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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

Peace Corps inducts 41st group of volunteers for Ukraine

by Mark Raczkiewicz

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

KYIV – When the main hall in the Teacher's Building in Kyiv erupted in thunderous applause on June 16, U.S. Ambassador John Tefft urged the 103 newly inducted Peace Corps volunteers to take that enthusiasm with them to their community sites.

Mr. Tefft had just administered the oath to the 41st group of volunteers. The ceremony coincided with two other 2011 milestones: Ukraine's upcoming 20th year of independence and Peace Corps' 50th anniversary.

It was also a reminder that Ukraine still has a demand for Peace Corps volunteers. It's a need that has long been phased out in neighboring Poland and Slovakia, as well as the three Baltic states to the north – all of which have made the transition to market economies and joined the European Union and NATO.

"Ukraine isn't in the European Union, but we see Ukraine moving in that direction. We're helping to support that through English language teaching; there are programs in place that we offer to assist Ukraine to be more effective in the global environment," said Douglass Teschner, Ukraine's Peace Corps director.

Mr. Teschner, himself a former Peace Corps volunteer in Morocco, said Ukrainian government agencies have been receptive to the idea of having native-speaking English teachers of English and youth development volun-

teers serve for two year terms, with all expenses paid for by the U.S. government.

That's part of the reason why Ukraine is home to the world's largest Peace Corps contingent with 462 volunteers as of the June 16 swearing-in ceremony.

"Ukraine is a big country with 46 million people, so that drives numbers," explained Mr. Teschner. "There's obviously a lot of need and we've a lot of support from government agencies who want more teachers, more youth development and people to work for non-profit organizations."

The majority of volunteers in Ukraine teach English as a second language and are mostly in small towns and rural areas where communities need them the most. The newest group consisted of 41 English teachers who will be based in schools and lyceums. Twenty-eight were community development volunteers who also will work in schools and social centers to promote healthy lifestyles, safe Internet usage, leadership skills, as well as other activities. The remaining 34 volunteers will be sent to civil society organizations and local city councils to work on small to medium-scale community development projects.

"It's a common misconception that TEFL [Teaching English as a Foreign or Second Language] volunteers are here to teach English," said Sam Johnston, a volunteer in Haivoron, Kirovohrad Oblast. "I realize now that I'm doing something

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Resistance grows to government's regressive policies in education



National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy

At the National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy (from left) are: Volodymyr Panchenko, Viacheslav Briukhovetsky, Serhiy Kvit, Volodymyr Morenets and Andrii Meleshevych, authors of a collection of articles critical of the policies of Minister of Education, Science, Youth and Sports Dmytro Tabachnyk.

by Yevhen Savvateyev

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

KYIV – Ukraine's pro-Western forces are stepping up their resistance to the administration of President Viktor Yanukovich, which is preparing legislation that critics expect will be a draconian, neo-Soviet overhaul of Ukraine's university system.

Student groups such as Priama Diya (Direct Action), the social movement Vidsich (Resistance) and the youth NGO

Foundation of Regional Initiatives have staged protests, while education progressives such as National Deputy Lesia Orobets are leading the opposition in Parliament.

The National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy on May 24 presented a collection of articles – authored by its professors – critical of minister of Education, Science, Youth and Sports Dmytro Tabachnyk. The book is called

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Plast marks its 99th anniversary, prepares for centennial in 2012



Illya M. Labunka

Dmytro Kolesnyk (left), interim head of Plast in Ukraine, and Yuriy Nakonechny, head of the organizing committee for the Centennial International Plast Jamboree in Ukraine, hold a flag symbolizing Plast's 100 years of activity.

by Illya M. Labunka

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

KYIV – Leaders and friends of Plast in Ukraine marked the worldwide Ukrainian scouting organization's 99th anniversary – and raised awareness of Plast's upcoming centennial in 2012 – by hosting an indoor "vohnyk" (campfire) in Kyiv.

The event was co-organized by the Charitable Fund of Plast's Chief Scout Lubomyr Romankiw and the Children's World National Charitable Fund.

Co-hosted by honorary Plast member Sashko Polozhynsky, leader of the Ukrainian hip hop, rap core and punk rock band Tartak, and Maria Burmaka, singer and National Artist of Ukraine, the vohnyk took place on April 12, at the Teacher's Building in the Ukrainian capital.

While co-hosting the event, Ms. Burmaka, who is not a member but a great

friend and supporter of Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization, expressed her genuine wish and intention to one day become a full-fledged member of Plast.

The honor of lighting the candle that symbolized the evening's vohnyk was bestowed upon the actor and National Artist of Ukraine Bohdan Beniuk. Mr. Beniuk, another of Plast's supporters in Ukraine, said that the country's future depends on Plast, because it's a patriotic organization that builds character.

"Let this vohnyk instill in us the hope and future of our life on the territory of our country and homeland, enriched with our own language and traditions," stated Mr. Beniuk. As the candle began to glimmer ever so brightly, in the spirit of a typical scouting campfire all present began singing traditional Plast songs.

Afterwards, Serhiy Letenko, president

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ANALYSIS

Gas talks in Moscow raise pressure on Kyiv

by Vladimir Socor
Eurasia Daily Monitor

On June 7 in Moscow, Prime Ministers Vladimir Putin of Russia and Mykola Azarov of Ukraine held tense negotiations on the terms of Russian gas supplies to Ukraine. The government in Kyiv and its Donetsk-based industrial interests are seeking a second round of gas price-cutting, after that agreed in April 2010.

The concluding press conference showed Mr. Azarov almost beseeching Russia for yet another price cut, and Mr. Putin refusing it. However, Mr. Putin hinted publicly that Ukraine could obtain price relief by joining the Russia-Belarus-Kazakhstan Customs Union; and he reiterated behind closed doors that "merging" Naftohaz Ukrainy with Gazprom would also result in a lower price for Russian gas to Ukraine (Interfax, UNIAN, June 7, 8; Kommersant, June 8).

Mr. Azarov's arguments sounded naïve and likely to earn Russian disrespect for his government. Stating that the terms of Russian gas supplies were "unjust" and "incomprehensible to Ukraine," he asked Russia (and "Vladimir Vladimirovich" [Putin] in particular) to "show understanding for our problems."

Mr. Azarov claimed (inaccurately, as he has done in previous negotiating rounds) that European countries as a rule pay a lower price than Ukraine does for Russian gas. On the whole, Mr. Azarov's tone is that of a disappointed but still obsequious Russophile. This sets the wrong atmosphere for Ukraine's further negotiations with Russia, if Mr. Azarov remains in charge of these negotiations.

The Ukrainian team, with Energy Minister Yurii Boyko taking a back seat to Mr. Azarov, proposed a range of price-reduction solutions, including:

- 1. changing the pricing formula by decoupling the gas price from that of the oil-products basket (the gas-to-oil price peg artificially raises the price of Russian gas to many European countries);
- 2. raising the transit-service fee for Russian gas en route to Europe through Ukrainian pipelines, and subtracting that fee from the price of Russian gas delivered to Ukraine;
- 3. allowing Central Asian gas (presumably Turkmen) to reach Ukraine via Russia, in volumes of 20 to 25 billion cubic meters (bcm) per year.

Mr. Azarov had already submitted some of these proposals in a letter to Mr. Putin ahead of the Moscow talks.

Mr. Putin dismissed these arguments. He rejected the claim that Russian gas is priced higher for Ukraine than for many European countries. He ruled out a linkage between transit-service fees for Russian gas exports via Ukraine and the price of gas supplied to Ukraine. And he announced (unverifiable) that Ukraine had saved \$2.9 billion from its gas bill in 2010, and \$2.1 billion in January-April 2011, thanks to the price cut agreed with Russia in 2010.

The transit-service fee is regulated by the bilateral agreement of January 2009. It set the fee at \$2.04 per 1,000 cubic meters of Russian gas moving through 1,000 kilometers of Ukrainian pipelines for the year 2010. The same agreement stipulates a floating rate from 2011 onward. It was last reported rising to \$2.84 for 1,000 cubic meters through 100 kilometers in the first quarter of 2011. Thus, Moscow claims that Ukraine is being compensated adequately.

However, Mr. Putin hinted at possible "options" for a mutually acceptable solution, i.e., Ukraine joining the Russia-led Customs Union, or ceding control of Naftohaz, in return for a second cut in the price of Russian gas. Using an argument that the German government will find particularly interesting, Mr. Putin cited Gazprom's jointly owned pipelines with German companies on German territory as an example for Ukraine to follow. "Moscow and Berlin have integrated with each other more than Russia with Ukraine," Mr. Putin added (UNIAN, June 7).

Gazprom CEO Aleksei Miller had ruled out a price cut for Ukraine on the eve of Mr. Azarov's visit (Interfax, June 6). However, Gazprom is known to seek some form of shared control over Ukraine's gas transit system, which is 100 percent Ukrainian state-owned through Naftohaz, in return for a second cut in the price of Russian gas.

Under the Kharkiv agreements of April 2010, Russia granted Ukraine a 30 percent discount on the price of gas, relative to the January 2009 agreement concluded by Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko's government with Mr. Putin and Gazprom. In return, Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukovich agreed with Russian President Dmitry Medvedev to prolong the stationing of Russia's Black Sea Fleet on Ukraine's territory until well into the 2040s.

Meanwhile, the price per 1,000 cubic meters of Russian gas is rebounding to levels that threaten the survival of Ukraine's inefficient chemical and steel industries. After a fleeting drop from \$306 in the first quarter of 2010 to \$233 in the second quarter (an immediate result of the Kharkiv agreements), the price rose to \$249 in the third quarter, \$252 in the fourth, \$264 in the first quarter of 2011 and \$295 in this year's second quarter. Ukraine's Energy Ministry forecasts a further rise, to \$350 in the third quarter and \$400 in the fourth quarter of 2011. To raise the pressure on Kyiv, Gazprom is publicly forecasting \$500 per 1,000 cubic meters of Russian gas for the end of 2011 (Interfax, May 26, June 3).

The main factor behind the upward curve is the peg of the Russian gas price to the surging world price of oil. At the concluding press conference, Mr. Putin blamed the surging oil-price largely on Western sanctions and military interventions in Iraq and Libya, as well as speculation in oil futures on Western commodity exchanges. "You have to pay," he told Ukraine (Interfax, The Moscow Times, June 7, 8).

Mr. Yanukovich has now set the goal of cutting the price to \$240 per 1,000 cubic meters of Russian gas. While ruling out a "merger" of Naftohaz Ukrainy with Gazprom, Mr. Yanukovich is considering the possibility of selling portions of Ukraine's gas transit system to Gazprom through "market-based, transparent privatization" (Interfax-Ukraine, May 24).

Mr. Azarov's government is studying another option – namely, some form of accession to the Moscow-led Customs Union, in return for a gas price cut. The government has set up a commission to study possible accession to some of the Customs Union's agreements (UNIAN, Channel 5 TV [Kyiv], June 9).

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NEWSBRIEFS

Ukraine disposes of ammunition

KYIV – Ukraine and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) have successfully completed the first stage of a project of the Trust Fund of NATO's Partnership for Peace program on the disposal of conventional ammunition, small arms and light weapons, it was reported on June 14. Ukrainian Vice Minister of Defense Volodymyr Omelianchuk said that, with the help of the NATO Trust Fund, 15,000 tons of surplus ammunition, 400,000 units of small arms and light weapons, as well as 1,000 man-portable air defense systems had been disposed of in Ukraine since 2006. The Trust Fund allocated 10.8 million euros for this stage of the project. "These joint actions by Ukraine, NATO and its partners are a significant contribution to the nonproliferation of weapons in the world," Mr. Omelianchuk said. U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine John Tefft, as a representative of a leading state in the framework of the project, said he hoped that the Ukrainian government would soon sign an agreement on the second stage of the project, to which the Trust Fund is to contribute for about 25 million euros. The second-stage plan is to dispose of 76,000 tons of ammunition, 366,000 units of small arms and 3 million antipersonnel mines. The NATO project aims to demilitarize 133,000 tons of ammunition and 1.5 million units of small arms and light weapons in Ukraine within 12 years in four stages. The project was launched at Ukraine's request. (Ukrinform)

Russia wants answer on Customs Union

KYIV – According to June 10 news reports, Russian Ambassador to Ukraine Mikhail Zurabov said that Russia wants a clear answer from Ukraine about joining the Customs Union. "We have no desire to impose any solution. We just want to clarify. We want this decision to be taken in the foreseeable future," the ambassador said at a meeting of the Ukraine-Russia Friendship Society. Mr. Zurabov said the formation of the National Program for the Development of the

Russian Federation will depend largely on Ukraine's decision. He said that, in the current economic situation, Russia needs to change its technology platform and, since for a long time the Russian and Ukrainian technological platforms have been a single complex, the Ukrainian side should decide as quickly as possible whether it will upgrade the platform together with the Russian Federation and, as a consequence, formalize the relationship in a Customs Union. (Ukrinform)

Ukrainian, Russian PMs to meet often

KYIV – During the closed part of the talks between the governments of Ukraine and Russia, which took place in Moscow on June 7, Prime Ministers Mykola Azarov of Ukraine and Vladimir Putin of Russia agreed to hold meetings to discuss previously unresolved issues in Russian-Ukrainian relations once every three to four weeks. "Vladimir Putin and Mykola Azarov agreed [to hold] meetings, including those of the prime ministers, on specific issues of the agenda... and to give an additional impetus to this work approximately every three to four weeks," Russia's ambassador to Ukraine, Mikhail Zurabov, said. He stressed that during the meetings the sides will discuss issues from the six most difficult areas of relations between the two countries. "We would like to draw attention to the fact that, in addition to gas problems, we have a wide range of issues on which over the last year we have failed to achieve major breakthroughs," the diplomat added. (Ukrinform)

10th anniversary of papal visit

KYIV – An exhibition in Kyiv titled "Pope, Ukraine, Me" will open events to mark the 10th anniversary of the historic visit by Pope John Paul II to Ukraine. The exhibition at the Ukrainian House will feature exclusive photos, books and works of art devoted to the pope, the works of John Paul II and his personal belongings. The press service of the Kyiv Archeparchy of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church said the program of

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NEWS ANALYSIS: Ukraine risks losing IMF support

by Pavel Korduban
Eurasia Daily Monitor

Ukrainian Prime Minister Mykola Azarov looks set to sacrifice the economy for electoral considerations. Mr. Azarov is reluctant to meet the key conditions set by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to qualify for the continuation of its \$15 billion assistance program: domestic gas price hikes and pension reform.

This is because such unpopular measures are sure to spoil the ruling party's campaign for the October 2012 parliamentary elections. As a result, after receiving \$3.4 billion from the IMF last year, Ukraine has not received any funds this year.

However, Mr. Azarov seems convinced that IMF loans are not important when the economy is growing. This is despite warnings that such a policy undermines the country's financial system which is still very weak.

Ukraine expected to receive \$1.5 billion each quarter from the IMF this year. However, nothing was received this past spring as Ukraine, contrary to its promise to the IMF, neither increased gas prices for utility companies and households nor passed pension reform increasing retirement age for women from 55 to 60.

The governor of the National Bank of Ukraine, (NBU) Serhii Arbuzov, said in April that if the two conditions were met, Ukraine could receive two tranches totaling \$3 billion at once this summer (Ekonomicheskie Izvestia, April 29). However, nothing has changed thus far. IMF envoy to Ukraine, Max Alier, made

clear that assistance would not be resumed without reform (Inter TV, May 16).

