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\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

Borys Wrzesnewskij introduces bill on Holodomor in Canadian Parliament

OTTAWA – Liberal Member of Parliament Borys Wrzesnewskij (Etobicoke Center, Ontario) introduced a Private Member's Bill on June 5 calling for a national day of remembrance of the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide.

The purpose of the bill is to establish the fourth Saturday in November as a day of remembrance for the estimated 7 million to 10 million Ukrainians who died a horrifying and slow death from starvation in 1932-1933 during the famine, which was master-minded, organized and carried out by the Soviet regime under Stalin. The bill was seconded by MP Inky Mark (Dauphin-Swan River-Marquette, Manitoba).

"This inadequately known historic tragedy inflicted a deep and lasting scar on the national psyche of Ukraine and Ukrainians. The Famine-Genocide was an attempt to crush the longing for freedom and to erase all aspirations for an independent Ukrainian state," Mr. Wrzesnewskij said.

In his remarks introducing the bill, the MP further noted: "Many Ukrainian-Canadians are the descendents of survivors of the Famine-Genocide, as well as the descendents of refugees from the communist atrocities of the Soviet Union. These settlers found freedom



MP Borys Wrzesnewskij

from oppression, freedom from human degradation and freedom from personal destruction in Canada. In Canada's wide open spaces, they found freedom and helped to not only settle our country's prairies, but in our urban centers they helped build a multicultural Canada."

"By enacting this legislation and

(Continued on page 4)

Ukrainian presidential adviser prohibited from entering Russia

by Zenon Zawada
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – The Russian Federation prohibited Mykola Zhulynskiy, chair of the National Council on Cultural and Spiritual Issues, from entering the country June 5 to visit his brother-in-law's grave with his family.

Authorities deported them without citing any reason, but the Russian Federation's ambassador to Ukraine, Viktor Chernomyrdin, confirmed on June 6 that it was a response to the Ukrainian government's decision to prohibit Russian political activist Aleksandr Dugin from entering Ukraine.

Mr. Dugin, who leads the International Eurasian Movement, was held and deported from the Symferopol airport on June 5 en route to the first annual Russian Word International Festival.

"We proposed ceasing these prohibitive measures, except for bandits and terrorists of course," Ambassador Chernomyrdin said. "But why are we prohibiting normal people? That's how we'll be – tooth for a tooth? Unless the Ukraine side quiets itself, that will be the result."

Last June, the Security Service of Ukraine declared Mr. Dugin persona non-grata for interfering with the nation's internal affairs and encroaching upon its integrity, and forbade him from entering Ukraine's territory until June 2011, spokeswoman Marina Ostapenko confirmed.

Mr. Dugin and Russian State Duma Deputy Konstantin Zatulin were banned from Ukraine after participating in the anti-NATO protests in May 2006.

At a June 6 press conference, Ms. Ostapenko said the Ukrainian government has always provided clear and specific legal justifications when prohibiting foreigners.

In contrast, the Russian Federation government cited no violation of Russian laws in prohibiting Dr. Zhulynskiy, a presidential adviser, from entering its territory.

Dr. Zhulynskiy said he believes the Russian Federation had drafted a list of Ukrainian patriots to bar from its territory during the Orange Revolution.

Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs Sergei Lavrov acknowledged on June 7 that his government has indeed compiled a blacklist of Ukrainians prohibited from entering the country.

Compromise on pre-term elections is reached, but two sides disagree whether Rada is in session

by Zenon Zawada
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – The May 27 compromise reached between Ukraine's battling factions hasn't extinguished the country's political crisis, as coalition leaders insisted Ukraine's Parliament is still in session while President Viktor Yushchenko asserted it is dissolved.

On June 2 the Yulia Tymoshenko and Our Ukraine blocs held congresses, after which their leaders announced 169 deputies were voluntarily surrendering their mandates. The Tymoshenko Bloc confiscated an additional 26 mandates from deputies who it said violated faction discipline.

That was supposed to satisfy the compromise clause calling for one-third of the deputies' corps to resign, thereby dissolving the parliament of the fifth convocation, but Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich and Verkhovna Rada Chair Oleksander Moroz maintain the Parliament is still legitimate.

"There is no basis to announce the Parliament is unauthorized on this day," Mr. Moroz wrote in a letter to Kyiv's diplomatic corps a day after Mr. Yushchenko invited dozens of ambassadors to the Presidential Secretariat to convince them the Parliament is illegitimate.

"Furthermore, the president is not endowed by the Constitution with the right to establish the fact of a Parliament's incomplete validity," Mr. Moroz noted.

The ongoing quarrel demonstrates that coalition leaders, particularly Mr. Moroz and the Socialist Party of Ukraine, may still be attempting to postpone or derail pre-term parliamentary elections, despite agreeing to the May 27 compromise.

The Socialists are especially against elections, because they are unlikely to win the necessary 3 percent of votes to gain parliamentary seats.

While Our Ukraine Parliamentary Faction Chair Viacheslav Kyrylenko and Yulia Tymoshenko were confident that Mr. Moroz had more than the necessary 151 letters from deputies surrendering their mandates, Mr. Moroz claimed that some were not signed by the deputies themselves. Other deputies wrote that they planned on recalling their letters, he claimed.

Mr. Moroz also said he wants the Constitutional Court and Central Election Commission to review the legality of the decisions reached by the opposition factions at their June 2 congresses.

After such statements, Mr. Yushchenko – in his address to the Kyiv ambassador corps, at which U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine William Taylor and Russian Federation Ambassador to Ukraine Viktor Chernomyrdin were present – accused

Mr. Moroz of violating the May 27 compromise.

"The impression is gained that some want to drag us into conflict in order to save their positions and the immunity of certain politicians," Mr. Yushchenko said. "Ukrainian society and our international partners should know who isn't adhering to agreements, which creates obstacles in resolving the situation."

On June 5 President Yushchenko signed his third decree establishing pre-term parliamentary elections, this time for the previously agreed upon September 30 date, which was based on the successful surrender of more than one-third of deputies' mandates.

This basis conforms to the Ukrainian Constitution's imperative condition and the May 27 compromise agreement, the president said. Thus, it ensures the cessation of activity of the Rada's fifth convocation.

The decree charged the Central Election Commission (CEC) with organizing and conducting the elections in accordance with the Constitution and parliamentary election laws.

After the president issued the decree, Prime Minister Yanukovich disregarded it, maintaining the Parliament was still legitimate.

Signaling his interest in engaging in delay tactics, the prime minister suggested the coalition may submit the decree to the Constitutional Court for review, potential-

(Continued on page 4)



Zenon Zawada
Volodymyr Shapoval, the new chairman of Ukraine's Central Election Commission.

ANALYSIS

Civil-military relations dominate political crisis in Ukraine

by **Taras Kuzio**

Eurasia Daily Monitor

Ukraine's spring 2007 political crisis was the first occasion in Ukraine's history that brought the country to the brink of bloodshed on three separate fronts. National Security and Defense Council (NSDC) Deputy Secretary Oleksander Turchynov said that the weekend of May 24-27 could have descended into violence between supporters of President Viktor Yushchenko and Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich. The specter of conflict pushed both sides toward a compromise over Saturday night.

First, on May 24 two law enforcement units, Internal Affairs Ministry (MVS) riot police (Berkut, or Eagles) and the State Protection Directorate came to blows in the Procurator General's Office in Kyiv. The U.S. equivalent would be an altercation between a police SWAT team and the Secret Service.

Second, Berkut forces illegally occupied a central government building. Internal Affairs Minister Vasyl Tsushko also ordered Tytan, the special forces of the Directorate to Combat Organized Crime, and the elite Omega special forces unit to prepare to storm more buildings. Again, this was a first for Ukraine.

Third, President Yushchenko ordered MVS troops to move on Kyiv. This was the second time MVS troops had been ordered into downtown Kyiv, the first being on November 28, 2004, to suppress the pro-Yushchenko Orange Revolution.

Neither time did the internal troops reach downtown Kyiv. In 2004 their route was blocked by taxis and the commander of military ground forces, who threatened to intervene in support of the pro-Yushchenko supporters. In 2007 they were blocked by traffic police.

Mr. Yushchenko's actions last weekend were confusing. On May 24 he warned the security forces to stay out of the crisis, but

two days later he dispatched internal troops to the capital, a move confirmed by the NSDC. On May 27 Yushchenko ridiculed the claim that he had ordered them to Kyiv, claiming that the MVS troops were sent to keep order at the Donetsk Shakhtar-Kyiv Dynamo soccer match and for the holiday weekend.

The MVS troops are the largest security force in Ukraine and come under the jurisdiction of the government. The constitutional reforms that went into effect in January 2006 transferred control over the government from the president to a parliamentary coalition.

Under the constitutional reforms, the president retains control over the Security Service (SBU) and its Alpha anti-terrorist unit, the NSDC, foreign and defense ministries, and the Procurator General's Office (PGO). The Anti-Crisis Coalition in control of Parliament has challenged the president's jurisdiction over the Foreign Affairs Ministry and fired Foreign Affairs Minister Borys Tarasyuk in December 2006. The Anti-Crisis Coalition has also dominated the PGO.

Both sides in the crisis broke the law in an attempt to gain advantage. Internal Affairs Minister Tsushko had no legal right to dispatch riot police to the Procurator General's Office, as the State Protection Directorate guards central government buildings.

President Yushchenko infringed on the law when he expanded the NSDC to include personnel that were not specified in Ukrainian legislation, such as the commander of MVS troops, Gen. Oleksandr Kikhtenko.

Mr. Yushchenko also brought Ivan Pliusch back to replace NSDC chief Vitalii Haiduk, although by law he is too old to work in a state institution. The head of the Presidential Secretariat, Viktor

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'Information curtain' falls on CIS

by **Christopher Walker**

RFE/RL Newline

In a historic March 1946 speech, Winston Churchill painted the stark image of an "Iron Curtain" descending across the European continent.

On the far side of that Iron Curtain, a closed and repressive system of governance was rapidly taking hold, in which dissent was ruthlessly suppressed, economic life rigidly managed by Communist authorities, and media was used exclusively as an instrument of the state.

It took decades for the Soviet experiment to collapse under the weight of its own contradictions, in an economic and political meltdown that ended the Cold War and brought the promise of greater freedom and openness to tens of millions of formerly captive people. Hopes ran high that these openings would permit all of the fundamental freedoms to emerge and flourish, including freedom of the press.

In fact, in the period immediately preceding the Soviet collapse and in its

Christopher Walker is director of studies at Freedom House. Freedom House's annual survey of global media independence, "Freedom of the Press 2007," was released on May 1.

immediate aftermath, the flowering of open expression and a nascent independent press, suggested a durable and institutionalized Fourth Estate might materialize.

The Soviet era's waning days saw the exertion from below of significant pressure for greater freedom of expression and a diverse and independent reporting of news.

In most of the former satellite countries of Central Europe, a free press rose from the ashes of what for 40 years had been known as the Eastern bloc. For the former Soviet republics, however, with the exception of the Baltic states, the promise of the opening in the late 1980s and early 1990s was short-lived.

Across most of the former Soviet Union today, an "information curtain" has descended that in some aspects differs from that of the Soviet era, but in important ways is imposing a no less repressive news-media environment.

Gone is the smothering, all-encompassing ideological control across wide swaths of Europe and Eurasia. A more geographically circumscribed area – Russia and most of the countries on its periphery – now lies behind a new curtain that effectively shuts off the majority of people in these lands from news and

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NEWSBRIEFS

Rada paves way for early polls

KYIV – The Verkhovna Rada on June 1 approved a package of bills needed to stage early parliamentary elections on September 30, as agreed by President Viktor Yushchenko, Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich and Verkhovna Rada Chairman Oleksander Moroz last month, Ukrainian and international news agencies reported. Among other measures, lawmakers amended the election law, introducing a requirement for a minimum 50 percent turnout and restrictions on voting abroad. The legislature also revised the 2007 budget law to provide funds for the early polls and approved the revised composition of the Central Election Commission. The CEC elected Volodymyr Shapoval as its head the following day. "The fact that we resolved the parliamentary crisis in a decent and democratic way is a colossal achievement. ... This has been a test which we have passed with honor. This has been entirely Ukraine's effort," Reuters quoted Mr. Yushchenko as saying on June 2. The same day, the official presidential bulletin published all the early-election legislation passed by the Verkhovna Rada, thus formally putting it into effect. The bulletin also included a decree appointing Oleksander Medvedko as Ukraine's prosecutor-general. Mr. Yushchenko fired Sviatoslav Piskun from that post last month. (RFE/RL Newline)

Opposition recalls its deputies

KYIV – The pro-presidential Our Ukraine party and Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc (YTB) held conventions in Kyiv on June 2 at which they formally approved last week's withdrawal of their deputies from the Verkhovna Rada, Ukrainian media reported. The move was part of last month's deal on early elections, which provided that the Verkhovna Rada should dissolve itself based on the resignation of opposition lawmakers. Our Ukraine and YTB jointly control some 170 seats in the 450-seat Rada, and the withdrawal of their deputies reportedly took Parliament below the 300-seat minimum it needs to legally function. It is not

clear whether the Verkhovna Rada elected in March 2006 has now ceased to exist following the withdrawal of the pro-presidential parties. Prime Minister Yanukovich told journalists on June 3 that he will urge legislators to continue working. "The Ukrainian Constitution provides for the continuation of work of the branches of power," Mr. Yanukovich added. (RFE/RL Newline)

Early elections decreed for September 30

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko issued a decree on June 5 scheduling early parliamentary elections in Ukraine for September 30. The decree instructs the Central Election Commission to prepare and conduct the elections, and the government to finance them. In another decree, Mr. Yushchenko annulled his decree of April 26, in which he called for early elections on June 24. Both decrees are published on the presidential website (<http://www.president.gov.ua>). (RFE/RL Newline)

Moroz questions deputies' resignations

KYIV – Parliament Chairman Oleksander Moroz said at a session of the Verkhovna Rada on June 5 that those lawmakers from the opposition Our Ukraine and Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc who withdrew last week did so in violation of relevant procedures, Ukrainian media reported. According to last month's deal between the president, the prime minister and the Rada chairman, the opposition lawmakers were to withdraw to make the Verkhovna Rada illegitimate, thus paving the way for its self-dissolution and early polls in the fall. Mr. Moroz said the pullout of lawmakers should have been announced in the session hall and confirmed by him. "But this has not been done since, firstly, many deputies were absent and, secondly, there are absolutely substantiated doubts that the resignation statements were signed by the people named in them," the Ukrayinska Pravda website (<http://www.pravda.com.ua>) quoted Mr.

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NEWS ANALYSIS: Is internal affairs minister sick, or hiding?

by Pavel Korduban
Eurasia Daily Monitor

Internal Affairs Minister Vasyl Tsushko has left Ukraine for medical treatment in Germany. President Viktor Yushchenko had accused him of breaking the law when Mr. Tsushko ordered riot police to storm the Procurator General's Office (PGO) on May 24, at the height of a political crisis caused by the president's controversial decree to dissolve Parliament.

This has prompted some observers and political rivals to suggest that Mr. Tsushko is simply hiding to avoid prison. Others say his claims of victimization may help his Socialist Party (SPU) in the upcoming parliamentary election campaign. Mr. Tsushko's friends, however, say that his condition is serious, and that he was deliberately poisoned.

On May 24 President Yushchenko told a press conference in Kyiv that Mr. Tsushko had violated the law when he ordered policemen to storm the PGO, ostensibly in order to protect Sviatoslav Piskun, whom Mr. Yushchenko had just fired as procurator general. "What Mr. Tsushko did today is a crime," Mr. Yushchenko declared. Consequently, three criminal cases were opened against Mr. Tsushko: by Mr. Piskun's successors at the PGO for illegally occupying a public building and for abuse of office, and by the Security Service of Ukraine (SBU) for illegally occupying a public building. Mr. Tsushko could face up to 10 years in prison if found guilty.

Mr. Tsushko further spoiled relations with Mr. Yushchenko when on May 26, as some 2,000 internal troops loyal to Mr. Yushchenko were moving on Kyiv from the regions, he ordered traffic police to intercept them. That same day,

Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich's Party of the Regions – allies of the SPU – released a sensational statement alleging that the newly appointed first vice-secretary of the National Security and Defense Council, Mr. Yushchenko's ally Oleksander Turchynov, would not stop short of assassinating Mr. Tsushko. The statement said that a plan allegedly devised by Mr. Turchynov provided for "getting rid of Mr. Tsushko under the guise of a car accident or deterioration of his health."

