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\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

Ukraine wins 20 medals at Olympics



London2012.com

Lightweight boxer Vasyl Lomachenko celebrates his Olympic gold medal in the 60-kg division.

by Matthew Dubas

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – Ukraine's athletes collected 20 medals – six gold, five silver and nine bronze medals – at the Olympics in London, and finished in 12th place in the total medals count (14th in the gold medal standings).

Ukraine's boxers put on quite a show at the Olympics in London, and won five medals – two gold, one silver and

two bronze medals.

Oleksandr Usyk won the gold medal in the 91-kg heavyweight division, and celebrated his win in a truly Ukrainian style – with a Hopak dance. Usyk defeated Clemente Russo of Italy 14-11 in the gold medal match on August 11 and defeated Tervel Pulev of Bulgaria 21-5 in the semifinal.

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Lviv area residents remember Sknyliv air show disaster of 2002

by Zenon Zawada

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly



Zenon Zawada

Relatives of those killed attend the divine liturgy offered on the 10th anniversary of the Sknyliv air show catastrophe.

LVIV – Ruslan Pavlovych had an exceptional interest in flying for a 9-year-old. He had many toy planes, his mother Natalia said, and he would drape a cloth around his shoulders for a cape and jump from tables as Superman.

She remembered how he asked his parents to buy him a paper airplane book. It was from this book that he folded a paper model of the Sukhoi-27 that killed both him and his father a few weeks later on July 27, 2002, at the event that became known worldwide as the Sknyliv air show disaster.

"My husband helped him because he was young and it was difficult," Natalia said. "There were many small parts. He sat there and struggled with it, unable to put it together. Then he left it and said he'd figure it out later. But he never got around to it."

More than 300 mourners gathered at the chapel at the Sknyliv airport on Lviv's southwestern edge to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the catastrophe that killed 77 spectators – 28 of them children – and physically injured 292. Another 230 victims suffered psychological trauma.

The Soviet Su-27 destroyer jet surged unusually low above the spectators, before looping up again. The pilots tipped the plane to its left side as it descended before losing control at an altitude of 450 feet.

The jet's left wing clipped a tree, then struck the asphalt and dragged four rows of barbed wire that mowed down onlookers. It then cartwheeled, struck the nose of a parked

(Continued on page 4)

Language expert at Harvard comments on Ukraine's new law

Following President Viktor Yanukovich's signing on August 8 of the new law on the principles of state language policy, which was passed by the Verkhovna Rada on July 3, *The Ukrainian Weekly* contacted Prof. Michael S. Flier, an expert in Slavic linguistics at Harvard University, to comment on the significance of the new law and offer a prognosis for the Ukrainian language. Dr. Flier is the Oleksandr Potebnja Professor of Ukrainian Philology and director of the Ukrainian Research Institute, Harvard University. Following are his answers to questions posed by Roma Hadzewycz.

In your estimation, what is the significance of President Viktor Yanukovich's signing of the law on state language policy?

Let me begin by saying that the methods by which the new state language policy was introduced and adopted reveal fundamental flaws in the Ukrainian political process itself, flaws that must be addressed if Ukraine is ever to function as a democracy that aspires to European standards. For example, Parliament must act in a responsible manner, with deputies physically present in order to cast votes. The government must also distance itself from the ultimately destructive procedures that lead to the rushed passage of imperfect laws intended to be improved sometime in the future.

In the case of the language law, the process was carried out without sufficient public involvement and debate, raising real questions about the legitimacy of the law. These questions must still be addressed by the Constitutional Court. But one has only to consider the comment of parliamentary leader Oleksander Yefremov in reference to the pro-Ukrainian opposition that "we toyed with them like kittens" to understand the patently political manipulation behind this legislation. So, the first question to be answered, before any significance can be assigned to the law, is to determine whether it is legitimate on constitutional grounds.

How does the president's call for "amendments" to the law – to be proposed by a special working group and presented to the Parliament – jibe with his decision to sign the bill? How do you read this?

As I noted above, this flawed law flies in the face of Western practice to spend significant time working out details before passage as opposed to passing legislation that needs immediate remediation.

Given the approach of the Yanukovich government to all aspects of policy and the law, one cannot help thinking that this "special" working group will be composed of carefully selected representatives assigned to fill in the details of the new language law.

The primary purpose of the law as presently constituted is not to protect the Russian language but cynically to elevate its status in Ukraine while simultaneously undercutting the status of Ukrainian as the sole state language.

Is the new law in keeping with the European

(Continued on page 8)

ANALYSIS

Ruling party, opposition run neck and neck in election race

by Oleg Varfolomeyev
Eurasia Daily Monitor

A parliamentary election campaign has been officially under way in Ukraine since July 30. The ruling Party of Regions of Ukraine (PRU) will compete for victory with the united opposition formed by several nationalist parties, the largest of which are Batkivshchyna, which is headed by the imprisoned former Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko, and the Front for Change, whose leader is a former parliamentary speaker and former foreign affairs minister, Arseniy Yatsenyuk.

The main intrigue is whether the third most popular party, Udar (an acronym for Ukrainian Democratic Alliance for Reform and a word that means punch) in Ukrainian and Russian), which is headed by boxing champion Vitali Klitschko, will side with the opposition in a new Parliament as the opposition hopes, or whether it will closely cooperate with the PRU, thus giving President Viktor Yanukovich's party continued control of the legislature. Another question is whether the election will be free and fair.

Parliament will be elected on October 28 under the new rules that were passed last year (see Eurasia Daily Monitor, December 14, 2011). This is a mixed system where half of the 450-seat unicameral legislature will be elected from party lists according to a proportional system, and the other half will be contested in 225 single-seat constituencies according to a first-past-the-post voting method. This should favor the PRU, whose candidates are likely to be backed by rich businessmen who tend to support the government and local authorities that are dominated by the PRU. The threshold for parties will be 5 percent – the highest ever in Ukraine. It was raised from 3 percent in order to prompt smaller parties to join larger ones and make the legislature more predictable.

Four parties are certain to pass the barrier, and two are almost sure. June opinion polls gave the PRU 16 to 22 percent support; the united opposition 15 to 20 percent; UDAR more than 8 percent; the Communists, who are the PRU's main allies, around 6 percent; the populist party Ukraine – Forward 3 to 4 percent and the far-right party Svoboda around 3 percent.

If elected to Parliament, Ukraine – Forward headed by Natalya Korolevska, a defector from Batkivshchyna, is likely to join forces with the PRU. Ms. Tymoshenko's right-hand man Oleksandr Turchynov has claimed that Ms. Korolevska is backed by the administration of President Viktor Yanukovich (Inter TV, March 16). Svoboda on the contrary, is likely to oppose the PRU. In July, Svoboda and the united opposition agreed not to field candidates against each other in the single-seat constituencies (Ukrayinska Pravda, July 26). UDAR did not join them despite months of talks on an opposition coalition.

UDAR and Ukraine – Forward are the two youngest parties with the fastest growing electorates. The two advertise them-

selves as the new faces, which is a serious advantage in a country where politicians are deeply mistrusted and about one-third of voters remain undecided less than three months before voting day. "New leaders for a new country" is Ukraine – Forward's main slogan. UDAR trumpets the fact that more than 80 percent of its members have never been national deputies (Komsomolskaya Pravda v Ukraine, August 3). Among the six favorites of the race, UDAR's Mr. Klitschko is the only leader who has never worked in the government or been elected to Parliament before.

Although Mr. Klitschko styles himself as an oppositionist, he has rejected an alliance with either Batkivshchyna or FU from the start. He has also made it clear that UDAR would cooperate with the PRU in Parliament on certain issues if necessary (UNIAN, August 1). Mr. Klitschko says he finances his party mostly himself (ICTV, August 1), but his would-be opposition partners and journalists doubt that Mr. Klitschko, although he's been a successful businessman and the world heavyweight boxing champion for years, is so rich. They suspect that UDAR may be secretly backed by the ruling elite (UNIAN, August 3; Zerkalo Nedeli, August 4).

The competition will be between faces and sponsors, rather than ideas. Most of the parties, including the two front-runners, promise low taxes, high wages, corruption fighting and the European vector in foreign policy. The language policy is one of the main dividing lines. The PRU in July pushed through Parliament a controversial law that gives Russian the status of a regional language. Russian, which is spoken by most Ukrainians, has thus far had no status at all. The law is a boon to the PRU, whose power base is the eastern and southern Russophone areas. The united opposition, UDAR and Svoboda have fiercely opposed the law, while the Communists support it, and Ukraine – Forward sits on the fence. The law's adoption prompted protests in Kyiv and the national-minded Western areas, which subsided by the end of July.

The election will be a test for democracy as many, both at home and abroad, fear that Mr. Yanukovich and the PRU will be tempted to rig the election if unable to win. They failed the previous test, the local election in the fall 2010. This and Ms. Tymoshenko's imprisonment a year ago have almost made Mr. Yanukovich an international pariah, and the process of integration into Europe has become all but frozen. European Commission President Jose Manuel Barroso and foreign policy chief Catherine Ashton made it clear in a recent interview that Kyiv may forget about the Ukraine-European Union association and free trade agreement, which has been initiated but not yet signed, if the October elections are not free and fair (Razumkov.org.ua, July 20).

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NEWSBRIEFS

Russian is regional language in Odesa

KYIV – The Odesa City Council granted regional status to the Russian language at an extraordinary meeting on August 13. The decision on implementation of provisions of the law on state language policy in the city of Odesa was supported by 73 out of 111 council deputies. "For 89 percent of residents of Odesa it's more comfortable to speak, read and communicate in Russian. There is no doubt that this decision is being supported by the vast majority of residents of Odesa," Odesa Mayor Oleksii Kostusev said. The explanatory note to the draft document states that its adoption "helps increase in the city of Odesa the protection of Russian as a regional language, remove current linguistic contradictions, harmonize language relations and ensure the rights of most residents of the city to use their native Russian language." The meeting was attended by a co-author of the new language law, National Deputy Vadym Kolesnichenko of the Party of Regions. According to the population census of 2001, the Russian language is native for more than 10 percent of the residents of the city of Odesa. (Ukrinform)

Opposition appeals decision about CEC

KYIV – The United Opposition has filed with the Higher Administrative Court an appeal against the decision of the Kyiv Administrative Court of Appeal, which upheld the decision of the Central Election Commission to refuse to register Yulia Tymoshenko and Yuri Lutsenko as candidates for national deputies, the press service of the political force reported on August 14. The appeal, filed by the opposition's representative to the CEC Ruslan Kniazevych, says that the court did not apply the provisions of the relevant articles of the Constitution of Ukraine. According to the opposition, Part 3, Article 76 of the Constitution imposes restrictions only on election to the Verkhovna Rada of citizens with outstanding and not overturned convictions, but not on their registration. "Restrictions due to conviction shall be applied only to the person with respect to whom a decision is made on election as national deputy. After all, there is always a chance that during the electoral process, which lasts more than

three months, a conviction may be canceled, released, or even a court of appeal may pass a relevant sentence," the document says. On August 11, the panel of judges of the Kyiv Administrative Court of Appeal rejected Batkivshchyna's suit against the CEC, which has been filed on August 9, for its refusal to register Ms. Tymoshenko and Mr. Lutsenko as parliamentary candidates. (Ukrinform)

EPP condemns CEC decision

BRUSSELS – The president of the European People's Party (EPP), Wilfried Martens, on August 9 condemned the Central Election Commission (CEC) of Ukraine for refusing to register Yulia Tymoshenko and Yuri Lutsenko as candidates of EPP member-party Batkivshchyna for the upcoming parliamentary elections in Ukraine. According to Section 3, Article 76 of the Constitution of Ukraine, a "conviction" can be grounds for refusal of a person to be elected as a member of Parliament, but it cannot be grounds for refusal to register a person as a candidate for a member of Parliament. "Once again, the current regime in Ukraine led by Viktor Yanukovich has reconfirmed its well-known and long-standing intention to eliminate opposition leaders. Following the politically motivated trials which were staged by the regime, the Central Election Commission is now refusing to register Yulia Tymoshenko and Yuri Lutsenko as candidates of Batkivshchyna for the upcoming parliamentary elections, even though it is permitted by the country's Constitution. Needless to say, this is another serious setback for democracy in Ukraine and will, of course, have consequences in the EU-Ukraine relationship," Mr. Martens stated. The EPP is the largest and most influential European-level political party of the center-right, which currently includes 73 member-parties from 40 countries. (EPP)

Second jail term sought for Lutsenko

KYIV – According to August 10 news reports, prosecutors have asked for a prison sentence of two and a half years for Ukraine's jailed former Internal Affairs Minister Yuri Lutsenko. The verdict will be announced on

(Continued on page 15)

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NEWS ANALYSIS: Putin confirms invasion of Georgia was preplanned

by Pavel Felgenhauer
Eurasia Daily Monitor

The fourth anniversary of the August 2008 Russo-Georgian war has been marked by a seemingly open spat between the supporters of President Vladimir Putin and Prime Minister Dmitry Medvedev. In a 47-minute documentary film of unclear origin, "Lost Day," posted on YouTube, retired and active service top Russian generals, including former First Deputy Defense Minister and Chief of the General Staff Yuri Baluyevsky, accuse Mr. Medvedev of indecisiveness and cowardice during the conflict with Georgia and praise Mr. Putin.

According to Gen. Baluyevsky, a decision to invade Georgia was made by Mr. Putin before Mr. Medvedev was inaugurated President and Commander-in-Chief in May 2008. A detailed plan of military action was arranged and unit commanders were given specific orders in advance.

In August 2008, according to Gen. Baluyevsky, Mr. Medvedev needed to issue a simple order – "Go" – and commanders would open sealed envelopes with combat orders that were given to them beforehand to commence the invasion. Instead, President Medvedev and Defense Minister Anatoly Serdyukov hesitated, until Mr. Putin, who in August 2008 was attending the opening of the Olympics in Beijing, phoned, "kicked their soft place," recounts Gen. Baluyevsky, and the invasion began.