This prompted Mr. Arbuzov to send an angry letter to Mr. Azarov on May 19, accusing him of derailing the IMF assistance program. Mr. Arbuzov warned that headline inflation could jump to 12 percent to 13 percent year on year by mid-summer. He said the government's forecast of 9 percent inflation for this year was unrealistic, undermining trust in its economic policy. Mr. Arbuzov said the government's recent statements "about prices, tariffs, etc." contradicted agreements with the IMF. He appeared to refer to the statements by government officials that there were no plans to hike domestic gas prices.

Mr. Arbuzov warned that if the government failed to meet the IMF conditions, sovereign ratings would be lowered, NBU reserves would shrink and Ukraine would not receive loans totalling \$7.7 billion expected from international financial institutions this year (UNIAN, June 2). This is a significant sum for Ukraine given that the NBU's reserves barely reached \$38 billion by June.

Mr. Azarov's team tried to downplay Mr. Arbuzov's concerns. His press service said the text of the letter carried by UNIAN was probably not authentic (www.liga.net, June 2). However, Mr. Arbuzov released a video statement later in the day confirming the letter's authenticity (www.bank.gov.ua, June 2).

Mr. Azarov clearly ignored Mr. Arbuzov's concerns, telling Commonwealth of Independent States

(CIS) finance ministers in Kyiv last week that Ukraine has enough resources to meet its obligations without IMF assistance. He said last year's domestic gas price hikes boosted inflation, meaning there will be no more hikes this year (Interfax-Ukraine, June 4). This was confirmed by Yevhen Bakulin, the chief of the national oil and gas giant Naftohaz Ukrainy, who said in a recent interview that no more price hikes were planned (Channel 5, June 6).

Mr. Bakulin must have said what Prime Minister Azarov and President Viktor Yanukovich, who is behind Mr. Azarov's populist policy, wanted him to say. His Naftohaz is deep in the red because of the government's reluctance to increase domestic gas prices.

The Kommersant-Ukraine business daily quoted an unnamed official from the Ukrainian Energy Ministry on June 6 as saying that gas prices for households and utility companies should be at least doubled. This is particularly important because Russia's Gazprom charges more for gas each quarter as international energy prices continue rising. Mr. Azarov's efforts to persuade Russia to lower gas prices have proven useless thus far.

Vice Prime Minister Sergey Tigipko, one of the few genuinely pro-market politicians in the government, told Inter TV on June 3 that if cooperation with the IMF were frozen, Ukraine could eventually face a default. This, he explained, is because Ukraine borrowed too much in 2008-2010, and creditors' trust would decline without IMF assistance. Mr. Tigipko also confirmed that he would

resign if Parliament did not pass his pension reform in June. Parliament is dominated by Mr. Azarov's and Mr. Yanukovich's Party of Regions (PRU), and it was the president who advised Parliament to reject Mr. Tigipko's earlier pension reform drafts.

The government's reluctance to hike gas prices and streamline pensions is due to the fear that the PRU could lose the October 2012 elections if unpopular reforms were continued. Neither Mr. Tigipko nor Mr. Arbuzov are members of the PRU so they can afford to be honest about the economy.

Mr. Azarov is repeating his predecessor's mistakes. Ms. Tymoshenko's reluctance to reform the economy ahead of the 2010 presidential elections prompted the IMF to freeze its assistance. As a result, the government had to take more expensive loans elsewhere to prevent the collapse of Ukraine's economy which shrank by 15 percent in 2009. Ms. Tymoshenko eventually lost the elections to Mr. Yanukovich amid accusations of economic incompetence.

The PRU is in a better position ahead of the 2012 elections as GDP was up 4.2 percent last year and is expected to rise by another 4.5 percent to 4.7 percent this year on the back of global recovery. However, there is a larger public debt to cope with as it rose from 12 percent of GDP in 2007 to 40 percent last year.

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Peace Corps...

(Continued from page 1)

else, something that can't be accomplished through a wire. I'm connecting people with a world they may not have known, showing them a way to forge their own path by extending a hand."

The Peace Corps program for Ukraine started in 1992 after President George H.W. Bush and President Leonid Kravchuk signed a bilateral agreement. More than 2,400 volunteers have served in 1,200 communities in all 25 oblasts of Ukraine and Crimea. They've worked as teachers, management consultants, environmentalists and youth development specialists.

Peace Corps directly cooperates with the Ministry of the Economy and the Ministry of Education, Science, Youth, and Sports.

Volunteers initiate projects in Ukrainian communities that include civic education, youth leadership training, community development training and business development training; they establish libraries and resource centers, and strengthen NGO management and operations.

Applicants undergo a rigorous screening and application process at home, with only about a third of applicants being given "invitations" to serve. They then undergo 11 weeks of intensive in-country, cross-cultural and language training – even more drop out during this phase – before earning the honor of being called a volunteer.

In Ukraine, volunteers receive a monthly living allowance of 1,400 hrv paid for by U.S. taxpayers. It's enough to live on. Significantly, that sum doesn't allow volunteers to live much better than many Ukrainians among whom they work.

Unlike in the 1990s and early 2000s when Peace Corps volunteers were most-



During the swearing in of the 41st group of U.S. Peace Corps volunteers on June 16 in Kyiv (from left) are: Peace Corps Director of Programming and Training Thomas Ross, U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine John Tefft, Peace Corps Ukraine Director Douglass Teschner and Mykhailo Harmash of the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, as they listen to a live rendition of the American national anthem.

ly sent to Ukraine's urban centers, today the vast majority get sent to underdeveloped rural towns.

Since President Barack Obama took office, the Peace Corps has received renewed attention. The number of Peace Corps volunteers worldwide peaked in 1966, at 15,000. Today, it's roughly half that amount.

However, the State Department-run organization is currently taking a look inward with a comprehensive impact and needs assessment. Mr. Obama's administration secured more cash for the program on June 30, 2010, when its budget was upped by 11.5 percent, to \$446 million.

The Peace Corps is also what U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton calls "smart power" – an attempt to revive a

positive view of American's standing in the world.

"Peace Corps volunteers around the world, not only in Ukraine, serve to promote American culture and better understanding of America so this does contribute to our foreign policy," said Mr. Tefft after the swearing-in ceremony.

"Ukraine understands and appreciates the contribution Peace Corps volunteers make to strengthen our country, especially its human potential," said Mykhailo Harmash, deputy director for international technical assistance and cooperation with international financial institutions of the Economic Development and Trade Ministry.

According to official statistics, the average age of a Peace Corps volunteer

is 28 years and only 7 percent are aged over 50. The Peace Corps wants to change that to send more experienced volunteers abroad by invoking memories of former President John F. Kennedy who established the organization in 1961.

The program – dubbed "The 50 Plus Initiative" – has no budget for advertising, but it has dispatched recruiters to conventions where older Americans congregate. It also launched a special website designed to lure older volunteers. It features photos of older volunteers in exotic locales and words that deliberately echo Kennedy's: "Still asking what you can do for your country? The Peace Corps wants you. It's not too late."

While it's too soon to gauge whether this new initiative will succeed, Ukraine's volunteers aren't looking back.

"Go forth and set the world on fire," Mr. Teschner told them, using his favorite St. Ignatius quote.



Peace Corps volunteer Katherine Lankford speaks during the swearing in ceremony in Kyiv on June 16.



Cover of the Ukrainian translation of the biography of Lord Baden-Powell.



At the event marking the 99th anniversary of Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization (from left) are: Serhiy Letenko, president of the Charitable Fund of Plast's Chief Scout Lubomyr Romankiw; Iurie Emilian, director, World Scout Bureau, Eurasia Regional Office; Yuriy Nakonechny, head of the organizing committee of the Centennial International Plast Jamboree in Ukraine; and Rafal Wolski, head of the consular section, Embassy of Poland in Ukraine.



Dr. Lubomyr Romankiw, Plast's chief scout, delivers a video address during the "vohnyk" (campfire).

Plast marks..

(Continued from page 1)

of the Charitable Fund of Plast's Chief Scout Lubomyr Romankiw welcomed all in attendance by expressing his hope that the event would serve as a celebration of not just Plast's activities, but of the entire worldwide scouting movement.

The participants of the "vohnyk" then had the opportunity to view a video address delivered by Dr. Lubomyr Romankiw, Plast's chief scout. As he recalled the historic oath of allegiance undertaken by Plast's initial members exactly 99 years earlier in Lviv, on April 12, 1912, Dr. Romankiw announced the commencement of the year-long worldwide celebrations commemorating Plast's centennial, officially scheduled to take place in nine countries on four continents and wherever members of Plast reside.

"Over the course of the last 99 years, the duties regarding: 1) God and Ukraine, 2) helping others, and 3) Adhering to Plast's leadership, have become an integral component of everyday life for over half a million Ukrainians," underscored Dr. Romankiw.

Despite a century of harsh challenges marked by two world wars, persecutions and the banning of Plast's activity on Ukrainian soil by foreign occupants, followed by executions, deportations and the forced political emigration of many of its members, Plast's ideals and goals remain steadfast and unwavering, according to the chief scout. "Today, thousands of members of Plast represent every facet of society, including community and political activists, educators, entrepreneurs, scientists and church leaders," stated Dr. Romankiw.

As he concluded his greetings, Dr. Romankiw praised Plast's leadership in Ukraine for making tremendous strides in the last 20 years by nurturing the scouting organization's first post-Soviet generation, whose ranks now comprise over 30,000 members and can be found in every oblast of Ukraine.

Following Dr. Romankiw's video address, a short but very informative contemporary British documentary, featuring Ukrainian subtitles, provided a glimpse into the extraordinary life of 1st Baron Robert Stephenson Smyth Powell, better known as Lord Baden-Powell – the founder of the world Scouting movement.

The documentary was supplemented by an excellent Ukrainian translation of the biography of Baden-Powell, originally written by Marguerite de Beaumont under the title "The Wolf that Never Sleeps. A Story of Baden-Powell," and published in London by the Girl Guides Association in 1944.

The 72-page Ukrainian edition on the life of the father of Scouting was translated by Olha Ruda and published in Ternopil earlier this year to coincide with the 154th anniversary of Baden-Powell's birth on February 22. The book provides a historical narrative on Baden-Powell's adventures as a youth, soldier, scout and elder statesman, and includes 20 illustrations and a year-by-year chronological survey of the major events in the life and times of scouting's founder.

In praising the translator and publisher of the Ukrainian edition of Baden-Powell's biography, Iurie Emilian, director of the World Scout Bureau, Eurasia Regional Office, emphasized that every scout is indebted to Baden-Powell for creating a "universal family" of scouts. "I just arrived from Kishinev, but since we are all scouts, it doesn't matter to me whether I find myself in Moldova or Ukraine, because we are all family," stated Mr. Emilian.

As a symbol of Plast's unifying nature, one of the highlights of the vohnyk was the oath of allegiance taken by six novice scouts from the Vinnytsia and Donetsk oblasts and the city of Kyiv. Dmytro Kolesnyk, as interim head of the National Plast Command in Ukraine, presided over the swearing-in ceremony as all of the other Plast members in attendance declaimed the official oath in unison with and in support of the six new newly sworn members.

Serhiy Letenko then announced and read official greetings on behalf of the Yushchenko family and Dr. Bohdan Hawrylyshyn, who sent their salutations in commemoration of Plast's 99th anniversary.

Providing a Polish perspective on scouting in Poland, Ukraine and the world, Rafal Wolski, head of the consular section of the Embassy of Poland, recalled his father's pre-World War II activity in the Polish Scouting organization known as Związek Harcerstwa Polskiego (ZHP), as well as his own scouting days during the Solidarity movement of the 1980s.

In his brief but inspirational speech, Mr. Wolski said he hoped that Ukraine and Plast will be able to attain their rightful place in Europe. "As representatives of the Republic of Poland in the heart and capital of your beautiful country Ukraine, I would like you to know that we are always ready and glad to help you achieve such goals," stated Mr. Wolski in flawless Ukrainian. "I wish the Ukrainian scouting movement continued success over the course of the next 100 years," concluded Mr. Wolski.

Eric Salzman, economic officer at the U.S. Embassy in Kyiv, extended his best wishes on behalf of the Boy Scouts of America (BSA). As a former 10-year member of the Greater Southwest Council of the BSA, Mr. Salzman said he was very inspired by how active the scouting movement is in Ukraine. "I see that the spirit, challenge and adventure of scouting is still alive. It's something you carry with you throughout your life, and I'm very grateful for having been invited to this event," Mr. Salzman noted.

As the evening's activities began to wind down, all present gathered in a circle around the dimming flame of the vohnyk and ignited the customary "iskra" (spark), thus keeping alive one of Plast's many traditions.

For additional information about the Charitable Fund of Plast's Chief Scout Lubomyr Romankiw please check the website www.fond.plast.org.ua or contact Mr. Letenko by telephone at 380-97-517-7870 or e-mail at fond@plast.org.ua.

In order to receive the latest organizational plans about the Ukraine-based Centennial International Plast Jamboree scheduled to take place in August 2012, readers may contact Yuriy Nakonechny, head of the organizing committee, by telephone at 380-50-431-5651 or e-mail at ynakonechny@gmail.com.



Six novice scouts from the Vinnytsia and Donetsk oblasts and the city of Kyiv as they take Plast's oath of allegiance.



Actor Bohdan Beniuk ignites the anniversary campfire, as co-host Maria Burmaka assists.

Interview: Lesia Orobets the youngest member of the Verkhovna Rada

Lesia Orobets, 29, is the youngest member of the Ukrainian Parliament, having been elected in 2007 at the age of 25 from the Our Ukraine political party. She is currently an independent member of the Verkhovna Rada. She is a member of the Parliamentary Committee on Education and the author of 14 legislative acts, four of which were passed into law. Ms. Orobets is currently working on the passage of a reformed law on education.

Ms. Orobets was interviewed on May 12-13 by Marta Farion, an attorney from Chicago, who is president of Kyiv Mohyla Foundation of America, chairperson of the Electronic Library of Ukraine project, past chairperson of the Chicago-Kyiv Sister Cities Committee and current member of Chicago's Executive Committee on International Relations.



National Deputy Lesia Orobets.

There is troubling news coming from Ukraine. Freedom of the press is being curtailed, an illegal economy is tolerated and flourishing, access to education is less transparent, opposition leaders are facing arrests and intimidation. Are there any signs of brighter colors in this black and white picture? Is there enough power in Ukraine to resist this endless flow of political challenges?

Of course, there is. The current ruling government can do nothing with the fact that the Orange Revolution provided Ukrainians with experience in democracy. Ukrainians might be disillusioned with certain politicians, but they won't ever allow the totalitarian past to return to control them.

During the last year Ukrainians showed their ability to respond at an adequate level when the government disregards their interests and their rights. There were many organized actions of protest, such as student protests against degradation of education, a major protest by entrepreneurs demanding a business-friendly tax code, and campaigns such as "Without Censorship" and "Our Money" by journalists.

This type of organized protest is the power you refer to – a power that forces politicians and government to change. The feeling of empowerment that the young generation feels cannot be taken away.

There are more examples of positive news as well. We just haven't learned yet to publicly highlight successful good projects and results. We need to learn to send that message.

For example, a new bill which expands provisions for charitable giving was approved by Parliament on a first vote, especially donations in the education field. Let us consider the 15,000 lives saved annually as a result of the new series of anti-tobacco laws. And what about the new legislation related to access to public information, which requires an officer from a public agency to respond to a citizen's request in five days. And finally, consider the success achieved in blocking the proposed bill about higher education.