Mr. Yushchenko scolded Mr. Tsushko for his behavior in a telephone conversation on May 26. Mr. Tsushko reportedly tried to explain his actions at the PGO by emotions and lack of information, but the president found this excuse lame. According to Kommersant's Mustafa Nayem, Mr. Yushchenko invited Mr. Tsushko to his offices, but Mr. Tsushko refused to go, fearing arrest. On May 27, when Messrs. Yushchenko and Yanukovich reached an agreement to settle the political crisis, Mr. Tsushko was hospitalized and diagnosed with a heart attack.

This, however, remained unknown to the public until May 30, when the Internal Affairs Ministry's press service said that Mr. Tsushko's heart condition was so serious that "doctors forbade all communication with him." An aide to Mr. Tsushko, lawyer Tetyana Montyan, told ICTV that she had seen Mr. Tsushko in the hospital and that he was "half dead." She said that Mr. Tsushko told her that his illness had been caused by poisoning, and that he asked her to make public the name of the person who poisoned him if he dies.

The poisoning allegation was taken rather skeptically by the PGO, the SBU and the Internal Affairs Ministry's press service, all of which said that they had no information about such an attack.

Socialist MP Yevhen Filindash, speaking in Parliament on June 1, insisted that Mr. Tsushko had been poisoned, and hinted that he held Mr. Yushchenko's aides responsible. Meanwhile, on May 31 Mr. Tsushko was flown to a hospital in Germany where surgeons reportedly performed a coronary bypass for him.

This did not mollify Mr. Tsushko's rivals. Yaroslav Kendzior, a prominent member of Yushchenko's Our Ukraine bloc, suggested that Mr. Tsushko had fled Ukraine in order to avoid prison. As Mr. Tsushko has not been in contact with either journalists or law-enforcement officials, rumors about the reasons behind his hospitalization keep multiplying. Several media outlets have reported that a stimulant was found in his blood that could have triggered a heart attack. Glavred, a website close to the Yushchenko team, reported that German doctors had diagnosed Mr. Tsushko with a nervous breakdown.

Ukrainians may be inclined to believe that Mr. Tsushko has fallen as the victim of conspiracy. Mystery still surrounds the fates of his two predecessors in the post of internal affairs minister:

after the Orange Revolution, Yurii Kravchenko committed suicide, while Mykola Bilokon fled Ukraine to Russia. Also, Mr. Tsushko's poisoning would not be the first in Ukrainian politics: it is widely believed that Mr. Yushchenko was deliberately poisoned in 2004, which arguably helped him win the presidential election.

Mr. Tsushko's case, ironically, may now prompt Mr. Yushchenko's enemies to accuse the president of conspiring against his political opponent. The presence of a "martyr" among their ranks may help the SPU raise its profile in the run-up to the early parliamentary elections scheduled for September 30. The informed weekly Zerkalo Nedeli has suggested that Mr. Tsushko may top the SPU candidate list for the elections. Before Mr. Tsushko's mysterious illness, opinion polls showed that the SPU might not clear the 3 percent barrier for election to the Verkhovna Rada.

Sources: Channel 5, May 24; Ukrayinska Pravda, May 26, June 4; ICTV, May 30; UNIAN, May 31, June 1; Glavred.info, ProUA.com, June 1; Zerkalo Nedeli, June 2.

Patriarch Husar explains intent of appeal concerning political crisis

by Zenon Zawada
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – Ukrainian Catholic Patriarch Lubomyr Husar said Verkhovna Rada Chair Oleksander Moroz misunderstood his intent in signing an April 5 appeal to the Ukrainian people concerning the political crisis, that followed President Viktor Yushchenko's dismissal of the Verkhovna Rada.

Addressing reporters on May 26 at his suburban Kyiv residence, Patriarch Husar said the appeal, signed by five religious leaders, was not a direct endorsement of the dismissal decree or pre-term elections, but a call for the Ukrainian people to resolve a crisis that politicians couldn't themselves.

"Our attitude was let the people have their say through the normal, legal constitutional ways of doing this," Patriarch Husar said. "Further than this we can't go, because this would be outside of the particular nature of our Church. This would be truly mixing into politics."

The April 5 appeal blamed parliamentary forces for failing "to create mutually acceptable mechanisms of cooperation, which only deepened the crisis."

Thus, in order to resolve the crisis, the appeal supported Mr. Yushchenko's proposal for pre-term parliamentary elections.

"We believe that the political forces, having renewed trust in themselves following elections, will cleanse themselves of suspicions of disregarding the will of voters," the appeal stated.

That particular statement drew the ire of the Socialist Party of Ukraine led by Mr. Moroz, who asked the Parliament the following day to approve a letter of rebuke addressed to Pope Benedict XVI, drawing 260 votes in favor.

The letter stated the Verkhovna Rada's regret that the crisis unfolded during the Holy Week before Easter. It stated the April 5 appeal exercised political judgment on the situation and endorsed pre-term parliamentary elections.

"We would like to believe that the Roman Apostolic Church will stay above the political struggle, and we hope that close cooperation between Ukrainian Catholic priests and their European colleagues will teach them to be more religious and more humanly tolerant and wise," the letter stated.

In the view of Patriarch Husar, the letter asked the pope "to put me in my place and teach me not to interfere in politics." He said he had gotten no reaction from the Vatican.

The appeal's other signatories were: Patriarch Filaret, Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Kyiv Patriarchate; Assistant Chair Markian Trofymiak, Roman Catholic Bishops Conference of Ukraine; Bishop Mykhailo Panochko, Churches of Evangelical Faith Christians of Ukraine; Elder Bishop Leonid Padun, Ukrainian Christian Evangelical Church; and Executive Secretary Valerii Antoniuk, All-Ukrainian Union of Evangelical-Baptist Associations.

Ruslana addresses D.C. community



WASHINGTON – Ruslana Lyzhychko, the winner of the 2004 Eurovision song competition and now member of the Verkhovna Rada from President Yushchenko's Our Ukraine faction, visited Washington last week, discussing Ukraine's political, economic and environmental issues with interested parties and associations. She also met with the Capital area's Ukrainian American community at St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral, where she addressed their concerns about Ukraine. Sitting at the head table next to her in the photo are the Rev. Volodymyr Steliac, pastor of St. Andrew's (left), and Ihor Gawdiak, president of the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council. The gathering was sponsored by the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation, in cooperation with six other Ukrainian American organization, as well as the Embassy of Ukraine.

– Yaro Bihun

Quotable notes

"Ukraine emerges much stronger from this crisis than it was before April. ... It is very gratifying for me to see that by this Ukraine is demonstrating the development of its democracy. This is truly a wonderful result."

– President Viktor Yushchenko speaking on May 27 after a deal was announced on scheduling pre-term parliamentary elections for September 30, as quoted by Reuters.

"I believe the experience we have acquired from this crisis shows that we have learned certain lessons."

– Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich commenting that same day on the deal, as quoted by Reuters.

Jack Palance is remembered at service in his hometown

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – Jack Palance (born Volodymyr Palahniuk), an Oscar-winning actor of Ukrainian descent, was commemorated with a solemn ceremony of remembrance on May 22 in his childhood hometown of Hazelton, Pa.

Over 100 people attended the memorial service for the distinguished war veteran, musician and poet at St. Michael Ukrainian Catholic Church, led by the Rev. Gregory Maslak. Mr. Palance, recalled the Rev. Maslak, was the son of Ukrainian immigrants who came to America “with nothing but the clothes on their backs.”

“All the people in this general area ... felt a sense of ownership and pride about him, not just for his wonderful talent, but especially because he was one of us,” added the Rev. Maslak.

Born in the Lattimer Mines section of Hazle Township, Mr. Palance was the son of an anthracite coal miner and also worked in the mines before becoming a boxer. Mr. Palance’s military career began as a B-24 Liberator pilot, but after an accident caused him to bail from his burning cockpit over the Arizona desert, he was discharged in 1944. The acting break for Mr. Palance came as Marlon Brando’s understudy in “A Streetcar Named Desire.” After a punch to Mr. Brando’s nose by Mr. Palance, which put him in the lead role of Stanley Kowalski.

In addition to his Oscar in 1992 for his curly Washburn in “City Slickers,” Mr. Palance earned two Oscar nominations, his first came in 1952 as Lester Blaine in “Sudden Fear” (his third film role) and the following year his second nomination as Jack Wilson in “Shane.” In 1957 Mr.

Palance was awarded an Emmy Award for Best Actor for his portrayal of Mountain McClintock in Rod Serling’s “Requiem for a Heavyweight.” (For more information on the life of Mr. Palance see his obituary in The Ukrainian Weekly, November 19, 2006.)

Mr. Palance died in November 2006 at the age of 87 and although the family had a memorial service in Beverly Hills, Calif. in December, longtime friend Sam Lesante Sr. said the family wanted a service to held locally for their Hazelton-area friends.

In his remarks, Dr. Oleh Shamshur, Ukraine’s ambassador to the United States, said Mr. Palance was “very proud of his Ukrainian heritage and wasn’t afraid to show it.”

Peter Borisow, president of the Hollywood Trident Foundation, which Mr. Palance helped to found, recalled a trip he made with Mr. Palance to a Russian film festival. Mr. Palance believed he was to receive a Ukrainian-related award. “It was a few hours until Jack realized there was nothing Ukrainian about this film festival,” Mr. Borisow said, adding that Mr. Palance turned down the award, proudly declaring he was Ukrainian, not Russian, reported the Times Leader.

After the service, a dinner was held at the Stagecoach Inn, a favorite place of Mr. Palance, where owner Ed Deets unveiled a portrait he commissioned by Leonard Stankunas, which portrays Mr. Palance in a scene from the movie “City Slickers.” In addition to the portrait, Mr. Deets plans to have a wooden statue carved in honor of Mr. Palance.

Six U.S. residents killed in auto collision in Rivne

by Zenon Zawada

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – Six Ukrainian citizens residing in the U.S. were killed in an auto collision on the Lutsk-Rivne route the night of June 5, hours after they arrived at Boryspil International Airport, the State Auto Inspection reported.

Five passengers of a Reno mini-bus and two passengers of a BMW SUV remain hospitalized after their vehicles collided near the village of Karpylivka in the Rivne Oblast, according to news reports.

The bus was carrying 10 Ukrainians residing in the U.S. who were traveling to Lutsk to perform Christian missionary work, reported Zakhidna Informatsiyna

Korporatsiya (ZIK), a Lviv-based news website (<http://www.zik.com.ua>).

Among the dead were two children. No further information was available at press time.

The BMW SUV, containing a total of three passengers, was driving toward Rivne when it crossed onto the opposite lane and collided with the mini-bus, which was carrying 10 passengers, ZIK reported.

“The reasons for the accident will be established after an auto-technical investigation is conducted, because there can be very many factors that caused the accident,” said Vasyl Petryk, a Rivne Oblast State Auto Inspection official.

Rivne government officials are making plans to transport the bodies to the United States, Channel 5 reported.

Borys Wrzesnewskyj...

(Continued from page 1)

recognizing a day of remembrance for this horrific human tragedy, Canada will reaffirm her core values of defending human rights and condemning all injustices committed by humans against their fellow human beings, and will condemn the greatest of all evils – genocide,” stated Mr. Wrzesnewskyj.

Mr. Wrzesnewskyj’s bill mirrors the unanimous Senate resolution passed on June 19, 2003, and the resolution of the Canadian Ethnocultural Council of June 28, 2003, on the 70th anniversary of the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide. The Manitoba Legislative Assembly adopted a similar resolution on June 10, 2004.

The bill has also been endorsed by

numerous ethnic organizations, most notably the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, which issued a news release in which it strongly applauded Mr. Wrzesnewskyj’s initiative.

“Borys’ leadership in this matter is much appreciated,” stated UCC President Orysia Sushko. “It is very important the Holodomor be commemorated so that this crime against humanity will never be forgotten. This year is the 75th anniversary of the Holodomor. UCC will be carrying out a series of public activities in order to ensure that this tragedy become a well-known historical act. All across the country, communities will be holding events and commemorations. At these events, we look forward to being able to announce the passage of this bill.”

The Ukrainian Weekly announces a special section

Congratulations, Graduates!

Every year tens of thousands of students throughout North America receive undergraduate and graduate degrees at colleges and universities, cresting a pinnacle of personal achievement.

The Ukrainian Weekly’s special section – Congratulations, Graduates! – offers readers of The Ukrainian Weekly the opportunity to place a note congratulating family members and dear friends on their recent achievements. This annual section will be published on July 8, 2007.

To place an ad congratulating a recent graduate, please send us the following by June 22:

- your note of congratulations, in Ukrainian or English, which should be no more than 50 words, including names;
- in English, the full name of the graduate, the degree completed or diploma received, along with the date it was presented, a list of awards and honors given the graduate, and the name and location of the school;
- a photo of the graduate (optional);
- payment for the ad;
- your daytime phone number.

The ad sizes for the greeting are a 1/8 page horizontal for \$100 or a 1/4 page for \$180.

Please make checks payable to The Ukrainian Weekly and mail along with above information to:
The Ukrainian Weekly – Congratulations Graduates!
2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280
Parsippany, NJ 07054
Attn. Maria Oscislowski

Or e-mail: adsukrpubl@att.net

For further information, please call (973) 292-9800 ext. 3040 (Maria O.) or visit www.ukrweekly.com

Compromise...

(Continued from page 1)

ly reviving the merry-go-round crisis.

“The Verkhovna Rada is legitimate until there’s a final decision or clarification from the Constitutional Court,” Mr. Yanukovich said on June 6.

National Deputy Taras Chornovil of the Party of Regions said the presidential decree was illegal because the president can only call for pre-term elections exactly 60 days ahead of a prescribed election date – or in this case, July 30.

“The third decree is even more mindless than the first two,” Mr. Chornovil said. “It’s understood there was an agreement, and we’re ready to adhere to it. But the opposition has yet to establish the fact that more than 150 deputies of the Verkhovna Rada have terminated their authority.”

“The CEC hasn’t examined these issues and hasn’t established that both lists have been nullified. The president issued a decree on the basis of events that haven’t occurred,” Mr. Chornovil argued.

Despite the ongoing conflicts, the opposing sides were able to make progress in preparing for the pre-term elections.

The new CEC was approved by Parliament on June 1.

The president’s representative to the Constitutional Court, Volodymyr Shapoval, was appointed the new chair of the CEC, while the coalition was allowed to nominate eight of the 15 commissioners.

That same day the Verkhovna Rada

approved amendments to the 2007 budget to provide \$73 million in funding for pre-term elections.

The coalition government also relented in its campaign to keep Sviatoslav Piskun as procurator general. Mr. Piskun was dismissed by Mr. Yushchenko on May 24, just a month after he was appointed.

The Presidential Secretariat and the coalition agreed to allow Donetsk prosecutor and coalition-allied Oleksander Medvedko to remain as procurator general, while the presidential ally and nominee to replace Mr. Piskun, Viktor Shemchuk, would serve as first assistant.

On June 6 the Holosiyivskyi District Court of Kyiv issued a ruling installing Medvedko-ally Serhii Vynokurov as first assistant, replacing Mr. Shemchuk.

“Oleksander Medvedko reacted positively to my renewal,” Mr. Vynokurov said. “He read the court’s verdict and immediately proposed that I come to work tomorrow. As far as I know, the order for my renewal is already signed.”

In preparing for the elections, the Tymoshenko Bloc has excluded 26 national deputies from its campaign list for violating faction discipline, among them wealthy businessman Vasyl Khmelnytskyi.

Meanwhile, Mr. Kyrylenko announced on June 7 the likelihood that the Our Ukraine People’s Union would form a political bloc with the Rukh-Ukrainian Right Wing and Yurii Lutsenko’s People’s Self-Defense blocs.

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



THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

UNA's Northern New Jersey District Committee elects officers

by Roma Hadzewycz

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – The 2007 annual meeting of the Northern New Jersey District Committee of the Ukrainian National Association was held here at the UNA Corporate Headquarters building on Friday, May 18.

The meeting was called to order by Stephan Welhasch, district chairman, who greeted all present, including representatives of the UNA Branches 25, 42, 76, 134, 171, 172, 234 and 287, as well as two UNA executive officers, Second Vice-President Michael Koziupa and National Secretary Christine Kozak.