According to Gen. Baluyevsky, the top political and military leadership in Moscow was hesitant to take responsibility, and "if a timely command was given, the casualties would have been much smaller." The "Lost Day" tells a story about President Medvedev's "humiliating consultations" with Western leaders in August 2008 and the "enemy" (the United States) that is always seeking a pretext to attack Russia with nuclear weapons (<http://rutube.ru/video/eddef3b31e4bdf29de4db46ebdd4e44/>; [\[tube.com/watch?v=OTXPbA9njCw\]\(http://tube.com/watch?v=OTXPbA9njCw\)\).](http://www.you-</p>
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Mr. Putin's press service immediately confirmed the "Lost Day" as a genuine documentary. After a meeting with his Armenian counterpart, Serzh Sargsyan, in the Kremlin, Mr. Putin confirmed to journalists the accuracy of some of the "Lost Day" allegations. According to Mr. Putin, the plan to invade Georgia was prepared in advance and "the Russian side acted within the framework of that plan." The General Staff of the Armed Forces prepared the plan of military action against Georgia "at the end of 2006, and I authorized it in 2007," continued Mr. Putin.

According to the plan, heavy weaponry and troops were prepared and mobilized for the coming invasion. As part of the Russian Defense Ministry plan, Ossetian separatist forces were trained and armed to act as auxiliary forces in the preplanned engagement with the Georgian military. According to Mr. Putin, "Our military specialists believed they [Ossetian separatist militias] could not provide assistance in a clash of regular armies, but they turned out to be much-needed." Mr. Putin confirmed he phoned from Beijing several times on August 7 and 8, 2008, to talk with Messrs. Medvedev and Serdyukov (RIA Novosti, August 8).

Mr. Putin's presidential pool journalists never publicly ask the president unwanted or un-vetted questions. Mr. Putin could have ignored an anonymous documentary film posted on YouTube, but apparently decided otherwise, prompting speculation in Moscow of a serious rift in the so-called ruling "tandem" of Messrs. Medvedev and Putin.

Previously Mr. Medvedev publicly insisted that he independently took the decision to invade Georgia as acting commander-in-chief, and consulted with Mr. Putin much later in the evening of August 8, 2008, when the forward Russian tanks had already reached the beleaguered South Ossetian capital Tskhinvali. Mr. Medvedev's press secretary Natalya Timakova confirmed this week ("as a witness") Mr. Medvedev's narrative of

acting independently in August 2008 without any prompting phone calls from Mr. Putin. Ms. Timakova accused Russian generals of envying Mr. Medvedev's successes in the war with Georgia (Vedomosti, August 9).

This week, while commemorating the anniversary of the war in Tskhinvali, Mr. Medvedev rejected the narrative of the "Lost Day" film, announcing that the decision to use force against Georgia was taken "at the right time" and "the decision of a rocket attack was taken at 4 a.m., August 8 [2008]." In the passage about an authorized rocket attack, Mr. Medvedev is apparently referring to the order to attack Georgian cities and military bases with ballistic Tochka-M and Iskander missiles.

According to Mr. Medvedev, "Those who speak different, do not know, or are lying – such decisions are taken by only one man, the commander-in-chief, and that was me." Mr. Medvedev insisted the decision was not easy, "since we recognized until August 26 [2008] the foreign state of Georgia [with sovereignty over Abkhazia and South Ossetia]." Mr. Medvedev added, "We had special relations with Abkhazia and South Ossetia, but also talked about the territorial integrity of Georgia, though we understood this was practically impossible" (Interfax, August 9).

The "Lost Day" film and the comments by Messrs. Putin and Medvedev have revealed a great deal: that the invasion of Georgia in August 2008 was indeed a preplanned aggression and that so-called "Russian peacekeepers" in South Ossetia and Abkhazia were in fact the vanguard of the invading forces that were in blatant violation of Russia's international obligations and were training and arming the separatist forces.

The admission by Mr. Putin that Ossetian separatist militias acted as an integral part of the Russian military plan transfers legal responsibility for acts of ethnic cleansing of Georgian civilians and mass marauding

inside and outside of South Ossetia to the Russian military and political leadership. Mr. Putin's admission of the prewar integration of the Ossetian separatist militias into the Russian General Staff war plan puts into question the integrity of the independent European Union war report, written by Swiss diplomat Heidi Tagliavini that accused the Georgians of starting the war and attacking Russian "peacekeepers," which, according to Ms. Tagliavini, warranted a Russian military response (www.ceiig.ch/pdf/IIFMCG_Volume_I.pdf).

After agreeing not to seek re-election for a second term as president and becoming prime minister last May, Mr. Medvedev has been visibly sidelined on the Moscow political scene and has been struggling to assert himself. The "Lost Day," which praises Mr. Putin as the great statesman and brands Mr. Medvedev a coward, has been interpreted as a move by President Putin's entourage in the Kremlin to undermine Prime Minister Medvedev and possibly initiate his ouster (Moskovsky Komsomolets, August 9).

In response to the "Lost Day" controversy, the Georgian Foreign Ministry has issued a statement calling the international community to "demand from Russia non-use of force against Georgia" (www.newsgeorgia.ru, August 9). However, President Putin does not seem to expect any censure from Brussels or Washington, where the administration of President Barack Obama is continuing to appease Moscow with its luckless "reset" policy.

Most likely the Russian General Staff today has another "plan" of invading and occupying the rest of Georgia, while the decision to go and when, as last time, will be decided by the same single person – Vladimir Putin.

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UCCA execs meet with representatives of Romney presidential campaign

Ukrainian National Information Service

WASHINGTON – As the U.S. presidential campaign kicks into high gear in the last three months before the November elections, members of the executive board of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (UCCA) met with a representative from the Romney campaign in Washington.

A meeting was held on August 9 with Paula Dobriansky, a Ukrainian American who served as undersecretary of state for global affairs in the George W. Bush administration, who is now a senior foreign policy adviser in Mitt Romney's presidential campaign.

Participating in the meeting were Tamara Olexy, UCCA president; Andrew Futey, UCCA executive vice-president; and Michael Sawkiw Jr., director of the Ukrainian National Information Service (UNIS). The meeting was also attended by Roman Popadiuk, the first U.S. ambassador to an independent Ukrainian state.

Several topics of concern were raised during the 90-minute meeting with Dr. Dobriansky, most notably, the trajectory and foreign policy objectives of the Republican Party's presumptive nominee for the presidency. Particular attention was placed on Mr. Romney's recent trip to Poland, where he spoke of regional issues and U.S. engagement in Central and Eastern Europe. The discussion also focused on the Obama Administration's "reset" with Russia and how that policy affects U.S. relations with Ukraine.

The UCCA representatives invited Gov. Romney to the upcoming XXI Congress of Ukrainians in America and requested a statement for the 80th anniversary of the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933, the Holodomor.

UCCA President Olexy thanked Dr. Dobriansky for finding time in her busy schedule to discuss issues of concern to the Ukrainian community. "We are very grateful to you for the frank and informative discussion and to have you as a confidante and role model in our community for all those who aspire to achieve such prominence in U.S. national politics."

The day was dedicated to other meetings in Washington, including a discussion with the chargé d'affaires of the Embassy of Ukraine, Vadym Prystaiko. The meeting was very timely as a day earlier the president of Ukraine had signed the law on language policy, which gives minority languages official status within Ukraine. A discussion ensued regarding the need for a free, fair and transparent process for the upcoming parliamentary elections in Ukraine and during the campaign period; the UCCA's international election monitoring program; and efforts by the Ukrainian government (in cooperation with the Ukrainian American community) to erect a memorial in Washington to the victims of the Ukrainian Genocide by the autumn of 2013.

A very informative dialogue was held at the U.S. Department of State with officials from the Ukraine, Belarus and Moldova Bureau, as well as at the Office of the



Dr. Paula Dobriansky (second from left), an adviser to the presidential campaign of Mitt Romney, with (from left) Andrew Futey, Tamara Olexy, former U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine Roman Popadiuk and Michael Sawkiw Jr.

Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia. The discussion centered on the Ukrainian parliamentary elections in October and the U.S. government's programs to help ensure a free and fair process.

UCCA President Olexy informed the government officials about the UCCA's continuous efforts to send international election monitors to observe all of Ukraine's elections since 1991. "Observers can play a key role in helping to ensure that elections are held in a free and fair manner," stated Ms. Olexy, "and we encourage the U.S. government to support the UCCA's observer mis-

sion and send as many observers as possible to monitor the October 28 elections."

While the U.S. government will send observers, the focus will be on other key elements of transparency, including programs with the Central Election Commission (CEC) and work with indigenous Ukrainian NGOs on parallel vote counting.

A broader discussion of U.S.-Ukraine relations also transpired during the meeting, in which the State Department officials reassured the Ukrainian community representatives of the strategic partnership between Ukraine and the United States.

UCC commends Canada's decision to send 500 election observers to Ukraine

OTTAWA – The Ukrainian Canadian Congress and the Canada Ukraine Foundation applauded the decision by the government of Canada to send 500 election observers to Ukraine for this fall's parliamentary elections, including a record 75 long-term observers.

The government of Canada on August 9 announced that Canada will be sending up to 500 election observers to monitor the upcoming parliamentary elections in Ukraine. These election observers consist of both long-term observers (LTOs) and short-term observers (STOs) and will be deployed through CANADEM (Canada's Civilian Reserve) and the Organization for Security

and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).

"Ensuring a free and fair election is critical to Ukraine's development as a democracy, and we are proud that Canadian election observers will monitor these elections to ensure the will of the Ukrainian people is heard," stated UCC National President Grod. "UCC looks forward to working closely with the government of Canada to help make this year's election observation successful. This election observation mission will be as important to the future of Ukraine's human rights and democratic development, as was the historic 2004 presidential election."

The government has indicated that 65 long-term observers will be deployed in the next

few weeks to ensure that Canadian observers are able to assess the entirety of the electoral campaign. The work of the CANADEM observers is in addition to the work being undertaken by the Ukrainian Canadian Congress/Canada Ukraine Foundation (UCC/CUF) election observer mission.

It is also expected that Canadian members of Parliament will be travelling to Ukraine to monitor the October elections. "We are pleased to see that Prime Minister [Stephen] Harper has supported the Ukrainian people by sending a large Canadian observer mission to this fall's parliamentary elections," said Bob Onyschuk, chairman of the Canada Ukraine

Foundation. "Ukrainian Canadians can help make a difference and have an irreplaceable role to play in the upcoming months in helping to assess whether the elections can be free and fair in Ukraine."

Canadian election observers from CANADEM and the UCC/CUF have monitored the last several elections in Ukraine. All the major political parties and the government of Ukraine have called upon Canada and its Ukrainian Canadian community to continue playing their important role as independent, impartial, international election observers during the parliamentary elections in Ukraine. The elections are scheduled for October 28.

Lviv area residents...

(Continued from page 1)

jet before exploding. Miraculously, the pilots ejected and walked away from the carnage physically unscathed.

The only comparable air show disaster in history occurred in Ramstein, Germany, in 1988, resulting in 70 deaths and 346 injured.

Most of those attending the 10-year ceremony were relatives of victims or survivors of the disaster. Serhiy Khamyk, 40, came with the aluminum crutch that he's relied on for the last decade. He lost his left leg from the knee down and hasn't been able to find consistent employment ever since.

Some who came were nearby residents who said they simply wanted to pay tribute. They vividly recalled the shock that struck all those working and living nearby, which was compounded by the sound of sirens and the cries of grief from those leaving the field.

The consensus is that extreme negligence led to the disaster, starting from pilots Volodymyr Toponar and Yuriy Yegorov, who didn't rehearse their stunts, and extending up to the four air force generals who organized the event so haphazardly that the audience was positioned directly underneath the planes' path.

Indeed the mistakes were egregious, experts said. Organizers moved their air show from a planned location on the field's opposite end to in front of the military grandstand to impress the brass, said Serhii Senyk, who worked as a commercial pilot at Sknyliv at the time of the accident, in which he lost his wife and son.

Yet Ukrainian law stipulates that flight maneuvers should only be performed above runways, not crowds, said Yaroslav Yanchak, an aviation historian in Lviv who lost his hearing as a result of the disaster. Moreover, the maneuvers occurred at exceedingly low altitudes, or at about 2,200 feet.

Commanders denied Mr. Toponar's request for rehearsals in order to conserve jet fuel. He performed the stunts with only four hours of flight practice that year, his testimony revealed. He performed the fatal left loop, a non-standard maneuver, without it being in the program, Mr. Yanchak told the ZIK news service.

Some had the intelligence to foresee trouble. A pilot who was supposed to perform in the air show opted out, citing inadequate preparation, Mr. Senyk said.

In June 2005, a military court determined that Messrs. Toponar and Yegorov were guilty of technical piloting errors when executing an unplanned maneuver. Two commanders, Maj. Gen. Tretiakov and Lt. Col. Yuriy Yatsiuk, were also convicted of failing to fulfill their responsibilities.

Messrs. Yegorov, Tretiakov and Yatsiuk got their sentences reduced and sat in prison for three years at most, while Mr. Toponar remains incarcerated.



Zenoviy Halaiko holds a portrait of his son, Serhiy, who died in the Sknyliv air show catastrophe at age 17.

The four generals who organized the event eluded criminal conviction in a separate military tribunal held in 2008 – a verdict that was upheld later that year by the Supreme Court of Ukraine.

The victims' relatives are now waiting for the European Court on Human Rights to reach its verdict on their complaint against the Ukrainian government and its judiciary.

The complaint cites discrimination by the Ukrainian government against its own citizens. Kyiv paid \$200,000 in compensation per each casualty of a commercial jet flying from Tel Aviv to Novosibirsk in 2001 that was accidentally shot down by Ukrainian soldiers, killing all 78 passengers on board. The Sknyliv families received financial compensation that averaged \$20,000 per victim, said Stefan Kozak, chair of the Sknyliv Tragedy civic organization.

