

**INSIDE:**

- College students participate in mission to orphanages - page 4.
- Ukraine readies Holodomor anniversary observances - page 8.
- Ukrainian Independence Day in the U.S., Canada - pages 11-15

# THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

## European Union leaders delay Ukraine's integration efforts

by Zenon Zawada  
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – European Union (EU) leaders decided on September 9 to delay Ukraine's integration efforts by at least half a year because of the conflict between President Viktor Yushchenko and Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko, which has led to the expected collapse of the pro-Western coalition government.

Leaders and diplomats expected a new enhanced agreement on bilateral relations would either be signed this fall or in the spring of 2009, but EU leaders decided no new pact would be finalized until the second half of 2009 and offered no assurances of eventual EU accession.

Infighting between Ukraine's leaders "undoubtedly influenced" the summit declaration's final wording, an associate of top European Council official Javier Solana told UNIAN, a leading Ukrainian news wire, three days before the summit.

"Today's political crisis pushed the EU to delay the agreement until later next year," said Volodymyr Fesenko, board chairman of the Penta Center for Applied Political Research in Kyiv.

"They understand just how complicated the political situation is in Ukraine, and perhaps this is a way to influence the presidential election campaign and say, 'You should keep in mind Ukraine's European prospects.'"

At the same time, Ukraine's foreign policy team made significant strides toward EU integration, which Mr. Yushchenko proudly described as "historic" at a brief September 9 press conference that concluded the 12th Ukraine-EU summit, held at the Elysee Palace in Paris.



Official Website of Ukraine's President  
**Presidents Nicolas Sarkozy and Viktor Yushchenko in Paris.**

Diplomats began discussing plans to relax visa rules and eventually establish a visa-free regime between the EU and Ukraine, the Ukrainian president said. Agreements were reached in unifying energy systems and cooperating more deeply in aviation, he said.

In Mr. Yushchenko's view, the Association Agreement that will be signed in the second half of 2009 will be similar to what was extended to Central and Eastern European countries that are now EU members.

However, the Financial Times reported on September 9 that the Association Agreement is more similar to what is currently in place with Albania, Macedonia

(Continued on page 21)

## Two scenarios emerge in Kyiv as coalition's collapse is expected

by Zenon Zawada  
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – With almost no hope left for Ukraine's pro-Western parliamentary coalition to mend its fences by a deadline extended to September 16, politicians and observers began contemplating two likely scenarios for Ukrainian politics.

Most widely suspected is that a new coalition will emerge within a month between the Party of Regions of Ukraine (PRU) and the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc (YTB), which are already cooperating on legislative initiatives in the Verkhovna Rada.

The other likely scenario is that no new coalition will emerge and that the president will dismiss Parliament after a month of failed coalition talks and will call pre-term elections – the third in three years.

"Or perhaps a Tymoshenko Bloc-Party of Regions coalition after pre-term elections, also disguised until the following election," suggested Vitaly Portnikov, a Kyiv journalist and political pundit. "From now on, they will always disguise themselves and they will always be together."

Both Ms. Tymoshenko and Party of Regions leaders agree that pre-term elections would be the worst outcome of the collapse of the Democratic Forces Coalition.

"I am categorically against pre-term elections, which will re-ignite complete chaos for a year, absolutely won't allow passage of the 2009 budget, and most importantly, either won't change the make-up of the political forces in Parliament at all, or will change them not in favor of the democratic coalition," Ms. Tymoshenko told a September 8 press conference. "Pre-term elections are a

betrayal of the democratic coalition and Ukraine's strategic course."

Ukraine's citizens also don't want pre-term elections, a view shared throughout the country, according to a Razumkov poll of 2,379 respondents conducted on September 4-5.

In fact, 72 percent of Donetsk residents, and 68 percent of Lviv residents, oppose pre-term elections. The most support for a pre-term election was in Dnipropetrovsk, where 26 percent of respondents were in favor.

Dnipropetrovsk and Donetsk residents also expressed the most support for a Party of Regions-Tymoshenko Bloc coalition – 56 percent and 54 percent, respectively.

While the Party of Regions never ruled out forming a coalition with anyone, Ms. Tymoshenko has insisted ever since the Orange Revolution that her bloc would never form a parliamentary coalition with the PRU.

She aimed this policy at consolidating and solidifying her electorate in western Ukraine, which she won from the Our Ukraine bloc during the last two parliamentary elections.

Such concern is valid, as the Razumkov poll revealed that 69 percent of Lviv residents are against a PRU-YTB union.

At a September 8 press conference, reporter Serhii Leschenko of Ukrayinska Pravda reminded Ms. Tymoshenko that she once said she would only unite with the Party of Regions if she were abducted by a UFO.

"Our bloc can unite with the Regions only if a UFO takes me into its saucer, conducts illegal research on me and deprives

(Continued on page 21)

## Cheney assures Ukraine of U.S. support in aftermath of Russian-Georgian conflict

by Zenon Zawada  
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – U.S. Vice-President Dick Cheney on September 5 met separately with President Viktor Yushchenko and Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko.

He arrived in Kyiv on September 4, as part of a four-nation tour that included Azerbaijan, Georgia and Italy to discuss with various leaders the effect of the Russian-Georgian war.

Ms. Tymoshenko's meeting with Mr. Cheney extended twice as long as had been planned, followed by a meeting involving the Ukrainian and U.S. delegations.

The leaders discussed regional security issues, maintaining stability in Ukraine and the region, and diversifying energy sources, the government's press-service reported.

Afterwards, Mr. Cheney held a meeting with the Ukrainian president, which also extended longer than expected, and the two

leaders issued statements affirming the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) as the best guarantor of Ukrainian and regional security.

"The events in Georgia demonstrated that the single model ... for reliable defense of a European nation's territorial integrity, that of Ukraine or any other, is joining the all-European, pan-European North Atlantic system of collective security," Mr. Yushchenko said.

The U.S. vice-president was more specific in his remarks, stating the Russian Federation encroached upon Georgian territory, and illegally and single-handedly used force to physically seize territory.

"Ukraine's support for Georgia, and especially your dramatic visit to Tbilisi in the crisis' first days, showed a courageous example for others," Mr. Cheney said. "The free world must follow this example deci-

(Continued on page 21)



Official Website of Ukraine's President  
**Ukraine's President Viktor Yushchenko with U.S. Vice-President Dick Cheney. In the background is U.S. Ambassador William Taylor.**

## ANALYSIS

## Crisis in Ukraine

by Pavel Korduban

*Eurasia Daily Monitor*  
September 8

Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko is ready to call an early parliamentary election as his party, Our Ukraine – People's Self-Defense (OU-PSD), withdrew from a coalition with Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko's Bloc (YTB). According to Ukrainian law, OU-PSD has time until September 13 to change its mind; otherwise, either a new coalition will emerge or Ukraine will see its third parliamentary election in four years.

Russia, self-confident after the events in Georgia, may play some role also in Ukraine as both Ms. Tymoshenko and her possible ally in a new coalition, Party of Regions (PRU) leader Viktor Yanukovich, have apparently been seeking Moscow's support.

The crisis in Ukraine has both domestic and international roots. On the one hand, both Mr. Yanukovich and Ms. Tymoshenko rejected Mr. Yushchenko's condemnation of Russian behavior in Georgia. This prompted the president to accuse them of betraying the country's national interests. On the other hand, rivalry between Mr. Yushchenko, who wants to run for a second term in 2010 but is weakened by constitutional reform and low popularity, and Ms. Tymoshenko, who views her tenure as prime minister as a springboard to presidency, has reached its climax.

Ms. Tymoshenko has been under serious pressure from both Mr. Yushchenko and the PRU since the abortive no-confidence vote against her in July (see *Eurasia Daily Monitor*, July 16). The PRU promised to try and topple Ms. Tymoshenko again in the fall, and Ms. Tymoshenko feared that OU-PSD and the PRU would forge a new

coalition, leaving her in the opposition.

The Presidential Secretariat mounted an unprecedented offensive against Ms. Tymoshenko in the second half of August, following her refusal to back Mr. Yushchenko's stance on Georgia. The Secretariat accused her of treason and instructed the Security Service of Ukraine (known by its Ukrainian acronym as SBU) to check whether Ms. Tymoshenko refused to condemn Russia's actions in Georgia because, according to Mr. Yushchenko's aide Andrii Kyslynskyi, Moscow reportedly has earmarked \$1 billion to back Ms. Tymoshenko's presidential bid (UNIAN, August 18). Furthermore, Mr. Yushchenko's Secretariat head, Viktor Baloha, instructed the SBU to check his suspicions that Ms. Tymoshenko was conspiring to kill him (*Ukrainska Pravda*, September 2).

Although the accusations may seem far-fetched, Ms. Tymoshenko must have taken them seriously. She counterattacked on September 2, when Parliament re-convened after summer vacations. The YTB sided with the PRU both in rejecting a OU-PSD-drafted resolution denouncing Russia's behavior in Georgia, and in passing a string of laws aimed at further weakening presidential authority.

As OU-PSD representatives walked out in protest, Parliament by the votes of the PRU, the YTB and the Communists approved laws simplifying the impeachment procedure, forbidding the president from suspending Cabinet resolutions by referring them to the Constitutional Court, and depriving the president of the rights to choose the procurator-general, the Security Service chief and the regional governors (*Interfax-Ukraine*, *Ukrainska Pravda*,

(Continued on page 17)

## Has Ukraine's Orange Coalition reached the point of no return?

by Jan Maksymiuk

*RFE/RL*

September 4

In announcing the collapse of the coalition government formed by the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc and the Our Ukraine – People's Self-Defense bloc, Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko accused his Orange Revolution ally of joining forces with rival parties, while some of his aides suggested that Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko might have even betrayed national interests.

Mr. Yushchenko's September 3 statement, accompanied by a warning that he would call new parliamentary elections, came in response to a vote the same day in the Verkhovna Rada, in which the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc (YTB), the Party of Regions (PRU), the Volodymyr Lytvyn Bloc and the Communist Party joined forces to pass a bill on the Cabinet of Ministers and other legislation that strengthens the executive power of the government at the expense of the president.

Mr. Yushchenko branded these votes as a "political and constitutional coup d'etat," charging that the bill on the government upsets the balance of power in the country. "This law establishes a dictatorship of the prime minister. It puts the head of the government above the Constitution," Mr. Yushchenko said.

"Presidential decrees and decisions of the National Security and Defense Council are ignored completely. The changes to the

law on the Constitutional Court make it impossible to appeal an unconstitutional ruling of the court. The government is outside any control, and the basic balance of government is ruined," he added.

A similar law expanding the powers of the Cabinet was already passed by the YTB and the PRU in December 2006 and reaffirmed, following a presidential veto, in January 2007. So, is this just another example of Ukrainian *deja vu*?

Not exactly. The YTB in 2006-2007 was in opposition to the government of Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich, but Mr. Tymoshenko supported the bill in the hope that an anticipated conflict between Messrs. Yushchenko and Yanukovich would return her to the chair of prime minister, from which she was banished by President Yushchenko in September 2005.

Her expectations were vindicated. Mr. Yushchenko called for early elections in April 2007; they took place in September 2007 and once again made Ms. Tymoshenko the head of the government. So now she hardly needs early parliamentary elections to improve her political standing. As everyone expected, now her coveted political goal is the presidential post, which is to be contested in early 2010. To position herself comfortably for that contest, she needs to stay in the post of prime minister as long as possible.

The YTB argues that the current bill is necessary because of the constant meddling

(Continued on page 17)

## NEWSBRIEFS

### EU and Ukraine deepen ties

PARIS – European Union leaders told Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko that he could expect an Association Agreement next year that would deepen ties between the 27-state bloc and Ukraine, but they stopped short of offering Ukraine membership in the EU. Reuters reported that a declaration agreed upon by EU leaders and the Ukrainian president acknowledged Kyiv's EU aspirations and status as a European country and resolved to launch talks on visa-free arrangements for Ukrainian citizens. French President Nicolas Sarkozy, who holds the rotating presidency of the EU, told a news conference on September 9: "It is the first time that the European Union has made such a clear statement about Ukraine's European calling.... This Association Agreement does not close any path and even opens some." He added, "This relationship is already very strong. We want it to be deepened, we want it to become an exceptional relationship." President Yushchenko called the summit "an absolute success," noting "Today we are starting a very ambitious plan that should lead us to ultimate victory." (Reuters)

### Vice-President Cheney visits Kyiv

KYIV – Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko discussed three blocks of questions with U.S. Vice-President Richard Cheney in Kyiv on September 5: the Russia-Georgia conflict, Ukraine-U.S. relations and the political situation in Ukraine. Mr. Yushchenko said of the Georgian conflict that it "demonstrated there are security risks in the Black Sea region, so it is necessary to prevent a spread of the threat to other territories." The president focused on Ukraine's concern over a possible use of the Russian Black Sea Fleet deployed in Ukraine during conflicts with third countries, "because this would powerfully draw Ukraine into military confrontation." He also pointed to the inadmissibility of Ukraine's recognition of the independence of South Ossetia and Abkhazia, stressing that the Georgian developments proved "the only non-alternative model of reliable protection of territorial integrity" of any country, including Ukraine, "is accession to the

all-European, pan-European, North Atlantic system of collective security." He noted that NATO's eastward expansion "is an extra factor of stability in the region." The president also said the recent visit to Ukraine of U.S. President George W. Bush gave an impetus to bilateral relations. Vice-President Cheney, who arrived in Kyiv from Tbilisi, Georgia, pointed out the importance of Ukraine's support for Georgia. Russia's invasion and illegal attempt to seize Georgian territory by force call into question its reliability as an international partner of not only Georgia but also of the region on the whole, he stressed. Mr. Cheney emphasized that he had been instructed to deliver to the people of Ukraine a clear message from President Bush confirming his country's intention to strengthen relations with Ukraine both today and in the distant future. Mr. Cheney said the Ukrainians have the right to choose whether they wish to become NATO members or not, adding, "No outside country gets a veto." Mr. Cheney said Washington supported Ukraine's bid to join the military alliance, and that a NATO commitment to eventually admit the former Soviet republic "stands today." Vice-President Cheney also met separately with Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko. (Ukrinform, RFE/RL)

### Rada asks for Baloha's dismissal

KYIV – The Verkhovna Rada with 323 votes on September 5 approved a resolution seeking the dismissal of Presidential Secretariat Chair Viktor Baloha. The authors of the resolution are Party of Regions National Deputy Volodymyr Sivkovych and Our Ukraine – People's Self-Defense National Deputy Volodymyr Stretovych. Rada members want Mr. Baloha to be dismissed for "creating hindrances to the activities of Ukrainian national deputies and conducting illegal operations with land, particularly that belonging to the enterprises of the State Affairs Department." National deputies of the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc unanimously backed the decision, as Mr. Baloha has made numerous accusations against Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko. Internal Affairs Minister Yuriy Lutsenko commented that

(Continued on page 16)

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## NEWS ANALYSIS

## State of Ukraine's military is once again a concern

by Roman Kupchinsky  
Eurasia Daily Monitor  
September 4

During the August 2008 commemoration of the 17th anniversary of Ukrainian independence, armored units of Ukraine's ground forces paraded down Kyiv's Khreshchatyk while air force planes flew overhead in a show of Ukrainian military might and preparedness.

The decision to include a full-scale military parade was made by President Viktor Yushchenko at the last moment. His decision was directly linked to his support for Georgia in the Russian-Georgian war and was intended to demonstrate to the world that Ukraine had the means to defend itself if Russia decided to invade the country.

Mr. Yushchenko told the gathered crowd: "No one will ever tell us what road to follow. No one will ever measure our borders, islands and peninsulas. ... I express the deepest condolences from everyone, without exception, to the victimized people of the undivided Georgian lands. ... Your pain is in our hearts" (The Ukrainian Weekly, August 31).

The main question many Ukrainians are asking, however, is how ready and capable is the Ukrainian military to withstand a sustained Russian air, ground and sea attack, and defend Ukraine's independence? A recent poll by the Ukrainian Strategic Studies Institute found that 57 percent of those polled did not believe that Ukraine was capable of defending its territorial integrity and independence by itself (Ukrayinska Pravda, September 1).

Ukraine's largely conscript armed forces consist of 191,000 military personnel and 43,000 civilian employees. They are generally considered to be underfunded and lacking in training.

According to a 2007 study by Marybeth Peterson Ulrich of the Strategic Studies Institute, U.S. Army War College, "The Ukrainian armed forces have been on a starvation diet, recently receiving only 1.3 percent of gross domestic product (GDP). [If Ukraine were in NATO, it would rank] third among NATO's 26 countries in terms of size, but 127th out of 150 countries worldwide in expenditure per serviceman."

Ukrainian Defense Minister Yuri Yekhanurov has said that "The MOD [Ministry of Defense] has a very long way to go in the area of defense, because a systematic transformation of the UAF [Ukrainian armed forces] requires enormous efforts, clear coherence in actions and heavy daily routine" (Ukrainian Ministry of Defense website [www.mil.gov.ua/index.php?part=white\\_book&lang=en](http://www.mil.gov.ua/index.php?part=white_book&lang=en), April 17).

On a more optimistic note, the Defense Ministry's "White Paper" for 2007 made the following assertion: "In general, in 2006 and 2007 the measures stipulated in the State Program of Development of the armed forces were mainly fulfilled. The amount of fulfillment affirms that the Ukrainian Armed Forces are approaching the standards set for 2011. Combat organization of the forces and their level of combat readiness indicated during military exercises, including international ones, as well as during peacekeeping missions, affirm that the armed forces are ready and capable of adequately reacting to potential threats and completing the reform to acquire the characteristics of a modern, professional, mobile European force."

Despite this overly positive assess-

ment, many specialists are asking if the Ukrainian leadership will be forced to resort to developing nuclear weapons as an answer to Ukraine's military woes.

In January 1994, after considerable international pressure, Ukraine agreed with Russia and the United States to turn over its nuclear arsenal to Russia. At that time it adopted a military doctrine that declared the country's intention to be a non-nuclear state and stated that Ukraine had no enemies, although the doctrine did stipulate that any state "whose consistent policy constitutes a military danger for Ukraine, leads to interference in internal matters and encroaches on its territorial integrity or national interests" is an enemy (Stephen Blank, "Proliferation and Nonproliferation in Ukraine: Implications for European and U.S. Security," U.S. Army War College, 1994).

On January 14, 1994, the presidents of the United States, Russia and Ukraine signed a trilateral statement detailing the procedures for the transfer of Ukrainian nuclear warheads to Russia and gave the Ukrainians the security assurances they demanded.

Stephen Blank of the U.S. Army War College wrote in July 1994 that with the conclusion of the tripartite accord "the United States has committed itself to involvement in all aspects of the Russo-Ukrainian relationship that are crucial to the security of the CIS [Commonwealth of Independent States] and Europe. Perhaps without realizing it, the United States has become a permanent factor in the regional security equation. The United States is seen by Kiev [sic], whatever U.S. policy is in actuality, as being able to guarantee Ukraine against Moscow's pressures."

The issue of nuclear weapons reappeared in the Ukrainian-Russian war of words in February 2007, when Russia's then-president Vladimir Putin warned President Yushchenko that nuclear weapons would be aimed at Ukraine if they cooperated with America's missile defense program. A similar threat was made by the former chief of staff of the Russian armed forces, Yuri Baluyevsky, last April.

Reacting to these and earlier Russian threats, Defense Minister Yekhanurov has said a number of times that Ukraine made a "foolish" decision to give up all its nuclear weapons. In 2003 Mr. Yekhanurov stressed the importance of having a strong army and said that Ukraine "could easily resume nuclear weapons production if necessary" (Stolichnyye Novosti, October 28, 2003).

In late August, in a move designed to calm Ukrainian and Western concerns over Russia's intentions, Mr. Putin said that Russia was not interested in annexing the Crimean peninsula; but many in the Ukrainian defense establishment take little comfort from these words. The conflict over Crimea is only one facet of the much larger picture, and the prospect of Russia targeting Ukrainian cities with nuclear weapons along with the lack of any meaningful Western security guarantees might push Ukraine to heed Yekhanurov's concerns and begin a program to arm its military with a nuclear arsenal.

*The article above is reprinted from Eurasia Daily Monitor with permission from its publisher, the Jamestown Foundation, [www.jamestown.org](http://www.jamestown.org).*

## EU's attention on Ukraine

by Bruce Pannier  
RFE/RL  
September 9

EU leaders shifted gears from the conflict in Georgia to relations with another nearby state lying in the shadow of a resurgent Russia during key talks in Paris with Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko.

Before the September 9 EU-Ukraine summit, the bloc had signaled that it would provide encouragement about closer ties, but, as expected, did not offer Kyiv a specific pledge on future membership.

The recent war between Russian and Georgian forces over the breakaway regions of South Ossetia and Abkhazia has lent urgency to the calls for the European Union to open its doors to Ukraine, where Moscow has battled politically and economically to limit Western influence.