A presidium, consisting of Mr. Welhasch, chairman, Mr. Koziupa, vice-chairman, and Neonila Sochan, secretary, was elected to conduct the annual meeting. Also elected was a Nominating Committee comprising Lon Staruch, Eugene Oscislowski and Ivan Pelech. The minutes of the 2005 annual meeting were read and unanimously accepted without any alterations.

Next on the agenda were the remarks of National Secretary Kozak, who took the opportunity to report on changes to UNA insurance forms in keeping with the Senior Protection Act. She also highlighted the new, higher rates paid on UNA annuities and the innovations on the UNA website (www.ukrainiannation-association.org), most notably the online calculator that helps visitors determine their life insurance needs. Ms. Kozak noted that more changes are in the works, such as additional useful information for secretaries and organizers.

The outgoing district officers then delivered reports. Mr. Welhasch focused his remarks on the successful endeavors undertaken by the district and/or its members for the benefit of the UNA, including manning information tables at various community events and festivals, enrolling new subscribers to the UNA's

publications, Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly, and promoting the Soyuzivka estate and the Soyuzivka Heritage Foundation.

Treasurer Walter Honcharyk reported that the district now has \$1,489.77 on its books and that expenses exceeded income during the report period (April 1, 2006, through March 31, 2007) by \$353.04.

Mr. Oscislowski, speaking on behalf of his fellow committee members Christine Brodyn and Lydia Ciapka, delivered the Auditing Committee report. He said the committee had found that all the district's books were in order and proposed a vote of confidence to the outgoing officers. He especially commended the work of the district's treasurer, Mr. Honcharyk.

The Nominating Committee then proposed that the current slate of officers remain for another term in office. Thus, the following were elected: Mr. Welhasch, chairman; Steve Woch, vice-chairman; Mrs. Sochan, secretary; Mr. Honcharyk, treasurer; Roma Hadzewycz, English-language press liaison; Michael Bohdan, organizational director; Christine Kotlar and Lon Staruch, members at large; Mr. Oscislowski (chairman), Ms. Brodyn and Ms. Ciapka, Auditing Committee. The slate was unanimously elected. A Ukrainian-language press liaison is to be co-opted by the district executive.

The final topic on the meeting's agenda was a discussion of district activities for the coming year. Mr. Koziupa proposed that the district host a get-together for prospective UNA members to promote the UNA's annuities and the Coverdell Educational Savings Account.

At the conclusion of the meeting, UNA President Stefan Kaczaraj stopped in to extend greetings to UNA activists of Northern New Jersey.

A brief discussion with the president followed. Among the topics discussed was the fact that the former UNA headquarters building in Jersey City, N.J., had



Some of the participants of the annual meeting of the Northern New Jersey District Committee of the UNA as they gathered for a group photo during the lunch offered after their meeting.

recently been sold and apparently is slated for demolition. Mrs. Sochan proposed that the dedication plaque on the building as well as the cornerstone installed during special opening ceremonies be retrieved by the UNA as an important piece of UNA history. President Kaczaraj promised to look into the matter.

Also broached was the matter of the UNA's current corporate headquarters

building, located at 2200 Route 10 in Parsippany, N.J., with Mr. Kaczaraj noting that the UNA is currently considering the financial benefits of remaining as the owner of the building versus selling the building and remaining as a tenant.

After the meeting was adjourned, UNAers remained to enjoy a light lunch and to continue their discussions in a more informal setting.

Mission Statement

The Ukrainian National Association exists:

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

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

Detroit District UNA activists beautify grounds of Dibrova



BRIGHTON, Mich. – The spirit of Dibrova Day was in full swing on May 19 when members of the Detroit District Committee of the Ukrainian National Association and the Dibrova Estate spent the day beautifying the grounds of Dibrova in preparation for the season. Seen above are some of the participants.

THE ALBANY DISTRICT COMMITTEE OF THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

announces that its

ANNUAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING

will be held on

Sunday, June 17, 2007 at 2:00 P.M.

at SOYUZIVKA (Library)

216 Foordmore Rd., Kerhonkson, NY

Tel: 845-626-5641

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

13, 57, 88, 200, 266

All UNA members are welcome as guests at the meeting

MEETING WILL BE ATTENDED BY:

Gerald Tysiak, UNA Auditor
Nicholas Fil, UNA Advisor

DISTRICT COMMITTEE
Nicholas Fil, District Chairman
Gerald Tysiak – District Secretary
Walter Krywulycz - District Treasurer

Paul Shewchuk - District Committee Honorary Chairperson

THE UNA: 113 YEARS OF SERVICE TO OUR COMMUNITY

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Our "kredytivky"

News stories in this week's issue and in our issue of May 20 reported on the recent membership meetings of two of the largest Ukrainian credit unions in the United States: the Self Reliance New York Federal Credit Union and the Selfreliance Ukrainian American Federal Credit Union. (Yes, it is Self Reliance [two words] in the first case and Selfreliance [one word] in the other.)

As of December 31, 2006, Self Reliance New York boasted total assets of \$562.2 million, having grown exponentially since its founding in 1951, when it was founded with \$305 in capital. The New York City-based credit union has branches in other parts of New York state, in Kerhonkson, Uniondale and Astoria, and it plans to open a branch in Lindenhurst during 2007. Self Reliance New York had 14,904 members as of the end of last year.

Selfreliance UAFCU, or SUAFCU, which is based in Chicago, reported assets of \$433.1 million as of the end of 2006 and a membership of 23,138. It has branches in its home state of Illinois in Palatine, Bloomingdale and Palos Park, as well as in Munster, Ind., and Newark, Jersey City and Parsippany, N.J.

Both credit unions offer a wide variety of member services and pay higher dividends than commercial banks. Both credit unions continue to grow at a fast pace.

But the point of the foregoing is not simply to celebrate these credit unions' financial success. Unlike commercial banks, credit unions are membership-based; they exist for the benefit of their members and their community. And, with financial growth, comes more and better service to credit union members, plus increasing donations to Ukrainian community organizations, institutions and projects.

Both the New York- and Chicago-based credit unions can proudly list major donations to cultural, religious, civic and youth organizations, plus countless smaller donations to an assortment of causes and projects.

For example, the New York credit union recently donated \$30,000 to The Ukrainian Museum – a thousand dollars for each year of the museum's activity, and \$20,000 to the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. Chicago's SUAFCU most recently donated \$15,000 to the Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey (and that was in addition to earlier donations) and \$100,000 to the Selfreliance Association for aid to the needy; its annual report is replete with photos of events and organizations the credit union sponsored or supported. During 2006 Self Reliance New York made donations totaling close to \$1 million; during the same period SUAFCU listed \$1.2 million in donations to community endeavors.

At the recent membership meetings of these two major credit unions, numerous community activists took the opportunity to express their gratitude for the largesse of our "kredytivky." (Indeed, the membership meetings would be much briefer if not for all the expressions of thanks!)

In New Jersey, where The Ukrainian Weekly and Svoboda were represented by its editors, we noticed that the thank-yous came from all facets of our community life: from youth organizations and sports clubs, to women's organizations, Churches and schools, from civic groups and veterans' associations, to groups active on the nationwide, state and local levels, from members of the old and new immigrations, as well as those born here in the United States.

The best news of all is that the New York- and Chicago-based credit unions are but two of those that are active in our Ukrainian community and part of a larger body called the Ukrainian National Credit Union Association. There is a host of other Ukrainian credit unions from coast to coast in the United States, and all of them give back to our community. To be sure, their donations are proportionate to their assets and their membership, but our credit unions' hearts are always in tune with our community's needs and aspirations.

And that, dear readers, is why we would urge all of you to join your local credit union. Not only will you be making a wise financial decision, but you will also be helping our "kredytivky" to help our beloved community.

June
9
1972

Turning the pages back...

Thirty-five years ago the flags of the United States, Canada and Ukraine were hoisted to the highest beam of the UNA's new 15-story building on June 9, 1972.

Elizabeth Iron Works employed 54 men over 29 days to erect the steel frame of the new building, located on Montgomery Street in Jersey City, N.J.

Coincidentally, over 100 fraternal organizations participated in special events marking Fraternal Week, beginning on June 8 and culminating in the observance of Flag Day, June 14. Joseph Lesawyer, UNA president, served as Fraternal Week chairman of the New Jersey Fraternal Congress.

New Jersey Gov. William T. Cahill's proclamation read, "whereas the fraternal benefit system through its societies and lodges in every community performs many religious, charitable, patriotic and benevolent activities, and whereas these local societies and lodges and members in the civic and patriotic projects render great service to our state and nation ... and whereas the National Fraternal Congress of America has chosen the dates of Fraternal Week to include Flag Day ... now, therefore I, William T. Cahill, governor of the State of New Jersey, call upon its citizens to lend their support and show their appreciation of the contributions made by the fraternal benefit system."

Source: "UNA building's steel structure is completed: Flags hoisted at topping out ceremonies," *The Ukrainian Weekly*, June 17, 1972.

NEWS AND VIEWS

Seeking friends in the West: Yatsenyuk's visit to Canada

by Oksana Bashuk Hepburn

Several weeks ago the government of Canada hosted Ukraine's minister of foreign affairs, Arsenij Yatsenyuk, in Ottawa. Topics of his talks with Canada's prime minister, foreign minister and the minister of defense ranged from peace and security issues, to assistance in establishing an independent judiciary and trade. However, the minister's real purpose may have been this: to explain the snap elections called by President Viktor Yushchenko and seek support for Ukraine's shaky democracy.

Why snap elections? Answering a question about felons in his country's Parliament, the minister replied "That's why."

Since President Yushchenko handed control of Parliament to his former adversary and villain of the Orange Revolution, Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich, the pro-Russian has been gnawing away at presidential powers and threatening Ukraine's sovereignty. The president was passive. Then with a call for a snap election, which after much hassling – including the involvement of battle-ready security forces – was settled for September 30, he means to reverse the situation.

The president's appointee, 32-year-old Minister Yatsenyuk focused on matters close to the hearts of Canadians. "Ukrainians love Canada," he said. Indeed they do; and with good reason.

During the Soviet era over a million Canadians of Ukrainian descent sent care packages to Ukraine. It was Canada's unofficial aid there when consumer goods were scarce. And Canada was among the first countries to recognize Ukraine's independence. Ukrainians are impressed that their culture thrives in Canada as one of its own with some 300 Ukrainian language schools compared with three for the some 10 million Ukrainians in Russia, the minister said. Ukrainians are especially proud that their kind made Canada an agricultural world leader, setting an economic course for the country, which according to the United Nations, now is No. 1 in the world. When the Ukrainians came to Canada in the 19th century by the hundreds of thousands, there were no roads, housing or schools, no jobs, language training or resettlement programs – no social safety nets. Dropped off unceremoniously where train tracks ended, they turned idle prairies into a national treasure chest.

Minister Yatsenyuk thanked Canada for making technical assistance contributions of some \$18 million last year, to fund projects ranging from nuclear arms reduction to setting up of credit unions and military and management training.

It's nice of Mr. Yatsenyuk to extend thanks. However, Canada's response for Ukraine's contribution here is insufficient and requires more than simply throwing money at the problem. Democracy in Ukraine is constantly threatened by its long time adversary, Russia. Bad enough as this is, too often the threat stems from a pro-Russian mindset among friendly Western powers. This undermines not only Ukraine's efforts at democratization,

*Oksana Bashuk Hepburn, president of U*CAN Ukraine Canada Relations Inc., was an OSCE elections observer and commentator. She has written a novel about three generations of women whose lives overarch Ukraine and Canada from World War II to the present.*

but global peace as well.

Consider the following.

Western democracy's greatest achievement of the 20th century was the implosion of the USSR. Some 400 million people in 15 different republics were liberated from one of the world's bloodiest colonial powers to embrace democracy. This feat exceeds the Allies' great victory over Germany during World War II. This magnificent victory notwithstanding, Western states still kowtow to Russia. Its needs, rather than those of the new sovereign states have dominated bilateral and multi-lateral agendas.

In consequence, Ukraine and Kazakhstan were pressured to centralize nuclear power in Russia's hands or forfeit Western aid. Then, in the 1990s, Ukraine's entry to NATO was quashed because Russia protested. A much needed energy pipeline from Turkmenistan to Europe has been postponed for years because it bypasses Russia. In turn, Russia, the defeated Cold War power, becomes a member of the Group of Eight.

Instead of being punished for its dictatorial crimes, Russia seeks renewed global power via the energy sector. For even greater control, it plans exclusive pipelines to Europe and China. It obliterates Chechnya and eliminates critics like journalist Anna Politkovskaya and ex-spy Alexander Litvinenko to prevent a backlash. It causes grief in North Korea and Iran. It celebrates ideological victories in Venezuela and Nicaragua, and eyes strategically important international companies.

Had the West paid greater attention to its Cold War victory, things might have been different. Now we worry about Russia's growing power and belligerence.

Strong, independent republics like Ukraine are a check on Russia's imperial designs. For some like Belarus it may be too late. Ukraine, however, is fighting back. In 2004 it denied Russia the results it sought in a fraudulent presidential election only to witness the new president, Mr. Yushchenko, beaten down by Russia's energy takeover and the erosion of presidential power by the pro-Russian Parliament. Mr. Yushchenko seemed defeated, and the fledgling democracy was moving into Russia's orbit.

The call for snap elections repositions President Yushchenko. He is showing leadership and rallying supporters; his popularity is doubling. The elections will give Ukrainians a chance to recoup the setback suffered in the post-Orange revolution period. This was also a setback for Western democracies. Although it was strong enough to deny Russia a fraudulent election, Ukraine lacked savvy political leadership to sustain the victory. And Western friends, distracted by Iraq and the fight against terrorism, failed to lend support.

Now the West also has a second chance to be more vigilant and helpful in democracy-building. Was this the Ukrainian foreign affairs minister's main message? Can Canada, champion of democracy and Ukraine's friend, do more?

It can, and it must. It might start by using its formidable international reputation to ease Ukraine into Western international institutions like NATO, the World Trade Organization and the European Union. Integration will ensure Ukraine becoming what it has aimed to be since independence – a Western democracy trading with the world and being part of

(Continued on page 11)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Pezansky Fund for scholarships

Dear Editor:

In December 2006 I initiated the Mychajlo and Lubomyra Pezansky Scholarship Fund as part of the Ukrainian Catholic Educational Foundation. I am very grateful that at least a small amount of Pezansky's savings (\$25,000) could be forwarded to a charity.

It was my late aunt Lubomyra's wish that a scholarship for future priests be created. And thus, the newly created fund's interests are meant to provide scholarships for theology students who wish to serve God and our Church.

I am appealing to all friends of the late Mychajlo and Lubomyra Pezansky who are planning to support the Ukrainian Catholic University in Lviv to donate to the Pezansky Fund and thus increase its principal.

Donations can be sent to: Ukrainian Catholic Educational Foundation, 2247 W Chicago Ave., Chicago, IL 60622; Att'n: Mychajlo and Lubomyra Pezansky Scholarship Fund.

Daria (Pezansky) Jarosewich
Chicago

Ukrainian symbolism exhibit in Detroit

Dear Editor:

In regard to the article "Depictions of Ukrainian Symbolism and Motifs" on April 8, on page 10 of The Ukrainian Weekly, the museum needs to add a correction that the exhibit was presented by the Ukrainian-American Archives and Museum of Detroit and co-sponsored by the Ukrainian Future Credit Union and Ukrainian Selfreliance Michigan Federal Credit Union.

Thank you for publishing the information about the exhibit as well as this correction.

Chrystyna Nykorak
Hamtramck, Mich.

We're still awaiting a full accounting

Dear Editor:

On March 30, 2005, the President Yushchenko Banquet Committee announced on the brama website that "a full accounting of all related financials will be made public within 90 days."

The committee was co-chaired by the presidents of the following organizations:

U.S. Ukraine Foundation, Ukrainian American Coordinating Council, The Washington Group, Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the Ukrainian National Women's League of America.

The co-chairs and committee members are to be commended for their hard work, sacrifice and dedication in organizing a most memorable wreath-laying at the Shevchenko Monument and a welcoming banquet at the Washington Omni Shoreham Hotel.

Apparently the proceeds were not trivial, and more than 90 days have passed since that memorable day.

In the interests of accountability and transparency, when will the community, particularly those who supported and attended the event, learn what became of the pro-

ceeds of the Yushchenko Banquet that took place in Washington on April 6, 2005?

Dr. Yuri A. Deychakivsky
North Potomac, Md.

