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\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

Hillary Clinton to visit Kyiv

USUBC

WASHINGTON – U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton will pay an official visit to Kyiv on July 4-5, Ukraine's Foreign Affairs Minister Kostyantyn Gryshchenko announced in Kyiv on June 4.

The news of the visit by Secretary Clinton was reported on the radio Friday evening in Kyiv according to U.S.-Ukraine Business Council (USUBC) staff there. The information about her visit to Kyiv has been con-

firmed with high-level U.S. government sources in Washington by the USUBC.

"Ukrainian Foreign Minister Kostyantyn Gryshchenko and U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton today held a telephone conversation, during which she confirmed her intention to make an official visit to Ukraine on July 4-5," the Foreign Affairs Ministry in Kyiv stated.

During their June 4 conversation

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The first 100 days: Yanukovich makes his mark on cultural policy



Andrii Mosiyenko/UNIAN

President Viktor Yanukovich has relied on a neo-Soviet ideology as the foundation for his administration's cultural policies, observers say.

by Zenon Zawada

Kyiv Press Bureau

The first 100 days: The Ukrainian Weekly will examine the activity of the administration of Viktor Yanukovich in Ukraine's cultural life, economy, and foreign policy. This is the first article in the series.

KYIV – De-Ukrainianization. Russification. Neo-Sovietism. Eurasianism. Political observers have coined various terms to describe the policies pursued during the first 100 days of the administration of Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukovich.

At the essence of these concepts on the cultural front is an aggressive campaign that seeks to dismantle the gains made during the Orange era in reviving Ukrainian culture following 70 years of Soviet-perpetrated ethnocide, particularly reviving use of the Ukrainian language and offering a balanced interpretation of Ukraine's history.

"Today's government doesn't have an understanding of the state as an entire spiritual, humanitarian, identification complex, rather than an instrument of violence and a vehicle for making money," said Volodymyr Tsybulko, a leader in the People's Committee to Rescue Ukraine formed on May 5. "In essence, Yanukovich and his team haven't come to lead a state, but to expand the Donetsk Oblast to the boundaries of the Ukrainian state."

The Yanukovich administration's humanitarian policy resembles a neo-Soviet model in which close cooperation with the Kremlin will significantly Russify all aspects of Ukrainian cultural life, including film, television, education and state-sponsored events, observers said.

"The humanitarian policy of the new Ukrainian government can't only be called pro-Russian, but 'sovkovi,' " said Volodymyr Viatrovych, a historian who served as the director of the Security Service of Ukraine (SBU) archives before the new administration restricted access. [Editor's note: "Sovkovi" is a pejorative, adjectival slang term referring to anything Soviet.]

"It's 'sovkovi' in its meaning, eroding any national meaning, and it's absolutely 'sovkovi' in its form, such as its inherent absence of public discussions and authoritarian methods of leadership," Mr. Viatrovych added.

Education

The government of Prime Minister Mykola Azarov, formed on March 11, was immediately greeted with public outrage when it was revealed that Ukrainophobe Dmytro Tabachnyk was tapped to serve as minister of education.

Few politicians in Ukrainian politics are as polarizing as Mr. Tabachnyk, who has denigrated the Ukrainian people and the Ukrainian state repeatedly throughout his political career. He reserves special contempt for the people of Halychyna, Ukraine's most Western-oriented region.

In recent years, he has repeatedly slandered the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) as Nazi collaborators, when this army in fact fought against both the Soviets and the Nazis and suffered large casualties at their hands.

As education minister, Mr. Tabachnyk has continued denigrating Halychyna's Ukrainians, for example as recently as June 4 in a statement on "How History Textbooks are Supposed to Be," pub-

(Continued on page 9)

Quebec passes bill recognizing Holodomor as an act of genocide

QUEBEC CITY, Quebec – Members of the National Assembly of Quebec on June 2 unanimously passed Bill 390 – An Act to Proclaim Ukrainian Famine and Genocide (Holodomor) Memorial Day.

The bill, which was introduced in November 2009 by Member of the National Assembly (MNA) Louise Beaudoin and received unanimous approval at its first reading, commemorates victims of the Holodomor, the engineered Famine of 1932-1933 in Ukraine, in which millions were killed.

The legislation recognizes the Holodomor as "the famine and genocide that occurred in Ukraine in 1932 and

1933 where millions of Ukrainians perished as victims of a famine deliberately induced by the Soviet regime under Joseph Stalin to quash the aspirations of the Ukrainian people for a free and independent Ukraine."

The bill further builds on the 1998 Ukrainian presidential decree, the law adopted by the Parliament of Ukraine in 2006, legislation unanimously passed by the Parliament of Canada in 2008, as well as statutes adopted by the provincial legislatures of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario that recognize the

(Continued on page 26)



Louise Beaudoin (front row, center), member of the National Assembly of Quebec, with representatives of the province's Ukrainian community.

ANALYSIS

EU hosts Eastern neighbors ahead of Russia summit

by Ahto Lobjakas
RFE/RL

BRUSSELS – Leading diplomats representing the 27 European Union governments met their counterparts from the six members of the bloc's Eastern Partnership – Ukraine, Moldova, Belarus, Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan – in the Polish Baltic resort of Sopot.

The May 24 meeting, co-hosted by Poland and the current holder of the EU's rotating presidency, Spain, was the first senior EU-Eastern Partnership gathering in more than half a year.

It was seen as symbolically very important in a number of EU capitals keen to ensure that the rejuvenated EU-Russia relationship – expected to progress with a long-term deal on visa-free travel at the Rostov-na-Donu summit the following week – does not overshadow partnerships with smaller neighbors.

Afterward, Spanish Foreign Minister Miguel Angel Moratinos said the meeting had confirmed that the European Union remains committed to the future of its six eastern neighbors.

Mr. Moratinos said that “politically speaking,” the bloc had “demonstrated that the Eastern Partnership is one of the main priorities of the European Union.”

Fighting for attention

But there were signs of tension behind the scenes. In a last-minute decision, the EU's high representative for foreign affairs, Catherine Ashton, stayed away from the meeting, allowing EU Enlargement and Neighborhood Cooperation Commissioner Stefan Fuele to deputize for her.

At the final press conference, Polish

Foreign Minister Radoslaw Sikorski pointedly thanked Mr. Fuele for attending and confirming that the Eastern Partnership remains “a priority for the European Commission.”

Ms. Ashton's absence meant that none of the EU representatives present in Sopot would attend the EU-Russia summit at Rostov-na-Donu on May 31. Among the EU's senior foreign-policy figures, Ms. Ashton alone was to travel to Russia.

The partnership was launched in May 2009 at the joint initiative of Poland and Sweden, but has struggled for profile within the bloc. The EU's southern member-states see in it an unwanted competitor to EU southern outreach across the Mediterranean, while Germany and France appear worried it could complicate what they see as the bloc's strategically crucial relationship with Russia.

A number of EU foreign ministers sent lower-ranking officials as stand-ins to the meeting in Sopot. Among the neighbors, Armenia and Azerbaijan were represented by deputy foreign ministers.

Race for visa-free travel

The May 24 meeting also failed to offer assurances to countries such as Ukraine and Moldova that Russia will not be allowed to upstage them in the visa-free-travel stakes – a hugely symbolic issue for all eastern governments.

Officials say Russia is likely to secure an EU “road map” – called “common steps” – at the summit, effectively committing the bloc to lift visas at a yet-unspecified date.

Commissioner Fuele indicated that Ukraine – whose visa talks are the most

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EU disappointed by Medvedev's 'modernization'

by Pavel K. Baev
Eurasia Daily Monitor

The 25th Russia-EU summit this week in Rostov-on-Don had a new format as the President of the European Commission, Jose Manuel Barroso, was for the first time accompanied by the president of the European Council, Herman Van Rompuy. There were all the usual handshakes, friendly meals and assertions of progress in implementing the “road maps” for cooperation in “common spaces,” but hardly any step forward in talks on the new Partnership and Cooperation Agreement launched in mid-2008.

The two key issues for this summit – the adoption of a visa-free travel regime and the approval of the “Partnership for Modernization” program – have remained disappointingly undecided (Kommersant, June 1). A key, though rarely declared reason for the European Union's reluctance to drop the demand for Schengen visa formalities is Russia's policy of issuing passports to citizens in neighboring states; modernization, however, remains a “sounds-good” but low-content proposition.

The idea for a special program focusing on the task of modernization was embraced at the previous EU-Russia summit in Stockholm last November, when European leaders expressed admiration for President Dmitry Medvedev's ambitious article “Go, Russia!” (Vremya

Novostei, June 1). The wheels of the EU bureaucracy turned unusually fast and the proposal for a new program was delivered to Moscow in January with the aim of hammering out the details by the June summit.

Had this draft contained practical recommendations for joint projects, for instance in promoting energy efficiency, it would have been hailed in the Kremlin as a major breakthrough. European experts, however, found it necessary to start with strengthening the legal system and reducing corruption somewhat below the Zimbabwean level – and that condemned their draft to a non-starter (Nezavisimaya Gazeta, May 31).

In formal terms, the European proposal was quite appropriate as Mr. Medvedev on numerous occasions declared his commitment to strengthening the rule of law and to sustaining the struggle against corruption. In reality, he is perfectly aware that corruption is the operational program of the bureaucratic system he is presiding over, so any “fight” against it could only be a figure of speech. Meeting recently with human rights activists working in the North Caucasus (itself, a commendable step), he objected to the argument that the legal system was discredited and insisted that “our courts” remained the key means for restoring stability in this troubled region (Nezavisimaya Gazeta, June 1).

Perhaps the best illustration of the

(Continued on page 22)

NEWSBRIEFS

Yanukovich on closer ties with U.S.

KYIV – Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukovich on June 3 advocated closer “strategic cooperation” between Ukraine and the United States. “Strategic cooperation between Ukraine and the United States is an imperative of the modern times. Ukraine stands ready for more extensive relations and mutually advantageous economic, political, cultural and security projects,” Mr. Yanukovich said in his first state of the nation address. “Such projects may be multilateral as well with the participation of European Union countries and Russia,” he said. He also said Ukraine's foreign and security policy called for pragmatism in defending “our interests.” (Interfax-Ukraine)

President on cooperation with Russia

KYIV – Ukraine and Russia should realize a number of strategically important projects in various sectors that benefit both countries, said President Viktor Yanukovich during his meeting with Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin in Istanbul. “Very soon, we will consider our cooperation in a wide range of industries, where neither Ukraine nor Russia can achieve the effect they can achieve together,” Mr. Yanukovich said, according to news reports filed on June 9. He said this includes cooperation in the sphere of high technologies, such as shipbuilding, the nuclear power industry, and the fuel and energy complex. According to Mr. Yanukovich, today the enterprises of the two countries have good equipment and are capable of cooperating to produce high-quality competitive products for themselves and for trade with other countries. In turn, Mr. Putin expressed his belief that it is a good sign of “economic recovery” that the trade turnover between Ukraine and Russia in the first quarter of 2010 was twice as high as the same period last year. He also noted that, with the installation of Mr. Yanukovich as president of Ukraine, “bilateral relations between Ukraine and Russia radically changed,” and “are getting in a full sense the nature of a strategic partnership.” (Ukrinform)

Yatsenyuk comments on 100 days

KYIV – The Front for Change, headed

by National Deputy Arseniy Yatsenyuk, analyzed the first 100 days in power of the team of President Viktor Yanukovich. According to Mr. Yatsenyuk, people's lives did not improve, because the authorities have not complied in full with their promises to increase minimum wages and pensions. Referring to the president's reform program presented on June 2, Mr. Yatsenyuk called it “very interesting analytical material,” which, unfortunately, is at odds with reality. He added that not a single step was made in the fight against corruption, the costs of bureaucracy had increased, and the adopted budget, in his view, allows uncontrolled growth of the public debt and the budget deficit. However, Mr. Yatsenyuk also addressed criticisms to his colleagues in the fractured opposition. He said the opposition should fight not for power, but for the country, and truly protect the interests of people. Only then will society believe in the usefulness of the opposition. (Ukrinform)

Court bans anti-Yanukovich protest

KYIV – A Ukrainian opposition party said it was barred from holding a protest in Kyiv on June 3 against President Viktor Yanukovich's policies, RFE/RL's Ukrainian Service reported. The press service of the Svoboda party said the gathering under the slogan “100 Days of Shame and Betrayal” was planned to express discontent with Mr. Yanukovich's policies on the eve of the 100th day of his presidency on June 4. But Svoboda said Kyiv's Regional Administrative Court banned the planned protest on June 2, citing “national security requirements” and the act that the request to allow the gathering was sent to the city authorities too late. Svoboda's leaders said they consider the ban “a limitation” of their civil rights and “a violation of Ukraine's Constitution.” (RFE/RL)

Anti-presidential rally held in Kyiv

KYIV – Police on June 4 broke up a rally protesting “the surrender of Ukraine's interests in 100 days of the Yanukovich presidency” near the Ukraine House in Kyiv, where the president was giving a news conference. The rally began near the Parliament

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ADMINISTRATION OF THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY AND SVOBODA

Walter Honcharyk, administrator

(973) 292-9800, ext. 3041

Maria Oscislawski, advertising manager

e-mail: admin@ukrweekly.com

(973) 292-9800, ext. 3040

fax: (973) 644-9510

Mariyka Pendzola, subscriptions

e-mail: adukr@optonline.net

(973) 292-9800, ext. 3042

e-mail: subscription@ukrweekly.com

NEWS ANALYSIS

What do Ukraine's new rulers want? Yanukovich's first 100 days in office explode six myths

by Gregory Feifer
RFE/RL

It's a tall order, in a country that's been paralyzed by political crisis and economic instability for decades. But Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukovich says he'll establish stability and prosperity by reversing the policies of the pro-Western predecessors he swept out of power in February.

In a state of the nation speech on the eve of his 100-day anniversary as president, Mr. Yanukovich heaped scorn on the leaders of the Orange Revolution for leaving the country in what he said was a state of "ruin" and identified his administration's priorities.

"I propose a course of deep reforms and systematic modernization of the country that covers every area of public life and completes the new wave of much-needed socioeconomic transformations," Mr. Yanukovich said.

Included on the list was conducting a massive five-year privatization program, fighting corruption and reforming the voting system.

Since taking office in February, President Yanukovich has enacted sweeping changes, mainly aimed at reviving Ukraine's moribund relations with Russia. Among the measures was extending Moscow's lease for a former Soviet naval base at the Black Sea port of Sevastopol.

In return, Moscow gave Ukraine a discount on the amount it pays for Russian natural gas, which could save Kyiv tens of billions of dollars. The deal helped roll back the previous administration's policy of minimizing the influence of Moscow, which has now even proposed to merge its state Gazprom monopoly with Ukraine's oil and gas company.

On June 4, Parliament passed an initial draft of a bill establishing Ukraine's non-aligned status, fulfilling Mr. Yanukovich's pledge to halt the country's drive to join NATO.

Such moves may be popular in Ukraine's largely Russian-speaking east, which overwhelmingly backs Mr. Yanukovich. But the opposition – whose base is in the mostly pro-Western west of the deeply divided country – says Mr. Yanukovich is really interested in profiting from plundering Ukraine's economy with Russia's help.

"Away from Europe"

Serhiy Sobolev is a member of Parliament from the bloc of opposition lead-

er Yulia Tymoshenko. He says Mr. Yanukovich's main goal is to increase the assets and power of the industrial oligarchs who back him, and who want "cheap Russian gas at any price."

"It's clear that Russia will sell gas cheaply for only one thing: the flogging of key state assets to the Russians: the oil and gas industry, nuclear energy, and aircraft production," he says.

Mr. Sobolev says such policies are in the interests of the handful of powerful billionaires who financed Mr. Yanukovich's campaign and are plotting "a direct course away from European values and European integration."

"Instead, they've chosen to back [Moscow's] plan for so-called European security in which Russia plays a key role, to the point of entering into any alliance possible with Russia, including even a military one," Mr. Sobolev says.

Analysts agree oligarchs play a key role in decision-making, working through a group of influential cliques within the president's inner circle. The first is headed by Mr. Yanukovich's chief of staff, a 37-year-old former police colonel named Serhiy Lyovochkin, who's backed by one of Ukraine's biggest oligarchs, Dmytro Firtash, and Energy Minister Yuriy Boiko.

But is Mr. Lyovochkin really interested in hawking Ukraine's independence to Russia? He denies that improving ties with Moscow means Kyiv is turning its back on Western values, stating that "the European vector remains the most important of the president's foreign policy priorities."

Mr. Lyovochkin's main rival for access to Mr. Yanukovich's ear is deputy administration chief Hanna Herman, the former head of RFE/RL's Kyiv bureau, who is now the president's main speechwriter and image-maker. She's allied with Mr. Yanukovich's former campaign chief Borys Kolesnikov and metals magnate Rinat Akhmetov, Ukraine's richest man, and is said to have an especially close personal relationship with the president.

Ms. Herman dismisses the opposition's criticism, saying it's only natural the new government would seek to improve ties with Russia. Anyway, she says, "Europe doesn't need a poor, crisis-ridden neighbor."

"What have we actually sold to Russia? The criticism is just empty words and speculation," Ms. Herman says. "Our administration was left with huge debts

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Yanukovich's first 100 days in office explode six myths

by Taras Kuzio
Eurasia Daily Monitor

Viktor Yanukovich was elected on February 7 and inaugurated as Ukraine's fourth president on February 25. June 5 marks his first 100 days in office.

Mr. Yanukovich won the Ukrainian presidential election by the lowest margin in Ukrainian history (3.5 percent, compared to the traditional 8 to 16 percent) and is the first president to be elected with less than 50 percent of the vote. He won the same number of regions (10 out of 27) but with fewer votes than he received in December 2004, despite four out of five years in opposition and a severe financial and economic crisis.

Mr. Yanukovich's weak electoral victory has not prevented him from launching a counter-revolution in domestic and foreign affairs that overturns the work of Ukraine's

first three presidents. The two main counter-revolutionary projects are the move from a Ukrainophile to a Russian-neo Soviet national identity (Eurasia Daily Monitor, May 10). Ukraine has moved 180 degrees from Viktor Yushchenko's pro-Western single vector to a pro-Russian single vector foreign policy.

As leader of the Party of Regions, Mr. Yanukovich promised to pursue three policies after his election: forming a government composed of "professionals" and implementing a reform program; building political stability; and taking steps towards national integration.

During his first 100 days in office none of these three policies have emerged. The government is led by former Kuchma-era officials mainly in their late 50s or early 60s

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OBITUARY: Ilko Kucheriv, founder of Democratic Initiatives Fund, 54

by Zenon Zawada
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – Ilko Kucheriv, an activist of the Ukrainian movement and founder of the Democratic Initiatives Fund, died of lung cancer on May 29. He was 54.

Mr. Kucheriv was born in Kyiv on August 1, 1955, to a family of biologists. He graduated with a degree in biology from Shevchenko State University in Kyiv in 1979, after which he joined the dissident movement in Kyiv.

He served on the organizational committee of its founding congress of the People's Movement (Rukh) of Ukraine for Perestroika, having in 1989, and he served two years in the Rukh secretariat.

In 1992 he founded the Democratic Initiatives Center, which became the first independent agency in Ukraine to conduct sociological research and analyze public opinion.

"We were the only ones who presented it to the public," said Iryna Bekeshkina, the fund's scientific director and longtime colleague. "That's why we're thankful to Ilko Kucheriv, because he was the first to realize that this needed to be done."

In 1996 it became the Democratic Initiatives Fund, drawing support from Western governments and private foundations such as the Renaissance Foundation founded by billionaire George Soros and the Charles Stewart Mott Foundation based in Flint, Mich.

Through his tenure as the fund's director, Mr. Kucheriv worked with the Canadian Agency for International Development, the U.S. Agency for International Development, Freedom House, the National Democratic Institute, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the Ukrainian Canadian Congress.

Democratic Initiatives launched the first exit polls in Ukraine, and its results have remained among the most objective that journalists could rely on.

Mr. Kucheriv joined the coordinating council of the Ukraine-NATO League in 2003.

In 2009 former President Viktor Yushchenko awarded Mr. Kucheriv the Ivan Mazepa Order for "distinguished personal contribution in defending the national idea, establishing the indepen-



Ihor Kucheriv

dent Ukrainian government and active public and political activity."

In his final thoughts, published on the Democratic Initiatives Fund website (<http://dif.org.ua>) on the eve of his death, Mr. Kucheriv expressed gratitude to his family and friends, particularly those who helped pay for his chemotherapy after his personal funds were exhausted.

"People call me and write from Ukraine, Europe and the U.S.," he wrote. "I am very grateful to all. That has been very important for me. I remain an optimist. None of us know how much time we're given."

"It's a very difficult loss," Ms. Bekeshkina said. "He would call me at midnight with new ideas. He was always in search [of something]. On the Friday before his death, we planned our work for 20 years ahead. I joked and said, 'Look Ilko, maybe we should be planning for 10 years. He said, 'No we ought to consider what we will leave behind, not only about ourselves'."

Ms. Bekeshkina said the fund intends to rename itself in honor of Kucheriv.

A panakhyda (requiem service) was held for Mr. Kucheriv at the National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy on June 1. He was buried at the Berkovetske Cemetery in Kyiv.

Mr. Kucheriv is survived by his wife, Iryna, and two daughters.