The break-up of Ukraine's ruling coalition further complicates bargaining positions in Brussels and Kyiv, particularly given Mr. Yushchenko's frequently stated hopes of bringing his country into the EU fold.

The EU has signaled it is willing to bring Ukraine a bit closer, but did not define Ukraine as a "European" country at the meeting, let alone consider any fast-track EU membership.

"The summit will not give Ukraine a European perspective, a key word for eventual membership," Tomas Valasek, director of foreign policy and defense at the London-based Center for European Reform, told RFE/RL ahead of the meeting. "It will say all the right things about Ukraine's importance and it will say that Ukraine and the EU are on a path toward a progressively closer relationship, but that is diplomatic speak for, 'We're not quite ready to seriously consider you as a candidate.'"

### Georgia crisis

The crisis in Georgia was on the agenda in Paris, too, with both the Ukrainian president and the EU looking to send a message to the Kremlin that Russia's military intervention in the South Caucasus would not be tolerated in Ukraine. Mr. Yushchenko said during the post-summit press briefing that his country would not recognize the independence of Georgia's two separatist regions.

"We recognize the territorial integrity of Georgia. And Ukraine cannot recognize the sovereignty of South Ossetia or Abkhazia," said Ukraine's president.

French President Nicolas Sarkozy took the opportunity to reassure Ukraine over any fears Kyiv may have regarding Russia, saying during a press conference after the summit that Ukraine's territorial integrity is "non-negotiable."

The summit was moved from its original venue in Evian to Paris in large part because Mr. Sarkozy – who brokered the ceasefire that stopped the most intense fighting between Georgian and Russian

forces last month – was engaged in shuttle diplomacy on September 8 to hammer out a follow-up deal to get Russian troops out of undisputed Georgian territory.

Mr. Sarkozy and Russian President Dmitry Medvedev announced after a meeting outside Moscow an agreement to pull back hundreds of Russian troops still stationed in so-called buffer zones outside Georgia's breakaway republics of Abkhazia and South Ossetia.

The Ukrainian president and his Georgian counterpart, Mikheil Saakashvili, were the key figures in the "colored revolutions" that saw pro-Western governments come to power in post-Soviet countries. That fact has never sat well with many in the Russian government, and Mr. Yushchenko has accused Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko of moving closer to the Kremlin in an effort to improve her status as a future presidential candidate.

"In some ways the entire process of Ukraine's moving closer to the European Union... says to Russia that the European Union doesn't recognize spheres of influence, and that countries on Russia's border like Ukraine, Moldova, Azerbaijan, those that Russia considers within its own sphere of influence, should have the right to make their own independent foreign policy decisions. If that means joining the European Union or even joining NATO, that's their right," said Mr. Vlasek of the Center for European Reform. "The European Union is saying in fact that it recognizes those rights, that the Georgia war doesn't changed this and that Ukraine should be free to choose EU membership."

### Energy hub

Ahead of the summit, Yushchenko made the case that Ukraine is politically and culturally a good candidate for inclusion in the European Union and is working to meet EU social and political standards. He also touted his country's role as a future hub for Central Asian and Caucasus energy supplies destined for Europe.

But, for its part, the European Union had to consider the waning public support for further EU expansion and the consequences of further straining relations with Russia, a major supplier of energy to EU countries.

Some EU countries remain skeptical that Ukraine is ready for EU membership, noting Ukraine's poor record on reform and high levels of corruption within the government.

The EU also revealed details in Paris about its Association Agreement with Ukraine, which conjures up parallels with the agreements that Brussels has worked out with its new, eastern member-states.

Mr. Yushchenko said that the agreement represented progress on Ukraine's path to full EU membership.

"We agreed that the new document, which will define and regulate our rela-

(Continued on page 23)

## Quotable notes

"...Russia ...is seeking to overthrow a democratically elected government precisely because that government does not want to be subjugated to Moscow. Mr. [Russian President Dmitry] Medvedev's claim of a Georgian genocide, after his own government published casualty figures of 200 or so, is deliberately preposterous; he is mocking the very idea of humanitarian intervention. As Russia under President-turned-Prime-Minister Vladimir Putin has become less and less democratic, it has become increasingly aggressive toward neighboring democracies. The more democratic those neighbors become – see Ukraine, Poland, Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia – the more hostile Russia becomes. ..."

– "Understanding Russia," editorial, *The Washington Post*, September 2.

## College students participate in UOC's mission to Ukraine's orphanages

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – The 2008 Mission Team of College Age Students of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A., returned from Ukraine in August after visiting the children at the Puhachiv and Znamianka orphanages in the Kirovohrad and Zhytomyr oblasts, respectively.

Bishop Daniel of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A., along with Irene Mahlay, led this year's mission team of 12, which included nine students: Andrea Komichark of St. Vladimir Cathedral (Parma, Ohio); Alexandra Hucul of Holy Ascension Parish (Maplewood, N.J.); Adam Kennedy, Melania and Matthew Trypupenko of St. Volodymyr Cathedral (Philadelphia); Lara Haluszczak of St. Vladimir Church (Pittsburgh); Anastasia Zawierucha of Holy Dormition Church (Northampton, Pa.); Madeline Melnychenko of St. Vladimir Cathedral (Silver Spring, Md.); Katherine Stecyk of the Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy of Parma; and the Rev. Stephen Masliuk, pastor of St. Mary Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Bridgeport, Conn.

The mission trip was organized by the Consistory of the UOC-U.S.A., including Natalie Kapeluck-Nixon, director of the Offices of Youth and Young Adult Ministry, and the Rev. Protodeacon Dr. Ihor Mahlay, director of the Offices of Missions and Christian Charity.

The participants prayed with children, joined in arts and crafts, assisted staff with their daily responsibilities and added fresh paint to these facilities. The team learned and shared information on healthcare practices, including preventive care, diet, hygiene and medication. According to the team members, the staffers at both facilities do a remarkable job of being sensitive to the individual needs of the children, while integrating modern healthcare and medical practices



Bishop Daniel of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. (center) and members of the 2008 Mission Team pause outside one of the orphanages in Ukraine.

in their daily routines.

The Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A., in partnership with the Children of Chernobyl Relief and Development Fund, has in the past 10 years adopted three orphanages, which were selected based on the particularly deplorable condition of these facilities. In addition to the ones in Puhachiv and Znamianka,

Zaluchia, the newest addition, is located in the Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast.

"Every year there is a chance for all of us to serve God and others through mission work," said Bishop Daniel. "It can be in another continent or much closer to home. It can be hard work or something that is very quick and easy, but it's always rewarding. We would love to have more youth

involved as the Church looks forward and begins to plan next year's mission trip."

The Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A., is planning a winter mission trip to Ukraine on December 21-28. The trip will be led by Bishop Daniel. Applications, which should be submitted by September 26, are available at the Church's website, [www.uocofusa.org](http://www.uocofusa.org).

## A mission team member reflects on the experience

*The following is the description by Adam Kennedy, a UOC-U.S.A. mission team member, of his trip to the Puhachiv and Znamianka orphanages in Ukraine, during the summer of 2008.*

The train pulls into the station. The buildings are reminiscent of a Soviet tragedy. Bats line the bright night sky as you walk a weathered path. You have arrived at the orphanage of Znamianka. The hallways are blue, and during the days the hallways resonate with screams and laughter. At night, a deafening silence cascades throughout the corridors, only to be shattered by the cries of a child in the early hours of the morning.

Disfigured children reside in this foreign place, in this country of my ancestors. Foremost they are neglected, but unmistakably pure and innocent. They are love without limitation, unconditional. Some talk, some just make noises. And while these children are truly astonishing, the cold hard fact remains: These children might never leave this place – they might die here.

This is the bitter truth of it all. As a missionary, this bitter truth impacts you with such tremendous force the last time you see their faces, and chronically strikes throughout the years to follow. This is why we go there, this is why what is done there matters. We go there to return that love which is given copiously.

I firmly believe that no matter how much affection we return, it could never match the amount we receive

participating in the ministry of our Lord, and the satisfying feeling that results: that it will always be enough to these children. A stroke on the cheek, a tight embrace, the beauty and comfort in any human touch will go well beyond anything you ever thought yourself capable of giving.

When you walk room to room, the children do not appear as what our society deems to be "normal." However, within moments of time spent with any child, it is apparent that these children are cognitive, spiritual, but most of all hum-

bling. So while they may not be [what society calls] normal, they most certainly are magnificent and nothing short of extraordinary.

I can go on for pages praising the work we do there as Orthodox Christians, the children themselves, or how much progress has been made there over the years, but I am opting not to. This trip is an experience, an experience I believe everyone should have, but in reality, not everyone can handle. Thus, you need to be, at the very least, aware of the sufferings in

our ancestral homeland.

My experience is no greater than anyone before me and certainly not one of dire importance. But at the very least it is an experience, and it is one I wish to share.

On my first trip [in 2007] I met two children, who, had they lived in the United States, would have lived very different lives. Vitaly, who suffers from hydrocephalus, and Masha, who is malnourished. They are my children. After leaving them, my thoughts and prayers revolved around them over the duration of this past year and throughout its high points as well as low ones.

I returned to Ukraine this year on the 2008 mission team in hopes of seeing both children again. The cruel reality struck me during my stay at Znamianka. I lost a child. I lost a child in my absence, an 11-year-old, a child I had waited a year to see, to love. And, in retrospect, nothing I have ever done in life was harder than going to pray over her grave and say my final good-bye, only to not be certain that it was her grave I was praying over.

This is why we must go on, for Masha and for those before her and those who are certain to follow. We must stay, the trips must continue, and we must expand. Every child deserves to be shown the paternal love we as human beings are entitled to.

The orphans of Ukraine are waiting and they will receive you with open arms.

Will you answer the call?



Adam Kennedy brings fellowship to orphaned children during his 2008 mission trip to Ukraine.



# THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

## The Ukrainian Weekly Press Fund: August

Amount	Name	City
\$500.00	Taras Szmagala and Helen Jarem	Bentleyville, Ohio
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**TOTAL: \$1,885.00**

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*The Ukrainian Weekly Press Fund is the only fund dedicated exclusively to supporting the work of this publication.*

## The Weekly's summer intern: Tyrssa Korduba

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – As happens during most years, this summer The Ukrainian Weekly hired an intern to work with the editorial staff at The Ukrainian Weekly's home office in Parsippany, N.J.

The Weekly's 2008 intern was Tyrssa Korduba of Oakland, N.J., a student at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville who is majoring in Eastern European studies.

Ms. Korduba noted that she plans to write an undergraduate thesis on post-Soviet European nations, adding that she was inspired to choose that topic by reading articles in The Ukrainian Weekly about the political and cultural changes in Ukraine.

Her previous journalism and writing experience included positions as editorials editor of the newspaper Accents and editorial staff member of the literary magazine Orb at Immaculate Heart Academy.

Ms. Korduba's assignments during her internship at The Weekly included rewrites, copy-editing and proofreading, as well as contacts with readers and writers.

She also did original reporting, most notably a story about the admission of the National Organization of Scouts of Ukraine (NOSU), which includes Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization in Ukraine, into the World Organization of the Scout Movement (WOSM). Ms. Korduba reported the reaction of Plast's chief scout, Dr. Lubomyr Romankiw, to NOSU's acceptance by the world scouting.

In addition, during her summer stint at The Weekly, Ms. Korduba organized the English-language books in the new joint library of The Ukrainian Weekly and its sister publication, Svoboda, the Ukrainian-language weekly published by the Ukrainian National Association.

Ms. Korduba is active in Plast and was a youth counselor in the Plast branch in Passaic, N.J. She is a graduate of the Lesia Ukrainka School of Ukrainian Studies in Morris County, N.J. She is the daughter of Oksana and the late Dr. Zdan Korduba.



Matthew Dubas

Tyrssa Korduba at The Ukrainian Weekly's editorial offices.

**"What's past is prologue."** – William Shakespeare  
(carved on the National Archives Building in Washington, D.C.)

# 1933 2008

**Take a look at the past:**

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Our unique website also contains the full texts of all issues published between 1996 and 2007. We are working on making every single issue of our newspaper published since 1933 available online.

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## THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

### Ugly politics in Ukraine

Ukrainian politics is rarely pretty, and Yulia Tymoshenko's second term as prime minister became quite ugly.

Both the Presidential Secretariat and the Cabinet of Ministers had long ago prepared for war: Ms. Tymoshenko appointed her own foreign affairs minister in Hryhorii Nemyria (who holds the post of vice prime minister for European and global integration), while President Viktor Yushchenko enhanced the role of the National Security and Defense Council to compete with the Cabinet. Inevitably, their war would become intolerable, inflicting too much damage. The ruling coalition in Ukraine is now expected to collapse come September 16.

Certainly Presidential Secretariat Chair Viktor Baloha deserves much blame.

Ever since Ms. Tymoshenko's first government initiative, admittedly populist, to return millions in bank deposits lost in the Soviet Union's collapse, Mr. Baloha has led the Secretariat on a destructive offensive against the Tymoshenko government, criticizing its every move and undermining its policy initiatives. The last straw – or "ostania kraplia" as they say in Ukrainian – for the Tymoshenko government was the Presidential Secretariat's sensational accusations during the Georgian war, allegations that Ms. Tymoshenko is in cahoots with the Russians, who are helping her prepare to run for president.

What followed was even more outrageous, approaching the bounds of absurdity. In a letter addressed to Acting Chair of the Security Service of Ukraine Valentyn Nalyvaichenko, Mr. Baloha accused Ms. Tymoshenko of planning an assassination plot against him. Within days, the Procurator General's Office sent Ms. Tymoshenko a subpoena to answer questions about the president's poisoning. (You remember, that thing four years ago?) So, we are supposed to believe that Ms. Tymoshenko might have been involved in poisoning Mr. Yushchenko, then plotting to assassinate Mr. Baloha four years later, all the while selling out Ukraine to the Russians.

"Perhaps we're also responsible for Hurricane Katrina and all the world's tsunamis," Ms. Tymoshenko retorted in late August. "I think [Baloha] isn't original."

He certainly isn't. With his latest accusations, he not only humiliated himself, but also caused significant harm to the institution of the Presidential Secretariat and the international image of Mr. Yushchenko, who is supposed to be his boss.

Ms. Tymoshenko offered such political persecution as the reason she teamed up with the Parliament's pro-Russian forces to pass laws that severely reduce the president's authority – or as she put it, to "more clearly define" the president's authority.

While Mr. Baloha's behavior is disgraceful, Ms. Tymoshenko's measure to strip the president's authority in foreign affairs, national defense and security, thereby reducing the presidency to a figurehead post, was the wrong response. It played right into the hands of the Russians, who desperately want Ukrainian foreign policy out of President Yushchenko's realm of influence.

As European observers noted, the timing could not have been worse. European Union leaders duly informed Mr. Yushchenko at the September 9 EU-Ukraine summit in Paris that Ukraine could expect its new enhanced agreement no earlier than the second half of 2009.

Ms. Tymoshenko would have done more for Ukraine had she tolerated the Presidential Secretariat's provocations, which were convincing few Ukrainians and could have earned more voter sympathy.

But, given that the Presidential Secretariat has demonstrated little ability to work with either the Tymoshenko Bloc, or the Party of Regions for that matter, no one should be surprised that these two political forces might form the next parliamentary coalition.

In the meantime, before September 16 arrives, there is much talk about whether a new coalition will be formed or whether the old Democratic Forces Coalition can, or should, be saved. Will President Yushchenko fire Mr. Baloha, as the Rada is demanding? Does Ms. Tymoshenko mean it when she says she wants the democratic coalition to be successful? Will Ukraine ultimately be forced into yet another round of elections? Stay tuned. The ugly politics are bound to continue.

Sept.  
15  
1893

### Turning the pages back...

One hundred and fifteen years ago, the first issue of *Svoboda*, dated September 15, 1893, was published. Today *Svoboda* is the oldest continually published Ukrainian-language newspaper. *Svoboda*'s first editor was the Rev. Hryhoriy Hrushka, who later was a key founder of the Ukrainian National Association, the newspaper's publisher.

In its inaugural year, the newspaper was printed semi-monthly. It became a weekly in 1894 and in 1914-1921 it was published three times a week. It appeared five times a week from 1921 through 1998, and now is a weekly once again.

*Svoboda* serves the Ukrainian community in the diaspora as the premier Ukrainian news source. *Svoboda* keeps its Ukrainian-speaking readers informed about community events and highlights the achievements of Ukrainians in the diaspora. It also reports on developments in Ukraine.

The newspaper was instrumental in covering the Ukrainian struggle for independence during the violent Russian revolution in 1917, and expressed the Ukrainian diaspora's support of the Central Rada, the creation of the Ukrainian National Republic and the Western Ukrainian National Republic.

Other major events covered by *Svoboda* included the Polish oppression of Western Ukraine and the Holodomor of 1932-1933 in Ukraine.

In its 115-year history, *Svoboda* informed Ukrainian immigrants and nurtured the Ukrainian American community. During the war years and with the spread of communism, *Svoboda* highlighted the plight of Ukrainians behind the Iron Curtain and organized efforts in combating the Soviet regime.

In serving the Ukrainian community, *Svoboda* supported the creation of the

(Continued on page 8)

## Notes from the homeland

by Danylo Peleschuk

### Part III: The language issue

A former colleague put it in the simplest of terms: name another European capital in which the predominant language you'll hear on the street is one other than that country's official language.

You'd be hard-pressed, if it's even possible. Yet, in Kyiv the unfortunate reality is that knowing Russian will probably get you further than knowing only Ukrainian. Although most television programming and all government affairs and public signage are in Ukrainian, the rest – the important, everyday stuff – isn't. Taxi drivers and kiosk attendants almost exclusively speak Russian, while many restaurant menus, real estate listings and street advertisements are in Russian. Likewise, most business is conducted in Russian.

In a country where about 70 percent of the population thinks and speaks in a language other than Ukrainian, the whole "language issue" is a hard pill to swallow.

Like many other Ukrainian Americans raised in a proudly pro-Ukrainian family, I developed a habit at cringing at even the slightest sound of Russian. Since both sides of my family hail from Halychyna, where nationalism runs high and Soviet "occupation" was seen as one of the worst times in Ukrainian history, not wanting to speak or listen to Russian is understandable. It's also built into the land; Russian language had never really played a role in the region's nearly 800-year history.

There is, however, a solid difference between simply preferring not to speak Russian and intensely combating it in a

*Danylo Peleschuk is The Ukrainian Weekly's summer editorial intern at the Kyiv Press Bureau.*

place like Kyiv, which is, quite unfortunately, what many of our people seem to resort to when they visit.

I shared very similar sentiments when I first arrived in Ukraine – I would cringe internally when I heard government employees and civil servants speaking Russian. "How dare they!" I often thought to myself, naively believing that, because they were serving the Ukrainian government in the capital city, they should be expected to speak Ukrainian, and only Ukrainian. Anyone who felt or acted otherwise, I figured, should "go east."

Soon, though, I realized that I was actually the ignorant one.

Sitting on Independence Square with a beer late one night, I met two young guys my age from Donetsk – a major urban center in the Donbas region in eastern Ukraine. They spoke Russian, I spoke Ukrainian, and we understood each other. No tension, no frustration, no resentment. When I asked them out of curiosity why they chose Russian over Ukrainian, their answer was simple: our grandfathers spoke Russian, our fathers spoke Russian, and now we speak Russian.

Although the Ukrainian language certainly deserves preservation and enrichment, the issue has to be approached properly and delicately – we can't force or even expect more than half of the country to simply switch to Ukrainian because the president and government say so. We must not forget the country's complex history, which explains entirely why and how the Russian language is so widespread today, especially in places like Kyiv, the east and Crimea.

The Russian language in Ukraine, as I've learned, is not a sin – it's a mark of

(Continued on page 24)

### IN THE PRESS

## Russia and its wary neighbors

**"Russia's Delusion; A flurry of presidential statements on Georgia mix lies with a dangerous new doctrine," editorial, The Washington Post, August 28:**

"In time with Russia's unilateral recognition of the independence of the two Georgian provinces it invaded this month, President Dmitry Medvedev issued a statement, penned an op-ed and granted an unusual flurry of interviews. His intent was to justify Moscow's latest provocation of the West, which has been united in condemnation – as was demonstrated yesterday by a statement by the Group of Seven industrial nations. Instead Mr. Medvedev merely revealed the dangerously arrogant and reckless mood that seems to have overtaken the Kremlin in recent weeks.

"What's striking, first of all, is the spectacle of a leading head of state making statements that not only are lies but that are easily shown to be such. Over and over, Mr. Medvedev told interviewers that Georgian forces were guilty of 'genocide' in South Ossetia. ...

"Mr. Medvedev was asked by more than one journalist whether Russia's aggression might be directed at other neighboring states, such as Ukraine, Moldova or the Baltic members of NATO. He answered by noting that mil-

lions of Russians live outside the country, and he asserted the right as 'commander in chief' to 'protect the lives and dignity of our citizens.' He stated to the BBC: 'In certain cases I have no choice but to take these kinds of actions.'

