch 13. She was enrolled by her parents.



Julianna Luba Powzaniuk, daughter of Tatiana and Dorian Powzaniuk of Washingtonville, N.Y., is a new member of UNA Branch 88. She was enrolled by her grandparents Lesia and Roman Batorfalvy.



Danylo Bohdan Graves, son of Iryna and Kenneth Graves of Towson, Md., is a new member of UNA Branch 234. He was enrolled by his grandmother Tetiana Yasinsky.



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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Time to move on in Ukraine

Just as President Viktor Yushchenko was on the brink of a Constitutional Court decision that would have threatened his entire presidency, he maneuvered to survive by the skin of his teeth.

Unfortunately, saving himself politically required tactics that are unconventional, to say the least. How do you re-dismiss a Parliament that had already been dismissed? Moreover, it's not standard practice in Western democracies that a president dismisses two judges just as they are reviewing a court case upon which his political future depends. (He dismissed a third judge on May 10.)

In his historic 2004 presidential campaign, Mr. Yushchenko called on Ukrainians to turn to a democratic form of government that honors the rule of law above all. The president's recent steps haven't exactly been a hallmark of these values. His supporters say he had no choice given the Court's corruption, including accusations by the Security Service of Ukraine that Judge Suzanna Stanik accepted \$12 million in bribes through her elderly mother.

The parliamentary coalition, meanwhile, demonstrated remarkable arrogance in ignoring the president's dismissal decree, holding daily sessions regardless.

An impotent court system and inadequate Constitution, combined with an aggressive and reckless coalition government, forced the president, a man otherwise committed to Western governing principles (or at least more so than his opponents) to resort to undemocratic tactics. This entire political crisis has been a nasty affair in which the coalition forces dragged their enemies into the mud with them.

Ukrainians will have to overlook the dirty, perhaps even illegal, actions committed in this bitter conflict by both sides and look towards the future.

A political compromise is the critical first step, and the first real breakthrough occurred on May 4 when Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich, leader of the powerful Party of the Regions, agreed to pre-term parliamentary elections. He and the president agreed to form a working group to confirm a date for elections, currently scheduled for June 24, and hammer out a legislative package to prepare the country for them.

Five days of work have produced no agreements, clearly frustrating the president who scolded the political leaders at a May 10 roundtable broadcast on live television.

Incredibly, his opponents argued for significant constitutional and legislative reforms to ensure the elections are fair and democratic, including a register of voters to ensure Ukrainians abroad have their votes counted. Any efforts by Ukraine's Russian-oriented political forces towards "democracy" deserve a strong dose of skepticism, especially since they have demonstrated their penchant for an authoritarian style of government that would delight Russian President Vladimir Putin.

No one, including Ukraine's pro-Western leaders, denies the need for significant constitutional and legislative reform in order to prevent such a crisis from erupting again.

Such reforms must ensure the Constitutional Court doesn't again become a political battleground, but remains neutral territory for legal justice. They must also strive to ensure a Parliament never again chooses to ignore a dismissal decree from a president who then does everything in his power short of using force to avoid a compromised Constitutional Court ruling.

However, Mr. Yushchenko and his allies have credible reasons to believe that the Party of the Regions' and Communists' drive for democratic-oriented reforms is a smokescreen to delay or derail pre-term elections. Therefore, Mr. Yushchenko and his allies, including Yulia Tymoshenko, are correct in postponing any broad reforms until after pre-term parliamentary elections are held. (We've already seen what happens when reforms are adopted in haste, as was the case at the time of the Orange Revolution.) The legislative package that the president wants Parliament to pass in two sessions is enough to get Ukraine through pre-term parliamentary elections, after which real reform, hopefully, can take place.

The Party of the Regions and the Communists are playing a dangerous game by trying to push parliamentary elections to the fall. They need to get aboard the train for pre-term elections and reach a compromise before they're left stranded.

Former Verkhovna Rada Chair Ivan Pliusch said it best when he told the ruling coalition's leaders at the May 10 roundtable that taking part in the elections is not an obligation, but merely a right – one they can choose to exercise or not.

COMMENTARY

Former PM Mulroney and redress for Canada's internment operations

by Lubomyr Luciuk

He made me do it. It was 1984, and he catered to a bunch of bleaters whose allegations – dismissed, eventually, as "gross exaggerations" by a federal commission of inquiry – precipitated years of inter-ethnic community strife, as yet unstilled. The controversy he created dragged me back into the Ukrainian Canadian community, in defense of its good name, including my own. It was a decision that cost me, personally and professionally, and probably will yet again. So be it. A man can't walk away from a fight if the cause is right. Ours was, and still is.

My creed does oblige me to admit, however, that he did some good. For example, he treated my fellow citizens of Japanese heritage honorably, acknowledging how wrongs done during the second world war must be redressed. In 1988 his government did just that, setting a welcome precedent. I remember thinking that if an apology was given to Japanese Canadians then Ottawa must likewise acknowledge how unjust it was to herd thousands of Ukrainians and other Europeans into Canadian concentration camps during this country's first national internment operations of 1914-1920. Men, women and children, branded "enemy aliens," had their wealth confiscated and were forced to do heavy labor for the profit of their jailers. And they suffered other state-sanctioned indignities, including disenfranchisement, all because of where they came from, who they were. So I expected my government to do the right thing.

Admittedly, I was naïve. That was then.

Two decades have since passed and I have heard it all. In 1987 a Tory multiculturalism minister indulged in internment denial, insisting it never happened. Soon after a Liberal leader promised that, if elected, he and his party would resolve our community's claims. He forgot as soon as he got the top job. As for the man who made me what I am today, Brian Mulroney, he, at least, afforded us faint hope. Speaking in 1992 to the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, Prime Minister Mulroney said he would sort out our claim after he won the upcoming election. Then he didn't. We got the other guy, followed by 13 years of being fuddle-duddled, apparently a Liberal Party tradition dating to the last guy to deploy The War Measures Act.

Things did improve, in 2005. The little garçon from wherever was pastured and, facing an election, Paul Martin, a

Lubomyr Luciuk, Ph.D., is director of research for the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association (www.uccla.ca).

more decent guy, invited us to Regina. There we signed an agreement in principle – a credible foundation for redress negotiations. Alas, nothing came of it. Fortunately, however, we still had a champion in Inky Mark, the Conservative MP for Dauphin-Swan River-Marquette (Manitoba). He pushed his private member's Bill C 331 and, to some folks' surprise, the Internment of Persons of Ukrainian Origin Recognition Act received Royal Assent on November 25, 2005. It's now a law. It obliges Ottawa to negotiate. They even admit it.

A few weeks ago we gathered at the Chateau Laurier to witness Ukraine honoring Mr. Mulroney with the Order of Prince Yaroslav the Wise, in grateful recognition of how Canada, under his leadership, was the first Western country to affirm Ukraine's independence in 1991. The audience was also reminded that Mr. Mulroney was the first prime minister to promise to right historical injustices done to Canada's Ukrainians in the first world war.

Later that evening I spoke with Jason Kenney, secretary of state for multiculturalism and Canadian identity. He has carriage of the redress file, so we have met before, more formally. Mr. Kenney is smart, and a charger, as determined as Prime Minister Harper is to craft a timely settlement while the last known survivor, Mary Manko, now 98 and ill, remains alive. I did not particularly want to talk politics, but I did refer to a welcome Conservative tradition, stretching from John Diefenbaker's advocacy of Ukrainian independence, to Mr. Mulroney following through as the Soviet empire imploded, to Prime Minister Harper's own recent pledge not to abandon Ukraine as that country faces pressures from neo-imperialists in Moscow.

I mentioned how I've spent 20 years dealing with issues of this sort and asked Mr. Kenney what he was doing when I began. He replied: "I was in high school." We both laughed. It can take a very long time to get anything done in Ottawa. But when I left the next day I went away feeling we have tapped into a decent lot of politicians who appreciate that their party did the right thing for Japanese Canadians on Mr. Mulroney's watch and dealt fairly with the Chinese Canadian Head Tax issue on Mr. Harper's.

The Harper government now has a unique opportunity, and an obligation, to resolve our claim. Reconciliation would appear imminent, unless, of course, the un-elected bureaucrats who have mucked things up before are allowed free rein again. If that happens then Mr. Kenney will probably be my age before justice is finally done. But it will happen.

We don't quit. That's not in our tradition.

May
14
2000

Turning the pages back...

Seven years ago Dr. Roman Serbyn, professor of history at University of Quebec in Montreal, explored the persistence of Soviet-era civic holidays such as "October Revolution Day" (November 7-8) and "Victory over Fascism Day" (May 9).

According to Dr. Serbyn, the November holiday was dropped by Ukraine only after Russia discarded it, while a contingent of Ukrainian veterans was sent in 2000 to join the Moscow parade to commemorate the 55th anniversary of Victory Day.

President Leonid Kuchma, in a continuation of the mockery of Ukrainian history, continued Dr. Serbyn, brought back "Red Army Day" (February 23), which was designated as "Defender of the Fatherland Day."

The Ukrainian news agency UNIAN reported that the Communist-dominated Association of Ukrainian Veterans lobbied the Kuchma administration for the return of old Soviet holidays, which revere the Soviet army while propagating hatred for the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA). Surprisingly, the president's decree claimed that the new holiday was intended to foster patriotism among Ukrainian youth.

Red Army Day traces its origins to a battle in 1918 when the Russian army attempted to block the German advance on Petrograd on February 23. Although the Red Army did not stop the Germans, it was considered the army's "baptism of fire" and as such, provided the official date for the creation of Red Army Day.

(Continued on page 11)

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NEWS AND VIEWS

A second chance for Ukraine

by Oksana Bashuk Hepburn

As the first anniversary of the squandered March parliamentary election was drawing near in Ukraine, the chief concern of the Orange opposition focused on the aggrandizement of power by Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich, to whom their former hero, President Viktor Yushchenko, had handed the reins of power. By calling a snap election President Yushchenko aimed to reverse the trend. By getting the prime minister's agreement, following a stormy fight, the president scored a political victory.

Regardless of the outcome – it looks like the elections will take place post June – the call puts the president in the most favorable light with Ukraine's pro-West Orange population since starting his presidential watch. He is showing leadership, placing himself firmly in the Orange camp, rallying supporters, reconfirming pro-Western positions, and challenging the Party of the Regions' pro-Russian government.

It remains to be seen whether this is enough to help the Orange forces win. Their current rankings in the polls are lower than those of the prime minister's party. Then there's always the issue of a fair election. However, they have succeeded before by winning with slight majorities both in the presidential elections of 2004 and the parliamentary in 2006. They have proven that the people want Orange power in Ukraine. However, the Orange coalition has yet to demonstrate the know-how required to translate election victories into government and political power.

The snap election offers another second chance. Are the Orange forces up to it? Sober skeptics point to the legacy of squabbling and to the Orange president's two years of inaction. They worry that these attributes rather than the electorates' yearning for a pro-Western Ukraine and their distaste for Russian political dominance – after nearly a century of it – may translate into an Orange loss.

To get a second chance the Orange forces must convince Ukrainians that, this time, they will do the job right. This means providing assurance that an Orange Parliament and president will abide by the Orange Revolution principles – the rule of law, punishment of law-breakers, pro-Ukraine economic policies ranging from privatization of its industrial capital to control of the energy sector, and a pro-Western foreign policy orientation. It means ensuring that the 8 percent economic growth coursing through Ukraine trickles down to the furthest reaches of the nation's impoverished majority, its voters.

How, then, to get this second chance? First, the Orange forces must win the elections. To do so their election strategists need to bring greater clarity to Ukraine's electorate on the country's key and most divisive internal issues by:

- stating plainly the reasons for the election call (it is still much misunderstood);

- downplaying the east/west geographic divide in Ukraine, underscoring such nation-building fundamentals as their common history, culture, religion, language that have endured despite cen-

*Oksana Bashuk Hepburn, president of U*CAN Ukraine Canada Relations Inc., served several times as an elections observer for the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.*

turies of foreign oppression;

- setting out clearly, particularly in eastern Ukraine, reasons why the Orange coalition is pro-Western, offering up such persuasive arguments as the West's proven pro-people record, individual high standard of living, and respect for human rights and freedoms; and

- identifying changes the Orange government aims to implement if elected.

Also, the Orange forces must bring the eastern Ukrainians into the fold. This means diffusing the divisive pro/anti-Russia scenario by convincing voters from Luhansk to Donetsk of the benefits of a "Ukraine first, last and always policy" by explaining:

- the negative aspects of Russia's hungry determination to control its energy, Black Sea, entrance to WTO and NATO, etc., for its own ends;

- the benefits of independent trade versus the role of being Russia's provider of raw material, human intellect and a labor force;

- the benefits of good relations with geographic neighbors, regardless of past history. (They can cite Canada as an example. It has excellent relations with the United States and equally fine ones with Europe and other parts of the world. The former USSR needs a "Canada" in its midst. Offer a vision to Ukraine, and to the world, as being that "Canada.")

Moreover, the strategists must get the president to seek the people's forgiveness for betraying the Orange Revolution. Despite recent advances, Mr. Yushchenko's popularity is hovering at 20 percent. Without clearing the air further, past inactions may be a liability during the election campaign. The good news for the Orange side is that Ukraine's pro-Western voter has no alternative to the Orange parties. However, about half of Ukraine's electorate is uncommitted. A clear majority for the Orange side requires winning over some of these undeclared voters (some of them may have been former supporters). A statement of reconciliation will help to bring the disillusioned pro-Western electorate, as well as others, to the Orange forces' side.

And, more work must be done to get a second chance. Elections are won by candidates who keep in touch with the people. The Committee of Voters of Ukraine (CVU), the country's election watchdog, commends the Party of the Regions for solid performance in meeting with constituents. Other parties get no mention. This absence of praise should get Orange coalition politicians working at the grass-roots level. In doing so, they might forfeit the sexy suits and fancy cars of the so called "political elite." The image of a pin-striped politician, equated with the mafia and oligarchs, is a turn-off for the vast majority of Ukraine's poverty-ridden electorate.

Yulia Tymoshenko, the leader of the opposition, may be the exception. She dresses expensively, yet is generally viewed as speaking from the heart, her party's symbol. The entire Orange election machine might wish to adopt more heart in its campaign by telling the people how an Orange government will close the gap between rich and poor, and, more importantly, how they, the people, are the real "political elite" in a democracy. They hold power during the elections – not some pin-striped dandy.