Shevchenko Society and SUSTA

Dear Editor:

On April 21 Rutgers University and the Rutgers Ukrainian Students Club (RUSC) hosted the national conference of the Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations in America (SUSTA), the first since the adoption of SUSTA's new constitution in April 2006. (See The Weekly, April 29.) Among the participants were distinguished professionals and scholars representing various Ukrainian organizations, as well as students from various universities throughout North America.

Among the organizations represented was the Shevchenko Scientific Society, one of the oldest Ukrainian scholarly societies, having been founded in 1873 in the city of Lviv. The likes of Albert Einstein, Andre Mazon and Max Planck have all been members of this society.

Here in the United States, where NTSh is known as NTSh-A, the society is headquartered in New York. It sponsors scholarly conferences, colloquia, symposia and public lectures. It participates in national and international scholarly conferences and congresses on Ukrainian and Slavic studies and provides research grants for scholars and stipends for qualified students.

SUSTA, the RUSC and participating students were all grateful for the representation of NTSh-A at the SUSTA conference. Though they did not speak on behalf of NTSh-A, keynote speaker Dr. Roman Procyk is the society's vice-president and learned secretary, while panelist Dr. Yuri Shevchuk is chair of its Membership Committee. In addition, NTSh-A provided students with materials about its organization.

NTSh-A has a membership section open to students. Information about membership is available at <http://www.shevchenko.org/> or by calling 212-254-5239. The society's headquarters are located at 63 Fourth Ave., New York, NY 10003.

Roman Tabatchouk
Hackettstown, N.J.

The letter-writer was president of the Rutgers Ukrainian Students Club in 2005-2007.

We welcome your opinion

The Ukrainian Weekly welcomes letters to the editor and commentaries on a variety of topics of concern to the Ukrainian American and Ukrainian Canadian communities.

Opinions expressed by columnists, commentators and letter-writers are their own and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of either The Weekly editorial staff or its publisher, the Ukrainian National Association.

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

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

CROSSCURRENTS

by Andrew Sorokowski

Father's Day in the motherland

The Lviv monthly Patriarkhat reports that something called the International Fatherhood Center has gathered over 100,000 signatures in support of making Father's Day a national holiday in Ukraine. It is intended "to foster healthy family relations, the continuity of generations, strengthening and respect for the role of husband and father." (Patriarkhat, March-April 2007, pp. 10-11).

The proposed revival of Father's Day corresponds to the recent resurrection of Mother's Day. That, in turn, is a post-Soviet response to International Women's Day, the March 8 holiday observed in the former USSR, contemporary Ukraine and a few remaining socialist states. In Ukraine, as in the United States, such initiatives stem from a sense that fatherhood is in peril.

Ukrainian fatherhood has certainly taken some hits. If there ever was a time when every man could provide for his family through his labor in field, factory or office, that time seems long past. By claiming to provide for everyone's needs, the socialist state appropriated his role. In the late Soviet period, when the state itself could not keep up with consumer demand, fathers often resorted to corruption or petty theft to improve their families' lot. But many, frustrated by a dead-end existence, took to drink. Women became the providers, working full time and caring for children as well. The plight of Ukrainian fathers was thus comparable to that of many African American males, demoralized by sparse economic opportunities, state paternalism and drug-ridden government projects.

Then came the post-Soviet economy, with many fathers leaving their families behind to work abroad. They may send cash, but their children miss an essential element of their upbringing. In other cases it is the wife who goes abroad, often leaving behind an alcoholic husband and their neglected children.

American fathers have had to contend with another factor. Early feminists sought equality before the law and equal opportunity in education, politics, and labor. They made considerable progress. But Western feminism has pursued divergent, sometimes contradictory goals. Standards of personal morality were equalized, but at the lower level previously reserved for males. The struggle to even out the workplace has resulted in women assimilating masculine values, culture, conduct, even dress. Equality is confused with identity. Yet, imitation is subjugation.

The paradoxical result has been that while women still have not gained equal pay for equal work, they have lost some of their distinctiveness. And, like Soviet women, they must often work full-time in addition to caring for children. This imbalance in family and society has caused considerable stress to the American woman and disorientation and demoralization to the American man. Now these blessings of Western civilization are coming to Ukraine, thanks to well-meaning NGOs and foreign aid programs eager to enlighten that backward, benighted land.

It is likely in response to the cumulative effect of these Soviet, post-Soviet, and neo-feminist challenges to male identity that the International Fatherhood Center was formed.

But isn't this emphasis on fatherhood and family redolent of reactionary ideologies stressing God, fatherland and family

and relegating women, as the Germans put it, to children, church and kitchen? Doesn't it advocate a return to the patriarchal way of life?

Yet it's not only male conservatives who support the family. Many early Ukrainian feminists supported motherhood, compelled by the need to preserve their nation and its future. Today's Western enlighteners want to bring Ukraine into the post-modern age. But while hungry Ukrainian intellectuals grasp for the latest word on what they should think, some American feminists are having second thoughts. Noteworthy is the intellectual journey of the late American historian Elizabeth Fox-Genovese, an erstwhile Marxist and feminist who ultimately concluded that contemporary feminism betrayed women's true interests.

By advocating "healthy family relations," the Fatherhood Center makes an obvious connection between fatherhood and family. In fact, international law recognizes the family's central social importance. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which Ukraine has signed, declares that, "The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the state." (Art. 23, Sec. 1) The European Union's Charter of Fundamental Rights similarly states that "The family shall enjoy legal, economic and social protection." (Art. 33, Sec. 1) Ukraine's Constitution logically connects the family with its three components: "The family, childhood, motherhood and fatherhood are protected by the state." (Art. 51, Sec. 5)

It is significant that children are mentioned immediately after the family. For they were among the chief victims of Bolshevik "free love" policies in the radical 1920s, which sought to destroy the traditional family and replace it by the state. Throughout the Soviet period, thousands of Ukrainian orphans landed in state institutions or in the streets. The sub-culture of abandoned and abused street children is one of the most distressing aspects of post-Soviet reality.

What unites fatherhood, motherhood and children in the family is marriage. The Ukrainian marriage is endangered. Even in the Lviv region, where families are generally more stable than in the east, in January-July 2004 the State Statistics Committee registered 7,850 marriages, but 3,968 divorces (The Sower, January 16, 2005). Today marriage faces not only divorce, but redefinition. Recent attempts to legislate same-sex marriage have prompted a call for a law defining marriage as being between a man and a woman (Patriarkhat, No. 1 [397], January-February 2007).

The crisis of fatherhood may also be a factor in Ukraine's steep demographic decline. Last February, the State Statistics Committee reported that Ukraine's population, which numbered 51,707,000 in 1989, had decreased to 46,646,000. True, the Ministry of Justice reported 462,732 births in 2006, 8 percent more than in 2005. At least biologically, fatherhood is alive.

Ukrainians understand that their society needs to be rebuilt at all levels: individual, conjugal, familial, community and national. Like so many post-Soviet initiatives, establishing an official Father's Day may prove merely symbolic. But it would at least signal popular support for a foundation of values upon which Ukrainians can rebuild their broken society.

Andrew Sorokowski can be reached at samboritanus@hotmail.com.

Houston Ukrainians support baseball in Ukraine

HOUSTON – Little League International recently held its world congress here, with representatives from every country that plays Little League baseball, including Ukraine, in attendance.

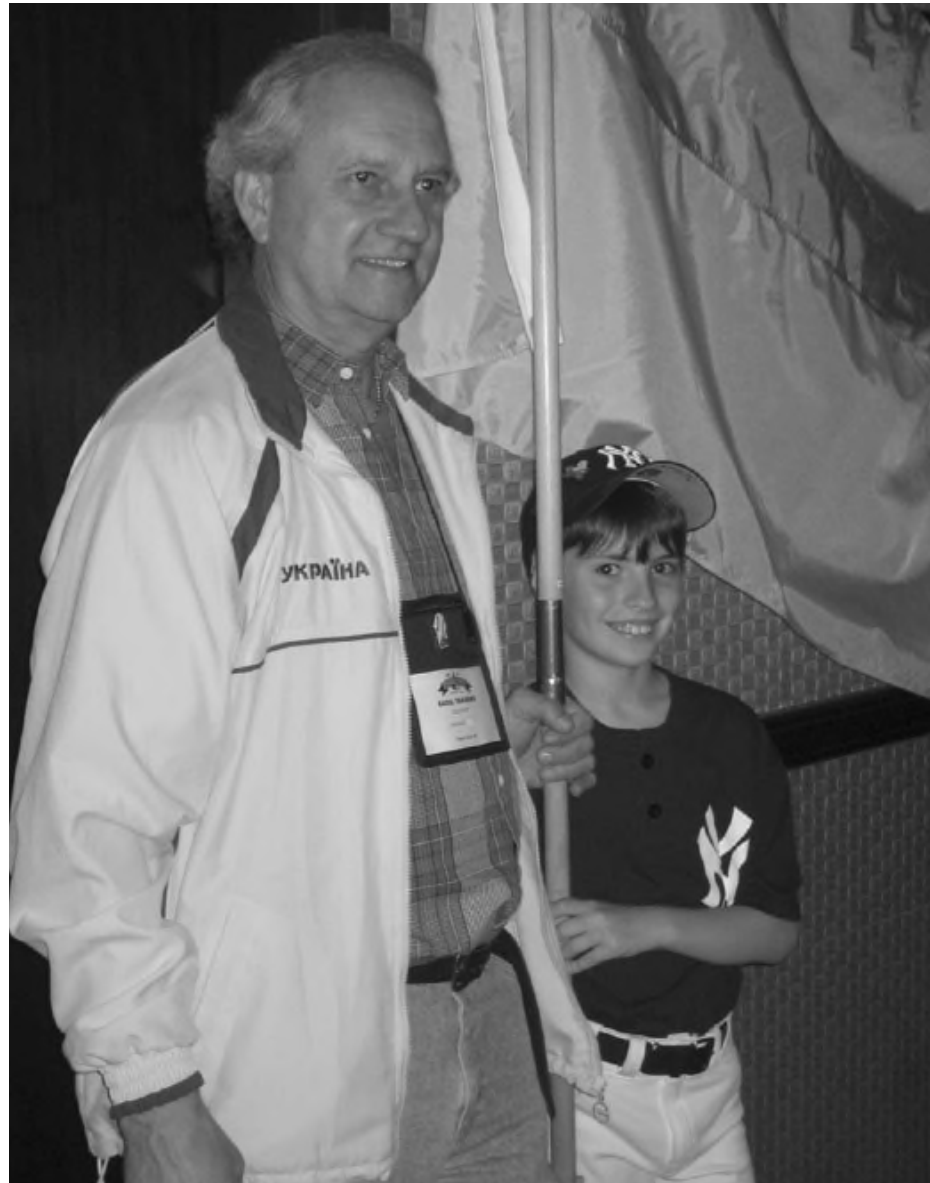
Representing Ukraine's Little League was its district administrator, Basil Tarasko.

The world congress is held every three years in a country that plays Little League Baseball. It allows representatives from every district to meet, review, discuss and conduct the required business of Little League. Approximately 2,000 representatives attended the congress in Houston.

Houston's Ukrainian American Community became aware of the congress and Mr. Tarasko through one of its members, Eugene A. Kuchta. Mr. Kuchta is currently a member of the board of directors at Memorial Ashford Little League in Houston. While reading the Little League's recent newsletter, Mr. Kuchta came upon an article written by Mr. Tarasko informing everyone of the status of the Little League in Ukraine.

After reading the article Mr. Kuchta contacted Mr. Tarasko and told him about Houston's Ukrainian community and its interest in meeting with him while he was in town.

Upon learning that the grandsons of Ukrainian immigrants play Little League in Houston, Mr. Tarasko made a special request to the president of Little League. He asked that 9-year-old Joseph Kuchta carry the Ukrainian flag during the world congress opening ceremonies, which were held at the Hilton Americas in downtown Houston.



Holding the Ukrainian flag, Joseph Kuchta and Basil Tarasko, district administrator of Little League Ukraine, prepare for the Little League World Congress Opening Ceremonies.

The request was granted and Joseph, dressed in his local Little League team uniform, proudly carried the Ukrainian flag. Joseph was somewhat surprised that every adult he met who was coordinating the opening ceremonies knew his name and wanted to make sure he knew where to get the Ukrainian flag.

A reception for Mr. Tarasko and his wife, Lesia, was hosted by Eugene and Irene Kuchta. In attendance were representatives of the Ukrainian American Cultural Club of Houston, the local branch of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, the Ridna Shkola (School of Ukrainian Studies) and Protection of the Mother of God Ukrainian Catholic Church.

Mr. Tarasko spoke about his efforts in Ukraine, and especially his work in the country's orphanages. Additionally, he spoke of efforts to organize girls' softball in Ukraine.

After a question and answer period the representatives of the area's Ukrainian organizations unanimously decided that Houston's Ukrainian community should support Little League Baseball in Ukraine. In addition to offering financial support, Houston's Ukrainian community is collecting equipment and will send it to various Little Leagues in Ukraine.

In appreciation of the warm welcome extended by Houston's Ukrainian community, Mr. Tarasko invited those who could attend to the closing event: a Major League Baseball game at Minute Maid Park to see the Houston Astros play.

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Tryzub Sport Center soccer tournament attracts 128 teams

HORSHAM, Pa. – The Ukrainian American Sport Center – Tryzub hosted its sixth annual Ukrainian Nationals Invitational (UNI) Soccer Tournament over Memorial Day Weekend. The competition not only drew a strong representation from local Southeastern Pennsylvania clubs, as well as teams from other parts of the state, but also had a decidedly interstate and international character, as nearly half of the 128 teams competing in this year's tournament hailed from Canada, North Central Pennsylvania, Northeast Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey and New York.

The Ukrainian Soccer Club Karpaty from Toronto sent three boys' teams to the UNI tournament. A dynamic soccer club from North Central Pennsylvania called Second to None sent 18 strong teams into the competition. Ukrainian Nationals President Taras Kozak and Tryzub's Vice President of Public Relations Gene Luciw presented both clubs with Tryzub's pennant.

Notably, the Tryzub pennants were from a series of banners that Tryzub had prepared for exchange during its years as a professional soccer team, formally representing the City of Philadelphia. "The Nats" had presented similar mementos to opponents in its multiple U.S. Open Cup and American Soccer League Championship games and, more recently, to its opponents in significant U.S. Amateur and Open Cup games.

Tournament play in age brackets from Under-8 through Under-19, boys and girls, progressed over the weekend on not only the Ukrainian Nationals' six home fields at Tryzubivka, but also on 12 more fields located at Windlestrae Park/Zehr Fields, home to the Montgomery Soccer Club, and Igoe Porter Wellings Fields (Nike), Warrington Soccer Club's home.

The competition began on Friday night, May 25, under the lights of two Tryzubivka fields, progressed throughout the day on Saturday and culminated in a long sequence of "finals" on Sunday.

A soccer moms and dad's appreciation night with free food donated by local hotels and free entertainment also highlighted the event as hundreds of parents and competitors gathered in the Ukrainian American Sport Center's clubhouse and lighted festival grove and pavilions.

A group of referees enjoying homemade varenyky exchanged reactions: "Wow! What a thrill it is to ref such good teams from such distant places." "It's not just the same old teams." "All of the players are digging really hard and showing their best stuff."

The Second to None Club's head trainer, Rob Eaton, added, "Our club has been to a great number of tournaments throughout the United States – this is quite simply the best."

"The Ukrainian Nationals have given us the privilege of enjoying great fields, great referees and a very high caliber of competition. The Ukrainian Nationals pennant will have a place of honor in our clubhouse," he added.

Tournament Director Dan Nysch described it all as "simply awesome." He stated: "When we gathered so many months ago to plan this event, we never dreamt of these dimensions. I thank the tournament committee and all of the volunteers from the depth of my heart."

Ukrainians fared quite well in the competition. The Ukrainian Nationals won two championships and reached the finals four more times. USC Karpaty won the U-12 boys competition in overtime against the Ukrainian Nationals.



The Ukrainian Nationals Havoc (U-18) pose before their final game.



Ukrainian Nationals President Taras Kozak presents a team pennant to the head trainer of USC Karpaty from Toronto. Pictured also are USC Karpaty's U-12 team with the Ukrainian Nationals Black Hawks. The Karpaty team was the champion of the division, beating the Ukrainian Nationals Red Devils (3-2) in overtime.