"... This is the rhetoric of an isolated, authoritarian government drunk with the euphoria of a perceived victory and nursing the delusion of a restored empire. It is convinced that the West is too weak and divided to respond with more than words. If nothing is done to restrain it, it will never release Georgia – and it will not stop there."

**"Why is Vladimir Putin so scared of Georgia?" by Anne Applebaum, The Daily Telegraph, August 15:**

"... [Russian Prime Minister Vladimir] Putin, like most of the people around him, is steeped in the culture of the old KGB.

He has a deep belief in the power of the state to control the life of the nation: events cannot be allowed to just happen, they must be controlled and manipulated.

"Given his world view, it's not very surprising that Putin and his entourage

(Continued on page 20)

# CROSSCURRENTS

by Andrew Sorokowski

## Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



### Blocking the bully

On November 21-22, 1943, somewhere near Zhytomyr, Ukraine, representatives of various nationalities met on the initiative of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists to work out a joint strategy of revolutionary struggle against Russian Communism. Formalized in Munich in 1946 and led by Yaroslav Stetsko of the OUN's Bandera faction, the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (ABN) became a coordinating body of émigré political groups representing as many as 17 nationalities, including Georgia. Some of its members had questionable histories, and its politics were openly rightist. But the underlying idea – the cooperation of subjugated nations – was sound.

Something of the spirit of the ABN was evident when, last August 11, the presidents of Ukraine, Poland and the Baltic states stood in solidarity with President Mikheil Saakashvili of Georgia in the face of what many saw as the latest incidence of Russian imperialism.

To some observers, the Georgian war recalled the Sudeten crisis of 1938. Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin's allegations of persecution of the newly minted Russian citizens in South Ossetia sounded all too familiar. Yet the two situations were fundamentally different. Hitler sought Lebensraum. Mr. Putin is probably less interested in seizing territory than in controlling governments, making sure that none of Russia's neighbors poses a political or military threat.

This is small comfort to countries like Moldova, where Russia has maintained troops and fomented secession in Transnistria. Indeed, Russian President Dmitry Medvedev recently told Moldova's Vladimir Voronin that the Georgian war was a "serious warning," and that "we should handle other existing conflicts in this context" (Denis Dyomkin, "Russia Warns Moldova against 'Georgian Mistake,'" Reuters, August 25). Russia is already setting up an analogous situation in Ukraine, encouraging pro-Russian agitation in Crimea, questioning the permanence of Russia's 1954 cession of the peninsula to Ukraine, and insisting on maintaining its Black Sea fleet in Sevastopol beyond the expiration of its lease in 2017. These striking parallels suggest a common modus operandi and a long-term strategy.

Further north there is the anomaly of Russia's Kaliningrad Oblast, separated from the motherland by parts of Poland and Lithuania – a glaring invitation to push through a new corridor.

It is, of course, a strange notion of national security that prompts Russia to try to control every state on its periphery. It may reflect a national paranoia, born of a deep instability and a dread of foreign attempts to exploit it. The Time of Troubles and Hitler's invasion remain fresh memories. However remote, the spectre of both Georgia and Ukraine as members of NATO must be dispelled. Sometimes, having Russia as a neighbor is like having a psychopath for a roommate. And you can't move out.

In response to the August 8 invasion, President Viktor Yushchenko was quick to support his friend President Saakashvili. He then demanded advance notice of Russian Black Sea Fleet movements. Ukraine objected to the use of the Sevastopol base in a war of aggression – though it was not clear what sanctions Ukraine would apply if its objections were ignored. Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko kept mum,

officially because foreign policy is not her bailiwick. But though cynics accused her of trying to please the Russians lest they destroy her presidential ambitions, her silence befitted the head of government of a country very much divided on Russian issues.

With few exceptions, the North American Ukrainian diaspora has taken the view that the only alternative to Russian domination is close security ties with the U.S. This contrasts with the view of many in Ukraine, who prefer a European orientation. But others agree with President Yushchenko that the Georgian crisis has proved the necessity of rapid NATO accession as the only realistic source of security. One commentator argued that Ukraine must choose between NATO membership and subjugation to Russia; otherwise, there might be war (Oleksander Sushko, "Ukrayina – nastupna?" *Ukrainska Pravda*, August 12).

Given French and German attitudes, Russia's European clout, and the Crimean issue, Ukraine's NATO prospects seem even dimmer now than they did in April. While rapid NATO accession might ward off the Russians, it is unlikely to happen. A Membership Action Plan would provoke them without providing any real security. Arguably, one lesson of the Georgian crisis was the danger of openly aspiring to NATO membership without guarantees of Western intervention in case of attack.

As for war – it would be disastrous. For although the crack 58th Army that invaded Georgia is atypical of Russia's ramshackle armed forces, and although invading Ukraine would pose a much greater challenge than seizing Georgia, Ukraine's defenses are abysmal (Alina Pastukhova, "Military in Poor Shape," *Kyiv Post*, August 20). By taking Crimea, Russia could bully Ukraine into subservience. Indeed, a more likely scenario than outright conquest would be a gradual Finlandization.

But these are not the only options. Ukraine can, and should, do at least three things as soon as possible. First, Ukraine must build up its defensive forces, reorienting its military doctrine to prepare for invasion from the north and east. Second, Ukraine must win the loyalty of its Russian and Russian-speaking population. And third, Ukraine can pursue a variation on the old ABN concept – an alliance of East European and Caucasian nations.

The four states of GUAM (Georgia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan, and Moldova), are complemented by four others on Russia's periphery: Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland. All have a common security interest. Through political, economic and military cooperation, these eight countries could form an arc of defense stretching from the Baltic to the Caspian. Unaffiliated with Russia's American archrival and independent of an undependable Western Europe, they would pose no threat to Russia. Yet with a genuine commitment to mutual aid motivated by sheer survival, they could resist.

No doubt geo-politicians will find fault with an airy scheme that eschews Western involvement. But sometimes the best way to deal with the neighborhood bully is not to call the cops, but to organize the neighborhood.

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### Agents of change

Sens. John McCain and Barack Obama have two things in common: they're both U.S. senators and they both consider themselves agents of change. After that, their differences are enormous.

Sen. McCain, who prides himself on being a maverick, wants to change Washington. No more business as usual. No more legislation written by lobbyists. No more pork barrel spending and earmarked legislation. No more political partisanship. "Country first" is his campaign motto.

Sen. Obama, who prides himself on being a fresh and unsullied politician, wants to change America. No more poverty. No more unemployment. No more people losing their homes because they can't pay their mortgages. No more people falling ill because they can't afford health insurance. "People first" is his campaign motto.

Sen. McCain believes life begins at conception. He opposes abortion on demand and gay marriage. He supports all immigrants learning English, gun ownership rights, and the appointment of Supreme Court justices in the mold of Justices John Roberts, Antonin Scalia, and Clarence Thomas. He will maintain current tax rates.

Sen. Obama is not sure when life begins. He supports abortion on demand, even live-birth abortions. He backs gay marriage, a restriction on gun ownership and a socialized health care plan. He believes Supreme Court Justice Thomas is unqualified to serve. He would appoint justices in the mold of Justices Stephen Breyer, David Souter, and Ruth Bader Ginsberg. He wants the inheritance tax restored and much higher taxes for "the rich."

There are other differences. Sen. McCain is a poor public speaker. Sen. Obama is mesmerizing when he speaks to crowds. Sen. McCain is old and experienced. Much of his support comes from seasoned citizens leery of social change. Sen. Obama is young, lean, and impeccably dressed. Much of his support comes from youth, always eager for change. Sen. McCain graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, flew navy jets, and was a war hero who spent five and half years as a POW in a Hanoi prison. He was tortured and spent two years in solitary confinement. Sen. Obama graduated from Princeton and Harvard and has no military experience. Sen. McCain supported the military "surge" and believes we will win in Iraq. Sen. Obama was against the war in Iraq, did not support the surge and believes Iraq is lost.

Sen. McCain is an "old-line" patriot who believes America is the greatest nation in the world and the land of opportunity for everyone. He also believes we live in a dangerous world and we must confront our enemies forthrightly. His response to Russia's invasion of Georgia is a sample of what we can expect from a McCain presidency.

Sen. Obama is a "new" patriot who believes America needs to improve because opportunities are still beyond the reach of many. He fancies himself a citizen of the world, a president willing to meet with the leaders of Iran, Venezuela and North Korea without preconditions. His original response to Russia's invasion of Georgia was overly cautious – what one might expect from a citizen of the world.

Sen. McCain believes our public school system is broken. He supports school

choice for everyone and wants more school accountability. Sen. Obama opposes school choice, but sends his daughters to private schools. Although he supports merit pay for outstanding teachers, he believes schools cannot improve without more money. Sen. McCain believes teacher's unions stand in the way of school improvement. Sen. Obama is beholden to teacher's unions who have supported him consistently during his entire political career.

Although Sen. McCain has received a lifetime rating of 82 percent from the American Conservative Union (ACU), and a paltry 13 percent from the liberal Americans for Democratic Action (ADA), some conservatives have disowned him for not being "anchored by the philosophical tenets of modern American conservatism." Sen. Obama has received a lifetime liberal rating of 100 percent from the ADA and a 0 rating from the ACU. No liberals have disowned him.

Sen. McCain has bucked the Republican establishment in Washington and has reached out to Democrats. He has been scorned by certain GOP members for co-authoring legislation with Democrat Sens. Russ Feingold, Edward Kennedy and Joseph Lieberman, for defending Sen. John Kerry's war record, for opposing President George W. Bush's war time tax cuts, and for supporting President Bush's Comprehensive Immigration Reform Act of 2007.

Sen. Obama has never bucked the Democrats. He is a creation of the Chicago Daley machine (his campaign manager, David Axelrod, is on loan from city hall), the Emil Jones Democratic apparatus in the Illinois State Senate, and the Bill Ayers wing of the national Democratic Party. There have been many Democratic reform candidates in Chicago. Mr. Obama never supported any of them.

How much change do we need? Is America really broken? Are we facing economic collapse? Despite the gloom-and-doom drum beats of the media, the United States remains the land of opportunity. The American system of government is sound and our economy, while suffering one of its perennial downturns, works fine for the great majority. Gas prices are obscene, but that cannot be fixed by legislation. Do Republicans and Democrats need to work together in Congress for the common good? Nice thought. But let's get real here. We've been talking about political harmony since the early days of the republic. If change does come, it will be incremental, the kind of change that people who have been baptized by fire and demonstrated principled action throughout their careers can effect. Shouting "Yes we can" may make us feel good, but it doesn't quite cut it in the political arena.

Given their character, backgrounds and legislative records, which of our two exemplary presidential candidates do you believe is a genuine change agent – the fashionable, dazzling orator with no reform credentials who has never reached out to Republicans, or the experienced one who has actually worked with Democrats to produce reform? Think about this as the campaign intensifies.

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# Ukraine prepares for Holodomor commemorations in November

by Zenon Zawada  
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – In Ukraine and throughout the world, efforts have accelerated to prepare for the monthlong commemoration in November of the 75th anniversary of the Holodomor, the Famine-Genocide hatched by the Soviet government that resulted in the deaths of millions of Ukrainians.

“During these three months, a very concrete task is before Ukrainian diplomacy and the global Ukrainian community – to intensify and mobilize their work,” Vice Prime Minister of Humanitarian Affairs Ivan Vasiunyk told the Ukrainian World Congress (UWC) on August 21.

Meanwhile, Holodomor researchers in

every stricken oblast are busily editing the volumes of documents and testimonies they gathered that will eventually compose the Holodomor Victims National Remembrance Book, which aims to offer the most comprehensive documentation of the Holodomor.

Libraries throughout Ukraine will receive the Remembrance Book’s full edition, as well as versions produced for every oblast.

Holodomor commemorations in Ukraine will involve traditional rites, such as “Light a Candle,” in which Ukrainians place a candle in their window, but new initiatives are already under way, such as the International Holodomor Torch Relay, which will have traveled to 32 countries before it reaches Ukraine in November.

Meanwhile, Ukraine’s scouts and other

youth groups are participating in a nationwide campaign in which the youths take turns for 33 minutes reading the names of Holodomor victims who perished in the particular district and city hosting the campaign.

“33 Minutes” will visit at least 10 Kyiv districts, as well as the cities of Poltava, Cherkasy and Kirovohrad.

Meanwhile, Mr. Vasiunyk said he is working to ensure that the first phase of the Holodomor Historical Memorial Complex will be unveiled in November.

The Ukrainian government has invested about 133 million hryvnia to build the memorial, and Mr. Vasiunyk extended particular gratitude to Kyiv City Administration First Assistant Chair Anatolii Holubchenko for his assistance in the construction effort.

“Without him, we would not have solved very many problems in the last few months,” Mr. Vasiunyk said.

Working with the Institute of National Memory, Mr. Vasiunyk is close to disclosing the conditions for an international competition to build the museum complex. “This is supposed to be a grand museum complex, and though we may want it within a half-year or a year, it’s not even worth setting such tasks,” he said. A separate company must be created to allow donors to contribute to building the museum, which will be far more expensive than the memorial, Mr. Vasiunyk said.

For example, the Holocaust Museum in Washington cost more than \$100 million to build.

Among the events planned for the worldwide commemoration is a November 22 international forum in Kyiv, which Mr. Vasiunyk said could draw as many as 20 heads of state.

The Institute of National Memory, led by Dr. Ihor Yukhnovskiy, will host an academic conference to discuss the Holodomor’s historical consequences.

The Ukraine’s ministries of education and culture are hosting several competitions to recognize Ukrainian students’ creative work commemorating the Holodomor.

Furthermore, five new films about the Holodomor are expected to be released in November, Mr. Vasiunyk said. The films are by Ukrainian and foreign filmmakers.

The Ukrainian government made significant progress in establishing monuments in every population center affected by the Holodomor, the minister said.

About 12,160 cities, towns and villages were terrorized by the Holodomor. More than 3,660 burial sites of Holodomor victims have been identified, and more than 5,000 monuments have been erected to identify cities, towns and villages that suffered.

“We can say that we did our work from one angle, but a lot of work remains,” Mr. Vasiunyk said. “Unveiling monuments in these places is an event that renews the historical memory of everyone, young and old. Our grandfathers and grandmothers, who had feared to speak and think of what they saw in those years, shed their fear.”

More than 1.4 million Ukrainians are more than 80 years old; from among them close to 169,000 testimonies were gathered



Zenon Zawada

**Stefan Romaniw, chair of the International Holodomor Commemoration Coordinating Committee of the Ukrainian World Congress.**

by government-sponsored researchers and task groups.

“It’s a little, and it’s a lot,” Mr. Vasiunyk said. “It’s a lot because it’s very time-consuming work that’s well done. It’s a little because every day of life of every citizen of that group is dear, from the point of view of their testimony and information about those horrific times.”

Under the leadership of Acting Chair Valentyn Nalyvaichenko, the Security Service of Ukraine released more than 10,000 documents on the Holodomor, and oblast archives have opened unprecedented access to documents as well.

The State Archives of Ukraine has begun compiling an electronically available archive of Holodomor-related documents, Mr. Vasiunyk said.

B.C. Toms, a Kyiv-based lawyer, is also involved in an effort to compile an electronic database of Holodomor-related materials.

The UWC’s International Holodomor Commemoration Coordinating Committee chair, Stefan Romaniw, praised the efforts of Ukrainian government officials in the preparations, particularly Mr. Vasiunyk, SBU Chair Nalyvaichenko and Foreign Affairs Minister Volodymyr Ohryzko.

All three officials were appointed by Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko – appointees he stands to lose if his parliamentary opponents, including the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc and the Party of Regions of Ukraine, succeed in overriding presidential vetoes and removing these offices from his authority.

When asked in late August by The Weekly whether the coalition’s collapse would affect efforts to prepare for the 75th anniversary, Mr. Romaniw said the coordinating committee had reached agreements with those officials in the current Tymoshenko Cabinet and would have to re-evaluate the situation if it the Cabinet’s composition changes.



Official Website of Ukraine’s President

The “33 Minutes” program in memory of the victims of the Holodomor is kicked off in Kirovohrad.



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## Turning the pages...

(Continued from page 6)

Ukrainian Congress Committee of America in 1940, and regularly featured supplements for various youth, community and cultural organizations in the United States.

In addition to the newspaper, Svoboda had its own press. Since 1896 it has published over 300 Ukrainian-language books, reference guides, memoirs, monographs, anthologies, almanacs and other literary works. English-language

works, including works on Ukrainian history and literature, also were published.

The Svoboda archives house a wealth of information in regard to Ukrainian history. The staff at Svoboda is working to make all issues of the newspaper available on the Internet at [www.svoboda-news.com](http://www.svoboda-news.com)

Source: “Encyclopedia of Ukraine,” by Danylo Husar Struk, University of Toronto Press, Toronto, 1993; [www.svoboda-news.com](http://www.svoboda-news.com).



# Changing dynamics of the new wave of immigrants from Ukraine

by Oleh Wolowyna

## CONCLUSION

### Observed changes among immigrants

The main objective of this article is to document possible changes in the evolution of the Fourth Wave migration stream in the last 10 years. We will divide the migrants into two groups: a) earlier migrants, i.e., those arriving in the U.S. between 1995 and 1999; b) more recent migrants, i.e., those arriving in the U.S. between 2000 and 2005. Both groups of migrants will be analyzed at the ending year of their time of arrival period, that is, earlier migrants will be analyzed as measured by the 2000 census, and more recent migrants will be analyzed as measured by the 2005 and 2006 American Community Surveys. (Because the sample sizes of the ACS are much smaller than the census sample, we averaged the values from the 2005 and 2006 ACS to obtain more stable estimates, and denote these average values by 2005\*.)

The earlier migrants are defined using 1995 as the starting year of arrival to the U.S. (instead of 1992) for two reasons: a) comparing migration cohorts with similar time intervals in terms of years of arrival (five years for the earlier migrants and six years for the more recent migrants) avoids distortions in the analysis of characteristics like age, and makes the comparisons more valid; b) a later starting year reduces the number of Jewish migrants in the first group (it was mentioned at the beginning of this article that until 1995 the majority of migrants from Ukraine were Jewish). The main focus of our analysis of the Fourth Wave migrants is to estimate their potential contribution to Ukrainians in the U.S., and it is unlikely that ethnic Jews from Ukraine will become active in the Ukrainian diaspora in the U.S.

Comparing the age structure of the earlier and the more recent migrants, we see that there are no significant differences between them, that is, the age structure of the migrants arriving during the late 1990s is basically the same as of those arriving during the early 2000s. The female-male distribution, on the other hand, has experienced some changes. Overall, the percent female was basically the same in both groups of migrants: 53 percent and 52 percent, respectively, that is, in both cases there were more females than males, but we observe some changes in the different age groups.

For age groups 17-24, 25-44 and 45-64, we observe similar values of percent females in both migration groups, with an average of 54 percent females. For small children (0-4 years), the percent female was 46 percent for the earlier migrants and only 33 percent for the more recent migrants. For the 5-17 age group there were 50 percent females among the earlier migrants and 45 percent among the more recent migrants. In the age group 65 or more years, the percent females was significantly higher among the more recent than among the earlier migrants, 62 percent and 54 percent, respectively.

Thus the main changes between the earlier and more recent migrants are: lower percent female in the 0-4 and 5-17 age groups among more recent migrants with significantly more males in both cases, and significantly higher percent females among more recent migrants in the 65 or more age group.

The higher percent of male children and adolescents among the more recent migrants is puzzling. It would seem that migrants with more sons than daughters are more likely to migrate and this tendency has increased in recent years, or that they tend to take with them sons and leave daughters at home. Both hypotheses make no sense.

One of the main characteristics of the more recent migrants is family reunion. First, one or two family members migrate and, once established, they start bringing other members of the family. According to U.S. Immigration statistics, the percent of legal migrants who were immediate relatives of U.S. citizens (spouses, children and parents) has been gradually increasing since 1995. Taking as the total the following types of migrants: immediate relatives, employment-based migrants, "lottery" migrants and other family-sponsored migrants, the percent of immediate relative migrants has been growing steadily from 31 percent in 2000 to 54 percent in 2005.