These are major accomplishments, but news about them is slow to reach the generally accessible flow of information. These positive steps are taking place, power to resist grows with each success, and we are encouraged.

Can you mention three positive significant events that took place in Ukraine in 2010-2011 that brought important changes to Ukrainian society?

The protest of entrepreneurs against the proposed tax code last November is one of the most visible events that dem-

onstrate the power of civil society. The proposed bill would have eliminated the simplified tax provisions for small business in Ukraine. This event awoke the nation from the previous year's state of lethargy and proved that self-organization can empower communities and bring victory.

The president had to veto the bill and return it to the Parliament for revision. The process resulted in a tax code acceptable to the small and medium business community and benefitted the entire country.

No less unifying was the nationwide movement against [Dmytro] Tabachnyk's appointment to the post of minister of education, against his Ukrainophobic statements and his destructive initiatives in the field of education, which included new rules for student admission, elimination of independent external grading and other provisions that would return corruption to the universities.

The president had to consider students' demands and instructed Tabachnyk to cancel the demand for "payments for services" from state scholarship winners – a situation which was a discriminatory economic barrier to access to higher education for poor students.

Now the government has to consider the dramatic drop in public opinion poll ratings, a situation that is acknowledged even by the most government-friendly polling agencies. This downward trend in support is especially true for the south and east of Ukraine, where the victorious party usually had strong support. People are starting to see and to understand the main issues that affect their lives.

You publicly stated that the government provides very low funding for education and that this funding is not transparent. You wrote that the Ministry of Education did not answer your official request as a member of Parliament to provide information about budget allocation among universities as required by law within 10 days, but delayed its response for nine months. Are you satisfied with the ministry's answer?

Preliminary analysis of data I received shows that Mr. Tabachnyk had reason to postpone his answer. Dr. Andriy Meleshevyh, dean of the Kyiv Mohyla Academy School of Law, conducted a detailed and broad research analysis based on available data from the ministry.

Dr. Meleshevyh is one of the most competent and independent experts in the field. He was the first to reveal the information to the mass media and accused Mr. Tabachnyk of misuse of his office

and of provoking intentional inter-regional conflicts.

In response, the minister accused this respected professional of utilizing unofficial data. But we now have the official information and we are confident that the minister of education will face responsibility for his actions, sooner or later.

While the 2011 year is officially proclaimed as the "Year of Education and Scientific Research," funding for education was decreased by 1.5 billion hrv. By contrast, funding for the Ministry of Internal Affairs (police agencies) increased by 1.7 billion hrv, and for the prosecutor's office it was increased by 1 billion hrv. What accomplishments in education and research can we expect, if the amount of funding for the entire national budget for research in Ukraine equals a quarter of Yale University's annual budget?

Admission season for the 2011-2012 academic year at universities is approaching. Do the young people of Ukraine have any chance for fair access to higher education?

Unfortunately, no. And there should be no illusions here. The latest data conducted by sociology institutes reveals that only 11.9 percent of respondents consider that the Ukrainian government provides equal opportunities to access to higher education, while 64.6 percent disagree.

This is the result of the minister's [Tabachnyk's] work, who in one year managed to institutionalize corruption to the universities and to high schools as a way of life.

It is widely known that education in Ukraine's rural areas is not adequate. This situation results in school closings, lack of opportunities, poverty, an exodus of the rural population to the cities and to other countries. What reforms in education would you suggest to overcome such a difference in quality between rural and urban education?

Past results of independent external grading showed an interesting and unex-

pected tendency. On average, students from rural areas scored higher than their urban counterparts on exams. It seems that young people from rural areas had higher motivation when they believed it was possible to enter the university through a fair and transparent process based on their knowledge and not on the size of their parent's wallets.

Obviously, motivation alone is not enough to result in a significant change in this area. We need radical steps to improve rural education's administration and funding. We don't have to reinvent the wheel – we can use Western experience.

If there is a lack of resources to fund all the schools with low attendance, let us concentrate on funding educational institutions by guaranteeing high quality of teaching and programs for specialized training. With few children attending small village schools, the government should pay for transportation of students from villages in close proximity and bring them together at a larger school of high quality.

To make this happen, we need political will, administrative skills and the ability to lobby for increased funding for education. These are programs that the current Ministry of Education does not propose.

You are a young national deputy of the Parliament of Ukraine and a leader of the young generation and national reforms. How can the young people of Ukraine influence and change the political situation in the country?

Young people in Ukraine have significant influence on changes needed in Ukraine. For example, young people conducted four or five successful national civic campaigns during the last year. Without any funding, in spite of heavy administrative pressure, these young people forced the government to revise several of its proposed legislative bills, to give up its attempts to limit peaceful meetings. And they succeeded in blocking the ministry's proposed legislative bill about higher education.

The single issue of corruption in universities became the second matter of national public attention after the protests of entrepreneurs – 24,000 students came out to protest in 12 cities throughout Ukraine.

The results were achieved by combining the efforts of three sources: youth non-profit organizations, experts in each area and young members of Parliament. Fortunately, the young generation gets the news from the Internet, where information is not yet censored, as it is on television and other mass media.

Unlike their parents, young people learned to see the world without colored glasses. They clearly understand the stark reality that their future and the future of their country depend only on them.

This is a different generation of citizens. They will not be bought and swayed via TV screens. Besides, more and more young people are using social media for self-organization.

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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Soyuzivka is 59

There it was. Right on Facebook. Soyuzivka's birthday was listed as June 14, 1952. And many Soyuzivka fans responded with heartfelt birthday wishes. That day, this beloved venue turned 59. Or so we think...

According to news reports in Svoboda, the agreement for the purchase of the estate that became Soyuzivka was signed by the Ukrainian National Association on Thursday, May 29, 1952. So, what is the significance of the June 14 date? Well, we've searched, but have not found the answer. We can hazard a guess that this might have been when ownership of the property was formally transferred to the UNA. (If anyone has the answer, please do let us know.)

At any rate, the cost of the property once known as Nonkanahwa and later as Foordmore was \$72,000 for about 250 acres of land with one main building and seven additional buildings (plus a large garage, as well as a pool, a tennis court and other amenities). Located about 90 miles north of New York City, the property was once the site of a sanitarium owned by Dr. John Foord that was known for its "nature rest cures." What became our Soyuzivka was a beautiful mountain setting of forests, fields, a stream and a pond.

From the very beginning the UNA saw the unique property as a place of retreat, a potential site for a seniors' home, for vacation stays, and more. Svoboda, writing soon after the UNA acquired the estate, noted: "The property has all the elements needed for it to become a representative Ukrainian center not only for relaxation but for cultural, artistic and social life during the summer months." That first summer the UNA graciously allowed Plast to use one of the buildings on the site for a camp for children age 8-12.

But major renovations were needed. Therefore, the formal opening of Soyuzivka was held a year later, during Independence Day weekend, July 4-5, 1953. Nearly 2,000 attended the two days of festivities that included religious services, concerts and dinners. Eager visitors arrived from New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, Maryland, North Carolina and elsewhere.

Svoboda editorialized: "The older generation of Ukrainian Americans, who arrived in great numbers for the celebratory opening of Soyuzivka, could not believe their eyes that the Ukrainian National Association was able to achieve this. ... They feel that this is one of the highest achievements of our community. ... A place has been prepared [for the younger generation] for fun and relaxation, and at the same time for cultural recreation with a Ukrainian book, with Ukrainian song and dance, with Ukrainian lessons and Ukrainian meals."

Soyuzivka came to be a mecca for Ukrainians in North America and beyond, a little piece of Ukraine whose motto was: "There's no place like Soyuzivka." Several generations have now grown up with Soyuzivka, and that could be seen from the best wishes on Soyuzivka's Facebook page this past week. "How we love you Soyuzivka!!! I grew up there and now my children are growing up there and may their children grow up with you!" were the words of one post.

In 2002, Soyuzivka celebrated its 50th birthday in grand fashion with special golden anniversary weeks for guests, an anniversary cabaret show and an exhibit of 50 years of photos – and memories. The Ukrainian Weekly and Svoboda each printed special supplements highlighting 50 years of Soyuzivka. Everyone was invited to "Come home to Soyuzivka" for the November 23-24, 2002, weekend whose theme was "I Love Suzy-Q." An elegant banquet not only celebrated the anniversary but also served as a kick-off for fund-raising for Soyuzivka's redevelopment, with Self Reliance New York Federal Credit Union donating \$50,000 for "Soyuzivka Project Renaissance" and guests adding \$20,000 more.

Most importantly, there was discussion of a plan for Soyuzivka's renewal in order to serve new generations. In recent years, visitors have seen innovations at Soyuzivka, such as the annual Ukrainian Cultural Festival and a growing number of camps to serve children of all ages and diverse interests. Today the catchphrase "Soyuzivka for all seasons" reflects the role that the Soyuzivka Heritage Center plays in our Ukrainian community life, not only as a place for summertime relaxation and cultural programs, but also as a venue for myriad events, ranging from conventions and conferences of organizations to private events such as weddings and family reunions. It is an irreplaceable part of our lives.

On our dear Soyuzivka's 59th birthday, our wish is that it may enjoy many, many more birthdays. "Mnohaya Lita!"

June
19
2004

Turning the pages back...

Six years ago, on June 19, 2004, the London-based newspaper The Independent claimed it had obtained Ukrainian government documents proving that President Leonid Kuchma had a decisive role in the abduction of opposition journalist Heorii Gongadze and the cover-up that followed, including the killing of a key witness.

Askold Krushelnicky, a British journalist of Ukrainian descent, asserted the newspaper had received leaked confidential documents from Ukrainian law enforcement authorities, "who are dismayed that their investigations, which pointed to high-level involvement in the murder, have been suppressed."

Documents included an autopsy report of a key witness who died while in police custody that showed that the deceased, Ihor Honcharov, had been injected with Thiopental, a lethal drug with no medicinal value. The body was cremated soon after death, leaving no opportunity for further investigation of the remains. The PGO announced on June 22, 2004, that its findings showed Honcharov died as a result of spinal injuries suffered from a beating by the prison guards.

Honcharov, a mid-level law enforcement official, was known for his leadership role in "The Werewolves," a band of rogue officers part of a criminal organization responsible

(Continued on page 10)

WINDOW ON EURASIA

Kyiv urged to declare 1944 deportation of Crimean Tatars an act of genocide

by Paul Goble

The Georgian Parliament's decision in late May to declare the Russian repression of the Circassians 150 years ago a genocide – a decision that has infuriated Moscow – could have a far broader impact than even its critics have suggested. Indeed, it could lead other groups victimized in the past to seek similar declarations from governments in the region now.

That possibility is suggested by the proposal of the Ukrainian People's Party that the Ukrainian government declare the deportation of the Crimean Tatars by Stalin in 1944 "an act of genocide and a crime against humanity" – something for which international law specifies that there is no statute of limitations (<http://www.qha.com.ua/haber2.php?id=6511>).

Oleg Fomushkin, the head of the Crimean section of that party, said that "at the moment [of the deportation of the Crimean Tatars in May 1944], "51 percent of Crimean Tatar men had been mobilized and were fighting in the ranks of the Red Army and [an additional] 11 percent fought in partisan units."

As a result, the Ukrainian People's Party continued, Stalin's deportation of the Crimean Tatars in the first instance involved "older people, women and children" rather than those who might as Moscow then charged have collaborated with the invading German forces against the Soviet Union.

Paul Goble is a long-time specialist on ethnic and religious questions in Eurasia who has served in various capacities in the U.S. State Department, the Central Intelligence Agency and the International Broadcasting Bureau, as well as at the Voice of America and Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Mr. Goble writes a blog called "Window on Eurasia" (<http://windowoneurasia.blogspot.com/>). This article above is reprinted with permission.

"In this way, the actions of the Communist powers, in terms of the U.N. Convention 'On the Prevention of the Crime of Genocide and Punishment for It' falls under the definition of genocide since for the Crimean Tatars were intentionally created conditions which were calculated to lead to the full or partial destruction" of that people.

According to researchers, during "only the first years" of exile in Central Asia, Siberia and the Urals, "almost half" of the Crimean nation was lost" to premature deaths. Moreover, that exile continued for almost all until the end of 1989 and continues for more than 150,000 to this day, making genocide charges in this case especially explosive.

Moreover, for almost half a century, the Crimean Tatars were "deprived of the rights of ethnic self-identification" by the Soviet authorities, who refused to allow them to call themselves Crimean Tatars and who prohibited the use of the Crimean Tatar language in schools and kindergartens as part of an effort to destroy any future for that nation.

Russian media outlets have been full of attacks on the Georgian decision. (See, among others, www.fondsk.ru/news/2011/05/25/mifologija-genocidacherkesskij-vopros-i-plany-saakashvili.html, novopol.ru/saakashvili-razyigracherkesskuyu-kartu--text101859.html, www.win.ru/school/7268.phtml and www.politcom.ru/12010.html).

But almost all of them have focused only on the impact of Tbilisi's decision on the North Caucasus rather than discussing the ways in which the Georgian Parliament's declaration that the Russian Empire committed a genocide against the Circassians has broader implications for the Russian Federation and indeed for Eurasia as a whole.

An exception to this is an article by a pro-Russian journalist in Ukraine who in an

(Continued on page 21)

Ukrainian activists want sanctions against officials for rights violations

RFE/RL

KYIV – Ukrainian rights activists have called on "democratic countries" to introduce sanctions against Ukrainian officials that they claim are involved in human rights violations, RFE/RL's Ukrainian Service reported.

Yevhen Zakharov, a member of the Ukrainian Human Rights Union, told RFE/RL on June 10 that a refusal by "democratic countries" to issue visas to Ukrainian officials implicated in infringing on human rights, as well as freezing their assets abroad, could help end what he called "human rights violations" and "political persecution" in Ukraine.

"One has to understand that in order to introduce such sanctions it is necessary to have clear evidence that political persecution took place," he said.

Meanwhile, opposition factions in the Ukrainian Parliament are preparing their own appeal to Western countries regarding sanctions against government officials.

Taras Steskiv, a national deputy in the Verkhovna Rada and a member of the Our Ukraine – People's Self-Defense faction, told RFE/RL on June 10 that the final decision on the appeal will be made this week.

According to Ukraynska Pravda's website, on the draft list of officials that the opposition wants to have sanctions brought against are the procurator-general, several of his subordinates and a number of judges.

Hanna Herman, an adviser to President Viktor Yanukovich and head of the presidential administration's humanitarian department, compared the opposition initiative to tactics during "fascist times."

Writing in a blog titled "Segregation?" on June 10, Ms. Herman said the preparation of "blacklists" of officials who she said displease opposition leader and former Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko reminds her of "fascist methods" of segregation for different ethnic groups such as Jews and Roma.

On June 9, the European Parliament issued a resolution that warned Ukraine to stop using criminal law as an instrument of pressure on the opposition.

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UKRAINE AT 20: The language question

by Roman Solchanyk

“Where else in the world is there a Parliament where deputies speak a foreign language [Russian] except for the Ukrainian Verkhovna Rada.”

– Vasyl Kyrlych, spokesperson,
Ukraine’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
April 22, 2009.

Ukraine today is run by a gang of neo-Soviet, mostly Russian-speaking cretins at the head of which stands an intellectually challenged, two-strike felon and “professor.” That, briefly stated, is how critics view the current leadership of the country, which in a few short months will be celebrating its 20th anniversary as an independent state.

Criticizing the powers that be in Kyiv is all well and good, and readers of The Ukrainian Weekly do not need to be reminded of the myriad reasons the “khamokratiya,” to use the term coined by Oksana Zabuzhko, richly deserves the criticism that has been leveled at it, most recently by the Parliament of the European Union.