2007 Ukrainian Nationals Invitational Soccer Tournament

Division

U8B
U9B - Blue
U9B - White
U10B - Blue (8v8)
U10B - White (11v11)
U11B
U12B - Blue
U12B - White
U13B - Blue
U13B - White
U14B
U15B
U16B
U17B
U18/19B
U8/9G
U11G
U12G
U13G
U14/15G
U16G
U18/19G

Champions

Southampton
Council Rock Jr. Indians
Buckingham Burn
Lower Macungie Lightning
Ukrainian Nationals Fightin' Irish
Lighthouse Wave
Conestoga Valley 94
USC Karpaty
Montgomery Mustangs
Towamencin Twisters
Montgomery Dynamite
Monroe Flyers
Philly Soccer Outlaws
Ukrainian Nationals Bohatyri (U16)
AC Perugia Primo Lightning
Lighthouse Twisters
Upper Dublin Rockets
Lighthouse Strikers
Montgomery United
Montgomery United
Second to None Marauders
Second to None Stealth

Finalists

NETSA Arsenal
Ukrainian Nationals Atoms
YMS Galaxy
TEYSA Hotspurs
Hockessin Thunder
Upper Dublin Force
Warrington United
Ukrainian Nationals Red Devils
Ukrainian Nationals Force
Second to None Spurs
Deep Run Destroyers
Hunter Hawks
Second to None Foxes
Second to None Raptors
Hempfield United
Horsham Hawks
Valley Vipers
Penridge Wild (U11)
Tri-boro Blue Lightning (U12)
Second to None Dominators
Deep Run Charge
Ukrainian Nationals Havoc

New York City landmark Kurowycky Meat Products closes its doors

by Matthew Dubas

PARSIPPANY, N.J. — It's a sad day in a Ukrainian's heart when a butcher shop closes. After 52 years and three generations, Kurowycky Meat Products Inc., in New York's East Village, closed its doors on June 2.

The principle owner, Jaroslaw (Jerry) Kurowycky Jr., 48, said he decided sometime after Easter that it was time to call it quits. In contrast to the report by The New York Times (June 3), which focused on economic conditions and a change in eating trends as the downfall of the shop, Mr. Kurowycky said that the biggest thing that led to the store's closing was the new requirements and regulations enforced by food services and health inspectors.

"The city and state regulators were making it very difficult for me to keep this business going," Mr. Kurowycky explained, adding that these same inspectors went to the extent of testing the pH of the water used in the kovbasa-making process. "They wanted to make me into a chemist. In three generations, not one person has died or gotten sick from our kovbasa."

According to Mr. Kurowycky, the closing of the store was only partly due

to the current trend of people eating less sausage and meat products. Other factors that contributed to the store's closing included the decline in business after the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. "It just slowly slipped away from us," Mr. Kurowycky noted.

Mr. Kurowycky's grandfather, Erast, a master butcher who came to America in 1949 after fleeing the Nazis and the Communists, founded the first store in 1955 on Avenue B, between 10th and 11th streets. Mr. Kurowycky's grandfather retired in 1973 and Jaroslaw Kurowycky Sr. moved the store to its final location at 124 First Ave., near Seventh Street.

Kurowycky Meat Products Inc. was one of the last stores in New York City to operate its own smokehouse, which specialized in the smoking and curing methods popular in Eastern Europe during World War II.

In the store's heyday in the 1970s, the elder Jaroslaw Kurowycky employed 13, triple the staff at the store's closing. But the neighborhood, once home to Ukrainians, Poles, Czechs, Germans, Lithuanians, Hungarians and Russians, changed as those groups prospered and

moved away. People began to adopt the popular practice of eating out or ordering in.

For the future, Mr. Kurowycky said he was considering a range of options, including renting out space in the five-story building his family owns and possibly selling his smoked meat products via the Internet (www.sausagenyc.com). "I want to get away from the retail end of it and take it to the next level. That was my biggest decision."

Commenting on the closing of his store, he noted, "If you don't change with the times, you'll get rolled over by them. I'm looking for a better way to service my customers, broaden my customer base and offer the products they've enjoyed for three generations."

According to the shop's website, Mr. Kurowycky wrote, "It is with great sadness that I am announcing the closing of Kurowycky Meat Products Inc. after 52 years. Today's economic climate just does not support a small business on the scale that ours endeavors to survive in. Thank you all for all your years of support. It was a great ride and again, we thank you all."

Civil-military...

(Continued from page 2)

Baloha, also supported Mr. Haiduk's removal. As Zerkalo Nedeli pointed out, "Baloha thereby 'neutralized' the man who objected to the NSDC being involved in dubious plots."

Mr. Baloha has two key allies: Mr. Turchynov, Yulia Tymoshenko's right-hand man, who was appointed NSDC vice-secretary on May 23, and Valerii Geleteya, an ally from Mr. Baloha's hometown, Mukachiv, who was appointed head of the State Protection Directorate two days later.

Mr. Yushchenko also placed MVS Troops under his command, contradicting Article 6 of the Law on Internal Troops. The MVS disputed the decree transferring the units to presidential control.

Mr. Yushchenko took control of internal troops for two reasons.

First, Internal Affairs Minister Tsushko was planning to escalate the growing conflict by requesting 11,000 weapons and millions of rounds of ammunition from the military (a request confirmed by the defense minister), and was planning to send internal troops, 50 men from its Omega special forces unit, six snipers and a helicopter. The activation of these forces indicated that Mr. Tsushko was planning to order the storming of other buildings.

Second, as commander-in-chief, Mr. Yushchenko questions whether any security forces designated as "troops" (such as MVS troops) should be beyond his constitutional control. Control over the MVS has long been a disputed point within the Ukrainian leadership.

MVS troops had two functions in the Soviet era: to guard prisons and to crush internal dissent. Following the failed August 1991 Soviet coup, special force units designed to quell dissent were detached from the Soviet MVS forces in Ukraine. These became the basis for a Ukrainian National Guard.

Since the National Guard was created before Ukraine elected its first president in December 1991, jurisdiction over them was divided between Parliament and the president. This dual control proved to be an irritant to President Leonid Kuchma (1994-2004) who abolished the National Guard in 1999 (the Financial Times this week wrongly described the MVS troops as a "national guard"). In 2000 the National Guard units were transferred back to the MVS, which Mr. Kuchma controlled under the 1996 Constitution.

During the Orange Revolution these MVS troops and special force units (Bars, Hepar, Jaguar, Omega) were the only security forces that remained loyal to President Kuchma. The MVS Crimean Bars special forces prevented Orange forces from taking over the presidential administration during the Orange Revolution, and their presence in Kyiv led to rumors of Russian spetsnaz special units in Kyiv.

President Yushchenko's actions during the current crisis mirror the conflict between President Kuchma and Parliament over the allegiance of these security forces. Judging by their actions in 2004 and 2007, the MVS special forces and internal troops remain pro-presidential.

In recent days Ukraine came much closer to violent conflict than it ever did under the Kuchma regime. Battle over control of the security forces, with the breaking of laws by President Yushchenko and Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich, is likely to continue, as both sides see control over them as important in negotiations. Fearing arrest, Minister Tsushko has taken refuge in an MVS hospital amid claims he has been "poisoned."

Sources: (Zerkalo Nedeli, May 15-21, www.president.gov.ua, May 24, 25; Ukrayinska Pravda, May 24-27, 31, bbc.co.uk/Ukrainian, May 30, Financial Times, May 25.



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Selfreliance Ukrainian American Federal Credit Union holds meeting for New Jersey members

WHIPPANY, N.J. – Self Reliance Ukrainian American Federal Credit Union (SUAFUCU) held a meeting of its New Jersey membership with the credit union's board of directors and management here at the new Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey on May 6.

The Chicago-based credit union has branches in Palatine, Bloomingdale and Palos Park, Ill., Munster, Ind., and Newark, Jersey City and Parsippany, N.J.

The meeting, attended by about 120 people, was convened to inform New Jersey members of SUAFUCU of the results of the credit union's 56th annual meeting held on April 29 at its home office in Chicago.

The meeting was addressed by Chairman of the Board Directors Michael R. Kos, Second Vice-Chairperson of the Board Oleh Karawan, President and CEO Bohdan Watral and Vice-President for East Coast Operations Yaroslav Zavytsky. Other board members present included the board's First Vice-Chairperson Oresta Fedyniak (Chicago) and Board Member Ihor Laszok (Newark), who also is the senior management's executive vice-president.

Members of the credit union's New Jersey Advisory Board – Orest Ciapka, Mr. Zavytsky, Daria Twardowsky Vincent, Walter Kovbasniuk, Michael Koziupa, Andrew Hrechak, Michael Szpyhulsky and Michael Dziman – were introduced to meeting participants.

Mr. Karawan detailed the results of the annual meeting held a week earlier in Chicago, where SUAFUCU is based. Three hundred sixteen people attended that meet-

ing, at which Mr. Watral, John Oharenko and Roman Yatskovskyy were unanimously elected to fill the three vacancies on the board.

Speaking at the UACCNJ on behalf of the Supervisory Committee was Dr. Hrechak, who presented the committee report that was delivered to the annual meeting. He commended the board of directors, committees, management and employees of the credit union for their hard work and commitment to the SUAFUCU and its members.

Mr. Kos, the chairman of the board of directors, focused his remarks on the meaning of SUAFUCU to the Ukrainian community, noting that 2006 marked the 55th anniversary of the credit union and citing the visionaries who were its founders, among them Orest Lysynecky, a founder of the New Jersey credit union that today is part of Selfreliance Ukrainian American Credit Union. He pointed to the successes of SUAFUCU and concluded by noting that as of December 31, 2006, the credit union had assets of \$433,123,277 and 23,138 members. During 2006 net income was \$4,655,299 and community expenses were \$1,291,645.

President/CEO Watral underscored that SUAFUCU is "your financial institution working for you and our community." He noted that in 2006 the credit union had paid over \$10,261,000 in dividends on share accounts held by its members – a 41 percent increase over 2005. Donations to various Ukrainian community organizations and projects during that same period amounted to over \$1.2 million – a



Selfreliance Ukrainian American Federal Credit Union officials Bohdan Watral (left), Ihor Laszok (second from left) and Michael Kos (right) present a \$15,000 donation to the Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey. Accepting the donation are Orest Kucyna, the Rev. Roman Mirchuk and Victor Hatala.

32 percent increase from the prior year. And, he added, \$1.2 million is budgeted for such donations in 2007.

During the informational meeting SUAFUCU presented a check for \$100,000 to the Chicago-based Selfreliance Association to be used for financial assistance to needy members; at least \$10,000 of those funds is earmarked for New Jersey.

In addition, the credit union announced that it was donating \$15,000 to cover the installation of wall cushions in the gymnasium of the Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey, thus benefiting the various youth and adult groups that use the gym for such sports as volleyball, soccer, basketball and table tennis.

Representatives of various local community organizations of New Jersey who attended the meeting delivered greetings and thank-yous to SUAFUCU. Among the groups whose representatives spoke were: the Selfreliance Association (Newark), St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church (Whippany), Lesia Ukrainka School of Ukrainian Studies in Morris County, Ukrainian American Youth Association (Whippany, Irvington and Jersey City branches), Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization (Newark branch and the now-defunct Jersey City branch), Morris County Volleyball Club, Chornomorska Sitch Ukrainian Athletic Association, Ukrainian Music Institute,

Veterans of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, Organization for the Defense of Lemko Western Ukraine (Jersey City branch), the School of Ukrainian Studies of Jersey City, Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey, Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (New Jersey Coordinating Council and local branches, as well as the UCCA's Council on Aid to Ukrainians), Coordinating Committee to Aid Ukraine, Veterans of the 2nd Division of the Ukrainian National Army, St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church (Newark), Ukrainian National Women's League of America (Maplewood Branch 75) and the committee for the commemoration of Ukrainian Independence Day that is active in the town of Union.

Representatives of the New York-based Educational Council of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and The Ukrainian Museum also addressed the meeting, as did the editor-in-chief of the newspapers Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly, which are based in Parsippany, N.J., located just down Route 10 from the UACCNJ. Several written greetings were also read during the meeting.

After the formal part of the meeting was concluded, credit union members and guests enjoyed a luncheon hosted by SUAFUCU and prepared by the UACCNJ.



President and CEO Bohdan Watral (at podium) addresses the membership meeting.

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"Genocide in Ukraine": a compilation covering Ukraine's tragic history

"Genocide in Ukraine," by Peter Kardash. Melbourne, Australia: Fortuna Publishing, 2007. 496 pp., hardcover, \$35 plus \$3.90 for shipping.

"Genocide in Ukraine" grasps the unimaginable suffering and sheer horror experienced by millions of people in Ukraine at the hands of the Communist regime. Originally published in Ukrainian, this book has been translated and released in English by Fortuna Publishing. Its author, Peter Kardash, highlights 151 eyewitness accounts with 256 photographs on 495 pages of heart-wrenching stories and images. The contents of the book span almost 300 years of history, and the bulk of the book focuses on the attempted destruction of the Ukrainian people during and after the Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933.

The book opens with an article from Lev Lukianenko, honorary doctor of law and head of the Association of Researchers on the Holodomor in Ukraine. His article is very detailed in its overview of the Ukrainian genocide and his material includes excerpts of documents from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), detailing orders to repress and exterminate the kulaks in Ukraine and force the peasantry into collective farming. Mr. Lukianenko indicts the CPSU of crimes against Ukraine.

The book follows with two important events that highlight the beginning of the struggle for an independent Ukraine: Hetman Ivan Mazepa's plans for a free Ukraine and the destruction of the Zaporizhian Sich. The material then leads into the first independent Ukrainian republic of 1918-1921 and the struggle between Ukraine's new Central Rada and newly formed military regi-

ments that led to the tragic battles at Kruty and Bazar.

Articles are presented on the fate of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church, describing its liquidation and the internment that awaited the bishops, priests, clergy and other members of the Church. Not only were churches destroyed, but thousands of people associated with the Church, both clergy and faithful, died in concentration camps like Kolyma, in Siberia, after encountering inhumane prison conditions and unimaginable work days on meager daily rations.

At this point the book begins to transition into eyewitness accounts of the Famine of 1932-1933. The book highlights most of the affected regions through these accounts. The regions of Kuban, Sumy, Dnipropetrovsk, Kyiv, Zaporizhia, Zhytomyr, Poltava, Kharkiv, Kherson, Mykolaiv, Chernihiv, Odesa, Vinnytsia, Crimea and the Donbas are the focus of the stories. Survivors recount memories of people starving to death and entire villages becoming desolate, leading to Russian families being brought in from villages in Russia to take over the lands and work on the fields.

Some of the survivors describe in detail the horrific events they witnessed friends and family experienced: stories of children having to fend for themselves because their parents had starved to death in search of food; young children left alone, crying on the doorsteps of their homes because their mothers had passed away; streets and town square's littered with bodies of famine victims and those who were not yet dead but too weak and too close to death to even eat the food they were offered.

The bodies of those who died never

received proper burial because their friends and loved ones were often too weak to bury them. Mass graves were dug, and bodies were dumped a few times a day to clear out the streets. There were reports of cannibalism.

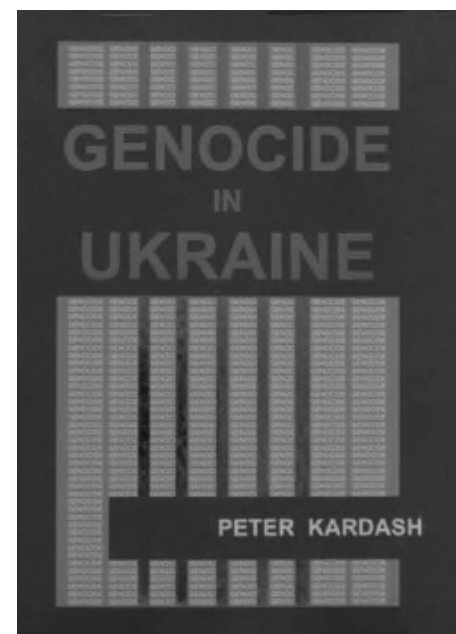
Next, the book moves on to reports that focus on the persecution of the Ukrainian Intelligentsia. There is a collection of biographies on a number of intellectuals who had their lives cut short by the NKVD. Others that ended up in concentration camps described the details of their internment and the slave labor that helped build up the Soviet Union.

A section on Polish repression of Ukrainians through the Pacification Act of 1930 and Akcja Wisla of 1947 describes in detail the burning and destruction of churches and homes, and the families. The massacre in 1946 of Ukrainians at Zavodka Morokhivska, with a complete list of the victims and how they died, is detailed.