This increase is reflected in changes in the family structure between earlier and more recent migrants. Looking at the distribution of persons by relationship to

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Table 4.- Migrants Born in Ukraine and of Ukrainian Ancestry, Arriving in the United States Five Years before 2000 and Five Years before 2005\*, by Occupational Categories

Occupation Categories	Numbers		Percent	
	2000: 1995-99	2005*: 2000-05*	2000: 1995-99	2005*: 2000-05*
Management	1,261	1,248	3.3%	3.6%
Business-Financial	703	713	1.8%	2.1%
Computer-Mathematics	2,273	1,045	6.0%	3.0%
Architect-Engineer	1,008	667	2.6%	1.9%
Life-Physics-SocSciences	626	203	1.6%	0.6%
Community-SocServices	275	282	0.7%	0.8%
Legal professionals	68	101	0.2%	0.3%
Educat-Traing-Library	1,614	1,597	4.2%	4.7%
Arts-Entertain-Sport-Media	789	759	2.1%	2.2%
Health-Technical	938	602	2.5%	1.8%
Healthcare Support	1,749	1,760	4.6%	5.1%
Protective Services	349	215	0.9%	0.6%
Food Preparation Services	1,571	1,825	4.1%	5.3%
Build-Ground Clean-Maint	2,765	4,393	7.3%	12.8%
Personal Care Services	1,546	2,139	4.1%	6.2%
Sales personnel	2,955	2,485	7.8%	7.2%
Office-Administration	3,636	3,177	9.5%	9.3%
Agric workers-Fish-Forest	234	168	0.6%	0.5%
Construction-Extraction	3,278	5,537	8.6%	16.1%
Install-Maintenance-Repair	1,264	1,074	3.3%	3.1%
Production occupations	5,584	2,510	14.6%	7.3%
Transportation	3,597	1,829	9.4%	5.3%
Military	42		0.1%	0.0%
<b>Sum</b>	<b>38,125</b>	<b>34,322</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

2005\* = average of 2005 and 2006 values

Sources: 2000 Census; 2005 and 2006 American Community Surveys

the head of household, we observe the following differences between the earlier and more recent migrants. The percent of siblings (brothers and sisters) has increased from 1.4 percent to 3.2 percent, the percent of parents has increased from 3.2 percent to 4.2 percent, and the percent of spouses has increased from 24.5 percent to 25.7 percent.

Another indicator of family structure is the distribution of household/family types. Families are composed of a head of household and biological and/or legal relatives living together, while households are composed of a head of household and non-related persons living in the same dwelling. The percent of families with male heads of household and wife not present increased from 3.5 percent for earlier migrants to 4.0 percent for more recent migrants, while the percent of families with female head of household and husband not present increased from 11 percent to 15 percent. Considering all families with one of the two spouses not present, they constituted 14.5 percent for earlier migrants and 19 percent for more recent migrants. The earlier migrants have resided in the U.S. between five and 10 years by 2005, and had time to bring other members of their family from Ukraine; the more recent migrants, with an average residence of three years, had little time to start bringing members of their family.

Among non-family households we observe a different dynamics. The percent of households with only one person in the household increased from 76.5 percent for earlier migrants to 83 percent for more recent migrants. In the case of more recent migrants we have probably more cases of persons migrating by themselves and living alone, while they get established and eventually start bringing other family members.

In terms of level of education, the more recent migrants tend to be somewhat better educated than earlier migrants. Among persons 25 or older, almost 3 percent of earlier migrants had no education, while the respective percent for more recent migrants was about 0.5 percent. Also, 58 percent of earlier migrants had some higher education (one or more year of post-secondary level), while the respective percentage for more recent migrants was 66 percent. For persons with a university degree (four or more years of college), the percent among earlier migrants was 36 percent, while the percent among more recent migrants was 41.5 percent.

Recent migrants also seem to have a better knowledge of English than earlier migrants. Although slightly fewer of the earlier migrants than more recent migrants said that they do not speak English, 12 percent and 13 percent, respectively, a significantly higher percent of more recent than earlier migrants claimed to speak only English, 8 percent and 2 percent, respectively. If we add all persons who claim to speak only English, speak English very well or well, the percent for earlier migrants was 53 percent, while it was 60 percent for more recent.

Higher education and better knowledge of English among migrants arriving between 2000 and 2005 seem

to have positive implication in terms of their labor force status. For persons age 16 years or more, among migrants who arrived between 1995 and 1999, only 53 percent were in the labor force according to 2000 data, while the respective percent in 2005, for migrants arriving between 2000 and 2005, was 62 percent. Thus, it seems that the more recent migrants were better able to find employment after their arrival than the earlier migrants.

In Table 4 we present a fairly detailed distribution of occupation categories for earlier and more recent migrants. Here the situation for the earlier and more recent migrants is mixed; the somewhat higher education level and better knowledge of English among the more recent migrants is not necessarily correlated with higher-status occupations in the U.S. The more recent migrants have slightly higher percentages in the top two occupational categories, management and business-financial; however, earlier migrants are more predominant in the next three categories comprising high level professionals: 6 percent compared to 3 percent for computer-mathematics, 2.5 percent vs. 2 percent for architects-engineers, and 1.5 percent vs. 0.55 percent for life-physic and social sciences.

One possible explanation of this pattern is that during 1995-1999 a high percentage of the migrants from Ukraine were Jewish and many of them were highly qualified professionals who managed to get research and teaching jobs in their areas of expertise thanks to their qualifications and the support of Jewish organizations in the U.S. Also, most of the migrants in the computer-mathematics category have computer-related jobs, and there were few good opportunities for these professionals in Ukraine during the second half of the 1990s. Recently the situation for computer professionals has improved significantly in Ukraine, and they do not need to migrate to the U.S. or Western Europe to get good jobs in their field.

The hypothesis of the Jewish effect on the earlier migrants is also supported by the health-technical and health-care support occupational categories. The first category comprises physicians, dentists and high-level health technicians, while the second category comprises nursing aides and health assistants. The higher percentage for earlier migrants in the first occupation category is consistent with the hypothesis of a higher percentage of professionals in the group of Jewish immigrants among earlier migrants, while the higher percentage in the second category among more recent migrants is consistent with a migration stream consisting mainly of ethnic Ukrainians, with a lower percentage of highly qualified professionals.

For lower-status occupations, more recent migrants have higher percentages than earlier migrants in service-sector occupations, like the food preparation services, build-ground cleaning-maintenance and personal care services occupation categories. Also their participation

(Continued on page 10)

## Changing dynamics...

(Continued from page 9)

in the construction-extraction occupations is much larger than that of earlier migrants, 16 percent and 8.5 percent, respectively. One possible reason for this is the construction boom in the U.S. in the early 2000s, providing job opportunities for recent migrants with special skills like electricians, masons, carpenters, etc. Earlier migrants, on the other hand, had higher percentages than more recent migrants in the production occupations and transportation categories. The first category is composed mainly of non-skilled factory workers, while occupations prevalent in the second category are truck and taxi drivers and freight laborers.

Finally we look at the evolution of Ukrainian and Russian-speaking migrants from Ukraine in the last 10 years or so. We saw earlier that if we consider in 2005 all migrants since 1992, the percent migrants speaking Russian at home is significantly higher than the percent speaking Ukrainian. Here we investigate if there have been changes in language spoken by the migrants between the earlier and the more recent migrants, and examine this dynamics for the different age groups.

Table 5 presents the percent distribution of Ukrainian and Russian speaking migrants by age, comparing earlier migrants with more recent migrants. We see that for persons migrating from Ukraine between 1995 and 1999, 50.5 percent were Russian speakers and 46 percent Ukrainian speakers. For these migrants in 2000, the percent Russian speakers is higher than the percent Ukrainian speakers for all age groups except the 5-17 age group. In the 25-44 age group these percentages are equal, but in general the higher the age the larger the difference between Russian and Ukrainian speakers.

Among the more recent migrants we detect a significant change in this pattern. By 2005, for all migrants in the last six years the percent Ukrainian speakers is higher than the percent Russian speakers, 50 percent and 40 percent, respectively, and the percent Ukrainian speakers is higher than the percent of Russian speakers for all age groups except the last one, 65 years or more.

The last panel of Table 5 shows the ratios of percent Ukrainian over percent Russian speakers. Let us examine the 2005 column, the ratio of percent Ukrainian/percent Russian speakers for migrants arriving between 2000 and 2005. For migrants under age 25 in the number of Ukrainian speakers is more than 40 percent higher than the number of Russian speakers; for the 25-44 age group the number of Ukrainian speaker is more than 25 percent higher than the number of Russian speakers, and the number of Ukrainian speakers for the 45-64 age group is slightly higher than the number of Russian speakers. Overall, among the more recent migrants the number of Ukrainian speakers is about 25 percent higher than the number of Russian speakers. Thus it seems that the language situation of migrants from Ukraine is improving.

In Graph 3 we show the yearly trend in the numbers of Ukrainian and Russian-speaking migrants from Ukraine, between 1992 and 2005. The predominance of Russian speaking migrants observed in 1992 diminishes gradually and by 1998 the number of Ukrainian speakers surpasses the number of Russian speakers. After 1998 the numbers for the two groups are roughly similar for a few years and, starting in 2002, the number of Ukrainian speakers becomes consistently larger than the number Russian speakers.

This trend is closely correlated with the yearly evolution of the ethnic composition of the migration stream from Ukraine. The Ukrainian Institute of Statistics (Derzhkomstat) provides information on the numbers of migrants from Ukraine to the U.S. by ethnicity of the migrants between 1994 and 2001. In the first row we show the difference between the number of Russian and Ukrainian speakers, according to U.S. statistics. In the second row we show the percent ethnic Ukrainians among migrants from Ukraine to the U.S., according to Derzhkomstat statistics:

1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
4,404	3,777	3,997	2,452	-1,156	623	-450	-162
27%	38%	42%	48%	63%	64%	70%	72%

These figures show that, to a large extent, the higher percent of Russian speaking migrants in earlier years is correlated with the fact that more than half of the migrants were not ethnic Ukrainians. A large percent of them were Jewish, and probably most of them speak Russian, not Ukrainian. Once the percent ethnic Ukrainians in the migration stream surpasses 50 percent, the number of Ukrainian-speaking migrants becomes larger than the number of Russian-speaking migrants.

### Summary and conclusions

Given the size of the Fourth Wave migration to the

**Table 5.- Migrants Born in Ukraine and of Ukrainian Ancestry, Arriving in the United States Five Years before 2000 and Five Years before 2005\*: Percent Speaking Ukrainian and Russian at Home**

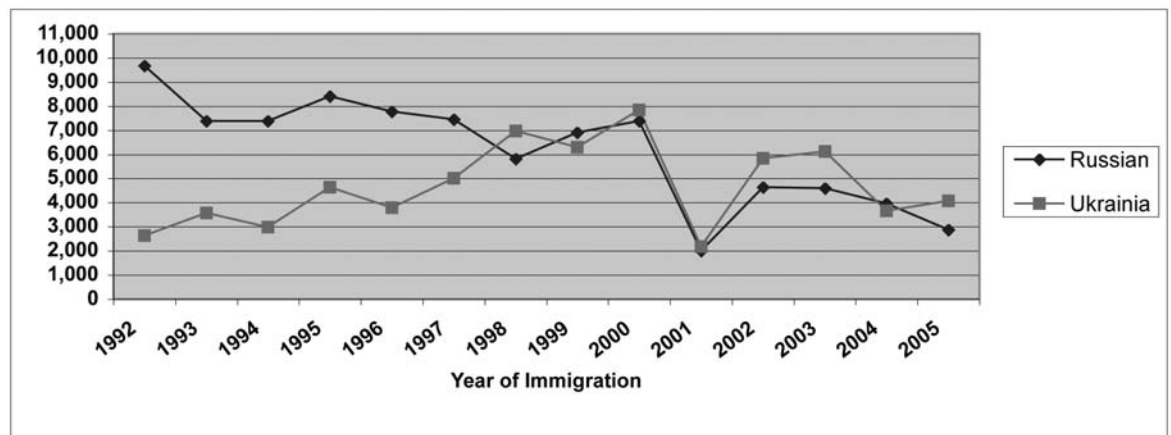
Age	At 2000: 1995-99		At 2005*: 2000-05*		%Ukr./%Russian	
	Russian	Ukrainian	Russian	Ukrainian	2000	2005*
05 - 17	42.1%	54.6%	32.3%	47.1%	1.30	1.46
18 - 24	51.1%	43.8%	38.5%	54.7%	0.86	1.42
25 - 44	48.3%	48.3%	40.9%	51.9%	1.00	1.27
45 - 64	57.0%	39.1%	47.4%	50.4%	0.69	1.06
65 +	69.0%	26.8%	53.2%	44.0%	0.39	0.83
Total	50.5%	45.8%	40.4%	50.2%	0.91	1.24

2005\* = average of 2005 and 2006 values

Persons aged five or more years

Sources: 2000 Census; 2005 and 2006 American Community Surveys

**Graph 2.-Yearly Number of Migrants Born in Ukraine and of Ukrainian Ancestry, Arriving in the United States During 1992-2005\*, by Ukrainian and Russian Language Spoken at Home**



2005\* = average of 2005 and 2006 values

Persons aged five or more years

Sources: 2005 and 2006 American Community Surveys

United States, its potential impact on the Ukrainian diaspora in the U.S. is extraordinary. As of 2005, they constitute 16 percent of all persons of Ukrainian ancestry in the U.S., and they comprise more than 60 percent of all immigrants among the close to 1 million Ukrainians in the U.S. With the likely exception of the immigration wave at the turn of the 20th century, this is definitely the most important migration wave in the diaspora's history.

This conclusion is based on what are most likely only legal migrants from Ukraine. If we add the number of illegal migrants from Ukraine residing in the country, the implications are even greater.

The article documents a few characteristics for all Fourth Wave migrants as of 2005, and then we analyze some of the changes in the characteristics of the earlier migrants, compared with those of the more recent migrants.

In terms of the age-sex distribution of all the migrants, there are more females than males overall, and the proportion of females increases with age, probably reflecting to some degree the increasing excess of females over males with increased age due much higher male than female mortality in Ukraine.

This being mainly an economically motivated migration, there are relatively fewer children and older persons among the migrants and a high proportion in working force ages.

We also document the fact that not all legal Fourth Wave migrants remain in the U.S. once they get here. Data seems to suggest a significant rate of return migration to Ukraine.

As measured by the question "does this person speak a language other than English at home?" a higher percentage of Fourth Wave migrants speak Russian than Ukrainian at home, 50 percent and 43 percent, respectively, and this relationship holds for all age groups except the youngest one, 5-17, where there are more migrants speaking Ukrainian than Russian at home.

However, this situation seems to be changing. Comparing earlier migrants in 2000 with more recent migrants in 2005, we observe a changing pattern: 50.5 percent of earlier migrants spoke Russian compared to 46 percent speaking Ukrainian in 2000, while in 2005 only 40 percent of the more recent migrants spoke Russian, compared to 50 percent speaking Ukrainian.

In spite of the larger number of Russian speakers, the Fourth Wave has injected into the Ukrainian diaspora in the U.S. a total of 64,000 Ukrainian-speakers, with a large potential for strengthening youth organizations and schools of Ukrainian Studies.

We have noted in previous articles that, given the large number of Fourth Wave migrants and the high proportion of Russian-speakers among them, this has affected the percent Ukrainian and Russian speakers for all persons of Ukrainian ancestry in the U.S., resulting in more Russian than Ukrainian speakers for the whole

group. In 2000 14.1 percent of all persons of Ukrainian ancestry spoke Russian at home, compared to 13.3 percent speaking Ukrainian; five years later this relationship has not changed: 14.9 percent speak Russian and 13.7 percent speak Ukrainian.

If the trend of more migrants speaking Ukrainian than Russian continues, this relationship is likely to change in favor of more Ukrainian than Russian speakers.

The migration stream from Ukraine is undergoing significant changes. We make comparisons between earlier migrants, i.e., migrants arriving to the U.S. between 1995 and 1999, as observed in 2000, and more recent migrants, i.e., migrants arriving between 2000 and 2005, as observed in 2005.

As expected, earlier migrants are using legal mechanism to reunite with close family members that were left behind in Ukraine; the percent of close-family (children, spouses and parents) migrants increased from 31 percent for earlier migrants in 2000 to 54 percent the more recent migrants in 2005.

Compared with earlier migrants, more recent migrants tend to be somewhat better educated than earlier migrants (have a greater percent with higher education), and have a somewhat higher proportion of persons who claim to have a better knowledge of English. These characteristics seem to have improved the chances for the more recent migrants to get jobs; among earlier migrants 53 percent were in the labor force in 2000, while 60 percent of more recent migrants were in the labor force in 2005. However, these apparent advantages do not seem to be reflected in better occupations for the more recent migrants.

Compared to earlier migrants, recent migrants have slightly higher percentages in the management and business-financial occupation categories, but have lower percentages in high level science and engineering occupations. Recent migrants have also higher percentages in service-type occupations and construction-related occupations, while earlier migrants have higher percentages in production-type occupations and transportation-related occupations. These differences seem to be related, to some degree to contextual factors. The higher percentages of earlier migrants in high level science and engineering occupations may be related to the fact that a high percentage of earlier migrants were Jewish, with a high proportion of scientists and engineers. For more recent migrants, the construction boom in the earlier 2000s may explain to some degree their higher percent in construction-related occupations.

The characteristics of the Fourth Wave migrants and their potential impact on the Ukrainian diaspora in the U.S. are very important research topics. It is not easy for any organized community to absorb a sudden large influx of migrants with different ways of thinking, different priorities and behavior shaped by the former Soviet Union. This type of research may provide useful information to address some of these issues.

# Ukrainian Independence Day celebrations

## North Wildwood, N.J.

**NORTH WILDWOOD, N.J.** – Approximately 150 people took time off from their vacations in the Wildwoods during Ukrainian Week to attend a special ceremony on Saturday, August 23, dedicating the Ukrainian flag at the Island of Flags display near the North Wildwood Community Center.

Eugene Serba, advisor of the Ukrainian National Association, who owns a home in North Wildwood, addressed the gathering to explain how it came to pass that the Ukrainian flag will now fly at the Island of Flags.

“As a child I always saw the Ukrainian flag only at Ukrainian functions or churches. I never saw the flag in the community outside of our Ukrainian people,” he commented. “The Island of Flags exhibit in North Wildwood displays flags of people who have been part of the 100-year history of North Wildwood. I wondered: Why couldn’t a Ukrainian flag also be displayed?”

Mr. Serba noted that he first petitioned Mayor William Henfey, Councilman Ed Koehler and Superintendent of Recreation Buddy Tarbotton about a Ukrainian flag being on permanent display in North Wildwood in 2006. “After many discussions and a formal request to the City Council, North Wildwood agreed, provided I was able to offer sponsorship of this project,” he continued. “The Ukrainian Selfreliance Federal Credit Union of Philadelphia readily agreed to sponsor this project.” Mr. Serba thanked Halyna Gellar and Roman Stelmach of the credit union for their support.

Mr. Serba, who has been coming to North Wildwood for 53 years, also noted, “Ukrainians have been coming to the Wildwoods for many years. While I realize that North Wildwood has an official Irish festival, Italian festival and Greek festival, let me assure you there is definitely an unofficial Ukrainian festival

that takes place in the Wildwoods every August. This is evidenced by the over 150 people gathered here today.”

He was referring to the hundreds of Ukrainians who come to the Wildwoods during what has come to be known as Ukrainian Week.

“Today at this ceremony there are people from all the mid-Atlantic states and from as far as California, Washington state and Florida, and even Canada. There are people here from Ukraine as well,” Mr. Serba related. “There are students from Ukraine who have chosen to work this summer in the Wildwoods.” Indeed a group of those students arrived dressed in embroidered Ukrainian shirts.

All age groups were represented among the attendees, and entire families were present. Many wore Ukrainian T-shirts, or the blue and yellow colors of Ukraine to mark the proud occasion.

Mr. Serba concluded his remarks by noting: “Tomorrow is Ukrainian Independence Day. It has been 17 years since the ‘new’ Ukraine officially became independent. I am proud of that fact. I am sure visitors to North Wildwood, both Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian, share that joy of independence.”

The Rev. Volodymyr Klanichka from St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church in Wilmington, Del., and the Rev. Myron Myronyuk from St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church in Philadelphia then blessed the Ukrainian flag.

All present sang the Ukrainian national anthem as Mr. Stelmach raised the Ukrainian flag on the Island of Flags. The ceremony was concluded with the singing of “God Bless America” and the Ukrainian religious hymn “Bozhe Velykyi Yedynyi.”

Now the newly blessed Ukrainian flag waves proudly alongside the flags of the United States, Australia, Canada, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Norway, Poland, Scotland, Sweden and the United Nations on North Wildwood’s Central Avenue between Ninth and 10th streets.



Priests bless the Ukrainian flag held by Roman Stelmach.

Melanie Temnycky



Ukraine soccer shirts: the perfect Ukrainian Independence Day garb for all ages.

Melanie Temnycky



Roma Hadzewycz

Some of the group who attended the Ukrainian flag-blessing ceremony in North Wildwood. In the foreground on the left are Roman Stelmach and Eugene Serba.

## Ukrainian Independence Day celebrations

### Boston

by Peter T. Woloschuk

BOSTON – Under the auspices of the Ukrainian Congress Committee, Boston Branch (UCCA-Boston), the greater Boston Ukrainian American community celebrated the 17th anniversary of the proclamation of Ukraine's independence and protested the Russian invasion of Georgia with a flag-raising ceremony at Boston's City Hall on Friday, August 22, and molebens, a flag raising and picnic on the grounds of Christ the King Ukrainian Catholic parish on Sunday, August 24.