Quotable notes

"[Viktor] Yanukovich is the first Ukrainian president to deny that genocide took place [during the Famine of 1932-1933]. His three predecessors are very clear on the issue, as are the heads of all the Orthodox Churches in Ukraine, including Metropolitan Volodymyr of the so-called Moscow Patriarchate. The nation's first president, Leonid Kravchuk, detailed how he was ordered to counter the Holodomor campaign of the 1980s in his capacity as Communist Party ideologue. Today, he is unequivocal in his assessment: it was genocide.

"In Brussels, Yanukovich singlehandedly dismissed the genocide claim for the sake of better relations with Russia. In Yanukovich's Ukraine, monuments to the Holodomor's head honcho Stalin are erected. Meanwhile, when Russia's president came to Kyiv, he makes a point of honoring the Holodomor's victims. What's going on?

"Ukraine's president looks silly, while Russia's president looks progressive, like a senior statesman and real leader. [Dmitry] Medvedev's condemnation of Stalin in early May and his honoring of Stalin's victims in Kyiv are consistent. Yanukovich is sending mixed messages. He does not know what he wants. It's another argument for letting Moscow run and re-establish primacy over the region. The underlying messages from the Kremlin: a) if they are left on their own, states like Ukraine will fail, and b) the world needs Russia to keep order in the former Soviet space, otherwise you'll have to deal with yahoos that build Stalin monuments. ..."

– Stephen Bandera, writing in his blog "Kyiv Scoop" in a May 19 article titled "Medvedev's Stalin lesson for Yanukovich." (See <http://kyivscop.blogspot.com/>.)

THE 37th CONVENTION OF THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION



Roma Hadzewycz

Convention participants during the outdoor opening ceremonies held in front of Soyuzivka's Taras Shevchenko monument.



Convention delegates listen to the discussion of reports.



Participants of the Secretaries Course offered during the convention.



Members of the Resolutions Committee confer.



The Secretaries Committee meeting in the gazebo.

THE 37th CONVENTION OF THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Convention hears good news about the UNA's growth

Resolutions provide direction for next four-year term

A news story about the Ukrainian National Association's just concluded 37th Regular Convention appeared on the front page of our May 30 issue. Also in that issue were the complete results of the elections of members of the General Assembly for 2010-2014, as well as a list of UNA branch secretaries honored for 25 or more years of service. The reports of the Resolutions, Secretaries and Petitions committees, a feature about first-time delegates and an editorial appeared on June 6. This week: a wrap-up of the convention proceedings, plus a listing of the greetings sent to the convention.

by Roma Hadzewycz

KERHONKSON, N.Y. – Addressing the delegates and General Assembly members at the opening of the Ukrainian National Association's 37th Regular Convention on May 20 at Soyuzivka, President Stefan Kaczaraj stated: "As did all previous conventions, the convention we begin today, our 37th, will answer all the most important questions about our status at this point in our history, our strengths, and our prospects for achieving our objectives."

"I am sure of your deep interest in all UNA matters and all aspects of its activity, and of your active participation in discussing all points of UNA life from the previous convention to this one," Mr. Kaczaraj told the UNAers. "And I am sure that you will focus not only on the achievements of the Ukrainian National Association in the financial and fraternal spheres, but also on the direction that we should pursue so that our organization is assured of a stable and strong future."

Soon thereafter, delivering his report to the convention, the UNA president underscored: "In the past four years, the UNA has moved in the right direction and improved its financial position in spite of the extremely trying economic environment."

It was a message echoed in the reports of other officers of this organization founded in 1894 in Shamokin, Pa., that grew into the largest and strongest Ukrainian fraternal benefit society.

Mr. Kaczaraj went on to note that, since the previous convention in 2006, the UNA recorded a 10 percent increase in surplus, reaching its targeted goal of nearly \$5 million, and ended 2009 with the highest level of assets in its history: \$110 million.

There was good news also about the UNA's core business, as National Secretary Christine E. Kozak reported that net premium income rose from almost \$2.4 million in 2006 to more than \$35.9 million in 2009. The major portion of that income was from sales of annuities, but there was also a marked increase in sales of life insurance, she noted.

The national secretary explained that "what is unique about the UNA as a fraternal organization is that premium dollars go back into the community, whether in the form of fraternal benefits, such as Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly, the Soyuzivka Heritage Center, college scholarships for our members, or paying the premiums for specific life insurance policies owned by our members age 79 and older."

Ms. Kozak also pointed out that in late 2009 the UNA issued life insurance illustration software that is available, both online and on CD, to all its professional agents and branch secretaries to use in enrolling members. In addition, the national secretary

reported that Advisor Maya Lew and she had created the "UNA Resource Center for Branch Secretaries and Field Agents," a sales tool kit located on a password-protected site that may be accessed via the UNA website.

Treasurer Roma Lisovich also underscored that UNA assets had reached a new milestone and she noted that, thanks to careful management, the UNA had succeeded in curtailing expenses. "The UNA is experiencing a financial recovery and renewed growth," she stated.

One of the keys to the UNA's growth was its improved earnings from investment income. The UNA's well-diversified portfolio, Ms. Lisovich continued, withstood the pressures of the financial crisis remarkably well and investment income for 2009 rose to \$4.9 million. She noted that net investment income recorded a 47 percent rise for 2007 as compared to 2006; 13 percent for 2008 over 2007; and 23 percent for 2009 over 2008 – "an impressive performance when one considers the chaotic market" and a performance that "defied the industry norm." In fact, she added, 83 percent of fraternal societies saw declines in their investment income during the report period (2006-2009).

Ms. Lisovich also provided some perspective on the UNA's place among life insurance companies, noting that although there are 1,009 life insurers in the United States, only 99 of them are fraternal societies like the UNA. The UNA ranks 43rd in size among them. She also pointed out that most fraternal spend about 25 percent of their budget on fraternal benefits, while the UNA spends 37 percent on such fraternal benefits as its newspapers, Soyuzivka and student scholarships.

The three full-time executive officers' reports, as well as those of other members of the UNA General Assembly, were printed in a book of reports to the convention that was distributed to all participants.

Also present at the four-day convention at Soyuzivka were: Director for Canada Myron Groch, First Vice-President Zenon Holubec, Second Vice-President Michael Koziupa, Auditors Slavko Tysiak, Dr. Wasyl

Szeremeta and Eugene Serba, and Advisors Maya Lew, Gloria Horbaty, Nicholas Fil, Eugene Oscislawski, Olya Czerkas, Al Kachkowski, Lubov Streletsky and Stephanie Hawryluk. (Advisor Myron Pylypiak did not attend and did not submit a written report.)

Of the UNA General Assembly's five honorary members, only one, Dr. Myron B. Kuropas, attended the convention.

Opening ceremonies

In keeping with UNA tradition, the opening ceremony of the convention on Thursday morning, May 20, was held outdoors, at the foot of Soyuzivka's monument to Taras Shevchenko, with Roman Hawryluk, a member of the Convention Committee, serving as master of ceremonies. A color guard composed of Mathew Koziak, Mr. Groch and Donald Horbaty displayed the U.S., Canadian and Ukrainian flags, and the national anthems were sung by Sviatoslava Kaczaraj. A Ukrainian greeting with bread and salt was offered by Olena Mytsyk of Lviv, and President Kaczaraj offered brief words of welcome.

After the women of the General Assembly placed a floral tribute before the nearby statue of the Rev. Hryhory Hrushka, first editor of Svoboda and founder of the UNA, the convention delegates, UNA officers and guests walked to the Veselka auditorium, where all convention sessions were held.

Once inside the auditorium, delegates paid tribute with a moment of silence to leading UNA'ers who had passed away in the four years since the previous convention.

President Kaczaraj noted the greetings received by the convention and introduced the General Assembly members present.

Deliberations begin

Next, the chairman of the Credentials Committee, Bohdan Doboszczak, reported that registered at the convention at that moment were 57 delegates and 16 members and honorary members of the General Assembly. Also serving on the Credentials Committee, which was struck prior to the convention's opening, were: Oksana Koziak, Myron Kuzio, Oksana Lopatynsky and Bohdana Puzyk. (Ultimately, the convention was attended by 60 delegates, 17 members and one honorary member of the General Assembly.)

First on the convention agenda was the election of a convention presidium: Nestor Olesnycky, chair; Raymond Komichak and Mr. Hawryluk, vice-chairs. They were assisted by a parliamentarian, Dr. Andriy Szul.

In short order, delegates also elected a five-member Petitions Committee (Lydia Kolodchin, Ms. Puzyk, Oksana Trytjak, Luba Keske and Mr. Horbaty), a nine-member Secretaries Committee (Mr. Oscislawski, Oksana Stanko, Anna Burij, Stephanie Majkut, Gregory Vaughn, Stefan Welhasch, Peter Serba, Ms. Streletsky and Mr. Fil) and a seven-member Resolutions Committee (Mr. Serba, Dr. Kuropas, Marta Bilyk, Mr. Tysiak, Ms. Lew, Mr. Kachkowski and Michael Luciw).

An 11-member Election Committee (Dr. Andrew Hrechak, Markian Hadzewycz, Dr. Holubec, Ulana Prociuk, Andriy Gavdanovich, Anna Slobodian, Motria Milanytch, Stefan Zacharko, Sofia Derzko, Eli Matiash and Tamara Kuropas) was elected by ballot.

In addition, the following were appointed to the Press Committee: Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly Editor-in-Chief Roma Hadzewycz, Vera Krywyj, Irene Pryjma, Maria Oscislawski and Ms. Czerkas.

Tapped to serve as sergeants-at-arms were Messrs. Kachkowski and Luciw.

Next on the agenda were the reports of General Assembly members and the editor-in-chief of the UNA's two newspapers. As the reports were printed and distributed to all delegates, most officeholders chose not to deliver oral reports; however, the three full-time executive officers and the editor-in-chief of the UNA's two newspapers provided the highlights of their reports. Some General Assembly members offered brief addenda to their reports.

During the discussion of reports, among the topics raised were: UNA annuities sales, the status of the UNA in Canada, the websites of Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly, and resolutions from the 2006 convention that were not realized. Afterwards, the reports were unanimously accepted by the convention.

On Thursday evening, convention delegates and guests enjoyed a "Kozak Night" of cocktails, dinner and singing on the Veselka patio, which offered a stunning view of the surround-

(Continued on page 8)

Greetings received by the UNA Convention

Following is a list of individuals and organizations that sent greetings to the UNA's 37th Convention.

- Viktor Yanukovych, president of Ukraine
- Dr. Oleh Shamshur, ambassador of Ukraine to the United States
- Yuriy Sergejev, ambassador of Ukraine to the United Nations
- Serhiy Pohoreltsev, consul general of Ukraine in New York
- David Patterson, governor of the state of New York
- Kirsten E. Gillibrand (N.Y.), senator, U.S. Congress
- Candice S. Miller (Mich.), representative, U.S. Congress
- Cardinal and Archbishop Major Lubomyr Husar of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church
- Archbishop-Metropolitan Constantine of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A.
- Consistory of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A., signed

by Archbishop-Metropolitan Constantine, Archbishop Antony and Bishop Daniel

- Patriarch Filaret of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Kyiv Patriarchate
- Metropolitan Stefan Soroka of the Ukrainian Catholic Archeparchy of Philadelphia
- Metropolitan Lavretiy Huculiak of the Ukrainian Catholic Archeparchy of Winnipeg
- Bishop Paul Chomnycky, Ukrainian Catholic eparch of Stamford
- Ukrainian Catholic University, signed by the Rev. Dr. Borys Gudziak, rector
- The Rev. Dr. Ivan Kovalchuk, All-Ukrainian Evangelical Baptist Fellowship
- Teresa J. Rasmussen, chairman of the board of the National Fraternal Congress of America
- Ukrainian World Congress, signed by Eugene Czolij, president, and Stefan Romaniw, general secretary

• Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, signed by Tamara Olexy, president, and Marie Duplak, executive secretary

• Ukrainian Canadian Congress, signed by Paul Grod, president

• Ukrainian National Federation of Canada, signed by Taras Pidzametskiy, president

• Ukrainian National Women's League of America Inc., signed by Marianna Zajac, president, and Daria Drozdovsky, secretary

• The Ukrainian Museum, signed by Prof. Jaroslaw Leshko, president of the board, and Maria Shust, director

• Dr. Ihor Pasichnyk, rector of the National University of Ostroh Academy

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

• Kyiv Mohyla Foundation of America, signed by Dr. Serhiy Kvit, university president, and Marta Farion, foundation president

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

The return of authoritarianism

In the three and a half months since President Viktor Yanukovich took office, Ukraine has erased any incremental gains made during the last five years towards becoming a democratic republic ruled by law. The Yanukovich administration has returned authoritarianism to Ukraine.

The latest evidence came on June 8, when a Kyiv district court revoked the informational licenses of the only remaining opposition television networks, Channel 5 (5 Kanal) and TVi. The ruling stated that the National Council on Radio and Television Broadcasting (NCRTB) had lacked a quorum when reaching its decision on January 27 to award the licenses. In addition, the competition for the licenses was reportedly held despite a court-ordered prohibition. Indeed the television networks could have obtained the licenses illegally, or at a minimum inappropriately. The NCRTB hinted as much following the court ruling, stating that other TV channels suspected bribery was involved, with the "National Council's reputation stained with suspicions of corrupt deeds."

Unfortunately, corruption is a way of life in Ukrainian society, and these networks were likely playing by those "rules." Yet under an authoritarian system, it's the folks in charge that decide who's allowed to play by what rules. "Friends get everything, enemies get the law," is one of the essential tenets in Ukrainian politics.

Channel 5 and TVi are enemies of the authorities, in this case Security Service of Ukraine (SBU) Chairman Valerii Khoroshkovskyi, whose wife, Olena, owns the U.A. InterMedia Group Ltd. that filed the appeal of the January 27 ruling. (A common practice for oligarchs in high government posts, who are not supposed to have conflicts of interest between politics and business, is to transfer assets to relatives.)

Yet this mega-millionaire oligarch has an enormous conflict of interest by indirectly controlling the Inter TV network. As a top government official in an authoritarian government, he wants to suppress the opposition and its media. As a network owner, he wants to ensure as little competition as possible. As a recently appointed member of the National Justice Council, he has undue influence on the courts as well, which was recently criticized by Reporters Without Borders.

It's not so bad, the NCRTB insisted. The two TV stations are left with entertainment licenses that will enable them to broadcast infomercials, music videos and soap operas. But their livelihood depended on their ability to report and broadcast news. More importantly, Ukrainian society needs objective news coverage about what its government is doing.

The next onslaught on democracy in Ukraine is expected on June 17, when Parliament is scheduled to vote on the second reading of a law that will practically decimate freedom of assembly in Ukraine to resemble restrictions in neighboring Russia and Belarus. Want to protest? You must give four days' notice. And it must be in a "suitable" place. At that, the government can block your protest with a single court appeal. Meanwhile the protesters' counterappeal has no set deadline for a ruling.

Mr. Yanukovich's authoritarianism is a lot slicker than the nasty, brutal kind imposed by former President Leonid Kuchma.

"Channel 5 worked, is working and will work," said Presidential Administration Deputy Chief Hanna Herman, conveniently avoiding the fact that these networks could be reduced to infomercial channels. "No one is pressuring you, or will pressure you," Mr. Yanukovich told journalists at a June 4 press conference, just five days before 1+1 TV reporters cited ongoing censorship at their station. And, Internal Affairs Minister Anatolii Mohylov, asked about not allowing the opposition to hold public protests, came up with this principle: "Democracy is the freedom of rights, and I have the right to live normally. Any protest is not supposed to violate the normal life of other people."

Perhaps we ought to thank Paul Manafort, the American campaign adviser of the Party of Regions, for offering these usurpers tips on making authoritarianism possible in the information age. Among his clients were the governments in dictatorships such as Nigeria and Congo. That appears to be the direction in which Ukraine is headed as well.

June
14
2006

Turning the pages back...

Four years ago, on June 14, 2006, Ukraine's national soccer team debuted in the FIFA World Cup against Spain in Leipzig, Germany.

Hundreds of soccer fans gathered in Kyiv's Independence Square to watch the match. Fans who sought to escape the heavy rains in Kyiv reserved a seat at Planeta Sportu, a popular sports bar that seats 200 and was filled to capacity.

"Today is such a historic day in the life of Ukraine that I think even if we had a thousand seats, they would have been occupied," said Viktor Khayit, Planeta Sportu's restaurant manager.

National deputies of the Party of Regions wore blue-and-yellow scarves to sessions of Parliament, while National Deputy Andrii Shevchenko of the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc wore a Shevchenko jersey (Andrii Shevchenko, who spells his name the same as the national deputy, is Ukraine's star forward) to the Verkhona Rada session in support of Ukraine.

"I am convinced that (our players) will do today a thousand times more for Ukraine than our president, prime minister and national deputies combined," said former Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko. "Because they truly defend Ukraine, and don't embarrass her unreservedly before the entire world. And I am convinced that our boys won't make a coalition agreement with the Spaniards and won't back down from the struggle that is absolutely needed for Ukraine."

Ukraine's debut on the World Cup stage against Spain was shaky at best, as the team lost 0-4, with a controversial penalty kick awarded to Spain in the second half.

Forward Shevchenko, acknowledged that the first two goals broke the Ukrainian team's spirit. "Let hope that we do well in the next two matches," he said.

Ukraine was in Group H, which included Tunisia and Saudi Arabia, and advanced to the

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FOR THE RECORD

Rep. Kaptur on Stalin statue

Following are excerpts of a May 26 statement in the House of Representatives by Rep. Marcy Kaptur (D-Ohio), reacting to the recent unveiling in Zaporizhia, Ukraine, of a monument to Joseph Stalin.

Mr. Speaker, the people of Ukraine have been struggling to achieve a fair, independent and strong democracy since the oppressive Soviet yoke was shed in 1991, but recent events in the southern Ukrainian city of Zaporozhia have raised alarm.

A seven-foot-tall statue of Joseph Stalin, the World War II Communist tyrant of the Soviet Union who was responsible for the Holodomor Famine-genocide in which millions upon millions of people starved to death, as well as the deaths of millions of Ukrainians, Poles, Russians, and so many others inside that tyranny, has been built outside of the city in front of the Communist Party headquarters. Even worse, Zaporizhia authorities just denied opposition groups the right to assemble to object to the statue's public display.

Since World War II, the world has come to know that Joseph Stalin killed over 50 million people inside those borders, and the repressive legions that supported him were responsible for such agony for so many. The elevation of Joseph Stalin with a monument is an affront to those who have fought for freedom around the world. Just as a monument to Adolf Hitler in Germany would be

unacceptable, freedom lovers simply cannot stand by silently while a monument to Stalin, the mass murderer of the 20th century, is erected in Ukraine.

The story of U.S. citizen Eugenia Sakevych-Dallas, a survivor of the Famine-Genocide in Ukraine, can clearly express how Ukraine and her people were treated under the iron fist of Joseph Stalin. She describes herself as a survivor of the forced famine in Ukraine of 1932-1933. She recounts: "It is with tears of joy for the future and salty tears of pain for the past that I write this account of my survival. It is the bone-chilling nightmare of every child to have their parents dragged away by force, never to see them again; siblings sent to prisons, parents sent to their deaths." ...

She remembers her beloved mother during that time trying to feed the children, doing what any mother would to care for her offspring. She found a few rotten potatoes in a field, and, for this, Stalin's lieutenants arrested her and she was sent to Siberia. The prisons during that time were overpopulated with people who had done nothing but try to survive.

Memories flood back to her, as do tears, and she remembers the long, long lines of men waiting for stale, molding half loaves of bread for hours upon hours. Etched in her mind is one man whom she did not even know that finally reached the end of the line

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

About that protest in New York City

Dear Editor:

Below is our response to Marianna Wakulowska's letter to the editor (May 30). As the parents of one of the boys detained after egging the Russian Mission, we hope you will publish it.

The black-and-red flag has been part of protests in Ukraine since 1989 to the present. It has been carried in honor of and as a reminder of the armed struggle of the OUN and UPA for a sovereign and independent Ukraine. It flew together with the Ukrainian national flag at protest meetings across Ukraine. We remember seeing it during the student protests in the fall of 1990 and on the "maidan" during the Orange Revolution.

Egg-throwing also is part of Ukrainian protest tradition. It became a hallmark of the Orange Revolution. One cannot help but laugh at the 2004 egging of the "mighty" Viktor Yanukovich, when he took a dive as if he were hit by a 45-caliber slug. As a result, the humorous theme of "Veseli Yaitisia" was a very effective weapon against heavy-handed Kuchmaism. Eggs have also played a prominent role in current Ukrainian politics. One just needs to look at the events in the Verkhovna Rada on April 27 when Mr. Yanukovich's Party of Regions (PR) railroaded the Parliament and gave up a chunk of Ukraine's sovereignty.

As the parents of one of the boys who threw the eggs, we can say we are very proud that our son was willing to take a risk and show that this latest assault on Ukrainian independence and sovereignty will not go unchallenged, even if by 10-, 11- and 12-year-old boys. We are also proud that these boys are politically astute enough to understand the nuance of the egg in current Ukrainian politics. We have also encouraged our son to write a response which follows.

Mykola And Darka Hryckowian
Chalfront, Pa.

Standing up for Ukraine

Dear Editor:

The so-called "hooligan" behavior was not hooliganism at all. These acts show the love the we have for Ukraine. They also show that people as young as 10, 11 and 12 are not afraid to get arrested for Ukraine. This shows courage.