The book also recounts the German invasion of Ukraine and how both Soviet and Nazi troops would execute Ukrainians as they advanced and retreated during their battles in Ukraine during World War II. A photograph shows how the Gestapo would hang UPA (Ukrainian Insurgent Army) members to set an example for other Ukrainians.

The tragedy at Vinnytsia is described in detail as well. Included are pictures of human remains and of families holding their loved ones' clothing and other items they had found. Also included are pictures of priests, vestments and other church relics that were dug up at the mass burial site.

The final sections of the book deal with the repression of Ukrainian Churches and its patrons. The book con-



tains the biographies of such noted figures as Patriarch Josyf Slipyj, Bishop Hryhorii Lakota, Bishop Vasyl Velychkovsky, the Rev. Klymentii Sheptytsky and Sister Tarsykia Matskiv, detailing how they were repressed and how their lives came to an end.

Mr. Kardash, an Australian activist, compiled a number of books including "Ukraine and Ukrainians" and "Ukraine: Its History and its Arts." His work on Ukraine and his new book "Genocide in Ukraine," are very detailed and offer a deep insight into historic events in Ukraine.

"Genocide in Ukraine" is available in a hardcover edition for \$35 plus \$3.90 for shipping from Fortuna Publishing's Representative in the U.S.: Myron Luszcak, 215 South Forest Ave., Palatine, IL 60074; telephone, 847-359-0467.

Ukrainian Catholic University students teach peers about faith

by Matthew Matuszak

LVIV – Fifth-year students of the Ukrainian Catholic University (UCU) are preparing for graduation 2007 in a that is new to them: teaching their peers as part of a "student practicum" requirement of Ukraine's Ministry of Education.

"Creative and well-prepared, our students are well-received by students and teachers at other universities in Lviv," said Dr. Oleh Kindiy, coordinator of the UCU's new student practicum program.

In 2006 Ukraine's Ministry of Education finally gave state recognition to UCU bachelor's degrees in theology. This year it will recognize the master's degrees to be received by fifth-year students, and it requires them "to prove they can teach about what they've learned," as Dr. Kindiy puts it. A graduate of the Lviv Theological Academy (now the UCU), class of 2000, Dr. Kindiy recently defended his doctorate in patristics at the Catholic University of America.

For the state requirement, the UCU students must first go and observe a lecture and seminar at another institution of higher education. Then they themselves must give a lecture and conduct a seminar for undergraduates. Finally, they are to observe one of their UCU classmates giving a lecture and conducting a seminar and write a review.

"Theoretically, theology students should be teaching other theology students. But since the UCU is the only university in the area teaching theology, we are substituting classes in religious studies, philosophy, cultural studies, even subjects like bioethics to students of the Medical University, political science to architecture students at the Lviv Polytechnic, and the art of the Renaissance to students of economics at Ivan Franko National University," said Dr. Kindiy. UCU students are also doing student practicums at the Lviv Commercial Academy, Academy of Art, and Veterinary University.

This year Dr. Kindiy is teaching a course on methods of teaching theology to 74 fifth-year UCU students – seminarians, religious and laypeople. The practicum is part of the requirement for this course, and so Dr. Kindiy, Father Ihor Boyko, Ph.D., the associate dean of UCU's Faculty of Philosophy and Theology, who is assisting Dr. Kindiy in



Ukrainian Catholic University seminarian Andriy Mykytyuk (right) teaches students at Ivan Franko National University in Lviv about the art of the Renaissance

the student practicum program, or another representative of the faculty attend each of the student-teaching sessions.

The UCU students "are using Powerpoint presentations, projectors, giving handouts... These students at other universities have never seen this," said Dr. Kindiy. "Our students are interactive, not afraid of big audiences, sometimes with 70 students."

Father Boyko also noted that "the students at the Polytechnic or the Medical University, for example, want to learn more about the faith when they hear about it during these practicum sessions." The Chaplaincy Department of the Lviv Archdiocese of the Ukrainian Catholic Church recently signed an agreement through which UCU seminarians and others will be able to conduct student ministry

in all of the Polytechnic's dormitories.

In addition to this program in which fifth-year students do practicums at other universities, UCU fourth-year students, preparing to receive bachelor's degrees, are teaching Christian ethics in local schools, whether state-run or private. "Again, this is the closest subject to their theology degrees that are offered in schools," explained Dr. Kindiy.

Further information about the UCU in English and Ukrainian is available on the university's website at www.ucu.edu.ua. Readers may also contact the Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation, 2247 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago, IL 60622; telephone, 773-235-8462; e-mail, ucef@ucef.org; website, www.ucef.org. The phone number of the UCEF in Canada is 416-239-2495.

BOOK NOTES

Three books about Ukraine's historic Orange Revolution

"Revolution in Orange. The Origins of Ukraine's Democratic Breakthrough," Anders Aslund and Michael McFaul, editors. Washington: Carnegie Endowment, 2006.

"An Orange Revolution. A Personal Journey Through Ukrainian History," by Askold Krushelnysky. London: Harvill Secker, 2006. ISBN 978 0436 206 234

"Ukraine's Orange Revolution," by Andrew Wilson. New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press, 2005.

by Taras Kuzio

There has been a flood of books published in Ukraine, coupled with a large number of photo albums, following the Orange Revolution. In the English-speaking West, only three books have appeared, two of which are produced by individual authors and a third is an edited collection. All three books are reviewed here.

The Orange Revolution took place following the second round of the 2004 Ukrainian presidential elections.¹ These elections proved to be the dirtiest in Ukraine's 13-year history, with two assassination attempts against the pro-reform candidate, Viktor Yushchenko.

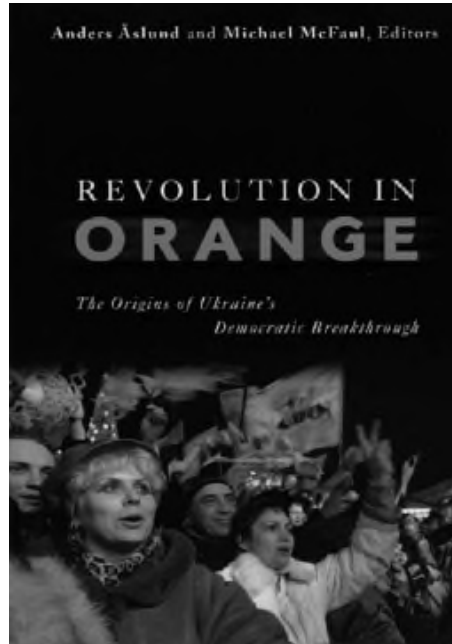
Ukraine's Orange Revolution has often been placed within a comparative context of earlier democratic or people-power revolutions in Serbia (2000) and Georgia's Rose Revolution (2003), a year later in Lebanon (Cedar Revolution) and, more controversially, in Kyrgyzstan (Tulip Revolution). Other central European specialists argue that Croatia and Slovakia in 1997 and 1998, respectively, were the first to experience democratic, people-power revolutions.

The Carnegie volume is, perhaps surprising, considering the attention the Orange Revolution received in Washington, the only one published on the subject by a Washington-based think-tank. The two editors, Anders Aslund and Michael McFaul, fulfill an excellent task of bringing together leading specialists on contemporary Ukraine who closely followed the 2004 Ukrainian presidential elections and Orange Revolution. The edited collection includes chapters by Mr. Aslund on President Leonid Kuchma's relationship with the oligarchs, former Freedom House adviser Adrian Karatnycky on earlier elections and political parties, Nadia Diuk, National Endowment for Democracy on civil society and my own chapter on developments within Ukrainian society that led to the basis for a democratic revolution.

Other chapters are written by scholars from the region. The youth NGO Pora ("It's Time") is surveyed by Pavol Demes the head of the Bratislava office, of the German Marshall Fund of the United States (GMFUS), in a co-authored article with the GMFUS Bratislava office Program Officer Joerg Forbrig. The GMFUS was one of a number of Western think tanks and foundations who provided assistance to Pora, a crucial NGO in the mobilization of young Ukrainians during

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the 2004 elections and Orange Revolution. Youth NGO's, such as Serbia's OTPOR ("Resistance") and Georgia's Kmara ("Resistance"), played a key role in all democratic revolutions in post-communist states.

Another chapter deals with the importance of the media environment during the 2004 elections and Orange Revolution. Olena Prytula is one of the two founders of the highly popular and influential Ukrayinska Pravda ("Ukrainian Truth"), a web-based newspaper (www.pravda.com.ua). Ukrayinska Pravda rose to international prominence in November 2000 when its other co-founder, Heorhii Gongadze, was found decapitated near Kyiv. The ensuing scandal, known as Kuchmagate, undermined President Kuchma, facilitated the rise of Mr. Yushchenko as a political oppositionist and paved the way for the Orange Revolution four years later.

As Ms. Prytula points out, independent media played a crucial role in facilitating the Orange Revolution. As a semi-authoritarian regime, Ukraine still had a limited independent media base which is not the case in fully authoritarian regimes such as Russia, Belarus and Uzbekistan. Two television channels, Channel 5 and Era, funded by dissident businessmen who backed Mr. Yushchenko, played a role disproportionate to their size. The Internet was also influential as a source of information, discussion and blogs and communication. Ms. Prytula suggests that the Orange Revolution should be considered the world's first "Internet revolution."

Two other chapters by Ukrainian and Russian authors survey the influence and role of the West and Russia in the 2004 elections and Orange Revolution. Russia played a major role through a heavy-handed intervention in support of the regime's candidate, Viktor Yanukovich. Russian President Vladimir Putin visited Ukraine twice during the first and second rounds of the elections to give his public support to Mr. Yanukovich while Russian "political technologists" played a central role in all manner of dirty tricks. Although the Orange Revolution was seen in Russia as a "U.S.-backed conspiracy," the reality, as presented by Oleksander Sushko and Olena Prytsayko, is that the West played a more benign role. The U.S. and Western European foundations did provide assistance to NGOs, but this assistance was not exclusive to Ukraine and was not directed towards creating the basis for a democratic revolution. The U.S. behind the scenes and the EU in a more direct capacity played a central role in facilitating a pacted transition through the political crisis that engulfed Ukraine during the Orange Revolution.



The final chapter by Mr. McFaul places the Serbian, Georgian, Ukrainian and, to a lesser extent, the Kyrgyz democratic revolutions within a comparative context. Mr. McFaul points to seven factors that are common to these democratic revolutions. These include a competitive (i.e. semi) authoritarian regime, unpopular leaders, organized oppositions, independent electoral monitoring capabilities, independent media, an active civil society capable of mobilizing large numbers of people and divisions within the security forces.

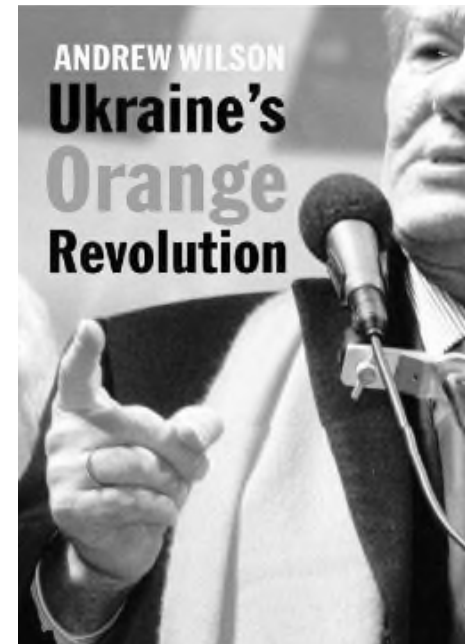
Mr. Krushelnysky's book is written for the popular market; hence, it does not have an index. The author has a long and distinguished career writing on contemporary Ukraine, Soviet and post-Soviet affairs. A third of the book (Chapters 1-4) is a short and informative survey of Ukrainian history in the pre-Soviet and Soviet eras.

Chapter five gives a good overview of the "Rotten Guys" who ruled Ukraine from 1991-2004, Presidents Leonid Kravchuk and Kuchma. Chapter six covers the important Kuchmagate scandal in 2000-2001 when Mr. Gongadze was kidnapped and subsequently murdered. The Kuchmagate scandal provoked a mobilization of civil society and youth to go on to win the 2002 and 2004 elections. The chapter is named "Beheaded," alluding to the only book on the Gongadze murder, either in Ukraine or the West.

Chapter seven discusses the rise of Mr. Yushchenko from loyal government servant to opposition leader. Until 2001, Mr. Yushchenko was Chairman of the National Bank and Prime Minister. After being ousted from government he created the Our Ukraine bloc of liberal and center-right political parties which came first in the 2002 elections with 24 percent of the vote. Two years later he won the presidential elections with 52 percent

Mr. Krushelnysky deals with the 2004 elections and Orange Revolution in the last 150 pages in Chapters 8-12. Here, the author provides an excellent account of the dirty campaign unleashed by the authorities and their Russian "political technologists," the attempted poisoning of Mr. Yushchenko, widespread election fraud, mobilization of millions of Ukrainians in protest and the various ways that the crisis was defused.

Mr. Krushelnysky's final chapter is less a full exposé of the post-Orange Revolution era than an epilogue. Messrs. Aslund and McFaul decided to not deal with the post-Orange Revolution situation, and, in my view, rightly so. Events after the Orange Revolution are a moving target and too close to the present. A convenient cut off point is the election of Mr. Yushchenko and



his inauguration as president from December 26, 2004-January 23, 2005.

Both Mr. Krushelnysky and Andrew Wilson published their books in 2005 and therefore could only have covered a short period of the post-Orange Revolution era. Mr. Krushelnysky's final chapter (Epilogue) is already imbued with foreboding – that events are not proceeding as optimistically as what was thought would take place when millions of Ukrainians supported the Orange Revolution. Mr. Wilson submitted his book earlier than Mr. Krushelnysky to Yale University Press and his book is full of optimism that today seems out of place.

Mr. Krushelnysky is already concerned that Mr. Kuchma and other senior officials may have been given immunity as the price to avoid bloodshed during the Orange Revolution. No documents prove such a deal was ever made and no officials have publicly confirmed it, including President Yushchenko. Yet, subsequent events seem to confirm this.

Mr. Wilson's book is a scholarly study of the Orange Revolution. Its only small fault lies in occasional lapses into using phrases, language and humor that would be more appropriate in a book written for the popular market. Yale University Press also made a strategically poor choice of including a quote on the dust jacket from British maverick scholar Anatol Lieven, a Senior Fellow at the Washington-based New Atlantic Foundation. Mr. Lieven has always been a staunch critic of the Orange Revolution, other democratic revolutions in post-communist states and U.S. promotion of democracy in Eurasia. The summer 2006 political crisis in Ukraine was welcomed by Mr. Lieven with unrestrained and gloated glee.

Mr. Wilson's book is not a light read as it is full of facts, names and places that will be difficult for the non-specialist to follow. Nevertheless, it represents an in-depth study of the events leading up to the 2004 elections and the Orange Revolution. The first chapter is short and lays out the election fraud that led to the Orange Revolution. The following chapter gives a good analysis of the main players in the Ukrainian elites who backed the two main candidates, Messrs. Yushchenko and Yanukovich. Followed by a short history of Ukraine, which seems to be out of place. Readers interested in the Orange Revolution, if they are indeed interested in 17th century Cossacks, can find historical works on this elsewhere.