The latest installment in this dreary drama is the legislation, signed by the president, which legitimates the official use of a Soviet-era flag – that is, a symbol of a non-existent state – in Ukraine, alongside the national colors.

This, after nearly 20 years of independence.

What we do need to be reminded of, however, is that the citizenry of Ukraine voted these people into office in perfectly legitimate elections at the beginning of last year. At the time, most Western commentators and “experts” were falling over each other in the rush to tell us that Viktor Yanukovich’s victory in the presidential election was incontrovertible proof of Ukrainian democracy in action.

Not only do we tend to forget that the khamokratiya was made possible by the declared will of the people. We also seem not to be particularly interested in critically examining what kind of society – i.e., what kind(s) of Ukrainians – we are talking about.

If we had a clearer understanding of what people in Ukraine actually think about things like the Ukrainian language, statehood, relations with Russia and other national-cultural issues, perhaps we would not be surprised that “We have what we have,” as former President Leonid Kravchuk famously observed.

Some clever fellow once said something to the effect that “Every country has the government that it deserves.” Now, I’m not entirely convinced that this is indeed the case, particularly insofar as Ukraine is concerned. Just sayin’.

But, in the interest of getting a clearer picture of Ukraine today, one might want to take a look at the latest results of the annual poll conducted by the Institute of Sociology of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, which has been tracking the views of Ukraine’s citizens on all manner of things since the early 1990s.

Let’s start with the language question, which for many people – especially in the diaspora – is an important marker of national identity.

The first reality-based observation that needs to be made is that people in Ukraine are not particularly concerned about language issues one way or another. In a study conducted by the Institute of Sociology in 2007, when asked to rate problems that concerned them the most, “support for national culture and the Ukrainian language” ranked 19th out of a total of 25 issues; only 16 percent of respondents said that this was something that concerned them.

“Resolving the status of the Russian language” in Ukraine fared somewhat better, ranking 16th; 19 percent of respondents thought that this was important.

Overall, at the end of 2009 the majority of Ukraine’s citizens, nearly 55 percent, felt that language was a non-issue. The prevailing view was that people speak either Ukrainian or Russian, whichever they want, and that there are way more important problems that need to be addressed.

That said, when asked last year about their native language 65 percent opted for Ukrainian. This is still less than the proportion of ethnic Ukrainians in the population, but a respectable number nonetheless; 32.5 percent chose Russian. In 1992 the corresponding figures were 62 percent and 35 percent – a small increase among those identifying with Ukrainian and a small decrease among those favoring Russian. From the standpoint of polling experts, these variations are probably statistically insignificant.

How is it then, that practically little or nothing has changed in terms of levels of identification with the Ukrainian language over the past two decades?

Perhaps we can ignore these numbers. This, after all, is people just saying how they feel about a given language. Surely, more important is what people actually do in terms of language usage. Moreover, different people have different notions as to what constitutes one’s “native language.”

A better indicator would be the language that people use in the home when interacting with other family members. This would seem to be an optimal environment for gauging language usage, free of social or professional pressures from friends, co-workers, or bosses.

And here, at first glance, the situation looks rather positive for the Ukrainian language. If in 1992 nearly 37 percent of people in Ukraine said that they primarily spoke Ukrainian at home, in 2010 that figure increased to nearly 42 percent. At the same time, however, those speaking primarily Russian at home increased from 29 percent to almost 35 percent. The increases in both groups came at the expense of those who used both languages at home, a category that shrank by 10 percent.

(Continued on page 18)

Which language (languages) do you primarily speak at home? (in percentages)											
	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2005	2006	2008	2010
Ukrainian	36.8	36.7	36.9	37.6	39.1	38.2	38.4	41.8	38.0	42.0	41.7
Russian	29.0	32.4	33.1	33.4	36.0	33.2	34.3	36.4	39.2	36.8	34.9
Both (depending on circumstances)	32.0	29.4	29.6	28.4	24.8	28.0	26.3	21.6	22.6	19.9	22.1
Other	2.0	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.9
No answer	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4



The things we do...

by Orysia Paszczak Tracz

Spending your money in Lviv

You’ve dined, and supped, and drunk your fill around Lviv (“Enjoying culinary Lviv,” June 5). Now for some serious shopping. Then you can recuperate with more café lounging.

Art and folk objects are usually the most popular items to get for yourself or as gifts. Also, as yours truly can attest, you will probably have orders from back home for particular things. I am now an experienced private custom shopper – and love it.

People were in a panic a few years ago when the fine Khudozhnyk Gallery was forced out of its location on Independence Boulevard. But they have bounced back beautifully with a new, possibly better, location nearby, on the first block of Shevchenko Prospekt. Just turn right at the Adam Mickiewicz statue and stop on the left side of the street before you hit the McDonald’s. This gallery and gift shop carries fine and folk art (including traditional and contemporary icons), sculpture, contemporary and traditional jewelry, and other elegant items. Definitely worth a visit – and they take credit cards.

Shevchenko Prospekt is a truly beautiful street, with a long park down the middle of the two traffic lanes. A few years ago, the tall trees were replaced with shorter ones, so that the beauty of the buildings – true architectural treasures – is visible.

Further on the Prospekt, on the right-hand side of the street, are two book stores, side-by-side, with the sign Naukove Tovarystvo im. Shevchenka (Shevchenko Scientific Society). Both are now in private hands. They carry a very good selection of adult and children’s books. It was emphasized to me, proudly, that staffers are emphatic about speaking only Ukrainian to patrons.

Just a few doors down is a shop that has an enormous music selection, with very knowledgeable personnel. The watchmaker there is an expert, and people wait until they’re in Lviv to get their watches repaired. Maybe a block later there is another smaller bookstore carrying textbooks, and also has a large music/spivanyk (songbook) selection.

Globus is a small bookstore on the rounded corner of Halytska Ploscha and Kniazia Romana (Prince Roman Street). They have a good selection of art and culture books, and I found their prices lower than in some other bookstores.

Even though I have rarely found anything there, the used book open-air market at the feet of the Ivan Fedorov statue, near the Lviv Archives, on Pidvalna, is an experience. How appropriate that old books are sold all around the monument to the first printer in Ukraine. Incidentally, if you’re a pin collector, you will find some treasures here.

If you cross Pidvalna and go up past the Porokhova Vezha (Gunpowder Tower), at 2 Lysenko Street, 2 is the Svichado Bookstore. The publisher is connected to the Studite Monastery and produces fine religious material, as well as children, art and literary books. Vera Manko’s wonderful pysanka and ethnographic books are best sellers for Svichado.

And, of course, the big new bookstore chain – € [Ye] – has two locations in Lviv, and across major cities in Ukraine. The main Lviv store is in the former

Pavuk (Spider) Internet café location on Independence Boulevard. The bookstore is very contemporary, well-stocked, takes credit cards and has a discount card for frequent customers. It also holds literary events.

Speaking of Internet cafes, there is one on Dudaeva (near Shevchenko Propekt), and the chain Chorna Medeya is found in a few downtown locations.

Back to art and folk stuff (got carried away with the books...). The first stop for most shoppers is the area known as the Vernissage, that piece of heaven behind a building right near the opera, bordered by Lesia Ukrainka, Nyzkyi Zamok and Teatralna streets. It is right next to the magnificent Andrey Sheptytsky National Gallery of Art (not to be missed).

The Vernissage is an outdoor market, open all year, with individual vendors selling everything from the ridiculous to the sublime. There is a whole lane of embroiderers, with their blouses and shirts, and runners and tablecloths draped for your selection. Many of the women sit and embroider as they await customers.

Petro and Olya have a stand where they sell antique “sorochnyky” (blouses/shirts) and other pieces of the folk costume, especially from Borschiv and Bukovyna. Prices are not cheap, but the restored antique costumes are well worth it. Liuba sells real coral (getting more difficult to find) and amber, and Vasylyna and Halia sell wonderful beaded jewelry, both traditional and very modern. Not to be missed.

Then there is the art. You can even find knock-offs of Hryhoriy (Gregor) Kruk’s sculptures. There are some good paintings on glass, as well as witty T-shirts.

Sofiya Fedyna, the singer, and her mother, Tetiana, create beautiful traditional (including museum copies) and contemporary gerdany. You can order the Lemko wedding “krysa” (very wide beaded collar necklace) from them.

Slyvka at 24 Teatralna Street, just past the Vernissage, is a great little boutique that sells all kinds of one-of-a-kind art and crafts. Don’t miss it.

Across from the Vernissage, on Krakivska Street, is the Church of the Transfiguration – Preobrazhenska, with a majestic interior. As usual, the singing during the services is glorious.

On Lesia Ukrainka Street, past the Vernissage, is a small antiques store. The delightful street sign directing you to it includes the English “Antics.”

Back on Independence Boulevard at Hnatiuka Street, the Ravlyk shop and gallery on the first floor of the Ethnographic Museum are worth a stop. They have a fine collection of jewelry, original and reproductions of folk art, unique plaques of some of the very many lion statues and monuments in the “City of Lions,” books, icons and other exclusive art objects. Yuriy Hayda, the director of Ravlyk, has a pet special project to collect and photograph all the lion images in the city, to document them all in a publication. (I was told that this building will be housing the museum of the city of Lviv, and the Ethnographic Museum will be moving to some other building.)

(Continued on page 18)

“Settling on an entirely new place is always hard. Having our own house was a dream that seemed to never be accomplished. But thanks to the help of the consultants from Ukrainian National, we got the mortgage and we got our home! It’s huge and bright and warm... But what’s more important, it’s full of a child’s laugh and happiness!”



Ihor T. and Tetyana T. with their son, Andriyko.
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Lectures on Ukrainian genealogy spark great interest in Edmonton

EDMONTON, Alberta – Recent lectures on Ukrainian genealogy by John Pihach of Yorkton, Saskatchewan, attracted enthusiastic audiences in Edmonton.

Mr. Pihach spoke at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies as part of a lecture series on Austrian records for Galician family history. Mr. Pihach is a well-known genealogist and the author of a best-seller, "Ukrainian Genealogy: A Beginner's Guide" (CIUS Press, 2007). In gathering materials for his research, he made many trips to archives in Ukraine, Poland, the Czech Republic, and Austria.

In his presentation on March 31, Mr. Pihach focused on records created during the period of Austrian rule over Galicia and Bukovyna (1772–1918) that provide ample information for Ukrainians, Poles, Germans and others with roots in Galicia who wish to acquaint themselves with the daily lives of many generations of their ancestors.

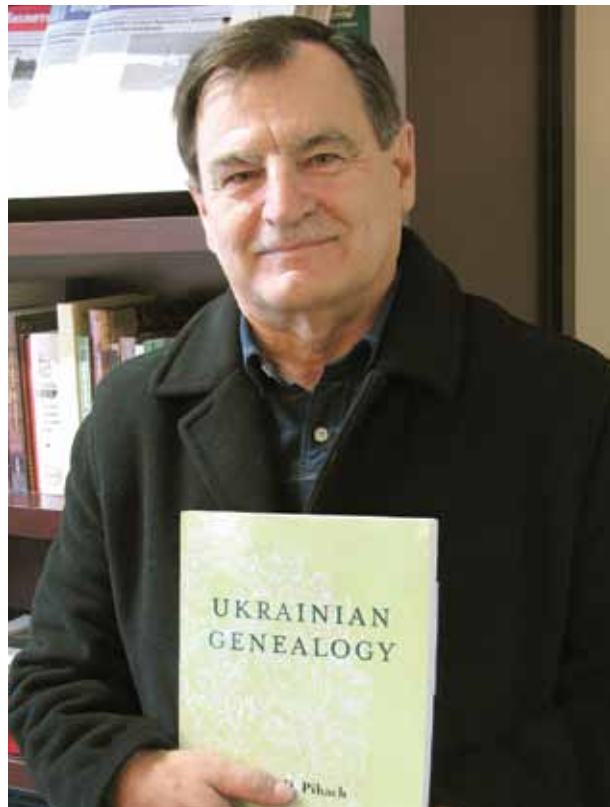
Instead of establishing a bureaucracy to maintain vital records, the Austrian authorities issued a decree in 1782 assigning those duties to the Catholic Church, and later to other denominations as well.

Most metrical records begin in 1784 and, ideally, should exist in two sets: the original parish register and a copy, the Bishops' Transcripts. Church metrical records incorporate much more than data on births, marriages, and deaths. They can be used to study marriage patterns, mortality rates, local epidemics, the occupations of villagers and other aspects of village life. Parish registers preserved in Ukrainian state archives that are free of privacy restrictions have been microfilmed by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (LDS) and can be borrowed locally.

The Josephinian Cadastre (1785–1788), the Franciscan Cadastre (1819–1820), the Stabile Cadastre (mappings, 1819–1830, 1841–1851), indemnification records (1840s) and other land/tax records (1870s) reveal the economic condition of Galician peasants and document the evolution of the region over a long span of time.

Creating cadastral maps was a task of the Stabile Cadastre, which was initiated by an edict of Emperor Francis I in 1817. The products of that mapping include cadastral maps (Katasterkarten), field sketches (Feldskizzen), indication sketches (Indikationsskizzen) and various texts.

Both sketches and maps were drawn to scales of 1:2,2880, 1:1,440, or 1:720. They display the exact location of ancestral homes and fields. These cadastral records are preserved in a number of archives in south-



John Pihach displays his CIUS Press best-seller, "Ukrainian Genealogy: A Beginner's Guide."

eastern Poland and western Ukraine. Several topographical series of maps of the region were published and are available online at <http://lazarus.elte.hu/hun/digkonyv/topo/3felmeres.htm>.

Austrian military personnel files prior to 1868 have also been microfilmed by the LDS and are held at the Military Archives (Kriegsarchiv) in Vienna. More recent personnel records appear to be lost.

On April 1 Mr. Pihach gave a second talk to an overflow audience of more than 100 at the Provincial Archives of Alberta, at an event organized jointly by the Alberta Society for the Advancement of Ukrainian Studies and the Alberta-Ukraine Genealogical Project. In his presentation, "From Your Home to the Ancestral

Home: Discovering Your Ukrainian Roots," he focused on practical aspects of genealogical research.

Unrestricted access to materials in Ukrainian archives, locally available microfilms of overseas parish registers and many online databases have transformed the field. Mr. Pihach advised members of the audience how to begin research at home with family members, other relatives and their friends. Information may be found in birth, marriage or death certificates, passports, letters, envelopes, photos and other papers. Family histories written by relatives may reveal not only the name of an ancestral village but also the names of many ancestors.

Local and church histories often include the place of origin of immigrant ancestors. Provincial vital records, obituaries and funeral-home records are other possible sources. Naturalization records, as well as registration and military service records of the 1940s, are reliable sources for the place of birth of an immigrant ancestor. Passenger lists compiled overseas (e.g., Hamburg departure lists) provide the name of every passenger's home village. If your ancestor arrived in Alberta before 1900, the name of his or her home village will probably be mentioned in Vladimir Kaye's "Dictionary of Ukrainian Canadian Biography of Pioneer Settlers of Alberta, 1891–1900," Mr. Pihach advised.

Several websites facilitate the rapid search of many records and databases: www.ancestry.com, www.familysearch.org and www.collectionscanada.gc.ca, to name just a few.

Once the name of the ancestral village has been determined, gazetteers can guide you to its location on a map, including correct spelling and additional information, Mr. Pihach continued. Google Earth can also be used to locate the village on a map or to provide a current aerial view of the location. The state archives in Przemyśl (Peremyshl) have expulsion records of those whose roots are in southeastern Poland and who had relatives deported from their ancestral region after World War II.