Mush in the first point – winning the elections – is old news to the Orange forces, especially to the Tymoshenko

(Continued on page 19)

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



The immigration imbroglio

I love immigrants. Lesia is an immigrant. My parents were immigrants. I grew up with the idea that America is a "nation of immigrants," open to all the "huddled masses yearning to breathe free."

My problem is not with immigrants but with immigration politics. The sight of thousands of Mexicans marching in our major cities with Mexican flags atop an upside down American flag frosts me. I am annoyed by their demand for citizenship "now," as if it was their birthright. Citizenship is a privilege, not a right.

Many newer immigrants are refusing to "Americanize." They are abetted by our multicultural elite. To suggest assimilation today is to risk being called a racist. Spanish is well on the way to becoming America's second language. Americans, not immigrants, are expected to accommodate themselves to the new realities.

Like most people, I am concerned about the estimated 12 million illegal immigrants residing in the United States. California has the highest number. To keep up with the influx, argues Roy Beck, executive director of Numbers U.S.A., California will have to build one new school every day of the year. As our infrastructure is stretched beyond capacity, who will pay for improvements?

It wasn't always like this. Between 1925 and 1965, the average annual influx of immigrants was around 178,000. Between 1965 and 1987 some 500,000 immigrants arrived annually. During the 1990s the number shot up to some 900,000 annually. How did we get to where we are now?

During its early years, the United States was open to all comers. Anyone who wanted a new start was welcome. This changed in 1882 with the Chinese Exclusion Act. Chinese exclusion was just the beginning. As immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe poured into the United States during the 1870s and 1880s, Americans, accustomed to immigrants from Western Europe, feared these new-comers wouldn't assimilate. The result was The Quota Act of 1921, limiting admissions to 3 percent of each nationality group's representation in the 1910 census. The National Origins Act of 1924 reduced the quota to 2 percent of each nationality group's representation in the 1890 census. Who suffered most from these discriminatory actions? Ukrainians.

The Displaced Persons Act of 1948, signed by President Harry Truman, permitted 400,000 persons displaced by World War II to enter the United States. All such refugees, however, had to pass stringent security checks and to have proof of employment and housing that did not threaten U.S. citizens' jobs and homes. Thanks to the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, the Ukrainian National Association, and our Catholic and Orthodox Churches, some 33,000 Ukrainians were resettled in the United States by 1953.

In 1952 President Harry Truman signed the McCarran-Walter Act, which revised the National Origins Act but introduced ideology as a criterion for admission. Communists and other subversives were denied legal status as immigrants.

Responding to complaints of discrimination by various ethnic leaders, Congress passed the Immigration Act of 1965, which set a limit of 170,000 immigrants from the Eastern Hemisphere and 120,000 immigrants from the Western Hemisphere.

The goal – a reflection of the elite's prevailing multicultural mind-set – was less discrimination and more "diversity."

A major emphasis of the 1965 law was on family re-unification. Gradually, a process critics call "chain migration" emerged. As soon as one family member arrives legally in the United States he or she petitions to bring other family members to the United States, eventually bringing the entire family over. "Family reunification puts the decision of who comes to America in the hands of foreigners," argues historian Otis Graham Jr., professor emeritus at the University of California. "Those decisions are out of the hand of Congress – they just set up a formula and its kinship. Frankly, it could be called nepotism."

The Refugee Act of 1980 allowed refugees, defined as those fleeing a country because of persecution "on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group or political opinion," to settle in the United States.

The Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 imposed sanctions against employers who hire illegal aliens. The Immigration Act of 1990 increased the number of immigrants to enter the United States by nearly 40 percent.

The 1996 Immigration Act sought to reduce the number of Mexican laborers crossing the border illegally by increasing the number of border control agents to 10,000 and building a fence along the most frequently crossed Mexican-U.S. border points. That same year President Bill Clinton signed a welfare reform bill which cut social programs for both citizens and immigrants. The new law makes illegal immigrants ineligible for virtually all federal and state benefits except emergency medical care, immunization and disaster relief.

Today, the Bush administration is pushing immigration reform that would include stricter border controls, an amnesty program that includes payment of fines for illegals and a guest worker program. Before the guest worker program could be enacted, however, tamper-proof documents and a reliable employment-verification system would have to be developed.

I favor the Bush proposal, especially amnesty, for two reasons: 1) it would allow thousands of illegal Ukrainian immigrants to step out of the shadows and assume a normal life in America; 2) it's virtually impossible to send millions of illegal immigrants home. I realize that amnesty could be construed as a reward for illegality, but I don't believe we have much choice. Would amnesty only encourage more illegals to come here in the hope that they too would be amnestied some day? Not if we're serious about enforcing our laws and protecting our borders.

What I find most disturbing, even dangerous, about today's immigration imbroglio is the idea that new immigrants can refuse to learn English, ignore American mores, even obtain dual citizenship. This is a significant departure from the past when acculturation and loyalty to the United States were not only expected but demanded. Citizenship had to be earned.

I've always supported cultural pluralism, but not at the cost of abandoning our core American culture.

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

FOR THE RECORD

Ukrainian Canadian Congress on anniversary of Akcja Wisla

Following is the text of the declaration of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of Akcja Wisla. It was released on April 24.

April 28, 2007, marks the 60th anniversary of the infamous Akcja Wisla, which was the deportation by the Polish government of Ukrainians from their ancestral lands in what is now eastern Poland. Ukrainians living in the Lemko, Boyko, Nadsiania, Kholm and Pidliashia regions were sent to the so-called "Recovered Territories" of the post-war Polish state in the north and west of the country. This operation completed the deportation of the entire – almost 1 million – Ukrainian ethnic – population from Zakerzonnia and became one of the most tragic events in the modern history of the Ukrainian people.

This pre-planned military operation to deport over 150,000 Ukrainians was the final act of the abolition of Ukrainian ethnic territory within the borders of Poland and was followed by the takeover of all Ukrainian property by the Polish state along with the intentional forced assimilation of the Ukrainian population through its dispersal among the Polish majority. The fostering of the Ukrainian language, culture and faith was prohibited. Later this process was completed by erasing traces of Ukrainian culture in the Zakerzonnia region, including the destruction of churches, cemeteries and the substitution of Ukrainian place names with Polish ones.

This unlawful and inhuman wide-scale military operation was an offense to the

dignity of the Ukrainian population, while the forceful and humiliating imprisonment of over 4,000 Ukrainians (including women and children) at the Jaworzno concentration camp was an abuse of human rights.

The Wisla operation and the Central Labor Camp in Jaworzno led to dehumanization of each person incarcerated there and the entire Ukrainian community of Zakerzonnia.

This tragic history calls for a fair evaluation and for the redressing of wrongs. However, to date, the Polish Sejm (Parliament), the highest representative body of Poland, had not followed the example of the Polish Senate, and has failed to condemn Akcja Wisla. Such an action would exhibit a mature and honest attitude towards the past and at the same time would symbolize a radical break with past prejudices.

The Ukrainian Canadian Congress appeals to the Polish Sejm and the government of Poland to condemn Akcja Wisla and to redress the injustices caused by it by compensating the victims and their descendants for their losses and suffering.

The UCC appeals to Ukrainian institutions, organizations and churches in Canada to commemorate the 60th anniversary of Akcja Wisla with requiems, church services and other commemorative events to place the names of the victims of the ethnic cleansing of Zakerzonnia into Ukrainian history and the collective memory of our people.

Ukrainian Canadian Congress

League of Ukrainian Canadians on ethnic cleansing of 1947

Following is the text of the statement on Akcja Wisla issued on April 24 by the League of Ukrainian Canadians.

"Operation Wisla," commonly known as "Akcja Wisla," which resulted in the ethnic cleansing and forced deportation of 150,000 Ukrainians from their ancestral lands, marks its 60th anniversary in April of 2007.

The Communist Polish government, assisted by Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin's Red Army and Communist troops from Czechoslovakia, deported Ukrainians from their familial Boyko, Kholm, Lemko, Nadsiania and Pidliashia regions into the "Recovered Territories" of the post-war Polish state. Akcja Wisla was the final nail in the coffin of the Ukrainian population residing in Zakerzonnia region since medieval times. Akcja Wisla was a meticulously prepared and well-calculated act of ethnic cleansing, whose origin dates back 10 years prior to the date of operation. During those years, Ukrainians endured cultural prejudice and abuse of all sorts.

Since 1947 Europe, and indeed the world, had not seen an act of ethnic cleansing on the same scale until dictator Slobodan Milosevic committed a similar act of ethnic cleansing that displaced 3 million and killed nearly 230,000. However, as the world community rightly condemns Milosevic's deeds, it is still largely unaware of Akcja Wisla and has not condemned it to this day.

The League of Ukrainian Canadians (LUC) appeals to the Senate of Canada

to condemn Akcja Wisla in an all-party Senate Resolution, just as it has condemned the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide – the Holodomor – in the "Resolution on the Ukrainian Famine Genocide." The LUC appeals to the House of Commons to join the Senate in this resolution on the 60th Anniversary of Akcja Wisla.

LUC joins the Ukrainian Canadian Congress in appealing to the Polish Sejm and the government of Poland to condemn "Akcja Wisla" and to redress the injustices caused by compensating the victims.

The League of Ukrainian Canadians (LUC) is a registered non-profit organization dedicated to the continued growth and development of a prosperous Ukrainian community in Canada. It maintains strong ties with Non-governmental Organizations in Canada and Ukraine, recognizing a strong interdependency and the mutual benefit of communication and cooperation.

**League of Ukrainian Canadians
National Executive**

Historical Association elects its officers

by Alex Sydorenko

KENT, Ohio – The Nomination Committee of the Ukrainian Historical Association (UHA) conducted general elections of officers in March.

The following officers were elected: president – Dr. Lubomyr Wynar, editor-in-chief of The Ukrainian Historian (Ukrainskyi istoryk), full member of NTSh and UVAN; vice-president – Dr. Arkadii Zhukovskiy, UHA's representative in Europe, full member of NTSh and UVAN; vice-president and scholarly secretary – Dr. Alla Atamanenko, UHA's representative in Ukraine, co-editor of The Ukrainian Historian, director of the Institute of Ukrainian Diaspora Studies at the National University of Ostroh Academy; executive secretary and coordinator of international relations – Dr. Alexander Sydorenko, full member of UVAN and NTSh, and associate-editor of The Ukrainian Historian; general secretary-treasurer – Dr. Alexander Dombrowsky, full member of NTSh and UVAN; vice general secretary-treasurer – Anna Kuzmych-Wynar.

Members-at-large are: Dr. Bohdan Klid (Canada), Dr. Stefan Kozak (Poland), Dr. Iurii Makar (Ukraine), Dr. Iarema Rakovskyi (USA) and Dr. Andrew Sorokowski (USA). The Auditing Commission comprises Dr. Myron Melnyk, Dr. Osyp Martyniuk and Prof. Iurii Olijnyk.

The UHA's general assembly approved a motion from the Auditing Committee to recognize the contribution of Prof. Wynar to promoting Ukrainian historical studies, particularly through his editing of The Ukrainian Historian and his organization of international historical congresses in Ukraine. The Ukrainian Historian, the official organ of the association, is its 44th year of continuous publication and remains one of the pre-eminent journals dedicated to Ukrainian studies.

The Ukrainian Historical Association has functioned in United States, Canada and Western Europe since 1965, and in

(Continued on page 15)

SAVE THE DATES!



The Friends of the Ukrainian Catholic University and the Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation invite you to the following benefit events for the Ukrainian Catholic University:

- Sunday, November 4, 2007: Ukrainian National Home
140 Second Ave., New York, NY
- Sunday, November 11, 2007: Ukrainian Cultural Center
2247 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago, IL
- Saturday, November 17, 2007: Ukrainian American Cultural Center
60C N. Jefferson Rd., Whippany, NJ
- Sunday, November 18, 2007: (In conjunction with the celebration of
St. Michael's Day)
Ukrainian Youth Center
301 Palisade Ave., Yonkers, NY
- Sunday, November 25, 2007: Edmonton, Canada
- Sunday, December 2, 2007: St. Josephat's Banquet
26440 Ryan Rd., Warren, MI



For more information, please contact Nell at (773) 235-8462 or nell@ucef.org

Searching for the Jaworzno concentration camp

by Diana Howansky

Sixty years ago, from roughly June 1947 until January 1948, my paternal grandfather, Damian Howansky, was imprisoned in a concentration camp in the small, Polish city of Jaworzno (pronounced ya-VOZH-no). The official name of this camp, in which the Polish authorities detained individuals suspected of sympathizing with the Ukrainian nationalists, was the "Central Work Camp in Jaworzno."

However, during my time as a Fulbright Scholar to Poland in 1998-2000, I heard most people simply call it "Jaworzno," clearly referring to the site where prisoners were kept and not to the entire city. "I was in Jaworzno for seven months" or "The same day that we were forcibly relocated in 1947, my neighbor was taken to Jaworzno" or "My husband was released from Jaworzno," they would say. For many Ukrainians in Poland, the name of the city remained associated with the harsh events that transpired there.

Jaworzno was originally used as an offshoot of Hitler's concentration camps in Auschwitz. In 1943 the Nazis established the subsidiary camp at Jaworzno, naming it "SS-Lager Dachsgrube" or "Neu-Dachs," publications by the Foundation of St. Volodymyr in Krakow, Poland, explain.

Male prisoners were brought to Jaworzno to work in the nearby coal mines, and underwent difficult labor, removal of the weak and execution of inmates on the spot. Just before Neu-Dachs was liberated in January 1947, the Nazis shot dozens of prisoners and sent thousands more to Buchenwald, so that only approximately 400 sick and emaciated people remained when Red Army soldiers finally entered the camp.

Near the end of the war, the Communist Polish government in power then decided to preserve the site and form the Central Work Camp on its territory. In February 1947, after the Polish authorities ordered the barracks cleaned and kitchens rebuilt, the first people to be detained in Jaworzno were, ironically, German prisoners of war. During this period in Jaworzno, the Polish government also held "Volksdeutsche," residents of Poland who were considered ethnic Germans.

Starting in May 1947, however, the Polish government began to use Jaworzno primarily as a concentration camp for Ukrainians suspected of conducting subversive activity. Ukrainian clergymen, the Ukrainian intelligentsia and ordinary citizens accused of, in some way, aiding the partisans of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) were imprisoned and punished there.