Friday's flag-raising began at noon with more than 100 people in attendance, including some members of the local Georgian community and Ana Karchava, a visitor from Georgia, who came with a Georgian flag.

The Rev. Yaroslav Nalysnyk, pastor of Christ the King, gave the invocation, which was followed by the playing of the Ukrainian and American national anthems and the hoisting of a 9-by-15-foot Ukrainian flag by Ostap Nalysnyk on the City Hall's main flag pole.

Attorney Paul Rabchenuk of Salem, UCCA-Boston's second vice-president, served as master of ceremonies, and opening remarks were made by Lyubov Gentyk, UCCA-Boston's first vice-president. The act passed by the Ukrainian Parliament proclaiming Ukraine's independence was read in Ukrainian by Volodymyr Seneko. Vsevolod Petriv, UCCA's external affairs officer, gave greetings on behalf of the organization.

The principal remarks were then made by Boston City Council President Maureen E. Feeney and Leonid Polyakov, research fellow at Harvard's Ukrainian Research Institute and Weatherhead Center for International Affairs, who is a former Ukrainian vice-minister of defense (2005-2008).

In her extensive remarks, Council President Feeney outlined Ukraine's long struggle for freedom and independence and then talked about the contribution that Ukrainians have made in the city of Boston. She also mentioned that she had hosted a group of students from Harvard's Ukrainian Summer Institute (HUSI) and said that they truly gave her hope for the future. She concluded by reading a proclamation that she had introduced in the City Council designating Friday, August 22, as Ukrainian Day in the City of Boston.

Mr. Polyakov mentioned that this was the second time that he was celebrating

Ukraine's independence in the United States and said that the first time occurred in 1994, on the country's third anniversary, when he was one of the first Ukrainian students at the U.S. Army War College in Carlisle, Pa.

He said "that memory, and the realities of today, call to my mind what our feelings and dreams were about our country's future at the dawn of independence, what was achieved in the following years, what lessons were learned, and what we feel and dream today about the future of Ukraine. Ukraine has come a long way and is now being measured against countries that have been independent for much longer."

He concluded by saying "however, in view of the sometimes slow and frustrating, but still overall positive developments in Ukraine, it is important to remember that our progress, to a significant extent, is a result of the support and encouragement by friendly democratic nations, in the first instance the United States."

Greetings and a proclamation from Boston's Mayor Thomas M. Menino were read by UCCA-Boston's secretary, Maria Saxe, and the benediction was given by the Rev. Roman Tarnavsky, pastor of St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

Sunday's celebrations began with appropriate homilies and liturgical observances in both Ukrainian churches and then continued with a formal program, which included poetry readings and songs at Christ the King's parish grounds, that attracted several hundred participants.

The Ukrainian flag was brought to the dais by local Ukrainian American veterans, Mr. Rabchenuk again served as master of ceremonies, and the two Ukrainian priests delivered the invocation and benediction. The Swiss consul general gave greetings, the Parliamentary declaration of independence was read in English and Ukrainian, and Mr. Polyakov gave the major address in Ukrainian.

The UCCA-Boston choir sang a number of selections, while Lyubov Gentyk and her sister, Stephanie Zarytska, sang a duet. Lyubov Gentyk, Slavia Szczudluk, Iryna Zovnyrnyk, Maria Saxe, Hania Kurniawka, Nastusia Kurchak and Natalia Ivaniv, a guest from the Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast, read poems. The Rev. James Morris, pastor of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church of Salem, Mass., was in attendance and represented his community.

Following the official program, attendees were able to watch the Independence Day celebrations in Kyiv via a satellite downlink, as well as view a repeating slide show of Friday's ceremony at Boston City Hall.



At the Ukrainian Independence Day picnic (from left) are Anna Hoshovsky, Stephanie Zarytsky, Lyubov Gentek, Mariya Yashchyshyn and Iryna Zhovnrirchyk, reciting a poem "Riatuymo Ukrainu" by Andriy Hrushchak.



Flanked by Georgian and Ukrainian flags, Paul Rabchenuk speaks.



Ukrainian Americans at Bethlehem's City Plaza.

### Bethlehem, Pa.

by Mathew Koziak

BETHLEHEM, Pa. – On Friday, August 22, members of the Ukrainian American community gathered at Bethlehem's City Plaza to celebrate Ukrainian Independence Day.

Oksana Kipa of Branch 91 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America served as mistress of ceremonies. The program began with Orest Harasymovich, member of the Ukrainian American Veterans Post 42, raising the American flag, and Eugene Mychajliw, a member of the 1st Ukrainian Division of the Ukrainian National Army, raising the Ukrainian flag. Leading the singing of the American and Ukrainian anthems were Carol Hanych and Tekla Morrison.

Father Daniel Gurovich, pastor of St. Josaphat Ukrainian Catholic Church, provided the benediction, after which the mayor of the city of Bethlehem, John Callahan, presented a proclamation commemorating Ukraine's independence.

The day's program concluded with recitations by Olya Cehelsky and Rosalia Polanska. The Ukrainian community annually gathers at City Hall to celebrate Ukrainian Independence Day. Included among this year's participants were several guests visiting from Ukraine.

# Ukrainian Independence Day celebrations

## San Francisco

by Nestor Wolansky

SAN FRANCISCO – Bay Area Ukrainians gathered in San Francisco’s Golden Gate Park on August 24 to celebrate Ukraine’s 17th anniversary of independence. A large crowd, estimated at 750, enjoyed a fog-free Sunday afternoon of singing and dancing. Many have traveled from Sacramento, where a thriving Ukrainian community is making its presence known.

The national anthems of Ukraine and the U.S. opened the celebration. The traditional Ukrainian welcome of bread and salt was presented by the Kalyna Dance Ensemble of Sacramento, followed by the Trembita Choir of the Greater Bay Area, under the direction of Vera Vizir and Maria Tscherepenko, performing a Ukrainian folk song, “The River Flows,” with Sviatoslav Stus as tenor solo.

The Kalyna Ensemble continued with a lively dance from the Bukovyna region. Juliana Filipenko, the young daughter of the well-known artist, Ivanna Taratula-Filipenko, a Lviv Opera soloist, sang a lovely children’s song, “I am a Little Ukrainian Girl.” Svitlana Merlichenko, accompanied by Ella Belilovskaya, followed with a medley of songs, and the Vocal Ensemble from Sacramento, under the direction of Ivanna Taratula-Filipenko performed two songs.

The youthful Roman Nedilskyj, vice consul of the Ukrainian Consulate in San Francisco, warmly greeted the audience in English, reminding everyone that Ukraine has made notable progress on many fronts during this year, especially with its accession to the World Trade

Organization, and the stunning success of the underrated and underfunded Ukrainian Olympic team in Beijing.

Svitlana Merlichenko, Ivanna Taratula-Filipenko and Maria Tscherepenko performed a wonderful song to the words and music of L. Yashchenko. Ms. Tscherepenko, one of the Bay Area’s most prominent community activists, not only performs, but was the event’s program director and the driving force.

The Kalyna Ensemble returned with its superb rendition of the “Hopak,” a traditional dance that defines who Ukrainians are.

The Glad Tidings Men’s Choir of the Gospel Temple Church of San Francisco performed under the direction of Mychajlo Mukha.

And finally, there would not be a true Ukrainian Day event in the park without the world-famous Golden Gate Park Band, one of San Francisco’s most cherished institutions – going on 126 years – performing Ukrainian melodies under the superb direction of Michael Wirgler.

Ukrainian Day was sponsored by the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council, in cooperation with the Ukraine Heritage Club of Northern California, Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic Church and St. Michael’s Ukrainian Orthodox Church of San Francisco, St. Volodymyr Mission of Santa Clara, the Ukrainian Fraternal Association Assembly 270, Ukrainian National Association Branch 486, the Ukrainian Medical Association of Northern California, Ukrainian National Women’s League of America Chapter 107, and the Ukrainian Professional and Business Group of Northern California.



Roman Nedilskyj of Ukraine’s Consulate in San Francisco speaks.



The Kalyna Ensemble of Sacramento.

## Riverhead, N.Y.



RIVERHEAD, N.Y. – The blue-and-yellow flag of Ukraine flew at the Town Hall of Riverhead, N.Y., in celebration of Ukrainian Independence Day. The commemoration was spearheaded by St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church of Riverhead.

– Bob Kent

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## Ukrainian Independence Day celebrations

### Horsham, Pa.

by Eugene A. Luciw

HORSHAM, PA – The blue and yellow colors adorning the Ukrainian American Sport Center's (Tryzubivka's) festival stage and grove gleamed with special vibrancy in the gorgeous afternoon sun that greeted the people, young and old, as they assembled on Sunday, August 24, to celebrate 17 years of Ukraine's independence. Banners danced gracefully in the light summer breezes that invigorated the senses with a uniquely Ukrainian spirit.

The anticipation was palpable, as the Karpaty Orchestra warmed the crowd with a rich variety of folk songs. Everyone expected a grand explosion of color, movement and energy: Ukraine was celebrating its 17th anniversary of freedom regained.

Tryzub's president, Ihor Chyzowych, greeted the people. Auxiliary Bishop Ivan Bura of the Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy of Philadelphia then led the faithful in prayer. Bandurist-soloist Taras Lazarkeych (Lviv) opened the stage program with particularly stirring renditions of Ukraine's national anthem and a spiritual song, "Moya Ukrayino" ("My Ukraine"). Some were less successful than others in forcing back the tears.

Tryzub's festival favorite, the Voloshky Ukrainian Dance Ensemble of Philadelphia, joined the renowned Syzokryli Ukrainian Folk Dance Ensemble of New York City in an especially diverse and varied collection of energetic folk dances, intertwined with Ukrainian folk, pop and modern music performed by the Sisters Oros Duo (New York), Svitanya Eastern European Women's Vocal Ensemble (Philadelphia), the Luna Band (New Jersey) and Mr. Lazarkeych. The people showed their appreciation with ovations matched only by their smiles.

Tanya Husar and Eugene Luciw served as program arrangers and MCs. Nika Chajkowsky served as the festival committee's chief coordinator.

\*\*\*

The following day, the noteworthy Philadelphia area newspaper The Reporter recorded the following interviews in an article titled "Nothing Else Like It: Ukrainian Fest Marks Independence" written by Evelyn Short.

"There's nothing else like it," said Nick Kobryn, who's been dancing with the Syzokryli dance group for five years,



Christine Syzonenko

The Syzokryli of New York strike a dramatic pose on the festival stage.

"Some moments in the dance you just get chills. You're happy about what you're doing and being Ukrainian." He said the audience clapping and cheering boosts the dancers' energy levels. ...

"Ukraine was part of the Soviet Union for so long that having our independence means a lot to us," said Syzokryli dancer Deanna Rakowsky. "It's a very significant event in our history." ...

Andra Vasko of Wyncote and Larissa Zaika of Cheltenham were among those in the crowd of about 2,000 people seated under the trees to watch the dancers on the outdoor stage. [Zaika] was moved by an impassioned plea that some people from the country of Georgia made between the performances. ...

"They got up on stage to talk about the plight in their homeland and to ask for Ukrainians to support them," Vasko said. "There's a real concern that if Russia moves into Georgia that they would move into Ukraine. There's real concern that they want to create an empire again." ...

Eka Vardanashvili, who's lived in Philadelphia for 10 years, is from the Republic of Georgia. "I wanted to reach out to the people here and voice the truth of what is going on in our country," she said. Russia claims it is going in to Georgia to defend nations on the territory of Georgia, but Vardanashvili said the Russians are really creating the problems so they can come in as peacemaker with the mission to seize the country. "They want to re-establish their dominance by taking over the countries they have lost,"



A dance number performed by girls of the Voloshky ensemble of Philadelphia.

Vardanashvili said. "They are not helping the people." She thanked the Ukrainian people for giving Georgia the support that it has so far.

\*\*\*

Voicing similar themes, in an article titled "Ukrainian culture: feast for the senses," another area newspaper, The Intelligencer, reported the following in a

statement by Rachell Canelli.

"This is our opportunity to showcase our beautiful, colorful and vibrant culture," said Gene Luciw... While there were no fireworks, Luciw pointed out that the Ukrainian Independence Day is commemorated with the same joy and love as America's Fourth of July.

And the performers' crimson and cerulean costumes and acrobatic routines were just as bright and vivid as a pyrotechnics show illuminating the night sky. ...

While they celebrated, many of the Ukrainians prayed for their family and friends in their native country, who are worried about the recent turmoil between Russia and Georgia.

"They're nervous to be next to it. It's a little scary," said Taras Lewyckyj, a Warminster resident and artistic director of the Jenkintown-based dance ensemble Voloshky. "But that's why today is a nice way for our community to get together and see what Ukraine is all about."

"Freedom is very fragile," [Luciw] said. "Even America learned from 9/11 that an evil force can invade anytime. It's a grave concern for our brothers and sisters."

That's one of the reasons people like Katherine Turner attended the festival — to show moral support.

"It's about trying to connect and identify with others," said the Korean English as a Second Language Teacher from New



The Svitanya Eastern European Women's Ensemble performs.

(Continued on page 23)

## Ukrainian Independence Day celebrations

### Saskatoon

by Al Kachowski

SASKATOON, Saskatchewan – A beautiful cloudless day on August 23 greeted an estimated crowd of over 7,000 as the eighth annual Ukraine Day in the Park celebrated the 17th anniversary of the independence of Ukraine. This year's version of Saskatchewan's only outdoor Ukrainian festival was presented by the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, Saskatoon Branch (UCC-SB).

The event began with breakfast on the patio of the Ukrainian Museum of Canada in the morning. Later that day the celebration continued in the traditional location in downtown Saskatoon's Kiwanis Park, immediately south of the city's landmark hotel, the Delta Bessborough. Fifteen performing groups from Toronto, Prince Albert, Yorkton, Melfort and Saskatoon provided a dynamic program of entertainment on the large outdoor stage.

The museum opened its galleries free-of-charge all day long and reported a 50 percent increase in attendance over last year.

At 11 a.m., an ecumenical prayer service was led by Bishop Bryan Bayda and an assembly of Orthodox and Catholic priests on the main stage at the festival site. Many festival participants and passers-by respectfully listened to the service.

After the service, City Councillor Bev Dubois presided over the raising of the Ukrainian flag. The flag was raised by two costumed dancers, Sarah Srayko and Bill Chabun. Joining Councillor Dubois on the flag-raising platform were Cathy Schabel, Board member from the UCC Saskatchewan Provincial Council (SPC) and Joe Bayda of the Bayda Kozaks. Elaine Maksymiuk chaired the proceedings. With the flag waving boldly in the breeze, everyone present participated in the singing of the Ukrainian national anthem. The flag was transferred from City Hall, where it had flown to mark Ukraine Week, which was proclaimed by the Saskatoon City Council.

Attention was then diverted to the festival stage, where a continuous program of music, song and dance continued all day and extended well into the evening. Food and beverage service was supplied by vendors representing various Ukrainian organizations. The beer garden again featured Ukraine Day's own private label beers, Zabava and Boodmo. The featured cultural



The Barveenok ensemble on stage during Saskatoon's Ukraine Day in the Park.

display consisted of photographs and text describing the history of Ukrainian Kozaks.

Another new feature this year at Ukraine Day in the Park was the "Village of Origin" display manned by Ludvik Marianych of Smokey Lake, Alberta. Mr. Marianych, a school teacher, spent the entire afternoon discussing Ukrainian origins with patrons of Ukraine Day. The Bayda Kozaks provided a number of costumed members to "stand guard" at the exhibit and pose for photographs. The committee in charge organized a "make-your-own head band or book mark" activity for children, while a face-painting and picture-coloring station was provided by the Mendel Art Gallery. The Saskatoon Children's Discovery Museum provided interactive activities at their station.

George Hupka and Lesia Sorokan presided over the official opening ceremonies. The MCs commented on Ukraine's centuries-long aspirations and struggles for freedom that finally led to the independence that was declared on August 24, 1991.

Saskatoon Mayor Don Atchison greeted the crowd and commended the Ukrainians for organizing such a popular annual event

in the city. He mentioned the fact that Saskatoon's twin city in Ukraine, Chernivtsi, will be celebrating its 600th anniversary in October and that he will be attending that celebration on behalf of the citizens of Saskatoon.

Saskatoon Member of the Legislative Assembly and Saskatchewan's attorney general, Don Morgan, greeted the audience on behalf of the government of Saskatchewan. Danylo Puderak brought greetings on behalf of the UCC-SPC.

Serhiy Kostyuk, immigration officer for the UCC-SB, spoke in Ukrainian and recognized the many new arrivals to Saskatchewan from Ukraine who were present at Ukraine Day in the Park (attending from Regina, North Battleford, Saskatoon and other centers) and welcomed them to the province, wishing them every success in their new lives here.

The MCs then stated that, although Ukraine Day in the Park is essentially a joyous celebration, they needed to inform the audience of the recent tragedy that had occurred in western Ukraine – the flooding that resulted from the non-stop rain of July 23-25. Some 40,000 homes have been dam-

aged and more than 30 lives have been lost. The MCs pointed out that the Ukrainian Canadian Social Services – Saskatchewan Branch was stationed in the park to accept donations to aid the cause providing flood relief to the victims. Many generous donations were received from members of the audience before the end of the day.

To conclude the opening, the MCs mentioned that Chernivtsi is located in the ethnographic region of Bukovyna. Tribute to the region of Bukovyna and Saskatoon's twin City of Chernivtsi was paid by way of a Bukovynian Dance performed by the Pavlychenko Folklorique Ensemble.

Theresa Sokyryka from Toronto, of Canadian Idol fame, showed off her Ukrainian repertoire to the Ukraine Day in the Park audience for the first time. A particularly appreciated item, "Srible Kolo," was a duet performed with her sister Christina. Other out-of-town entertainment came from the Troyanda Dancers of Wishart, and the Barveenok Dancers from Prince Albert. Father Jeffrey Stephaniuk of Melfort, performed on the bandura, Ukraine's national instrument.

One of western Canada's best-known Ukrainian dance bands, Tut i Tam, provided stimulating musical interludes during the afternoon. Another musical ensemble Pokhid Skladnyj, marked its first appearance at Ukraine Day with its renditions of popular Ukrainian items. Appearing for the first time at Ukraine Day in the Park was Leleka, Saskatoon's newest dance troupe.

Rounding out the schedule of entertainers were the Saskatoon dance groups Yevshan Ukrainian Folk Ballet Ensemble, the Pavlychenko Folklorique Ensemble, Rushnychok, Boyan, Sonia's, Sonechko, Vesnianka and the Saskatoon School of Dance.

The stage show concluded with the now-traditional launching of 500 blue and yellow helium-filled balloons that sparkled in the sunshine as they rose into the sky to the stirring patriotic sounds of the musical recording "Ukraino" by Taras Petrynenko.

Ukraine Day in the Park, an ever-more-popular event, is possible only with the support of its sponsors: the New Community Credit Union, the Ukrainian Canadian Congress – Saskatchewan Provincial Council, Saskatchewan Lotteries, the Shevchenko Foundation, Burger King, SaskTel and the Ukrainian Museum of Canada, as well as many financial contributors.



Children get ready to release blue and yellow balloons to celebrate Ukraine's independence.