The compensation was uneven – victims with serious traumas received only \$1,250, while those with medium traumas received \$31,250. Monthly payments of \$37.50 to \$62.50 to children who lost their parents have experienced delays of as much as six months, Mr. Kozak said. Meanwhile, those with psychological trauma have difficulty gaining recognized victim status.

The complaint alleges that the Ukrainian government violated the victims' constitutional right to a fair trial since its three judges and the prosecutor were employees of the Ministry of Defense, just as the defendants were.

Moreover, their rights were violated when a separate trial was set up for the four generals and conducted only three years later, the purpose being to enable them to avoid conviction, the complaint alleged.

The state deprived the Sknyliv victims of their constitutionally guaranteed right to life for failing to provide for safety at the event, the complaint alleged. Those who were present endured inhuman suffering, including torturous deaths and physical and psychological traumas. The state also

conducted pre-trial and trial investigations that were exceedingly lengthy.

With its verdict, the European Court can impose new guidelines on air shows, as well as eliminate military tribunals in favor of civilian courts for military defendants, Mr. Kozak said. He expects a verdict by the year's end. The court has already divided the complaint into 36 cases (based on family), which it has begun to review.

"This is the only way to convince the Ukrainian government that it treats its citizens improperly," Mr. Kozak said. "After the catastrophe, our government promised a lot – material compensation, free and proper medical treatment, resort treatment, psychological help, actions to resolve residential issues, and the main thing – an objective investigation and just punishment against those guilty, independent of their rank and job responsibility. However, the lion's share of these promises was unfulfilled."

For some like Zenoviy Halaiko, financial compensation is not as important as justice being fulfilled. He lost his only son, Serhiy, who was 17 years old at the time and about to start his freshman year at Lviv Polytechnic National University. He holds out hope for the European Court's verdict.

"We don't have justice and Ukraine isn't a lawful state," he said. "None of the generals were punished, yet they were the first who gave the orders to organize all this. How are they not guilty? The pilots say they aren't guilty either? Then it turns out that we're guilty for allowing our children to go to that event!"

Yet others, like Liudmyla Meyer, aren't the least bit bashful in admitting that she needs the money. She's a 77-year-old pensioner living on \$105.50 a month.

The Lviv City Council announced on July 23 that it will offer additional compensation of \$9,250 to victims' families, but only after an investigation determines who needs the funds. Those attending the commemoration weren't especially hopeful about it.

"After 10 years, they remembered just before the anniversary," Mr. Khamyk said. "And when the anniversary is over, it will return to whatever. There won't be anything to remember us by and the people will be left to survive on their own."

Fates of the Sknyliv air show organizers

- Gen. Volodymyr Alekseyev, the deputy commander of military combat preparation, retired with a pension and benefits.
- Oleh Dziubetskyi, the main flight trainer, was acquitted for lack of evidence during the 2005 trial. Afterwards, he filed a lawsuit against the state alleging that it violated the law when improperly filing criminal charges against him, which allegedly ruined his career prospects. He won \$5,000 in compensation for moral damages.
- Anatolii Lukynkh, the commander of the security service of 14th Airborne Division of the Military Air Force of Ukraine, was sentenced to a four-year suspended prison sentence and a \$25,000 penalty. He still works in the air force.
- Gen. Serhii Onyshchenko, the commander of the 14th Airborne Division, received two promotions after the disaster. In 2005 he was promoted to first deputy commander of Ukraine's air force. In 2010 President Viktor Yanukovich promoted him to commander of Ukraine's air force. He was dismissed in June with a pension and benefits.
- Gen. Viktor Strelnikov, the commander-in-chief of the Military Air Force, now serves as a consultant to the air force and UkrSpetsEkспорт, the state arms exporter.
- Volodymyr Toponar, the main pilot, received the most severe punishment, a 14-year prison sentence, which he has been serving in a Kyiv Oblast penal colony. He does farming work there, earning money to pay off his \$900,000 fine.
- Anatolii Tretiakov, the deputy commander of the 14th Airborne Division, was sentenced to six years' imprisonment and an \$87,500 penalty. In 2007 he gained a pardon from former President Viktor Yushchenko after serving two years.
- Gen. Oleksander Voloshenko, the deputy commander-in-chief of the Military Air Force, retired in 2002 with a minimum pension of \$100 a month. Retired generals receive far higher pensions.
- Yuriy Yastiuk, the deputy commander of flight operations, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment and a penalty of \$87,500. He served half the sentence after a district court commuted his prison sentence in 2007 for "exemplary behavior." He tried to rejoin the air force, but failed a physical exam.
- Yuriy Yegorov, the co-pilot, was sentenced to an eight-year prison term and a penalty of \$307,250. In 2007 President Yushchenko issued a decree reducing his sentence to three and a half years, which freed Mr. Yegorov in 2008.

Source: Zakhidna Informatsiyna Korporatsiya



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За Екзекутивний Комітет УНС:
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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Ukraine at 21

In the year since Ukraine celebrated the 20th anniversary of the renewal of its independent statehood, the regime of President Viktor Yanukovich has overseen dramatic reversals of democracy and taken steps to de-Ukrainianize Ukraine.

Last year, writing on the 20th anniversary of independence, we noted that 2010-2011 in Ukraine saw developments that could be described as the good, the bad and the downright ugly. Sad to say, the situation since then has only gotten worse, with continued politically motivated prosecutions, more anti-constitutional actions by the Verkhovna Rada, blatant government pressure on the news media, deliberate curtailment of public protests, an increase in corruption and marked divisiveness across the land. All of this has led to the increased international isolation of Ukraine.

U.S. Rep. Chris Smith of New Jersey on July 13 introduced House Resolution 730, which calls for visa bans for Ukrainian officials who have violated human rights. Prior to that, eight European leaders declined to attend the summit of heads of Central European states scheduled to be held in May in Yalta. At the beginning of 2012, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe threatened sanctions if Ukraine did not implement its demands regarding democracy and the rule of law. And, back in October 2011, soon after opposition leader Yulia Tymoshenko was sentenced to seven years in prison, the European Union abruptly canceled a planned visit by Mr. Yanukovich to Brussels. The EU has refrained from signing the Association Agreement with Ukraine, setting back a process more than five years in the making, and it has taken a wait-and-see attitude, indicating that what happens during Ukraine's 2012 parliamentary elections, i.e. whether those elections meet international standards, is key.

Certainly, Ukrainian Independence Day 2012 will be marked in the dark shadow of the new law on language policy. "Yanukovich has managed to do everything that the Russian emperors and the Soviet general secretaries could not do," Oleh Medvedev, a political strategist for the Batkivshchyna party, said in commenting on President Yanukovich's signing of the law. "He has passed a death sentence on the Ukrainian language." The law, as Mr. Medvedev explained to ukrainianjournal.com, discourages millions of people from learning the official state language by "completely displacing it from all spheres of civil society."

Already the Odesa City Council has voted to give Russian the status of a regional language. Russian may now be used in local government offices, on official documents, at schools and universities, and in municipal place names. Thus, for example, Odesa (Одеса in Ukrainian) can now be called Odessa (Одесса in Russian). Stay tuned, as there is much more to come in this vein.

In yet another sign of how much things have changed for the worse, Communist Party Chairman Petro Symonenko is now proposing to hold a national referendum on the main state symbols of Ukraine, its state emblem and its national anthem.

Yes, on the 21st anniversary of Ukraine's renewed independence it sure is hard to focus on the positive. But, one can still have hope. As Ukraine and Ukrainians worldwide celebrate Ukrainian Independence Day 2012, we look ahead with hope to the parliamentary elections scheduled for October 28. May the citizens of Ukraine go to the polls and choose wisely – for themselves, their children and their nation.

Aug.
24
1997

Turning the pages back...

Fifteen years ago, on August 24, 1997, Ukraine celebrated its sixth anniversary of its renewed independence. Paul Goble examined the incongruence of terms such as "former Soviet Union," "newly independent states," "Commonwealth of Independent States" and "Eurasia."

Continuing to refer to the region as the "former Soviet Union," he said, diminishes both the status of the successor states and

encourages those in Russia and elsewhere who would like to restore the union. It also overstates the similarities of those countries, whose only real commonality was Russian and Soviet occupation, and does not recognize each country's differences.

The seemingly neutral "newly independent states" is also controversial. Prior to the collapse of the Soviet Union, no government in the world referred to independent countries arising from the ruins of empires as "new independent states." Instead, those countries were quickly viewed as countries much like all others. The use of this term also implies that the relationship between those countries and Moscow is somehow different. This leads many people to wonder whether their states are less equal than others. Mr. Goble also questioned how long a country must be independent before it ceases to be "new."

The grouping term "Eurasia," indiscriminately lumps together countries that are definitely part of the European cultural world with some that most definitely are not. And, historically, the term was popularized by a Russian nationalist group to suggest that Russia represented an amalgam of European and Asiatic civilizations and that it had a civilizing mission across the region.

Mr. Goble explored that the lack of a fitting term for the region and noted that the search for one highlights three additional problems.

First, it shows the unwillingness of leaders to accept the 1991 events as irreversible. When other empires dissolved in the 20th century, few world leaders felt compelled to reiterate support for the independence and territorial integrity of their successors five years after the fact. No one was saying such things about the successors to the Austro-Hungarian, Ottoman or Russian empires in 1924. But in the post-Soviet case, many leaders have done just that, sending a message to those countries that is very different from the one they say they intend to send.

Second, it does not recognize how diverse the countries of the region are and how many have far greater ties with countries beyond the borders of the former Soviet Union than with countries within those borders.

Third, it reflects an unwillingness on the part of some Westerners to challenge the desire of some Moscow circles to remain the dominant power in the region, regardless of the wishes of the people in those countries. Through instruments such as the CIS and via statements

(Continued on page 15)

FOR THE RECORD: Canadian prime minister greets Canada's National Ukrainian Festival

Prime Minister Stephen Harper issued the following statement to mark the Canada's National Ukrainian Festival in Dauphin, Manitoba, which began on August 3.

The annual Ukrainian festival is a time for us to celebrate Canada's proud Ukrainian heritage and to recognize the important contributions that Ukrainian Canadians – now more than 1.2 million strong – have made and continue to make to our great country.

Last year, we commemorated 120 years of Ukrainian settlement in Canada, and this year we mark the centenary of the Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization. The long history of contributions made by the Ukrainian Canadian community to the building of our country is worthy of cele-

bration. The Ukrainian Canadian community cherish the values our country holds most dear, such as democracy and the rule of law. Our government has been working to ensure that these values are promoted throughout the world, including Ukraine.

The festival is also a time for us to recognize the relationship between Canada and Ukraine. Canada was the first Western country to recognize Ukraine's independence from the Soviet Union in 1991. More recently, our government sponsored more than 300 election observers to monitor voting during the 2010 presidential elections.

On this special day, I encourage all Canadians to share in our country's rich Ukrainian cultural heritage, and I extend my best wishes to the organizers and participants of this year's festivities.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

The "Vatican plan" and a new bishop

Dear Editor:

Regarding the Rev. Borys Gudziak's appointment as bishop for Ukrainian Catholics in France, Jerry Zynycz writes about the "Vatican plan" to remove a prominent priest from Ukraine (August 5).

To set the record straight, Father Gudziak's nomination was proposed by the Synod of Ukrainian Catholic Bishops and then approved by the Vatican. Patriarch Sviatoslav Shevchuk often talks about the global character of the Ukrainian Catholic Church's activities, which require ministers with a global vision and global experience. (As The Weekly readers may recall, Patriarch Sviatoslav was sent to Argentina to serve as bishop of the faithful in South America).

The Rev. Dr. Gudziak is among the best and the brightest priests in the Ukrainian Catholic Church – Harvard-educated and spiritually inspired by such great leaders as Patriarch Josyf Slipyj. His elevation to bishop is an opportunity for the community outside of Lviv to get acquainted with his charisma and benefit from his many gifts and talents.

Additionally, his posting for the faithful in France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg and Switzerland will allow him to reach out to such European institutions as the Council of Europe, the European Union and the United Nations,

spreading the news about the Ukrainian Catholic Church and its emergence from the catacombs. He will also be able to share the inspiring stories about the young people at the Ukrainian Catholic University and their commitment to the Church, Ukraine and democracy.

In no way will the new bishop remove himself from the mission of the Ukrainian Catholic University. This shepherd will never abandon his flock, much like a loving father cannot abandon the child he has nurtured for close to 20 years.

In the last two decades, the Rev. Gudziak has built a team with a shared vision for the Ukrainian Catholic University; during the past year, he spent much of his time outside of Lviv, yet the university continues to flourish and grow.

It is with the blessing of Patriarch Sviatoslav and the support of the Ukrainian Catholic University community that Father Borys heads off to a new and challenging assignment, while keeping his finger on the pulse of activities at the Ukrainian Catholic University.

We at the Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation invite everyone to join Father Borys in Lviv for his episcopal ordination in Lviv on August 26 and witness the dedication of the UCU residence college later that same day.

Marta Kolomayets
Chicago

The letter-writer is director of programs and communications for the Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation.

Quotable notes

"You have about a third of the Russian population and, in a sense, you have made greater progress in your development. You also have, in a sense, an advantage over Russia. Politically, you are the 'elder' brother, while Russia is the 'younger' one. Kyivan Rus' was the prototype of Ukraine. From this angle, you have had more ties with the West, and you can help Russia become part of the democratic West, and play an important role there. Therefore, your strategic position gives you an opportunity to be the creative prime mover of what is required for global stability. Otherwise, the Eurasian continent will get unbalanced to a high degree."

– Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski, former U.S. national security advisor, counselor and trustee at the Center for Strategic and International Studies, speaking on the subject of Ukrainian-Russian relations with Ihor Samokys of *The Day (Den)* in a story dated June 7 (see <http://www.day.kiev.ua/229551/>).