The Polish army, under the supervision of the Department of People's Security, carried out the arrests of Ukrainians living in southeastern Poland according to lists of names which had been secretly prepared by local authorities months earlier. Anyone considered suspicious was placed into one of three categories marking them as "hostile elements," and was to be immediately removed to Jaworzno.

However, the criteria for arrest were vague and the lists from which the Polish army worked were often unreliable. Because the lists were based in large part on private denunciations, the simple statement that a fellow villager worked as the head of the local Ukrainian school or that one's neighbor was the town priest

who taught religion in the Ukrainian language could lead to an accusation that this person was "spreading Ukrainian nationalist propaganda" or was an "UPA sympathizer." Innocent people could easily be called a "threat to the Polish state and the Polish people," resulting in many Ukrainians being sent to the concentration camp without real cause.

Jaworzno, though, constituted just one piece of the Polish government's plan to destroy the Ukrainian underground army and pacify what it saw as a "troublesome" Ukrainian population by means of the forced relocation campaign known as Akcja Wisla.

Ukrainians were arrested and taken to Jaworzno directly from their homes close to the Polish-Ukrainian border. They were arrested while they sat at "gathering points," awaiting relocation. And they were arrested as the trains, in which they traveled westward against their will, stopped at various stations along the way. (For example, at the station in Auschwitz – which possessed connections to both western and northern Poland and where boxcar trains were divided to be sent in different directions – a large number of Ukrainians, including people from almost every transport, were removed to Jaworzno when they halted there.) Sometimes, family members simply did not return to their boxcars after they were summoned by Polish authorities at these stations. Usually, they were interrogated in a brutal manner before being sent to the concentration camp.

My grandfather was just one among 3,873 Ukrainians who were interned in Jaworzno during the period of May 1947 to September 1949, I learned from books by such scholars in Poland as Eugeniusz Misilo and Volodymyr Mokry. I read that



The document issued by Polish authorities to Damian Howansky upon his release from the Jaworzno concentration camp.

this number included 707 women and children, as well as 27 Greek-Catholic or Orthodox priests. I was also aware that, out of these people, 162 inmates at Jaworzno died as a result of torture, hunger, disease and even suicide.

But regardless of the statistics and other information I had collected over the years, I still did not know anything about my grandfather's personal experiences in Jaworzno. My father was 5 years old when the Polish soldiers came to their home in the Lemko village of Zdynia, Poland, to take away my grandfather. He could only remember how my grandmother remained calm as the soldiers told her that my grandfather would be allowed to come right back and how, over a

year later, after the family had already been forcibly resettled in western Poland, my grandfather suddenly returned as they were preparing to celebrate Christmas.

My father had never really been able to discuss Jaworzno with my grandfather, because after they immigrated to the United States in the early 1960s, they had more pressing things to consider as they attempted to build a new life. Perhaps my grandfather had even preferred not to talk about Jaworzno because, like many immigrants, he wanted to leave his difficult past behind. My grandfather passed away when I was 4 years old and, as a result, I also never had the opportunity to ask him anything. Why did they imprison him, in particular? How did he survive on a daily basis? Had he been mistreated? What did the camp look like?

I went traveling throughout Poland with the hope that those who had been imprisoned in Jaworzno and were still living in the country could share their personal experiences with me and fill in at least some of my unanswered questions. With each passing year, there are fewer individuals who can describe first-hand what occurred in Jaworzno in 1947-1949. Therefore, I felt lucky to find and speak with survivors, like Zofia Smereczniak from Krakow, who, among many things, described how the Polish authorities arrested her directly after she went to place flowers in the Ukrainian Catholic Church, St. Norbert's, and Mr. and Mrs. Peter Tkaczyk from Legnica, Poland, who described how they met under harsh conditions in the Jaworzno camp, including interrogation and beatings, and later married.

I was also eager to go to Jaworzno to see what remained of the concentration camp. I had heard that the barracks were no longer standing, but that I could visit a monument located on their former spot. In a rented car, I drove approximately 60 kilometers west of Krakow and, when I finally rode into what looked like the center of the city of Jaworzno, I stopped by a kiosk to ask for information.

"Excuse me, but could you tell me where I can find the monument in remembrance of the concentration camp that was here in Jaworzno in 1947-1949?" I asked, in Polish, of the 40-or-so-year-old woman selling newspapers behind the counter.

"Concentration camp?!" she repeated with a puzzled, annoyed look on her face. "I've never heard of it," she answered, before turning away from me.

I decided to ask at a different kiosk, wondering if perhaps this woman was too young to be familiar with immediate



The monument erected on the site of the Jaworzno concentration camp.

(Continued on page 16)

Diana Howansky, currently a staff associate at the Ukrainian Studies Program at Columbia University, holds an M.A. in international affairs from Johns Hopkins University's School of Advanced International Studies and an M.S. in journalism from Columbia University's Graduate School of Journalism.

Thirty years ago...

(Continued from page 1)

voice of the Ukrainian greeting. He expressed surprise that he was found.

Recalling those events of 30 years ago, he said that he had just received his professional degree in architecture from Cornell in May of 1977 and decided to remain in Ithaca, N.Y., to finish compiling his portfolio when he received a call from Linda Sagan, Dr. Sagan's wife, about being the Ukrainian participant in the project.

He had also just taken Dr. Sagan's "Introduction to Astronomy" course in his last semester at Cornell, he said, but he attributed his being approached to the fact that he was an active member of the university's Slavic Club and Ukrainian Club, describing the latter as "a very small Ukrainian student 'hromada' with a very loud voice."

Above all, however, it was in the timing, he said.

"It was the circumstance of being there, being at the right place at the right time," he said. "Had I not been there, I'm not sure they would have gotten a Ukrainian voice because ... they were in a hurry to get this 'bottled' message onto the spaceship, which was going to be launched not that long afterwards."

The instruction was to write an original, short greeting, which he did and had it checked by his mother, a teacher. As an afterthought, he now wishes he had included something from Taras Shevchenko in the greeting.

Asked how he felt about participating in this endeavor, Mr. Cehelsky said it all seemed to transpire naturally, as he recalls. "I understood the magnitude of what we were doing. I took it very seriously."

But he does not recall discussing it with others afterwards. "The event happened; it was a Cornell thing; and then I went on with my life." He has no copies of the recording, no mementos.

He returned to Rochester, N.Y., to pursue his professional career. Initially he worked for other companies, but 15 years ago he founded his own firm, Ace Architecture, specializing in light commercial and residential architecture, office and site design, and specialty roofs.

As time went on, he said, he would forget about his Voyager role, not thinking about it much until something noteworthy would happen in the space program that would remind him of it again.

Mr. Cehelsky was born in Rochester and grew up there with two sisters in a family of World War II Ukrainian



Andrij Cehelsky, participating in the Ukrainian Dance Workshop at Verkhovyna soon after voicing the Ukrainian greeting for the Voyager space probes.

immigrants. His father, Dr. Evhen Cehelsky, a violinist and musicologist, hailed from Lviv. His mother, a pianist and elementary school teacher, was from Peremyshl; she was an avid writer as well, reporting about people and events to Svoboda and other Ukrainian publications. He attended St. Josaphat's parochial elementary school and Ukrainian school on Saturdays, participated in Plast scouting activities and in Ukrainian folk dancing. Summers also saw him working at the Ukrainian National Association's resort, Soyuzivka, and participating in summer dance workshops at the Verkhovyna resort.

The love of Ukrainian dancing stayed with him long after college. Between assignments early in his architectural career, he said, he would do "some serious dancing" with various professional groups, including the Ukrainian Kozak Dancing Spectacle of the Kuban Cossacks, the Black Sea Kozaks, the Toronto Ukrainian Festival Dance Company, Roma Pryma Bohachevsky and others.

Mr. Cehelsky's participation is not the only

Ukrainian connection in the Voyager program. Carl Sagan's family roots are in Ukraine as well.

According to astrophysicist Theodor Kostiuk, who has worked at NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center outside of Washington since 1974, Dr. Sagan made that point while being introduced to Dmytro Lupishko of the Kharkiv Astronomical Observatory during a meeting of the American Astronomical Society in Palo Alto, Calif., in 1991. Upon hearing that Dr. Lupishko was from Ukraine, Dr. Kostiuk recalled, "Carl Sagan was elated: 'I'm very glad to meet you, because my father comes from Ukraine — a city called Kamianets-Podilsk [Kamianets-Podilskyi].'"

What does Mr. Cehelsky think about his Ukrainian greeting going ever deeper into space and possibly communicating with intelligent alien beings?

"It's a phenomenal feeling to represent the human race — Ukrainian or not," he said, but equally so to have represented Ukrainians at a time when their national identity was being subverted. Also, he added, the experience has broadened his outlook on life within the context of the boundlessness of the universe which makes "trivial what people haggle over here in terms of politics and wars."

Mr. Cehelsky said he would write a personal reflection about his experience in Ukrainian for Svoboda. (His short article appeared in the April 27 issue.)

Experts do not expect either of the Voyagers to encounter intelligent beings anytime soon. As of March 9, according to the last Voyager status report posted on NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory web site, traveling at more than 42,000 miles per hour, Voyager 1 had traversed more than 11.5 billion miles since its launch 30 years ago and is approaching the outer limits of the influence on it of our sun. It is expected to approach our next closest star, Proxima Centauri, which is 4.22 light years from our solar system, in about 40,000 years. Scientists are not optimistic about its planets being able to support life.

On April 25, however, European astronomers announced that their European Southern Observatory in La Sille, Chile, found a planet of a more distant star that could possibly harbor life. That star, Gliese 581, is 20.5 light years from our solar system. If the Voyagers were headed in its direction, they could reach its vicinity in about 200,000 years.

Detailed information about the Voyager mission can be obtained on the Internet at <http://voyager.jpl.nasa.gov/>. The multilingual greetings can be heard at <http://voyager.jpl.nasa.gov/spacecraft/languages/languages.html>.

Ukrainian Film Club of Columbia University presents

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Ukraine's representative at Eurovision 2007 is pop icon Verka Serduchka

by Zenon Zawada and Maria Shevchuk

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – Though it is an event viewed as a pop culture parody by many Europeans, Ukrainians have traditionally held the Eurovision Song Contest in the highest esteem, sending its top talent to compete.

When Ruslana won Eurovision 2004 with her exhilarating brand of ethno-pop dance music, it was independent Ukraine's biggest triumph on the European arena, gaining it instant glory back home.

Call it progress or decadence, but Ukrainians aren't taking it so seriously anymore.

Representing Ukraine at the May 12 Eurovision finals in Helsinki, Finland, is Verka Serduchka, the busty drag queen who delights in gossiping, making self-deprecating jokes, flaunting her cleavage and always being the center of attention.

In her decade-long career, Verka Serduchka has become a pop icon, first hosting Ukrainian television programs in surzhyk (a mix of Russian and Ukrainian), then recording Russian-language pop music hits, selling millions of albums and dancing in videos seen throughout the former Soviet Union.

She has vocal critics, however, who say she denigrates Ukrainian culture with a trashy image and mangling of the Ukrainian language, perpetuating a stereotype of Ukrainian women as uncultured floozies.

"I could not imagine something worse for Ukraine's image than Serduchka performing at the Eurovision contest," said Oleh Tiahnybok, Ukraine's most recognized nationalist and fierce critic of Verka "Smerdiuchka" (stinky), as he frequently refers to her.

He was incensed when Verka Serduchka wore a T-shirt depicting Taras Shevchenko. "He cannot make fun of the kinds of things that should be virginal for every Ukrainian," he said.

"Actually, the image of Verka Serduchka is the end result of all the worst that has happened during the last 10 to 15 years, in which Ukrainians have lost the education process, lost cultural and national values, and lost mass media," Mr. Tiahnybok observed.

Most Ukrainians, however, aren't particularly disturbed by Verka Serduchka, said Oleksander Ivashyna, a cultural studies professor at the National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy.

"We're not afraid to laugh at ourselves and at our stereotypes," Prof. Ivashyna said. "She is a stereotype and breaks stereotypes. Her strength is she doesn't fit into any box."

Lurking behind the lipstick, sequined berets and feather boas is the 33-year-old Andrii Danylko, the comedic genius, or degenerate, who created Verka Serduchka 14 years ago.

In an exclusive interview with The Ukrainian Weekly, Mr. Danylko said Verka Serduchka belongs to a specific genre that isn't meant to represent Ukraine or Ukrainian culture as a whole.

He said he doesn't see any reason to be concerned about the effect his performance will have on Ukraine's image abroad. Politicians have harmed Ukraine's image far more than he is capable of doing, he said.

"By performing at Eurovision, I will try to show there is laughter, irony, self-irony and a pleasant kind of craziness in Ukraine," Mr. Danylko said. "I will try to show that in Ukraine, there aren't only people who organize paid mass demonstrations, but also those who create an entertaining kind of art."

He dismissed his critics, whom he described as "fascists." According to Mr. Danylko, "Some political parties, usually untalented, try to PR themselves at the expense of the popularity of some character."

"In such a way, people are zombieified. They tell people that this is bad. But this is an entertainment genre that exists all over the world," he added.

Virtually non-existent during the Soviet Union, drag queens no longer shock the Western world as they did 10 or 20 years ago; in fact, Verka Serduchka won't be the only drag queen in Helsinki.

D.Q., a trimmer and more glamorous diva, will represent Denmark.

In a more comedic look, Verka Serduchka will most likely wear a silver coat, with a fur stole wrapped around her shoulders, knee-high boots and a helmet topped by a giant silver Soviet star. She will also be accompanied to Helsinki by her "mother," another drag performer with a floral kerchief wrapped over her head.

Verka Serduchka will perform "Dancing Lasha Tumbai," a song that consists mostly of an ethnic melody set to dance beats, with just a few mindless German phrases.

"Lasha Tumbai" is a Mongolian phrase that means

"whipping butter," Mr. Danylko said. The main refrain is: "I want to see you whipping butter/ But you are plump/ So just move, more motion."

In fact, such seemingly silly words have a hidden message. "Don't live to dance, but dance to live," he said.

In the racy music video for the song that features much nudity, Verka Serduchka's mother asks her, "Were you singing Russia Goodbye or Lasha Tumbai?"

Such ambiguities of Verka Serduchka – whether she is mocking Ukrainian culture or embracing its folklore, whether preferring modern Western values or traditional Slavic culture – contributes to her allure, according to Prof. Ivashyna.

"She breaks all stereotypes and demonstrates that all images are ambivalent," Prof. Ivashyna said. "The viewer expects either a positive or negative image of Ukraine. She undermines both and simultaneously abuses both."