When we were detained, we were glad that we could help the effort in Ukraine. Why would somebody try to discourage behavior which Ukrainians in past generations have shown? It should be encouraged as it was after we were released. Many people said "Good job!" to me and my friends. The mix of flags also shows that all Ukrainians can come together for Ukraine's freedom, and this should also be encouraged.

Lesyk Hryckowian
Chalfront, Pa.

We welcome your opinion

The Ukrainian Weekly welcomes letters to the editor and commentaries on a variety of topics of concern to the Ukrainian American and Ukrainian Canadian communities. Opinions expressed by columnists, commentators and letter-writers are their own and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of either The Weekly editorial staff or its publisher, the Ukrainian National Association.

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

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

CROSSCURRENTS

by Andrew Sorokowski

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



Holodomor 101

Do your state or provincial secondary schools teach the Holodomor? How about colleges and adult education programs? If not, why not?

Several months ago, Canadian writer Myrna Kostash recounted her experience auditing an undergraduate course on the Great Famine of 1932-1933 in Ukraine, taught in January-April 2009 at the University of Edmonton by Prof. John-Paul Himka ("Genocide or 'A Vast Tragedy'?" *Literary Review of Canada*, December 1, 2009). Ms. Kostash describes a most thought-provoking course using a variety of primary and secondary sources and asking a range of probing questions. At the end, a poll of the seven undergraduate students, the author and the instructor was taken on whether the Famine constituted genocide. Five said it was not; four abstained. None thought the Famine was genocide.

It was perhaps this "result" that provoked a public exchange among Prof. Zenon Kohut of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, Paul Grod of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, and others. In his response, published on January 20 in Edmonton's *Ukrainian News*, Prof. Himka called for comparative studies in order to better understand the Holodomor.

Now we need not worry ourselves about the verdict of eight students, however intelligent and well-informed, on the question of genocide. Nor need we concern ourselves too much with the opinions of historians. For one thing, it is more important to inform the world about the Holodomor than to convince it that it was genocide. For another, genocide is a legal issue, best left to the competence of lawyers.

We thus need not pay too much attention to historian Timothy Snyder's objections to the verdict of the Kyiv court which on January 13 found Joseph Stalin and six others guilty of genocide ("Ukraine's Past on Trial," *NYR Blog*). "Should history be a matter of law?" asks Prof. Snyder. One might just as well ask whether law should be a matter of history. The Yale scholar compares the Kyiv tribunal, comprising a Security Service officer, a prosecutor and a judge, to a Stalinist "troika," dispensing justice without affording the defense adequate representation. Evidently judging it from an Anglo-American common law perspective, with its adversarial approach, Prof. Snyder seems not to fully appreciate the inquisitorial approach of civil law, which Ukraine shares with Continental countries. There, the emphasis is on the discovery of truth rather than the rights of the defense. One can heartily agree, however, with his call to treat Stalinism as an integral part of European history (as Dr. Andrea Graziosi recommended regarding the Holodomor), to keep the archives open, and to foster international scholarly cooperation.

As a matter of fact, prominent lawyers outside Ukraine have concluded that the Holodomor was indeed genocide. John P. Humphrey, one of two members of the International Commission of Inquiry into the 1932-1933 Famine in Ukraine who agreed with its written opinion "without any dissent or qualification," later wrote that Stalin and some of his colleagues and "indeed perhaps the government of the Soviet Union were guilty of genocide" (Wsevolod W. Isajiw, ed., "Famine-Genocide in Ukraine 1932-1933," Toronto: UCRDC, 2003, pp. 93, 95). Although last March, the Parliamentary Assembly of the

Council of Europe, characterized the Holodomor as a crime against humanity rather than genocide, it did note that it was genocide under Ukrainian law. PACE's avoidance of the genocide label was based on the recommendation of its Political Affairs Committee of January 28 and not on that of its Committee for Legal Affairs and Human Rights. On March 9 the latter committee's rapporteur, Paul Rowen, after setting out the "Russian" position – that there was only a single Soviet famine affecting several nations – and the "Ukrainian" position – that in Ukraine, the famine was used against the Ukrainian people and thus constituted genocide – had found the Ukrainian position more convincing. Noting that there were "serious arguments" for such a conclusion, he called for joint independent research into the question, as well as the establishment of an international truth and reconciliation commission. Although not adopted in the final PACE resolution, the conclusions of the Committee for Legal Affairs and Human Rights have considerable weight, because a legal (as opposed to a political) body is better qualified to decide the issue of genocide.

Whether or not we can convince the world that the Holodomor was genocide, we have to start with informing the public. That means going to school boards, community colleges, universities and adult education programs. But in doing so, we risk appearing to be just one more ethnic interest group. The Holodomor deserves better. We must make it clear that, like the Holocaust, it must be universally known. It is not a tragedy of Ukraine alone, but an inseparable part of world history.

How can we convey the universal significance of the Holodomor to the educational establishment? How can we convey it to students, so that a course on the Holodomor will not, as in Edmonton, attract merely a handful? We must make it clear in the content of the course itself. How we do that depends on our ingenuity. If, like your columnist, you like to pass the time dreaming up course descriptions, you might come up with something like this:

- Week 1: Famine in history
- Week 2: Medical aspects
- Week 3: Ethics of food distribution
- Week 4: Ukraine to 1929
- Week 5: The Soviet regime 1917-1929
- Week 6: De-Kulakization and collectivization
- Week 7: Requisitions and famine 1932-1933
- Week 8: Political, cultural and religious policies
- Week 9: Demographic, social and economic aftermath
- Week 10: The Holodomor in literature, painting, music
- Week 11: Famine scholarship
- Week 12: Comparisons: China, Ethiopia, Sudan
- Week 13: Legal aspects – genocide?
- Week 14: Conclusions

Famine and genocide are essential features of world history. They intersect at the Holodomor. A Holodomor course is thus not some special favor accorded to an ethnic lobby. It is an opportunity to teach two prime historical themes together. No one's education is complete without it.

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

The Russian "return" returns

"In 1794, scores of Orthodox priests with armed police escorts fanned out across the Ukrainian lands annexed by the Russian Empire in the second partition of Poland." Thus begins Barbara Skinner's recently published monograph "The Western Front of the Eastern Church: Uniate and Orthodox Conflict in 18th Century Poland, Ukraine, Belarus and Russia."

"Under imperial decree and episcopal instruction," continues Dr. Skinner, "the clergymen preached conversion to Orthodoxy ...demanded keys to parish churches, removed all resident clergymen who refused to comply...These efforts targeted thousands of parishes under the jurisdiction of the Uniate Church. Eastern in rite but Catholic in doctrine, the Uniate Church had dominated the Ukrainian... lands of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth with some 4 million adherents." Catholic parishes were obliterated to make room for the Russian Orthodox Church in Ukraine, the first step towards Russification.

Russian Empress Catherine's actions were touted as a "return," to the "true faith" of Mother Russia. Moscow portrayed the people of Ukraine as having made a tragic canonical error when they united with Rome in 1596. Absorption by the Russian Orthodox Church was a process of spiritual salvation, guaranteeing Russian religio-cultural unity and eliminating, once and forever, all Catholic apostasy.

Fortunately, the Ukrainian Catholic Church did not disappear. It enjoyed a rebirth once western Ukraine became part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire of the Catholic Habsburgs. Ukrainian churches were revitalized, a Greek-Catholic seminary was established in Lviv and, under the initiative of patriots such as Father Markian Shashkevych and the Ruthenian Triad (Rus'ka Triitsia), Ukrainian culture enjoyed a renaissance. Following the later leadership of the saintly Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky and, more recently, Cardinal Josyf Slipyj, the Ukrainian Catholic Church thrived.

When western Ukraine came under Soviet rule, a second "return" of the Ukrainian Catholic Church was orchestrated by Moscow. A fraudulent "sobor," held on March 8-10, 1946, in Lviv, proclaimed an end to the 1596 Union of Brest and the "reunification" of the Ukrainian Catholic Church with the Russian Orthodox Church. The Church, the repository of the Ukrainian identity, was outlawed in Soviet Ukraine, its leaders arrested or worse. The Church went underground, to re-emerge in glory following the collapse of the USSR.

I believe a third "return" is underway in today's Ukraine. This time it's not a Russian tsarina or the Soviets who are involved. This time, it's a Ukrainian president taking his orders directly from Moscow. Two actions by President Viktor Yanukovich convinced me that this is so.

The first was at the presidential inauguration. The only religious leader invited to the ceremony was a foreigner, Patriarch Kirill of the Russian Orthodox Church. Granted, Mr. Yanukovich is a member of that Church. But that is no reason to break with precedent. Previous presidential inaugurations included leaders from every faith expression in Ukraine. In contrast to the "Russian way" – where Russian Orthodoxy dominates – previous Ukrainian presidents were ecumenical.

The "Russian Way," whether tsarist or Soviet, is based on three ideological pillars: autocracy, orthodoxy and "narodnichestvo," a mystical belief in the primacy of the

Russian soul. Under previous and current Russian rule, autocracy is what it is, while orthodoxy refers to Russian Orthodoxy, the anti-Western gospel that nurtures the "narod." For Russian rulers, the church and state are one. The Russian Orthodox Church, currently the largest Church in Ukraine, is a Trojan horse in Ukraine – a prime vehicle for Russian expansion.

A second Yanukovich provocation that raised alarm bells is the ham-fisted visit of a representative of the Security Service of Ukraine (SBU) to the rector of the Ukrainian Catholic University, the Rev. Dr. Borys Gudziak, ostensibly because some of his students had demonstrated against President Yanukovich's policies. But Father Gudziak's students weren't the only ones who demonstrated. Students from Ivan Franko University in Lviv and the National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy also protested openly. To my knowledge, the rectors of the latter two universities were not visited. Why not? Ask yourself. Which of the three universities enjoys the support of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Ukraine? Which has an U.S. citizen serving as rector? Which enjoys backing in the West and the Ukrainian diaspora? And finally, which represents the greatest barrier to a final "return" to the embrace of the Russian Orthodox Church and Mother Russia?

I don't believe the SBU visit was an isolated blunder or an example of "wildness" as described by Yanukovich spokesperson Hanna Herman. Father Gudziak was targeted because his institution remains the religio-cultural nucleus of Ukrainian resistance to Russification.

Fortunately, the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Ukraine is not alone in the world. Significant lay leaders in the Roman Catholic Church are responding to the Yanukovich power grab. Writing in *First Things*, George Weigel, distinguished senior fellow of Washington's Ethics and Policy Center, understands the threat. He wrote that, "the Patriarchate of Moscow is prepared to work in tandem with, or at least parallel to, the Russian state in order to diminish, eviscerate, or even end Ukrainian independence." It is worth noting in this regard, that when members of the Verkhovna Rada protested the appointment of Ukrainophobe Dmytro Tabachnyk as minister of education, it was the Russian patriarch who convinced President Yanukovich to push ahead.

Another leading Catholic in the West, John L. Allen Jr., interviewed Father Gudziak for a widely read article in the *National Catholic Reporter* titled "A great Catholic renaissance in Ukraine may be at risk." Mr. Allen also understands what is going on.

All of this is helpful, of course, but the proof of Catholic commitment will come in 2012 when Pope Benedict XVI visits Ukraine. Patriarch Kirill has already voiced his opposition, of course, sending shivers, no doubt, among Ostpolitik cadres in the Vatican. Will the pope heed those deluded few who still believe rapprochement with Russian Orthodoxy is possible, or will he follow the lead of his predecessor, John Paul II? Will the current pope come to Ukraine and beatify Ukrainian martyrs? A prime candidate is Metropolitan Sheptytsky. His beatification would answer all our prayers and be worthy of celebration the world over.

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

Convention hears...

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ing mountains.

By-Laws Committee report

Also on the first day of deliberations, the UNA By-Laws Committee (Martha Lysko, Michael Bohdan, Yaroslava Komichak, Andrew Futey and George Soltys), whose members had been tapped to serve in the weeks leading up to the convention, delivered its report, recommending the adoption of three amendments to the UNA By-Laws, including two not published prior to the convention in the UNA's newspapers. (Three proposals for by-laws changes were published in *The Ukrainian Weekly* on May 16.) As time was short on Thursday, the By-Laws Committee's presentation continued into Friday's sessions.

Overwhelmingly approved by the convention was a change in UNA terminology in Ukrainian: the positions of president and treasurer will now be referred to, respectively, as "prezydent" (formerly "predsidnyk") and "skarbnik" (formerly "kasyr"). With two-thirds approval required (52 votes), the vote was 70 for, four against and two abstentions.

Also approved was a change in the number of members needed for a branch to qualify for a convention delegate. Although two UNA branches (287 and 327) had proposed that the current threshold of 75 be lowered to 50 members, arguing that this would allow more representation of branches, the By-Laws Committee proposed its own "compromise" proposal: a threshold of 65 members. For additional delegates branches must have: between 130 and 194 members (previously 150-224) for two delegates; 195-259 members (previously 225-299) for three delegates; and 260 or more members (previously 300 and above) for the maximum four delegates. The proposal was approved by a vote of 53 for, 17 against and two abstentions.

A proposal made by the By-Laws Committee itself to decrease the number of UNA advisors from 11 to nine was not approved. After hearing arguments from delegates that more representation is better and that downsizing the General Assembly sends the wrong message, the vote was 52 against, 23 for and one abstention.

Friday's sessions

Also on Friday, May 21, delegates voted in the primary elections for members of the General Assembly after the convention presidium asked candidates for office to present themselves to the convention.

Two major topics on the agenda were presentations and discussions on the general topic "The UNA: Shaping the Future," which encompassed the presentation of the UNA's new logo, designed to reflect a modern organization with an illustrious history that is moving forward and stands ready to meet the challenges of the future, as well as a preview of the UNA's redesigned website.

Also discussed were developments regarding the UNA's weekly publications, *Svoboda* and *The Ukrainian Weekly*, and the *Soyuzivka* Heritage Center. Among the topics raised were: online subscriptions to the newspapers and the pending application of what is currently referred to as the *Soyuzivka* Heritage Foundation for 501 (c) (3) status as a charitable organization.

On Friday afternoon, after convention committees had a chance to convene, the Petitions Committee delivered its report, recommending that 12 organizations and institutions receive UNA donations of \$500 each. Delegates approved the recommendation. (The full report was published in *The Weekly* on June 6.)

The Finance Committee's report dealing with per diems for delegates, per diems for executives' travel and executive salaries was likewise approved. (Committee members were: Joseph Chabon, Christine Dziuba,

Michael Hrycyk, Oleh Palaschenko and Gloria Paschen.)

The afternoon session ended with a Secretaries Course led by National Secretary Kozak that was attended by more than 50 people.

Primary election results

On Saturday morning, May 22, the Election Committee reported the results of the primary election – a write-in vote for members of the General Assembly. The result of the elections' first round was that all executive officers and auditors were elected by acclamation, while of the 35 persons nominated as advisors, 14 confirmed they would run in the final round for 11 advisors' positions. (The complete results of the primary and final elections appeared in *The Weekly* on May 30.)

The sessions on Saturday continued with reports of the Resolutions Committee and the approval of a vote of confidence in the outgoing UNA officers as moved by the Auditing Committee.

After a lengthy discussion, delegates voted separately on each of 15 resolutions for the well-being of the organization. The series of wide-ranging and well thought-out resolutions (see Resolutions Committee report published in *The Weekly* on June 6) covered everything from the UNA's official publications and the *Soyuzivka* Heritage Center, to increasing membership, establishing a By-Laws Study Committee to review the UNA By-Laws and prepare proposals for amendments, and improving the image and visibility of the UNA in Canada.

Among the resolutions passed was one calling for the creation of both a fund and a committee to implement fund-raising for a bust of the last Patriarch Mstyslav of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church to be erected at *Soyuzivka*.

Others called for: creating a UNA Publication Endowment Fund to ensure the future of *Svoboda* and *The Ukrainian Weekly*; full disclosure (authorship and key supporting arguments), in writing, of all proposed changes to the UNA By-Laws, including those not recommended for adoption by the convention's By-Laws Committee; and continuing efforts begun over the past term to return *Ukrainian Cultural Course* for middle and high school students to *Soyuzivka*.

The convention called for a meeting of the UNA president with the postmaster general to "strongly protest the discriminatory service that our publications receive" and underscored that "an immediate resolution to this problem is expected." In the event that delivery problems continue, the convention also directed the Executive Committee "to explore any and all legal actions against the United States Postal Service."

In addition, one of the convention resolutions expressed "serious trepidation regarding the current political changes" and the "threat to the recent progress toward democracy" in Ukraine, directing the UNA leadership to express concern about these developments and to participate in "ongoing delegations meeting with government officials to voice their concerns regarding the future relationship between the U.S.A., Canada and Ukraine as permitted by current law."

After the session concluded, delegates were able to attend Catholic and Orthodox liturgies.

Convention banquet

The traditional convention banquet was held on Saturday evening in the beautifully transformed *Veselka* auditorium, following a cocktail hour on the *Veselka* patio.

The celebration was opened with a welcome from President Kaczaraj, an invocation by the Rev. George Bazylevsky (who also read a greeting from Archbishop Antony of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A.), the singing of the UNA anthem by Ms. Kaczaraj and a greeting from Oksana Trytjak in her capacity as chair of the Convention Committee.

Ukraine's consul general in New York



Roma Hadzewycz

Dr. Myron B. Kuropas (left) swears in the newly elected General Assembly.

City, Serhiy Pohoreltsev, who was accompanied to the UNA convention by his wife, Svitlana, addressed the banquet, offering greetings to "the strongest organization of Ukrainians in America." He also read a message from Ukraine's Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Ruslan Demchenko to "one of the oldest and largest Ukrainian organizations on the American continent."

The keynote speaker for the evening was Petro R. Stawnychy, president of the U.S. national executive board of *Plast* Ukrainian Scouting Organization. His topic: how to engage the youth of our community, and encourage them to join our organizations and contribute to our community life.

He assured his audience that there was nothing to fear from change, since change is not something that should be seen as better or worse – but simply different. Doing things "the way they were always done" is the wrong approach, he argued, as is the idea "if it ain't broke don't fix it." Mr. Stawnychy underscored that something may not need to be fixed, "but we can make it better."

The *Plast* leader went on to note that it is important to get the message out to our target audiences, to advertise our organizations and to "to find a path to the new wave" of Ukrainian immigrants. He also stated that "we need organizations to talk to each other" and invited the Ukrainian National Association to participate in this dialogue.

Introduced during the course of the evening were the Very Rev. Ihor Midzak, president, and Kvitka Semanyshyn, vice-president, of the Providence Association of Ukrainian Catholics in America; as well as four former vice-presidents of the UNA, Dr. Kuropas, Gloria Paschen (who held the post of vice-presidentess), Mr. Olesnycky and Ms. Lysko.

Andrij Stasiw was the master of ceremonies for the evening, which featured a musical interlude by operatic singer Lyudmila Fesenko, joined by singer/musician Sergei Pobedinski.

Convention's closing day

On Sunday, May 23, convention delegates voted (via a voting machine) for UNA advisors and discussed miscellaneous topics germane to the Ukrainian National Association and its work. On a motion by



Markian Hadzewycz

Petro R. Stawnychy, president of *Plast* in the U.S., delivers the keynote address at the convention banquet.

Mr. Kachkowski, delegates with near unanimity approved the new logo officially presented at the convention.

The convention also elected the nine-member By-Laws Study Committee called for in the Resolutions Committee report adopted the previous day. Elected to the committee by acclamation were: Ms. Lysko, Ms. Hadzewycz, Mr. Tysiak, Mr. Futey, Ms. Koziak, Ms. Stanko, Ms. Lisovich, Ms. Kozak and Ms. Lopatynsky. The committee is charged with studying potential by-laws changes between conventions.

In addition, delegates had an opportunity to hear advice on how to enroll members from two top organizers: a professional sales agent, Ms. Stanko, and a branch secretary, Ms. Streletsky. Afterwards, Dr. Szeremeta offered a PowerPoint presentation on how the UNA's insurance and annuities products can be used in funding a child's college education.

Finally, once the elections results were announced by the chair of the Election Committee, Dr. Hrechak, the new UNA General Assembly for 2010-2014 was sworn in by Dr. Kuropas, as the senior UNA officeholder present at the convention. The newly elected UNA officers, auditors and advisors begin their terms on July 1.

Turning the pages...

(Continued from page 6)

quarterfinals. After three games played, Ukraine won two games (against Tunisia 1-0 and Saudi Arabia 4-0), scoring five goals for and four against, to end with six points on aggregate and finish in second place in Group H. In the round of 16, Ukraine defeated Switzerland 3-0 in a penalty shootout after a scoreless match, and in the quarterfinals Ukraine was defeated by

Italy 3-0. Italy went on to win the World Cup.

Regardless of the defeat, the soccer world took notice of Ukraine's debut performance and the team was welcomed home as champions, for they did something the politicians in the Verkhovna Rada could not: unite a country.

Source: "Soccer mania grips the country as Ukraine debuts at World Cup," by Zenon Zawada, *The Ukrainian Weekly*, June 18, 2006.

The first 100 days...

(Continued from page 1)

lished on the Party of Regions of Ukraine website.

"Textbooks are supposed to be filled with irrefutable facts (if certainly, to be guided by positions of a civilized European, and not a representative of a 'small, but proud' tribe lost in the mountains)," Mr. Tabachnyk wrote.

In the same text, he repeated his view that the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) and the UPA ought to be portrayed in school textbooks as Nazi collaborators and "organizers of mass killings."