"Ukrainian Genealogy" is still available in hardcover (\$64.95) and softcover (\$39.95) (plus taxes and shipping; outside Canada, prices are in U.S. dollars). Orders can be placed via the secure online ordering system of CIUS Press at <http://www.ciuspress.com> or by contacting CIUS Press, 430 Pembina Hall, University of Alberta, Edmonton, AB, Canada T6G 2H8; telephone: 780-492-2973; fax, 780-492-4967; e-mail, cius@ualberta.ca.

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18	Sat	Lviv Basic City tour
19	Sun	Lviv відкриття ЮМПЗ
20	Mon	Lviv-Sokil-Yaremche
21	Tue	Yaremche K.Podilsky
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Resistance grows...

(Continued from page 1)

"The Time of a Cheap Clown. Ukrainian Education: Trials of Woeful Reform."

"The Education Ministry's current legislation is all about money," said Dr. Viacheslav Briukhovetsky, the university's former longtime rector. "The word 'ability' in this version of the law is lost. Why do students need ability? Fork over the money! That's the quintessence of this legislation. Everything is oriented toward controlling money streams."

The university decided to publish the book just as the ministry concluded preparing its retrograde legislation, "On Higher Education," said Dr. Serhiy Kvit, the university's rector. The articles and interviews were originally published in the mass media between 2010 and 2011.

"This book is valuable in the sense that practically all its articles were scattered throughout the Internet," Dr. Kvit said. "With all respect to the network, with time these publications would have stopped drawing the attention of our readers. At that, we're the single university that's realistically voicing its position, while others are doing it covertly. So for us, this book is important as a certain symbol of the struggle."

The derogatory reference to Mr. Tabachnyk as a "cheap clown" is borrowed from fellow Party of Regions member and current Infrastructure Minister Borys Kolesnikov, who coined the reference back in 2008.

Kyiv Mohyla Academy has led the limited opposition against Mr. Tabachnyk because his retrograde policies threaten the university's unique advantages, such as its Western-style curriculum that embraces interdisciplinary studies and offers the nation's only Ph.D. programs.

The resistance, according to its leaders, has gained in some concessions from the

Education Ministry. For example, the legislation includes the concept of plagiarism, which is worth condemning. Additionally, the definition of a "classic university" is no longer determined by its number of students – a clause that threatened to classify Kyiv Mohyla Academy and the National University of Ostroh Academy as colleges.

Dr. Andrii Meleshevych, the dean of legal studies, participated in the legislation's preparation. Progress was made since the first draft, he said, but it still contains significant flaws, such as the absence of any concept of interdisciplinary studies.

"Why is this important? If we look at the scientific achievements attained by Nobel Prize winners in the last 10 years, then we'll see that this research brings together two or more sciences," he explained.

The legislation also fails to provide Ukrainian students with the means to have their academic degrees earned in the West, recognized within the Ukrainian academic bureaucracy, Dr. Meleshevych said. "The only option offered," he said, "is the degrading procedure of 'nostrification.'"

"Under Tabachnyk, the ministry became an ideological center of Sovietization and Russification," said Dr. Volodymyr Panchenko, the university's vice-president of coursework. "During the time of [former President Leonid] Kuchma, Tabachnyk wanted to create a structure that would be a division of agitation and propaganda. It didn't happen then, but this division exists today. Only it's called the Ministry of Education, Science, Youth and Sports."

The articles in "The Time of a Cheap Clown" were penned by Drs. Kvit, Briukhovetskyi, Meleshevych, Panchenko and Dr. Volodymyr Morenets, the vice-president of scientific-educational studies. Dr. Briukhovetsky quipped that he'll offer the book as a gift to Mr. Tabachnyk once he leaves the post: "While he's still minister though, he needs to count money instead of reading books."



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Dr. Serhiy Kvit, president of the National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy.

So far only one draft of the bill "On Higher Education" has been registered with Parliament. Authored by Party of Regions National Deputy Yurii Miroshnychenko, experts said it significantly differs from the drafts revealed by the Education Ministry, which is still working on the final version.

"I have the impression that this bill, like a bride before marriage, is being hidden, so that it's not stolen or cursed," Pavlo Polianskyi, board chairman of the Education Monitoring Center, told a June 3 roundtable discussion held in Kyiv on the topic "College Admissions: What Do the 'On Higher Education' Bills Offer Society?"

Yet, some details have already leaked. For instance, the legislation grants the Education Ministry and its minister 80 new spheres of authority, Ms Orobets said.

The new legislation grants universities the ability to examine three factors when admitting applicants. Besides standardized testing scores, they can consider high school grades, as well as scores from the

university's own tests. These are merely avenues of corruption, the roundtable's participants said.

In 2008 and 2009 standardized admissions tests were the single criteria on the government allowed universities to use in conducting admissions. Proponents said this significantly reduced corruption, while critics said it excluded other important factors, such as high school grades.

"There's a very high threat of various corruption schemes in college admissions at the current moment," Ms. Orobets said. "The category of applicants has grown by who can gain admission beyond standard testing, whether by [university] tests or through exemptions. The number of loopholes in the rules of college admissions has grown."

Ms. Orobets read a letter she obtained that was authored by Mr. Myroshnychenko, who also serves as the president's representative in the Verkhovna Rada, which compares President Yanukovich's priorities in education reform with those in the Education Ministry's draft legislation.

It cites "a complete absence of autonomy of higher educational institutions," she related. "The Education Ministry is increasing its influence on state higher educational institutions and doesn't support their independence, complicates and worsens the situation. This is a significant worsening of the situation, as compared with the current law."

"That's the general conclusion and slap on the face that the Presidential Administration is giving this reform being prepared by Tabachnyk," Ms. Orobets said. It remains to be seen which legislation the parliamentary coalition will ultimately support.

[For an interview with Lesia Orobets, see page 5.]

Yevhen Savvateyev is a fourth-year student majoring in history at the National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy.

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Turning...

(Continued from page 6)

for extortion and murder with ties to the highest levels of the state militia. While in custody, Honcharov, who was in custody for a year and died in August 2003, sent a diary of his activities to a human rights watchdog group, the Institute for Mass Information. The diary was to be read only after his death. In the diary, Honcharov alleged that the Ministry of Internal Affairs was involved in the abduction and murder of Gongadze.

Within days Ukraine's Procurator General's Office (PGO) denied that it had any evidence to support the newspaper's allegations. It responded to the article by underscoring that its investigation was providing results.

On June 21, 2004, the press office of the Procurator General Hennadii Vasyliiev issued a statement explaining that its suspect was a person who was incarcerated for previous murders by decapitation. Serhii Rudenko, press spokesman for the PGO, who would identify the suspect only as "K," said the individual had admitted to murdering the journalist and had described in detail how the killing, and particularly the beheading, had taken place. No motive for the killing was provided by Mr. Rudenko.

National Deputy Hryhorii Omelchenko, said on June 17, 2004, that his ad hoc parliamentary committee would send a request to Mr. Vasyliiev that he open a criminal case against Mr. Kuchma to investigate his involvement in the Gongadze case. The committee concluded that Mr. Kuchma "was the main figure behind the criminal activities aimed against Gongadze" and that he "was the organizer of the journalist's abduction."

Mr. Omelchenko asserted, however, that there was no evidence to suggest Mr. Kuchma was responsible for the journalist's murder.

The Independent also stated that State Militia Gen. Oleksii Pukach had ordered Gongadze's abduction after a decision by Minister of Internal Affairs Yurii Kravchenko, a close ally of Mr. Kuchma. Mr. Pukach was arrested by Procurator General Oleksander Piskun, Mr. Vayliiev's predecessor, but was released six days later, after Mr. Kuchma dismissed the procurator general, accusing him of abuse of power for personal gains.

Other evidence presented by the newspaper included statements collected by the PGO made by witnesses, and the newspaper claimed that Mr. Vasyliiev would be able to destroy the documents after they became public in order to maintain the cover-up. Witness statements showed they had feared for their lives, should their identities ever become known. Three investigators stated that 25 investigators were watching Gongadze before his abduction, and were told to forget the surveillance activity had ever taken place.

The newspaper further asserted that documents in its possession pointed to members of the Kisil crime family. Hryhorii Serhienko, a state militia investigative agent, and his colleague Olexander Muzyka had infiltrated the crime family. The infiltrators carried out the order to murder Gongadze with members of the Kisil crime family. Kisil, leader of the family, died in 2003 when his bulletproof German-made luxury car exploded with him inside while parked in downtown Kyiv.

Source: "London newspaper claims it had proof of Kuchma's role in Gongadze's abduction," by Roman Woronowycz, The Ukrainian Weekly, June 27, 2004.

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NEW YORK – St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church hosted its 36th annual Ukrainian Festival from Friday, May 13, through Sunday, May 15.

The festival took place on Seventh Street, between Second and Third Avenues. The festival featured over 100 performers, and throughout the weekend there were numerous vendors selling Ukrainian arts and crafts, foods, and music/video products. People who attended the festival had the opportunity to watch performing groups on stage while visiting the different vendors on the street.

Performers included the internationally renowned Syzokryli Ukrainian Dance Ensemble of New York, the Iskra Ukrainian Dance Academy of Whippany, N.J., Roma Pryma Bohachevsky Schools, the Voloshky Dance School from Philadelphia, singer Kristina Shafranska, duet singers Lidia and Gabriella Oros, the Zolotyj Promin dancers of Connecticut, the St. George School of Ballroom Dance, St. George Academy Girls' Chorus, singer Bogena Dergalo, singer Anna Smith, and more.



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Dancers from the Iskra Ukrainian Dance Academy of Whippany, N.J., in a dance from the Volyn region.



Dancers from the Voloshky Dance School in Philadelphia.



Dancers from the Iskra Ukrainian Dance Academy of Whippany, N.J., present their "Bereznianka" dance.



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NEWSBRIEFS...

(Continued from page 2)

events, which will last until June 26, included the opening of a memorial plaque in honor of the pontiff's visit to Ukraine, the presentation of the Ukrainian edition of the book "Witness to Hope: The Biography of Pope John Paul II" by George Weigel, and the discussion of the religious and political significance

of the visit. Pope John Paul II made a pastoral visit to Ukraine on June 23-27, 2001. (Ukrinform)

Proposal supports adoptions by diaspora

KYIV – The president of the Alliance for Ukraine without Orphans, Ruslan Maliuta, told an Ukrinform reporter on June 14 that the organization is planning to initiate legislative benefits for adoptive parents from the Ukrainian diaspora. However, such proposals will be made

after the reform of the State Department for Adoption and the Protection of Children's Rights. The adoption of Ukrainian orphans by individuals from the Ukrainian diaspora could provide a strong impetus for solving the problems of orphanages in Ukraine and could promote the upbringing in families of older orphaned children and children with special needs, he said. Mr. Maliuta noted that the assistance being provided to Ukrainian orphans by the Ukrainian diaspora in the United States, Canada and other countries is "very significant," adding that it is not limited to the opening of child-care centers in Ukraine and the provision of financial and humanitarian assistance. There are many families of Ukrainians abroad who have adopted orphans from Ukraine, he said, therefore, "we will consider at the national level the issue of introducing during inter-state adoption special privileges or any special process of assistance when the adoption is carried out by the Ukrainian diaspora." According to the State Department for Adoption and the Protection of Children's Rights, children's services have registered over 1,700 families wishing to adopt an orphaned child. In 2005 Ukrainians adopted about 1,400 children, while in 2010 that number was over 2,200; meanwhile foreigners adopted 2,100 children in 2005 and 1,200 children in 2010. (Ukrinform)

handful of small political parties realize that they have no chance of being represented in Parliament and implement their policy settings, they will start the unification process sooner. Because if this does not happen, it will be 'Yanukovich forever,' " Mr. Hrytsenko said, according to June 13 news reports. He noted that the opposition should unite not only for the parliamentary vote, but also for the presidential election. "Even the opposition's victory in the parliamentary elections will not allow conducting a different policy, because after the return of the Constitution of 1996 practically all powers are concentrated in the hands of the president. It is necessary to form a management team that could win the presidential election and implement the policy it considers correct," Mr. Hrytsenko underscored. (Ukrinform)

Ukrainian Forbes on best cities for business

KYIV – Odesa, Kharkiv and Lviv took first place in the ranking of the best cities for doing business in Ukraine, says the June edition of the Ukrainian Forbes magazine. The rating included 32 cities. At the bottom of the list (in descending order of importance) are Horlivka, Dniprodzerzhynsk and Kirovohrad. Kyiv is not found on the list because the magazine looked at the regions "in terms of capital or foreign investors." Journalists judged the cities on five indicators: human capital, purchasing power, investment climate, economic stability and infrastructure, and comfort. (Ukrinform)

CPU says PRU supports Svoboda

KYIV – According to June 10 news reports, the Communist Party of Ukraine has said that it is obvious the Party of Regions provides assistance, including financial, to the nationalist Svoboda All-Ukrainian Union. The first secretary of the Luhansk regional committee of the Communist Party, National Deputy Spiridon Kilinkarov, was quoted by the party's press service as saying: "The media have long said that the Party of Regions is financing Svoboda. I believe that this is the case, taking into account the indifferent reaction of the Party of Regions to inadequate actions of Svoboda members, which sometimes border on terrorism." He said that, if the Svoboda Union posed any threat to the Party of Regions, the latter would have found arguments to put an end to the "neo-fascist methods" of this party. "It turns out that the government is promoting Svoboda as a rival to the opposition in the elections," Mr. Kilinkarov said. (Interfax-Ukraine, Kyiv Post)

Majority of labor migrants in Russia

KYIV – According to unofficial data released at the end of May, about 1.5 million Ukrainians work abroad. Most of them are employed in Russia (700,000), the Czech Republic and Italy (200,000 each), and Poland (about 150,000). This was reported during a conference in Warsaw on circulatory migration in Central and Eastern Europe. As noted by Oleksii Pozniak, a senior fellow at the Institute of Demography and Social Research of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, the official Ukrainian statistics gives a figure of 85,000 Ukrainian migrants abroad, but more detailed calculations show 1.5 million migrant workers who go mainly to Russia, Italy, the Czech Republic, Poland, Spain and Portugal. He remarked that men work mainly in construction and various trades, and do physical work. Women tend to care for older people or children, or work in agriculture. (Ukrinform)

(Continued on page 15)

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PRU aims to attract young people

KYIV – The youth wing of the Party of Regions of Ukraine (PRU) has announced that the presentation of a special discount card for young people will be held at a Ukrainian news agency in Kyiv on June 16. Discounts assigned to the members of the Young Regions public youth organization will apply to purchases at partner stores of the discount club, as well as recreational and medical institutions throughout Ukraine, according to a press release issued by the party. Ukrainian news media that received the announcement have interpreted the innovation as the PRU's invitation to young people to join its ranks through discount cards and discounts at bars. (Ukrinform)

Communist Party has 35,000 new members

KYIV – According to June 13 reports, Communist Party leader Petro Symonenko said at a plenary meeting of the Communist Party of Ukraine that the party's policy to rejuvenate its ranks has brought positive results. "Over the past three years the party adopted 35,000 Communists for a total number of 111,000 members of the Communist Party," the press office of the Communist Party quoted Mr. Symonenko as saying. The Communist faction is part of the parliamentary majority with the Party of Regions and the Volodymyr Lytvyn Bloc. However, the leaders of the Communist Party are talking about a possible withdrawal from the majority if the Verkhovna Rada adopts pension reform in its present form, which the Communists says is "anti-people." (Ukrinform)

5% threshold may prompt opposition unity

KYIV – Anatolii Hrytsenko, the leader of the opposition party Civic Position, admitted that his attempts in the past few months "to coordinate the actions of opposition parties and engage in the processes of unification" have not been successful. But he suggested in an interview with the Odesa Daily that one of the incentives toward unification could be the introduction of a 5 percent threshold for the upcoming parliamentary elections, which is envisaged in a new draft election law prepared by the Justice Ministry. "I think that when many of the

NEWSBRIEFS...