In fact, Mr. Danylko came from very humble roots in Poltava, having grown up in a barrack without indoor plumbing. As a 1-year-old, he was already involved in the local theater.

It's his Poltava upbringing that led him to speak surzhyk. "When we studied at school, we didn't use Russian or Ukrainian, but something in the middle," he said. "This is something in your blood. It is difficult to overcome."

He doesn't see anything wrong with surzhyk, since in his view, different regions will always have different dialects.

By the time he was 20 years old, Mr. Danylko was already performing Verka Serduchka, who was a saleswoman at the time.

Her breakthrough came in 1997, when Verka Serduchka became a train conductor on her own television series, "The SV Show," on the 1+1 television network.

Set in a train car and having conversations with various guests, Verka Serduchka portrayed a stereotypical, middle-aged Ukrainian woman, who aspired to a European, glamorous life, but was impeded by an undisguisable lack of cultural refinement and social graces.

"At first, we were laughing at ourselves, but it became scary afterwards," Prof. Ivashyna said.

Nevertheless, such characters aren't at all demeaning or stereotyping, Mr. Danylko insists. "When people say that I dishonor the Ukrainian woman, I advise them to get treatment, to buy some pills," he said. "They are mentally ill. People are laughing at Verka Serduchka, not at the Ukrainian woman."

Within a few years, Verka Serduchka's popularity had grown so much that she was able to evolve into her new role as an international pop star.

Ukrainian cultural critics complain that Russian films, which bombard Ukrainian television, too often portray Ukrainians as thieves and prostitutes, and Verka Serduchka sometimes serves to perpetuate the negative roles.

Instead, Ukraine should take the Russian Federation's example of portraying positive images of Russians in mass media, particularly television, Mr. Tiahnybok said. "They are raising the spirit of Russians and we should be raising the spirit of Ukrainians," he said. "As in Russia, our authorities should be doing it. Unfortunately in Ukraine we have a 'Verka Smerdiuchka' as the country's standard-bearer and a presenter in the Eurovision contest."

Eurovision shouldn't be taken seriously, and it's a sign of progress that Ukrainians have joined Europeans as viewing it as a form of relaxation and relief, rather than a competition of national pride, Prof. Ivashyna said.

"Verka is not the worst image of Ukraine," he said. "Mykola Poplavskyi would have been a lot worse. Besides, the more PR for Ukraine, the better. We can't do much worse than it is now."

Mr. Danylko recalled a performance in Ivano-Frankivsk that was delayed for an hour because it had been targeted by political protesters. He has little regard for those people.

"Do they call it patriotism? I call it fascism," Mr. Danylko said. "I would call them drones. And I will try to fight them. In this situation, language has no relation. I can speak fluent Ukrainian (he said in Ukrainian). But as far as my having a wide audience, I will speak Russian."

Nowadays, Verka Serduchka spends much of her time in the Moscow show business world, which disturbs her critics because, in their view, she encourages Russians to ridicule Ukrainians through negative stereotypes.

"It's the image of the pseudo-Cinderella who goes to the city where he begins to change his habits, becomes a big landlord and betrays his language, or mocks it," Mr. Tiahnybok said.

Mr. Danylko said his Russian friends don't mock Ukrainians or view them as enemies, and neither should



Maria Shevchuk

Drag queen Verka Serduchka will represent Ukraine at the Eurovision 2007 Song Contest in Helsinki, Finland, on May 12.

Ukrainians view Russians that way. "We were all born in the Soviet Union. We are sisters and brothers, we are all relatives," he said.

"If we take the symbol of the red flag of the Soviet Union, we can understand it as blood. We have one blood, in any event. Yes, there will be other generations, but Serduchka with her smile and her oddness unites us all, not separating us. And that's already a victory," said Mr. Danylko.

For a sampling of Verka Serduchka's work readers may log on to <http://www.serduchka.com>.

Turning the pages...

(Continued from page 6)

Lenin's decree from February 22, 1918, called "The Socialist Fatherland in Danger," attempted to mobilize the Bolsheviks in time to save the Kremlin from signing the "humiliating" peace treaty with the Central Powers at Brest-Litovsk on March 3, 1918. One of the points of the treaty obliged Soviet Russia "to conclude peace at once with the Ukrainian National Republic and to recognize the treaty of peace between that state and the powers of the Quadruple Alliance."

Questioning the assertion that Red Army Day promotes true patriotism in the Ukrainian youth, Dr. Serbyn said that patriotism must be founded on a historical model worth emulating. Dr. Serbyn continued, "Can such inspiration be generated by glorifying a minor battle of Ukraine's erstwhile enemy against Ukraine's ally? How will a teacher explain to his students that their government is commemorating an event so insignificant and irrelevant to Ukrainian history that it can't even be found in their history books?"

Dr. Serbyn suggested that no better date could be found for "Defender of the Fatherland Day" than January 29, the day of the battle of Kruty, where university and high school students defended their fatherland. In addition, Dr. Serbyn said that students could read about that in their history books.

Source: "Ukraine's 'Defender of the Fatherland Day' Old 'Red Army Day' with a new image," by Dr. Roman Serbyn, *The Ukrainian Weekly*, May 14, 2000.

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New exhibit at The Ukrainian Museum features works from its Fine Arts Collection

NEW YORK – The Ukrainian Museum in New York City is opening the exhibition “A Collection Revealed: The Ukrainian Museum at 30 – Paintings and Sculpture from the Fine Art Collection.” Offered are works of art by Ukrainian artists who created in Ukraine, outside of its borders and in the United States. The exhibition will open on Sunday, May 13, and will run through September 30.

“The present comprehensive overview is the first opportunity for the public to assess the scope of the collection,” said Prof. Jaroslaw Leshko in his essay to the exhibition brochure. Prof. Leshko co-

curated the exhibition with Maria Shust, director of The Ukrainian Museum. Although individual works from the collection were shown in previous exhibitions, the aim of this show is to highlight the paintings and sculptures that have enriched the museum’s collection over the past 30 years.

Ukrainian Academy of Art in Kyiv in 1917, and was a master of applied and decorative art; Oleksa Hryshchenko (Alexis Gritchenko), renowned on the international art scene as a modernist painter, art scholar and author; and Oleksa Novakivsky, painter and founder of the Novakivsky School, which influenced new generations of Ukrainian artists. The importance of the contribution of these artists was eloquently underscored in two of the museum’s exhibitions in its new venue – “Alexander Archipenko: Vision and Continuity” and “Crossroads: Modernism in Ukraine, 1910-1930.”

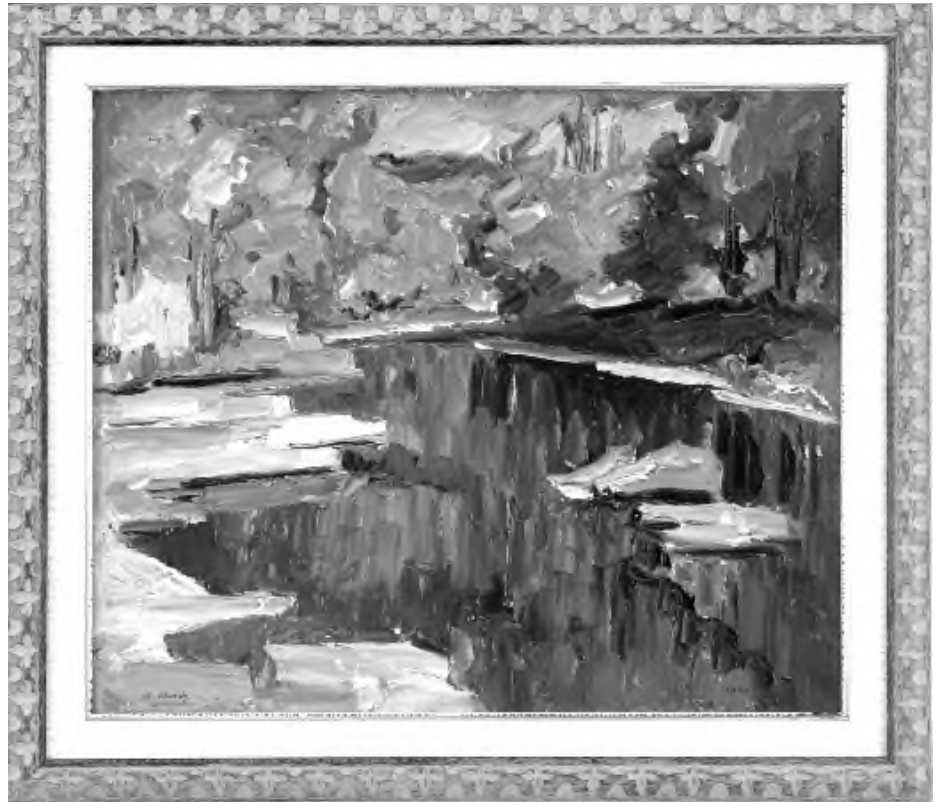
“The exhibition ‘A Collection Revealed: The Ukrainian Museum at 30’ further identifies artists who lived and worked in the diaspora in various parts of the world for most of their adult lives,” explained Ms. Shust. Many artists were born and educated in Ukraine, but were ultimately forced to leave their homeland. Their work is strongly rooted in their national, cultural and artistic heritage. To cite a few examples: Represented are works by artists such as master sculptor Mykhailo Cheresnovsky; Mykola Butovych, Edward Kozak and Halyna Mazepa, whose works derived from rich folkloric themes and traditions; Mykhailo Moroz, who left an exuberant body of landscape painting; and sculptor Hryhory Kruk, whose new home was Munich, Germany.

A number of other artists studied and gained prominence in countries outside of Ukraine. Included in the museum’s collection from among this group of artists is Jacques Hnizdovsky, who studied in the former Yugoslavia and whose artistic

journey took him through Germany to Paris and to the United States, where his art, specifically his woodcuts, brought him recognition and financial rewards.

Represented are also members of the New York Group – artists and writers, who joined together and “both challenged and supported each other’s creative aspirations,” according to Prof. Leshko. Included in the group was artist Liuboslav Hutsaliuk, who created compelling still lifes and landscapes. Another member was painter, critic, writer and teacher Arcadia Olenska Petryshyn, who studied with such abstract expressionists as Robert Motherwell and William Bazotes. Her brilliantly colored flowers and cacti best identify her oeuvre. Contemporary abstract artist Jurij Solovij, who produced striking thought-provoking large canvasses, was also prominently engaged in the New York Group, and is represented in the museum’s Fine Art Collection.

Prof. Leshko explains in the exhibit brochure that although all of the artists are fiercely independent in the expression of their art, and although many have won recognition in the world of art, they nevertheless “coalesce around their awareness of the historic continuum of their heritage.” The works of artists such as Natalia Pohrebinska, Christina Saj and Ilona Sochynsky, whose paintings are the latest additions to the museum’s collection, “carry on an eloquent informed discourse within tendencies in contemporary art, and are at once deeply rooted in the ambiance of their community,” Prof. Leshko notes.



“Autumn Reflections” by Mychajlo Moroz (1904-1992), 1959, oil on canvas; gift of Mychajlo and Irena Moroz.

In 2005 the museum opened its newly built facility, funded with generous donations from the Ukrainian community nationwide. The new museum is superbly suited to showcase its Fine Art Collection in its spacious galleries. Viewers may be pleased with what they see, but like art, museums need to keep pace with the pace of life. The collection needs to be augmented with the works of other artists who have contributed to Ukrainian art history of the 20th century, as well as with works of the many contemporary artists

working today in Ukraine, in the United States and in other parts of the world. As during the span of its first three decades, for the present and the future the museum looks to conscientious collectors to partner in the growth and expansion of its Fine Art Collection.

The Ukrainian Museum, located at 222 E. Sixth St., is open Wednesday through Sunday, 11:30 a.m.- 5 p.m. For information call 212-228-0110; e-mail info@ukrainianmuseum.org; or log on to www.ukrainianmuseum.org



“Woman with Roses” by Oleksa Novakivsky (1872-1935), oil on canvas-covered board; gift from Evstachij and Martha Jarosz, from the Estate of Bohdan and Oksana Rak.



“Oksana” (portrait of Oksana Makarewych) by Mykhailo Cheresnovsky (1911-1994), 1962, wood; gift of Ludmyla Cheresnovsky Bojko.

curated the exhibition with Maria Shust, director of The Ukrainian Museum. Although individual works from the collection were shown in previous exhibitions, the aim of this show is to highlight the paintings and sculptures that have enriched the museum’s collection over the past 30 years.

The Fine Art Collection, as well as the other collections at The Ukrainian Museum (folk art and archival/documentary) were, for the most part, built with donations from private collectors. The museum did make significant purchases over the years, but the majority of acquired works were gifts from the museum’s major supporters – the Ukrainian community.

“The museum is very grateful to the many individuals whose faith in our mission and trust in our work have inspired them to support our institution and allow the museum to become the steward of their art treasures,” explained Olha Hnateyko, president of the museum’s board of trustees.

Ukrainian artists of the 20th century are represented in the museum’s Fine Art Collection, including several artists who made considerable contributions to Ukrainian Modernism. Among them are Alexander Archipenko, whose radical innovations and reassessment of the relationship between form and space opened new horizons that redefined the very nature of sculpture; Vasyl Hryhorovych Krychevsky, Ukraine’s renaissance man, who set new trends in book design, created a modern Ukrainian national style of architecture, was one of the founders of the

Pianist launches CD of a century of Ukrainian piano music

by Oksana Zakydalsky

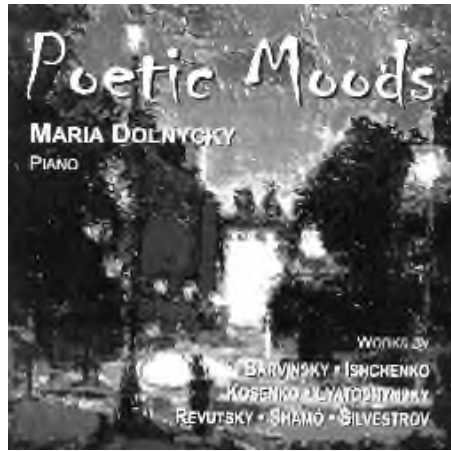
TORONTO – Pianist Maria Dolnycky, music teacher, soloist and accompanist, is an enthusiastic promoter of contemporary composers and of rarely played music. She has launched her debut CD, “Poetic Moods,” subtitled “A Century of Ukrainian Piano Music.”