If Stepan Bandera and Roman Shukhevych "wore the uniforms of the Hitler army during the Great Patriotic War, the truth needs to be told about that," Mr. Tabachnyk said on April 2, repeating one of his many slanders against the UPA and frequent distortions of history.

Their actions conform with "the European understanding of the word 'collaborationist,'" Mr. Tabachnyk said during the broadcast on the Inter television network, which is controlled by the government.

In fact, many prominent historians confirmed that Gen. Shukhevych and Bandera were not Nazi collaborators in the conventional sense, because they never shared the goals of the German Nazis.

"His politics are geared towards denigrating Halychany, but also inflaming and dividing Ukrainian society as a whole," Mr. Viatrovych said of Mr. Tabachnyk. "He's targeting especially sensitive topics as if to inflame certain Ukrainians against others. His politics are openly provocative."

His Ukrainophobia showing no bounds, Mr. Tabachnyk has already signed several orders removing government protection for the Ukrainian lan-

guage, including canceling the Ukrainian-language exam for all bachelor's degree candidates and allowing university courses to be taught in the Russian language.

In schools, Mr. Tabachnyk has ordered that Russian literature constitute three-quarters of the materials taught in the "world literature" course, largely at the expense of Western literature.

He is currently drafting a common manual for Russian and Ukrainian teachers, which will undoubtedly promote the Kremlin's falsification of history and glorification of the Soviet totalitarian regime that murdered millions of Ukrainians.

Drawing just as much controversy as the falsification of history and marginalization of the Ukrainian language, Mr. Tabachnyk has reduced the role of standardized testing in university admissions. The results of these tests were the exclusive criteria employed during the last two years in order to combat corruption and provide equal access to higher education for all Ukrainian citizens.

Use of standardized testing in college admissions eliminated any contact between applicants and university administrations, during which exorbitant bribes were often requested in exchange for admission. As a result, poorer students, often ethnic Ukrainians, were not able to "buy" admission.

The reform was considered among the most important achievements of the Orange era. Now average high school grades will be considered in admissions, and interviews will be allowed, re-opening the door to corruption, critics said.

"Tabachnyk's declared goals often aren't bad, but they're all nullified with the return of corruption in admissions," said Inna Sovsun, the director of educational programs at the Center of Society Research.

"Slogans about the right of universities to choose their own students, to strengthen motivation to study in school or increasing the prestige of teaching don't

have great meaning in conditions of returning bribes and 'telephone rights,'" she said, referring to backroom deals made in admissions.

Mr. Tabachnyk has taken other measures to reduce access to education, including his March 23 announcement that universities will grant government scholarships to no more than 25 percent of admitted students, with hopes to reduce that further with legislation submitted to Parliament.

Meanwhile, Mr. Tabachnyk admitted openly that removing Ukrainian as the mandatory language of instruction in universities caters towards foreign students. "When we introduced Ukrainian-only classes in universities, an immense outflow began of students from Arab and Asian countries. The state and universities began to lose out."

Ukraine ought to host 50,000 foreign students, when it currently has 44,000, he said. Yet Mr. Tabachnyk is remarkably silent on the rights of Ukraine's own citizens to study in their native language, or the language of their ancestors.

Almost all of Ukraine's university rectors expressed support for Mr. Tabachnyk, as was most notably demonstrated in a March 18 statement signed by at least 20 university rectors, including Leonid Huberskyi of Shevchenko National University in Kyiv and Mykhailo Zhurovskyi of Kyiv Polytechnic University.

Notably, the National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy and the Ukrainian Catholic University in Lviv, both of which receive significant funding from private sources, issued statements opposing the appointment of Mr. Tabachnyk and protesting his neo-Soviet policies.

Observers pointed out that Mr. Tabachnyk adopted his Ukrainophobic stances only after the Orange Revolution, when ethnic tensions escalated in Ukraine and became exploitable.

When serving former President Leonid

Kuchma as the first chair of his Presidential Administration in 1994-1996, Mr. Tabachnyk even published a brochure recognizing the role of UPA in creating the independent state. He also recognized the Holodomor as genocide.

Party of Regions leader Borys Kolesnikov years earlier referred to Mr. Tabachnyk as a "cheap clown" and "bank thief."

"The unprincipled 'aristocrat' is too fickle to be worthy of trust," wrote Ostep Kryvdyk, a prominent social commentator. "He is an alien body in a 'government of professionals.'"

Ethnic policies

A central policy of the Yanukovich administration is to expand the use of the Russian language in all spheres of Ukrainian life behind the smokescreen of defending the rights of the nation's ethnic minorities and on the basis of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages.

Government officials, representing the Party of Regions of Ukraine and the Communist Party of Ukraine, stuff their speeches with rhetoric about how the Ukrainian government must respect Russian-speaking Ukrainians if it is to become a country that conforms to European standards.

The government's policy of not recognizing the Holodomor as genocide against the Ukrainian people furthers that agenda, because it conveniently erases the historical legacy of ethnocide that differentiates Ukraine from most other European nations, necessitating different cultural policies.

Reforms planned by the Yanukovich administration in all spheres of Ukrainian social and cultural life will only further restrict the rights of ethnically conscious Ukrainians, or the minority of Ukrainians who choose to enjoy and defend their linguistic rights, observers said, pointing out

(Continued on page 20)

Timeline of the cultural policies of the Yanukovich administration

- February 25 – Viktor Yanukovich inaugurated as president. Among his first acts in office: elimination of the Holodomor section from the presidential website.

- March 16 – First Vice-Minister of Education Minister Oleksander Hrebelynyk resigns in anticipation of Minister of Education Dmytro Tabachnyk's "cardinal changes in education."

- March 17 – Weeklong protests against Tabachnyk culminate outside the Education Ministry in Kyiv and at the Lviv Oblast Council, which submitted an appeal to the Cabinet of Ministers and Parliament to dismiss Tabachnyk.

- March 17 – Vice Prime Minister Volodymyr Semynozhenko announces students will be able to take standardized university entrance exams in any of seven languages of their choice. He said he will consider repealing Ukraine's transition to a 12-grade elementary school system and maintain the current 11-grade system.

- March 18 – About 20 leading university rectors, including Leonid Huberskyi of Shevchenko National University in Kyiv and Mykhailo Zhurovskyi of Kyiv Polytechnic Institute, submit a statement supporting Tabachnyk, "thanks to whom education is free from a totalitarian ideology, which is incompatible with the norms of a democratic society and the declared course towards European integration."

- March 19 – Tabachnyk announces average high school grades will factor in university admissions after two years of using only standardized testing. High school grades will count for a quarter for

admissions, while standardized tests will count for three-quarters. Critics alleged these measures will reinvigorate corruption in higher education.

- March 29 – Semynozhenko orders several ministers to consider eliminating the Institute of National Memory created by former President Viktor Yushchenko to research themes forbidden by the Soviet government, including the Holodomor and the Ukrainian liberation movement. State Archives Committee Chair Olha Ginsburg, a Communist, suggests her committee take control of the institute.

- March 30 – Tabachnyk issues a decree canceling the mandatory Ukrainian language national test to earn a bachelor's degree in any subject. Universities are allowed to conduct their own private tests.

- April 3 – Tabachnyk announces he will form a commission to evaluate history textbooks, stating they should report that Ukrainian liberation leaders Stepan Bandera and Roman Shukhevych wore Nazi German uniforms – the latest in a series of slanders the education minister has repeated.

- April 6 – The First National Television Network stops translating Russian-language commentaries in news reports into Ukrainian.

- April 7 – Tabachnyk attends the third meeting of the Subcommittee on Humanitarian Cooperation of the Ukrainian-Russian Interstate Commission in Moscow, where he states that humanitarian issues should be the catalyst of relations between the two nations.

- April 8 – Tabachnyk said he wants to return the term "Great Patriotic War" to replace "World War II" in order to "depoliticize" education in Ukraine.

- April 10 – Culture Minister Mykhailo Kulyniak offers the lone defense in the government of Prime Minister Mykola Azarov of mandatory Ukrainian-language dubbing in theaters, stating it's supported by legislation and court rulings.

- April 22 – Tabachnyk signs an order eliminating mandatory Ukrainian-language classes in universities, allowing them to be conducted in Russian.

- April 24 – Yanukovich tells the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg that there was no genocidal Holodomor against the Ukrainian people, but a common famine suffered by all the nations of the former Soviet Union.

- April 26 – Legislation registered in Parliament proposes eliminating the 50 percent quota for Ukrainian-language content on television and radio.

- April 30 – 1+1 television correspondent Myroslav Otkovych announces his network censored his news report examining whether Yanukovich violated Ukrainian law when denying the Holodomor was genocide.

- May 7 – STB television reporters declare that censorship exists at their network on the topics of Tabachnyk, the Ukrainian Insurgent Army and the Holodomor, among others. 1+1 television reporters declare censorship at their network as well as "dzhynsa" – the practice of taking money for favorable news reports.

- May 9 – The government commemorates Victory Day, the 65th anniversary of the defeat of Nazi Germany, by inviting Russian and Belarusian soldiers to march in Ukrainian cities. Hammer-and-sickles banners are raised throughout the country, and the Kremlin-invented St. George Ribbons are distributed as a neo-Soviet cultural project.

- May 9 – Vice Prime Minister Viktor Tykhonov and Russian Duma Deputy Konstantin Zatulin unveil a "Luhanshchyna Victims of OUN-UPA" memorial in the center of Luhansk.

- May 13 – Tabachnyk announces the Russian government would offer university scholarships to 300 Ukrainian students to study in Russia. The same day, he said the Russian and Ukrainian governments will develop a common manual for teachers to address the teaching of history.

- May 16 – State Cinematography Service Chair Hanna Chmil, who led Ukrainian-language dubbing during the Orange era, resigns to protest the policies of Semynozhenko and Tabachnyk.

- May 25 – Tabachnyk announces the high school course "foreign literature" will be renamed "world literature," and that three-quarters of the course will cover Russian literature in the Russian language. The same day, Tabachnyk said he would sharply reduce the number of schools in Ukrainian villages.

- May 28 – Tabachnyk vows to remove the "drive" that the Holodomor was genocide against the Ukrainian people, which is "a deception to students and society."

"Glory of Ukraine" exhibit to present icons from 11th-19th centuries

NEW YORK – The first exhibition of the two-part "Glory of Ukraine" series will open on June 18 at the Museum of Biblical Art (MOBIA) in New York. The Glory of Ukraine exhibition will be presented in five cities in the United States during the next 20 months.

The two exhibitions, imported from Ukraine, will present a rare glimpse into the extensive artistic collections of the famous National Kyiv-Pechersk Historical and Cultural Preserve, which is associated with the ancient Monastery of the Caves (Pecharska Lavra), in Kyiv, the Andrey Sheptytsky National Lviv Museum and the Museum of National Cultural Heritage PlaTar in Kyiv.

The first exhibit, "The Glory of Ukraine: Sacred Images from the 11th to the 19th Centuries," features 77 pieces, including icons, liturgical objects, textiles and a rare cross from the Monastery of the Caves. The "Sacred Images" exhibition will remain at MOBIA until September 12.

It will then be available for viewing from early October through December at the Meridian International Center in Washington. The exhibition will conclude its tour of the U.S. at the Joslyn Art Museum in Omaha, Neb., where it will be on display in February-May 2011.

This visually rich and historically intriguing exhibition traces the evolution of Ukrainian iconography from its early Byzantine roots through the Baroque and Renaissance periods, highlighting the unique nature of the Ukrainian school of icon painting. Seldom seen by the outside world, the collection includes one of the oldest Ukrainian icons in existence. The exhibition as a whole is particularly interesting, in that it illustrates how throughout centuries of political and ideological battles, including significant religious divisions within Ukraine, Ukrainian icons have preserved continuity in their general style.

"Ukrainian icon painting is striking in its originality," noted Ena Heller, executive director of the Museum of Biblical Art. "It was nourished by Eastern and Western artistic and religious practices, by themes drawn from the Orthodox and Catholic faiths, as well as legends and folklore."

Dr. Heller continued, "We're excited to be the first venue in the country to offer museum-goers the chance to see these magnificent works which, with one exception, have never been seen in the United States. With the rebirth of political independence, Ukraine's cultural and religious history takes on added significance."

A 176-page hard-bound catalogue for the

exhibition will be available, featuring full-page illustrations and individual annotations for each of the 77 objects in the exhibition. "The Glory of Ukraine: Sacred Images from the 11th to the 19th Centuries" catalogue also features two essays written by Ukrainian scholars, who explore topics which aid in the appreciation of the exhibit: "Ukrainian School of Iconography: The Confluence of History, Culture and Folk Traditions" by Irina Shults and Maria Gelitovich, and "History of the Kyiv-Pechersk National Historical and Cultural Preserve" by Valentina Kolpakova.

Exhibition highlights

All of the pieces exhibited are of cultural and artistic significance. Highlights of the "Sacred Images" exhibition include:

- "Cross of the Holy Monk Mark of the Caves (Encolpion)," 11th century, Kyivan Rus' – This rare pectoral reliquary cross dates from the 11th century, when the Monastery of the Caves was founded. According to the Pechersk Paterik, it belonged to one of the early monks of the monastery, Mark, who was responsible for burials in the caves. Among encolpia of the Kyivan Rus' period, the monk Mark's cross is not only distinguished by its unmatched size, but also the right angles of the inter-

secting bars.

- "Mother of God Hodigitria," 1370, Lviv Region – This image of Mother of God Hodigitria is one of the oldest existing Ukrainian icons. Confirmation of this assertion is based not only on stylistic and technical features, but also on isotopic studies conducted in 2007. The half-figure of Mary and the small figure of Christ depicted in the icon are highly expressive; their faces are painted with great skill and delicacy.

- "Congregation of All the Saints of Pechersk Lavra," late 18th - early 19th centuries, Kyiv – This icon portrays the numerous saints of the Monastery of the Caves – monks and ascetics whose feats were described in the Kyiv-Pechersk Paterik at the beginning of the 13th century. It was created in the 18th century to honor the official canonization of these 118 saints, when they were included in the general veneration of the ancient Church throughout what was then the Russian Empire. This icon demonstrates the mastery of the monastery's iconographers of the 18th century.

Beginning in February 2011, the second portion of "The Glory of Ukraine" exhibition will visit venues in the U.S. This second exhibit – "The Glory of Ukraine: Golden

(Continued on page 26)

Ukrainian opposition leaders to speak in U.S. beginning June 19

NEW YORK – A three-person delegation of leading political opposition figures from Ukraine – headed by former Foreign Affairs Minister Borys Tarasyuk (current chair of the Verkhovna Rada Committee on Euro-Integration) and including Valeriy Chaly (former deputy minister of foreign affairs) and Dr. Yuri Shcherbak

(Ukraine's former ambassador to the U.S. and Canada) – is arriving in the United States on June 19 at the invitation of the American Foreign Policy Council (AFPC) and the Center for U.S.-Ukrainian Relations (CUSUR).

The group will begin its trip to the U.S. with a series of public discussion events at a

number of important Ukrainian American community centers: on June 19 in Whippany, N.J., at the Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey (co-sponsors: Morris County branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the UACCNJ's Arts, Culture and Education Committee), June 20 in New York at the Ukrainian Institute of America (sponsor: UIA) and June 21 in Philadelphia at the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center (sponsor: Philadelphia UCCA and Philadelphia Nova Khvyliya).

Among the prominent themes that the gatherings intend to cover are: the first 100 days of the Yanukovich presidency, the present condition of U.S.-Ukraine relations, the status of NATO-Ukraine ties, the shape of European Union-Ukraine links, the potential for a future Russia-Ukraine entente, the possible threat of an increasingly authoritar-

ian form of governance in Ukraine and the general state of the opposition to the Yanukovich administration.

The delegation will be in Washington on June 22 and 23 to discuss the larger political, economic and security ramifications of the current direction of the Ukrainian government at the State Department, Defense Department and the National Security Council, as well as various venues on Capitol Hill.

During their time in the capital, the distinguished visitors will also be feted at an AFPC/CUSUR-sponsored U.S.-Ukraine Working Group dinner, a breakfast event organized by the U.S.-Ukraine Business Council and a luncheon organized by the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation.

For further information readers may contact the Center for U.S.-Ukrainian Relations at 917-476-1221 or 516-477-1157.

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Symposium on internment operations to be held at Queen's University

KINGSTON, Ontario – The Canadian First World War Internment Recognition Fund's Endowment Council is sponsoring a weekend-long symposium here at Queen's University (Donald Gordon Centre), on June 17-20.

The symposium will bring together some 50 community activists, scholars, archivists, museum curators, internee descendants and artists to develop initiatives that will commemorate and educate all Canadians about what happened during Canada's first national internment operations of 1914-1920.

The event will conclude with a memorial service at Fort Henry, Canada's first permanent internment camp, on Sunday, at 11 a.m., with wreaths being laid by conference participants and diplomats representing a number of the countries from which the internees came, including Austria, Ukraine, Croatia, Serbia, Slovenia and Hungary.

The speaker of the House of Commons, Peter Milliken, is also expected to present a memorial wreath hallowing the memory of the internees.

The symposium's local organizer, Prof. Lubomyr Luciuk, said: "This meeting repre-

sents the culmination of many years of effort on the part of many of those attending. We hope the Kingston symposium will lay the groundwork for helping the Endowment Council ensure that what happened to Ukrainians and other Europeans during this country's first national internment operations becomes part of the educational curricula of every province and is recalled through film, artwork and historical markers across Canada."

"Our fellow citizens need to become better aware of what the internees suffered – not because of anything they had done, but only because of who they were, where they came from," Prof. Luciuk noted. "This violation of the civil liberties and human rights of thousands of innocents remains an historical episode in Canadian history that is scarcely known. We are beginning the process of recovering this historical memory to help ensure that, in future periods of domestic or international crisis, no other ethnic, religious or racial minorities in Canada suffer as needlessly as the 'enemy aliens' of the first world war period did."

EVENT / PERFORMANCE

SCHEDULE Vendor information: 203-274-5579

FRIDAY, JULY 16, 2010

12:00 PM: Ukrainian arts/craft vendors – Plaza
Food court

MUSIC AT THE TIKI LOUNGE

7:30 PM: **EVENING STAGE SHOW**

Scheduled to appear:

- LYUDMILA FESENKO ■ SERGEI POBEDINSKI
- VALERIY ZHMUD ■ OLEH CHMYR

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16th-18th 2010

Under the patronage of the
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SATURDAY, JULY 17, 2010

10:00 AM: Ukrainian arts/craft vendors – Plaza
Food court

BEER GARDEN – ALL DAY

3:30 – 7:30 PM: **MUSIC "Beer, Bands & Banduras"**

With Live performances by:

- ZRADA ■ HRIM ■ LIQUID GYPSIES and more...

Special appearance: KINDERHOOK CREEK

12:00 PM: **CANADIAN BANDURIST CAPELLA CONCERT – Veselka Hall**

1:30 PM: **AFTERNOON SHOW – Main Stage**

- INESSA TYMOCHKO-DEKAJLO
 - CANADIAN BANDURIST CAPELLA SOLOISTS
 - LYUDMILA FESENKO ■ KUPALO DANCERS
 - SERGEI POBEDINSKI ■ VALERIY ZHMUD and more...
- Autograph session with HAYDAMAKY

7:00 PM: **EVENING SHOW**

- ROMA PRYMA DANCE WORKSHOP
- LYUDMILA FESENKO
- SERGEI POBEDINSKI
- VALERIY ZHMUD
- INESSA TYMOCHKO-DEKAJLO
- CANADIAN BANDURIST CAPELLA

9:00 PM: **NIGHT SHOW**

Special Guest Stars From Ukraine,
■ HAYDAMAKY (KOZAK-ROCK) CONCERT
Followed by ZABAVA (DANCE)

SUNDAY, JULY 18, 2010

FAMILY DAY

10:00 AM: **UKRAINIAN ARTS & CRAFT VENDORS – Plaza**
Food court

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Volodymyr Dibrova launches new book with reading at HURI

by Peter T. Woloschuk

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. – Volodymyr Dibrova, writer in residence and editor at the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute (HURI) and preceptor in the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures, launched his new book “Based on True Stories” (in Ukrainian “Pravdyvi Istoriyi”) which was published in Kyiv by Fact in late April.

The book launch featured a reading of one of Mr. Dibrova stories, “Hobby,” followed by a PowerPoint presentation of the book’s illustrations put together by Konstantyn Bondarenko, the Institute’s IT specialist, and, finally, a question and answer period in HURI’s Prof. Omeljan Pritsak Memorial Library.

Mr. Dibrova’s book is a compendium of 11 short stories. Five of them were written between 1980 and 1989, while he was still living in Soviet Ukraine and depict everyday life there; six additional stories were written between 1994 and 2008, after he had come to the United States, and concentrate on the years of independence. A number of the stories have been published in various magazines and journals over the years in Ukraine.

Although the stories are written in Ukrainian, Mr. Dibrova is in the process of re-writing them in English and several of them have already been completed. “As both a writer and a professional translator I know that a simple word for word translation, or even a translation of the main ideas and premises of my stories will not work. The world view and experiences of the English speaking reader need to be taken into account,” he commented.

As its title suggests, “Based on True Stories” is about ordinary people and ordinary situations in which they either

find themselves or unto which they get themselves. But because each person is unique, there is always another dimension present, even in a most trivial event.