(Continued from page 14)

President introduces jubilee medal

KYIV – President Viktor Yanukovich on May 31 signed a decree introducing a new honor to be presented by the Ukrainian president, the jubilee medal “20 Years of Ukraine’s Independence.” The medal was introduced as an award to citizens on the occasion of the anniversary of Ukraine’s independence. The jubilee medal will be awarded to citizens “for their significant personal contribution to establishing the independence of Ukraine, consolidating its sovereignty and strengthening its international prestige, achievements in state development, socio-economic and socio-political activities, as well as faithful and perfect service to the Ukrainian people.” (Ukrinform)

Tabachnyk: way too many universities

KYIV – According to news reports of May 31, Minister of Education, Science, Youth and Sports Dmytro Tabachnyk believes that, in order to meet the educational needs of the population, Ukraine needs only 90 institutions of higher education instead of the 900 that exist today. The minister said he is sure that, in accordance with world standards, a successful university corresponds to 500,000-800,000 residents. “That is, if about 48 million people live in Ukraine, then about 90 institutions of higher education would have been enough for us,” he said. Mr. Tabachnyk expressed the opinion that the quality of education in many schools is poor, particularly in the training of journalists. The minister also said that the new wording of the law on higher education, which has already undergone public discussion in 600 schools, was to be submitted to the Cabinet in early June. (Ukrinform)

Ukraine to host world’s press

KYIV – The executive committee of the World Association of Newspapers and News Publishers (WAN-IFRA) at its meeting in Zurich, Switzerland, on June 9 decided to hold the next World Newspaper Congress, World Editors Forum and Info Services Expo in Kyiv on September 2-5, 2012. It is expected that more than 1,500 delegates representing influential international media will visit Ukraine in September 2012, according to the Ukrainian Association of Press Publishers (UAPP). The decision to hold

the 64th World Newspaper Congress, the 19th World Editors Forum and Info Services Expo 2012 in Kyiv comes at a time that the Ukrainian press operates in conditions that are evident in many post-Soviet countries – support for press freedom but weak protections that allow for recurrent violations, WAN-IFRA said in a statement. “We are delighted that Kyiv will host our 2012 meetings,” said Christoph Riess, CEO of WAN-IFRA. “The city provides an outstanding venue with many attractions, and also offers us the opportunity to aid media development and work with our colleagues in Europe’s second largest country.” As of June 1, UAPP membership comprised 88 publishing companies, among which 41 are companies headquartered in Kyiv and 47 regional companies. UAPP members publish more than 350 newspapers, magazines, reference books and online publications. (Ukrinform)

Yanukovich on World Newspaper Congress

KYIV – President Viktor Yanukovich said the decision to hold the World Newspaper Congress in 2012 in Kyiv indicates Ukraine’s movement towards democracy. The decision of the World Association of Newspapers and News Publishers (WAN-IFRA) to accept the invitation of Ukraine’s president and hold its congress in Kyiv proves that Ukraine is confidently walking the path of democratic reforms, Mr. Yanukovich said, according to a June 10 release by his press office. The president said he hopes that the congress will see an exchange of views and experiences among journalists and publishers from around the world. The event will provide Ukrainian media with an opportunity to get acquainted with the world’s best standards, he added. (Ukrinform)

Attempt to denounce BSF deal fails

KYIV – The opposition has failed to put on the Verkhovna Rada’s agenda the question of denunciation of the treaty between Ukraine and the Russian Federation on the extension of Russia’s Black Sea Fleet presence in Ukraine until 2042. The motion of National Deputy Andrii Parubii (Our Ukraine – People Self-Defense), received only 113 opposition votes in favor, according to June 15 news reports. On April 27, 2010, the Ukrainian Parliament approved the extension of the Russian Black Sea Fleet’s presence in Sevastopol until 2042. In exchange for the extension of the lease, Kyiv got a discount on the price of gas. (Ukrinform)



Ділимося сумною вісткою, що в понеділок, 30 травня 2011 р. по короткій і тяжкій недузі відійшов у вічність наш найдорожчий Муж, Батько і Дідо

СВ. П.

ЕВГЕН ФАРИОН

нар. 22 грудня 1918 р. в Нагірнім (тоді Соколя) в Західній Україні.

Життєвий шлях його попровадив від рідних сторін на степову Україну, а тоді в Європу, Аргентину і остаточно до Філядельфії, Па. Один із основоположників парафії Архистратига Михаїла в Дженкінтавні, Па. Колишній голова і довголітній член парафіяльної ради.

Покійний мав гарний сад і пасіку. До останку був членом скрипкового відділу у льокальній симфонічній оркестрі у Ворминстир, Па. ПАРАСТАС відбувся 3 червня о год. 10-ій ранку в церкві Архистратига Михаїла, а відтак тіло було перевезено до Ловньюв Семетері у Ракледж, Па.

В жалобі залишені:

- дружина – Оксана з Чубатих
 - син – Юрій з дружиною Христиною і дітьми Христофором і Софією
 - син – Зенон з дружиною Тamarою і донькою Ларисою
 - донька – Таня Хархаліс з мужем Андрієм і дітьми Катериною, Олександром і Адріаном
- ближча родина в Чикаго, Іл. і дальша родина в Україні.

Вічна Йому пам’ять!



Ділимося сумною вісткою з родиною, приятелями і друзями про те, що 5 червня 2011 р. в Колумбії, Мд., з наказу Всевишнього відійшов зложити свій останний звіт

СВ. П.

Микола Богдан КОРОПЕЦЬКИЙ

нар. 1928 р. в селі Долина, Тлумацького району, Івано-Франківської області.



Християнин, Пластун сеніор - Хрестоносець (Найда), Лицар Колумба 3-го і 4-го ступенів, професійний вояк, державний урядовець.

ПОБАЧЕННЯ - 8 червня, о год. 5:00 веч., Лицарі Колумба - молитва Вервиці - о год. 7:00 веч., Парастас - о год. 7:30 веч. в похоронному заведенні McCully-Polyniak, 237 East Patapsco Avenue, Curtis Bay, MD.

ПОХОРОН - в четвер, 9 червня, о год. 11:00 ранку з Української католицької церкви св. апп. Петра і Павла, 1506 Church Street, Curtis Bay, MD, а тоді на цвинтар св. Михаїла в Dundalk, MD.

У глибокому смутку:

- Дружина – Оксана з родини Білозорів
 - Сини – Марко із сином Русланом
 - Андрій з дружиною Tamar Donovan та синами Дам’яном, Дарієм і Віктором
 - Доньки – Татяна з мужем Matthew Koropetskyj-Sox та дітьми Лідією і Данилом
 - Уляна з мужем Андрієм Чорним та доньками Ізадорою і Зоріянною
 - Брат – Іван з дружиною Наталкою та родиною
 - Братова – Леся з родиною
 - Шваґрова – Оля Цегельська з родиною
 - Шваґер – Peter M. King
 - Свати – Donovans, Soxes і Чорні з родинами
 - Кузени – Коропецькі, Кулачковські і Татомири з родинами
- Дальші рідні в Україні і діяспорі.

Покійний просить пам’ятати його у Ваших молитвах.

Замість квітів датки можна складати на:

Український Католицький Університет (Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation, 2247 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago, IL 60622).

On the TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PASSING
of our unforgettable Mother and Grandmother

LUDMYLA SHARA WOLANSKY

and the SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PASSING
of our beloved Father and Grandfather

DR. OLEH MYROSLAW WOLANSKY

A MEMORIAL MASS

will be celebrated on June 25, 2011 at 9:00 a.m.
at Holy Trinity Ukrainian Church in Kerhonkson, N.Y.



They selflessly dedicated their lives, talents, efforts, knowledge, spiritual largesse, and passion to serve their Ukrainian nation and their local community, by their matchless example lighting the way for the next generation.

MAY THEY REST IN PEACE!

Consider your options!

30 yr fixed or 5/5 yr ARM

4.5%	Rate	3.10%
\$ 200,000.00	Loan Amount	\$ 200,000.00
\$ 1,013.37	Monthly payment	\$ 854.03
\$ 43,118.07	Amount of interest you will pay in the first 5 years	\$ 29,377.43
\$182,315.83	Loan balance after first 5 years	\$ 178,135.00

If a low interest rate and a low monthly payment appeals to you, then consider our 5/5 Adjustable Rate Mortgage.

With our 5/5 ARM, your rate may change only ONCE every 5 years. In addition, rate changes are capped at 2.5%

If your initial 5/5 ARM rate is 3.10%, after five years the highest your 5/5 ARM rate can adjust to is 5.60%.

Therefore: Even with a maximum adjustment of 2.5%, the average rate on your mortgage, for the first TEN years, will be only 4.35%

APR for 30 year fixed is 4.512%. APR for 5 year ARM is 3.1125%.
Rates as of 6/08/2011. Rates subject to change without notice.



UKRAINIAN SELFRELIANCE FEDERAL CREDIT UNION
 1729 Cottman Ave, Philadelphia, PA 19111 1-888-POLTAVA
 For more information please contact USFCU or www.ukrfcu.com

SUMMER CAMPS AT SOYUZIVKA!

Tennis Camp

Session: 6/26-7/7

\$735 UNA member

\$785 non UNA member

Kicks off the summer with 12 days of intensive tennis instruction and competitive play, for boys and girls ages 10-18. Attendance will be limited to 45 students. Room, board, 24-hour supervision, expert lessons and loads of fun are included. Under the direction of George Sawchak.

Roma Pryma Bohachevsky

Ukrainian Dance Academy Workshop

Session July 3-16

Fee \$1,050 UNA member

\$1,100 non UNA member

A vigorous 2 week dance training for more intermediate and advanced dancers ages 16 and up under the direction of the Roma Pryma Bohachevsky Ukrainian Dance Foundation, culminating with performances on stage at our Cultural Festival Weekend.

Additional information

<http://www.syzokryli.com>

Tabir Ptashat

Session 1: 6/26-7/2

Session 2: 7/3-7/9

Ukrainian Plast Tabir for children ages 4-6 accompanied by their parents.

To register your child, please watch for registration forms appearing in the Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly in March and April, or for further information, please contact Neonila Sochan at (973) 984-7456.

Discovery Camp

7/17-7/23

\$425 UNA member

\$475 non UNA member

Calling all nature lovers for this sleepover program filled with outdoor crafts, hiking, swimming, organized sports & games, bonfires, songs and much more. Room, board, 24 hour supervision and a lifetime of memories are included! Ages 8-15



Ukrainian Heritage Day Camp

Session 1: 7/17-7/22 • Session 2: 7/24-29

\$225 per child staying on premises

\$275 per child staying off premises

A returning favorite, in the form of a day camp, children ages 4-8 will be exposed to Ukrainian heritage through daily activities such as dance, song, crafts and games. Children will walk away with an expanded knowledge of Ukrainian folk culture and language as well as, new, lasting friendships with other children of Ukrainian heritage. Price includes kid's lunch and t-shirt, and unless noted, is based on in-house occupancy of parent/guardian.

Chornomorska Sitch Sports School

Session 1: 7/24-7/30 • Session 2: 7/31-8/6

Weekly rate overnight stay \$425

Daily commuter for the week \$225

42nd Annual sports camp run by the Ukrainian Athletic-Educational Association "Chornomorska Sitch", for children ages 6-17. This camp will focus on soccer, tennis, volleyball and swimming, and is perfect for any sports enthusiast. Please contact Marika Bokalo at (908) 851-0617, or email sportsschool@chornomorskasitch.org, for application and additional information.

Roma Pryma Bohachevsky

Ukrainian Dance Camp

Session 1: 7/24-8/6 • Session 2: 8/7-8/20

\$1,050 UNA member

\$1,100 non UNA member

Directed by Ania Bohachevsky-Lonkevych (daughter of Roma Pryma Bohachevsky), this camp is for ages 8-16, and offers expert instruction for beginning, intermediate and advanced students. Room, board, 24-hour supervision, expert lessons and loads of fun are included. Each camp ends with a grand recital. Attendance will be limited to 60 students



UNA Estate Soyuzivka • POBox 529 • Kerhonkson, NY 12446

For applications or additional information please contact Soyuzivka @ 845-626-5641 or check our website at www.soyuzivka.com



SAVE THE DATE

Come join the Sisters
of the Order of St. Basil the Great
in celebrating
100 Years of Service in America!

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 2011
Philadelphia, PA

Divine Liturgy at 2pm;
Reception and Banquet following
(ticket required for Reception and Banquet)

More details available in September;
or email development@stbasils.com.

The language...

(Continued from page 7)

What remains somewhat puzzling about these figures, however, is that the proportion of those speaking Ukrainian is not, in fact, considerably higher. After all, during the past two decades there has been a pronounced shift in Ukraine's educational system, an about-face from Russian to Ukrainian as the language of instruction at all levels from pre-school to university.

In the 1991-1992 school year, 50 percent of all pupils (general education schools) were taught in Russian; nearly 20 years later, that number has been sharply cut to 17.9 percent. In all of Kyiv, we are told, there are only five schools in which instruction is entirely in Russian. Today, 81.4 percent of schoolchildren are taught in Ukrainian; 20 years ago the corresponding figure was only 49.3 percent.

The Ukrainianization of the school system has been quite significant, resulting in the majority of schoolchildren now being taught in Ukrainian everywhere except for Crimea and the Donbas region. Yet, apparently this has had little if any real impact on the practical use of the Ukrainian language in the intimate surroundings of the home (or elsewhere, for that matter).

One explanation may well be that in Ukrainian-language schools outside of western Ukraine everything other than the lessons themselves continues to be conducted in Russian. Ukrainian-language schools fully immersed in a Russian-language environment. For fans of "diversity," that has to be right up there with a Russian-speaking Ukrainian Parliament.

But these figures are for the population at large. What about ethnic Ukrainians?

It turns out that slightly fewer Ukrainians today use Ukrainian at home than they did in 1992: 49 percent and 51 percent, respectively. Again, statistically insignificant for the number crunchers. But the proportion of Ukrainians conversing in Russian has jumped from 13 percent in 1992 to 28 percent in 2010 – i.e., it has more than doubled since Ukraine became independent.

The conventional wisdom is that these things take time and that the language situation will change when the older generation is replaced by young people. Maybe not so much. Today, 36 percent of all youths (age 18-29) speak Ukrainian at

home compared to 33 percent 20 years ago. Not much of a change for an age group that was about 10 years old or younger when the Soviet Union collapsed and who were educated largely in Ukrainian. At the same time, the proportion of those speaking Russian increased from 34 percent to 39 percent.

If one looks at the younger generation of ethnic Ukrainians, the situation is even more perplexing. In 1992 the proportion of Ukrainian teens and young people who spoke Ukrainian at home was 46 percent; today it is 40 percent. For those who are middle aged, those speaking Ukrainian has dropped from 51 percent to 46 percent.

Lastly, let's take a look at the regions.