Chapter 4 investigates the Kuchmagate crisis and the 2002 elections as the precursor events to the 2004 elections and Orange

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NEWSBRIEFS

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Moroz as saying. "Unless the Central Election Commission signals to us that there is no one to replace those [deputies] who pulled out, and that those who pulled out have been stripped of their deputy powers, Parliament will continue to work," he added. Mr. Moroz also asserted that nearly 40 lawmakers from Our Ukraine actually do not want to give up their parliamentary seats, UNIAN reported. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Moroz: yet another decree is needed

KYIV - Parliament speaker Oleksander Moroz said at a Verkhovna Rada session on June 6 that President Viktor Yushchenko will need to issue one more decree in order to call for early parliamentary elections in full accordance with the law, UNIAN reported. Mr. Yushchenko on June 5 issued his third decree calling for early elections, this time for September 30. Mr. Yushchenko said the additional decree is necessary because the Verkhovna Rada has become illegitimate as a result of the resignations of deputies from Our Ukraine and the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc last week, since the chamber now comprises fewer than the 300 lawmakers it needs to legally function. Mr. Moroz said on June 6 that Mr. Yushchenko's assertion is not yet a "fait accompli." Mr. Moroz reiterated his opinion that the current Verkhovna Rada will formally cease to exist only after a relevant ruling from the Central Election Commission. "The president of Ukraine overstepped his powers and included the issue of determining the legitimacy of the Verkhovna Rada into his competence," Mr. Moroz said. Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich also said on June 6 that the current Parliament remains legitimate. "The Verkhovna Rada will be legitimate until a final decision or a clarification from the Constitutional Court," Mr. Yanukovich said at a Cabinet of Ministers meeting. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Zvorych: Verkhovna Rada not valid

KYIV - The Verkhovna Rada, in view of the fact that over 160 national deputies surrendered their mandates, has lost its legitimacy and cannot convene sittings, according to the Ukrainian president's representative to the Parliament, Roman Zvorych. Speaking on June 4, he stressed that the Verkhovna Rada ceases its activities with less than 300 deputies as members. The former justice minister said that if the Verkhovna Rada is dismissed, only national deputies carry on fulfilling their duties, however, the authority of national deputies does not equal the authority of the Verkhovna Rada, as it is the Rada, not the deputies, that passes laws. Mr. Zvorych also said the leader of the Party of the Regions faction in the Rada, Raisa Bohatyriova, is incorrect in saying that the Rada is entitled to function until new national deputies take their oath of office. (Ukrinform)

Zhulynskyi denied entry to Russia

KYIV - Academician Mykola Zhulynskyi, an adviser on cultural affairs to President Viktor Yushchenko, was detained by border guards at the Pulkovo Airport in St. Petersburg on June 5 and was barred from entering Russia, Ukraine's Channel 5 television reported. "I was given back my passport and told that I will be deported. But they did not give me any reason for this deportation," Dr. Zhulynskyi told the TV channel in a telephone call from St. Petersburg. Dr.

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NEWSBRIEFS

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Zhulynskyi suggested that his detention was Moscow's tit-for-tat response to Kyiv's refusal to admit Russian political scientist Aleksandr Dugin, who was prevented from entering Ukraine at the Symferopol airport in Crimea earlier the same day. The Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Ministry has requested that Moscow allow Dr. Zhulynskyi to enter Russia and provide an explanation regarding the incident in St. Petersburg. (RFE/RL Newswire)

Yushchenko meets with IMF

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko on June 5 met with a delegation of the International Monetary Fund, led by First Deputy Managing Director John Lipsky. They spoke about Ukraine's political situation and economic achievements, especially the IMF's assessment of the country's domestic market, macroeconomic and budget processes. Mr. Yushchenko said Ukraine's dynamically growing foreign investment rate showed that its investment climate was improving. Mr. Lipsky said the International Monetary Fund regarded Ukraine's economic situation as "quite positive," expressing confidence the country would preserve its "good economic tendency" in 2008. He added that Ukraine would have "relatively low" inflation, according to their forecasts. "This situation creates a very favorable environment in Ukraine, which means your exports will be in high demand," Mr. Lipsky said. (Ukrinform)

Museum of Soviet occupation opens

KYIV – The Museum of Soviet Occupation has opened at the Vasyl Stus Memorial Society. The central exposition, "Chronicles of Communist Inquisition," encompasses the period of 1917 to 1991. The museum also displays the exhibitions "Ukrainian Solovky" and "Holodomor in Photo Documents." While on an official visit to Georgia in early May, President Viktor Yushchenko toured the Tbilisi Museum of Soviet Occupation and advocated the idea of creating a similar institution in Ukraine. (Ukrinform)

Bush says Cold War is over

PRAGUE – U.S. President George W. Bush said in Prague on June 5 that "the Cold War is over," news agencies reported. He added that "people in the Czech Republic do not have to choose between being friends of the U.S. or friends of Russia. You can be both." His remarks followed months of belligerent statements by Russian President Vladimir Putin and other top Russian officials seemingly aimed at splitting the European Union and NATO. On June 4 U.S. State Department spokesman Sean McCormack said in Washington that Mr. Putin's remarks on June 1 about the possibility of targeting Russian missiles at Europe in response to the planned U.S.

missile-defense project were "just not helpful, certainly surprising," news agencies reported. Alluding to the Soviet-style tone of several of Mr. Putin's recent statements, Mr. McCormack noted that "they have more of the ring of 1977 than they do [of] 2007." He stressed that the missile defense is directed not at Russia but at Iran or North Korea. The State Department spokesman said that as Mr. Putin himself has said: "the Russian government could easily overwhelm such a missile-defense system. We agree. It's not designed to defend [Europe] against Russia." Mr. McCormack noted that the Russian president's "rhetoric is out of step with the current realities of Russia's relationship with the rest of the world." He added that Washington will continue with its missile-defense program while seeking to dispel any doubts about it in Russia or among NATO allies. Also on June 4, Russian presidential spokesman Dmitry Peskov described Mr. Putin's remarks as a "hypothetical" response to a journalist's question. Speaking in Seoul, South Korea, on June 5, Russian Foreign Affairs Minister Sergei Lavrov suggested that it is the United States that is engaging in "Cold War behavior" by delivering on "real threats against Russia [while accusing Moscow] of engaging in Cold War rhetoric." In speaking to journalists on June 1, Mr. Putin did not respond to a question from the Russian daily Kommersant as to whether he is reverting to Soviet-style rhetoric by portraying his own policies as completely peaceful while describing those of Washington as "imperialist." (RFE/RL Newswire)

Russian media debate missile issue.

MOSCOW – Russian military analyst Pavel Felgengauer wrote in the June 4 issue of the weekly Novaya Gazeta that Russia has "abandoned arms-control principles." He noted that Russia's "Defense Ministry astonished many [on May 29] by successfully testing an operational-tactical missile and a strategic missile on the same day [that] President Putin said, 'We consider it harmful and dangerous to turn Europe into a powder-keg and fill it with new forms of armaments.'" Mr. Felgengauer noted that subsequently, "after meeting with the Greek president, Putin referred to the Americans as 'imperialists.'" The overall impact was similar to the Cold War era: a verbal confrontation with tests of new weapons to back up the words." The daily Vremya Novostei wrote on June 4 that U.S. President George W. Bush stressed in recent statements that Russia has "nothing to fear" from the missile-defense project, at a time when President Vladimir Putin threatens to target missiles at Europe. The daily Gazeta noted that Mr. Putin's remarks "stirred up the West, even on a Sunday." The paper quoted one Russian analyst as saying that Mr. Putin's statements leave no room for negotiation, whereas a second analyst argued that the Russian leader is testing the West to see how it will react. (RFE/RL Newswire)



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former Treasurer and Executive Director of Selfreliance Federal Credit Union in Chicago,
President of the Society of Ukrainian Cooperatives and of the
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passed away on May 30, 2007.

Omelan Pleszkewycz was born in 1908 in Boratyn, Sokolsky Povit, Ukraine. The son of a clergyman, he completed commercial trade studies in Lviv in 1931. After passing the auditor's examination in 1934 in Warsaw, he worked in the Association of Auditors of Ukrainian Cooperatives in Lviv. He then pursued further economic study at the Higher School of International Trade in Vienna, Austria.

In 1949 he emigrated to the USA, settling in Chicago. At the foundation meeting of Selfreliance Federal Credit Union Omelan Pleszkewycz was appointed Executive Director and Treasurer, occupying that position to 1978 and subsequently remaining as Honorary Chairman of the Board. He was also a founding member and bookkeeper of "Samodopomoha" Cooperative. Mr. Pleszkewycz was a founding member of TUK, the Society of Ukrainian Cooperatives (now the Ukrainian National Credit Union Assn.) and its president 1966-74. He was a member of the Secretariat of the World Council of Free Ukrainians and served as Chairman of the World Council of Ukrainian Cooperatives.

Funeral services were held June 2, 2007 at St. Joseph Ukrainian Catholic Church, Chicago IL.

Omelan Pleszkewycz is survived by two sons and daughters-in-law, five grandchildren and four great-grandchildren. We extend our deepest sympathy to the family of the Deceased. Our Ukrainian cooperative family mourns the loss of a great leader.

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'Information curtain' ...

(Continued from page 2)

information of political consequence. Today, methods for dominating news media are different, based on state-enabled oligarchic control, broadcast monopolies of presidential "families," and mass-media manipulation intended to create a veneer of democratic practice without its substance.

Unlike during the Soviet era, some intrepid journalists now do manage to report independently. However, absent the rule of law and meaningful legal protections, the former Soviet Union is today one of the world's most dangerous places for journalists. Reporters willing to investigate issues such as political and corporate corruption are confronted by powerful vested interests that strive to muzzle news professionals. Intimidation, physical violence, and even murder of reporters and editors have become commonplace.

Journalists in virtually every former Soviet republic have been victims of contract killings or otherwise met death under suspicious circumstances.

Russia, for example, has been a deadly place for journalists in both the Yeltsin and Putin eras.

Since President Vladimir Putin assumed office seven years ago, at least two dozen journalists have been killed, including Paul Klebnikov, editor of Forbes-Russia, who was shot nine times with a semiautomatic weapon on the street outside his Moscow office in July 2004; Anna Politkovskaya, an investigative journalist who wrote for Novaya Gazeta, who was executed in the elevator of her apartment building in October 2006; and Ivan Safronov, a defense correspondent for the Kommersant newspaper,

who in very unclear circumstances plunged to his death from his apartment building in Moscow in March. Rarely are serious investigations pursued or perpetrators brought to justice. Impunity is the standard.

To ensure regime security and shield from public view all-pervasive official corruption, the post-Soviet authorities seek to limit scrutiny of their decisions and activities by silencing the independent press.

This modern variant of media control is a more sophisticated, distant cousin of the raw and overweening institutional censorship of the Soviet era. The stodgy, Soviet era broadcasting diet has in large measure been cast aside.

Today, modern media fare, rich in entertainment and news programming of high technical quality and production values, is a staple, especially in Russia. While the contemporary media menu in Russia offers a wide assortment of entertainment options, it for the most part excludes alternative views and analysis on news and public affairs, particularly where it counts most, on national television broadcasts, from which most citizens continue to get their information.

All of Russia's major national television channels – RTR, Channel 1 and NTV – are now effectively state-controlled. Commenting on the troubled condition of Russia's news media, former Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev observed: "The one thing I can say is that it's pointless today to watch television [in Russia]."

President Putin's tenure has seen a systematic muzzling of independent reporting. Current methods of news media control rely on the imposition of state ownership on media companies whose editors are replaced by Kremlin supporters. Gazprom-Media, an arm of

the state-controlled gas behemoth, has taken control of a number of previously independent news outlets and either closed their doors or summarily abolished independent reporting.

Today, journalists at the Russian News Service, Russia's largest non-state radio network (owned by businesses close to the Kremlin), work under a "50 percent rule" imposed by station management to ensure that at least half of the network's total reporting on Russia is "positive."

The repressive media landscape in the former Soviet Union is illuminated by findings from "Freedom of the Press 2007," Freedom House's annual survey of global media independence. The Russian authorities are not alone in forging a media environment that filters out critical voices.

The survey's most recent findings show that 10 of the 12 CIS states are ranked "not free," indicating these countries do not provide basic guarantees and protections in the legal, political and economic spheres to enable open and independent journalism.

Of the 10 Not Free countries, none is moving in the direction of more freedom and most have a decidedly downward trajectory. Of the 193 countries examined in the survey, three of the 10 worst press-freedom abusers – Belarus, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan – are in the former Soviet Union.

The Internet has emerged as the principal alternative and challenger to media hegemony in the former Soviet Union. Despite the authorities' dogged efforts to control it, the Internet and other news media set today's Soviet successor states apart from their Cold War ancestor. Blogs are stimulating debate and discussion, and domestic and foreign news websites offer an alternative to state-controlled or -influenced news outlets.

However, while the Internet holds further promise and connectivity is growing at an impressive rate, it remains a medium through which only a small fraction of news is obtained. It is also fast becoming a target of greater interest for new regulatory intervention by the authorities.

Through a revitalized crackdown on press freedom, post-Soviet leaderships have managed to draw the media back under control. Only a decade and a half after the end of the Cold War, freedom of the press for tens of millions of people across the former Soviet Union has come nearly full circle.

In post-Soviet states that suffer from ill-conceived policies, entrenched corruption and unaccountable governance, denial of the indispensable role played by the free press in allowing critical scrutiny is bound to delay, possibly indefinitely, progress toward true and vibrant democracy.

Seeking friends...

(Continued from page 6)

Europe in more ways than just geography. Furthermore, Canada needs to convince others in the democratic family of the benefits of a more Westernized Ukraine to world peace.

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Friday Evening:
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Sunday Morning,

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UABA-related questions:

Contact *UABA President*, Andrew Pidgirsky, Esq. at (713) 308-0138, or Board Chairman, Andrew E. Steckiv, Esq. at (215) 564-2466.

Three books...

(Continued from page 13)

Revolution. Mr. Wilson describes the Kuchmagate crisis and the 2002 elections as "two dress rehearsals" for 2004. Without the murder of Mr. Gongadze and subsequent protests there would have been no Orange Revolution. With no Revolution, Mr. Yushchenko would not have been elected president.

Chapters 5-7 provide the main study of the 2004 elections and subsequent Orange Revolution. As Mr. Wilson points out, "there were too many players on their side, too many crooks with too many plans, and they ultimately ended up working against one another" (p. 79). It was never clear that Kuchma really was 100 percent behind Mr. Yanukovich's election campaign and he told Russian President Putin that he was a "ban-

dit." "It is also true that Mr. Kuchma himself seems never to have quite liked or trusted Mr. Yanukovich," Mr. Wilson says (p. 80).

Leaked documents, cited by Mr. Wilson, revealed that one presidential strategy was to pit western against eastern Ukraine, leading to civil conflict that would have created the environment for the authorities to cancel the elections. In new elections to be held in 2005, Mr. Kuchma could stand again based on the Constitutional Court ruling that he was in his "first" term. Although western press reports exaggerated fears of a civil war (I myself debated this with a CNN presenter convinced that Ukraine was ready to lapse into civil war), Mr. Wilson rightly points out that, "Ukraine was never 'on the brink of civil war'" (p. 145).

Chapter 8 lays out an optimistic setting for the "Aftermath" of the post-Orange Revolution environment. Chapters 9 and 10

give the international implications of the aftermath of the Orange Revolution and an optimistic prognosis that democratic revolutions will continue to engulf other regions of Eurasia.

Only a year has passed since all three books were published. Yet, the optimism that pervades Mr. Wilson and the more sober optimism in Mr. Krushelnicky are now difficult to read following the tumultuous developments that have engulfed post-Orange Revolution Ukraine. Mr. Krushelnicky is flabbergasted that Mr. Yushchenko signed a memorandum with Mr. Yanukovich in September 2005 to obtain parliamentary support for his Prime Ministerial candidate to replace Yulia Tymoshenko. One wonders what the author would be thinking following the return of Mr. Yanukovich to head the government in July 2006! By summer-fall 2006, Ukraine's Orange Revolution was at a crossroads where Ukraine could continue to muddle forward in reforms and integration into the Euro-Atlantic community. Or, it could stagnate into a "Kuchma-Lite" type regime.

Writing in early 2005, Mr. Wilson is optimistic about Mr. Yushchenko as a moral, "charismatic" (p. 153) leader ready to implement a clean-up of the system and introduce a wide range of reforms. By the summer of 2006, Mr. Yushchenko was widely seen inside and outside Ukraine as a weak leader with no strategy who has been unable to introduce a decisive break with the practices and political culture of the Kuchma-era. The goodwill earned by the holding of free and fair elections in March 2006 was lost following the failure of the Orange coalition to create a parliamentary majority and government because of personal divisions.

Mr. Wilson's prediction that the Orange coalition would sweep to power in the 2006 elections failed to materialize as the coalition was dissolved by President Yushchenko, who removed the Tymoshenko government

in September 2005. As Mr. Wilson writes, "given her popularity, the president would be foolish to allow her so easily into opposition" (p. 173). But, he did and her bloc defeated Yushchenko's Our Ukraine in the 2006 elections. The defeated candidate's Party of the Regions came first with 32 percent. Mr. Wilson did note that revolutionary coalitions always eventually break up into their ideological components, but no one could have predicted that this would happen so soon only eight months following Mr. Yushchenko's rise to power.

Mr. Wilson predicted that several members of the organizers of election fraud "would – or should – end up in jail" (p. 157). In fact, not a single senior Ukrainian official has been charged and all of them have returned to government and Parliament. The only senior Ukrainian official to have been charged was former Prime Minister Pavlo Lazarenko, but this was by the U.S. – not by Ukraine.