Ms. Dolnycky was born in Montreal and graduated with bachelor and master of music degrees in piano performance from McGill University. She furthered her post-graduate studies in Vienna at the State Academy of Music (Hochschule für Musik). Her recitals have been broadcast on CBC Radio and Radio-Canada. Ms. Dolnycky maintains a teaching studio in Toronto and is a member of the College of Examiners of the Royal Conservatory of Music.

Her new CD features two world premiere recordings: “Poetic Moods” and “Four Waltzes and Just a Touch of Chopin” by Yuri Ishchenko. Born in 1938 in Kherson, he is one of Ukraine’s leading contemporary composers. He studied at the Kyiv Conservatory, where he has taught since 1964.

At the CD launch in Toronto, Ms. Dolnycky performed excerpts from both pieces.

The other composers whose piano compositions are represented on the CD are:



Cover of Maria Dolnycky's new CD.

Vasyl Barvinsky (1888-1963), who was imprisoned and persecuted by the Soviet regime; Borys Liatoshynsky (1895-1968), a dominant figure of Soviet Ukrainian music; Levko Revutsky (1889-1977), the composer of the film score to Oleksander Dovzhenko's film “Zemlia” (Earth), who ceased composing after being criticized for his second piano concerto by Soviet authorities; Viktor Kosenko (1896-1938), a neo-classical composer who often earned a living playing the piano in silent movie cinemas; and Ihor Shamo (1925-1982), who developed a rich, melodic style and is known for his patriotic songs such as “Kyive Mii” (My Kyiv).

Other than Mr. Ishchenko, the other living artist whose works are performed by Ms. Dolnycky is Valentin Silvestrov (born 1937), an internationally recognized composer who has created his own style, which he refers to as metaphoric music – music about music. His first Piano Sonata, part of which Ms. Dolnycky plays on the CD, is considered the paradigm of this style.

Ms. Dolnycky's presentation of the CD and a recital were held on March 25 at the Canadian Ukrainian Art Foundation Gallery in Toronto. “Poetic Moods” is available in mainstream music stores such as HMV and Sam the Record Man in Toronto. It was produced by Ms. Dolnycky and Wasyl Sydorenko. More information about the artist is available on the website www.mariadolnycky.com.



Maria Dolnycky performs at the launch of her CD “Poetic Moods.”

Concerts in D.C. area marked by Ukrainian musical surge

by Yaro Bihun

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

WASHINGTON – The Capital area had a rare treat recently when in less than one week there were three concerts at prominent venues featuring five Ukrainian American musicians – and a few of their colleagues.

The musical surge began Sunday, April 29, when Igor Leschishin, the Ukrainian-born principal oboist of The Kennedy Center Opera House and The Washington National Opera orchestras, and five of his friends, performed in the Sunday Music Series of The Washington Group Cultural Fund at the historic Lyceum in Old Town Alexandria, just outside of Washington.

Three days later, on May 2, pianist Thomas Hrynkiw was the featured soloist at the National Gallery of Art, the first in a series of concerts in honor of the centennial of the birth of Paul Mellon, whose family is the gallery's primary benefactor. And, on the following day, Ukrainian pianist Serhii Morozov performed at the nearby Martin Luther King Memorial Library.

The Cultural Fund event was innovative as well by featuring wind instruments not usually heard at Ukrainian-American sponsored concerts – the oboe and bassoon, played by Mr. Leschishin and his orchestral colleague Donald Shore. Joining them in a program that included works by J. W. Kalliwoda, Charles Loeffler, Francis Poulenc and Mozart were three more orchestra colleagues, violist Uri Wassertzug, cellist Elizabeth Davis and Ukrainian-born violinist Zino Bogachek, as well as yet another Ukrainian musician who has settled, teaches and performs in the Washington area, pianist Oksana Skidan. This was the second time Ms.

Skidan has performed in the TWG Cultural Fund series in less than a year. Last September she was the accompanist at soprano Oksana Krovvytska's recital here.

Mr. Hrynkiw has performed a number of times at major Washington venues, including the Kennedy Center, Constitution Hall, the Library of Congress as well as at the National Gallery. In this latest recital, in addition to preludes and fugues by Bach, nocturnes, waltzes and scherzos by Chopin, Beethoven's “Moonlight” Sonata and Rob Prestar's Sonata in F Minor, the pianist introduced the audience to the folk-culture-inspired work of Ukrainian composer Yosyf Vytvytskyi (1813-1866), with his “Ukrayinka.”

On May 3, Mr. Morozov, who hails from Dnipropetrovsk, was joined by cellist Vassily Popov and pianist Ralitz Patcheva in the monthly first-Thursday concert at Washington's main downtown

library, located just a few blocks from the National Gallery. The program featured works by Rachmaninoff.

The surge in performances by Ukrainian musicians is scheduled to continue into next month, when on June 13 yet another Ukrainian American musician will play at the Gallery – pianist Mykola Suk. In a concert presented in honor of the “Foto: Modernity in Central Europe, 1918-1945” exhibit, he will be joined by violist Hartmut Rohde in a performance of music by Bloch, Hindemith and other German composers. The last time Mr. Suk performed at the Gallery, in 2001, The Washington Post music critic Joseph McLellan noted that he “nearly set the keyboard on fire.”

For those unable to attend the noon-time performance at the Gallery, the TWG Cultural Fund is planning to host a repeat evening concert on the following day, June 14, at the historic Sumner School.



Yaro Bihun

Igor Leschishin and friends acknowledge the applause of an appreciative audience at the conclusion of their recent concert at the Lyceum, in Alexandria, Va. They are (from left): violinist Zino Bogachek, bassoonist Donald Shore, pianist Oksana Skidan, violist Uri Wassertzug, oboist Igor Leschishin and cellist Elizabeth Davis. Applauding on the far right is Marta Zielyk, director of The Washington Group Cultural Fund, the sponsor of the event.

Luba Zuk Piano Festival inaugurated at McGill U.

by Alexandra Hawryluk

MONTREAL – “It was a very, very special evening: we were inaugurating the Luba Zuk Piano Festival,” said the director of McGill Conservatory, Clément Joubert. He was speaking about the “The Joy of Music” gala concert at the Tanna Schulich Hall at McGill University's Schulich School of Music held on February 3, in honor of three outstanding music teachers: Luba Zuk (piano), the late Kathleen Anderson (voice) and the late Mhairi Thomson-Tessier (cello).

In the three-part concert program the performances of soprano Tracy Davidson and baritone Winston Purdy paid homage to Prof. Anderson, the cello solo played by Kristina Melnyk and accompanied by pianist Alexandre Solopov was a tribute to Prof. Thomson-Tessier, while Prof.

Luba Zuk was honored by piano music for four hands played by Duo Romantika's Viktoriya Kasuto and Alexandre Solopov.

At the end of the evening Prof. Zuk was overwhelmed with floral tributes from her former and current students, colleagues and friends.

The Luba Zuk Piano Festival, an annual weekend event, will open in February 2008 and will offer all young pianists enrolled at McGill Conservatory – the preparatory program for entry into the university program at McGill's Schulich School of Music – an opportunity to perform in front of an adjudicator and a live audience.

“Everyone was happy and very excited to acknowledge Luba Zuk's dedication to the conservatory and to the young

(Continued on page 21)

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NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

be approved by the Verkhovna Rada, Interfax-Ukraine reported. "It is a political issue, it should be subject to a vote in Parliament ... It should be approved by all participants in the political process, primarily by political parties," he noted. Mr. Yanukovich reiterated his earlier stance that President Viktor Yushchenko was not justified in dissolving the Verkhovna Rada. The prime minister emphasized that Parliament should work "continuously" if early elections are to be held "within the legal framework." (RFE/RL Newsline)

Moroz proposes new coalition instead

KYIV - Verkhovna Rada Chairman Oleksander Moroz said in Kyiv on May 7 that instead of organizing new elections, Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich's Party of the Regions and the Our Ukraine party of President Viktor Yushchenko could create a new coalition government, the Ukrayinska Pravda website, pravda.com.ua, reported. According to Mr. Moroz, fresh elections will produce "almost the same" Verkhovna Rada as those in March 2006. Mr. Moroz said his Socialist Party could quit the current ruling coalition with the Party of the Regions and the Communist Party to make such a solution to the political standoff possible. In an apparently sarcastic comment, Mr. Moroz asserted that a "Blue-Orange" coalition could be "cheaper," as well as "more honest and comprehensible to voters" than early polls. "If [the Party of the Regions and Our Ukraine] fail to agree straight away, one month after the termination of the [current] coalition the president will obtain the [legal] foundation for holding early elections in accordance with the Constitution, without cheating. The head of state will have no need ... to say things that are inconsistent with the Constitution and rights," Mr. Moroz added. (RFE/RL Newsline)

People's Self-Defense wants guarantees

KYIV - The People's Self-Defense public movement, which is in negotiations about entering into a bloc with the Our Ukraine People's Union, is insisting on public guarantees that the OUPU will not create a coalition with the Party of the Regions and the Socialist Party in the new Verkhovna Rada. The press service of the People's Self-Defense reported on May 8 that it wants a document providing such guarantees, but that such assurances are not forthcoming. (Ukrayinski Novyny)

Our Ukraine for democratic coalition

KYIV - The Our Ukraine People's Union has negated the possibility of enter-

(Continued on page 15)

Tide shifts...

(Continued from page 2)

tions seem likely to happen. Central Election Commission Chairman Yaroslav Davydovych has publicly stated his readiness to organize the vote. Minister of Finance Mykola Azarov, a high-ranking Party of the Regions loyalist, has agreed to increase the allocation in this year's budget to finance the elections.

Recent events and a sense of defeatism in the ruling coalition suggest that the tide of events is shifting in President Yushchenko's favor. Early parliamentary elections are likely to take place, but before the voting booths open both sides are likely to reach some form of political compromise.

Sources: Ukrayinska Pravda, April 29-31, May 1-3, Zerkalo Nedeli, April 21-27, www.president.gov.ua.

NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 14)

ing into a coalition with the Party of the Regions in the aftermath of pre-term parliamentary elections. The press service of the OUPU quoted its leader, Viacheslav Kyrylenko, as saying that the only possible coalition is a coalition of democratic forces, as outlined in the opposition agreement signed in February. (Ukrinform)

Kuchma and Kravchuk speak out

KYIV – A chief condition for holding pre-term parliamentary elections in Ukraine is that all participants return to the legal field, said ex-President Leonid Kuchma, speaking on May 7 at public hearings into the settlement of the political crisis in Ukraine. According to Mr. Kuchma, settling the crisis via snap elections is the right move. He added that the best variant of a coalition would be a union between the Party of the Regions and Our Ukraine. In turn, the first president of independent Ukraine, Leonid Kravchuk, said he believes that in the current situation the Verkhovna Rada itself must decide that pre-term elections must be held, as was the case in 1991. (Ukrinform)

Coalition supporters dismantle camp

KYIV – Supporters of the parliamentary coalition were dismantling their tent camps and setting off for home, it was reported on May 5. Many supporters believe that they have successfully completed their mission, for the president and the prime minister have agreed on snap elections. A number of supporters left Kyiv for home on May 4 after a speech by Viktor Yanukovich on Independence Square. The rest were to leave on Saturday-Sunday, May 5-6. No street rallies were slated for the weekend. (Ukrinform)

Moroz: SPU may leave coalition

KYIV – Oleksander Moroz, chairman of the Verkhovna Rada and leader of the Socialist Party of Ukraine, said on May 7 that his party may opt to leave the ruling coalition. He made his comments at a public hearing on how to resolve the political crisis. Mr. Moroz said he surmises that agreements reached by President Viktor Yushchenko and Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich may be more far-reaching than has been revealed. If such agreements have been made, and without any guarantees that the work of the judiciary will be independent, then there is no place for the Socialists in such a coalition, Mr. Moroz stated. He reiterated his opinion that a pre-term presidential election should be held concurrently with pre-term parliamentary elections. (Ukrayinski Novyny)

President appoints two judges

KYIV – President Yushchenko on May 4 appointed Vasyl Kostytskiy as a Constitutional Court judge to replace Suzanna Stanik, who was dismissed earlier that week. Mr. Kostytskiy, who has a doctorate in law, was a deputy environment minister in 1991-1993 and a deputy finance minister in 2004-2005. On May 3 Mr. Yushchenko appointed Stepan Havrysh as a Constitutional Court judge in place of Valerii Pshenychnyi, whom he also dismissed earlier that week. Mr. Havrysh previously served on the panel of the Constitutional Court for a short stint from December 2004 to January 2005, having been appointed by former President Leonid Kuchma. Party of the Regions National Deputy Yuriy Myroshnychenko argued on May 3 that the appointment of Mr. Havrysh is invalid because the law on the Constitutional Court stipulates that the relevant presidential decree must also be signed by the prime minister and the justice minister, which was not the case. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Meeting with pope is postponed

KYIV – A meeting between President Viktor Yushchenko and Pope Benedict XVI, which was slated for May 7, has been postponed, according to the president's press service. The date of a new meeting will be set shortly. (Ukrinform)

PGO to examine sacked judges' complaints

KYIV – Sviatoslav Piskun, who was appointed procurator general by President Viktor Yushchenko last month, said in a television interview on May 2 that his office will look into complaints from Suzanna Stanik and Valerii Pshenychnyi regarding their recent dismissals from the panel of the Constitutional Court, Ukrainian media reported. President Yushchenko fired Judges Stanik and Pshenychnyi, accusing them of a "breach of oath." Mr. Piskun commented: "The Procurator General's Office examines cases presented by individual citizens. We do not view issues not connected to citizens' rights, they are for the Constitutional Court." He also said in the same interview on Channel 5 that his office will open criminal cases linked to the government's failure to implement the president's decree calling for early parliamentary elections only after the Constitutional Court hands down a ruling on this decree. Mr. Piskun claimed that currently there is "no basis" for a criminal case connected with this decree. "I spoke a short while ago with the chairman of the Central Election Commission and I think that the president's decree is being implemented," he added. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Soros comments on Ukraine

KYIV – U.S. financier, philanthropist and political activist George Soros told Radio Liberty on May 1 that he believes Ukraine should abandon its revolutionary approach and instead aim for development of democracy. He said he is concerned about the inability of leaders of the Orange Revolution to keep their promises. These leaders turned out to be incapable of meeting huge challenges, he said. Mr. Soros said he believes Ukraine comprises two balancing forces that should seek a compromise; neither of them prevails and, therefore, they counter each other, he said. Mr. Soros pointed out that there is freedom of expression in Ukraine, which will breed positive consequences. (Ukrinform)