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Ukraine's national anthem: Its origins 150 years ago

by Bohdan Klid

This year marks the 150th anniversary of the hymn "Sheche Ne Vmerla Ukraina," which is Ukraine's national anthem. As most people do not know the context in which the lyrics were written, the anthem's words are not understood well – especially the first line of the hymn, which has usually been translated as "Ukraine has not yet died." This seems to hold a negative connotation. Also, most people are not familiar with the original lyrics.

The words of the official anthem today, as well as those most of us in the diaspora are familiar with, are variants of the original lyrics, which are also much longer. One can compare these with the original text at the end of this article, which focuses on the historical context in which the song was written. Of special interest are the activities of the song's author, Pavlo Chubynsky, on the eve of and during the period he wrote the lyrics.

Pavlo Chubynsky (1839-1884) is known to students of Ukrainian history and folklore as an ethnographer and civic leader. The year before he wrote the song, Chubynsky was a law student at St. Petersburg University in Russia. In the spring of 1861 he returned to his father's country home near Boryspil, located on the road from Kyiv to Pereyaslav, to write his dissertation.

Chubynsky was already at that time a Ukrainophile, being interested and involved in what we would call today Ukrainian studies. He also participated in what has been described as Ukrainian populist activities. These included attending meetings of societies of Ukrainian intellectuals and students called "hromady" (literally, communities or communes) in St. Petersburg and Kyiv, where scholarly, cultural and popular education projects and activities were discussed. The discussions led to hromada-sponsored activities, such as organizing and teaching in Sunday Schools and distributing Ukrainian-language popular literature to peasants and city youth.

Ukrainophile activities by hromada activists, tolerated for the most part by Russian authorities until 1863, became possible as a result of the relaxed political atmosphere following the accession to the tsarist throne of Alexander II in 1855. Early in the new tsar's reign, censorship and other administrative and police controls over activities of educated society, including at Russia's uni-

versities, were relaxed. Questions related to the undertaking of reforms, such as the emancipation of the peasantry from serfdom, changes to land ownership and land use rights, other relations between peasants and nobles, and self-government, began to be discussed fairly openly in print.

Discussions as to the types of reforms to be enacted revealed a divide between those favoring conservative, liberal and even quasi-socialist approaches. In the period leading up to and in the immediate aftermath of the 1861 emancipation act that freed Russia's serfs, including those in Russian-ruled Ukraine, tensions and antagonisms between peasants and landowners became more acute. As well, intellectual and student circles in major cities of the Russian Empire, especially at universities, became fertile areas for the spread of radical ideas.

In this same period the national liberation movements of non-Russian peoples were being established or becoming active. Most notable among these was the revival of the national liberation movement of the Poles, whose leaders launched an attempt to resurrect their state, which had been dismembered by Prussia, Austria and Russia in the late 18th century. The largest part of the former Polish state, which had included much of what is today Right-Bank Ukraine, was at that time part of the Russian Empire. The Polish attempt to restore their statehood ended in an armed rebellion in 1863, which was crushed by Russian imperial forces.

National feelings of non-Russian Slavs were also affected by the growing resistance of the Balkan Slavs to Ottoman Turkish rule throughout the 19th century, including the period examined here. The unification of Italy in the late 1850s and early 1860s also had an influence on the development of national consciousness among non-Russian intellectuals and students.

The leadership of the nascent Ukrainian national liberation movement was initially centered in St. Petersburg, where by 1858 the first hromada was organized. Hromady were soon afterward organized in major Ukrainian cities like Kyiv and Kharkiv, but also in the provincial towns of Poltava and Chernihiv. The journal *Osnova* – the first publication that provided a forum for Ukrainian intellectuals and students associated with the hromady – began appearing in St. Petersburg in 1861.

While the core and leadership of the St. Petersburg Hromada consisted of the older generation of Ukrainian intellectuals that had belonged to the Ss. Cyril and Methodius Society (such as Panteleimon Kulish and Mykola Kostomarov), the Kyiv Hromada was dominated and led by university students, or former students, most from Kyiv University, who were more inclined to entertain radical views.

Some of its members became involved in revolutionary activities linked to the land



Pavlo Chubynsky



Mykhailo Verbytsky

question and peasant emancipation. Others also sympathized with or actively supported the Poles in the pre-insurrection period. Andrii Krasovsky, who was a colonel in the Russian army, for instance, attended Kyiv Hromada meetings and was a supporter of the Polish struggle for national emancipation. He was arrested in 1862 for distributing a proclamation to soldiers of the Chernihiv regiment, calling on them to disobey orders to quell peasant disturbances. Chubynsky, who attended St. Petersburg and then Kyiv hromada meetings, was also known to have sympathized with the Poles.

The question of whether one should support, remain neutral or oppose the Polish national movement, or, more precisely, the goals set by its leadership as they pertained to Right-Bank Ukraine, and whether the Poles should take up arms to achieve their goals, was of particular importance to Ukrainian intellectuals and to students at Kyiv University, where there was a large Polish student body. Polish claims to Right-Bank Ukraine and Kyiv, which were supported by Polish students at Kyiv University, contributed to the creation of a politically charged atmosphere characterized at times by boisterous meetings and arguments between the Polish students and their Ukrainian and Russian counterparts. These confrontations stimulated the development and sharpened a sense of social awareness and national consciousness among Ukrainian students at the university.

The vast majority of Kyiv Hromada members came to oppose the Poles not only because of their claims to the Right Bank, but also because the leadership of the Polish national liberation movement, especially in Right-Bank Ukraine, was dominated by the Polish nobility (*szlachta*), some of whom were large landowners. In 1861 some Ukrainophile Poles and Polonized Ukrainians led by Volodymyr Antonovych, who were derisively called *khlopomany*

because of their sympathies for the Ukrainian peasantry, left the ranks of the Polish student body to merge with the Kyiv Hromada.

Although the *khlopomany* were not a large group, this defection was important. Antonovych, for instance, continued his civic activities and became an influential figure among Ukrainian intellectual circles in the Russian Empire, as well as a historian and mentor to several important Ukrainian historians of the late 19th-early 20th century, including Mykhailo Hrushevsky. Antonovych, despite his upbringing as a Pole, vehemently opposed the Polish plans for insurrection. There were some Kyiv Hromada members or sympathizers, however, who wanted to take advantage of the Polish insurrection to foment rebellion among the Ukrainian peasantry to achieve radical social changes and even topple the tsarist regime.

It was in this politically charged atmosphere that Pavlo Chubynsky wrote the lyrics to the future Ukrainian national anthem in 1862 at an apartment in Kyiv during an evening gathering of Ukrainian and Serbian students. According to one memoirist who was present, Chubynsky wrote the words to the Ukrainian hymn "ex prompto" after hearing the Serbian students sing a patriotic song, probably the pan-Slavic hymn "Hej, Sloveni," which was inspired in part by the "Mazurek Dąbrowskiego," the current Polish national anthem. "Hey, Sloveni" was the national anthem of Yugoslavia after 1945, and of Serbia and Montenegro until 2004. The Polish anthem begins with the words "Jeszcze Polska nie zginęła" (Poland has not yet died). In a similar vein, "Hej, Sloveni" begins with the words "Hej, Sloveni jos te zivi" (Hey Slavs, you're still alive).

Although the Serbian hymn served as the immediate inspiration to Chubynsky, the

(Continued on page 9)

Bohdan Klid, Ph.D., is assistant director/media relations at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta.

This article is based in part on the author's article "Songwriting and Singing: Ukrainian Revolutionary and Not So Revolutionary Activities in the 1860s," *Journal of Ukrainian Studies*, Volumes 33-34 (2008-2009), pp. 263-277.



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ART REVIEW: The Ukrainian Museum's first retrospective of a contemporary artist

by Elaine Kryzhanovsky

NEW YORK – The current exhibition at The Ukrainian Museum titled, "A Singular Vision: Iona Sochynsky, Retrospective of Painting" is a collection of works by an American artist of Ukrainian descent. Ms. Sochynsky is the first living artist to have a solo exhibition in The Ukrainian Museum's new modern building. This exhibition was organized by the exhibition curator, Jaroslaw Leshko – Professor Emeritus of art at Smith College, and supported by Maria Shust, the museum's director, both of whom are admirers of the artist's work.

Elaine Kryzhanovsky, a freelance writer, is a recent M.A. graduate in art history from Hunter College in New York.



"Coney Island" (triptych, 1982, oil on linen, each panel 54 by 48 inches).

Ms. Sochynsky's art is immeasurably inspired by the 1970s American pop art movement (especially James Rosenquist). Ms. Sochynsky's oeuvre consists of single oil paintings, triptychs and oil paintings that belong to a series ("Fetishes", "Capriccios" and "Fragments"). These meticulously rendered oil paintings with satin reflections and saturated hues, in many cases abstract in composition, often include realistic depictions that reflect influences of photo-realism. In the matter of pop art, Ms. Sochynsky's compositions create tense dramatic situations.

At first glance, Ms. Sochynsky is fully an American artist, schooled at the Rhode Island School of Design and Yale University, whose work reflects important trends in American art, but her canvases, perhaps unconsciously, also reflect a Ukrainian national artistic tradition with ele-



"Metropolitan Night" (1990, oil on linen, 12 by 14 inches).

ments that represent Ukrainian mores, surreal and dream-like qualities, superstition and paradox.

Rather than a commentary on modernity and mass media, the paintings depict an internal struggle and the road to coming back to one's consciousness. The exhibition traces the artist's personal development from 1979 to the new millennium, incorporating Ms. Sochynsky's most recent uncanny paintings of nets.

"A Singular Vision: Iona Sochynsky, Retrospective of Painting" continues through October 7 at The Ukrainian Museum, 222 E. Sixth St., New York; (212-228-0110, ukrainianmuseum.org).

Language expert...

(Continued from page 1)

Charter for Regional or Minority Languages? Is that charter even applicable to the Russian language in Ukraine?

The proposition to see the relationship between the Russian and Ukrainian languages in Ukraine in the terms laid down by the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages (ECRML) is highly problematic. The charter was intended to provide protection for languages that were dominated or oppressed by governments. One can hardly claim such a situation for the Russian language in Ukraine.

During very long stretches of East Slavic history, it is the Russian language that has enjoyed the prestige and power of the ruling elites. The Ukrainian language, on the contrary, was subjected to governmental oppression and punitive policies over most of this period.

With cues from an entrenched academic establishment that preferred to see Ukrainian as a dialect of Russian rather than a separate language, the Russian government informally and formally established

policies that would undermine every opportunity to develop Ukrainian as a polyvalent language for use in education, the arts, science and culture broadly conceived. The 1863 Valuev Circular and the 1876 Ems Decree, as is well known, forbade the publication of most belletristic writings in Ukrainian in the Russian Empire until 1905. Under the Soviets, the Ukrainian language suffered brutal Russification during the Stalin era and beyond.

It is only with the relative stability of an independent Ukraine in 1991 that Ukrainian has been provided with the opportunity to thrive and develop as the language of the Ukrainian nation and state. Given the asymmetrical relationship of power between Russian and Ukrainian in the past, it is nonsensical to believe in any scenario that the Russian language is being victimized by Ukrainian in Ukraine.

From the perspective of the European Charter, the Ukrainian-Russian case in Ukraine would be the sole example in which the language of the former oppressor now claims the status of a victimized minority, when in fact Russian speakers are free to use their language in public or private throughout the country. The notion that Russian is threatened or endangered, a primary motivation for the recognition of minority languages under the charter, is a patently cynical and logically unsupportable claim.

In view of decades of officially imposed Russification, shouldn't the government of independent Ukraine act to protect and support the Ukrainian language?

Absolutely, and that is the primary point made in the 1996 Constitution that declares Ukrainian to be the sole state language. It provides for the linguistic rights of speakers of other languages in Ukraine, but Ukrainian alone has authoritative status that must be maintained in all government offices, the courts and the military.

Instruction is allowed in languages other than Ukrainian in various regions of Ukraine. In fact, Russian-language schools comprise the majority in parts of eastern Ukraine and exist in western Ukraine as well. On the contrary, Ukrainian-language schools have had to struggle against efforts

in Russian-dominated regions such as the Donbas to remain open.

It is also obvious that in modern-day Ukraine, it is Russian books and periodicals that predominate over their Ukrainian counterparts. There are also more Russian television broadcasts and films produced in Ukraine than Ukrainian ones.

Because of this de facto prominence of Russian language and culture on Ukrainian territory, it is indeed the job of the Ukrainian government to protect and support the use of the Ukrainian language in everyday life and to encourage its spread and increased influence. In so doing, it should defend the Ukrainian language as the sole state language of Ukraine.

Do you agree with High Commissioner on National Minorities Knut Vollebaek of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe who described the situation surrounding a new language law in Ukraine as "deeply divisive" and cited its "disproportionate favoring of the Russian language"?

Yes, and Mr. Vollebaek has the diplomatic and linguistic experience to make an objective judgment in this case. He has served as Norway's ambassador to the United States and as foreign minister of Norway. He has held diplomatic posts in India, Spain, Zimbabwe and Costa Rica. He has completed advanced studies in French and Spanish languages and cultures.

It is worth noting that in all surveys of public opinion since independence, language issues were not utmost on the minds of most residents of Ukraine. The constitutionally sanctioned status of Ukrainian as the sole state language was upheld, and Ukrainian slowly gained acceptance among an ever greater proportion of the population.

The situation changed radically in 2004 in advance of the national elections when language use became a political rallying cry for advancing the position of the Party of Regions among Russian speakers. A focus on the language issue is a reflection of political expediency used for electoral advantage.

How will the law on language policy, as now written, affect the future of the Ukrainian language and culture in Ukraine?