All three books provide excellent studies of the Orange Revolution and its legacies. Mr. Krushelnicky is right to point out that it was not Mr. Yushchenko and Ms. Tymoshenko alone who made the Orange Revolution, but "millions of Ukrainians who did that by displaying their will in such a magnificent way" (p. 360). Less than two years into his five-year term, President Yushchenko has seemingly forgotten the role played by the reported one in five of Ukrainians who protested locally or in Kyiv during the Orange Revolution.

[1] See the only three articles published on the Orange Revolution: Lucan Way, 'Kuchma's Failed Authoritarianism', Journal of Democracy, Vol. 16, No. 2 (April 2005), pp.131-145; Taras Kuzio, 'Ukraine's Orange Revolution. The Opposition's Road to Success,' Journal of Democracy, Vol. 16, No. 2 (April 2005), pp.117-130 and 'Kuchma to Yushchenko: Ukraine's 2004 Elections and "Orange Revolution"', Problems of Post-Communism, Vol. 52, No. 2 (March-April 2005), pp. 29-44.

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Alexis Kochan discusses her personal journey into folk music

WINNIPEG, Manitoba – “Art speaks to us through its subtleties,” opined Alexis Kochan during a unique interview-style presentation on May 10, at Oseredok Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Centre.

The event marked the launching of a public lecture series jointly sponsored by Oseredok and the Center for Ukrainian Canadian Studies at the University of Manitoba. This collaborative project pools the resources of two Winnipeg-based cultural institutions in order to address issues of culture, history, heritage, identity and community.

The ability to be keenly attuned to the nuances of Ukrainian folk music is what defines Ms. Kochan’s art. Noted for her series of CDs – “Tsarivna,” “Paris to Kyiv,” “Fragmenty” – Ms. Kochan has been visiting and revisiting her roots, her musical roots, decoding and illuminating them in a particular way that resonates with Canadian audiences.

Bohdana Bashuk, former broadcaster and executive assistant at Oseredok, guided Ms. Kochan through a conversation at Oseredok about that personal journey.

Coming from a city rich in Ukrainian culture and a strong choral tradition, Ms. Kochan spoke of her choral experience with the Oleksander Koshetz Choir and its conductor, Walter Klymkiw. She acknowledged the incredible impact made by the choir’s 1978 trip to Ukraine where she felt that she was literally “walking in the footsteps of my grandfather.”

She stayed in Ukraine to study in an internship program connecting to the language and the music. While there, she spent time working with Anatolii Avdiyevsky, the renowned conductor of the Verioivka Choir and an eminent collector of Ukrainian folk songs. That experience launched her on an

odyssey that shaped her future.

“I didn’t think it was possible to take the Ukrainian folk song and make a living of it in Canada,” stated Ms. Kochan. Abandoning graduate school in psychology, she determined to show that Ukrainian folk songs could ring true for others, not just Ukrainians. Her timing was fortuitous as world music was beginning to gain the interest of Canadian audiences. She started by collecting songs of the seasons, delving into their symbolism and looking for a contemporary interpretation. Her collaboration on the seasonal song cycle with Arthur Polson, former first violinist of the Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra, resulted in the “Tsarivna” production. Her career was launched.

“Did they buy it?” inquired Ms. Bashuk, referring to the Canadian audience. “The Canadian Broadcasting Corp. (CBC) and its French counterpart RDI were supporters of independent music, as was university radio,” replied Ms. Kochan. They became important marketing tools for her product.

What was it about the Ukrainian music that resonated with people? According to Ms. Kochan, it was the West meeting the East in a cool way (“Paris to Kyiv”) and the delight of people hearing what they haven’t heard before. The contemporary musical language of the ancient songs connected with the audience.

“Most of my music comes from the feminine experience,” Ms. Kochan stated. On one level, Ukrainian ritual songs reflect the important role women played in ancient ritual, for example as the greeters of spring in “hahilky,” or the wedding chorus in the marriage ritual, or in performing laments in the funeral ritual, among others. On another level, women assumed the role of keepers of the ritual song tradition and passed these



Folk singer Alexis Kochan.

songs down from generation to generation through an oral tradition. Ms. Kochan mines the depths of that oral tradition and gives it back in an oral way through radio, a contemporary oral medium.

Curiously, the musicians with whom Ms. Kochan collaborates are all male. She looks for a musician’s ability to reflect upon something called a Ukrainian folk song and to improvise. In a sense it’s a process of deconstruction followed by reconstruction. As she noted, “They all have to get it at

some level. You start by hearing and seeing the thing and then you must be prepared for a never ending excavation of that something called Ukrainian.” So begins a search for nuance, the subtlety that will become art and will resonate with the timeless visceral emotion of ancient ritual song couched in a contemporary musical idiom.

Cantly “going back to the well,” listening, hearing, re-defining – that is Ms. Kochan’s personal journey. “My journey is exactly the way it should be,” she concluded.

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5 PM - OPENING CEREMONIES, BONFIRE LIGHTING, CONCERT-
Performances of: *Sofia Fedyna* from Lviv, Ukraine, duet sisters *OROS*,
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9 PM - ZABAVA – Music by “*Halychany*.”

SUNDAY: July 1, 2007

10 AM - DIVINE LITURGY and Panakhyda in memory of Victims of Akcja “*Wisla*”
served by Bishop Chomnycky and “*AKKOLADA*” choir singing during the liturgy.

2 PM - LECTURE by mgr. Dmytro Trojanovsky “*ПОДІЇ АКЦІЇ ВІСЛА ТА ЇЇ
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Thursday, July 12

Ukrainian Craft Demonstrations
Film Festival 2-4 pm & 6:30 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 & 6-8 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 2-6 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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OUT AND ABOUT

Current-September 15 Baltimore, MD	Art exhibit, "The Reed Field was My Cradle," featuring works by Yuriy and Viktor Savyuk, Self-Reliance Baltimore Federal Credit Union, 443-315-8873	June 16-17 Toronto	"Ukrainpex 2007," Ukrainian Collectibles Society and the Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society, Ukrainian Art Foundation Gallery, ucs.to@hotmail.co or www.upns.org/ukrain pex.htm
June 12 Washington	A Day of Dedication to the Victims of Communism Memorial, 703-525-4445 or tuckintl@radix.net	June 17 Horsham, PA	Father's Day Festival, Ukrainian American Sports Center Tryzub, 215-343-5412 or 267-664-3857
June 14 Washington	Lecture by Alexandra Hrycak, "Women's NGOs in Ukraine and the End of Western Aid," Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, 202-691-4140	June 18 Washington	Lecture by Anna Fournier, "Seeking Rights, Performing the Outlaw - Youth and Democracy in Ukraine," Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, 202-691-4140
June 14 Washington	Daria Telizyn Memorial Concert featuring Mykola Suk and Hartmut Rohde, The Washington Group Cultural Fund, The Charles Sumner Museum School, 202-244-8836	June 24-September 9 New York	Art exhibit, "Yuriy Trytiak: Photography, 1965-2005," The Ukrainian Museum, 212-228-0110
June 15-17 Yonkers, NY	Ukrainian Festival, St. Michael Ukrainian Catholic Church, 914-310-0551	June 29-July 1 Ellenville, NY	Lemko Vatra, Organization for the Defense of Lemko Western Ukraine, Ukrainian American Youth Association resort, vatrausa@aol.com or 973-772-3344
June 15-17 Rock Hall, MD	Chesapeake Sail, Ukrainian American Nautical Association Inc., 610-225-0211 or june07sail@uanai.com	June 30 Jewett, NY	Grazhda benefit concert, Music and Art Center of Greene County, 518-263-4619 or info@grazhdamusicandart.org
June 16 New Brunswick, NJ	Film screening, "The Orange Chronicles," by Damian Kolodiy, Rutgers University, 732-932-8482	June 30-July 28 Ottawa	Summer Intensive Program, Holy Spirit Seminary, 613-236-1393 x 2332
June 16 Chicago	Vasyl Makhno presents "38 Poems About New York and Other Things" and "Coney Island," Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art, 773-227-5522		
June 16 Ottawa	Dinner-dance fund-raiser, Lesia Ukrainka School of Ukrainian Studies, Pokrova Ukrainian Orthodox Church hall, 819-776-4221 or 613-726-1468		

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 an 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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TANIA D'AVIGNON, "IMAGES FROM A ROMA TABOR"

SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 2007, 7 PM
LITERARY EVENING
VASYL MAKHNO, POETRY READING AND EXCERPTS FROM
"CONEY ISLAND"

SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 2007, 7 PM
LITERARY AND FILM EVENT
IRENE ZABYTKO
READS FROM "THE SKY UNWASHED"
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UKELODEON

FOR THE NEXT GENERATION

“Novaky” and “novachky” enjoy spring celebration

HARTSDALE, N.Y. – Over 50 Plast “novaky” and “novachky” (boys and girls age 6-11) and counselors from the New York branch and Yonkers group of Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization are seen above as they gathered here to participate in this year’s “Sviato Yuriya,” a celebration of spring that honors Plast’s patron saint, St. George. Attendees played group games, participated in sports competitions and attended a bonfire with a program dedicated to Plast’s 95th anniversary. Father Ihor Papka celebrated divine liturgy at the start of the day’s program. At the conclusion of the “Sviato Yuriya,” over 55 merit badges were given out and the day ended with the traditional singing of “Nich Vzhe Ide.”

– Roman Juzeniw



Palatine parish children complete Religion School



Students gather before their procession around Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic Church in Palatine, Ill.

by Stefko M. Kuropas

PALATINE, Ill. – The children of Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic Church here completed another successful and well-attended year of Religion School.

The graduation ceremonies took place on April 29 as the school directors, Marty and Lee Ann Seitz, handed out awards and certificates to the students. Father Mykhailo Kuzma expressed gratitude to everyone involved with the Sunday school program in 2006-2007, including parents, students and teachers.

(The parish’s website at www.ukrainianic.net welcomes visitors.)

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.

Plast troop organizes excursion in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA – Our Plast hurtok (troop), the Lynxes, recently organized a day trip to the city of Philadelphia. One of the requirements of completing “Druha Proba,” or the second rank of “yunatstvo” in Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization, is to plan, organize and chart an excursion using maps, landmarks and public transportation.

The ultimate goal of this excursion was to seek out and sample “the ultimate Philly cheesesteak” – since Philadelphia is world famous for its cheesesteaks. We sampled cheesesteaks from numerous famous landmarks, including Pat’s Steaks, Geno’s Steaks and Rick’s Steaks. The winner was Geno’s.

As we traveled to many different points in the city, we had to plan and map out each destination and figure out the best way of getting there. We were pleasantly surprised to learn that the SEPTA (Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority) bus and train schedules were dependable and on schedule. Anyone we stopped to ask for directions –



During a field trip to the Wachovia Center, where the Philadelphia Flyers play, (from left) are: Paul Klufas, Stefan Lesiuk, Danylo Chabursky, Christopher Krochak, Todd Fedoruk of the Flyers, Paul Tershakovec and Nick Siokalo.

which was not very often because we are, after all, “plastuny” – was very helpful, which was a testament to the City of Brotherly Love.

This was a wonderful experience only to be further punctuated by the final leg of our journey. Our trip

culminated at the Philadelphia Wachovia Center, where we saw a Philadelphia Flyers hockey game.

We even had a special invitation to meet with the players after the game. This was especially exciting because one of the players, Todd

Fedoruk, is Ukrainian. We spoke to him, took pictures with him and got autographs.

What a trip! What a day! It was great!

– submitted by the members of the Plast troop Lynxes

Mishanyna

To solve this month’s installment of Mishanyna, which continues our theme of the ABC’s of Ukrainian cities and towns, find the words on the list below in the Mishanyna grid. This month’s list includes names beginning with the letters H, I and K. Happy hunting!

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|-----------------|------------|------------|
| Halych | Hirne | Hnyla Lypa |
| Horlivka | Husiatyn | Irpin |
| Ivano-Frankivsk | Izmail | Kalush |
| Kamianka | Kaniv | Kolomyia |
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P	A	K	O	L	O	M	Y	I	A	A	R	A	B	Z
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R	K	R	O	V	P	I	A	M	T	D	N	A	K	A
N	O	O	N	N	A	H	M	O	A	L	I	S	Y	L
E	R	V	I	N	C	O	Z	O	M	O	W	T	D	Y
V	O	P	L	Y	T	S	I	D	A	B	U	R	I	P
S	R	I	L	T	S	I	V	O	R	R	M	U	S	A
I	V	A	N	O	F	R	A	N	K	I	V	S	K	T
C	H	Y	S	T	O	P	I	L	V	I	V	I	Y	A
V	A	T	A	A	K	V	I	L	R	O	H	A	I	R

OUR NEXT ISSUE

UKELODEON is published on the second Sunday of every month. To make it into our next issue, dated July 8, please send in your materials by June 29. 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.

Being Ukrainian means:

- Christmas in January.
- Deb in February.
- Sviato Vesny or Zlet in May.
- Tabir in July.
- Wildwood in August.
- Labor Day at Soyuzivka in September.
- Orlykiada in November.
- Koliada in December.

If you checked off more than one of the above, then you know what you’re doing to your brain cells. Now, how about doing something for your mind?

Subscribe to The Ukrainian Weekly.

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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

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 1, 2007

Plast Camp – Tabir Ptashat, Session #1

June 24-July 6, 2007

Tennis Camp

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, 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



To book a room or event call: (845) 626-5641, ext. 140
216 Foordmore Road P.O. Box 529
Kerhonkson, NY 12446
E-mail: Soyuzivka@aol.com
Website: www.Soyuzivka.com

AN OPEN INVITATION TO LOCAL COMMUNITY ACTIVISTS

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

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

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Through Saturday, June 16

CLEVELAND: The Ukrainian Museum-Archives, working in cooperation with the Cleveland Chapter of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, is pleased to sponsor an exhibit and sale of Jacques Hnizdovsky prints that are being made available by the estate of the great master. This will be the first such event in Ohio featuring the works of the late Mr. Hnizdovsky in a generation. Hours of the exhibit are: Sunday, June 10, noon-5 p.m.; Wednesday, June 13, 6-9 p.m.; Friday, June 15, 6-9 p.m.; and Saturday, June 16, 10 a.m.-6 p.m.

Friday-Sunday, June 15-17

YONKERS, N.Y.: The Ukrainian Heritage Festival offers three fun-filled days of music, dance performances, food, crafts shows and vendors' booths. The festival kitchen offers Ukrainian and American favorites, from varenyky, holubtsi,

kovbasa and borsch to hot dogs and hamburgers. Stage shows are scheduled for Friday evening and all day Saturday and Sunday. In addition, there are carnival rides for children on Saturday at 1-4 p.m. For further information call 914-310-0551.

Sunday, June 24

NEW YORK: Ukrainian Institute of America and Yara Arts Group present a special art and poetry event. For the first time Yara's 'Round Us (Kolo Nas), which usually takes place in Kyiv, will take place in New York. "Kolo Nas #15 – Blue Angel 6/24" will feature the poetry of Mariana Savka from Lviv, translated by Askold Melnyczuk and interpreted by Swiss conceptual artist Andrea Loux. The event begins at 5 p.m. at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St. at Fifth Avenue. Tickets are \$10 and can be obtained at the door. For more information see www.brama.com/yara or call 212-288-8660.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS GUIDELINES

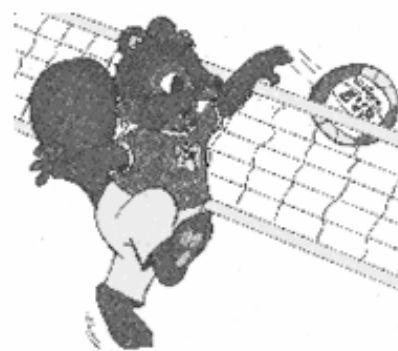
Preview of Events is a listing of Ukrainian community events open to the public. It is a service provided at minimal cost (\$20 per submission) by The Ukrainian Weekly to the Ukrainian community.

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

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

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

Bringing Back BOBRIWKA!



4th of July Pig Roast and Grass Volleyball Tournament

Gates open:
Friday July 2nd at 12 noon

Pig Roast and Grass
Volleyball Tournament
Saturday July 3rd

Bobriwka Resort
Fritz Rd.
Colebrook, CT 06021

For more information visit our
website at: www.bobriwka.org

For tickets, call Andy Kebalo at (860) 883 1391 or
Paul Czerepaha at (203) 932 4376

For volleyball info, call Christina Iwanik (860) 673 2039