Salaries in Ukraine on the rise

KYIV – In March the average salary in Ukraine increased by 7.7 percent from February, rising to 1,230 hrv (\$246 U.S.), the State Committee of Statistics told Ukrinform. The highest salaries were registered in Kyiv. The average salary here totals 2,115 hrv per month, which is 10.7 percent more than a month earlier. If compared with March 2006, the average salary in March of this year rose by 24.6 percent. (Ukrinform)

Jerusalem to have Famine monument

KYIV – Jerusalem Mayor Uri Lupolianski and Ukrainian National Deputy Oleksander Feldman, president of both the Charitable Foundation ABEK and the Ukrainian Charitable Jewish Foundation, have reached an agreement on the establishment in Jerusalem of a park and inauguration of a monument there to victims of the 1932-1933 Famine-Genocide. According to a report released on May 1, the parties also agreed to cooperate within the framework of charitable activity of ABEK in assisting senior and disabled citizens and families with many children. (Ukrinform)

76 percent plan to vote

KYIV – Seventy-six percent of Ukrainians expressed their readiness to turn out at presidential and parliamentary elections, according to an opinion poll, titled "Political Estimation of Ukrainian

Citizens – April 2007," conducted by the Center of Social and Political Studies. According to the poll, 19 percent of respondents said they would not participate in the elections, while 5 percent did not answer. The opinion poll was carried out on April 20-27 among a sample of 1,200 people in 11 regions of Ukraine. (Ukrinform)

Euro-2012 committee formed

KYIV – The organizing committee gearing up for the Euro-2012 soccer championships in Ukraine is headed by President Viktor Yushchenko. Named to the organizing committee were: the president of the National Olympic Committee of Ukraine, Serhiy Bubka; vice-presidents of the NOC, Hryhorii Surkis, Vitali Klitschko and Ravil Safiullin; members of the NOC executive committee, Mykola Tomenko and Oleksander Volkov; the heads of the soccer clubs Dnipro and Metallurgist; as well as popular athletes. The Cabinet of Ministers has been commissioned to establish a body to assist preparations for Euro-2012 and ensure its financing. Ukraine and Poland will host the Euro-2012 games. (Ukrinform)

Armenia remembers genocide victims

YEREVAN, Armenia – Tens of thousands of Armenians participated on April 24 in the annual silent march to the Tsitsernakaberd memorial complex on the outskirts of Yerevan commemorating the estimated 1.5 million victims of the 1915-1918 Armenian Genocide in Ottoman Turkey, RFE/RL's Armenian Service reported. In a message to the nation pegged to the anniversary, President Robert Kocharian referred to the increasingly successful Armenian campaign to secure international recognition of the slaughter as genocide. Echoing an op-ed he published four months ago in the European edition of The Wall Street

Journal, Prime Minister Serzh Sarkisian again stressed Armenia's readiness to "move forward" and establish "normal" relations with Turkey without preconditions. Mr. Sarkisian also expressed solidarity with those Turkish intellectuals who are prepared to recognize the Armenian deaths as genocide. Hrant Markarian, a leading member of the Armenian Revolutionary Federation-Dashnaktsutium, the junior partner in the Armenian coalition government, told RFE/RL that "Turkey must recognize the Armenian Genocide as soon as possible for the sake of Turkey's future." He added that "for us, genocide recognition is, first of all, a matter of dignity and historical truth, as also ... of national security." (RFE/RL Newsline)

Historical Association...

(Continued from page 8)

Ukraine since 1991. During this period the association has played a prominent role in promoting Ukrainian studies.

The association plans for the future are ambitious. Its members are currently preparing various new publications, including the continuation of the series "The Epistolary Sources of Hrushevskyi Studies," "Historical Sources," "Historiographical Sources," "Memorabilia," and so on.

This year the association has already initiated the organization of the fourth International Congress of Ukrainian Historians, which will be held in Chernivtsi in two years, as well as the third International Scholarly Conference, "The Ukrainian Diaspora: Research Issues," which will be held at Ostroh Academy.

The UHA is a non-profit, tax-exempt organization that is affiliated with the American Historical Association and is also a member of the World Scholarly Council of the Ukrainian World Congress.

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в церкві свв. Володимира і Ольги в Чикаго, Іл.,
в суботу, 12 травня 2007 р.;

в церкві св. Юра в Нью-Йорку, Н.Й.
в понеділок, 14 травня 2007 р. о год. 9:30 ранку;

в церкві св. Трійці у Сілвер Спрінг, Мд.,
в понеділок, 14 травня 2007 р. о год. 9:30 ранку;

в церкві св. о. Миколая у Грейт Медовс, Н.Дж.,
в четвер, 31 травня 2007 р.;

в церкві Пресвятої Трійці у Кергонксоні, Н.Й.,
у вівторок, 15 травня 2007 р. о год. 8 ранку;

в церкві св. Духа у Гемптонбургу, Н.Й.,
в суботу, 19 травня 2007 р. о год. 9 ранку;

в монастирі Сестер Службниць у Словтсбургу, Н.Й.,
в суботу, 19 травня 2007 р. о год. 7 веч.;

в катедрі св. о. Миколая в Чикаго, Іл.,
в суботу, 19 травня 2007 р. о год. 8 ранку;

в церкві Благовіщення у Фреш Медовс, Н.Й.,
в неділю, 20 травня 2007 р. о год. 9 ранку;

в монастирі св. Йосафата в Глен Ков, Н.Й.
в неділю, 20 травня 2007 р. о год. 7 ранку;

в соборі св. Юра у Львові, Україна;

в церкві св. Покрови у Пядиках, Україна;

в церкві св. Параскевії у Микуличині, Україна.

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дружина ВОЛОДИМИРА із синами та їхніми родинами
в Америці й Україні.

Searching for...

(Continued from page 9)

post-World War II events. But the older woman at the next kiosk could not give me any more information about the Jaworzno concentration camp than the first had. A bit frustrated, I asked whether she sold a road map of the city on which something about the monument might be listed, but she only recommended that I drive to the bookstore in town.

Unfortunately, the people at the bookstore also had no idea where I could find a map – not to mention the actual monument or any remains of the camp. I began to despair, until one of the bookstore clerks finally suggested I go to the Historical Museum down the street to try to obtain information.

The Historical Museum was small, consisting of just three or four rooms filled with various paintings, farm instruments, kitchen utensils, furniture and other items that had been collected from the area over the years. I went straight up to a man who seemed like he was in charge, explained my search and asked if he could help me.

Immediately, the man jumped into action and pulled out a map of the city from one of the file cabinets nearby. Apparently excited that someone wanted to know something about the history of the city, he began telling me all about the concentration camp and its various uses since World War II. He not only talked about the Nazis and the imprisonment of the Ukrainians by the Polish government, but also explained that, in the 1950s, the Polish Communists had, furthermore, used the camp as a “progressive” correctional facility.

From 1951 to 1956, young Poles who were arrested for taking part in political opposition movements were subsequently imprisoned in Jaworzno, so that they could be “re-educated” to become loyal adherents of the Polish Communist system. It was during this period, the museum administrator told me, that the old barracks were torn down and the young Poles were required to help build more modern buildings in their place. Therefore, I would not be able to see exactly where the Ukrainians had been held, the museum administrator said, but he could show me on the map where I could find the camp’s original location, as well as the location of the monument.

He told me that the monument to the victims of the Jaworzno concentration camp was actually closer than the spot where the camp had originally stood and was set in the middle of the woods, because in the early 1990s, a group of Ukrainians decided that the first liturgy commemorating the Ukrainian victims of the camp should be held in the exact area where many of the bodies of the dead had been buried thoughtlessly. First, a bronze cross was placed in this area so that the graves would no longer stand unmarked and, later, a permanent structure was put in place of the original cross.

The museum administrator then went back to the file cabinets and pulled out a folder marked “Polish-Ukrainian relations.” Inside the folder were about a dozen recent articles which he thought would be of interest to me. I saw that a few of them were about the May 23, 1998, unveiling of the monument to the Jaworzno concentration camp’s victims. Pictures showed the former Ukrainian and Polish presidents, Leonid Kuchma and Aleksander Kwasniewski, placing flowers beside the structure.

As I prepared to leave and walk out the door, the museum administrator repeated to me that the monument was a bit difficult to find and that, if I were to get lost and need to ask someone for directions again, I should not confuse it with the “Monument to the Victims of Fascism,” which was also located in the city. I thanked him for his help – as well as for the map which he had graciously given me – and hopped back into the rental car.

Soon, however, I reached a path leading to the woods and was forced to go by foot. As I walked among the trees, I could not help but think what a shame it was for the monument to be located in such an obscure place, far from the public eye. Finally, I reached a little clearing where the monument stood. It was made out of two separate, tall concrete pieces which, together, seemed to make the shape of a large flame. The inner sides of each of the tall pieces were cut out in such a way that the empty space between the two of them formed a giant cross.

“When you look at the cross,” the man at the museum had told me, “take note of the fact that it is the Roman Catholic and Byzantine-rite cross meshed together.” The left piece of the monument formed the shape of half of a Roman Catholic cross, whereas the right piece contained an additional diagonal indent which created the outline of half of a Byzantine-rite cross.

Written in Polish on a plaque were also the words, “It would seem to the eyes of the foolish that they have died, but they live on in peace” (Book of Wisdom, 3, 2-3). Furthermore, carved out in three different languages – Polish, Ukrainian and German – was the dedication, which translates into English as:

“In memory of the Poles, Ukrainians, Germans, all the victims of Communist terror, who suffered unjustly here, all of those who were imprisoned, murdered, or died during the years 1945-1956 in the Central Work Camp of the Ministry of Public Security in Jaworzno. In eternal homage.”

After a few minutes, I walked back to the car to continue on toward the former camp. However, as I drove around the streets in which the concentration camp had been located, I realized there really was not anything left for me to see, because only the concrete apartment buildings and other structures which the “re-educated” young Poles had apparently built were now visible.

I tried to imagine what the concentration camp had looked like. Where had the 12 watchtowers and 14 long barracks which I had read about originally stood? Exactly where and to what point did the documented five-meter-high walls and barbed-wire fences extend? And where, as the survivors whom I interviewed described, had the sign saying “Central Work Camp” hung?

Sixty years after my grandfather was imprisoned in Jaworzno, I remember my visit to the site and think about all the different people who were held there as well – about the Jews and others whom the Nazis treated brutally and forced to work in the coal-mines; about how those same Germans and anyone who collaborated with them ended up in the camp when the political tides turned; about the Ukrainians and how the Polish Communist government persecuted anyone who showed support for the Ukrainian independence movement; and about the Polish youth who were later locked up by their government for the same kind of independent thinking.

It seems to me that this year’s 60th anniversary of Akcja Wisla and the imprisonment of Ukrainians in the Jaworzno concentration camp provides an opportunity to remember more broadly the shared history of various nations and the continuing need for religious, political and cultural tolerance.



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Ukrainians in the NBA: Wally Szczerbiak of the Boston Celtics

by Ihor Stelmach

Wally Szczerbiak, in his first full season with Boston, has rapidly become one of the fastest-rising stars in the National Basketball Association. After playing for the Minnesota Timberwolves for six years, Szczerbiak's current home is the storied parquet floor of the famous Celtics.

In only his third season in the league, Wally was selected to the West All-Star team for the 2002 NBA All-Star Game. For his career to date, he averages some 19.5 points per game, is among the leaders for guards in field goal percentage with 51.7 percent, and is in the top 10 in the NBA for three-point shooting accuracy at 44.7 percent. With his superior shooting skills, Szczerbiak was instrumental in helping the Timberwolves improve their record and become one of the better teams in the NBA.

His consistent on-court performance has brought significant recognition. Szczerbiak appeared in the men's magazine Gentleman's Quarterly May 2002 issue and in Sports Illustrated's special edition featuring the "Hottest Men in Sports." In addition, Converse Inc. handpicked Szczerbiak to be its marquee spokesperson as they launched the company's new line of athletic footwear.

Following his selection as the sixth overall pick in the 1999 NBA Draft by the Minnesota Timberwolves, Szczerbiak was the only rookie in the starting lineup for a playoff contender. He was selected first team All-Rookie and finished seventh in the league in field goal percentage (51.1 percent). The T-wolves showed a marked difference in the games in which Szczerbiak started, finishing 35-18, while going 15-14 when he did not begin the game.

Szczerbiak then exploded with 27 points during the 2000-2001 All-Star Weekend in Washington. He was named MVP of the Rookie Challenge Game won by his team of second-year players, 121-113. He was further honored upon being selected to play for Team U.S.A. in the 2002 Goodwill Games in Australia. In five games Szczerbiak shot an amazing 70 percent and averaged 13 points, helping the American squad capture the gold medal.

The Spanish-born New Yorker (he hails from Long Island) is known as "Wally World," a nickname from his college career at Miami University of Ohio. In recent years, via a unique arrangement, Universal Studios has launched the Wally World brand. This inclusive marketing agreement has established and ensured Szczerbiak's long-term involvement with a wide range of consumer products.

On January 26, 2006, in one of the season's biggest blockbuster deals, Szczerbiak, along with center Michael Olowokandi, center Dwayne Jones and a conditional first-round draft pick, was traded to the Boston Celtics for swingman Ricky Davis, center Mark Blount, point guard Marcus Banks, forward Justin Reed and two second-round draft picks.

It was Celtics' director of basketball operations Danny Ainge's hope that

Szczerbiak's outside shooting touch (a whopping 40.6 percent on three-pointers in 2006-2007) would offer stronger support for Celtics superstar Paul Pierce. This, it was hoped, would permit Pierce to focus more on the shooting guard position, shifting from the shooting forward's slot in the lineup. As Szczerbiak continues to settle in with the Celtics, he hopes he has found a permanent NBA home in Boston. He may just be one of those key missing parts needed to turn this franchise back to its winning days of glory.

Since the revelation of Szczerbiak's Ukrainian heritage in a Sportsline segment on the pages of The Ukrainian Weekly, a great deal of research using yearbooks, guides, periodicals and the Internet have allowed this columnist to collect the following information.

Wally Szczerbiak comments on ...

... his professional goals: "A lot of my dreams have been fulfilled, but I want to keep getting better, because I've always believed that the better you are individually, the better your team will be. I have high aspirations in this league, and I want to fulfill them a little more every year."