If this law remains as written, barring its being overturned by the Constitutional Court, it will have a deleterious effect on the status and use of Ukrainian in Ukraine, especially in certain regions, such as the Donbas, where Russian predominates. Ultimately, any marginal gains that have accrued to Ukrainian over the past two decades would be rolled back because the new law would undermine any incentive on the part of Russophone residents to learn Ukrainian. This practice would increase linguistic divides regionally within Ukraine and would chip away at its legitimacy as the sole state language.

Will adoption of this controversial law affect the unity of the country or, as some observers have said, have a deleterious effect on Ukraine's very nationhood?

At least for now, the notion that the language law will destroy the unity of the country is overly pessimistic. The Ukrainian language has a strong track record of survival in perilous times under even more tyrannical administrations. But if allowed to stand over time, the law will certainly have a deleterious effect on Ukrainian as the state language.

As an expert in linguistics, what is your prognosis for the Ukrainian language in Ukraine and abroad?

As long as the people of Ukraine make it a point to use the Ukrainian language in all walks of life in perpetuating the growth of civil society in Ukraine, it will not only survive but flourish. Ukrainian writers, filmmakers, journalists, artists and educators must continue to use the Ukrainian language to develop a culture that will attract ever greater numbers of Ukrainian citizens to its fold. Such demonstrable efforts by Ukrainian society at large will gain support abroad as well, helping to nurture Ukrainian language and culture outside of Ukraine.

These are commitments that must be taken seriously. Strong public support for Ukrainian will provide the greatest bulwark against government manipulators intent on weakening the status of Ukrainian for political gain.



Prof. Michael S. Flier

Ukraine's national...

(Continued from page 7)

opening line of the future Ukrainian anthem mimics the Polish hymn's introduction. It can be assumed that Chubynsky's hymn was written to be sung to the same melody, and was sung initially to this melody by Kyiv Hromada members. The current music to Chubynsky's hymn was composed by the Galician Ukrainian Greek-Catholic priest and composer Mykhailo Verbytsky in 1864. Chubynsky's lyrics set to the music of Verbytsky quickly gained popularity in Galicia and became the hymn of the Ukrainian National Republic (UNR) and is today Ukraine's national anthem.

Chubynsky's authorship of "Shche ne vmerla..." was not known to Russian authorities at the time he wrote the hymn, even though he had been placed under police surveillance soon after he had returned to Ukraine from St. Petersburg. It was, therefore, probably not the underlying reason that caused authorities to arrest him in late 1862.

Suspicious about Chubynsky were aroused in part because of what the police and local landowners viewed as suspicious gatherings of young people at his father's country home near Boryspil. Informants reported to the police that the Kyiv University students who gathered there "walked around in Little Russian [Ukrainian] garb, sang seditious Little Russian [Ukrainian] songs and passed the time in boisterous orgies." The spies also reported that Chubynsky and a circle of followers "were stirring up the peasants against the landowners." These accusations, especially those of inciting the peasants, including attributing authorship of the incendiary proclamation "Usim dobrym liudiam" (To all good people) to Chubynsky, convinced the authorities to exile him to the Arkhangel'sk gubernia in northern Russia in

November 1862.

Chubynsky's fate was shared during this period by other Ukrainophiles, such as Oleksandr Konysky of Poltava, and Stepan Nis and Ivan Andrushchenko of Chernihiv. Ukrainophile activities, which at times intersected or merged with revolutionary acts, such as support for the 1863-1864 Polish uprising, engaging in anti-tsarist activities and agitation among the peasantry, convinced Russian authorities to resort to administrative-police measures directed against individual Ukrainophiles they considered to be dangerous, as well as to issue the Valuev Ukaz in 1863, which was aimed against the entire Ukrainian populist movement by curtailing the publication of literature of a religious nature and for popular education in Ukrainian.

The specific events and activities which led to the repressive measures taken against individuals, as well as against the entire Ukrainian populist movement, occurred in the dynamic and politically charged atmosphere of the late 1850s and early 1860s. It

was an environment that accelerated national identity formation and facilitated rapid political and social radicalization and was conducive to the writing of the patriotic hymn by Chubynsky.

The Polish national liberation struggle proved to be a key catalyst in awakening national feelings, especially among Ukrainian students at Kyiv University, largely as a reaction to it and to its particular manifestations in Ukraine. However, the Polish movement also acted as an inspiration and model to Ukrainians. We can see this reflected in Chubynsky's hymn, which mimics the first line of the Polish anthem.

Chubynsky's "Shche Ne Vmerla Ukraina" has three additional verses which are not included in Ukraine's anthem. The second mentions three Kozak and Haidamaka leaders who led rebellions against Polish rule, and who symbolically call from their graves to Ukrainians to continue their struggle. In the third, Chubynsky admonishes Khmelnytsky for giving Ukraine away to the "bad Muscovites" and calls upon Ukrainians

to right that wrong, even by sacrificing their lives. In the fourth verse, in the spirit of Ukrainian pan-Slavism and of the song "Hej, Sloveni," Chubynsky offers support for the national liberation struggles of other Slavs, calls for united efforts at liberation, and admonishes Ukrainians not to be left behind in this quest. As well, the refrain of today's anthem does not contain the last four lines written by Chubynsky, where the author encourages Ukrainians that it's time to take up the fight to gain freedom.

Clearly, Chubynsky wrote the words of his hymn to inspire Ukrainians to seek national liberation, as did the authors of the Polish and pan-Slavic hymns. They were written in periods when most Slavic peoples were under foreign rule and when the national liberation movements of their respective nations were in their infancy. The meaning of the first line of Chubynsky's song, then, should be interpreted in a more positive light, in the sense of "Ukraine still lives," despite its people being oppressed and under foreign rule.

The first published text of the lyrics to "Shche Ne Vmerla Ukraina" written by Pavlo Chubynsky, but mistakenly attributed at the time of its publication to Taras Shevchenko, appeared in the Galician Ukrainian journal Meta (1863, No. 4, pp. 271-272).

Ще не вмерла Україна,
И слава, и воля!
Ще намъ, браття-молодці,
Усміхнеться доля!
Згинуть наші вороги,
Якь роса на сонці;
Запануемъ, браття й ми
У своїй сторонці.

[Приспів]

Душу, тіло ми
положимъ
За свою свободу
И покажемъ,
що ми браття
Козацького роду.
Гей-гей, браття миле,
Нумо братися за діло!
Гей-гей пора встати,
Пора волю добувати!

Наливайко, Залізняка
И Тарас Трясило
Кличуть насъ
изъ-за могилъ
На святеє діло.
Изгадаймо славу смерть
Лицарства-козацтва,
Щобъ не втратить
марне намъ
Своего юнацтва.

Душу, тіло и д.

Ой Богдане, Богдане,
Славний нашъ гетьмане!
На-що віддавъ Україну
Москалям поганимъ?!
Щобъ вернути її честь,
Ляжемъ головами,
Назовемся України
Вірними синами!

Душу, тіло и д.

Наші браття Славяне
Вже за зброю взялись;
Не дїжде ніхто, щобъ ми
По-заду зістались.
Поеднаймось разомъ всі,
Братчики-Славяне:
Нехай гинуть вороги,
Най воля настане!

Душу, тіло и д. ...

The lyrics of the national anthem, adopted by Ukraine's Verkhovna Rada in 2003.

Ще не вмерла України
і слава, і воля,
Ще нам, браття молодії,
усміхнеться доля.
Згинуть наші воріженьки,
як роса на сонці.
Запануем і ми, браття,
у своїй сторонці.

Приспів:
Душу й тіло ми положим
за нашу свободу,
І покажем, що ми, браття,
козацького роду.



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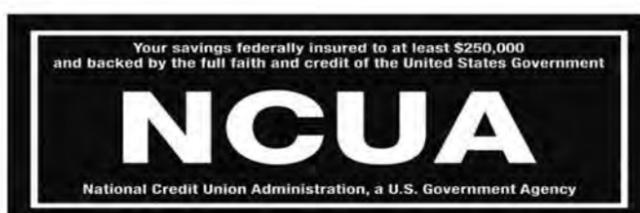
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Oksana Masters: Chernobyl disaster victim now a paralympic rower

by Ihor N. Stelmach

A dream will be coming true for a young Ukrainian woman headed for the 2012 Paralympics in London. Oksana Masters, 23, has demonstrated she has the ambition and courage to bring home a medal to Louisville, Kentucky.

Taking a boat out has become a full-time job for Masters, who has been on the water six days a week for the past several months. A journey that began on the Ohio River will soon move to Dorney Lake in England, site of all rowing events for the 2012 Summer Games. She's been training for six years.

Winning a medal will be no easy task. The sport has plenty of tough competitors and requires major muscular endurance. Oh, by the way, neither Masters nor her rowing partner, U.S. Marine Rob Jones, has legs.

Born outside of Chernobyl, Ukraine, Masters' birth defects were caused by exposure to leaking radiation from the nuclear power plant. Severe pain eventually led to the amputation of her legs, although she refused to be a helpless child.

Adopted at age 7, Oksana later relocated to Louisville and tried adaptive rowing in eighth grade. Her first experience was not a positive one – she didn't like practicing an adaptive sport that was labeled as adaptive.

After she got in the water a few times, Masters fell in love with the serenity and power of the water. Once she figured out the motion, her competitive spirit and desire to win prevailed.

Her partner lost his legs after stepping on an IED in Afghanistan in 2010. He, like his rowing pal, never looked back. Their rowing mixed doubles team defeated Brazil to win the World Cup in Serbia in May, qualifying for the Paralympics. They won first place for adaptive rowing in the Trunk and Arms Division with a time of 4:11.29, which was 6.9 seconds ahead of the competition.

Now it is on to England to give it their all for 5/8ths of a mile. All out for 1,000 meters – four minutes of grueling physical exertion.

A nuclear catastrophe

Master's life journey is very tragic and quite inspirational. It is a story of an unconquerable human spirit, a survivor's tale that has not yet ended.

Her odyssey contains chapters of nuclear disaster causing deformities so severe her birth parents would not keep her. Her horrific memories are many: living through daily hell at an Eastern European orphanage for the disabled, near-starvation, beatings, rapes, close to 20 surgeries, including two amputations. Even after being adopted, Oksana was bullied by other children.

Oksana's birth parents were probably sleeping around 1 a.m. on April 26, 1986, when workers at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant about 100 miles away began a routine systems test. A sudden power surge triggered an emergency shutdown, leading to a ruptured vessel in reactor No. 4. The series of explosions that followed exposed the reactor to the air, causing it to ignite and release radioactive particles that spread from the Black Sea all the way to Finland.

It has been 26 years since the accident and the assessment of the human, plant and animal damage continues. Some scientists claim the amount of radiation which spread was greater than the combined contamination created by the atomic blasts at Hiroshima and Nagasaki during World War II. And there was a difference: the contamination lasted longer in Ukraine, affecting all organic material.

A 2011 Time magazine article reported that 27,000 deaths were likely caused by Chernobyl, the majority related to thyroid cancer. Other reports have suggested the death toll was much higher.



Oksana Masters

One year and three months after the Chernobyl disaster, in the city of Khmelnytsky, a Ukrainian couple named Bondarchuk conceived a daughter. Birth records showed her name to be Oksana Alexandrovna Bondarchuk. The certificate includes a note stating, "Relinquished at birth."

Oksana has never seen a photograph of her parents, although she knows what the Bondarchuks saw at her birth: a baby girl with six toes on each foot, connected with webbing. Each hand had five fingers, also webbed, with no thumbs. Her parents would never know baby Oksana had horseshoe-shaped kidneys, no tibia in either leg or that her right leg had two fibulas. One leg had the kneecap on the outside instead of on the front, and it was bowed out, making it inches shorter than her other leg.

The webbing and extra toes were removed through surgeries. Webbing from her fingers was cut out; one finger from each hand was amputated, restructured and put back as a thumb. Her hands are functional, but are stiff-looking, scarred and irregularly shaped. Her fingers are too short, making it difficult to hold on to things.

When she was 2, Oksana was moved to an orphanage for young children with dis-

abilities. At 5 she was again relocated to a facility called a boarding school near the village of Isiaslav. Most of the bad memories she longs to forget began here.

At the boarding school only seven of 125 children had no parents. Those seven lived together. Food was scarce – a little kasha or a piece of dry bread if they were lucky. Oksana was smaller than the others, more disobedient than most. Baths were infrequent, as were clean clothes. What was frequent was the beatings. When Oksana was about 6 years old the rapes began, and it wasn't always men.

Adopted by an American

Gay Masters, Oksana's adoptive mother, said it was widely believed workers in Eastern European orphanages earned extra money by pimping out the children to anyone who would come to the door with rubles. A speech therapist living in Buffalo, N.Y., she expressed interest in adopting when a friend adopted a child from a Russian orphanage. Despite suspicions of a black market in children, she pursued an adoption.

The process took a year and a half from the first time Masters looked at a photo of Oksana at the orphanage. Now an assistant professor at the University of Louisville, Masters was introduced to a tiny 7-year-old Oksana, 38 inches tall, weighing only 34 pounds. Needless to say, the little girl knew no English.

The move to America meant freedom for Oksana. She would turn lights on and off incessantly simply because she could. She enjoyed picking out stickers to display on her bedroom door. For her there was joy in having the opportunity to make a choice.

Amid the newfound fun, however, would be more difficulties to overcome.

At age 8 one of her legs had to be amputated. Despite this setback, Oksana learned to skate wearing a prosthetic. She would jump, spin, push off and land on her real leg.

At 12 Oksana and her mother moved to Louisville, where she entered middle school as a sixth grader. Pain in her other leg grew more intense and by age 14 she had lost both legs.

Sport as a savior

Blessed with a competitive spirit, Oksana was determined to find a sport. She tried horseback-riding until one time when she fell and was dragged after one of her prosthetic legs got stuck in the stirrup. She attempted seated volleyball, but that did not work out. It seems the smacking of the volleyball brought back painful memories of beatings.

In middle school Oksana tried hard to fit in, but it was hard due to her physical disabilities. She was stared at and teased a lot. She believed if she could find herself a sport she would find her place. Father figures emerged in her new life, one of whom was Randy Mills, a local adaptive physical education resource teacher. He helped special needs students find alternative sports like adaptive rowing.