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## NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

Mr. Baloha "has from the very beginning done everything to destroy the democratic coalition," therefore, if Mr. Baloha is dismissed, "the democratic coalition will have a chance to continue its effective work in the Parliament and the government." (Ukrinform)

### PGO denies proceedings against Yulia

KYIV – The Procurator General's Office (PGO) of Ukraine has not begun any criminal proceedings against Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko, Deputy Procurator General Tetiana Korniakova told reporters on September 10. She noted that a letter that came to the PGO from the Security Service of Ukraine contained the demand that an ad hoc team be set up for an inquiry into "the prime minister's possible state treason." She added, however, that "investigation groups may be formed only after criminal proceedings are instituted." She also emphasized that no pressure had been exerted on the PGO. (Ukrinform)

### Lavrynovych: snap elections possible

KYIV – The Verkhovna Rada first vice-chairman, Oleksander Lavrynovych, who was justice minister in Viktor Yanukovich's government, said on September 8 that pre-term presidential elections in Ukraine are theoretically possible. He expressed that opinion in an interview with the Kiyevskiy Telegraf newspaper. "Snap presidential elections are theoretically possible as the incumbent guarantor of the Constitution has already made a lot of decisions conflicting with the Ukrainian legislation and Constitution, so that such an end to his career is quite possible," he said. However, according to Mr. Lavrynovych, early parliamentary elections are more likely. "This is evident. The failure to resume work on the part of the former coalition and the failure to create a new one will give grounds to the president to make a decision on holding snap elections to the Verkhovna Rada. Strange as it may seem, this would be one of the presidential steps that fully complies with the Constitution," he stressed. (Ukrinform)

### CPU will not join with PRU, YTB

KYIV – The parliamentary faction of the Communist Party of Ukraine (CPU) does not intend to participate in the creation of a coalition with the factions of the Party of Regions and the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc, the leader of the CPU and its faction, Petro Symonenko, told a September 8 briefing. In July, the Communist Party, having 27 mandates in the Rada, began participating in a coalition with factions of the Party of Regions (175 deputies), the Volodymyr Lytvyn Bloc (20 deputies) and other deputies. (Ukrinform)

### Prime minister blames president

KYIV – At a September 8 news conference, Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko directly accused President Viktor Yushchenko of destroying the Democratic Forces Coalition. These actions on the part of the president, she said, aim "to destroy" her as a potential competitor in the upcoming presidential elections. "The president clings to power and sacrifices the future of his country for the sake of power," Ms. Tymoshenko stressed, citing as an example the fact that 50 governmental documents designed for carrying out strategic reforms were vetoed by the president. The prime minister noted that the only possible format for the activity of her political force, the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc (BYT), in the Verkhovna Rada is the democratic coalition and she stated that she is interested in preserving this coalition. Ms. Tymoshenko noted, "The YTB has never left and will never leave the democratic coalition if it

works and gives results," she underscored. The prime minister refuted the president's accusation that the coalition's breakdown is the result of a YTB-run scenario dictated from Moscow. In fact, Ms. Tymoshenko said, destruction of the democratic coalition started from the first day of its creation under the personal supervision of the chair of the Presidential Secretariat, Viktor Baloha. (Ukrinform)

### Tymoshenko on responsible government

KYIV – Ukraine should soon decide what form of government it wants – parliamentary or presidential – in order to make authorities more responsible, Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko said on September 9 on the "Svoboda Slova" (Freedom of Speech) TV-program. "It is necessary to do something immediately. It is wrong when everyone does everything and no one is responsible for it," she stressed. There are only two forms of government in the world – presidential and parliamentary. "The worst of all is when everything is mixed and it is not clear who is responsible for what," she added. According to Ms. Tymoshenko, if the presidential form of government is chosen, the head of state should be given absolute executive authority. In case of the parliamentary form, the same authority should be given to the prime minister, who relies on a parliamentary majority. (Ukrinform)

### OU ministers continue working

KYIV – The ministers appointed to the Cabinet on the Our Ukraine quota continue their work in government, Justice Minister Mykola Onyschuk told the press before the Cabinet meeting on September 10. He emphasized that the absence of Our Ukraine ministers at the government's past meeting was due only to political consultations. Meanwhile, representatives of the president were prohibited from participating in the Cabinet meeting on September 10, the president's delegate Yan Bernaziuk told the press. He called this "a visible step of the Kremlin." The first sign, he said, was the transfer from the State Property Fund to the Industrial Policy Ministry of TurboAtom, SumyKhimVolokno and a number of other enterprises that are attractive in the view of Russian capital. The second is the issuance of 85 special licenses for the extraction of minerals without any competition, auctions or tenders, he said. The Verkhovna Rada earlier had approved amendments to the Cabinet of Ministers Law barring the president's representatives from Cabinet meetings. The president has not signed the bill into law. (Ukrinform)

### President meets G-7 ambassadors

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko met on September 4 with ambassadors from G-7 countries to Ukraine. Mr. Yushchenko stressed that Ukraine's course toward European and Euro-Atlantic integration remains unchanged. "I would like to emphasize that we see this as a two-way street. For the European and the world community also, I am sure, it is important to expand the territory of security and peace," he said. Speaking about the internal situation in Ukraine, and about events in the Verkhovna Rada in particular, the president expressed his opinion that the alliance among the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc, the Party of Regions and the Communist Party is unstable and will not last long. At the same time, he assured the G-7 envoys that, regardless of decisions within the Parliament on the formation of a new coalition or the appointment of a new government, Ukraine will be able to find the way to make the necessary changes constitutional and democratic. Commenting on Ukrainian-Russian relations with regard to the Russian-Georgian conflict and Ukraine's position towards it,

(Continued on page 17)

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## NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 16)

Mr. Yushchenko said Ukraine wants relations to be equal and mutually beneficial, as they should be between two strategic partners. "It is not our aim to increase tension," he said, adding, however, that Ukraine's position is not always understood by its Russian partners. (Official Website of Ukraine's President)

### OSCE Mission to Georgia

VIENNA – With tensions between Georgia and Russia rising last month, the OSCE Mission to Georgia worked intensively to defuse the situation. The mission of the Organization for Security and

Cooperation in Europe has been present on the ground since 1992, with a field office in Tskhinvali since 1997. The field office was operational until it could be evacuated in the afternoon of August 8. Prior to the conflict, the mission had some 200 staff, including eight unarmed military monitoring officers mandated to carry out continuous monitoring in the zone of conflict and report back to the OSCE chairmanship and participating states in Vienna. On August 19 the OSCE Permanent Council in Vienna agreed to increase the number of OSCE monitors in the Mission to Georgia to up to 100. The decision called for 20 unarmed military monitoring officers to be deployed immediately to "areas adjacent to South

Ossetia"; most of these monitors, recruited from OSCE participating states, are on the ground, while consultations on the modalities for the remaining monitors are under way. (OSCE)

### OSCE coordinator in Zaporizhia

ZAPORIZHIA – The OSCE Project Coordinator in Ukraine Lubomir Kopaj visited the Zaporizhia region beginning on August 21 to evaluate the effectiveness of existing projects of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and to discuss developing new ones. During the three-day visit, Mr. Kopaj meet with local authorities to discuss the results of a project on retraining military officers, as well as activities aimed at economic development

and improving awareness of energy efficiency. He also discussed a project aimed at promoting gender equality in the decision-making process. Ambassador Kopaj visited the Novobohdanivka ammunition site, where the OSCE has assisted Ukraine in removing unexploded ordnance under a project completed in 2007. "This project has received a lot of attention from OSCE delegations, and we are looking at the possibility of implementing similar projects in other regions of Ukraine. We came to Novobohdanivka to study how effectively the equipment provided by the OSCE has been used and to learn about the progress made by Ukraine's Ministry for Emergency Situations in cleaning up the ammunition site," said Mr. Kopaj. (OSCE)

## Has Ukraine's...

(Continued from page 2)

of the Presidential Secretariat and its head, Viktor Baloha, in the government's prerogatives. YTB lawmaker Volodymyr Bondarenko told RFE/RL's Ukrainian Service on September 3 that the YTB passed the bill on the Cabinet jointly with the opposition in order to save the country from "being ruined."

"We do not have any [secret] arrangements with the Party of Regions. These votes yesterday were oriented toward saving the state," Mr. Bondarenko said.

"Because what is being done today – when regional governors ask the permission of [Presidential Secretariat deputy head] Roman Bezsmertnyi before visiting the prime minister, and the vertical of power is being ruined – hardly makes a state [out of Ukraine]."

### Political maneuvers

Speaking on television late on September 3, Prime Minister Tymoshenko called on the Our Ukraine – People's Self-Defense (OU-PSD) bloc to return to the ruling coalition.

If within the subsequent 10 days the

OU-PSD revokes its September 3 decision to leave the coalition, the government may continue to operate as if nothing happened. If not, another parliamentary coalition needs to be created within 30 days. If this fails to happen, the president has the constitutional right (but not obligation) to dissolve Parliament and call for snap elections.

It seems that no political party in the current Verkhovna Rada is ready or willing to participate in new pre-term elections just one year after the previous ones and two years after the regular ones. But what may happen now is anybody's guess.

Theoretically, the YTB and the OU-PSD can make peace and continue running the government for a while until the next row. The OU-PSD can also make a coalition deal with the PRU, as already occurred following the parliamentary elections in 2006. A coalition contract between the YTB and the Party of Regions cannot be ruled out either, although it is less probable than the other options.

OU-PSD legislator Yuriy Karamzin told RFE/RL's Ukrainian Service on September 3 that there is no unity in the OU-PSD ranks as to the bloc's formal decision to abandon the coalition. According to Mr. Karamzin, the dispute can be quelled and the coalition with the YTB restored.

"In such cases, when the future of the country is decided, we need to convene a general meeting of the coalition. Unfortunately, this has not been done," he said. "It is 32 degrees Celsius in Kyiv today and, in my opinion, everybody has become overheated."

Mr. Karamzin may be right. Ukraine's domestic and foreign policies in the past few years were dictated more by personal animosities and private interests than truly national concerns.

Almost all analysts and commentators explain the uneasy relationship between President Yushchenko and Prime Minister Tymoshenko by their hidden rivalry over who is to become the president in 2010. It appears that this rivalry is now coming to a head.

Last month, in a move that is widely believed to have been masterminded by Presidential Secretariat Chair Baloha, a presidential aide accused Ms. Tymoshenko of betraying Ukraine's state interests to Russia. Details are unknown, as the case is still being investigated by the Security Service of Ukraine, but everything reportedly boils down to the accusation that Ms. Tymoshenko promised Moscow to keep quiet about the recent Russian-Georgian conflict in exchange for Moscow's support

in the 2010 presidential ballot.

The accusation seems preposterous and, as recent polls suggest, a majority of Ukrainians consider it a dirty PR trick against Ms. Tymoshenko with an eye to the upcoming presidential election.

But if the Yushchenko camp has actually begun a presidential campaign by portraying Ms. Tymoshenko as a pro-Moscow stooge and promoting Mr. Yushchenko, who has given unambiguous support to Georgia, as an anti-Moscow politician, then Ukraine is poised to plunge into even deeper political turmoil than it experienced in 2004.

The evil spirits of the country's East-West civilizational divide may again be called to work for private political interests. And the vision of a united Ukraine, so passionately promoted by both Mr. Yushchenko and Ms. Tymoshenko during the Orange Revolution, may once again fade away for many years to come.

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## Crisis...

(Continued from page 2)

September 2-4).

After that, nothing was left to OU-PSD but to declare its coalition accord with the YTB null and void. The ministers appointed to the government on OU-PSD's quota refused to attend a government meeting chaired by Prime Minister Tymoshenko. President Yushchenko, addressing the nation on September 3, accused Prime Minister Tymoshenko of masterminding a coup by forging a new de-facto coalition with the PRU. He said that he would call an early parliamentary election if no formal coalition emerges in the Verkhovna Rada (Channel 5, September 3).

Mr. Yushchenko said later that OU-PSD would return to the coalition with YTB on two conditions: if YTB helps him veto the "anti-constitutional" laws passed on September 2-4, and if it backs his position on Georgia, including his condemnation of Russia's use of the Sevastopol-based Black Sea Fleet in actions against Georgia (UNIAN, September 5). This ultimatum will hardly be accepted.

Parliament has already managed to overturn several of President Yushchenko's most recent vetoes. Russian Duma Deputy Speaker Lyubov Sliska complimented Ms. Tymoshenko on her "absolutely correct behavior" (Interfax, September 3), and Mr. Yanukovich reaffirmed his support of Russia on Georgia (Channel 5, September 5). What is more, the PRU and the YTB set up an ostensibly pro-Russian ad-hoc investigative commission to probe arms supplies to Georgia, and its head, Valerii Konovaliuk,

announced that proof of illegal arms trade has already been found (Interfax-Ukraine, September 4).

Mr. Yushchenko has painted himself into a corner. If OU-PSD does not change its mind, there will be either a YTB-PRU coalition, or an early election. Neither outcome is good for President Yushchenko. A YTB-PRU alliance would control more than two-thirds of the seats in Parliament, enough to pass any laws, override any presidential vetoes and amend the constitution.

In case of an early election, OU-PSD may fail to clear the 3 percent barrier. According to a poll by the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences' Sociology Institute, the PRU would likely win a snap election with 26.6 percent of the popular votes, followed by the YTB with 22.2 percent, and the Communists with 5.4 percent. Less than 4 percent of voters might back OU-PSD, the poll showed (Interfax-Ukraine, September 4).

In case of an election, the PRU and YTB may leave OU-PSD no chances altogether. YTB Deputy Serhii Teriokhin has drafted a bill that suggests raising the barrier to 10 percent (Channel 5, September 4). If it is passed, Ukraine may wind up with a two-party system, with no place for Mr. Yushchenko. According to PRU Deputy Vadym Kolesnychenko, the PRU and the YTB could also choose to impeach President Yushchenko over Ukrainian arms supplies to Georgia although this seems unlikely (Interfax-Ukraine, September 3).

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# Counterpoint Chorale to present concert in memory of Holodomor

TORONTO – Counterpoint Chorale, under the artistic direction of William Woloschuk, on Sunday, November 2, will perform a choral repertoire of Ukrainian and other solemn and sacred music to remember the victims of the Holodomor – the Famine-Genocide in Ukraine of 1932-1933.

As the concert highlight piece, the chorale will perform “Mass for the Deceased – Requiem” by Gabriel Faure. The Requiem’s Kyrie, Offertory and Sanctus will be sung in Latin with guest soloist Inga Filippova, soprano; Tanya Navolska, mezzo-soprano; Taras Chmil, tenor; and Montreal native Taras Kulish, baritone.

Counterpoint Chorale is dedicated to bringing classical choral music from Canada and from around the world to entertain and educate its audiences, offering “global repertoire” – performing choral pieces from different cultures, eras and languages. Counterpoint is dedicated to highlighting Canadian talent – soloists in performances, vocal performance student internships and Canadian composer commissioned works.

In an interview, chorister and Concert Committee volunteer Valentina Kuryliw stated that Counterpoint’s commemoration of the Holodomor’s 75th anniversary has appeal to Ukrainians and non-Ukrainians alike. Several choir members are of Ukrainian heritage. The choir’s executive and committee appreciated the gravity of the Holodomor and “after one rehearsal, most members stayed to watch the documentary film ‘Harvest of Despair’ and understood the tragic lessons to be learned, not only by the members but by the Chorale’s loyal audience base of about 450 supporters,” said Mr. Kuryliw.

On November 2 the choir will also



The Counterpoint Chorale of Toronto.

perform a diverse selection of choral pieces that offer a mood of respect and reflection. This includes the following works, some of which are Ukrainian in origin: “Vladyka Neba i Zemli” by Semen Hulak-Artemovskyy; “Agnus Dei” by Samuel Barber; Movement II of Sergei Rachmaninov’s Vespers “Blagoslovy Dushe Moju, Gospody;” “Crossing the Bar” by Graeme Morton (conducted by Assistant Conductor Lesia Hrynash Deacon); and Concerto XXXII “Skazhy My, Hospody, Konchynu Moyu” by

Dmytro Bortnianskyj.

Counterpoint Chorale has six years of experience performing a range of choral repertoire with relevance to many of Canada’s ethno-cultural communities. Of special interest is the chorale’s community outreach and grounding. Counterpoint has entered into a collaborative mentorship with the Surrey Place Center Symphonic Passion Chorus, where the Chorale has the pleasure and privilege to work with a choir of adults with developmental disabilities.

Artistic Director William Woloschuk, a native of Sudbury, Ontario, completed his graduate studies in choral conducting at the Faculty of Music, University of Toronto. Mr. Woloschuk had been the long-time dean of music for St. Sophia Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral in Montreal. He also studied under the tutelage of Maestro Volodymyr Kolesnyk of the Kyiv State Opera, Ukraine.

Counterpoint Chorale’s performance of

(Continued on page 24)

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## Russia and...

(Continued from page 6)

have been so openly hostile, not only towards Georgia, but also towards Ukraine and Estonia, the post-Soviet countries that present the greatest contrast to his vision of Russia. ...

"It is not mere nationalism that makes leaders such as the Georgian president, Mikheil Saakashvili, or the Ukrainian president, Viktor Yushchenko, try to escape the political influence of Russia and to move closer to the West: it is also the desire to make their countries more open, more liberal, more authentically democratic.

"... the Russian leadership's dislike of Georgia also reflects hatred – and fear – of the kind of democracy that Georgians have chosen.

"Georgia's Rose Revolution, like Ukraine's Orange Revolution, is precisely the kind of popular uprising that the Russian elite fears most deeply. Putin's paranoia about Georgia is – unlikely though it may sound – at base a paranoia about Russia itself.

"What this means, of course, is that any Western support for the Georgian cause will only increase Russian paranoia. And yet, at another level, we have no choice: Western credibility is on the line here, too. ...

"What we are left with, then, is not exactly a new Cold War, but an unavoidable, possibly very long-term ideological battle with Russia, above and beyond the normal economic and political competition.

"We need to start thinking again about what it means to be 'the West,' and about how Western institutions – not just

NATO, but also the BBC World Service, say, or the British Council – can be brought into the 21st century, not merely to counter terrorism, but to argue the case for Western values, once again."

**"The Putin Doctrine, Coming to Terms with Ukraine's New Geopolitical Realities," by Taras Kuzio, Business Ukraine magazine, August 25:**

"... A new version of this imperial posturing is now beginning to gain international notoriety in the wake of the Russian invasion of Georgia.

"This 'Putin Doctrine' consists of four inter-locking policies: provoking ethnic clashes, introducing its own troops as so-called 'peacekeepers,' distributing Russian passports and arming separatists. ...

"The Putin Doctrine's assertion of the right to intervene in defense of Russian minorities is a direct threat to Ukraine, Latvia and Estonia, where Russian speakers (in Russian parlance 'compatriots') number around a third of the population.

"Ukraine's Crimea or Estonia's Narva could be the next flashpoints. Russia has said that it plans to hold a referendum in Georgia's separatist enclaves, no doubt modeled on that it held in Chechnya three years ago to international disdain, that would support their independence, or annexation by Russia.

"This element of the Putin Doctrine could in turn be applied to other frozen conflicts in the former Soviet Union or to the Crimea. As a result, the Georgian-Russian crisis has important strategic ramifications for Ukraine. ...

"With Russian tanks poised perilously close to the Georgian capital Tbilisi, [Ukraine's President Viktor] Yushchenko, together with the leaders of Poland, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, told a

mass rally of Georgians that they stood united in the face of Russia's new imperialism.

"All six countries had their own individual centuries of despotic rule by tsars and commissars. Mr. Yushchenko was the most courageous of the five: after all, the other four countries were members of NATO and could, if Russia attacked their countries, count on NATO's article five to defend them. ...

"The Putin Doctrine's next target could be the Crimea. The State Duma made territorial claims against Sevastopol as recently as two months ago. During NATO's Bucharest summit then-President Vladimir Putin warned that Ukraine's alleged 'fragility' would lead it to disintegrate if it joined NATO, implying that Russia would use the Crimean card to try and halt Ukraine's NATO membership. ...

"NATO's unwillingness [at the Bucharest summit] to offer Georgia and Ukraine MAPs may have sent the wrong signal to Moscow that the organization was divided over extending its security umbrella into what Berlin and Paris still seem to recognize as Russia's sphere of influence.

"Russia's provocation of Georgia into a conflict through its illegally armed South Ossetian proxies, coupled with Moscow's blatant disregard for Georgian sovereignty, has probably swung the balance in favor of those NATO members who support extending MAPs to Georgia and Ukraine.

"...the Putin Doctrine... may have over-extended itself. Russia's brazen imperialism in Georgia may have changed the minds of enough NATO fence sitters in support of the U.S. and the Eastern Europeans who support NATO membership for Georgia and Ukraine. ...

"In four months NATO has the opportunity to rectify its mistake in Bucharest by supporting two young democracies and inviting Georgia and Ukraine into MAPs. By inviting Georgia and Ukraine into NATO the organization accomplishes two important steps. It would ensure that their democracies can continue to flourish in a secure environment. It would also avert a more serious threat to international order and European security if the Putin Doctrine were applied to Ukraine. ..."

**"The Georgia-Ukraine analogy: What's the real lesson?" by Oleh S. Ilnytzkij, Edmonton Journal, August 20:**

"If the Georgian conflict holds a lesson for Ukraine and the West, as many commentators suggest, it is important to draw the right conclusions from this painful educational experience. Some say Russia must be allowed its own sphere of influence, for it is her natural and historical birthright as a great power – and that smaller states like Georgia and Ukraine may need to be sacrificed to ensure the European Union's access to Gazprom's natural gas.

"A truer understanding would be to realize that Russia is resorting to an old imperial mindset in a futile – yes, futile – attempt to re-establish an outdated sense of greatness that can only lead to a pan-European disaster. Vladimir Putin has been laying the groundwork for this outdated national ideology since the day he came to power, by crushing Chechnya and embracing the symbolism of the former empire and Soviet Union.

"If the brutal invasion of tiny Georgia is a warning to Ukraine about its European orientation, then it is also a pathetic attempt to resurrect a model of 'Russian' nationality and identity that subsumes Ukrainians and Belarusians under Moscow's rule as 'fraternal' East Slavic people, a strategy that stopped

working around the Age of Romanticism. Ukrainians have been rejecting a unified East Slavic nation headed by the Russians since at least the middle of the 19th century. The Russians, however, are still pursuing this fantasy, believing they can intimidate Ukrainians into a cultural and political union that will restore Russian control over the heartland of East Slavic culture and Orthodoxy. ...