In discussing his latest work Mr. Dibrova said, “I guess the idea behind this particular collection of stories was to try to see universal even in the most individual experiences. The thing that most fascinates me is the way that people, who are often trapped in the reality in which they live, deal with their predicament. Some of them survive, others don’t. It is all about their courage and their failures. It is about their, what we call, humanity. And that is what I portray, or as I prefer to say, zoom in, in all of my stories.”

“The title ‘Based on True Stories’ could be a bit misleading,” Mr. Dibrova pointed out. “When a writer sets out to write a story he knows that he’s not making a documentary. Some of the characters could have real prototypes and some of the events could be fact-based. But what is really being produced is an amalgam that also includes author’s personal experiences and a fair amount of pure fiction.”

“As many of us find out at one time or another,” Mr. Dibrova concluded, “life is immeasurably larger than what we conceive. Some of the things that happen to us defy belief; they cannot be even captured by our limited imagination. That is why writers often find themselves having to tone down the real facts that compelled them to write a story in the first place, just to make it believable. Sometimes the only ‘realistic’ or ‘truthful’ way to describe life is to resort to phantasmagoria.”

The earliest of the stories, “Bob and His Friends,” was written in 1980. It describes the shenanigans of a group of rowdy youngsters which result in a tragic death of one of them, who, as is often the



Volodymyr Dibrova and his new book, “Based on True Stories.”



case, was the most gifted, sensitive and vulnerable of the lot.

“Kinderballonen,” written in 1988, is set in Soviet times when college students were expected to go out into the country and spend a whole month during the academic year on a state farm and help gather the harvest. Students and teachers alike had to share pretty basic accommodations and rely on the meals prepared by the students assigned to the kitchen. No one could dodge this kind of “service,” because the whole Soviet agricultural sector relied heavily on college students as a free labor force. But, for the students this arrangement was not all bad. They had extra time free from academic studies, they worked outdoors, and only in good weather, and they had plenty of opportunities to forge new friendships.

The story highlights teachers, students and villagers. The only odd one out is an overzealous minor KGB official, who finds a suspicious foreign-made item near the barracks where the students live. He launches a full-scale investigation and vows not to leave any stone unturned. In the end, the subversive item turns out to be quite mundane.

The second part of the book focuses on characters who have to deal with all kinds of eventualities and facts of life, like mortality in “About a Man Who Was Diagnosed With a Brain Tumor,” or some ominous premonitions as in “About a Poet Who Thought he Had Only Seven Years to Live,” or with a mid-life crisis as in “About Two Gentlemen and Two Ladies.”

In the story “About a Woman Who Was Waiting For the Bus, the main character manages to enter an alternative reality and live a life full of adventures and daring exploits – while she is standing at a bus stop.

In commenting on the reading of “Hobby,” Harvard graduate student Liam J. Powell, who is majoring in creative writing and English literature, said “It is clear that Dibrova has a weathered literary wit whose consciousness of ‘contemporaneous’ meta-fiction is informed by the genuine melancholy of an alienated artist in the ambivalent, if irreverent, grey reality of Soviet society.”

Noted Boston author and novelist Attorney Amir Rezaizadeh said of the featured story:

“Dibrova’s story deals with complex

themes of midlife anxiety, relationship between art, recognition and ordinary life, and whether life lived in the arts in the end is worth living if the artist considers his calling only a ‘hobby.’ The narrator in the story begins telling us of his plight as a writer by referring to a critic’s view of his work as being stuck in the pathos of the Soviet era. In the second paragraph, the narrator tells us that the same critic wants to include the narrator’s work in an anthology. We are, therefore, introduced to a writer who is stuck in the past but also acknowledged for his work.

“As the story moves, we learn the narrator is a middle-aged man working in a meaningless job and mired in a loveless relationship with his ex-wife. He longs for his youth while at the same time being aware that he’s losing his battle with age. Moreover, the narrator describes his relationship with writing as one would describe a vocation or a calling; however, the narrator in the title of the story and in the story refers to his writing as merely a hobby. This dichotomy shows a deeper division in the narrator’s psyche in regards to how he views his life. Dibrova explores these themes subtly and skillfully without hammering the reader overtly. It is a story crafted by hands of the master.”

Mr. Dibrova graduated from the Shevchenko State University of Kyiv and earned his candidate of science degree at the Institute of literature of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine. Prior to his appointment at Harvard, he taught at the Kyiv Linguistic University and the National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy.

In addition to being a writer, translator and literary critic, Mr. Dibrova is a widely published author whose novel “Andrew’s Way” (Andriivskiy Uzviz) won the BBC Ukrainian Book of the Year Award in 2007.

Mr. Dibrova is married, has three children, and is a resident of Waltham, Mass.

A number of Dibrova’s short stories have appeared in the Ukrainian journal Chetver (Thursday) and can be accessed at: <http://chetver.com.ua/n14/index.htm>. “Based on True Stories” (Pravdyvi Istoriyi) can be purchased online through the publisher at fact.kiev.ua, or through the internet bookstores YE (book-ye.com) and BUGA (buga.com.ua) in Ukraine; or through any U.S./Canadian company or bookstore that carries Ukrainian books.

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Cleveland's Kashtan and Chicago's Hromovytsia present joint concert

by Ivan Norka

PARMA, Ohio – Two major Ukrainian dance ensembles from America's heartland recently came together to put on a show of grand proportions that will be remembered in the Ukrainian community for years to come. On the evening of March 13, hundreds of concert-goers packed the auditorium of Cuyahoga Community College to witness the highly anticipated performance of music, song and dance by Kashtan of Cleveland and Hromovytsia of Chicago.

The gala concert featured not only the two major dance ensembles – Kashtan and Hromovytsia – but also the popular female vocal ensemble Zorya, directed by Natalia Basladyńska-Mahlay, and the outstanding orchestra from the Cleveland area known as Harmonia, which is composed of seven musicians who specialize in Ukrainian and other types of Eastern European folk music. All told there were more than 150 performers on stage.

This concert was the result of intense activity that took place simultaneously in both cities over the course of two years. All the planning and coordination was accomplished long distance via e-mails and phone calls between the administrators of the two organizations. Dancers put in extra hours to build up their stamina for the exhausting program.

The artistic directors for the two groups – Markian Komichak of Kashtan and Roxana Dykyj-Pylypczak of Hromovytsia – scheduled rehearsals several times a week in order to complete all the necessary work.

The inaugural concert debuted in May 2009 before a sold out audience in the Chicago area. The performance was a smashing success for two main reasons: it was very well received by the public, and the union of the two groups created so much good will among the dancers themselves.

The next step in the plan was to bring the same show to Cleveland.

As the curtain opened in Cleveland, a dynamic video was projected onto a screen that hung at the rear of the stage. The video, produced by Roman Pylypczak, illustrated the coming together of two cities and two ensembles. It was based on footage that was taken during the months of rehearsals leading up to the show.

The video presentation was immediately followed by the entire cast of Hromovytsia performing their traditional "Welcome Dance," a massive swirl of colorful costumes and movement.

Then it was Kashtan's turn to take to the stage with their rendition of the rousing "Kozak Suite," choreographed by Bohdan Tkachishyn.

The program continued in a similar manner from this point on – the groups alternated with one another to create a

single, seamless show. Hromovytsia contributed "The Night of Ivan Kupalo," which portrays folkloric themes and legends; the massive production known as "Hutsul Rhapsody;" "Drianda," the lively trio of Ukrainian polkas; and the crowd-pleasing "Mosquito's Wedding."

Kashtan offered the entertaining and popular "Varvarka"; the exuberant women's composition "Sviatkovyj Tanetz;" the classic "Bereznianka"; as well as other traditional dances from the Hutsul and Bukovyna regions of Ukraine.

One of the highlights of the program was a surprise appearance by 24 former Kashtan dancers performing a favorite dance, "Holubka." This arm of Kashtan, affectionately known as the alumni, is made up of dedicated former dancers, many of whom are married and with children of their own. Their return to the stage after many years shows their undying love for Ukrainian dance.

Joining the alumni group was former Kashtan dancer Andrij Cybyk, who left Kashtan years ago to pursue his own career in dance. Among his many achievements are four years with the Duquesne University Tamburitzans and appearances as a regular soloist with the acclaimed Riverdance. Presently he directs his own company in New York City.

On the other end of the spectrum was an appearance by the very youngest members from the Kashtan School performing "Kozachok" and "Volynianka." Led by instructor David Woznak, these dancers represent the future of dance in Cleveland.

Complementing the dancing portion of the concert was the appearance by the vocal ensemble Zorya. This group is made up of 13 young ladies, all of whom are highly trained singers. Their renditions of four folk songs were impeccable.

Additional musical interludes were provided by the folk orchestra Harmonia. With their authentic folk instruments, they resemble the traditional Gypsy bands of Eastern Europe. At the core of the orchestra is virtuoso Alexander Fedoriuk on cymbalom and singer Beata Begeniova.

Having seen the two ensembles side by side on the same stage, the following comparison can be made. One can see that Kashtan and Hromovytsia are similar in size and ability; but they are very different in style and philosophy of dance. The Kashtan approach is to learn and perform the classic dances from the world's great companies, such as the Virsky Company, Veriovka, Unist and Yatran, while Hromovytsia prefers to create its own original movements and choreographies, and explore new avenues of expression.

There is validity in both approaches, and the combination of the two made for a very entertaining evening of dance.



The Kashtan ensemble of Cleveland.



Dancers of Chicago's Hromovytsia.



Hromovytsia in a Kozak dance.

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184 teams compete in Ukrainian Nationals Youth Soccer Tournament

HORSHAM, Pa. – Over Memorial Day weekend, the Ukrainian American Sport Center Tryzub hosted its ninth annual Ukrainian Nationals Youth Soccer Tournament. Teams from throughout the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and five other Mid-Atlantic states entered the competition.

Tournament play in age brackets from Under-8 through Under-19, for both boys and girls, progressed over the weekend on not only the Ukrainian Nationals' six home fields at Tryzubivka, but also on many more pitches located at Windlestrae Park's Zehr fields (Montgomery Soccer Club's home) Igoe Porter Wellings (Nike) fields (Warrington Soccer Club's home), Kohler fields and Turk fields. Tournament coordinators used a total of 22 fields.

The competition began on Friday night under the lights on two Tryzubivka fields, progressed throughout the day on Saturday and culminated in a long sequence of "finals" on Sunday. A Soccer Moms and Dads Appreciation Night featuring a popular traditional rock band and a big-screen airing of the opening game of the Philadelphia Flyers' Stanley Cup final series against the Chicago Blackhawks also highlighted the event. Hundreds of parents and competitors

gathered in the Ukrainian American Sport Center's clubhouse and lighted festival grove and pavilions.

The manager of a powerful team from Maryland commented: "We have been to well known tournaments throughout the United States and Canada ... North Carolina, Texas, Toronto, Florida, West Virginia, Virginia and Ohio ... We all agree that this is the best tournament that we have ever seen. The fields, facilities, competition, food, officiating and everything were excellent. I don't know how anyone could ever match your hospitality ... the people were great."

All of the finals matches took place at Tryzubivka. UASC Tryzub's Vice-President Eugene A. Luciw presented the champions and finalists with trophies, emphasizing the club's Ukrainian roots and explaining the deep symbolism of the Ukrainian "tryzub" that the awards featured.

Tryzub's Ukrainian Nationals fared quite well in the competition that included a number of premier, select and regional all-star teams. The Ukrainian Nationals won seven championships and reached the finals two more times. The tournament results appear in the chart below.



Natalka Firko

Tryzub Executive Vice-President Eugene Luciw shows off a trophy during the awards ceremonies.



Natalka Firko

Ukrainian Nationals Shakhtar U11 boys celebrate their championship.



Sharon Kankin

Ukrainian Nationals Krush U15 girls celebrate their championship with coach Gary Stephenson.

	Champions	Finalists	
U08 Boys Blue	Parkwood United	Hockession Hurricane	PK
U08 Boys White	Berks Rage	Southampton Venom	
U09 Boys Blue	Ukrainian Nationals Fury	Holmdel Broncos	
U09 Boys White	Parkwood Celtic	Berks Rage	
U10 Boys Blue	Ukrainian Nationals Shakhtar	Lehigh Valley United	
U10 Boys White	Berks Rage - Celtics	Wyoming Valley '99	
U11 Boys Blue	North Union 98 Cannons	East Meadow 98 Hawks	
U11 Boys White	Western Lehigh United Hawks	Ukrainian Nationals Lightning	
U12 Boys Blue	Danubia Shamrock Rovers	North Union 97 Cannons	PK
U12 Boys White	Wyoming Valley '97	Upper Dublin United	
U13 Boys Blue	Ukrainian Nationals Obolon	YMS Premier 96 United	
U13 Boys White	Eastern Northampton County Storm	Berks Rage - Celtic	
U14 Boys	North Union 95 Gunners	Dynamo Sport New York	
U15 Boys	Chambersburg Sharks	FC Barcelona 94 Premier	
U16 Boys	Rancocas Valley Blaze	FC Premier 93	
U17 Boys	Chambersburg Blue Hawks	Ukrainian Nationals 92 Premier	PK
U18/19 Boys	FC Premier 91 Celtics	Williamsport Car-Rey	PK
U08 Girls	Ukrainian Nationals Blasters	TBAA Strykers	
U09 Girls	Council Rock Fury	Cantolao USA	OT
U10 Girls	Berks Rage 99	North Union 99 Strikers	
U10/11 Girls (8v8)	Arundel Azzurri	SAC United I Flash	
U11 Girls (11v11)	Ukrainian Nationals Kixx	Warrington Wildcats	PK
U12 Girls	Buckingham Heat	Pearls Pride	
U13 Girls	Southampton Storm	Methaction Lightning	
U14 Girls Blue	Harrison Heat	YMS Storm	
U14 Girls White	Coventry Wildcats	PA Rush Blue Thunder	
U15 Girls	Ukrainian Nationals Krush	Nether Providence 94 Crush	
U16 Girls	Bucks-Mont United Blazers	YMS Shooting Starz	
U17/18/19 Girls	Ukrainian Nationals Force	Hulmeville Charge	

Legend:
 PK = won championship on penalty kicks after overtime
 OT = won championship in sudden death overtime



Louis Higgins

Ukrainian Nationals Force-Syla U17-19 girls in a strategy session.



Louis Higgins

Ukrainian Nationals Force-Syla girls – the champions in the U17-19 group.

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NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

building, where three funeral wreaths were placed and posters were put up reading: "Wake up, Ukraine, or it will be too late for your children." A wooden cross was raised at the fence of the building. Protesters marched in columns toward the government headquarters, chanting, "Shame" and, "Glory to Ukraine" as well as, "Glory to heroes." Police stopped the marchers before they reached the Ukraine House, cordoning them off near Dynamo stadium. At the end of the protest, the demonstrators laid three wreaths "on behalf of Viktor Yanukovich for freedom of the press, small businesses and youth." They threw wreaths at a dummy representing the president. The rally was organized by the youth movement Sportyv. (Interfax-Ukraine)

Moscow Patriarchate on papal visit

KYIV – The Moscow Patriarchate has made it understood that the possible visit by Pope Benedict XVI to Ukraine to mark 600th anniversary since the capital city of the Catholic metropolitans was transferred from Halych to Lviv, will not benefit relations between the Russian Orthodox Church and the Vatican. This "is not the best occasion for the pontiff's visit to the canonical territory of the Russian Orthodox Church," Dmitry Sizonenko, acting secretary for inter-Christian relations of the Moscow Patriarchate's External Church Relations Department, said. Pope Benedict XVI was invited to visit Ukraine in 2012, when the festivities will take place, Archbishop Mechislaw Mokshytsky said on May 25. Father Dmitry, however, said that the Moscow Patriarchate had not received such information from the Vatican. "It would make sense to speak about the Moscow Patriarchate's position on Benedict XVI's visit to Ukraine only after this visit has been officially announced by the Vatican's press service," he said. Relations between the Moscow Patriarchate and the Roman Catholic Church have "significantly improved, and cooperation and cultural exchanges between the two Churches have been broadening in international organizations, including in the Council of Europe, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and UNESCO," Father Dmitry said. "But obvious progress in Orthodox-Catholic dialogue has not eased the poignancy of the unsettled situation in Ukraine's western regions. It is the most painful aspect in our relations. There is, however, every reason to hope that these problems will be resolved, the Vatican demonstrates a greater understanding today of the Moscow Patriarchate's position," he added. (Ukrinform)

Kremlin envoy on Russian language

YALTA, Ukraine – The Russian president's special representative for international cultural cooperation has urged Ukraine to give official status to the Russian language alongside Ukrainian. A great deal of problems have built up in Russian-Ukrainian relations over recent years, and, "as regards to cultural ties, a very important program should of course be produced to return official status to the Russian language," Mikhail Shvydkoi told an international roundtable in Yalta titled "Ukraine and Russia: New Interaction." The roundtable was part of a Russian cultural festival "The Great Russian Word" that took place on June 6-12. Mr. Shvydkoi said, "The power of Ukraine is its bilingual culture. Biculturalism is a very important basis for a powerful Ukrainian state." (Interfax-Ukraine)

Lytvyn comments on language law

KYIV – Verkhovna Rada Chairman Volodymyr Lytvyn believes there could be another round of political confrontation between the east and the west of Ukraine if

the Parliament endorses laws upgrading the status of the Russian language in the country. Mr. Lytvyn presented his position in an interview with the Rada television channel on May 30. He noted that the law on languages in Ukraine dating back to 1989 guarantees the rights of citizens to use their native languages, including the Russian language. "The law is effective. It gives a clear-cut status of the Russian language as the language of communication among ethnic groups," he said. He added, however, that the Parliament would carefully consider draft laws on the matter of languages in Ukraine if President Viktor Yanukovich or the Cabinet of Ministers registers such draft laws. "As for legislative initiatives on the matter, it is obvious that such draft laws should be analyzed carefully to see what they bring, how they correlate with the Constitution, decisions of the Constitutional Court on the matter. ... Everything must be done in peace and openly to avoid reasons for another round of confrontation," he added. (Ukrainian News)

No free tuition for foreign Ukrainians

KYIV – Borys Tarasyuk, chairman of the Verkhovna Rada's Committee on European Integration, failed to push through the Parliament a bill giving foreign Ukrainians the right to free tuition at higher educational establishments. It was reported on June 2 that bill gained only 31 votes. In February the Cabinet of Ministers proposed to the Verkhovna Rada that foreign Ukrainians be treated the same as Ukrainian citizens with regard to their rights to employment, health care and education. (Ukrinform)

Senior official sacked for corruption

KYIV – The Ukrainian government says it has dismissed Deputy Minister of the Environment Bohdan Presner for accepting a bribe, RFE/RL's Ukrainian Service reported on June 2. Officials said Mr. Presner was caught on June 1 taking a significant sum of money as a bribe. Prime Minister Mykola Azarov told the Cabinet the next day that Mr. Presner was sacked for "breaking the public servant's oath" and would stand trial. Mr. Azarov also said that case should be a lesson to other members of the government. He stressed that rooting out corruption within the Ukrainian government is one of President Viktor Yanukovich's major domestic political priorities. On June 1 the press service of the Internal Affairs Ministry informed journalists that its Department for Serious Crimes and the State Security Service of Ukraine had detained Mr. Presner as he was accepting a large sum of money for arranging the appointment of an unnamed individual to a top regional post. (RFE/RL)

800 M hrv allocated for Chornobyl

KYIV – The Cabinet of Ministers approved financing of Chornobyl programs in 2010 to the tune of 797.565 million hrv, 37 percent increase from the previous year, Emergencies Minister Nestor Shufrych reported on June 2. Funds totaling 460 million hrv were earmarked for maintaining the safety of the Chornobyl nuclear power plant's reactors and the shelter facility, while 202.85 million hrv were allocated for environmental needs in the exclusion zone. The remainder of the funds, the minister noted, is for financing of programs related to mitigating the consequences of the Chornobyl nuclear accident of 1986. (Ukrinform)

Pro-Yanukovich coalition in Crimea

KYIV – Members of the Crimean Parliament on May 31 created a coalition to implement President Viktor Yanukovich's program "Ukraine for People." Of the eight parliamentary factions of the autonomous republic, the coalition included the bloc For Yanukovich, the Serhiy Kunitsyn Bloc and Natalia Vitrenko's Progressive Socialist Party, as well as the factions Soyuz, Solidarity and Russian Unity. The opposi-

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NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 16)

tion, totaling 24 deputies, includes the Communists and the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc, as well as the Kurultai Rukh faction, which advocates the rights of Crimean Tatars. (Ukrinform)

Environmentalists appeal to UEFA

KYIV – The National Ecological Center of Ukraine, backed by other environmental organizations, appealed to the Union of European Football Associations (UEFA) and the Euro 2012 committee in Ukraine to stop the destruction of Kharkiv's Gorky Park and violence on the part of city authorities. At least 10 local activists, struggling to stop the massive illegal removal of trees were arrested and injured. Local activists say the trees are being cut down without proper allowances in order to build a road across the park and hotels along it in preparation for the Euro 2012 soccer championship. Dozens of activists and residents of the neighborhood have been preventing construction workers and bulldozers from entering the park since May 19. Clashes between protesters and unidentified groups of people wearing orange vests have been happening while police have been arresting individual activists. As a result, two people were injured by an excavator and another four were brutally beaten as of May 28. The blockade continues with a group of protesters sitting on the trees. (National Ecological Center of Ukraine)