Interestingly, there has been an increase in the proportion of people speaking Ukrainian at home in the eastern part of the country, from 4 percent to 12 percent between 1992 and 2010. That's a three-fold jump, but the numbers are so small to begin with as to render them insignificant in the larger scheme of things. In western Ukraine, Ukrainian-speakers increased from 75 percent to 91 percent during the same period. But in central and southern Ukraine there has been no change to speak of, insofar as use of Ukrainian is concerned. But in both regions, Russian-speakers have increased, as they have in the east. The only net loss for Russian-speakers has been in the West.

The breakdown by nationality in different parts of the country is for the most part in line with the overall numbers.

Ethnic Ukrainians in the west and in the east who speak Ukrainian at home has increased: in western Ukraine from 87 percent to 93 percent and in the east from 7 percent to 15 percent. In the center and the south, on the other hand, Ukrainian speakers have lost some ground: a 3 percent decline in the former and a 5 percent loss in the latter, with corresponding increases of Ukrainians speaking Russian everywhere except Western Ukraine.

What conclusions can we draw from the data? Overall, if anything has changed after 20 years of independence in the language arena it has not been for the better. At the very best, things have remained static.

Presumably, the khamokratyia has not extended its "sovok" (Soviet mentality) reach into the private lives of people conversing with their spouses, children, and parents in their kitchens and living rooms.

So, who is to blame and what is to be done?

Spending...

(Continued from page 7)

Virmenska Vulytsia – Armenian Street, is one of the oldest in the city, and the outside buttresses on most of the buildings on this street indicate this. The whole street is an architectural and artistic museum. Dzyga, the art gallery and café at the end of the street is very interesting, but the antique shop inside is no longer there.

At the beginning of Virmenska is a new shop, Mamyna Svitlytsia (Mother's Parlor), selling a fine selection of embroidery, weaving, sorochky, jewelry, and even embroidered shoes and boots by Lviv designers. This shop also holds cultural and literary events. The owner used to sell her embroidery at the Vernissage.

If you want to buy fine Ukrainian linen, there are at least two fabric stores with a good selection (and the prices are good, about 50-60 hrv per meter, about \$10-12). A small fabric store is near the Globus bookstore mentioned above. Tkanyny, a large store with a big selection, is at the corner of Ivana Franka and Kniazia Romana (a good walk from the center, but worth it).

In addition to regular fabric, and the linen, there is also a selection of mill-woven Ukrainian-motif weaving by the meter, good for "obhortky," and other folk costume needs. I have seen this fabric sewn into contemporary outfits, and sometimes the prices seem to indicate this is "hand-woven."

If you have too much stuff to fit in your luggage, you can mail it back to yourself – the post office has great service, and will even pack your items into its trademark yellow boxes. There is also the Meest company in Lviv. You can always buy another suitcase at the market. Of course, I have never been known to do any of these...

Have I tired you out yet? Well, set yourself down at one of the cafés, order a Ukrainian beer or coffee, and rest as you watch the truly beautiful and elegant people strolling by. Hey, you may see that friend from Vancouver or Philly you haven't seen in a long time!

And, there is much more to see and do, but that's up to you.

Orysia Tracz may be contacted at orysia.tracz@gmail.com.

Ukrainian Sports Federation of USA and Canada and KLK



USCAK - EAST 2011 Tennis Tournament Singles, Doubles and Mixed Doubles

Dates: July 2 - 3, 2011

Place: Soyuzivka Heritage Center, Kerhonkson, NY

Starting Times: Singles will start 10 a.m. on Saturday, July 2.

Doubles will start 1 p.m. on Saturday.

Entry: **Advance registration is required for singles.** Entry fee is \$30 for adults individual or a doubles team; \$15 per juniors. Send registration form including the fee to:

George Sawchak
724 Forrest Ave., Rydal, PA 19046
(215) 576-7989

Singles registration must be received by June 24st. Doubles teams may register at Soyuzivka by 10 a.m. on Saturday, July 2.

Do not send entry form to Soyuzivka.

Rules: All USTA and USCAK rules for tournament play will apply. Participants must be Ukrainian by birth, heritage or marriage. Players may enter up to two groups of either singles or doubles.

Awards: Trophies will be presented to winners and finalists in each group.

Host Club: KLK, USCAK Tennis Committee will conduct the tournament.

Registration Form
Make checks payable to KLK

Name _____ Phone No. _____

Address _____

Group Men _____ Men 45's _____ Boys _____ Age Group _____

Women _____ Sr. Women _____ Girls _____ Age Group _____

Doubles _____ Partner _____ Mixed Doubles _____ Partner _____

USCAK EAST 2011

COMMUNITY CHRONICLE

Ukrainian American Youth Association of Boston honors Ukraine's heroes



Members of the Ukrainian American Youth Association's Boston branch with the Rev. Yaroslav Nalysnyk on the parish grounds of Christ the King Ukrainian Catholic Church.

by Peter T. Woloschuk

BOSTON – The Boston Branch of the Ukrainian American Youth Association (UAYA) on Sunday, June 5, held its annual commemoration of the Heroes of Ukraine (“Sviato Heroyiv”).

The event also marked a number of major Ukrainian anniversaries, including the 150th anniversary of Taras Shevchenko's death; the 140th anniversary of the birth of Lesia Ukrainka; the 135th anniversary of the Russian tsar's Ems Ukaz which banned the Ukrainian language; 85th anniversary of the death of Chief Otaman Symon Petliura; the 70th anniversary of the renewal of Ukrainian statehood in Lviv; the 25th anniversary of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster; and the

20th anniversary of Ukraine's independence.

The day began with a memorial liturgy at Christ the King Ukrainian Catholic Church, followed by a “panakhyda” for those who gave their lives for the independence of Ukraine and the laying of a wreath on a symbolic burial mound with participation by the Ukrainian American Veterans of Boston.

After the religious services, a commemorative program in the parish center drew almost 70 people. It was conducted under the slogan “We Stand on Guard for Freedom” (taken from a poem by Nil Khasevych) which consisted of greetings from Christ the King Parish, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America – Boston Branch (UCCA –

Boston), and the Ukrainian Educational Center of Boston, dramatic readings and recitations, and musical interludes, and concluded with a picnic on the eight-acre parish grounds.

The formal program, which was put together by Anna Kurniawka, Anna Nosal and Maryanne Zozula, began with the communal singing of the Ukrainian national anthem and an invocation by the Rev. Yaroslav Nalysnyk. Welcoming remarks were delivered by the president of the UAYA Boston branch, Michael Nosal Jr., and the president of UCCA Boston, Vsevolod Petriv.

Biographies or explanatory notes were then read for each of the special anniversaries being commemorated, followed by excerpts from the works of Shevchenko

and Ukrainka, as well as documents pertaining to the other five anniversaries being noted.

A multi-media presentation prepared by UAYA English-language secretary Maria Fedynshyn Saxe accompanied all of the presentations throughout the program.

The annual commemoration of the heroes of Ukraine was begun in 1941 by the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) at its second plenum; originally, the date for commemoration was set as May 23. May was chosen because it marked dates related to Yevhen Konovalets, the founder of OUN; Mykola Mykhnovsky, the ideologist of national independence; and Petliura, the leader of the fight for independence during the war years, 1917-1921. The purpose of the commemoration was twofold: to honor the memory of Ukrainian heroes and to rekindle the heroic spirit among Ukrainians, particularly youth.



The emblem used during the Heroes of Ukraine commemoration.

Ukrainian Human Rights Committee hosts Ambassador Yuri Shcherbak

PHILADELPHIA – The Ukrainian community of Philadelphia continued to mark the tragic 25th anniversary of the nuclear disaster in Chernobyl with a lecture by Dr. Yuri Shcherbak on Sunday, May 1.

Former Ukrainian ambassador to the United States and an expert on Chernobyl was hosted at the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center in Jenkintown, where the president of the Ukrainian Human Rights Committee, Ulana Baluch Mazurkevich, opened the meeting.

In his talk, Dr. Shcherbak drew some

parallels between Chernobyl and the recent nuclear accident in Fukushima, Japan. He said that there are between eight and ten similarities between the two.

However, he underscored that the greatest difference between Fukushima and Chernobyl is the blatant cover-up by Soviet authorities of the nuclear disaster in Ukraine, while in Japan there was no cover up.

Ambassador Shcherbak informed the audience that his organization Green World held a “Chernobyl Nuremberg”

which condemned all the Soviet officials, starting with former President Mikhail Gorbachev.

Ambassador Shcherbak also spoke about the corruption associated with the clean-up of Chernobyl, noting that mass corruption around Chernobyl is rampant. He said large sums which were and are

earmarked for Chernobyl never reach their destination, but simply disappear.

After his address, Ambassador Shcherbak opened the floor to questions. After a lively and interesting question and answer period, a reception followed during which attendees were able to mingle and speak with the ambassador.



Ukrainian Human Rights Committee members with Ambassador Dr. Yuri Shcherbak in front of the Chernobyl exhibit prepared by Chrystia Charyna Senyk and Oksana Woroch. With him (from left) are: Orysia Hewka, Yara Snylyk, Ms. Senyk, Ms. Woroch, Tonia Katruk, Lesia Chmelko and Ulana Mazurkevich.

Ukrainian American Writers: Call For Submissions

Ukrainian American Writers: A New Generation of Literary Voices, will present their annual reading on November 5th, 2011 at The Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art in Chicago.

Three writers will be selected to read their work through a juried reading process. If you are a Ukrainian American writer and would like to submit your work for consideration, please send 3-5 poems or a 2-3 page excerpt from a short story, novel, or play that you would like to read via e-mail to uawriters@gmail.com. Please include your name in the subject line, along with the genre of work you are sending.

Past readers will be considered, provided that new work is forwarded for our review.

The submission period is June 1st through September 15, 2011, and selected writers will be contacted via e-mail by October 1st, 2011.

For more information please contact organizers Sonya Arko or Anna Golash at uawriters@gmail.com.

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SUNDAY NIGHT, JULY 3, 2011 – 9PM
 OUTDOOR CONCERT



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Kyiv urged...

(Continued from page 6)

article posted online on May 25 explicitly considers the ways in which the Circassian decision may have an impact on the Crimean Tatars and through the Crimean Tatars on other groups inside the borders of the Russian Federation and other post-Soviet states.

In an essay posted on the Materik.ru portal, Vladislav Gulyevich, a commentator for Kyiv's Chas Pik weekly, argues that "Crimea and the project of Greater Circassia are steps along the path to the conquest of the entire Caucasus region" by the Western powers with Russian influence there being excluded (www.materik.ru/rubric/detail.php?ID=12688).

The success of such an enterprise, he argues, would hurt "not only Russia but also Turkey which would find itself in the position of 'a loser who had not fought.'" And that, Mr. Gulyevich argues, makes the ideas of Ismail Gasprinsky "about the unity of Slavs and Turks" especially important and a possible barrier to the further unraveling of Russia and its neighbors.

Mr. Gasprinsky's name and works may not be widely known in many quarters, but that appears likely to change in the coming weeks, given his ideas on this point which Mr. Gulyevich outlines with approval and given a May conference in Moscow on the great Crimean Tatar thinker on his 160th birthday (www.islamrf.ru/news/russia/rusanons/16178/).

That conference as well as Mr. Gasprinsky's ideas are likely to make the issue of the Soviet genocide of the Crimean Tatars not only the focus of political debates in Kyiv and Moscow but also lead other peoples, themselves victimized by Russian imperialism, to seek recognition from other governments of what was done to them.

Yonkers UAYA hosts seventh annual volleyball tournament



Winners in the men's division of the volleyball tournament (from left): Team Black Not, Team Zaxid, Team Lys "A."

by Natalka Horbachevska

YONKERS, N.Y. – On April 16 the Yonkers branch of the Ukrainian American Youth Association held its seventh annual volleyball tournament. The tournament is an annual spring tradition in Yonkers and turnout for players was once again high.

This year, nine teams competed in the adult division, five teams in the boys' division and two teams in the girls' division. More than 130 players competed in the all day tournament. Teams came from a wide range of cities: Boston, Chicago, Hartford, Conn., New York, Brooklyn, Yonkers, N.Y., Passaic and

Whippany, N.J., and Philadelphia.

In the men's division, team Black Not, led by Peter Kolinsky with players from Hartford, Boston and Yonkers, won first place, defeating Sports Academy Lys "A" in final matches 21-14, 21-14. Chicago's team Zaxid won third place. The MVP for this division was Peter Kolinsky.

In the boys' division, team Passaic won first place, the Chornomorska Sitch "2" team placed second and the Sitch "3" team placed third. Peter Chudolij of Passaic was named MVP for the division.

In the girls' division, there were two participating teams. The team from Sitch

won the match, winning against the Yonkers team. The MVP of the girls' tournament was Ivanka Iwaskiw.

Following the end of the tournament, there was an awards ceremony held at the Ukrainian Youth Center in Yonkers. The winners were awarded trophies, with individual medals.

The tournament was organized once again by Sammy Warycha, with help from Michael Kapitula and the Yonkers "druzhynnyky" (young adults over 18) of the Ukrainian American Youth Association. Special thanks were extended to everyone that helped set up and referee the matches.

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Office of the Cook County Treasurer

SPORTSLINE

by Matthew Dubas

Soccer

• Shakhtar Donetsk won the Ukrainian Cup final against Dynamo Kyiv 2-0 in Sumy on May 25. This was Shakhtar's seventh Ukrainian Cup win. After a scoreless first half, Shakhtar came to life with a goal by Eduardo in the 64th minute and by Adriano in the 87th minute.

• Andriy Shevchenko, 34, announced he plans to retire after the 2012 UEFA European Championship. "I have decided to retire right after the Euro-2012. This is my final decision. We are all set to perform at our best at our home European championships, and I believe we can challenge the clear favorites in the battle for the title if luck is on our side," Shevchenko was quoted on FIFA's official website.

Futsal

Ukraine's border guards won an international futsal tournament on May 16 in Odesa, with teams from Moldova, Azerbaijan, Romania, Kazakhstan, Bulgaria and Russia. In the finals, Ukraine defeated Moldova in a penalty shootout. A tournament for the managerial staff was also held, with Ukraine defeating Russia. The event was organized by the State Border Service of Ukraine.

Boxing

• Maxim "Tiger" Bursak (22-0-1, 8 KO) retained his WBO middleweight title against Carlos Adan Jerez (31-14-3, 17 KO) of Argentina at Kobzov Concert Hall in Kyiv on Sunday, May 29. Judges scored unanimously after 12 rounds in favor of Bursak 120-106 across the board. Bursak is ranked in sixth place at 160 lbs. by the World Boxing Organization and in ninth place by the International Boxing Federation at 168 lbs.

• Vitaliy Konstantinov (69 kg), Evhern Krutko (75 kg), Enver Tuktarov (81 kg) and Dmytro Rudenky (+91 kg) won silver medals at the Korotkov Memorial Elite Men boxing tournament in Khabarovsk, Russia, on May 17-22. The tournament attracted 100 boxers from 17 countries.

• Vitali Klitschko, a deputy of the Kyiv City Council, said he opposes the construction of a monument to him and his brother, Wladimir, in the city of Kyiv. The capital city, he said, is currently facing more urgent problems that need to be immediately resolved. "We need to deal with the repair of roads and elevators, the development of parks and squares, as well as the upgrading of the entire utilities system. I hope that the city will find the way how to better spend budget

funds, and the presence or absence of such a sculpture will not help improve life in Kyiv," he said.