"Many western journalists and historians still represent Russia as a 1,000-year-old state, with its first seat of power in Kyiv, thereby falsely conflating the immense influence of the Kyivan state on Russia with Russia itself. Of course, if so-called 'Russians' ruled in Ukraine in the 10th century, then why not today?"

"[Russian Prime Minister Vladimir] Putin relies on such deceptive wisdom to disarm the West. At the NATO summit last April, Putin asked U.S. President George W. Bush: 'Do you understand, George, that Ukraine is not even a state?' insisting that most of Ukraine's territory was 'given away' by Russia.

"Typically, Russia never admits that much of so-called Russian territory is the result of imperial conquest and the suppression of indigenous populations. Russian propaganda instead creates 'fake' countries, questioning the legitimacy of Ukraine and Georgia, in order to dismember them in the name of a 'real' Russia. ..."

"The moral of Georgia is that it can either herald the last gasp of Russian Imperialism or the dawn of a new, perhaps, unprecedented conflict. This is the time to consolidate the gains of the post-Soviet era and make clear to Russia that greatness comes through co-operation, not confrontation. Until Russia rejects its old ideology and enters into constructive relations with its former imperial subjects, both Georgia and Ukraine should be under NATO's umbrella."

**"Ukraine: No Chicken Kiev," Investors Business Daily, New York, August 18:**

"...NATO leaders from 26 member-countries are scheduled to meet Tuesday to consider possible responses to the Russian invasion of Georgia. A move we would recommend is approve the membership of two former Soviet satellites – Georgia and Ukraine.

"The NATO bureaucracy has dragged its feet on the issue. ...But as its Georgian aggression has shown, Russia is operating on its own timeline and an agenda that includes reconstituting its former empire. Being a democracy under Russian guns should qualify a country for fast-track consideration. As its own historical experience demonstrates, Europe cannot afford, as Winston Churchill once put it, to feed the crocodile hoping it will eat Europe last.

"The delay in admitting Georgia to NATO was a clear green light to the new czars in Moscow. Had Georgia been in NATO, today's conversation would be different.

"It's time to put up a big sign that says 'stop' and take down the one that says 'yield.' Western attempts to bring Russia into the world community have obviously failed.

"...Ukraine in NATO is Moscow's worst nightmare, as is the prospect of American warships armed with the Aegis anti-missile system cruising the Black Sea from a base in Ukraine. It should not be NATO's job to help Putin sleep at night. It should admit Ukraine – and Georgia.

"When Hitler marched his horse-drawn infantry into the demilitarized Rhineland in 1936, Europe failed to call his bluff.

"As Putin marches into Georgia, this time the West's reaction needs to be quite different."

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## Cheney assures...

(Continued from page 1)

sively and patiently. Russia's actions cast doubt on its dependability as an international partner not only for Georgia, but the whole region."

Mr. Cheney re-affirmed the U.S. government's support for Ukraine's Euro-Atlantic integration efforts, and stressed the importance of maintaining political stability in Ukraine.

"The partners agreed in Bucharest that Ukraine will be a NATO member, and that statement remains valid today," he said.

"I want to remind you that I was in Kyiv 20 years ago when I was a congressman. At the time, obviously, Ukraine was an enslaved people, which the empire considered its province. It's an honor and joy to be in this nation again, on its free land among free people, and see the progress you achieved despite all the hardships."

The two leaders reached agreements on a series of steps to further develop relations between the two nations in various sectors, which will be further enhanced at the

Ukrainian-American Coordinating Group's fourth meeting on September 12.

U.S.-Ukraine trade has increased from \$3.3 billion in 2007 to a projected \$5.3 to \$5.5 billion by the end of 2008, Mr. Yushchenko said, adding it's "a wonderful dynamic" that shows "active bilateral relations."

The recently established Ukraine-U.S. Council on Trade and Investment will meet on September 22 to discuss bilateral economic relations.

Meanwhile, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs Daniel Fried is expected to visit Ukraine this month, the Associated Press reported.

To conclude his visit to Kyiv, Mr. Cheney and his wife, Lynne, joined the Ukrainian president and First Lady Kateryna Yushchenko in placing floral wreaths at the Holodomor Victims Memorial at St. Michael's Square in Kyiv.

Mr. Yushchenko asked Mr. Cheney for assistance in promoting a resolution of the Holodomor resolution for consideration by the 63rd session of the United Nations General Assembly.

## FOR THE RECORD: Cheney's address in Kyiv

*Following is the text of Vice-President Dick Cheney's remarks in Kyiv on September 5, delivered after his meeting with President Viktor Yushchenko. The text was released by the Office of the Vice-President.*

Thank you, Mr. President, and good afternoon to you all. It's a tremendous pleasure to be in Kyiv, and to see my good friend President Yushchenko. We've met many times before – in America, in Poland and in Lithuania. I'm delighted to be with you, sir, in the great capital city of your country. I appreciate your kind words and hospitality. And to all Ukrainians, I bring warm greetings from President George W. Bush and the people of these United States.

Mr. President, I arrived here last night from Georgia, a young democracy that in the last month has been subjected to a Russian invasion, and to an illegitimate, unilateral attempt by force of arms to dismember its territory. The people of Georgia are looking to both our countries, and to the rest of the free world, to support them in this time of great trial and testing, and we must answer the call. Ukraine's support for Georgia – and, in particular, your dramatic trip to Tbilisi in the first days of the crisis – have provided a courageous example for others. The free world must follow that example with firmness, with patience and resolve.

Russia's actions have cast grave doubts on Russia's intentions and its reliability as an international partner – not just in Georgia, but throughout the region. Against that background, President Bush has asked me to give a clear message to the people of Ukraine: The United States has a deep and abiding interest in your well-being and security. For almost two decades, we have stood by you to help you secure your independence, sovereignty and integration into the international community. Today, we proclaim our unwavering determination to strengthen the bonds between our countries – not just now, but for the long term.

Mr. President, we have seen the deep courage of Ukrainians in everything they have struggled to accomplish in recent years to consolidate the gains of democracy. The work has not been easy. On this journey I am proud to reaffirm America's deep commitment to this remarkable, rising democratic nation that has won the respect of the entire free world.

My country's position is clear: The United States fully supports the right of Ukraine to build ever-stronger ties of cooperation and security throughout Europe and across the Atlantic. We

***On this journey I am proud to reaffirm America's deep commitment to this remarkable, rising democratic nation that has won the respect of the entire free world.***

believe that a closer strategic relationship is in the interest of all. As free countries, we believe in representative government, open trade and common security. We believe in the right of men and women to live without threat of tyranny, economic blackmail, or military invasion or intimidation. Ukraine's best hope to overcome these threats is to be united – united domestically first and foremost, and united with other democracies. We believe that cooperation among democratic nations will lift the prospects of long-term prosperity and the peace we all desire.

Ukraine's support for freedom is clear. As President Bush noted here in Kyiv five months ago, Ukraine is the only non-NATO country supporting every NATO mission, from Afghanistan to Kosovo. Ukrainians have a right to choose whether they wish to join NATO. And NATO has a right to invite Ukraine to join the alliance when we believe – that we believe that you are ready and that the time is right. No outside country gets a veto. The allies agreed in Bucharest that Ukraine will eventually be a NATO member. And that commitment stands today.

Finally, I'd like to mention that I have visited Kyiv on one previous occasion – more than 20 years ago, as part of a congressional delegation. At the time, of course, Ukraine was a captive nation, claimed by an empire as a mere province. To be in this country once again – to stand on free soil, among free people, and to see the progress that you've made despite all difficulties – is a privilege and a joy. Having seized their independence, the people of Ukraine are writing a new and momentous chapter in the history of this land – one that has important implications, not just for Ukraine, but for the future peace and security of our world. Thank you.



Official Website of Ukraine's President

At the Holodomor memorial (from left) are: Lynne Cheney, U.S. Vice-President Dick Cheney, Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko and Kateryna Yushchenko.

## Two scenarios...

(Continued from page 1)

me of my memory and brain," Ms. Tymoshenko stated in an online conference hosted by Ukrayinska Pravda in January 2006.

The prime minister told Mr. Leschenko her position hasn't changed since.

"I absolutely stand by these words when they were said and now," she replied. "And I expect a renewal of the democratic coalition. But, at the same time, if the president chases the coalition into a dead end, and if he completely destroys it, then I will gather you all together again and we will decide whether to hold elections and put an end to democratic government as a whole and give the country to you-know-who, or restructure the coalition."

With those comments, Ms. Tymoshenko revealed that uniting with the Party of Regions is indeed an option. She already has done so on a "situational basis," as Ukrainian politicians call it.

The Tymoshenko Bloc joined the Party of Regions and the Communist Party of Ukraine in passing four bills at the September 2 parliamentary session that severely reduced the president's authority – particularly his influence in Ukraine's defense, foreign affairs and security spheres.

Several days later, the PRU and YTB voted jointly to request that the foreign affairs and defense ministers explain to Parliament why U.S. warships were allowed to dock in Crimean ports on their aid deliveries to Georgia.

The PRU complied with the YTB's request to drop the initiative the next day,

said Regions deputy Inna Bohoslovka, because it became apparent to Tymoshenko Bloc lawmakers that their own leader, First Vice Prime Minister Oleksander Turchynov, allowed the ships to dock even before the war in Georgia.

At the September 8 press conference, Ms. Tymoshenko said creating a coalition between her bloc and the Party of Regions would "allow the Parliament to work, allow the government to continue its work and offer the possibility of a constitutional majority to change the Ukrainian Constitution and initiate in Ukraine a normal, stable constitutional model."

Forming or reforming a parliamentary coalition isn't easy thanks to the January 2006 constitutional reform, which requires that a coalition be formed between the blocs or parties that qualified for Parliament, not individuals.

Five blocs and parties qualified in the September 2007 election, and no outcome is likely other than a union of Ukraine's two most powerful political forces, which are financed and supported by the nation's biggest businessmen and oligarchs.

A recent poll conducted by FOM-Ukrayina indicated that, if elections were held August 24, four of the five blocs and parties would return to Parliament, without the independent Volodymyr Lytvyn Bloc.

The Tymoshenko Bloc would earn 23 percent, the Party of Regions would earn 20 percent, the Our Ukraine – People's Self Defense bloc and the Communist Party of Ukraine would each earn 5 percent.

FOM-Ukrayina didn't disclose when the poll was conducted, how many respondents were surveyed or in what regions they reside.

## European Union...

(Continued from page 1)

and Serbia, and even falls short in not offering any guarantees to Ukraine.

The Ukrainian president estimated that about 65 percent of the document is already completed, and his foreign policy team will begin work on another document that will replace the Ukraine-EU Action Plan.

Although Mr. Yushchenko declared the summit a triumph for Ukraine's European integration efforts, his counterparts were far more measured in their assessment.

"Be clear that this agreement shuts no door, and maybe it opens some doors," said European Council President Nicolas Sarkozy. "This is the most we could offer, but I believe it to be a substantial step."

If Ukraine's political instability persists through 2009, the EU could very well delay the Association Agreement until 2010, Mr. Fesenko said.

Ukrainian officials spent a year and a half drafting the preliminary agreement, with exceptional progress occurring in the last two months, Mr. Yushchenko said, thereby "consolidating Ukraine's European identity for the first time."

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## EU's attention...

(Continued from page 3)

tions in the near future, will be titled an Association Agreement," Mr. Yushchenko said. "This agreement, is therefore, based on the same philosophy and is close to the association agreements that were signed in the 1990s with countries that have since joined the European Union."

The Ukrainian president said he expected that agreement to be signed in the second half of 2009.

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Presidents Viktor Yushchenko and Nicolas Sarkozy in Paris.

## NEWS AND VIEWS

# Summer conferences in Ukraine a draw for CIUS researchers

by Andrij Makuch and Serge Cipko

As members of the Kule Ukrainian Canadian Studies Center (KUCSC) at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies (CIUS) in Edmonton, Alberta, these writers attended international conferences in Lviv and Kyiv this summer to share the results of their ongoing work. We presented papers at the gatherings and, at the same time, established or renewed contact with other scholars working in their respective fields.

The first event was sponsored by the International Institute of Education, Culture and Ties with the Diaspora (Ukrainian acronym: MIOK). Held at the Lviv Polytechnic National University on June 18-20, its theme was "The Diaspora as a Factor in Strengthening the Ukrainian State within the International Community." More significantly, the conference brought together some 400 scholars, activists and individuals from 28 countries with an interest in Ukrainian life outside of Ukraine's borders.

The conference began with a plenum held at the Lviv Opera Theatre featuring an array of distinguished speakers. The role of the diaspora as a potential "resource" or "partner" in the present and future development of the Ukrainian state was emphasized in several speeches.

The conference then carried on with an academic plenum followed by concurrent sessions devoted to specific topic areas. One of the liveliest of these dealt with the contemporary Ukrainian labor migration in Europe, which increasingly has been forming more settled communities. This, naturally, begged the question as to what proportion of these migrants are likely to return home. Older diaspora groups,

*Andrij Makuch is research co-coordinator of the Kule Ukrainian Canadian Studies Center, and Serge Cipko is coordinator of the Ukrainian Diaspora Studies Initiative at the Kule Center at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies.*

including Ukrainians in Canada, were discussed as well.

The Lviv conference concluded with a plenary that passed a host of resolutions stemming from the different conference sectors. These can be viewed at the MIOK website (<http://miok.ukrhost.com/>) along with the conference program and the texts of the greetings from the official opening. The papers presented at the first MIOK diaspora studies conference, which was held in 2006, can also be found at the institute's website (go to the link "Viddil kulture ta zv'iazkiv").

Contact throughout the summer has been maintained with conference participants by responding to requests or fielding queries. Issues of the Ukrainian Diaspora Studies Initiative's electronic newsletter "Ukrainians Abroad: News and Views" and the Kule Center's informal e-quarterly Field Notes from Ukrainian Canada have been sent to new subscribers in Ukraine and other countries.

The seventh congress of the International Association of Ukrainian Studies (Ukrainian acronym: MAU) was held in Kyiv a week after the diaspora conference in Lviv. The two KUCSC representatives gave presentations dealing with the coverage of the Holodomor in the Edmonton press in 1932-1933 and on the relationship between the Ukrainian Canadian left and Soviet Ukraine during the interwar era.

The MAU Congress also featured other papers on diaspora and Ukrainian Canadian themes and provided another useful opportunity to meet with scholars working in these fields.

In the meantime, the KUCSC's administrative coordinator, Jars Balan, attended the annual meeting of the Canadian Association of Slavists, held at the end of May at the University of British Columbia. He delivered a paper on Canadian novelist Ralph Connor's long and sometimes controversial relationship with the Ukrainian Canadian community on a panel that also featured presentations by fellow literary specialists, Drs. Lisa Grekul and Lindy Ledohowski.

## IN THE PRESS: Yushchenko in the Wall Street Journal

"Georgia and the Stakes for Ukraine," by Viktor Yushchenko, *The Washington Post*, August 25:

"The conflict in Georgia revealed problems that extend well beyond our region. Recent events have made clear how perilous it is for the international community to ignore 'frozen conflicts.' The issues of breakaway regions in newly independent states are complex; too often, they have been treated as bargaining chips in geopolitical games. But such 'games' result in the loss of human lives, humanitarian disasters, economic ruin and the collapse of international security guarantees.

"Ukraine has become a hostage in the war waged by Russia. This has prompted Ukrainian authorities and all of our country's people, including those living in the Crimea, to ponder the dangers emanating from the fact that the Russian Black Sea fleet is based on our territory. ...

"Ukraine favors a wider international

representation in the peacekeeping force in the conflict area. A new multilateral format mandated by the United Nations or the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe is the only way to guarantee security in the conflict zone.

"I strongly hope that that plan will be strictly implemented by the conflicting parties. We are ready to join international efforts to provide relief and help victims resume their peaceful lives. Ukraine also stands ready to take part in the U.N. or OSCE missions by sending peacekeepers.

"...This conflict has proved once again that the best means of ensuring the national security of Ukraine and other countries is to participate in the collective security system of free democratic nations, exemplified today by NATO. In accordance with national legislation and its foreign policy priorities, Ukraine will continue following the path of Euro-Atlantic integration. This is the path of democracy, freedom and independence."

## Horsham, Pa.

(Continued from page 14)

Jersey. "It broadens your horizon and makes you reminisce about your own culture. I can hopefully use this in my class to help mend and soften any judgmental lines."

\*\*\*

"The affair was a huge success – and in all respects," said Tryzub's vice-president, Orest Lesiuk. "It is a reflection of the heroic efforts of Tryzub's volunteers – the ladies in the kitchen, our facilities managers, our sound and stage production people, and a tireless crew of organizers and people of good will that keep Tryzubivka and its sports and cultural

programs in tip-top shape."

Ms. Chajkowsky added, "the success of the day is a testament to the strength of the Ukrainian spirit and the love that Ukrainians have for their heritage and their homeland." She was especially pleased to see Ukrainians of all generations, immigrations, religious confessions and areas of origin in Ukraine celebrating together as one. "A significant non-Ukrainian multi-ethnic presence shows that Ukraine and its rich traditions are finally finding their place in the sun," said Ms. Chajkowsky.

This year's festival also featured an arts and crafts bazaar and, of course, a lot of Ukrainian and other foods and refreshments.

It was a true feast for the senses.

## Ukrainian League of Philadelphia to participate in art studio program

PHILADELPHIA – This year the Ukrainian League of Philadelphia (ULoP), located at 800 N. 23rd St. in the Fairmount section of Philadelphia, is participating in the Philadelphia Open Studio Tours (POST). POST is a program of the Center for Emerging Visual Artists, a non-profit career development organization that creates opportunities for artists to reach their professional goals. The mission of the Arts Committee of the ULoP is to preserve Ukrainian culture and tradition by promoting and exhibiting Ukrainian ethnic and contemporary art.

On Friday, October 3, at 7 p.m. the ULoP will host a preview of the POST show for the public. At 9 p.m. musical stylings of "Likwid Blue," a jazz and blues band, will be featured. On Saturday and Sunday, October 4-5 from noon to 6 p.m., the ULoP will again open its doors to the community as a POST participant.

The league will display the works of the following five artists.

• Nina Bilynsky is a Ukrainian American artist residing in Philadelphia. Her work is an exercise in identity-analy-

sis, touching on themes of Americanism, ethnicity, tradition and family.

• Oleh Roman Hasiuk is a designer of print and web, as well as tattoos, furniture, jewelry, wallpaper, typefaces and clothing. He is also a printmaker and sculptor.

• Andrij Korchynsky of Lviv currently resides in Philadelphia. He works mainly in painting, printmaking and computer graphics.

• Halyna Mizak, currently living in the Philadelphia area, completed her higher education in Lviv. Her favorite art media are graphics and ink/oil on glass.

• Dimitri K. Woznyj states "I'm a doodler. I have always been a doodler. That was the only way that I was able to sit through school... I also got really into rap and hip-hop music, which I think influenced a lot of my artwork."

For additional information, about this event at the ULoP readers may call 215-684-3548, or e-mail [ukrainian-league@yahoo.com](mailto:ukrainian-league@yahoo.com). Information about other POST venues can be found at [www.philaopenstudios.com](http://www.philaopenstudios.com).

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## Basilian Nuns to celebrate 50th anniversary of contemplative monastic life

CAMPBELL HALL, N.Y. – The Basilian Nuns of the Sacred Heart Monastery in Middletown, N.Y., will celebrate the golden jubilee of their contemplative monastic foundation that began on September 8, 1958. This celebration will begin with the Divine Liturgy of Thanksgiving on Saturday, September 20, at 11 a.m. at St. Andrew the Apostle Ukrainian Catholic Church in Campbell Hall, N.Y. Bishop Paul Chomnycky, OSBM, eparch of Stamford, will be the main celebrant and homilist for this occasion. The Dumka Chorus will sing the responses to the liturgy. A reception will follow.

Prior to September 1958, the Basilian Order did not have a contemplative monastery in the United States. The foundation of the contemplative community of Basilian nuns in Astoria, N.Y., on the Feast of the Nativity of the Mother of God in 1958, continued the tradition of the order's founder, St. Basil the Great, who had established his first monastery 1,600 years earlier in Asia

Minor. St. Basil's sister, St. Macrina, founded a contemplative women's monastery nearby, in which she, their mother and other women, followed the monastic rule of St. Basil.

St. Basil had developed and begun to live his ideals of monastic life after over a year spent traveling and observing the ways in which monasticism was practiced in the East. He saw monastic life as the ideal way to follow Christ. Basing his entire monastic doctrine of ascetical teachings and their application on the sacred scriptures, St. Basil established the monastic discipline for both monks and nuns as no one before him had done. In addition to regulating the common house, common table, study and labor, St. Basil also regulated the hours of prayer to be prayed in common. Despite the importance of all the principles laid down by St. Basil, he made it clear that they were not the end in themselves, but a means to union with God.