Official guilty of bribe-taking

KHARKIV, Ukraine – A former official in Kharkiv has been jailed for two and a half years for taking a bribe related to a land deal, RFE/RL's Ukrainian Service reported on June 8. Henadi Bakalyar, the former head of the Apartments and Property Distribution Department of Kharkiv City Council, was found guilty by the Kharkiv Regional Court of abuse of power and extortion. Mr. Bakalyar was arrested in November 2006. Prosecutors said he accepted the equivalent of \$4,700 from a local businessman for the opportunity to use a plot of land for building purposes. (RFE/RL)

Wind power station for Odesa

KYIV – One of Europe's largest wind power stations will be built in the Odesa region, the press service of the Odesa Regional State Administration reported on May 26. The project was presented by the Scientific Production Association PlanEKO. According to Odesa Oblast State Administration Chairman Eduard Matviychuk, the project will contribute to solving the region's energy problems and it will create over 200 new jobs. The total capacity of the planned wind farm, which is expected to be completed in 2012, will be up to 200 megawatts. It will consist of 66 wind turbines. The station will provide 890,000 megawatts of electricity per year, which will cover the needs of about 200,000 households. (Ukrinform)

Russian literature curriculum

KYIV – Education and Science Minister Dmytro Tabachnyk announced the ministry's intention to rename the foreign literature curriculum as world literature, it was reported on May 25. Moreover, Russian literature will occupy the largest slot in the curriculum, comprising, three-quarters of the course, Mr. Tabachnyk told the Komsomolskaya Pravda in Ukraine publication. He said the inclusion of Russian literature in the foreign literature course previously had "put up certain barriers"; now the ministry's priority is to return Russian literature to school in its original language. (Ukrinform)

Number of smokers declines

KYIV – The number of smokers in

Ukraine dropped from 37 percent in 2005 to 25 percent in 2009, the head of the Tobacco Control Department of Ukraine's Health Ministry, Kostiantyn Krasovsky, said at a press conference in Donetsk on May 15. He cited surveys conducted in 2005 and 2009, and concluded that the situation had been significantly improved by the law on the protection of the population from the harmful effects of tobacco and the influence of tobacco smoke, which imposed restrictions on smoking in public places. (Ukrinform)

KPI is top-ranked in education

KYIV – Employers and graduates of higher educational institutions have prepared a ranking of higher educational establishments about the education that is most demanded by employers. Named Compass, the rating included 234 Ukrainian institutes of higher learning. Graduates estimated how the educational establishment they attended helped them find a job and to what extent the knowledge received there satisfies employers, while employers judged how the knowledge received at the higher educational institutes fulfills the requirements of their companies. The National Technical University Kyiv Polytechnic Institute was the top rated. Also in the top five were: Kyiv Taras Shevchenko National University (second), Kyiv Vadym Hetman National Economic University (third), National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy and the National University Lviv Polytechnic (both ranked fourth), Donetsk National Technical University and Kyiv National University of Construction and Architecture (both ranked fifth). News of a ranking was reported on May 15. (Ukrinform)

No Victory Day in Lviv Oblast

LVIV – Deputies of the Lviv Oblast Council at a meeting on May 25 decided that days to commemorate the victims of World War II will be held in the Lviv region on May 8-9, and that the term "Great Patriotic War" will not be used, as it doesn't correspond to Ukrainian historical realities. A total of 61 deputies supported this decision, according to the Zaxid.net portal. The Lviv Oblast Council also decided to charge the Lviv Oblast State Administration with elaborating and adopting of events to mark these days, as well as the events to commemorate Ukrainians who were the victims of the German Nazi and Soviet Communist totalitarian regimes. The deputies also said they intend to call on the Procurator General's Office to take measures to prevent the use of flags and symbols of the Soviet Union and other totalitarian states, and proposed that other oblast councils of Ukraine adopt the same decisions. According to the press service of the all-Ukrainian Svoboda Union, the Svoboda faction initiated the voting on the commemoration days on May 8-9. (Interfax-Ukraine)

Ukrainian singer 10th at Eurovision

KYIV – Ukrainian singer Alyosha with her song "Sweet People" came in 10th in the finals of the Eurovision Song Contest 2010, after earning a total of 108 points, it was reported on May 31. Ukraine received the highest marks from viewers and jury members from Belarus, Russia, Moldova and Armenia. A favorite of the contest, 19-year-old German representative Lena with her song "Satellite," is the winner of Eurovision 2010, receiving 246 points. The Turkish band maNga with its song "We Could Be the Same" was second with 170 points, while the Romanian duo Paula Seling & Ovi with their song "Playing With Fire" was third with 162 points. (Ukrinform)

100,000 orphans need support

KYIV – Minister for Family, Youth and Sports Ravil Safiullin said on May 31 that he intends to establish a qualitatively new national system for controlling and monitoring children's rights. It will take into account not only the statistics and records of the

authorities, but also the views of children, their parents and the public. One of the fundamental rights of the child, Mr. Safiullin said, is the right to education in the family. At the same time, in Ukraine there are 100,000 orphans and children deprived of parental care, who need special protection and support. The minister pointed out that last year alone 7,939 children remained without family as a result of deprivation of parental rights, and 770 children were taken away from their parents without deprivation of parental rights. However, Mr. Safiullin noted that over the past five years the number of street children has declined: in 2005 there were 42,000 street children, and last year there were 22,700. The number of children at social institutions also decreased, from 23,700 in 2005 to 14,200 in 2009. (Ukrinform)

Record number of adoptions

KYIV – Ukrainians adopted over 2,000 children in 2009, according to the director of the State Department for Adoption and the Protection of Children's Rights, Liudmyla Balym. "In 2009 our citizens adopted 2,374 children. This is the highest figure for the last seven years," she said on May 26. As for failed adoptions, the statistics are as follows: in 2006, 75 adoptions were canceled, 34 children were returned in 2007, 28 in 2008, and 24 in 2009. "Of course, it's always a tragedy for children and adults," Ms. Balym said. She noted that the largest number of court rulings on the cancellation of adoptions were related to older children. "This is the period that is considered difficult. Even in families that have their own

children, this period passes calmly and without any problems," she said. (Ukrinform)

Kyiv concerned about separatism?

KYIV – The refusal of Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukovich to recognize the independence of South Ossetia and Abkhazia and the comparison of the issue with the recognition of Kosovo reflects Kyiv's concerns about separatism in Crimea, said Konstantin Zatulin, Russian State Duma member and director of the Institute for CIS Studies. "This indicates that Ukrainian diplomacy has not gotten rid of its doubts about the integrity of Ukraine. These doubts are making Kyiv demonstrate additional caution," he said in an interview with Interfax. "Ukrainian Foreign Minister [Kostyantyn] Gryshchenko who used to be the foreign policy advisor of Yanukovich, has succeeded in convincing his boss, the Ukrainian president, that Kyiv should not rush with the recognition of Abkhazia and South Ossetia because this can be regarded as a precedent. In the past Mr. Gryshchenko linked the issue with the problem of Crimea," Mr. Zatulin said. "The recognition of Abkhazia and South Ossetia is not a pressing problem in Russian-Ukrainian relations. While there is a reason for us to criticize Belarus that promised to recognize both republics after Russia, we have no direct reason to do so with regard to Ukraine," he said. President Yanukovich said on June 4: "I have never recognized either Abkhazia, or South Ossetia, or Kosovo as independent states. This runs counter to international law." (Interfax-Ukraine)

Two opposition TV channels stripped of frequencies

RFE/RL

KYIV – A court has stripped two Ukrainian TV channels – Channel 5 and TVi – of their new broadcast frequencies, RFE/RL's Ukrainian Service reports.

The Kyiv district court on June 8 annulled the January results of a tender held by Ukraine's National Council on Television and Radio Broadcasting that allocated those frequencies.

According to Ukrainian media experts, Channel 5 and TVi are among the few Ukrainian TV channels that provide independent news coverage.

The move comes a day after the Editorial Board of Channel 5 sent an open letter to Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukovich asking him to intervene. The board claimed that the court hearing was being influenced by the chief of the Security Service of Ukraine (SBU), Valeriy Khoroshkovsky.

Mr. Khoroshkovsky owns the rival media holding Inter Media Group, which has asked for a new tender for frequencies. He strongly denied exerting pressure on Channel 5 and demanded proof of the allegations made by its editorial board.

"What kind of direct proof one can have, other than the fact that Khoroshkovsky is one of the owners of Inter Media Group? He is the chief of the Security Service, a member of the Higher Council of Justice. His wife is the manager of Inter Media Group. Here you have double standards," Roman Skypin, a journalist who heads TVi's information service, said in an interview with RFE/RL.

Opposition leader Yulia Tymoshenko also weighed in on June 8, saying the petitioners never had any chance of success because of political interference:

"Now to count on the letter of journalists having an impact would be utopian since it was Yanukovich who gave such orders," Ms. Tymoshenko said. "I am convinced that to address the courts is

utopian because today they function not according to the law and the constitution, but under orders from one person, from Yanukovich."

Meanwhile, one of Inter Group's TV channels, Enter Music, branded the Channel 5 editorial board's open letter an attempt to exert pressure on the Ukrainian justice system. When they speak of protecting "press freedom," what they mean is their own interests and the aims of their owners, Enter Music representatives said.

The National Council on TV and Radio Broadcasting on June 8 issued a statement calling for treating separately the questions of press freedom, development of media business and adherence to the law.

The composition of the council has been changed since its controversial January ruling. Now the council notes that its previous decision to grant new frequencies to Channel 5 and TVi was adopted without a quorum and contrary to court rulings.

Natalya Lihachova, editor of Telekritika.kiev.ua, believes that the court decision does not mean that Channel 5 and TVi will cease to exist. It is likely that Channel 5 will retain the frequencies it has but not acquire new ones, while TVi will remain a satellite channel, Ms. Lihachova said in an interview with RFE/RL.

She said she believes that the dispute reflects efforts by the Ukrainian authorities to increase their control over the country's media.

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Ukrainian pro sports update: Hockey

by Ihor Stelmach

Ukrainian Bs fortify Bruins' D

Boychuk and Bodnarchuk... Sounds like a Ukrainian comedy duo performing at the Funny Bone outside of Winnipeg, right? Not quite. How about Johnny Boychuk and Andrew Bodnarchuk, depth defensemen for the Boston Bruins at the start of this past regular season. There certainly was nothing funny about their late-season contributions on the B's blue-line.

Boychuk, Colorado's second-round pick in the 2002 entry draft, finally got his opportunity in the big show. Bodnarchuk, Boston's fifth-round selection in 2006, was a late-season recall from Providence of the AHL. Their play on an ailing Bruins backline was no joke.

Boychuk and Bodnarchuk... Might they be two of four partners in an all-Ukrainian, Vancouver-based law firm? Hardly. Yet, when critical injuries disabled top defensemen Mark Stuart, Andrew Ference and newcomer Dennis Seidenberg, Boychuk logged major minutes with partner Zdeno Chara, while P-Bruin call-up Bodnarchuk teamed with fellow-rookie Adam McQuaid as the team's emergency third "D" pair. That's right, Boychuk and Bodnarchuk, major contributors on Boston's defense team.

Boychuk interview

As the 2010 Stanley Cup Playoffs began round 2, Boychuk was playing a regular shift on the Bruins' defense. The following is an excerpt from a Boston Bruins.com interview with the young

Ukrainian as the playoffs began.

Q: What are you defense guys thinking about now in the playoffs, going forward?

A: Just not to be too high or too low – go in there and work hard – try to score when you get the opportunity.

Q: Coach [Claude] Julien has consistently praised your work throughout the season, particularly filling in for some of the more veteran NHLers – do you take a certain amount of pride in that? Are you enjoying your time in the playoffs here?

A: Oh, yeah, absolutely. In the beginning of the year I wasn't playing at all, so now, playing 25 minutes a night, helps out tremendous. I didn't think that I would be playing 25 minutes a night, but obviously it feels good. I'm trying to keep it simple, trying to get pucks to the net.

Q: What about playing with "Z" [Zdeno Chara] – how is it having him as a defense partner?

A: Not too bad, he helps me out a lot. He's a Norris Trophy winner – you can't say much more about him. His emotion on the ice, he's a team leader and we follow him.

Q: How's he in terms of giving you advice – have you been able to go to him and ask for help?

A: I don't really ask him questions, he usually just tells me. There's a play on the ice – he sees something – he'll tell me when we get to the bench and I'll listen to him, obviously. He does help out a lot.

Q: Do nerves ever come into play for

you now?

A: They're not too bad, actually. Sometimes – I think the first shift of the first game (playoffs vs. Buffalo), it was a little nerve-racking, but I just wanted to put it off the glass and get it out of our zone. After that it was smooth sailing.

Happy-go-lucky Boychuk

When Boston became the latest stop in his NHL career, Boychuk quickly devised a back-up plan in case the sport of hockey didn't work out for him.

"I'd probably be a Red Sox player," he joked in a March interview with Boston Bruins.com. "Yeah, I'd probably play shortstop, because I can't really play the outfield too good."

A couple of months later, there's hardly a chance the Ukrainian defenseman will be taking the field for the Red Sox this season or in the immediate future. That's because the long-time minor leaguer made good on his first real opportunity with a big club. In 51 regular season games with the Bruins, Boychuk's five goals and 15 points earned him a steady shift on the blueline. He also commanded an audience in the locker room. The 6'2", 225-pound 26-year-old quickly earned a reputation for being a colorful character.

The young journeyman has worn 12 different jerseys in his 11-year junior and professional career. Providence and Boston teammate Trent Whitfield stressed Boychuk's positive attitude is a must to any team's locker room.

"He keeps things loose, always joking around," Whitfield said in a conversation with Boston Bruins.com. "So he's one of

those guys that you just love to have on your team because he's just a character. You never know what he might say or do."

Boychuk began skating at age 4 in Edmonton, Alberta. The youngest of three boys, his older brothers were his role models and all three are active hockey players. "My older brothers, I looked up to them. They were always there, locking me outside and making me shoot pucks," said Boychuk.

The youngster dreamed of parlaying his passion for the sport of hockey into a career after growing up watching the legendary Cup-winning Edmonton Oilers of the 1980s.

"Watching the NHL, watching Edmonton when they were really, really good – those guys, just watching them play, it inspires everybody," said Boychuk. He paused for a moment, then added: "Especially when they win enough Stanley Cups for one hand."

When not at the rink, Boychuk hangs out with fellow-rookie McQuaid, sometimes playing video games. Sports video games, however, are not on the video menu – only war-type games are played. Boychuk believes professional sports belong only in the real world. McQuaid got to know Johnny B rather well in 2008-2009 when both played in Providence.

"He's a fun guy to be around, especially when your spirits aren't great," said McQuaid. "He's always there to pick you up. I don't think I've ever seen him in a

(Continued on page 20)

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The first 100 days...

(Continued from page 9)

that the Russian language is dominant in all spheres of Ukrainian life.

"About 30 percent of Ukraine's population differs in language," speaking Ukrainian and other non-Russian languages, said Oleksander Danyliuk, director of the Institute of Lawful Society. "We can't ignore their rights because destructive forces that divide society use such disregard as a [rallying] flag. Currently statesmen, or those who worry about a unified state, should raise the issue of a just language policy and not allow Russification to occur under the supposed defense of languages of ethnic minorities."

The government's hostility towards ethnic minorities was revealed when Prime Minister Mykola Azarov appointed Anatolii Mohyliov as the internal affairs minister, who is Ukraine's police chief.

When serving as Crimea's police chief, Mr. Mohyliov orchestrated the notorious November 6, 2007, raid against Crimean Tatar businesses on the Ai-Petri plateau in which they were accused by police of illegally setting up cafés and other kiosks to serve tourists.

Crimean Tatar advocates alleged the police took advantage of a court order requiring the dismantling of one business to wreck all seven structures. The conflict involved 1,000 police officers and 50 Tatar businessmen, of which 28 were arrested and three were hospitalized with serious injuries. The Tatars complained police used arms against unarmed people.

Yet it was comments that Mr. Mohyliov made after the raid that inflamed Tatars even further. He defended the 1944 forced deportation of nearly 200,000 Tatars to Uzbekistan, as ordered by Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin.

The deported Tatars "didn't suffer from the war in a relatively warm and well-fed region, where industry and the cream of the Soviet intelligentsia was evacuated during the occupation," Mr. Mohyliov claimed. In fact, anywhere between 30,000 and 90,000 Tatars died in the evacuation, among which an estimated 10,000 starved to death.

He referred to the Tatars as "accomplices to Adolf Hitler" in the same January 2008 interview with the Crimean Truth newspaper, citing Tatar "myths" about being the native people with a national state, with exceptional rights and a special degree of grievances.

Immediately after the Cabinet was announced on March 11, Crimean Tatar Mejlis leader Mustafa Dzhemilev called for the Procurator General of Ukraine to prosecute Mr. Mohyliov for inciting ethnic hostility. "That absolutely unacceptable rhetoric from Stalinist times offended all the peninsula's Tatars," he said. "It's very sad for the country that people with such thoughts hold high positions."

On June 3, opposition National Deputies Borys Tarasyuk, Viacheslav Koval and Oleksander Chernovolenko joined Mr. Dzhemilev in submitting a resolution to Parliament to dismiss Mr. Mohyliov for inciting ethnic hostility and applying excessive force in the Ai-Petri raid.

Meanwhile, Party of Regions deputies incited ethnic hostility even after the Yanukovich administration took office. Borys Kolesnichenko is currently leading an exhibit traveling throughout Ukraine titled "Volyn Slaughter: Polish and Jewish Victims of OUN-UPA." The display is replete with distorted historical "facts" and materials that offer a one-sided account of the fighting in the Volyn region.

The April 8 opening of the exhibit at the Ukrainian Home in Kyiv caused an uproar, leading to protesters being pushed

and dragged from the opening press conference by police. Journalists and cameramen not linked to the protesters reported abuse from police as well.

"A degradation of our own national dignity and national feelings is taking place, which is why I think this was provoked," said Serhii Soboliev, a leader in the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc. "This was done with one goal – to cause conflict between our people. And, as always, the provocateurs are the same: from Russian organizations who are absolutely indifferent about what will happen to Ukraine. The main thing is for as much hostility as possible be here in order to continue making politics on that."

State-sponsored events

No other single event during the first 100 days of the Yanukovich administration more aptly epitomized its cultural policies than the May 9 Victory Day celebration, held in conjunction with the Russian and Belarusian governments.

That arrangement was reached during Mr. Yanukovich's first meeting with Russian President Dmitry Medvedev on March 5, a little more than a week after his inauguration.

Soon afterwards, leaders of the three states coordinated synchronized parades in Russia, Belarus and Ukraine, including the Hero Cities of Kyiv, Odesa, Kerch and Sevastopol. In an unprecedented move for independent Ukraine, Russian soldiers were invited to participate in the Ukrainian festivities.

By May 9 Russian soldiers were marching with their Ukrainian counterparts along the Khreschatyk, the main boulevard in Kyiv, while Sevastopol hosted a joint parade between Ukrainian sailors and those of the Russian Black Sea Fleet. In all, 75 Russian troops marched in each of the four Hero Cities that day.

In his turn, Mr. Yanukovich took with him 75 Ukrainian soldiers to commemorate the event in Moscow alongside the Kremlin leadership and Belarusian President Alyaksandr Lukashenka.

Government buildings throughout Ukraine, and even metro train cars, were covered with the Communist hammer-and-sickle symbol. But, for the first time, the Soviet symbol was draped in the orange-and-black St. George Ribbon, an old tsarist war order re-tooled by the Kremlin to foster a neo-Soviet identity among the citizens of Belarus, Ukraine and the Russian Federation.

A week before Victory Day, the Kapranov brothers published an essay explaining the purpose of the St. George Ribbon in Ukraine.

"When the true tragic history of this war grows through decades of silence and lies, the watchdogs of the 'single correct' view on history want to bind us to ourselves with blood – the blood of our grandfathers," they wrote.

"This is an old bandit method – make the newcomer a partner in a crime so that he's linked until death and doesn't even have the thought of returning to the world of normal people. And that's why everything is being mobilized – parades, awards and demonstrative aggression towards other war participants, particularly the UPA. These are links of a single chain, or more precisely, parts of a single military operation, which is now informational," they noted.

Vice Prime Minister for Regional Issues Viktor Tykhonov took the Soviet revival a step further when he ordered city governments to re-introduce the tradition of "subotnyky," in which citizens were required to participate in public sanitation and beautification projects.

On the eve of the Victory Day celebrations, Prime Minister Azarov awarded Ukrainian state medals to foreigners who served in the Red Army during World War II, showing more respect and a pref-

erence for non-Ukrainians who fought for communism than for Ukrainian citizens who fought for an independent Ukraine.

"The Soviet myth about World War II has hidden within itself a bomb placed under an independent Ukraine," stated Ostep Kryvdyk, a prominent Ukrainian social critic. "Since all those who fought for it were labeled as 'nationalists' and compared to Nazis, Ukrainian independence in itself isn't included in the Stalinist 'liberation' concept. The victory in the Great Patriotic War was the victory of Stalin and communism over its enemies, a monopoly on victory, and those defeated – Nazis."

Mass media

Even five years of a Ukrainian cultural revival led by former President Viktor Yushchenko could achieve only limited success against the background of 300 years of Russian imperialism, and 70 years of Soviet ethnocide and genocide.

Today only 29 percent of newspapers, 17 percent of magazines and 13 percent of books in Ukraine are published in the Ukrainian language, reported Oleh Medvedev, a political consultant to opposition leader Yulia Tymoshenko.