Mills introduced Oksana to the adaptive rowing group organized by Bob Hurley, a competitive rower at the Louisville Rowing Club at the master's level. Hurley's support, understanding and motivational techniques proved invaluable for Oksana Masters and a special bond developed. During high school, she continued rowing and worked two jobs.

After graduating high school Oksana's rowing moved from hobby to passion to winning competitions. She got in to intensive training and competing. Her routine became a daily swim of 30 laps around a pool with her prosthetic legs standing in a nearby corner. She regularly lifts weights.

In February 2010 she set the women's trunk and arm record for indoor rowing. She then teamed with kayaker Augusto Perez in mixed sculling competitions. As mentioned, she won the World Cup in Serbia, qualifying for the Paralympics.

The former orphan from Ukraine will now represent the United States in London in world-class rowing on August 31.

How will this chapter of Oksana's story end?

Sources: ESPN The Magazine, LEO Weekly and U.S. Rowing.

Ihor Stelmach may be reached at iman@sfgsports.com.



2012 Labor Day Weekend Events

Friday 6-8 PM: Odesa Seafood Night, clams, shrimp, ribs family-style followed by Surf & Turf dinner (make reservations early, call by 8/30 to pre-order lobsters)

8-10 PM: guest bartenders from Veselka Bowery

Beach Party Volleyball under the lights

10 PM: Music by Svitanok on the Tiki Deck

Saturday USCAK Swim Races and Tennis Tournament

Noon-5 PM: BBQ at the Gazebo

2 PM: EMCK on the Tiki Deck

5-6 PM: Hot Tub Happy Hour

6-8 PM: Chef Snake's Special in the Main House Dining Room

7:30 PM: Concert featuring Syzokryli

10 PM: Zabava with Hrim

Sunday 8:30 AM and 10 AM: Catholic Liturgy at Holy Trinity Church

10 AM: Orthodox Service at Soyuzivka Chapel

Noon-5 PM: BBQ at the Gazebo, Spartanky Volleyball Tournament

2 PM: Labor Day weekend tradition continues with Matthew Dubas on accordion on the Tiki Deck

4 PM: Super Speedo Sake Bomb Sunday Happy Hour on the Tiki Deck

6-8 PM: Nestor's Special Meal in the Main House Dining Room

10 PM: Zabava with Klopit from Chicago

Ukraine wins...

(Continued from page 1)

Bronze was shared by Pulev and Teymur Mammadov of Azerbaijan. Usyk's celebratory Hopak included deep-knee bend kicks and spins, with the fighter bowing in thanks to the supporters, using his finger to highlight the word Ukraine on the front of his boxing outfit.

Lightweight Vasyl Lomachenko won the gold in the 60-kg division on August 12. He defeated Soonchul Han of South Korea 19-9 in the gold medal match, and defeated Yasniel Toledo Lopez of Cuba 14-11 in the semifinal. The bronze medal was shared by Toledo Lopez and Evaldas Petrskas of Lithuania.

Light welterweight Denys Berinchyk won the silver medal in the 64-kg division. Berinchyk lost the gold medal match against Roniel Iglesias Sotolongo of Cuba

15-22 on August 11. In the semifinal Berinchyk defeated Munkh-Erdene Uranchimeg of Mongolia 29-21. The bronze medal was shared by Uranchimeg and Vincenzo Mangiacapre of Italy.

In the welterweight (68 kg) division, Taras Shelestyuk won the bronze medal on August 12. The bronze was shared with Andrey Zamkovoy of Russia. Shelestyuk lost to silver medalist Freddie Evans of Great Britain 10-11 in the semifinal. Serik Sapiyev of Kazakhstan won the gold medal, defeating Evans 17-9.

Oleksandr Hvozdyk won the bronze medal in the light heavyweight (81 kg) division on August 11; Yamaguchi Falco Florentino of Brazil also shared the medal. Hvozdyk tied against silver medalist Adilbek Niyazymbetov of Kazakhstan 13-13, with the winner of the bout determined by the judges. Egor Mekhontcev of Russia defeated Niyazymbetov after the judg-



Ukraine's 4x100 relay bronze medalists Elyzaveta Bryzgina, Olesya Povh, Hrytsyna Stuy and Mariya Ryemyen.



Super heavyweight wrestler (96 kg) Valerii Andriitsev, a silver medalist.



Light heavyweight boxer (81 kg) Oleksander Hvozdyk, a bronze medalist.

es' decision was made following a 15-15 point draw.

During the final days of Olympic competition, Ukraine won two additional medals in paddling sports, one gold and one silver. Yuri Cheban won the men's canoe single (C1) 200-meter race, defeating Jevgenij Shuklin of Lithuania (silver) and Ivan Shtyl' of Russia (bronze). Cheban qualified with a time of 41.036 seconds in first place, and finished in the semifinals in 40.647 seconds (also first place), and won the final in 42.291 seconds, outpacing the silver medalist by half a boat length.

Inna Osypenko-Radomska won her second silver medal at the Olympics in London in the women's kayak single (K1) 200-meter race. Lisa Carrington of New Zealand won the gold, and Natasa Douchev-Janics of Hungary won the bronze medal. Osypenko-Radomska finished her qualifier in first place, with a time of 42.119 seconds. In the

semifinal she finished in third place with 41.360 seconds, and in the final she came in second with a time of 45.053 seconds.

Valerii Andriitsev won Ukraine's lone wrestling medal, a silver, in the 96-kg free-style event. Andriitsev lost to Jacob Stephen Varner of the U.S.A. 0-3 in the gold medal match on August 12. The bronze medal was shared by George Gogshelidze of Georgia and Khetag Gazyumov of Azerbaijan. Andriitsev defeated Mohammad Ali Yazdan Reza of Iran 5-0 in semifinal.

Oleksandr Pyatnytsya won the silver medal in the men's javelin throw on August 11, with a distance of 84.51 meters. Keshorn Walcott of Trinidad and Tobago won the gold (84.58 meters) and Antii Ruuskanen of Finland won the bronze (84.12 meters). Pyatnytsya's six attempts ranged from 77.47 meters at 84.51 meters.

Ukraine won the bronze medal in the

(Continued on page 13)

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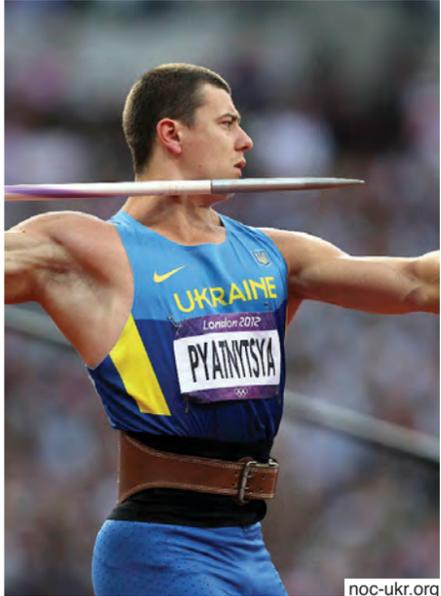
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Ukraine wins...

(Continued from page 12)

women's 4x100-meter relay race on August 10, setting a national record for Ukraine, with a time of 42.04 seconds. Ukraine's runners were Olesya Povh, Hrytsyna Stuy, Mariya Ryemyen and Elyzaveta Bryzgina. The U.S.A. team won gold, and set a new world record with 40.82 seconds, and Jamaica won silver with 41.41 seconds.



Oleksandr Pyatnytsya, silver medalist in javelin.

Top 10 finishers

Team Ukraine had nine top-10 finishes in London during the last days of the Olympics, with a total of 28 top-10 finishes during the course of the Olympic Games.

Oleksiy Kasyanov finished in seventh place in the men's decathlon with 8,283 points. He finished in fourth place in the 100-meter race (10.56 seconds), fourth in the long jump (7.55 meters), 15th in the shot put (14.45 meters), 12th in the high jump (1.99 meters), seventh in the 400 meters (48.44 seconds), fifth in the discus throw (46.72 meters), 15th in the pole vault (4.60 meters), 21st in the javelin throw (54.87 meters) and eighth in the 1,500-meter race (4:33.68).

Bohdan Bondarenko finished in seventh place in the men's high jump, with a height of 2.29 meters. Teammate Andriy Protsenko finished in ninth place with a jump of 2.25 meters.

Oleksiy Sokyrskyy finished in fourth place in the men's hammer throw with a distance of 78.25 meters.

Ukraine's women's runners took fourth place in the 4x400-meter race in 3:23.57 seconds. The team included Alina Lohvynenko, Olha Zemlyak, Hanna Yaroshchuk and Nataliya Pyhda. The U.S.A. won gold (3:16.87), Russia silver (3:20.23) and Jamaica bronze (3:20.95).

In the women's modern pentathlon, Iryna Khokhlova finished in 10th place

(5,192 points). Laura Asadauskaite of Lithuanian won gold (5,408 points), Samantha Murray of Great Britain won silver (5,356 points) and Yane Marques of Brazil won bronze (5,340 points). The modern pentathlon includes swimming, shooting, riding, running and fencing.

Rhythmic gymnasts Alina Maksymenko and Hanna Rizatdinova won sixth and 10th places, respectively, in the individual all-around. Maksymenko scored 109.625 points and Rizatdinova scored 107.400. Ukraine finished in fifth place in the group all-around with 54.375 points. Russia won gold, Belarus won silver and Italy won bronze, followed by Spain in fourth place. Ukraine's team included Olena Dmytrash, Yevgeniya Gomon, Valeriia Gudym, Viktoriia Lenyshyn, Viktoriia Mazur and Svitlana Prokopova.

Australian sailing coach

Victor Kovalenko, head coach of the Australian men's 470 sailing class, was congratulated by Stefan Romaniw, chairman of the Australian Federation of Ukrainian Organizations, for his work in training Mathew Belcher and Malcolm Page, who won gold at the Olympics in London. Originally from Dnipropetrovsk, Kovalenko has resided in Australia since 1991, when he coached for the 470 world championships.

In 1996, at the Olympics in Atlanta, he coached Ukraine's men's and women's 470



Light welterweight boxer (64 kg) Denys Berinchyk, a silver medalist.

crews to win Olympic gold and bronze, respectively, and in 1997 he was asked to coach the Australian 470 crews by the Australian Yachting Federation. Following the 2000 Olympics in Sydney he was named national head coach and Australian Institute of Sport (AIS) sailing program head coach. In November 2004 he was inducted into the 470 Hall of Fame; in 2008 he was named "Coach of the Year" by the AIS; and this year, for his contribution to the sport, Kovalenko received the Order of Australia.

More Ukrainian gold-medal performances at the 2012 Olympics

by Ihor N. Stelmach

Cheban wins gold in canoe sprint

Yuri Cheban led from start to finish, and won gold for Ukraine in the men's canoe single (C1) sprint over 200 meters on August 11, adding to the world title he captured in 2009. Cheban, 26, made a great start and held firm to cross the line in 42.291 seconds at Dorney Lake, half a length ahead of Lithuania's Jevgenij Shuklin and Russia's Ivan Shtyl. A bronze medalist at Beijing in 2008, Cheban flew off the start and had his half a length lead by 100 meters.

The sprint over 200 meters is new to the Olympic program, designed to increase interest in the sport, with canoeists taking three strokes per second in an explosive fight for the finish line. It replaced the 500-meter canoe competition.

Shuklin took silver in 42.792 seconds, while Shtyl secured bronze in 42.853 seconds. The final was held without reigning world and European champion Valentin Demyanenko of Azerbaijan, who did not qualify out of his heat.

The Odesa-born Cheban has been com-

peting since 2003, mostly against more experienced canoeists. In his first year of competition he was a world junior silver medalist at Komatsu, Japan, in the C-1 500-meters. Cheban was selected to represent Ukraine in both C-1 events at the 2004 Summer Olympics after winning the 2004 European Junior Championships in the C-1 500-meters and C-1 1,000-meters in Poland. He is a member of the Yuzhne athletic club.

Usyk gold medalist in boxing

Oleksandr Usyk won Ukraine's first gold medal in boxing at the London Games on August 11, besting Italy's Clemente Russo. For Russo it was his second consecutive heavyweight silver medal.

Enjoying a sizeable height advantage over the Italian, the 6-foot-3 Ukrainian adopted a cautious strategy in the first round, resulting in Russo catching him with several swiping left hands. Deemed a bit lucky to reach the heavyweight finals, Russo showed better boxing skills and technique in chalking up a two-point lead after the initial round.

Undaunted, the big Ukrainian opened up in the second round, displaying more of the

aggressive attack that saw him pummel Bulgaria's Tervel Pulev in the semifinals. The attack strategy neutralized Russo's advantage and evened the bout heading into the third and final round.

In a spirited display of punching and counter-punching with both boxers fatigued, Usyk stepped up to deliver several decisive left hooks in the last minute to take the bout, 14-11.

When the final score was announced Usyk danced his customary victory Hopak, adding a couple of extra spins.

Losing semifinalists Pulev and Teymur Mammadov of Azerbaijan won bronze medals.

Lomachenko wins second gold

Vasyl Lomachenko was the top favorite coming in to the London Games as a world champion in both feather and lightweight classes on the heels of the featherweight gold medal he won quite easily in Beijing four years ago. It was more of the same on August 12, when he maintained his best in the amateur ranks status with a rout of South Korea's Soon-Chul Han at the ExCel Arena in London.

Ukraine's heavyweight champion Wladimir Klitschko was a spectator at the event and gave the victorious Lomachenko a congratulatory hug at ringside following the easy 19-9 win. Despite moving up one weight class, Lomachenko barely broke a sweat in winning his second Olympic gold medal.

"The first time I was a bit more excited. I am calmer now, but I am still very happy and delighted to win another medal," Lomachenko told reporters after his match.