... his work ethic: "I have always wanted more expectations. I take what I'm accomplishing now, and I want them to demand more of me. I never worry about what people want from me. I like expectations, and I like to meet them."

... advice from his Ukrainian dad, a former player in the old American Basketball Association: "He always told me, 'Wally, as long as you have fun playing the game, I'll guide you in the right direction and help you out. But there are never any guarantees, so just keep having fun with it.'"

... his healthy lifestyle: "I started listening to my body and learning about nutrition, and from there it just took off. It was hard at first. If you've been eating fast food, it's difficult in the beginning to move to eating turkey and egg whites all the time. But now I look forward to going out to restaurants and ordering healthy food. My body and my taste buds have adapted to a healthy way of eating, and I've realized a lot of benefits from it."

... his male model-type looks: "I want to look good for the fans. I'm on the court, I want to look like a person who has put in time to succeed. I think that's something all athletes should do, especially professionals."

... the last two years of college ball with Miami of Ohio: "The team was built around me, and we got some good quality wins. But I kept working hard. I knew to make it at the next level, I had to have no weaknesses. There's always someone better than you, so you have to keep improving."

... the secret to his personal success: "There's no real secret. It's just a matter of doing the work – doing the hard, heavy lifts and feeling the burn. It's like anything else – you've got to put the time in."

... his continually improving points-per-game average: "It is a combination of my teammates looking for me more and

me being more aggressive. My shooting percentage has always been there, but it's a matter of getting more looks and putting it up more. I think the coaches realize that if they utilize me to the fullest,

who has been a winner at all levels." – Danny Ainge, Boston Celtics director of basketball operations

"He put on a flawless display. His workout would have just about killed

Up close and personal with Walter Robert Szczerbiak

Born: March 5, 1977, Madrid, Spain

Ht: 6'7"; wt: 232 lbs.

Hometown: Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, N.Y.

High School: Cold Spring Harbor

High School Sports: basketball, baseball

College: Miami University of Ohio

Current Pro Team: Boston Celtics, No. 55

Parents: Walter and Marilyn Szczerbiak

Siblings: Wendy, Will

Married: Shannon Ward in 2000

Pets: two Italian greyhounds (Sally, Daisy), cat (Teddy)

Religion: Catholic

Hobbies: golf and video games

Favorite movie: "Gladiator"

Favorite music: pop and rap

Favorite foods: cheeseless barbecue pizza, egg whites, bagels

Favorite car: Mercedes

we'll be better off."

... his athletic wife, Shannon: "She's worked out hard ever since I've known her, and I've been the same way. We're almost competitive with each other. When she sees me go to practice, she goes to the gym."

Finally, three brief perspectives about Wally Szczerbiak from three distinct experts: an NBA exec, an agent and a writer:

"In Wally, we are receiving an All-Star player who is playoff-tested and

any of the other top draft prospects, and the people watching him knew it. When he tossed aside his shirt, I literally heard gasps." – Gary Wichard, CEO of Pro Tect Management, on a private workout to which Wally invited various scouts and coaches.

"If the NBA had an All-Body Team, Wally Szczerbiak would make the starting line-up. The 6'7" 240-pound forward is one of the fittest players in the league, and looks it." – Matt Fitzgerald, Muscle Media.

Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation Prepares to Expand



The Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation continues to be successful at raising funds to help the Church in Ukraine. Consequently, it needs more "workers for the vineyard," and is carrying out a search for a new Executive Director (see Job Description below for more details).

"Our major donors deserve more attention. By stepping down as executive director of the UCEF, I will have more time for them." So said John F. Kurey, Esq., who will continue to serve as President of the Foundation.

The main recipient of the UCEF's support is the Ukrainian Catholic University, a leading educational institution of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

UCEF Executive Director—Job Description

Basic Job Description: The Executive Director is responsible for the overall management of the Foundation's operations and for fundraising duties.

Some necessary qualifications:

- Committed, energetic and motivated by a desire to serve God, the Ukrainian Catholic Church and the Ukrainian Catholic University.
- Experience in managing a team of people and finances.
- Fundraising experience preferred.
- Organized and efficient.
- Willing to travel 25-50% of time and as required.
- Education level: College degree or higher.
- Respect for Ukrainian Catholic teachings and the Magisterium of the Catholic Church.

Compensation and benefits: Compensation will be competitive and based on experience and qualifications. The UCEF also offers a competitive benefits package.

For a more detailed job description please see:

<http://www.ucef.org/executivedirector>

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'Levko Durko' Comedy Show from Lviv, Ukraine

'Bandura Roznova' - Bandurist Duo *Taras Lazurkevych* & *Oleh Sozansky*, Lviv Ukraine

Violinists- Innessa Tymochko-Dekajlo & *Marian Pidvirnyj*, from Lviv, Ukraine

Roman Tsyrbak - Ukrainian Opera Singer

'Mevina Skliarova' - Singer from Kyiv, Ukraine

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Film Festival Opening- 8 pm

Thursday, July 12

Ukrainian Craft Demonstrations
Film Festival 2-4 pm & 8:30 pm
Dinner in Dining Room 5-7 pm
Musical Concert 9 pm

Friday, July 13

Ukrainian Craft Demonstrations
Ukrainian Arts & Craft Vendor
Plaza 12 pm
Film Festival 2-4 pm & 8-8 pm
Food Court BBQ 4 pm
Dinner in Dining Room 5-8 pm
Evening Stage Show 8-9:30 pm
'Zabava' (Ukrainian Dance)
Featuring Ukrainian Bands
'Burya' & 'Luna' 9:30 pm

Saturday, July 14

Ukrainian Craft Demonstrations
Ukrainian Arts & Craft Vendor
Plaza 10 am
Food Court/BBQ/Pig Roast 11 am
Stage Shows 1-2:30 pm AND 7 pm
Film Festival 2-8 pm
Children's Show featuring 'Levko
Durko' 3 pm
Dinner in Dining Room 5-8 pm
'Zabava' Featuring Ukrainian Bands
'Burya' & 'Luna' 9:30 pm
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"The Secret of Priest's Grotto" in Ukraine is revealed by caver

SCRANTON, Pa. – While exploring a remote cluster of caves in western Ukraine, a team of experienced cavers and adventurers, including the authors of "The Secret of Priest's Grotto," unexpectedly uncovered artifacts indicating that the caves had once been inhabited.

Intrigued by the clues, world-renowned veteran caver and historian Christos Nicola, one of the explorers, followed the trail for 10 years – he searched and researched – and discovered an astonishing and poignant story of a family who endured a perilous life underground for almost two years and survived to recount their story.

Co-author Peter Lane Taylor, a caving enthusiast, adventure writer and photographer, joined Mr. Nicola by invitation in 2003 in order to document parallel tales of discovery, of the cave and of its secrets.

Their newly published book, which was released in April, combines natural history and family history along with astonishing and rare photography of the caves and period family photos to tell the remarkable story of the Stermer family, an extended Jewish family group, ages 2 to 75, who survived the Holocaust by hiding in the labyrinth of Ukrainian caves known as Priest's Grotto to escape Nazi persecution.

In Mr. Taylor's words, "for almost two years, they lived, worked, ate and slept directly under the feet of those who would send them to their deaths." Booklist wrote in its review, "Part survival adventure, part searing history and part discovery story ... there's no denying the power of this amazing account ..."

Messrs. Nicola and Taylor will present a power point lecture titled "The Secret of Priest's Grotto – A Holocaust Survival Story" on Monday, May 14, at 7 p.m. at the Mellow Theater of Lackawanna

College, 501 Vine St. in Scranton. The talk, open to the public free of charge, will be followed by a question-and-answer session, a reception and a book signing. Reservations are requested; please call 570-961-2300, ext. 4.

Mr. Nicola, who is of Ukrainian ancestry, is a co-founder of the Ukrainian American Youth Caver Exchange Foundation (UAYCEF), whose mission is to bring young people together from opposite sides of the globe to learn about each other's cultures as they explore caves and share caving techniques.

He is a 30-year veteran of major cave systems in the United States, Mexico and Ukraine, and continues to coordinate and lead both major and minor explorations in all three countries as well as the Caribbean.

In addition to currently serving on the executive board of the UAYCEF and two Mexican speleological foundations, he has served at different times as chairman, editor, publisher and activities chair of Metropolitan Grotto, chair of the Northeast Regional Organization and secretary of the Northeast Cave Conservancy. Mr. Nicola also maintains membership in numerous speleological societies and associations.

Mr. Taylor is an award-winning writer, photographer and filmmaker specializing in science, adventure and exploration, whose exploits have taken him to some of the rarest and most extreme locations on Earth. His articles and films have appeared in National Geographic, Ranger Rick and Outside, on the Learning Channel and PBS, and in other international media outlets.

As an underground explorer, Mr. Taylor has participated in underground expeditions on five continents. Mr. Taylor's exclusive article about Mr. Nicola's 10-year quest and the Stermers' extraordinary survival was profiled in the June 2004 issue of National Geographic Adventure, and served as the basis for the book.

The event is co-sponsored by the Albright Memorial Library, the Holocaust Education Resource Center of the Jewish Federation of Northeastern Pennsylvania and Lackawanna College, and is appropriate to all persons age 10 and up. Families are encouraged to attend.

Boston activists promote teaching about Ukraine's Famine-Genocide



Presenters at the Northeast Regional Conference on Social Studies: (front row from left) Dr. Lubomyr Hajda, Anna Raniuk, Maria Walzer, (back row) Myron Boluch, Father Yaroslav Nalysnyk and Nicholas Geba.

BOSTON – A group of Ukrainians gave a presentation to the history teachers attending the Northeast Regional Conference on the Social Studies on Wednesday, March 14, here at the Park Plaza Hotel.

Anna Raniuk, a survivor of the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide, spoke about her ordeal of living through such a tragedy, what she saw and how her family coped with the devastating loss of loved ones who starved to death.

Dr. Lubomyr Hajda gave a lecture about the history of that era, how it came about and the resulting action.

Father Yaroslav Nalysnyk gave the religious aspect of such an atrocity and historical quotes; he also mentioned how historical facts still are not taught and cited the lack of public awareness of this genocide.

Part of the film "Harvest of Despair" was screened, and the teachers were very interested in seeing the documentary by Slavko Nowytski.

Present at the presentation were attorney Myron Boluch representing the Ukrainian American Veterans; Nicholas Geba, representing the Ukrainian

Heritage Foundation; and Maria Walzer, vice-president of Ukrainian Congress Committee of America Boston Chapter.

For background information about the Famine/Genocide, the teachers were given copies of a section of the report of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine, a bibliography, and a copy of a proclamation by Gov. Mitt Romney. Included in the material given was the Curriculum and Resource Guide for Educators prepared by Dr. Myron B. Kuropas and published by the Ukrainian National Association.

The Northeast Regional Conference includes the states of Maine, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont and Massachusetts. The schools in that state receive a booklet, and in that booklet is a paragraph under the heading Ukrainian Genocide/Famine.

To receive a copy of the aforementioned section of the Ukraine Famine Commission report and bibliography, send a check for \$3 made out to UCCA Boston Chapter to: Maria Walzer, 11 Green Valley Road, Medway, MA 02053.

A second chance...

(Continued from page 7)

Bloc, which worked the system remarkably well during the last two elections.

The second point is new but vitally important. To get another chance to govern, the Orange forces must turn their attention to what they are less good at: ensuring cohesion and party discipline beyond the elections.

This requires another group of people – the post election strategists – to get to work now and prepare a take-over power scenario. They might start by:

- planning for a transition as soon as the elections are called. (That's now! In Canada, for instance, post-election scenario planning starts early to ensure preparedness for a smooth change-over of power);

- developing a power-sharing approach in Parliament among the Orange members. (Without such a plan the down-side is grim. By being unprepared they risk losing power as happened after last year's parliamentary elections.);

- composing a shadow Cabinet, a common practice in Western democracies. (It develops expertise and clarifies policies.)

If given a second chance, the Orange forces must resist taking fancy holidays as was the case after the presidential elections. After all, the hope of the Orange forces, once elected, is to get the job done for the people and the country, not to join a self-serving high life of those in the so-called "political elite."

Need a back issue?

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OUT AND ABOUT

Through-June 22 Saskatoon, SK	Art exhibit "Far, Far Away: Postcards from Pre-Revolutionary Ukraine," University of Saskatchewan, 800-337-2019 or 306-966-8900	May 20 Jenkintown, PA	Concert, featuring the Voloshky dancers, Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, 215-663-1166
May 13- September 16 New York	Art exhibit, "A Collection Revealed: The Ukrainian Museum at 30 - Painting and Sculptures," The Ukrainian Museum, 212-228-0110	May 20 Parma, OH	Barbecue dinner, Taras Shevchenko School of Ukrainian Studies, 440-886-3223 or 330-554-6429
May 14 Washington	Lecture by Mark von Hagen, "Occupations in a European Borderland: Ukraine in the Eastern Front, 1914-1918," Kennan Institute, 202-691-4140	May 22 New York	Lecture by Adam Hapij "Behavior of Critical Facilities During Hurricane Katrina," Ukrainian Engineers' Society of America, Ukrainian Institute of America, nyc@uesa.org
May 16 Stanford, CA	50th anniversary of Oleksander Dovzhenko, with film screening "Arsenal," Stanford University, 650-725-2563	May 25-28 Horsham, PA	Ukrainian Nationals Invitational Soccer Tournament, Ukrainian American Sports Center Tryzub, 215-343-5412
May 17 - June 10 New York	Art exhibit by Michael Murphenko, "Hilism," Ukrainian Institute of America, 212-288-8660	May 25 Calgary, AB	Art exhibit, The Ukrainian Canadian Professionals and Business Association, Arts Central, execdirector@ucpbacalgary.com
May 17 New York	Bandura Downtown concert series, "Saints and Sinners: Songs of Worship, Penitence and Celebration," New York Bandura Ensemble, The Ukrainian Museum, 212-228-0110	May 26 Hamilton, ON	Golf Tournament, Ukrainian Golf Association of Canada, King's Forest Golf Club, 905-546-4781
May 17 Stanford, CA	Lecture by George Liber, "Dovzhenko's Revolution and Civil War," Stanford University, 650-725-2563	May 27 Philadelphia	Concert featuring the Svitanya Eastern European Vocal Ensemble, Andrea Clearfield Music Salon, 717-234-3844 or 215-844-1066
May 18 New York	Unofficial Pub Night, Ukrainian Engineers' Society of America, Bar 82, nyc@uesa.org	May 27 Ottawa	"Triumph Over Fear," presented by Ottawa School of Ukrainian Dance and the Svitank Ukrainian Dance Ensemble, Carleton University, 613-692-5243 or 613-825-2948
May 18 Toronto	Lecture by Myroslav Shkandrij, "Kyiv Under the German Occupation, 1941-1943: Dokia Humenna's Memoirs," University of Toronto, 416-926-2075	May 27 Lehighton, PA	Memorial Day Picnic and 50th anniversary celebration, Ukrainian Homestead, 610-377-4621 or 215-235-3709
May 18 Jenkintown, PA	Film screening, "Pirates of the Caribbean: Dead Man's Chest" in Ukrainian, Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, 215-663-1166		
May 18-20 New York	Ukrainian Festival, St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church, 201-805-1545 or maestroandrij@aol.com		
May 19 Jenkintown, PA	Graduation banquet and ball, School of Ukrainian Studies, Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, 215-663-1166		
May 19 New York	Book presentation, "Like Blood in Water" by Yuriy Tarnawsky, The Ukrainian Museum, 212-228-0110		
May 19 Philadelphia	Ukrainian cooking class, Ukrainian League of Philadelphia, 973-460-8059 or a_m_szaruga@yahoo.com		
May 19 New York	Memorial evening for Dr. Jaropolk Lassowsky, Shevchenko Scientific Society, 212-254-5130		
May 20 Alexandria, VA	"Dueling Violins: The Krechkovsky Sisters," sponsored by The Washington Group Cultural Fund, The Lyceum, 202-244-8836		
May 20 New York	Concert featuring Ukrainian Chorus Dumka, St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church, 718-896-7624		

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

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EOE M/F/D/V

Luba Zuk...