Despite government quotas to ensure that Ukrainian language content makes up at least half of radio and television broadcasts, the Russian language dominates prime-time television and radio, he reported. Only 30 of the 100 most popular websites in Ukraine have Ukrainian-language versions. The DVD market is exclusively in the Russian language.

Ukrainian Bs...

(Continued from page 19)

bad mood."

McQuaid recalled his first NHL game against Toronto, back in December. His ex-roommate was quick to share some of the big league ups and downs he had experienced in his couple of months with Boston. "He said, 'Don't worry, it's only hockey night in Canada! Everyone back home's not watching!' It's just kind of the way he jokes around about stuff like that," said McQuaid.

McQuaid said Boychuk went on to give him some valuable pointers, which helped him relieve his nervousness. "He said, 'No, don't worry about it. It's the same game, just go out and do your thing.' So he has a way of lightening things up," McQuaid told Boston Bruins.com.

As teammates Whitfield, McQuaid and others will attest, Boychuk's love for the game and his plus attitude have managed to positively transform the atmosphere of the Bruins locker room. When asked how he manages to stay so optimistic, Boychuk relays his personal conviction that there's really no other option.

"I just do," he said. "Just because you can't really get down on yourself because if you keep doing that, you're just going to get worse. And, really, why would you want to do that?"

Bodnarchuk interview

Defensemen Seidenberg Stuart and Ference were all on the injured list in early April, as the Boston Bruins struggled to clinch a playoff berth and perhaps a higher seed. To the rescue came Bodnarchuk. The following is a brief interview the Providence Bruins call-up had with Boston Bruins.com on April 7:

Q: With the loss of Dennis Seidenberg and you and the rest of the young defensemen going to pick up minutes, does your game change?

A: No, not at all, with a loss of a top player like that I don't think the team wants me to change my game at all – they just want me to play my game and eat up

Yet the Yanukovich administration is not satisfied with the dominance of Russian in Ukrainian life and has launched a full assault on any government protections of the Ukrainian language in the mass media.

Both Education Minister Tabachnyk and Vice Prime Minister Volodymyr Semynozhenko voiced their opposition to mandatory dubbing of films shown in movie theaters.

Mr. Tabachnyk claimed on April 6 that mandatory Ukrainian-language dubbing reduced cinema attendance in Ukraine by a third, which was refuted by Culture Minister Mykhailo Kulyniak a week later, who cited statistics demonstrating the exact opposite.

Mr. Semynozhenko went so far as to say dubbing brought no benefit to Ukraine and that he was horrified by the poor quality of Ukrainian-language dubbing.

This contradicts the opinion of Ukrainian film critics, who said Ukrainian-language dubbing is of very high quality, as top entertainers such as actor Ostep Stupka and singer Oleh Skrypka are recruited to lend their professional voices.

"Isn't it obvious that the Russian language's lack of official status is compensated for by its domination in most spheres of civic life? And to what extent does one need to be deprived of a conscience and elementary respect for Ukrainian-speaking citizens to demand even more?" Oleh Medvedev wrote in his May 28 blog.

as many minutes as I can to take a little of the pressure off the guys who play 20-25 minutes out there game in and game out. Just play my regular game out there and enjoy it while I can.

Q: Any sort of advice given as far as what to do, any specifics since we don't have Dennis [Seidenberg] – just do x, y and z?

A: Nope, I haven't been notified by personnel, I just found out by word of mouth. I haven't talked in this, his second fto anyone about it yet. I'm sure I'll hear the same thing: keep it simple and don't change your game.

Bodnarchuk recalled

Down four of their top six defensemen from opening night in October (three out injured, Derek Morris traded on deadline day), the Boston Bruins reached out to their AHL Providence affiliate in early April. In a surprise transaction, the B's recalled Bodnarchuk for the April 3 morning skate in Toronto. He would spend the rest of the regular season in Boston, taking a regular turn as the club's sixth defenseman, doing his part to help qualify the parent team into the playoffs.

The 21-year-old Bodnarchuk dressed in 70 games for the Providence Bruins in 2009-2010, registering 5G, 10A for 15PTS and racking up 51 penalty minutes. He ranked third on the team in plus/minus (+7) in this, his second full pro season. The 5'11", 190-pound Alberta native was drafted by Boston in the fifth round (128th overall) of the 2006 NHL Entry Draft.

In his first professional season of 2008-09, Bodnarchuk appeared in 62 regular season games and 15 playoff contests, missing 16 games due to injuries.

He played his junior hockey in Halifax (Quebec league), where he was team captain and earned top defenseman honors in 2007-2008. He led Mooseheads defensemen in scoring that year, finishing seventh on the team. In 2005-2006 Bodnarchuk was named to the QMJHL All-Rookie Team, played for Team Canada at the Under-18 Tournament and for Team Quebec at the Canada-Russia Challenge.

Community event celebrates history of Detroit's Ukrainians

by Catherine Dubriwnyj Koneya

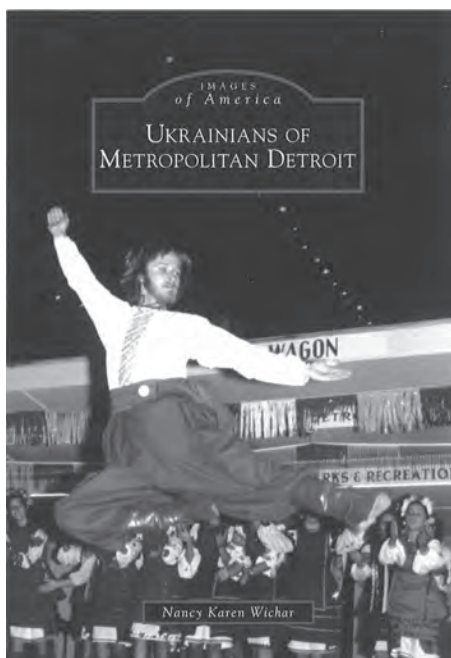
WARREN, Mich. – There was an air of celebration here the Ukrainian Cultural Center on February 21, as author Nancy Karen Wichar autographed copies of her recently published book, "Ukrainians of Metropolitan Detroit," part of Arcadia Publishing's book series, "Images of America."

Olga Dubriwnyj Solovey's musical talents completed the festive atmosphere with her piano renditions of popular Ukrainian folk songs.

Over 200 Ukrainians gathered to admire the vintage photographs in the book that encompass all aspects of Ukrainian life in the Detroit area. The book honors the first Ukrainian immigrants and their descendants in six chapters: "Family and Community," "Religious Life," "Artistry," "Taking a Stand," "Youth and Education," and "Ties to the Homeland."

Honored guests Dr. Suddhaker Ezhutachan, head of neonatology at Henry Ford Hospital, and Christine Newman, neonatal nursing specialist, congratulated Ms. Wichar on her accomplishment. In 1999 Dr. Ezhutachan and Ms. Newman assisted Stephen H. Wichar and his committee in raising funds for the first neonatal incubator for the Lviv Oblast Clinical Hospital. They continue their humanitarian efforts in Ukraine to this day.

Ms. Wichar devoted countless hours to her endeavor in order to preserve the history and heritage of Ukrainians in Detroit. She obtained nearly 1,000 photographs spanning a period of over 100 years. Most of the photographs were obtained from private collections and the Ukrainian Museum and Archives of Detroit. She



interviewed many leaders in the community who helped to identify events and organizations.

Ms. Wichar, community members and Arcadia Publishing selected the final 240 pictures that appear in the book. Her endeavor was supported by her loyal committee members: Marie Zarycky, Lydia Taraschuk, Ms. Solovey and Catherine Dubriwnyj Koneya.

The book-signing event concluded with a champagne toast and a rousing rendition of "Mnohaya Lita" sung by an appreciative crowd of well-wishers. Ms. Wichar thanked the community members for their contributions that made this project a success. She noted that the book was her gift to her parents Stephen and Nadia Wichar, and the Ukrainian community, past, present, and future.

BOOK NOTE: A minister's daughter recalls a difficult role's effect on her life

"Behind the Altar: Secrets of a Minister's Daughter," by L. Lisa Bodnarchuk, Renfrew, Ontario: General Store Publishing House, 2009. ISBN: 978-1-897508-41-1. pp. 223. \$24.95.

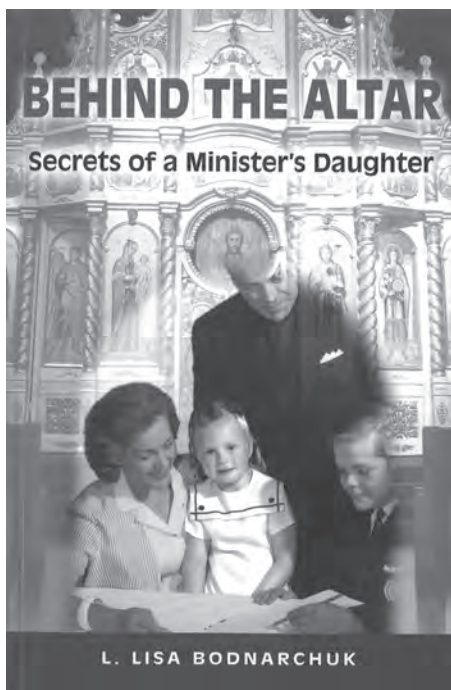
As a daughter of a Ukrainian Orthodox priest, Lisa Bodnarchuk experienced a life complicated by her visible role in her Church. Additional roles of the "royal family" she describes included her father as the head of the congregation and her mother as a helpmate and assistant.

"We all learn at an early age just how important are the optics of a situation... It boils down to putting on the appropriate face at the appropriate time," Ms. Bodnarchuk noted.

Living under the congregation's microscope, moving from Saskatoon (Saskatchewan), to Windsor (Ontario), to Toronto, Ms. Bodnarchuk described her emotions and memories with friends, partners and pets, and how it has shaped her life.

Her matrilineal grandmother and aunt (her mother's sister) would team up against Ms. Bodnarchuk's family members, including her mother, brother and even her father to remind them that no one could compare to the grandmother's husband, who also was a priest in the Ukrainian Orthodox Church. Their constant meddling in familial events was calculated, Ms. Bodnarchuk explained, creating lifelong difficulties and rifts within the family.

In speaking about her book to The



Gananoque Reporter, Ms. Bodnarchuk said: "I didn't want to make it about culture and religion, I wanted to make it about family, thought I haven't been close to my family in some time. ... My family won't like it, but this story had to be told. My siblings are also entitled to their own opinions."


Ms. Bodnarchuk, an attorney with career experience in the aviation industry, has been a 10-year resident of Gananoque, Ontario, on the St. Lawrence River, where

(Continued on page 26)

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EU disappointed...

(Continued from page 2)

incompetence and political servility of "our courts" is the proceedings of the crudely falsified case against Mikhail Khodorkovsky and Platon Lebedev, which has proceeded in Moscow for more than 200 days (Novaya Gazeta, June 2).

A new example of the complete disregard for legal norms by the authorities emerged last week after Prime Minister Vladimir Putin met artists hosting a charity show in St. Petersburg. Yuri Shevchuk, a famous rock musician, dared to deviate from the script and spoke about freedom, mentioning specifically police violence against protest rallies. Mr. Putin was clearly irritated by such bad-mannered dissent but affirmed that, "If I see that people go into the streets not just to talk or promote themselves, but to say something important and relevant and draw the government's attention to some problem, there is nothing wrong with that. I will thank them."

The next day, the rally in the Triumphalnaya square in Moscow in support of the constitutional right to free assembly was dispersed by OMON with particular brutality (www.gazeta.ru, May 31).

Open discontent remains a marginal feature in Russia's tightly controlled political life and does not necessarily have any bearing on the investment climate, is a topic to which both Prime Minister Putin and President Medvedev pay great attention. The lack of legal protection and accountability of the authorities is, however, as acutely experienced by entrepreneurs as it is proved again and again to bold protesters in Moscow.

Seeking to circumvent this defenselessness of business against bureaucratic predation, Mr. Medvedev promotes, with great enthusiasm, the project for building

an "innovation-town" in Skolkovo, outside Moscow, that would enjoy a special legal regime and enjoy his personal guarantees for potential foreign investors (Vedomosti, June 1). Some adventurous capital might indeed come to this "tax haven" even if the real value of Mr. Medvedev's guarantee is questionable due to his uncertain political future, which is not of his own making – but is essentially Mr. Putin's call.

It is difficult to expect that this "wonder-village" – providing it comes into existence – would become a source of numerous innovations, as the demand for these is low and does not respond to political persuasion. The core structures in the Russian economy are geared toward the production and export of raw materials; consequently, modernization not only remains a foreign idea for the most powerful business empires, including the mighty Gazprom, but also constitutes an expropriation risk for parts of their profits in financing Skolkovo and other fantasies (Ezhednevny Zhurnal, May 24).

In strictly economic terms, modernization involves a steady decrease of production costs due to more efficient technologies and organization, while in Russia most companies are interested in pushing up these costs, which brings greater rewards for top management (Vedomosti, June 1).

This incompatibility of a rent-extracting economy with high-tech innovations translates into the irreducible alienation of the predatory political system from the modernization discourse. Mr. Medvedev is trying to mitigate this conflict by talking into existence a coalition of pro-modernization entrepreneurs and political elites, but his ability to lead falls far short of what is necessary to crack the solid "petro-business-as-usual" consensus cemented by Mr. Putin's dual control over

the government and the dominant political party.

This domestic dead-end prompts Mr. Medvedev to experiment with a pro-modernization foreign policy, cultivating the "reset" with the U.S. and striking compromise deals on such protracted disputes as the maritime border delimitation with Norway.

The EU is eager to encourage this cooperative behavior, but it cannot have

any confidence in its rather shallow reservoir of political will. Russia is stuck on the de-modernization track and deceiving itself with tales of virtual modernization, and it remains a tricky and unreliable partner.

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EU hosts...

(Continued from page 2)

advanced among the six Eastern Partnership members – could expect a similar recognition two weeks after Russia.

"This is not an easy task because this is a technically demanding and politically very sensitive [one] at the same time," Mr. Fuele said. "But I think we have already reached a moment where we're talking, as far [as] the Ukraine [is concerned], about a concrete action plan – which I hope very much will be on the table at our accession council in mid-June."

Moldova, hamstrung by domestic political turmoil until late last year, should be next in line late this year.

Georgia has signed a visa-facilitation accord with the EU – meaning visas can be acquired more cheaply and quickly by its citizens. Armenia and Azerbaijan are yet to begin talks.

Belarus excluded

All five have also either started negotiating new association agreements with the EU, or received the bloc's green light to do so. They also qualify for free-trade accords down the line.

Belarus, owing to the refusal of President Alyaksandr Lukashenka to hold free and fair elections, is disqualified from EU concessions beyond financial and technical assistance.

Responding to a question from a Belarusian journalist, Spanish Foreign Minister Moratinos said human rights and democracy remained EU preconditions for closer ties with Minsk. "Human rights are the essence of the EU and we cannot talk about Europe without the defense [of] and commitment to human rights," he said.

Mr. Sikorski on May 24 also announced the formation of a "Friends of Eastern Partnership Group" that lists Russia among its members, alongside the United States, Canada, Japan and Norway – with the latter expected to contribute funds.

The EU has earmarked 1.9 billion euros (\$2.4 billion) for the six eastern partners between 2010 and 2013.

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UOC-U.S.A. sending mission team to orphanages in Ukraine

WHIPPANY, N.J. – The Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. in conjunction with Children of Chernobyl Relief and Development Fund (CCRDF) has organized a team of eight college-age student-missionaries under the leadership of Bishop Daniel, the ruling hierarch of the Western Eparchy of the UOC-U.S.A., and Carol Skocypec to journey to the Church-sponsored orphanages in Puhachiv (Zhytomyr region) and Znamianka (Kirovohrad region) in Ukraine.

These orphanages house special-needs children ranging in age from 3 to 18. CCRDF helps to prepare transportation and housing for the mission team, which will be in Ukraine through June 20. While in Ukraine, team members will spend time administering to the children by interacting with them, working with the staff, and providing the orphans with special opportunities such as chances to work with physical therapists and go on field trips, and taking the children to a therapeutic spa, where they receive special care.

The main focus of the missionaries is to show the face of Christ to the children and help to improve their quality of life, noted the UOC-U.S.A.

This year's team comprises Bohdan Billy of St. Katherine Ukrainian Orthodox Church, Arden Hills, Minn.; Aleksandra Huscha of St. Volodymyr Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral, Chicago; Fernando



Archbishop Antony presents a check for \$45,000 for orphanage programs to Tanya Vena (left), CCRDF financial officer, and Nadia Matkiwsky, CCRDF founder.

Melnychenko of St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral, Silver Spring, Md.; Montgomery Swann of St. Michael/St. George Ukrainian Orthodox Church, Minneapolis; Seminarians Subdeacons Vasyl Pasakas and Vasyl Dovgan of St. Sophia Ukrainian Orthodox Theological

Seminary, South Bound Brook, N.J.; Tatianna Palylyk of Protection of the Birth-Giver of God Ukrainian Catholic Church, Mount Kisco, N.Y.; and Alexandra Holowatij of St. Michael Byzantine Catholic Church, Mishawaka, Ind.

Angelina Samsonova, a CCRDF

administrative assistant, will also be traveling with the UOC team to coordinate all the team's needs for a successful trip.

An update of the team's activities will be available on the UOC's Consistory website (www.uocofusa.org) after their return.



The UOC mission team in Bound Brook, N.J., at the Consistory of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, with Bishop Daniel and Archbishop Antony.

New Jersey UAV posts honor departed veterans

by Bozhena Olshaniwsky

NEWARK, N.J. – Members of Ukrainian American Veterans (UAV) Post 6 gathered on Sunday, May 30, at 11 a.m. at their memorial stone in Hollywood Cemetery in Union, N.J.

Their traditional ceremony consisted of prayers, reading of patriotic statements, raising of flags, laying of wreaths and flowers, and the reading of the names of departed veterans carved on both sides of the memorial stone. The ceremony was concluded with the singing of "God Bless America," as the breeze gently waved the flags in the sunny, balmy weather.

The UAV was in the midst of a busy and active schedule in New Jersey. During the annual St. Thomas Sunday on April 11, UAV members from numerous posts gathered at St. Andrew's Cemetery in South Bound Brook, N.J., in order to participate in the dedication service of a plot of land donated to the UAV by the

Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. for the construction of a UAV monument dedicated to the memory of Ukrainian American veterans who have served in the armed forces of the U.S.A. – both the living and the departed.

Archbishop Antony and Bishop Daniel, with assistance of numerous priests from several states, participated in the dedication service after serving the traditional divine liturgy in St. Andrew's Memorial Church and the memorial service at the large cross at the cemetery erected in memory of the victims of 1932-1933 Holodomor and Chernobyl.

Archbishop Antony expressed gratitude on behalf of all Americans to UAV members – those who paid the supreme sacrifice, those present for the blessing and to those who could not attend. Funds are currently being collected for construction of the monument and for the endowment to maintain the memorial for future generations.



Lev Khmelkovsky

Ukrainian American Veterans of Post 6 at Hollywood Cemetery in Union, N.J.

Florida veterans participate in Memorial Day observances

by Jerry Zinycz

NORTH PORT, Fla. – In accordance with tradition since its founding in 1999 Ukrainian American Veterans Cpl. Roman G. Lazor Post 40 participated in the Memorial Day observance at Veterans Memorial Park.

This year, American Legion Post 254 sponsored the event and the emphasis was on assisting hospitalized veterans. The American Legion post has already reached its goal of raising \$10,000.

In addition UAV Post 40 members honored Ukrainian veterans of World War

II as well as Ukrainian American veterans who were laid to rest at the Venice Memorial Garden by placing Ukrainian and American flags on the graves.

On Sunday, May 30, a "panakhyda" (memorial service) for the departed veterans was offered by the Rev. Severyn Kovalyshin at St. Mary's Ukrainian Catholic Church, with the Post 40 color guard and members in attendance. At the closing of the service, the church choir, under the direction of Lubow Dobrowolska Ingram, together with the congregation sang "God Bless America."



The color guard and members of Ukrainian American Veterans Post 40 (from left): Ihor Hron, Cliff Heiser, Demetrius Yadzyn, Paul Wosny, John Homick, Orestes Lazor, Dr. Askold Mosijczuk, Postyslaw Ratycz, Dr. George Baranowskyj and Mike Wosny.

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Yanukovich's...

(Continued from page 3)

whose careers began in Leonid Brezhnev's "era of stagnation." No reform program has been put forward. Political instability is far more likely as a consequence of the counter-revolution under way. Meanwhile, Ukraine's regional divide has deepened, not improved, itself an outcome of these policies.

Mr. Yanukovich's election was accompanied by six myths that fell apart after the counter-revolution was unfurled. Unfortunately, these served to disorientate Western policymakers and analysts during his first 100 days in office:

Myth No. 1. Mr. Yanukovich was more likely to bring stability than Yulia Tymoshenko. Mr. Yanukovich's counter-revolution in Ukraine's national identity and foreign policies may introduce greater instability in the country (Oleksandr Paliy, *Ukrayinska Pravda*, May 28).

Myth No. 2. Mr. Yanukovich learned the lessons of election fraud in 2004 and recast himself as a democrat. This claim never quite stood up to scrutiny as Mr. Yanukovich did not accept the 2004 election results, arguing that there was no fraud involved and claiming that he was the object of a planned "U.S.-backed conspiracy" (the Orange Revolution). His views on 2004 only hardened over the past five years as no criminal charges were ever instituted against the organizers of the fraud.