Lomachenko set the pace right from the opening bell, taking the first round by a score of 7-2 on the judges' cards. The South Korean was relegated to playing catch-up from there, and it proved to be too tall of an order. Han was 6 points down going into the third and final round and only a knockout could have saved him from a loss. The Ukrainian countered by stamping an added exclamation point on his performance with an 8-4 edge in the last round to seal a double-digit victory and cement himself as a favorite for outstanding boxer for the sec-



Heavyweight boxer (91 kg) Oleksandr Usyk.

ond straight Olympics.

Known as perhaps the best pound-for-pound boxer in men's amateur boxing, Lomachenko was awarded the Val Barker Trophy as top boxer in the 2008 Olympics when he outscored his four opponents by a cumulative margin of 49-12. In 2012 the results were not as decisive, although the Ukrainian was never in any serious trouble, winning his four bouts by a total of 62-32.

Lomachenko will be joining the Olympic boxing governing body's professional league next year, meaning he will remain eligible to compete for a third gold medal in 2016. He cracked his first smile of the Olympics when his result was announced. He thrust two fingers in the air to symbolize his second gold medal and the second gold in boxing for Ukraine. Lomachenko left the arena draped in a Ukrainian flag.

"I'm really proud of my countryman Lomachenko, it is not a common thing to win two times," Klitschko said from ringside. "It would be really exciting to see him in a professional ring."

Vasyl's father and trainer, Anatoliy, praised his son's achievement. "It's always harder to protect your position rather than get it. It's always harder to stay on top than get there," he told reporters.



Yuri Cheban celebrates his gold medal win in the 200-meter canoe sprint.

COMMUNITY CHRONICLE

UNWLA Philadelphia Regional Council holds annual meeting

by Petrusia Sawchak

JENKINTOWN, Pa. – The regional council of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America located in the Greater Philadelphia Area is just one of the nine such councils in the UNWLA, the largest and oldest Ukrainian women's organization in the United States. Founded in 1938, the Philadelphia Regional Council will celebrate its 75th anniversary on June 5, 2013.

Seven of the 14 branches of the

Philadelphia Regional Council hold meetings at the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center (UECC) in Jenkintown, Pa. The other branches are located in Chester, Pa.; Bethlehem, Pa.; Trenton, N.J.; Wilmington, Del.; and the Columbia and Baltimore area in Maryland.

On May 6, the Philadelphia Regional Council of the UNWLA reviewed its accomplishments for the past year and elected new officers at its annual meeting held at UECC.

An honored guest at the meeting was



Olha Bilinsky

At the annual meeting of the Philadelphia Regional Council of the UNWLA are: (first row, from left) Maria Pazuniak, Vera Kushnir, Oxana Farion, Marianna Zajac, Anna Suhy, (back row) Petrusia Sawchak, Marta Pelensky, Daria Lissy, Myroslawa Nowakiwsky-Voloshyn, Anna Hawryluk, Christina Pluta, Iryna Buczkowski, Oksana Worocho, Anna Maksymowych, Ulana Prociuk, Oksana Mandybur and Halyna Keller.

Marianna Zajac, UNWLA president, who highlighted the \$100,000 endowment being established by the UNWLA for women's/gender studies at the Ukrainian Catholic University in Lviv.

The following members were elected to the Philadelphia Regional Council: Iryna Buczkowski, president; Myroslawa Nowakiwsky-Voloshyn, first vice-president; Marta Pelensky, second vice-president and corresponding secretary; Oxana Farion, sec-

retary; Oksana Smolynets treasurer; Olha Mykhaylyuk, education; Maria Kovalenko, hospitality; Nadia Luchanko, public relations; all members of Branch 10, events/programs; Oksana Worocho, culture/museum; Oxana Farion, organizational committee; Dr. Daria Lissy, scholarship programs; Danna Yudyna, social welfare; Petrusia Sawchak, press; Daria Fedak/Christina Pluta and Oksana Mandybur, auditing committee; and Halyna Keller (member-at-large).

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UNWLA Branch 30 celebrates 25 years of work



Adrianna Odomiak

The blessing ceremony for UNWLA Branch 30 in Yonkers, N.Y., in St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church with the Very Rev. Kiril Angelov and branch members.

by Olia Rudyk

YONKERS, N.Y. – Branch 30 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America (UNWLA) started preparing months ago for its 25th anniversary celebration.

The celebration on Sunday, March 25, began with a religious ceremony conducted by the Very Rev. Archpriest Kiril Angelov at St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Yonkers, N.Y. Members of Branch 30, dressed in Ukrainian embroidery, participated with other parishioners in the morning's 10 a.m. liturgy. After the services, Father Kiril ceremoniously blessed the members of Branch 30 and christened it in the name of its patroness, Lidia Krushelnytsky.

A luncheon followed at the Ukrainian Youth Center in Yonkers, with guests and representatives of various organizations attending. After opening remarks by President Marta Burachok of UNWLA Branch 30, Father Kiril led everyone in a prayer, which was followed by the UNWLA prayer and hymn.

Children of the Svitlychka sponsored by

Branch 30 and directed by Zhana Huralska performed a number of songs and poems to the delight of all the guests. The pupils, age 3-4, enacted of the play "The Mitten." Members of Branch 30 honored Mrs. Huralska with flowers and a certificate of appreciation for her dedication to teaching for the past 12 years.

Olia Rudyk, mistress of ceremonies and head of the 25th Anniversary Organizing Committee, outlined the work and activities of UNWLA Branch 30, including charitable events, community outreach and cultural projects.

Two members were especially honored for the work and dedication within the branch and within the organization as a whole. Christina Sonevitsky was recognized for her initiative in founding the branch 25 years ago and Nadia Cwiach for her many years of dedicated service as president (six years) and treasurer (12 years) of the branch.

UNWLA President Marianna Zajac spoke

(Continued on page 21)

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NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

August 17. This is Mr. Lutsenko's second trial; he is accused of ordering the illegal surveillance of suspects while investigating the poisoning of former President Viktor Yushchenko during his presidential campaign in 2004. In February, Mr. Lutsenko was found guilty of embezzlement and abuse of office, and sentenced to four years in jail. He pleaded not guilty in both cases and says the charges are politically motivated. Last month, the European Court of Human Rights found Ukrainian authorities guilty of unlawfully detaining Mr. Lutsenko and ordered them to pay him 15,000 euros (\$19,000) in damages. (RFE/RL, based on reporting by ITAR-TASS and Interfax)

New criminal case against Kuchma?

KYIV – A new criminal case could be opened against former President Leonid Kuchma, Ukrainian First Deputy Procurator General Renat Kuzmin announced in an interview with the Segodnia newspaper on August 9. "The court found that the case against Mr. Kuchma [for Heorhii Gongadze's murder] had been opened without sufficient grounds. This means that investigators now have the opportunity to complete the materials and collect sufficient grounds this time in order to open a new criminal case against Mr. Kuchma," he said. When asked to specify the charges, Mr. Kuzmin said: "Either the same or the other. And we will continue the investigation, taking into account the mistakes mentioned by the court." On March 21, 2011, the Procurator General's Office instituted criminal proceedings against Mr. Kuchma. He was charged with abuse of power and office that subsequently led to the death of Gongadze (Part 3, Article 166 of the 1960 Criminal Code). On December 13, 2011, the Pechersky District Court in Kyiv ruled that the opening

of a criminal case against the former president was illegal. On January 25 of this year, Kyiv's Court of Appeal upheld the ruling of the Pechersky District Court on the illegality of the criminal case opened against Mr. Kuchma. (Ukrinform)

Yulia's trial postponed, again

KHARKIV, Ukraine – A court in Kharkiv has again postponed the tax-evasion trial of jailed former Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko. Judge Kostyantyn Sadovskiy announced as the trial resumed on August 14 that the trial was postponed until September 11 due to prosecutors' demand that the defendant participate in the trial via video link. Ms. Tymoshenko, who says she is not able to take part in the trial due to her ill health, has been rejecting the prosecutors' demand since July 31. The trial has already been postponed several times. Prosecutors say Ms. Tymoshenko evaded paying millions of dollars in taxes in connection with a private energy company she headed during the 1990s. (RFE/RL, based on reporting by Interfax and UNIAN)

Languages law takes effect

KYIV – The law on the principles of the state language policy came into effect on August 10, after it was published in the official parliamentary newspaper Holos Ukrainy. The national language policy in Ukraine is based on the recognition and comprehensive development of the Ukrainian language as the official state language, and guarantees for the free development of regional or minority languages and other languages, as well as the right to linguistic identity and language preferences of each person. Ukrainian as the official language shall be used on the entire territory of Ukraine in the exercise of powers of the legislative, executive and judicial power bodies, in international treaties, in the teaching process at educational establishments within the limits and under the order defined by this law. The state promotes the use of the state language in the mass media, science,

culture and other spheres of public life. In general, the law applies to 18 regional languages: Russian, Belarusian, Bulgarian, Armenian, Gagauz, Yiddish, Crimean Tatar, Moldovan, German, Modern Greek, Polish, Romani, Romanian, Slovak, Hungarian, Ruthenian, Karaite and Krymchak. The official use of regional or minority languages in a particular area is allowed, provided that the number of its speakers is 10 percent or more of the local population. By the decision of a local council, in individual cases, taking into account the specific situation, such measures can be applied also to a language whose users constitute less than 10 percent of the population. The right to initiate measures aimed at the use of regional or minority languages also belongs to the inhabitants of the territory where those languages are common. As concerns collecting signatures of more than 10 percent of people living in a certain area, the local council is obliged to make a relevant decision within 30 days of receipt of the petition list. The actions, or inaction, of a local council may be appealed in court by way of administrative proceedings. (Ukrinform)

Azarov on new language law

KYIV – Prime Minister Mykola Azarov said he is convinced that the signing of the new law on language policy by the president extends rights of citizens. He commented on the topic in Odesa while speaking with local residents. "Now citizens have the possibility to teach children, to read literature, to watch TV and to freely communicate using their native language," Mr. Azarov underscored, according to August 14 news reports. He noted that the state will develop a large program for support and development of the Ukrainian language. "This should be done, because we are living in Ukraine and therefore it is necessary to support the Ukrainian language," Mr. Azarov said. (Ukrinform)

Symonenko does not like state emblem

KYIV – The Communist Party of Ukraine (CPU) proposes to discuss via a national referendum the main state symbols of Ukraine: the state emblem and the anthem. CPU leader Petro Symonenko told a press conference in Kharkiv, according to a CPU release dated August 10, that it is his personal opinion that the state cannot exist under a symbol "with which it met Hitler during the war and under which innocent people were killed." However, according to Mr. Symonenko, only a referendum can put an end to discussions regarding the state emblem and the Ukrainian anthem. (Ukrinform)

ROC priests refuse to consecrate sign

LVIV – A remembrance meeting and memorial service for people who perished in Solovky was held near the Solovky stone, in front of the burial ground in Sandarmokh, Russia. According to a correspondent of Radio Liberty, shortly before the event, priests of the Russian Orthodox Church ignored the request of a Ukrainian delegation to consecrate the Ukrainian memorial sign to the victims of the camps. According to the correspondent, the priests consecrated a Polish sign but ignored the request of the Ukrainian delegation to consecrate the Ukrainian sign. There are memorial signs at the site in the Yakut, Polish and Ukrainian languages. The Ukrainian delegation traveled to Solovky to remember Ukrainians and natives of Ukraine who were shot 75 years ago during the "Solovky Deportation" in Sandarmokh. The people killed included writers Valerian Pidmohylnyi, Mykola Zerov, Hryhorii Epik, Mykola Kulish, Myroslav Irchan, stage director Les Kurbas, members of the government of the Ukrainian National Republic, public and Church figures, scientists and members of the military. (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

Turning...

(Continued from page 6)

about the relevance of the borders of the former Soviet Union, the Russian government has advanced a claim to a sphere of influence across the region.

The West, Mr. Goble argued, uses terms that imply the territory once occupied by the

Soviet Union is a single region, with some circles in Moscow encouraged to believe that the West has recognized Russian claims. For these countries to be encouraged to develop along their own lines, the West should use terms that treat the countries of the region as separate and unique states.

Source: "Forget the 'former Soviet Union': a question of proper terminology," by Paul Goble, *The Ukrainian Weekly*, September 7, 1997.



With deepest sorrow we announce that after a prolonged battle with cancer

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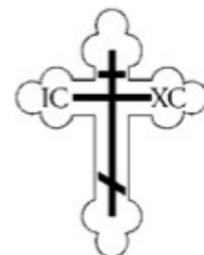
Panakhida was held on Friday, August 10, 2012
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Funeral services were held on Saturday, August 11, 2012,
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Happy Independence Day Ukraine!



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UNWLA Branch 30...

(Continued from page 14)

about the work and goals of the UNWLA. One of the newest projects under way is a joint initiative with the Rev. Dr. Borys Gudziak to spur the development of a women's/gender studies curriculum in the humanities department at the Ukrainian Catholic University in Lviv. Members of Branch 30 had unanimously agreed to donate \$500 toward the newly established endowment fund and presented Ms. Zajac with a check towards this very important lectureship program.

During lunch, Natalka Sonevsky introduced a video prepared by Larysa Zielyk of Lidia Krushelnytsky's biography. Pani Lida, director of the New York based Ukrainian Stage Ensemble, dedicated her life to youth, Ukrainian language and theater arts. She produced over 150 plays and touched the lives of hundreds of students. In 2002, the Ensemble participated in the First International Diasporan Theater

Festival in Kyiv where Pani Lida was honored with a presidential decree for her significant contributions to Ukrainian culture and art. Sadly, Pani Lida passed away in 2009, and so, members of Branch #30 unanimously chose such an honored, respected and talented person as patroness of their Branch.

Ms. Krushelnytsky's son, Lubomyr Krushelnytsky, along with his wife, Oksana, were honored guests. Oksana Krushelnytsky expressed the family's gratitude and appreciation.