As Christianity spread throughout

Europe, monasticism followed. Because of Ukraine's ties with Constantinople and Bulgaria, it was Eastern Christianity that Ukraine embraced under St. Vladimir in 988. Consequently, from the start, Ukrainian monasticism embraced the ideals of St. Basil the Great. The Basilian monasteries of nuns were autonomous, as well as cloistered and contemplative.

In 1911, at the request of Bishop Stephen Soter Ortynsky, OSBM, and with the permission and blessing of Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky, the first Basilian Sisters arrived in the United States. It soon became evident that, in helping the Bishop to fulfill the spiritual and corporal needs of the people, the Sisters could not remain cloistered or maintain the prayer schedule for all the liturgical hours, as they had in Ukraine. Thus, this first foundation and the others that came to the Americas were, necessarily, active religious communities, as well as autonomous and under the jurisdiction of the bishop in whose eparchy they existed.

On June 2, 1951, a dramatic change occurred when the Holy See issued a decree that centralized the Basilian Sisters' monasteries into an order, placed it under a general superior and granted it pontifical status. The decree contained a provision aimed at preserving the cloistered women's monastic tradition, including the privilege of solemn vows. Although each province was thereby required to establish a contemplative monastery that would be under the direct supervision of the general superior, it was the Philadelphia province that succeeded in doing so. From among the sisters who volunteered, four were chosen to begin the contemplative foundation of the Sacred Heart Monastery in Astoria, N.Y., on September 8, 1958.

In 1992 Sacred Heart Monastery relocated to Middletown, N.Y. Here, away from the noises and distractions of the city, the Nuns of St. Basil the Great continue to live their contemplative monastic life in a setting much like that of their founders, St. Basil and St. Macrina.

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## The language...

(Continued from page 6)

history, for better or for worse. Despite what we "Westerners" would like to think, Russian-speaking Ukrainians don't speak Russian just to spite Ukrainian American tourists during the summer season; they do it because that's what they know and it's how they were raised.

If we, from America, Canada and the rest of the Western world, call ourselves true Ukrainian patriots, then we must come to accept that Russian will exist in Ukraine for a very long time to come. But, we mustn't battle it with blindly pro-Ukrainian sentiment and stubborn hatred for Russian speakers; we must but accept it with contextual understanding and respect. We should encourage the Ukrainian language gradually, through the arts, education and culture, instead of instantly forcing upon people a language that they never really spoke at home. Only then can Ukraine begin to move forward, toward one nation and one language.

## Counterpoint Chorale...

(Continued from page 19)

Faure's "Requiem" and other solemn music in commemoration of the 75th Anniversary of the Holodomor Famine Genocide and remembrance of its victims will take place at St. James United Church, 463 rue Ste. Catherine Ouest (Metro: McGill) on Sunday, November 2, at 3 p.m. Tickets are \$20 when purchased in advance at: Caisse Populaire Desjardins Ukrainienne de Montréal 3250, rue Beaubien Est Montréal (Québec); telephone 514-727-9456. Tickets may also be purchased at the door for \$25.

For more information readers may log on to [www.counterpointchorale.com](http://www.counterpointchorale.com).

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Founded in 2001 Counterpoint Chorale is a 40-member ensemble of vocalists gathered from all over the greater Toronto area. The group provides a three-program season of varied classical choral music each year, including a robust Christmas program in December in concert with the Counterpoint String Players, a second program highlighting a major choral work in exchange with a regional chamber choir and a season finale performance in June. The choir also is committed to vocal training and holds periodic workshops with world-renowned opera singers.

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## NOTES ON PEOPLE

### Joins Attorney General's Office in Michigan

LANSING, Mich. – As of September 2, John Fedynsky began work as an assistant attorney general for the State of Michigan. He will join the Government Affairs Bureau and practice civil law. The attorney general employs over 300 attorneys throughout the state, with most, like Mr. Fedynsky, working in Lansing.

"It will be an honor to appear in court on behalf of the people of Michigan and their governmental entities," said Mr. Fedynsky. "It is the kind of public service opportunity that first guided me toward a life in the law, and I am grateful that Attorney General Mike Cox extended me that opportunity."

Since July 2006, Mr. Fedynsky has served in Detroit as a law clerk to U.S. District Judge Robert H. Cleland. He said he looks forward to "moving to the other side of the bench and learning the

role of advocate." He credits Judge Cleland for setting high standards and "demonstrating the virtues upon which our bench and bar rely."

Mr. Fedynsky will litigate a diverse caseload in state and federal court. He will be one of about 15 attorneys in the Public Employment, Elections and Tort Division.

According to the Attorney General's 2005-2006 Biennial Report, this division "handles nearly all public employment, election, tort and military affairs litigation filed against the State of Michigan, including a substantial appellate docket that often involves significant constitutional issues." The division also receives special assignments. Recent examples include cases involving the state employee fingerprinting policies, the state sex offender registries and the constitutional

ty of ballot proposals.

Before clerking, Mr. Fedynsky worked in Grand Rapids and then Detroit as a research attorney for the Michigan Court of Appeals. He graduated with honors from the University of Michigan Law School in 2004. He earned a bachelor's degree with honors in government and philosophy from Georgetown University, spending his junior year at the London School of Economics.

A native of metropolitan Detroit, Mr. Fedynsky attended Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic Schools in Warren, Mich. He is a member of the Chornomortsi fraternity of Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization and is active within Plast's Michigan regional leadership. He is a lifelong member of Ukrainian National Association Branch 20 in Detroit.



John Fedynsky

"Notes on People" is a feature geared toward reporting on the achievements of members of the Ukrainian community. All submissions should be concise due to space limitations and must include the person's UNA branch number (if applicable). Items will be published as soon as possible after their receipt.

### "Dyvizia Halychyna"...

(Continued from page 27)

All vechirky included a "kolomyika," where everyone gets in a circle to perform Ukrainian dance moves.

On "Den Plastuna" the yunaky marched out, carrying a "portable" brama that we set up in front of everyone within seconds. Then our komandant stood on it and told the story of the brave Dyviziynyky. We also sang our camp song, called "Dyvizia, Hey Ridna Maty!"

This was the first camp in many years where we all felt the absence of Father Pavlo Hayda, who would traditionally spend time with us in discussions called "Rozмова z Bohom" (Conversation with God). We miss him at the camp chapel and in the kitchen, where we would see him scrubbing pots and pans. We thank Father Ihor and Deacon Michael from St. Andrew's for celebrating divine liturgy for us.

We were lucky to have great leaders and counselors who provided us with inspiration and a positive example. In addition to those already mentioned, they were Mykola Stecyk, Khrystofor Bej, Mykhas Koniuch and Hryhoriy Homick.

Not only did we learn scouting and strengthen our outdoor skills, but we also made lifelong friends. Most importantly, we were inspired by the bravery and sacrifice of those who gave their lives for Ukraine. This experience gave us a sense of being a part of something larger than ourselves.

*First time in the United States!*  
 Merited Artist of Ukraine  
**Iryna Shynkaruk**

*Зіходьмося, браття!  
 Зіходьмося разом,  
 братове!  
 Ми ще у житті  
 не збиралися разом  
 ніколи.  
 До вогнища пісні,  
 до свічечки  
 рідного слова -  
 Допоки серця не послули  
 і душі іще не схолили.*

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# OUT AND ABOUT

- Current through November 9 Chicago Art exhibit, "New Print Politik: Post-Soviet Politics and Contemporary Art," Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art, 773-227-5522
- September 16 Washington Ukrainian Famine exhibition, U.S. State Department, Ralph J. Bunche Library, 202-647-3609
- September 18 Washington Film screening and reception, "The Soviet Story," the Heritage Foundation, Allison Auditorium, 202-546-4400
- September 19 New York Concert featuring Julian Kytasty and the New York Bandura Ensemble, The Ukrainian Museum, 212-228-0110
- September 19 Philadelphia Film screening, "Before the Rain" by Milcho Manchevski, Ukrainian League of Philadelphia, 215-684-3548
- September 19 Saratoga, CA Kyiv Symphony Orchestra and Choir, Sacred Heart Men's Club, Sacred Heart Church, 408-370-9030
- September 20 New Britain, CT Ukrainian Festival, St. Josaphat Ukrainian Catholic Church, Polanka - Falcon Field, 860-225-7340
- September 20 Lehigh, PA Potato Bake and Pig Roast, Ukrainian Homestead, 215-235-3709
- September 20 Round Lake Beach, IL Golf tournament, Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization, Renwood Golf Course, 630-574-1961
- September 20 Whippany, NJ Ukrainian Harvest Festival, Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey, 201-213-4321 or 973-545-7614
- September 20 - November 8 Washington Art exhibit featuring works by Andrey Kushnir, "New Works," American Painting Fine Art, 202-244-3244
- September 21 Alexandria, VA Organ and piano recital featuring Paul Stetsenko, Westminster Presbyterian Church, 703-549-4766
- September 21 New York Concert, "A Special Concert in Memory of Roman Stetsenko," Music at the Institute, Ukrainian Institute of America, 212-288-8660
- September 21 Ottawa Recital by Taras Kulish, Ukrainian Canadian Professionals and Businesspersons Association, First Unitarian Church, 613-228-0990
- September 21 Astoria, NY Ukrainian Heritage Day Festival, Holy Cross Ukrainian Catholic Church, 718-932-4060
- September 21 Minneapolis Ukrainian Heritage Festival of Minnesota, Ukrainian Event Center, 612-781-8204 or 612-379-3913
- September 26-27 Somerset, NJ Ukrainian American Veterans national convention, Holiday Inn, 732-888-0494
- September 26-28 Toronto Chess tournament, Ukrainian Sports Federation of the U.S.A. and Canada, Ukraina Sports Association, 416-535-0681 or 416-231-5445
- September 27 Horsham, PA Fall Fest, featuring live music, food and a biergarten, Ukrainian American Sports Club Tryzub, 215-343-5412

Entries in "Out and About" are listed free of charge. We welcome submissions from all our readers. Please send e-mail to [mdubas@ukrweekly.com](mailto:mdubas@ukrweekly.com).

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To buy tickets and for more information, contact Nell at [nell@ucef.org](mailto:nell@ucef.org) or 773-235-8462. Or buy tickets online at [www.ucef.org/donate.htm](http://www.ucef.org/donate.htm)

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Пластова Свічка

### Що це Пласт?

Пласт - це організація, яка має за мету:

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- плекати вірцеву поведінку
- плекати здоров'я та відповідну фізичну справність
- розвивати співжиття в гурті
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**Передумови:** Починає 1-шу класу в цілоденній школі (6 літ), розуміє і говорить по українськи та є записаний до школи українознавства.

Зайдіть до Пластової домівки в Мангаттені (144 Друга Евеня) у таких днях:  
Субота, 13 вересня, 10 рано-2:30 поп.  
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(212) 982-4530,  
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# UKELODEON

FOR THE NEXT GENERATION

## “Divizia Halychyna” is theme of Plast camp in Ohio

by Dmytro Deychakiwsky

MIDDLEFIELD, Ohio – This past July, my fellow scouts and I, participated in Ukrainian Plast camp (tabir), at Pysanyi Kamin (PK), located in Middlefield, Ohio.

I had heard of the town Brody from my great grandparents, Dr. Stephan and Emilia Wolanyk. Both were born nearby and worked in Brody until they left for the West to flee communism. My great grandparents, who are now 100 years old, live in Parma, Ohio.

The historical theme of this summer’s camp at PK was “Dyvizia Halychyna,” a division of Ukrainian forces that was formed as part of the retreating German Army to fight against the Soviet occupation of Ukraine. We learned about the Battle of Brody, where 11,000 Ukrainian “Dyviziynyky” fought for their land. Unfortunately, the Red Army prevailed, and only 3,000 Dyviziynyky were able to regroup.

I also became aware, that during World War II, Ukrainian soldiers fought against each other, brother against brother, caught between two dictators, Hitler and Stalin. Whether they fought in the Dyvizia, the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA), or the Soviet Army, Ukrainian blood was spilled on all sides.

It is a tradition for a tabir to build a “brama,” a gate-tower. We began the construction of our brama early the first week, sometimes during rainy conditions. We chopped already dead trees, carried them back to our camp, sawed them into correct sizes, and roped them together using sophisticated knots. After we had a few segments completed, we used steel-core rope, with two groups of the strongest yunaky, to pull upright the huge structures. We dug holes so that the structures could fit safely in the ground. Druh Oles Mykyta (counselor), our camp’s scribe, designed the brama and was the leader of the project.

*Dmytro Deychakiwsky, 14, attends Thomas Wootton High School, in Rockville, Md. He also attends the Taras Shevchenko School of Ukrainian Studies in Washington.*



Campers and counselors of the camp for Plast scouts at the Pysanyi Kamin campground in Middlefield, Ohio.

The traditional “khreschennia,” or blessing, of our tabir was our most moving experience. It began with guests walking down a path illuminated by candles. Two counselors (druhy), Osyp Tobianski and Mykola Murskyj, played the bandura from the depths of the forest. Once the guests arrived the program began. Huge fireworks lit up our tabir. A group of yunaky, representing the “Dyviziynyky,” emerged from the forest. Our “bunchuzhnyi,” Dmytriy Hryciw, narrated our tabir’s theme and the history of the Battle of Brody. Firepits erupted in flames throughout the surrounding forest. The remainder of the yunaky came out representing the Red Army. They encircled the Dyviziynyky, who then fell to the ground, symbolizing the casualties at Brody. The Dyviziynyky then stood up to represent the 3,000 that survived to tell the world about their fight and dream for an independent Ukraine.

Then our “komandant,” Markian Kuzmowycz, standing on the top level of the brama, relayed the story of his grandfather’s experience in the Battle of Brody.

Every year, yunaky along with yunachky (scouts age 11-17) go on a challenging trek. This year we hiked with backpacks through forests and mountains for many miles. We drank water from streams and springs, purified by small water filter pumps. The hike lasted three days in the Allegheny National Forest.

Three of us accomplished a merit badge in survival called “Dva Pera” (Two Feathers). We built a primi-

tive shelter with sticks and leaves, to sleep in the forest for a night. We learned about ourselves and conquered the fear of being alone in the woods, without a flashlight or contact with other humans.

Every Thursday the campers had vechirky (dances) at which everyone danced. There were wonderful DJs who played excellent music.

(Continued on page 25)

## Mishanyna

*This month’s Mishanyna brings up a topic that, well, perhaps you’d rather not hear about: readings of Ukrainian literature (“lektury”) for Schools of Ukrainian Studies. Find the names of authors you might encounter in your literature courses hidden in the Mishanyna grid.*

Ivan FRANKO	Mykhailo KOTSIUBYNSKY	Vasyl STEFANYK
Oles HONCHAR	Panteleimon KULISH	Vasyl STUS
Olha KOBYLIANSKA	NESTOR the Chronicler	Vasyl SYMONENKO
Lina KOSTENKO	Oleksander OLES	Lesia UKRAINKA
Ivan KOTLIAREVSKY	Markian SHASHKEVYCH	Marko VOVCHOK
	Taras SHEVCHENKO	

V	K	U	K	R	A	I	N	K	A	T	S	A	S	B
O	L	E	K	S	A	N	D	E	R	E	Y	N	H	A
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C	K	O	S	T	E	N	K	O	L	E	S	R	S	V
H	S	T	E	F	A	N	Y	K	O	N	N	O	H	I
O	N	U	S	R	E	A	M	U	T	S	Y	C	K	N
K	A	L	Y	N	A	B	S	T	U	S	B	I	E	S
R	I	T	O	V	A	H	A	N	D	A	U	K	V	R
A	L	M	D	I	S	O	C	C	R	A	I	I	Y	Y
M	Y	L	A	I	I	K	I	N	O	O	S	A	C	L
S	B	O	L	F	R	A	N	K	O	R	T	N	H	Y
E	O	U	U	K	R	A	I	N	E	H	O	S	O	S
N	K	O	T	L	I	A	R	E	V	S	K	Y	E	A
O	K	N	E	H	C	V	E	H	S	H	E	V	C	N
R	O	M	A	S	I	D	C	H	U	K	E	N	K	O

## Soyuzivka's Datebook

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>September 12 - 14</b> – UNA General Assembly  | <b>October 4 - 5</b> – Private function   |
| <b>September 15 - 17</b> – Bayreuth Gymnasium reunion, cocktail banquet Tuesday evening    | <b>October 10 - 13</b> – Private function   |
| <b>September 19 - 21</b> – KKK – weekend and Pershi Stezhi Plast Sorority 60th anniversary | <b>October 18 - 19</b> – Private function   |
| <b>September 23 - 25</b> – Mittenwald Gymnasium reunion, cocktail banquet Wednesday        | <b>October 24 - 26</b> – Halloween weekend festivities                                |
| <b>September 26 - 28</b> – Private function  | <b>November 1 - 2</b> – Private function  |
|  | <b>November 7 - 9</b> – Orlykiada   |
|  | <b>November 27</b> – Thanksgiving dinner; rooms available in Main House building only |



To book a room or event call: (845) 626-5641, ext. 140  
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## Being Ukrainian means:

- Malanka in January.
- Deb in February.
- Sviato Vesny or Zlet in May.
- Soyuzivka's Ukrainian Cultural Festival in July.
- "Uke Week" at Wildwood in August.
- Back to Ukrainian school in September.
- Morskyi Bal in New Jersey in November.
- Koliada in December.
- A subscription to The Ukrainian Weekly.

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## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

**Saturday, September 20**

**NEW YORK:** The Shevchenko Scientific Society invites all to a presentation of Volume 9 (Book 2, Part 1) of Mykhailo Hrushevsky's "History of Ukraine-Rus' " in English translation. The presentation by Dr. Frank Sysyn (Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies) and Dr. Serhiy Plokhly (Harvard University) will take place at the society's building, 63 Fourth Ave. (between Ninth and 10th streets) at 5 p.m. For additional information call 212-254-5130.

**NEW BRITAIN, Conn.:** The New Britain Ukrainian Festival sponsored by St. Josaphat Ukrainian Catholic Church will take place at Polanka – Falcon Field on Farmington Avenue at noon-10 p.m. The concert featuring Zolotyj Promin Ukrainian dance ensemble, among others, begins at 2 p.m. Traditional Ukrainian food will be served, along with assorted brands of Ukrainian beer; also featured will be vendors and raffles. A "zabava" (dance) ends the evening. Tickets: \$4 in advance (age 12 and over); \$6 purchased at the gate. For tickets and information call 860-225-7340.

**Sunday, September 21**

**NEW YORK:** Music at the Institute (MATI) presents "A Special Concert in Memory of Roman Stecura" (1929-2007) at 2 p.m. at Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St. The concert features performances by: Oksana Krovytska, soprano; Oleh Krysa, violin; Natalia Khoma, cello; Laryssa Krupa, piano; Tatiana Tchekina, piano; Mykola Suk, piano; and Volodymyr Vynnytsky, piano. The late pianist Alexander Slobodyanik's performance will be via recording. Admission: \$30; UA members and senior citizens, \$25; stu-

dents, \$20. For further information call 212-288-8660.

**Saturday, September 27**

**HORSHAM, Pa.:** Tryzubivka, the Ukrainian American Sport Center located at Lower State and County Line roads, will host Fall Fest 2008 at 3-11 p.m. The festival grove "Biergarten" will come to life with continuous live music, featuring The Mango Men Band, winners of Kenny Chesney's "Next Big Star" competition, "Dog Bite Money" and other bands and ensembles. Enjoy imported and domestic specialty beers (with free sampling and tasting), expertly selected for pairing with an international menu: "The Best of the Wursts," grills, BBQs, and tasty Ukrainian and other ethnic foods. Fall Fest will be held rain or shine; the event will be held under a roof in the event of rain. Admission is \$15 per person; young adults age 18-20, \$5; under age 18, free (with parent or guardian). For further information call 215-343-5412 or visit the website www.tryzub.org. Proceeds benefit youth sports and cultural programming.

**Sunday, September 28**

**ALEXANDRIA, VA.:** The Washington Group Cultural Fund Sunday Music Series inaugurates its 2008-2009 season with the folk ensemble Cheres in a virtuoso performance of lively music from the foothills of the Carpathians, featuring a variety of instruments, including cimbalom, violins, bass, flute, accordion, bagpipe and percussion. The concert will be held at 3 p.m. at The Lyceum, 201 S. Washington St. Suggested donation: \$20; free for students. A reception to meet the artists will follow immediately after the concert. For further information call 301-229-2615.

### PREVIEW OF EVENTS GUIDELINES

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

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

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

Information should be sent to: Preview of Events, The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054; fax, 973-644-9510; e-mail, [preview@ukrweekly.com](mailto:preview@ukrweekly.com). **NB: If e-mailing, please do not send items as attachments; simply type the text into the body of the e-mail message.**

## An open invitation to local community activists

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

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