(Continued from page 13)

musicians" commented the Director of McGill Conservatory.

What is remarkable is that Prof. Zuk is one of the very few professors to have a long-term commitment to teaching both young pianists at the McGill Conservatory and university students at the Schulich School of Music. This gives her students a unique opportunity for continuous mentoring. So, the inauguration of the Luba Zuk Piano Festival received enthusiastic student support. Even the administrative staff agreed that there is no one more deserving the honor of having a festival named for them than Luba Zuk.

The esteem in which she is held by students and faculty alike was best expressed by Prof. Tom Plaunt, chair of the piano department of McGill University's Faculty of Music, where he's been teaching since 1974. "Prof. Zuk," he said, "is particularly regarded for her extremely supportive and sensi-

tive teaching, her compassionate humanity and delightful humor."

Prof. Zuk, a Ukrainian-born Canadian, is a graduate of McGill University and the Conservatoire de Musique de la Province de Québec in Montreal. A student of Lubka Kolessa, she also studied at the Mozarteum in Salzburg, Austria, and at the University of Alberta Banff School of Fine Arts. Currently she is an associate professor of piano at the Schulich School of Music, McGill University, and at the Ukrainian Free University in Munich.

An adjudicator at Canadian and international competitions, she has also chaired state examination commissions at state music academies in Ukraine. As part of the Zuk Piano Duo, she has toured in Europe, Canada, the United States China and Ukraine.

The government of Ukraine has honored her with the Merited Artist of Ukraine Medal and the Ukrainian Canadian Congress has awarded her the Shevchenko Medal.

UKELODEON

FOR THE NEXT GENERATION

Whippany members of UAYA mark the Easter season

by Adam Klymko

WHIPPANY, N.J. – On Monday, April 2, the local chapter of the Ukrainian American Youth Association under the direction of Lesia Rago, branch president, Katia Kucyna, head counselor, and John Leshchuk, youth director, led the youth in an old time tradition of making pysanky (the Ukrainian version of coloring eggs).

This tradition has been going on in the Whippany branch for many years. Instead of attending a regularly scheduled Monday night meeting, the “yunatstvo” (youths) writes pysanky.

Many of the kids couldn't wait to get started, since making pysanky heads off evil spirits, and giving a pysanka to close family and friends brings the recipient good luck, protects the family from sickness, and saves a home from fire and other disasters.

Before getting started, everyone learned the meaning of each color and the basic symbols. When asked

what they loved about doing pysanky, this is what the UAYA youths had to say: “It's cool to see that we can write on eggs and many different designs come out,” said Christian Kuzemczak.

“I loved to see the many colors on the egg, it looks like a rainbow,” added Christine Halibej.

“It's a lot of hard work and cool,” enthused Lukas Honcharyk.

Knowing that the eggs were raw and not hard-boiled, everyone handled the eggs very carefully, worked diligently and tried to be “eggstracareful.” Not one egg was cracked or broken! All the kids, from the youngest age 3 to the oldest of 17, enjoyed taking part in this annual tradition. Everyone had beautiful pysanky to place in their baskets to bless on Holy Saturday.

Additionally, as part of performing good deeds in the weeks leading up to Easter, the two youngest groups, “Zozulky” and “Soloveiky,” collected canned and packaged food. The little ones realize that it is important to help those less for-



UAYA youngsters learn to make pysanky, or Ukrainian Easter eggs.



Packing food donations (from left) are: Zorian Kovbasniuk, Kalyna Leschuk, Andrew Kuzemczak, Lukas Honcharyk, Roman Bura and Julianna Shatynski.



Even the youngest took part in a good deed to help the needy.

tunate, and they collect food donations several times during the year.

During Lent they added to the food collection sponsored by the parishioners of the St. John the

Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church in Whippany. We hope that this UAYA tradition, instilled by our parents so long ago, also continues for many years to come.

Our Name: Ukelodeon

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

Hillside parish children share the gift of "hahilky"

by Joe Shatynski

HILLSIDE, N.J. – The children at Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic Church shared the beautiful tradition of "hahilky" – ritual spring songs and dances – with parishioners and guests on Sunday, April 15.

Despite a powerful Nor'easter pounding the New Jersey area, the children and adults braved the

weather to celebrate these Easter customs in the parish hall.

Under the direction of Odarka Polansky-Stockert and Christine Khedr, the children learned the hahilky and exquisitely performed them for the audience. This year, the children asked audience members to participate in one of their favorite hahilky – "Viu Vinets" (i.e., Making



Children pose with Odarka Polanskyj-Stockert, Christine Khedr and Father Joseph Szupa after hahilky performances.



Children performing "Viu Vinets" and inviting the audience to join.

a Wreath). This particular hahilka involves a unique spiral formation.

As always, the pastor, Father Joseph Szupa, and the parishioners truly appreciated the children's contribution to the Easter celebra-

tions. The children enjoyed an indoor Easter egg hunt.

Please visit the parish website at www.byzantines.net/immaculate-conception to view additional photographs of the event.

Mishanyna

To solve this month's Mishanyna, find the words on the list below in the Mishanyna grid. This month we pick up our theme from March: ABC's – Ukrainian cities and towns, but this time listing names beginning with the letters D, E, F and G. See how many of these you can find on your map of Ukraine!

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------|----------------|
| Dobrovillia | Dolyna | Dnipropetrovsk |
| Dniprovka | Drohobych | Druzhkivka |
| Dubno | Dyvne | Dzhankoi |
| Enerhodar | Fedorivka | Fontanka |
| Foros | Gigant | Gvardiisk |

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

OUR NEXT ISSUE

UKELODEON is published on the second Sunday of every month. To make it into our next issue, dated June 10, please send in your materials by June 1. Please drop us a line: UKELODEON, The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054; fax, 973-644-9510. Call us at 973-292-9800; or send e-mail to staff@ukrweekly.com. We ask all contributors to please include a daytime phone number.



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Soyuzivka's Datebook

MONDAYS, June 25-August 27, 2007

Steak Night with Soyuzivka House band located on Veselka Patio

WEDNESDAYS, June 27-August 29, 2007

Hutsul Night with Soyuzivka House band located on Vorochta Lawn

FRIDAYS, June 29-August 31, 2007

Odesa Seafood Night with Soyuzivka House band located on Veselka Patio

SATURDAYS, June 30-September 1, 2007

Ukrainian zabavas (dances) featuring a live Ukrainian band

May 19, 2007

Tri Valley High School Prom

May 25-27, 2007

Memorial Day Weekend BBQ,
Orchidia Patrons' Reunion,
Summer kick-off and zabava

June 1-3, 2007

Ukrainian Language Immersion
Weekend offered at SUNY
New Paltz

June 4-8, 2007

Stamford Clergy Days –
Spring Seminar

June 9, 2007

Wedding

June 10-15, 2007

UNA Seniors Week

June 15, 2007

Wallkill High School Retirement Party

June 15-17, 2007

4th Annual Adoptive Parents
Weekend

June 16, 2007

Party

June 17, 2007

Father's Day Luncheon and program
featuring Syzokryli Ukrainian
Dance Ensemble, tenor Roman
Tsybala and band Vidlunnia with
Marian Pidvirnyj, 1 p.m., \$20++

June 21-24, 2007

UMANA Convention

June 24-July 6, 2007

Tennis Camp

June 24-July 1, 2007

Plast Camp – Tabir Ptashat,
Session #1

June 25-29, 2007

Exploration Day Camp, Session #1,
ages 7-10

July 1-8, 2007

Plast Camp – Tabir Ptashat, Session #2

July 1-15, 2007

Roma Pryma Bohachevsky Ukrainian
Dance Workshop, Ages 16 and up

July 2-6, 2007

Exploration Day Camp, Session #2,
ages 7-10

July 6-8, 2007

Fourth of July Festivities: Tiki Bar
Entertainment, Concerts, Zabavas

July 8-10, 2007

Discount Days, 25% off all room rates

July 11-15, 2007

Ukrainian Film & Cultural Festival –
featuring Roma Pryma
Bohachevsky Ukrainian Dance
Workshop, Ukrainian films
coordinated by Yuri Shevchuk,
founding director of UFCCU,
Ukrainian arts and crafts, and more

July 13-15, 2007

Ukrainian Language Immersion
Weekend offered at SUNY
New Paltz

July 15-20, 2007

Ukrainian Heritage Day Camp,
Session #1, ages 4-7

July 15-21, 2007

Discovery Camp, ages 8-15

July 22-27, 2007

Ukrainian Heritage Day Camp
Session #2, ages 4-7

July 22-28, 2007

Sitch Sports Camp, Session #1,
ages 6-18

July 27-29, 2007

Ukrainian Language Immersion
Weekend offered at SUNY
New Paltz

July 29-August 4, 2007

Sitch Sports Camp, Session #2,
ages 6-18



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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Thursday, May 17

WASHINGTON: The Shevchenko Scientific Society, Washington branch, The Washington Group and the Ukrainian Engineers' Society of America, Washington branch, present a panel on "The Unfinished Orange Revolution," with Judge Bohdan Futey, Dr. Taras Kuzio and Jaroslaw Koshiw. The panel will take place at 7 p.m. in the conference room of the Institute for European, Russian and Eurasian Studies (IERES) at the Elliott School of International Affairs, 1957 E St. NW, Washington DC 20052. (Metro: Farragut North [Red Line], Farragut West [Blue and Orange Lines].) Admission is free. For further information call 301-230-2149.

Saturday, May 19

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society (NTSh-A) invites all to an evening dedicated to the memory of Dr. Jaropolk Lassowsky (1941-2006), full member of NTSh-A, director of the Musicology Section as well as chairman of the society's Pittsburgh chapter. Dr. Lassowsky was a professor at Clarion University in Pennsylvania, a composer, violinist, conductor, musicologist and translator. He was also a visiting professor and orchestra conductor in Ukraine. The program will feature an introduction by Dr. Larissa Onyshkevych, followed by musical performances by Andriy Legkyi (piano), Halyna Legkyi (violin) and Nastia Antoniv (violin). The program will take place at the society's building, 63 Fourth Ave. (between Ninth and 10th streets) at 5 p.m. For additional information call 212-254-5130.

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Museum and the University of Alabama Press/FC2 invite everyone to a reading on the occasion of the publication of Yuriy Tarnawsky's new book of mini-novels, "Like Blood in Water." Mr. Tarnawsky will be joined by Jeremy Davies, Adam Jones, Steve Katz and Joseph McElroy. A reception will follow the reading. The event takes place at 6 p.m. at The Ukrainian Museum, 222 E. Sixth St. (between Second and Third avenues). Reservations are required; please call 212-228-0110 or

write to info@ukrainianmuseum.org. For further information visit the museum's website at www.ukrainianmuseum.org.

Sunday, May 20

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Chorus Dumka will perform during the annual Ukrainian Festival. The concert of religious music will be held in St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church at 30 E. Seventh St. immediately following the noon liturgy. For additional information call 718-896-7624.

JENKINTOWN, Pa.: The School of the Voloshky Ukrainian Dance Ensemble is hosting its annual Spring Festival at St. Michael Ukrainian Church, 1013 Fox Chase Road. The festival begins at 1 p.m. with a performance by the Voloshky School at 2:30 p.m. Admission: adults, \$5; children between the ages of 3 and 12, \$3. Come join us for an entertaining day on the beautiful grounds of St. Michael's. For additional information contact Andreja Kulyk, 856-755-9280.

ALEXANDRIA, Va.: The Washington Group Cultural Fund, under the patronage of the Embassy of Ukraine, invites the public to the final concert in its 2006-2007 "Sunday Music Series": "Dueling violins: Marta and Iryna Krechkovskiy." These two talented young musicians will perform works of Janacek, Tchaikovsky, Frank and Skoryk. Where: The Lyceum, 201 S. Washington St., Old Town Alexandria. When: 3 p.m. Unreserved seating; suggested donation: \$20. For more information call 703-241-1817.

Saturday, June 9

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Institute of America invites the public to a memorial concert in honor of Ihor Sonevsky (1926-2006). Performers of the composer's works will include Anna Bachynska, Oleh Chmyr, Thomas Hrynkiw, Yuri Mazurkevich, Volodymyr Vynnytsky and the Leontovych String Quartet (Yuri Mazurkevich, Michael Lakerovich, Borys Deviatov, Volodymyr Panteleyev). The program will begin at 8 p.m. at the Ukrainian Institute, 2 E. 79th St. A reception will follow the concert. Admission: \$25; students, \$20. To reserve a place call 212-288-8660.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS GUIDELINES:

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

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

Preview items must be received no later than one week before the desired date of publication. Please include payment for each time the item is to appear and indicate date(s) of issue(s) in which the item is to be published. Also, senders are asked to include the phone number of a person who may be contacted by The Weekly during daytime hours, as well as their complete mailing address.

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

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