• Vitali Klitschko was appointed a Ukrainian ambassador for the UEFA Euro-2012 volunteer program, and urged people in Poland and Ukraine to "join the team," when recruitment began on June 14. "I know many people expect a miracle from Euro-2012, but it will not happen unless each of us contributes to the success of the football [soccer] festival," he said.

Tennis

• Illya Marchenko lost to Igor Kunitsyn of Russia 3-6, 6-1, 2-6 in the round of 16 at the Aegon International ATP World Tour 250 Series tournament in Eastbourne, Great Britain, on June 12-18. In the first round Sergiy Stakhovsky lost to Rainer Schuettler of Germany 3-6, 2-6 and Alexandr Dolgoplov lost to Carlos Berlocq of Argentina 5-7, 2-6. The tournament is played on grass.

• Sergiy Stakhovsky and Alexandr Dolgoplov advanced to the third round of the men's singles in the Roland-Garros French Open tournament in Paris, France, on May 17 - June 5. Stakhovsky (31st) lost to David Ferrer (7th) of Spain 1-6, 1-6, 3-6; and Dolgoplov (21st) lost to Viktor Troicki (15th) of Serbia 4-6, 6-3, 3-6, 4-6. Alona Bondarenko was eliminated in the first round by Jelena Jankovic (10th) of Serbia 3-6, 1-6; and Viktoriya Kutuzova was defeated by Chanelle Scheepers of South Africa 3-6, 6-4, 2-6, also in the first round.

• Alexandr Dolgoplov lost to Victor Hanesu of Romania in the semi-final match of the Open de Nice Cote d'Azur tennis tournament held on May 15-21 in Nice, France, losing 3-6, 3-6. Along the way the Ukrainian defeated David Ferrer of Spain 6-4, 1-6, 7-5; Pere Riba of Spain 7-6, 7-6; and Filippo Volandri 7-5, 6-3.

• Alona Bondarenko advanced to the quarterfinal round of the e-Boks Sony Ericsson Open tennis tournament held in Copenhagen, Denmark, on June 4-12. Bondarenko was eliminated by Peta Martic of Croatia 4-6, 6-3, 3-6 on June 10. In doubles, Alona and her sister Kateryna Bondarenko lost to Alexandra Panova of Russia and Tatiana Poutchek of Belarus 1-6, 3-6. Olga Savchuk and Kathrin Woerle of Germany lost to Johanna Larsson of Sweden and Jasmin Woehr of Germany 3-6, 4-6.

Chess

Vasyl Ivanchuk won the 46th Capablanca Memorial chess tournament held in Havana, Cuba, on May 10-21.

This was the Ukrainian's fifth time winning the tournament, scoring 6.5 points out of 10. Ivanchuk was tied with Le Quang Liem of Vietnam, but had a better record for the tie-breaker.

Fencing

• Yana Shemyakina won the gold medal in epee at the Women's Grand Prix in Nanjing, China, on June 11. In the final match the Ukrainian defeated Anna Sivkova of Russia 15-9. The competition attracted 135 competitors.

• Ukraine's women's saber team won a silver medal at the Women's Saber Team World Cup in Gent, Belgium, on June 12. Ukraine defeated Spain 45-31, Poland 45-44, and Italy 45-43. In the final, Ukraine lost to Russia, 40-45.

• Olena Khomorova tied for bronze in individual competition with Daria Schnieder of the U.S.A., at the Yves Brasseur Challenge World Cup Women's Saber in Gent, Belgium, on June 10-11.

• Anatoliy Herey won the silver medal in the men's epee event at the U-23 European Fencing Championship in Kazan, Russia, on May 27-31. In the final, Herey lost to Poland's Mateusz Nycz 14-15.

• Olga Kharlan won the bronze medal at the Women's Saber Grand Prix in Tianjin, China, on May 21. In the finals, the Ukrainian lost to Russia's Julia Gavlirova 14-15, Gavrilova lost to China's Min Zhu 15-14.

Martial arts

• Viacheslav Densyov (100 kg) won the gold medal at the Men's Judo World Cup in Talinn, Estonia, on June 11-12. Artem Bloshenko won bronze in the same weight division. Serhiy Drebot (66 kg) tied for the bronze medal with Jasper De Jong of the Netherlands.

• Shushuana Gevodyna (52 kg) and Ivanna Makukha (78 kg) won silver medals at the Senior European Cup in Orenburg, Russia, on May 21-22. In team classification, Ukraine finished in third place. The competition attracted 250 competitors from 23 countries.

Dance

Roman Gerbey and Vera Bondareva won the bronze medal at the International Dance Sport Federation World Cup Ten Dance in Szombathely, Hungary, on June 11. Dancers from 24 countries competed in the event. The competition was part of the 46th Savaria Dance Festival Open.

Athletics

• Olesya Povh won the silver medal in women's 100-meters and Olha Saladukha won silver medal in women's triple jump at the fifth edition of the IAAF Diamond League in Oslo, Norway, on June 9.

• Vita Styopina tied for silver with Nadezhda Dusanova of Uzbekistan and Xingjuan Zheng of China in the women's high jump at 1.9 meters at the Dunlop Shanghai Golden Grand Prix on May 15 in Shanghai, China.

Weightlifting

Vasyl Martyniuk won the gold medal at the European Masters Weightlifting Championships in Heinsheim, Germany, held on May 28-June 4. Martyniuk set a world record for his age group (40-44) and the 105 kg weight division, with a

145 kg snatch and a 176 kg clean and jerk, totaling 321 kg, one kilogram more than the previous world record. The competition attracted over 600 competitors from almost every country in Europe.

Wrestling

Koki Naya (Taiho), a sumo wrestler of Ukrainian descent, was awarded the Order of Merit (third degree) on May 29 for his significant personal contribution to strengthening the international authority of Ukraine and developing humanitarian relations between Ukraine and Japan. The award was presented by Mykola Kulinich, ambassador of Ukraine to Japan, who praised the sumo wrestler for his contribution to the deepening of friendship and mutual understanding between Ukrainian and Japanese peoples.

Billiard

Ukrainians Yevhen Talov and Pavlo Radinov had a showdown in the finals of the European Pyramid Championship held on May 19-23 in Volgograd, Russia. Talov won the tournament 7-5. Prize money awarded totaled \$27,000.

Hockey

Ukraine's press office of the Cabinet of Ministers reported on Monday, May 30, the creation of a national hockey league in Ukraine. The aim is to foster better competition between clubs, create more interest in the sport with the creation of new teams and enhance the competitiveness of the national hockey teams.

Gymnastics

Natalia Moskvina and Maryna Kyiko won gold medals in Women's Synchronized Trampoline event at the second Federation of International Gymnastics World Cup on May 27-28 in St. Petersburg, Russia. The next competition will be held in Wuxi, China, on July 2-3.

Diving

• Illya Kvasha and Oleksiy Prygorov won silver medals in the men's 3-meter springboard synchronized event at the final stage of the FINA Diving Grand Prix on June 10-12 in Bolzano, Italy. Anton Zakharov and Dmytro Mezhenko won bronze medals in the men's synchronized 10-meter platform event

• Olena Fedorova and Anna Pysemska won bronze medals in the 3-meter springboard synchronized diving event at the fifth stage of the FINA Diving Grand Prix held in Rostock, Germany, on May 27-29. Oleksandr Gorshkovozov and Oleksandr Bodnar won silver medals in the men's 10-meter platform synchronized event.

Rowing

Ukraine's women's team (Kateryna Tarasenko, Olena Buryak, Anastasia Kozhenkova and Yana Demenyeva) won the quadruple scull event at the FISA Rowing World Cup in Munich, Germany, on May 27. Ukraine's men's team (Yuriy Ivanov, Ivan Futryk, Oleksandr Nadtocha and Ivan Dovhodko) won bronze in the same event.

Shooting

Olena Kostevych won the 10-meter women's air pistol event at the International Shooting Sport Federation Rifle and Pistol World Cup held at Fort Benning, Ga., on May 14-23. More than 600 competitors from 70 countries participated.

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OUT & ABOUT

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|---|---|
| June 23
Ottawa | General meeting and barbeque, Ukrainian Canadian Professionals and Businesspersons - Ottawa Branch, home of Bob Seychuk and Ilonka Bogish, 613-228-0990 | July 9
Dedham, MA | Clam bake, Ukrainian American Educational Center of Boston, 508-245-1890 or www.ukrainiancenter.org |
| June 25
Woonsocket, RI | Parish picnic and festival, St. Michael Ukrainian Orthodox Church, 508-883-9952 or 508-883-7902 | July 11-22
Dickinson, ND | Ukrainian Dance Workshop. Ukrainian Cultural Institute, 701-483-1486 |
| June 25-26
Ellenville, NY | Lemko Vatra, Organization for Defense of Lemko Western Ukraine, Ukrainian American Youth Association resort, 845-647-7230 | July 17-August 7
Lehighton, PA | Dance Camp, Ukrainian Homestead, 215-657-1758 |
| June 26
Ottawa | Taras Shevchenko monument unveiling, St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic National Shrine, 613-723-1673 or www.st-john-baptist-shrine.ca | July 23
Horsham, PA | USCAK East soccer tournament, hosted by the Ukrainian American Sports Center Tryzub, 215-343-5412 |
| June 26
Ottawa | "Historical Train of Ukrainian Pioneers," from Halifax to Edmonton, arrives in Ottawa, 613-230-2961 or train@ukremb.ca | August 4-5
Kerhonkson/
Ellenville, NY | Ukrainian Youth Games, sponsored by the Ukrainian Sports Federation of the United States and Canada, Ukrainian Youth Association resort and Soyuzivka Heritage Center, www.soyuzivka.com |
| June 27-July 2
Lehighton, PA | Ukrainian Folk Dance Camp, Ukrainian Homestead, 570-708-1992 or www.ukrhomestead.com | August 6-7
Baraboo, WI | Soccer tournament, hosted by Kryla Sports Club, Camp Baraboo - Ukrainian American Youth Association, 773-486-4204 |
| June 30
East Meadow, NY | Free concert, "Ukrainian American Night," featuring the Syzokryli Ukrainian Dance Ensemble, Eisenhower Park, odomooshka@gmail.com | August 6-20
Emlenton, PA | Kobzarska Sich bandura camp, All Saints Camp, ks@bandura.org or 734-953-0305 |
| July 2-3
Hawkestone, ON | Ivan Kupalo festival, Ukrainian National Federation - Toronto Branch, Camp Sokil, www.unftoronto.com | August 13-21
Toronto | International Ukrainian Football (Soccer) Tournament, Ukrainian World Congress, Centennial Park Stadium, www.iuft.net |
| July 2-3
Kerhonkson, NJ | Tennis tournament, Ukrainian Sports Federation of the U.S.A. and Canada - East, Soyuzivka Heritage Center, www.soyuzivka.com | | |

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. Items will be published at the discretion of the editors and as space allows. Please send e-mail to mdubas@ukrweekly.com.

Bandura Programs

Bandura Course

August 6 - 20, 2011

This two-week course focuses on over seven hours of daily group instruction in: the technique of playing bandura, bandura history, solo and ensemble playing and singing, music lectures, elementary music theory (as needed). This course is designed for teenaged children (12 and older) and adults of all ages.

Bandura Course and Junior Bandura Workshop Teaching Staff

Ola Herasymenko
Andrij Birko
Yurij Petlura
Irene Kytasty-Kuzma
Irene Zawadiwsky
Oleksander Petlura
Sara Cholyway

Junior Bandura Workshop

August 6 - 13, 2011

This one-week workshop covers the basics of playing bandura and bandura history. Participants are introduced to ensemble playing and singing, music lectures, elementary music theory (as needed). This workshop is designed for children ages 9 - 11.



Bandura and Choral Programs August 6—20, 2011 All Saints Camp—Emlenton, Pennsylvania

OLEH MAHLAY
Kobzarska Sich Music Director



ROMAN HURKO
Ukrainian Sacred Music
Workshop Guest Instructor



BOHDAN HERYAVENKO
Ukrainian Sacred Music and Ukrainian
Vocal Workshop Instructor



For more information and for a registration package, please visit www.bandura.org/bandura_school.htm, or contact the Administrator of Kobzarska Sich, Anatoli Murha, at 734.953.0305 or ks@bandura.org

Choral Programs

Ukrainian Sacred Music Workshop

August 10 - 14, 2011

This four-day workshop provides an opportunity to sing sacred works by Ukrainian master composers and provides practical pointers for church singers, cantors, and conductors alike relative to common areas of church singing. Listening lectures will open up many hidden aspects of sacred music tradition. This workshop is designed for older teenagers (ages 15 and older) and adults of all ages.

Ukrainian Sacred Music Workshop Teaching Staff

Roman Hurko
Bohdan Heryavenko
Oleh Mahlay
Protodeacon Ihor Mahlay

Ukrainian Vocal Workshop Teaching Staff

Halyna Heryavenko
Bohdan Heryavenko
Oleh Mahlay

Ukrainian Vocal Workshop

August 14 - 20, 2011

This one-week intensive and enjoyable workshop will focus on individual vocal development by instructors with extensive backgrounds in vocal music training. Participants will take part in daily one-on-one vocal coaching sessions along with choral ensemble singing. This one-week workshop is designed for older teenagers (ages 15 and older) and adults of all ages.

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- June 26** - Beginning of summer season
June 26 - July 2 - Tabir Ptashat session 1
June 26 - July 7 - Tennis Camp
Fourth of July Weekend - Zabavas to be announced
July 3 - July 8 - Tabir Ptashat session 2
July 3 - July 16 - Dance Workshop
July 8 - To be announced
July 15 - July 17 - **Ukrainian Cultural Festival**
July 17 - July 22 - Heritage Camp session 1
July 17 - July 23 - Discovery Camp
July 22 - July 24 - Adoption Weekend
July 23, 9:30 pm - Zabava - to be announced
- July 24 - July 29** - Heritage Camp session 2
July 24 - July 30 - Sports Camp session 1
July 24 - August 6 - Dance Camp session 1
July 30, 9:30 pm - Zabava - Luna
July 31 - August 6 - Sports Camp session 2
August 6, 3 pm - Dance Camp Recital
9:30 pm - Zabava - Na Zdorvya
August 7 - August 20 - Dance Camp session 2
August 13, 9:30 pm - Miss Soyuzivka - Zabava - Svitanok
August 20, 3 pm - Dance Camp Recital
9:30 pm - Zabava - Fata Morgana

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Saturday, June 25

WOONSOCKET, R.I.: St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church will hold its annual Ukrainian Festival at 11 a.m.-6 p.m. at 74 Harris Ave., Woonsocket, RI 02895. There will be plenty of Ukrainian food, popular picnic fare and cool refreshments. Admission is free. For more information call 401-762-3939.

Friday-Sunday, July 1-3

LONDON, Ontario: Zustrich 2011

ODUM Reunion will take place at the Ukraina grounds. Join us to celebrate the 50th anniversary of camps of the Ukrainian Democratic Youth Association (known by its Ukrainian acronym as ODUM). The agenda for the weekend activities includes a dance with the band Solovey reuniting, a bonfire, concert, golf tournament, assembly and children's activities. Check out the website <http://www.odum.org>, which links to ODUM Camp Reunion for more details or call Lisa Petrusa Hawkins, 434-841-2973.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS GUIDELINES

Preview of Events is a listing of community events open to the public. It is a service provided at minimal cost (\$20 per listing) 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@ukrweekly.com or Preview of Events, The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054; fax, 973-644-9510. **NB: If e-mailing, please do not send items as attachments; simply type the text into the body of the e-mail message.**

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September 28-October 8, 2011

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