A champagne toast, the singing of "Mnohaya Lita" and the cutting of a delicious 25th birthday cake was enjoyed by all. Guests lingered to enjoy the company and lighthearted atmosphere, to view the displays presented by the Svitlychka as well as the exhibit about Branch 30 and its new patron.

Acknowledgment was expressed for the generosity of the SUMA Yonkers Federal Credit Union, sponsors of the anniversary luncheon, as well as all who support the committed work of members of Branch 30.

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Ukrainian pro sports update: golf

by Ihor Stelmach

Kuchar wins Players championship

In a perfect world, this could have been one of those shots that would go down in golfing annals, a moment that would become part of Masters history. The 3-wood shot Matt Kuchar hit to the 15th green while engulfed in the intense glare of the Masters final round on April 8, followed by the clutch eagle putt he banged in to briefly tie him for the lead, could have easily been a conversation piece for a long time to come.

In the imperfect world of professional golf, smiling Matt Kuchar proceeded to bogey the next hole, settling for a tie for third place and returning to the category of really-good-but-not-quite-great players who sometimes are forgotten. Forgotten until he puts together four consecutive days of outitting, outchipping and outputting the entire field, nailing down his first gigantic career victory at the Players Championship on May 10-13. Did we mention he out-smiled all of his competitors to boot?

As many in the field zoomed up the leaderboard, only to fall back, the 33-year-old Kuchar showed consistency, performing in an efficient, smooth and experienced manner. In the final round his consistency shined brightly with only two bogeys on the way to a two-under 70, a total of 13-under and a two-shot triumph over Martin Laird, Zach Johnson, Richie Fowler and Ben Curtis.

The Players Championship win was his biggest title, his biggest tour prize (\$1.7 million) and his finest hour. The familiar grin on Kuchar's face is probably still there to this very day.

"He's always smiling, that's the beauty of Matt," said close friend and 2010 Ryder Cup teammate Johnson in a post-tournament interview with Golf.com. "However, he is as gritty and fierce a competitor as I've ever been associated with. We certainly wit-

nessed that this week."

Certainly Matt Kuchar can now feel a whole lot better about his career. The young smiling amateur shocked the golf world when he made a run at the Masters in 1998, placing 21st overall. Surely this was the first of many such impressive showings for Kuchar on the sport's biggest courses. Fast forwarding 14 years, the 2012 Masters and his remarkable eagle was actually his first experience trying to win a major championship. Perhaps he's a late bloomer who suddenly blossomed in a big way.

One of golf's most consistent players, he had only won three times prior to his major coup in Ponte Vedra Beach, Fla., the 2002 Honda Classic, the 2009 Turning Stone Championship and the 2010 Barclays. He is

a top-10 machine, always featured on golf telecasts and competing among the leaders on a regular basis. It was difficult to believe he had not been a winner for some 18 months.

His Players title made the above mere trivia. After the May win, he's been written into golf history. The eagle putt, the Masters moment, the big smile have been replaced in Kuchar's highlight video by an even better moment from the par-5 16th green on the final day of the Players.

Holding a two-shot lead and facing a birdie putt, Kuchar had to watch Fowler's birdie on the 17th hole, getting the latter into a group two shots back. He rolled his 15-foot putt in for a matching birdie, pushing his lead back to three strokes. From there he bogeyed the 17th, but Fowler missed a late putt and Kuchar relaxed on the final hole. After two-putting on the 18th, the rush of

the final day was over.

No golfer experienced a bigger rush than Matt Kuchar, bigger than his thrill at the Masters. Next year at the Players Championship will be a rush of a different sort when he walks through the clubhouse on his way to the course. He will pass through what is called the champions' tunnel where paintings of all the Players winners hang on a wall.

There, Matt Kuchar's picture will hang next year with those of Jack Nicklaus, Lee Trevino, Phil Mickelson, David Duval, Tiger Woods and others. Select company indeed for the young man of partial Ukrainian descent. A wall described as golf's best of the best. We expect Kuchar to be smiling widely.

Ihor Stelmach may be reached at iman@sfgsports.com.

Tryzub holds 36th annual golf tournament

by Eugene A. Luciw

HORSHAM, Pa. – On June 9, a brilliant spring Saturday greeted 80 golfers who had gathered at Limekiln Golf Club, from no less than five states, to participate in the Ukrainian American Sport Center Tryzub's annual golf outing. The course played well; it challenged all aspects of the players' games, without overwhelming any "second-flight" players.

After golf, everyone gathered at nearby Tryzubivka grounds in Horsham, Pa., for an awards banquet. Tryzub Vice-President Gene Luciw welcomed the players, thanked them for participating and reminded them about many exciting sporting, cultural and social events at the Ukrainian American Sport Center.

Tournament director Joe Homik and Bohdan Anniuk then proceeded to announce the winners in a boisterous awards ceremony. The outing also distinguished itself with top-notch door and raffle prizes, a tasty dinner and a celebration of fraternity.

Mr. Homick thanked his committee members – Roman Jarymovych, Andrij Zajac, Orest Lesiuk, Mr. Anniuk, Mr. Luciw and Alex Woloszczuk – for their hard work and dedication.

The sponsor for this year's event was perennial supporter, Fletcher-Nasevich Funeral Home. George Lesiuk also donated some lovely door prizes.

Next year's golf tournament will take place in June at a date to be announced. (Check Tryzub's website, www.tryzub.org, for additional details and for upcoming events.)

This year's competition winners were as follows:

- Champion (first place low gross) – Gary Warren (on match of cards);
- Runner-up (second place low gross) – Pablo Diatel (on match of cards);
- A flight first place (first low net) – Zenon Kos; second place (second low net) – Jim Gimpel;
- B flight first place (first low net) – Andrij Andrusko, second place (second low net) – Leo Gramiak;
- Women's champion (low gross) – Jane Biggs;
- Women's low net – Ulana Warren;
- Team champions – Pablo Diatel, Jim Jubinski, Joe Homik, and Gene Luciw (Tryzub);
- Longest drive – Bill Haggerty; and
- Closest to pin – Joe Homik.



KLK FALL WEEKEND

When: Saturday, September 22-23, 2012

Where: SOYUZIVKA HERITAGE CENTER

KLK cordially invites all our members, family and friends for a weekend of fun, mingling and tennis.

We will begin the day with tennis doubles at 11:00 AM and the afternoon social will begin at 2:30 PM.

The evening dinner and dance will begin at 6:30 PM starting with cocktails and dinner and dancing at 7:30 PM to the tunes of "SVITANOK".

The cost is \$125.00 per person for the afternoon social including food and drinks as well as our evening cocktail hour, sit down dinner and open bar.

We will conclude our weekend with our annual meeting. All members are encouraged to attend.

For more information and to register for the tennis event please call Vira Popel at 732 991-1095 or e mail virapopel@aol.com Please call Soyuzivka at 845 626-5641 for room reservations. Hope to see you soon! **Please RSVP. It is important that we get a headcount so that we can plan accordingly. Thank you !**



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OUT & ABOUT

- August 23 Wildwood Crest, NJ Cocktail party, to benefit The Ukrainian Museum, Pan American Hotel Penthouse, 203-887-1789 or 908-377-7889
- August 24 Wildwood Crest, NJ All-ages dance, with music by DJ Matej Liteplo Wildwood Crest Pier Recreation Center, www.xmel.org or Adrian@telligys.com
- August 24 Wildwood, NJ Volleyball tournament, hosted by Lys Sports Academy, Ukrainian Sports Federation of the U.S.A. and Canada, beach in front of Pan Am Hotel, wsyzo63@optonline.net or www.socceragency.net/lys
- August 24 Somerset, NJ Ukrainian Independence Day concert, Ukrainian Cultural Center, 732-356-0090
- August 24-26 Chicago "Uketoberfest," St. Joseph Ukrainian Catholic Church, 773-625-4805 or stjosephucc@gmail.com
- August 25 Regina, MB Ukrainian Fall Festival, Ukrainian Canadian Congress - Regina branch, Victoria Park, 306-757-8835 or www.uccruff.ca
- August 25 Parma, OH Ukrainian Village Parade and Independence Day celebration, Ukrainian Village Committee, St. Josaphat Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral, ukrainianvillage@yahoo.com
- August 25 Etobicoke, ON "Flavors of Ukraine," Ukrainian Independence Day celebration, Ukrainian Canadian Congress - Toronto Branch, Centennial Park, 416-323-4772 or www.uccutoronto.ca
- August 25 Saskatoon, SK Ukraine Day in the Park, Ukrainian Canadian Congress - Saskatoon Provincial Council, 306-653-1733 or uccspc@ucc.sk.ca
- August 25 Jewett, NY Concert with cellists Natalia Khoma and Marta Bagratuni, with pianist Volodymyr Vynnytsky, Grazhda Music and Art Center, www.grazhdamusicanart.org
- August 25 Raleigh, NC Ukrainian Independence Day picnic, Ukrainian Association of North Carolina, Lake Montague, www.ncua.inform-decisions.com or 919-923-1316
- August 25 Warren, MI Ukrainian Independence Day celebration, Ukrainian American Civic Committee of Metropolitan Detroit, Ukrainian Cultural Center, 585-757-1980
- August 25-26 Chicago Ukrainian Festival, Illinois Division of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Smith Park, 773-772-4500
- August 26 Horsham, PA Ukrainian Folk Festival, with stage show and dance, Ukrainian American Sports Club - Tryzub, www.tryzub.org or 267-664-3857
- August 26 Apopka, FL Blessing of flowers, St. Mary Protectress Ukrainian Catholic Church, 321-217-7787 or ukrainianchurchcentralflorida@gmail.com
- August 26 San Francisco Ukrainian Day, Golden Gate Park, Music Concourse Bandshell, www.stmichaeluocsf.org or 415-330-0905
- August 26 Edmonton, AB Friends' Ukrainian Music Festival, Ukrainian Cultural Heritage Village, www.history.alberta.ca/ukrainianvillage/specialevents/
- August 26 Pittsburgh Ukrainian Independence Day celebration, Slovene National Benefit Society Lodge, 412-343-0309
- August 30 Montreal 21st annual Ukrainian Independence Day banquet, keynote speaker Bohdan Onyschuk, of Ukrainian Canadian Congress - Montreal branch, 514-481-5871 or 514-574-0157

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.

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Thursday, August 23

WILDWOOD CREST, N.J.: The board of trustees of The Ukrainian Museum (New York) invites all in Wildwood to come to the penthouse at the Pan American Hotel. Enjoy the wonderful view of the ocean from the penthouse and find out more about The Ukrainian Museum, while sipping wine, chitchatting and having a good time at 7-9 p.m. The Pan Am Hotel is located at 5901 Ocean Ave., Wildwood Crest NJ 08260; telephone, 609-522-6936. Space at the penthouse is limited, so RSVP by Wednesday, to Christine Melnyk, 203-887-1789, or Oksana Trytjak, 908-377-7889. Cost: \$25 per person, with proceeds to benefit The Ukrainian Museum.

Saturday-Sunday, August 24-25

CHICAGO: The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Illinois Division, presents Ukrainian Festival 2012 at Chicago's Smith Park, 2526 W. Grand Ave. (corner of North Campbell Street) from noon to 10 p.m. both days. This is the largest Ukrainian festival in the Midwest. Festivities include: Ukrainian food, crafts, music, dance groups

and much more. Pony rides and children's attractions add to the entertainment for the whole family. Featured will be performers from Ukraine and Canada, as well as local talent. Celebration of Ukraine's declaration of independence will begin on Sunday at 1:30 p.m. For more information contact Pavlo T. Bandriwsky, 773-772-4500.

Saturday, September 1

JEWETT, N.Y.: The last concert of the Music and Art Center of Greene County summer season will feature a violin recital with Dmitri Berlinsky, who will play works by Maurice Ravel, Camille Saint-Saens and Peter Tchaikovsky. Volodymyr Vynnytsky will be at the piano and Natalia Khoma will join the artists to perform the Ernest Chausson Trio. A reception will follow the concert, which takes place at the Grazhda Music Hall on the grounds of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church. The concert begins at 8 p.m. More information is available on the website www.GrazhdaMusicandArt.org.

Saturday-Sunday, September 8-9

CHICAGO: Ss. Volodymyr and Olha Ukrainian

Catholic Church will host the parish's 10th annual Ukrainian Village Fest 2012 on the parish grounds, located in the heart of the Ukrainian Village at 739 N. Oakley Blvd., at the corner of Oakley and Superior streets, one block south of Chicago Avenue. Festival hours are: Saturday, 1-10 p.m., with indoor and outdoor zabavy (dances), both starting at 9 p.m.; Sunday, 1-10 p.m., with an outdoor zabava under the big tent. There will be non-stop stage activity outside under the tent,

featuring the Hromovytsia dance ensemble with Ukrainian School of Dance, and other local dance groups. Street vendors will feature arts and crafts from all over North America, and local ethnic cuisine will be plentiful. There will be children's corner, a Grand Lottery first prize drawing of \$2,500 cash and many other surprises. The festival entrance fee is \$5 per adult (age 13 and older) per day. For more information call the parish office, 312-829-5209.

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. 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. 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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2012 Summer Events

- August 19 August 25**
Josephs School of Dance
- August 24**
Josephs School of Dance
Camp Recital (evening)
- August 31 September 3**
- Labor Day weekend**
See ad on page 11
- September 10 September 13**
Gymnasium Reunions:
Bayreuth, Berchtesgaden,
Karlsfeld, Landshut,
Regensburg
- September 17 September 19**
Gymnasium Reunions:
Mittenwald & Salzburg
- September 22 September 23**
KLK Weekend

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5000 N. Cumberland Ave. Chicago IL 773-589-0077
136 E. Illinois Ave. #100, Palatine IL 847-359-5911

Selfreliance.Com
300 E. Army Trail, Bloomingdale IL 630-307-0079
8410 W. 131st Street, Palos Park IL 708-923-1912

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