The spring 2009 congress that launched Mr. Yanukovich's candidacy was "respectable and modern," *Ukrayinska Pravda* (April 25) reported. The April 23 congress that passed the leadership back to Prime Minister Mykola Azarov (the first leader of the Party of Regions in 2001-2003) was a "party congress from the Soviet era" with the leadership question taking place "according to the best canons of a CPSU [Communist Party of the Soviet Union] congress" (*Ukrayinska*

Pravda, April 25, 2010).

Myth No. 3. Ms. Tymoshenko, not Mr. Yanukovich, if elected would become the main threat to Ukrainian democracy. The first 100 days of the Mr. Yanukovich presidency has shown that his authoritarian tendencies were always greater. He was governor of Donetsk in 1997-2002, during which it became Ukraine's only region with a similar political culture to Russia denoted by one party holding a monopoly of power. The Constitution has been repeatedly violated and Parliament has been sidelined when the Stability and Reforms Coalition was established and the Black Sea Fleet basing agreement was extended.

Media censorship has re-appeared, leading to the formation of the Stop Censorship NGO, with 500 journalists among its members from throughout Ukraine (<http://www.telekritika.ua/news/2010-05-22/53128>). Opposition leaders are being subjected to politically inspired criminal charges (<http://www.telekritika.ua/media-continent/monitoring/medialiteracy/2010-05-28/53250>). Protests have grown against police brutality following the death of a Kyiv student in police custody and police brutality against protesters in Lviv and Kharkiv (*Ukrayinska Pravda*, May 31, June 3).

Myth No. 4. Mr. Yanukovich's pro-Russian program was dismissed as unlikely to be implemented if he were to be elected. Mr. Yanukovich would become "Kuchma-2," pragmatic, working with centrists and national democrats, and returning Ukraine to a multi-vector foreign policy.

This myth misconstrued Mr. Yanukovich and the Party of Regions as "pragmatists" when they had evolved in the post-Kuchma era into an ideological political force that defended and represented the Eastern Slavic, Russophone and neo-Soviet political culture of eastern-southern Ukraine. Mr. Yanukovich and the Party of Regions receive support from ex-communist voters and have twice entered coalitions with the

Communist Party. In the Crimean parliament, the Party of Regions has formed coalitions with Russian nationalists and the national-Bolshevik Progressive Socialists (EDM, March 2).

Myth No. 5. Russia equally supported Ms. Tymoshenko and Mr. Yanukovich; a view echoed repeatedly by Mr. Yushchenko. As EDM (January 22, 29) highlighted, Russia gave its backing to Mr. Yanukovich, a factor evident since his election. Since 2005, the Party of Regions had a partnership with the Unified Russia party led by Prime Minister Vladimir Putin. Fatherland, the party that Ms. Tymoshenko leads, is the most active Ukrainian party in the European Parliament and a member of its European People's Party group. The Party of Regions is not a member of any European parliamentary group.

Myth No. 6. The oligarchs are ready to become taxpaying, bona fide businessmen and support tackling corruption. This view, echoed by Western analysts such as Anders Aslund and Adrian Karatnycky (*Kyiv Post*, April 14, May 27), has proven to be unfounded. The oligarchs are interested in

subsidized gas, which the gas lobby that controls Ukraine's foreign policy and the Yanukovich administration has provided (EDM, March 18).

U.S.-style "robber barons," with which Ukraine's oligarchs are often compared, only became bona fide businessmen when they were forced by the state; they did not do so of their own volition. Ukraine's oligarchs are comfortable with the country's partial reform equilibrium and an unreformed energy sector. Big business seeks to ingratiate itself with the new authorities and oligarchs are a threat to Ukrainian democracy as they control television, where censorship is being re-imposed.

President Yanukovich's first 100 days in office have not fulfilled his election promise of reforms, stability and national integration. Meanwhile, he has introduced policies (such as on Sevastopol) that were not included in his election campaign.

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What do...

(Continued from page 3)

and a ruined economy, people without pensions and wages, and something had to be done about it."

Business first

Analysts say the deal for cheaper gas with Moscow is partly a pragmatic move to relieve pressure on Ukraine's crisis-ridden economy.

Vadym Karasyov, director of Kyiv's Global Strategies Institute, says the government sees the Black Sea Fleet agreement with Russia less as a geostrategic move toward the Kremlin than a pragmatic business deal. He says Mr. Yanukovich's backers "think like businessmen" who are chiefly concerned with cementing their own power.

"They rose on the collapse of the Soviet Union and formation of capitalist, oligarchic Ukraine," Mr. Karasyov says. "They now see their task as using their political control to grow their businesses and cement their influence inside Ukraine and abroad."

But critics say the government has done nothing to carry out the economic reform it's promised. Mr. Yanukovich pledged to restart talks with the International Monetary Fund, which last year froze a \$16.4 billion bailout. But the talks appear to have stalled over disagreements on social spending and economic reform.

Opposition National Deputy Sobolev says instead of the economy, the government has focused on "cultural" issues he says are aimed at "minimizing Ukrainian national identity."

Courts have overturned a decision by Mr. Yanukovich's predecessor, Viktor Yushchenko, to bestow the title Hero of Ukraine on two anti-Communist nationalist leaders. And Mr. Yanukovich's Party of Regions has moved to boost the status of the Russian language.

More disturbing, Mr. Sobolev says, is the government's move to control the judicial system by giving the president power over the hiring and firing of judges.

He says Ms. Herman has also spearhead-

ed a drive to blunt criticism over such measures by cracking down on the media and pressuring small- and mid-size businesses, which he says are the opposition's backbone of support. "She's very active in trying to make freedom of speech a forgotten thing in Ukraine, so that newspapers and other media publicize about Yanukovich only what they want to see," Mr. Sobolev says.

Officials from the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, Europe's main human rights watchdog, have expressed concern over attacks on press freedom in Ukraine after journalists complained about censorship and physical attacks since President Yanukovich took power.

Ms. Herman denies the allegations against her, saying her role in the administration is to ensure every Ukrainian "feels equally comfortable regardless of which region he lives in and what language he speaks."

Despite his sweeping promises, there are signs President Yanukovich is pausing his policy overhaul. Analyst Mr. Karasyov says the government "doesn't want complete dependence on Russia" and is trying to figure out how to balance cooperation with Russia and Western countries.

Mr. Yanukovich's Party of Regions recently voted in Parliament to take part in joint military exercises with NATO forces, something it consistently voted against under the old pro-Western administration.

"The administration doesn't want to completely sell out to Moscow," Ms. Karasyov says. "It understands there's a danger Moscow could possibly simply buy Ukraine."

RFE/RL's Ukrainian Service contributed to this report.

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The Ukrainian Weekly announces a special section

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Rep. Kaptur...

(Continued from page 6)

and, with starvation in his eyes, grabbed the little loaf and started to bite into it, swallowing it as fast as he could and then dropping dead right in front of her.

It was a sad time in history where, during the height of the Famine, Ukrainian villagers were dying at the rate of 17 per minute, 1,000 per hour, and 25,000 per day, leaving

only a few survivors to keep the history alive. They were stacked up like logs.

The horror and panic of that time of tyranny is still with her [Mrs. Dallas]. The hunger that plagued Russia and tortured the Ukrainian people in their scheme to slaughter and take over and annihilate the middle class, she says, Let us not forget. It is our duty to bring the memories and truth to the world. We must expose the hardships, the horrors and the truths so that these atrocities never can happen again.

OUT AND ABOUT

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|------------------------------|--|
| June 17
New York | Wine and beer tasting, Ukrainian Congress Committee of America - New York Branch, 212-228-6840 | June 24
Washington | 908-759-1771
Protest, Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, at the Embassy of the Russian Federation, www.ucca.org or 212-228-6840 |
| June 18
Syracuse, NY | Acoustic Night with Sean and Nick of Vorony, Ukrainian National Home, 315-478-9272 | June 25
Ottawa | CD release party, "the Maiden" by Ukrainia!, Babylon Club, 613-594-0003 or ww.babylonclub.ca |
| June 18
Dedham, MA | Fund-raiser, "Children - Our Future, And the Future is in Our Hands," Ukrainian American Heritage Foundation of Boston, VFW Post 84, 508-423-4585 or 508-245-1890 | June 26
Ellenville, NY | Ukrainian Children's Day Program, Dutchess County Arts Council Folk Arts Program, Ellenville Public Library, 845-454-3222 or info@artsmindhudson.org |
| June 18
Perry Hall, MD | 5th annual Ukrainian Crab Feast, Baltimore Ukrainian Festival Committee, Columbus Gardens Hall, 410-591-7566 or daria.kaczaniukhauff@verizonwireless.com | June 26-27
Kerhonkson, NY | Tennis tournament, Ukrainian Sports Federation of the U.S.A. and Canada, Soyuzivka Heritage Center, 215-576-7989 |
| June 18-20
Yonkers, NY | 25th Yonkers Ukrainian Heritage Festival, St. Michael Ukrainian Catholic Church, http://www.brama.com/yonkersukrainianfest/ | July 1
Edmonton, AB | Ivan Kupalo celebration, Ukrainian National Youth Federation, Ukrainian Cultural Heritage Village, www.artsoflife.ca |
| June 19
Halton Hills, ON | Zoloty Klen festival, featuring bands Zrada and Ephyra, Ukrainian Youth Association Camp Veselka, 519-853-2659 or www.zolotyjklen.com | July 2-5
Ellenville, NY | Lemko Vatra, Organization for the Defense of Lemko Western Ukraine, Ukrainian American Youth Association resort, 845-647-7230 |
| June 19
Calgary, AB | Performance, Tryzub Ukrainian Dance Ensemble "Spring" Showcase, Vertigo Theater, 403-720-4840 or info@tryzub.ab.ca | July 2-4
Vegreville, AB | Pysanka Festival, Vegreville Cultural Association, Festival Grounds, 780-632-2777 or www.pysankafestival.com |
| June 19
New York | Cabaret night, featuring Grupo Yuri, Ukrainian Institute of America, 212-288-8660 | July 2-4
Colebrook, CT | Independence Day weekend, Bobrivka, www.bobriwka.org or 860-883-1391 |
| June 19
Chicago | Presentation by Volodymyr Serhijchuk, "Ukraine Lives: Reflections on the Current Situation," Ukrainian National Association District Committee of Chicago, Ukrainian Cultural Center, 773-384-6400 | July 9-11
Ellenville, NY | Volleyball tournament, Ukrainian American Youth Association resort, 845-647-7230 |
| June 20
Horsham, PA | Father's Day festival and soccer tournament, Ukrainian American Sports Center Tryzub, 215-343-5412 | | |
| June 22-25
Whippany, NJ | Ukrainian dance day camp, beginner, intermediate and advanced instruction by Andrij Cybyk, Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey, | | |

Entries in "Out and About" are listed free of charge. Priority is given to events advertised in *The Ukrainian Weekly*. However, we also welcome submissions from all our readers. Items will be published at the discretion of the editors and as space allows. Please send e-mail to mdubas@ukrweekly.com.

Want to see your name in print?

Then why not become a correspondent of
The Ukrainian Weekly in your community?

We welcome submissions from all our Ukrainian communities, no matter where they are located. Let the rest of us know what you're up to in your corner of the Ukrainian diaspora!

Any questions? Call The Weekly, 973-292-9800, ext. 3049.

To: Our advertisers
Re: Upcoming events

Due to the substandard delivery by the U.S. Postal Service (USPS) of The Ukrainian Weekly, we are compelled to advise our advertisers – as well as those who submit listings for our "Preview of Events" and "Out and About" columns – to submit their information well in advance.

We respectfully suggest that events should be advertised in The Ukrainian Weekly three to four weeks in advance (please judge by the newspaper delivery in your area and the location of your target audience) in order to allow readers who subscribe to our print edition enough time to plan on attending or participating in your events.

To be sure, online subscribers of The Ukrainian Weekly will always be able to view information about upcoming events in a timely manner.

In the meantime, please be assured that our administration is in touch with officials of the USPS and is continuing to seek a resolution to the problem of poor mail delivery.

We thank you for your patience and your cooperation.

– Editorial staff and administration of *The Ukrainian Weekly*

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"Glory of Ukraine" ...

(Continued from page 10)

Treasures and Lost Civilizations" – is part of the private collection of two Ukrainian businessmen, Sergei Platonov and Sergei Taruta, and will span 6,000 years of history of tribes and people who inhabited the territory of modern Ukraine.

It plans to highlight the unique pottery and clay sculptures from the Trypillian culture, which dates back as early as 5,000 BC. The exhibition will also display church relics from the Byzantine Empire, as well as ornate jewelry from Kyivan Rus'.

The collection's first stop is the Joslyn Museum of Art, where it will be on display in February - May 2011. The exhibit will move that same month to the Houston

Museum of Natural Science. In September 2011, the exhibit will move to its final location, The Russian Museum of Art in Minneapolis, where "The Glory of Ukraine" exhibition will end its tour in January 2012. A catalogue is planned also for the "Golden Treasures and Lost Civilizations" exhibit.

Exhibition sponsorship

The exhibit is presented by the Foundation for International Arts and Education (FIAE), a non-profit organization created to help protect and preserve the historical and cultural legacy of the countries of the former Soviet Union.

"The Glory of Ukraine" is made possible in cooperation U.S.-Ukraine Business Council (USUBC), a not-for-profit business trade association dedicated to investing and

doing business in Ukraine. This exhibit is presented through support from the Embassy of Ukraine to the U.S.

Additionally, the exhibition has been made possible by the generous support of the Museum of National Heritage PlaTar, the Industrial Union of the Donbas, the Trust for Mutual Understanding, and Self-Reliance (NY) Federal Credit Union.

In New York, the program is supported also, in part, by public funds from the New York City Department of Cultural Affairs, in partnership with the City Council of New York, as well as Robert and Sandra Bowden.

For more information, or to purchase tickets, readers may contact the individual venues:

- Museum of Biblical Art, New York – www.mobia.org; 212-408-1500; info@mobia.org.

- Meridian International Center, Washington – www.meridian.org; 202-667-6800.

- Joslyn Art Museum, Omaha, Neb. – www.joslyn.org; 402-342-3300

- The Houston Museum of Natural Science, Houston – www.hmns.org; 713-639-4629

- The Russian Museum of Art, Minneapolis – www.tmora.org; 612-821-9045

Quebec passes...

(Continued from page 1)

Holodomor as a genocide against the Ukrainian people and establishes the fourth Saturday in November as a Day of Remembrance for the victims of this mass atrocity.

"Today, the government of Quebec paid tribute to the millions of innocent victims of the Holodomor, condemned the heinous crimes of the Soviet Communist regime of Joseph Stalin, and has helped to restore historical justice," stated Marika Putko, president of the Quebec Provincial Council of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress (UCC). "We applaud the resolve and courage of Quebec's legislators in ensuring the passage of Bill 390, which proclaims the fourth Saturday of every November as a day of remembrance – Holodomor Memorial Day – and that recognizes the Holodomor of 1932-1933 as an act of genocide."

"We commend the members of the Quebec National Assembly for their work to ensure that the tragedy of the Holodomor is recognized and will no longer be whitewashed by apologists for the Soviet system," stated Paul Grod, UCC national president. "Quebec becomes the sixth jurisdiction in Canada to recognize Holodomor as Famine-Genocide. May the lesson that the world has acknowledged not be forgotten in Ukraine."

About UCC

The Ukrainian Canadian Congress has been coordinating and representing the interests of the Ukrainian Canadian community for 70 years. In addition to being one of Canada's largest ethnic communities (1.2 million), the Ukrainian Canadian community is one of its founding peoples with a 120-year history of shaping the core values of the nation with policies such as multiculturalism.

Hillary Clinton...

(Continued from page 1)

Minister Gryshchenko and Secretary Clinton were reported to have said they were interested in the further development of relations between Ukraine and the United States on the basis of the strategic partnership agreement between the two countries signed in late 2008.

According to sources, Secretary Clinton is scheduled during her visit to Kyiv to meet with the new president of Ukraine, Viktor Yanukovich, and hold talks with Foreign Affairs Minister Gryshchenko and other senior Ukrainian officials.

The U.S. secretary of state is scheduled to take part in the 10th Anniversary meeting of the Community of Democracies taking place in Krakow, Poland, over the weekend of Friday-Sunday, July 2-4, according to Morgan Williams, director for government affairs, Washington Office, SigmaBleyzer Private Equity Investment Group, who serves as President of the U.S.-Ukraine Business Council (USUBC).

"It has been discussed for some time that Secretary Clinton might make an official trip to Ukraine after her visit to the Community of Democracies meeting in Krakow, Poland," Mr. Williams reported. "USUBC and its membership of over 120 companies are very pleased that the trip to Ukraine by Secretary Clinton has now been confirmed."

"This will be a great opportunity for further high-level engagement between the Obama administration and the new government in Ukraine. USUBC member-companies hope Secretary Clinton will hold a meeting with U.S. businesses and investors in Kyiv while she is there," Mr. Williams said.

A minister's...

(Continued from page 21)

she serves as chairman of the Committee of Adjustments on the local Town Council, and vice-chair of the Police Service Board. This is her first book, but she is putting together another book of animal stories.

Readers may obtain copies of the book by contacting the publisher at www.gsph.com, by writing to General Store Publishing House, 499 O'Brien Road., Box 415, Renfrew, ON, K7V 4A6; or by calling, 800-465-6072. Books are also available at select retailers, including www.ukrainianbookstore.com. Questions and comments can also be e-mailed to the author at skylaw@1000islands.net.



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FOR THE NEXT GENERATION

St. Nicholas Cathedral School unveils garden on Earth Day

by Maria Kulczycky

CHICAGO – St. Nicholas Cathedral School held a special celebration for the 40th anniversary of Earth Day by unveiling a new school garden on April 22.

The seventh grade class and a group of dedicated students in the Garden Club led by Melissa Talaber Matwyszyn and the principal, Maria Klysh-Finiak, prepared a raised bed for a native butterfly garden.

The celebration included presen-

tations on recycling, nutrition and native prairie gardening, which provided insight into the importance of valuing and respecting our environment.

Parents and guests helped in celebrating the importance of this project along with the students, teachers and staff of St. Nicholas Cathedral School. Among those in attendance were the Revs. Bohdan Nalysnyk and Oleh Kryvokulsky, Alderman Scott Waguespack and Police Commander Judy Martin.



Students at work on the garden project.



Student prepare planters of flowers.

Hey! Anyone out there?

This is UKELODEON speaking.

We'd like to involve you, dear readers, in preparing this page geared to "the next generation." Let us know what you're up to (like the kids from the Chicago and New Jersey on this page). Tell us about your summertime adventures. Just send in a short write-up and a photo or two, and you can read all about yourself or, more importantly, give your peers a chance to read about you! Our e-mail address: staff@ukrweekly.com

Mishanyna

This month, in honor of Father's Day, here's a list of gifts that many will consider for their own Dads.

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------|----------------|
| barbecue tools | fishing rod | slippers |
| book | golf clubs | sports tickets |
| camera | hammock | sunglasses |
| cologne | mug | tie |
| dinner | iPod | wallet |
| DVD | shirt | watch |

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

Iskra dancers perform in NYC



Christine Syzonenko

NEW YORK – The Iskra Ukrainian Dance Ensemble was among the many groups performing at the 2010 Ukrainian Festival held by St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church on East Seventh Street in New York City on May 14-16. Above, the older girls of the troupe, which is based at the Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey in Whippany, eagerly await their turn to take the stage to perform "Pleskach" from central Ukraine. The ensemble's artistic director is Andriy Cybyk.



216 Foordmore Road
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1-845-626-5641
soyuzivka@aol.com

- | | |
|---|---|
| June 11-13 – To be announced | Aug 7 – Sitch Camp Closing Banquet
Roma Pryma Bohachevsky Dance Academy Recital 1 |
| June 13-18 – UNA Seniors | Aug 8-21 – Roma Pryma Bohachevsky Dance Academy Camp 2 |
| June 18-20 – Wedding | Aug 14-21 – Club Suzy-Q |
| June 20 – Father's Day | Aug 21 – Roma Pryma Bohachevsky Dance Academy 2 Recital |
| June 21 - July 1 – Tennis Camp | Aug 22-28 – Joseph's School of Dance |
| June 25-27 – Wedding | Aug 30 - Sep 6 – Labor Day week / weekend |
| June 27 - July 4 – Tabir Ptashat 1 | Sept 10-12 – Salzburg Reunion |
| June 28 - July 2 – Exploration Day Camp | Sept 13-16 – Bayreuth, Berchtesgaden, Regensburg, Karlsfeld, Landshut Reunions |
| July 4-11 – Tabir Ptashat 2 | Sept 17-19 – KLK Get-Together |
| July 5-9 – Exploration Day Camp | Sept 20-22 – Mittenwald Reunion |
| July 4-17 – Roma Pryma Bohachevsky Dance Academy Workshop | Sept 25 – To be announced |
| July 16-18 – Ukrainian Cultural Festival | Sept 30 - Oct 3 – NEMF Convention |
| July 18-23 – Heritage Camp 1 | Oct 8-10 – Wedding |
| July 18-24 – Discovery Camp | Oct 15-17 – Wedding |
| July 23-25 – Adoptive Family Weekend | Oct 22-24 – To be announced |
| July 25-30 – Heritage Camp 2 | Oct 29-31 – Halloween |
| July 25-31 – Sitch Camp 1 | Nov 6-7 – USCAK Convention |
| July 25 - August 7 – Roma Pryma Bohachevsky Dance Academy Camp 1 | Nov 12-14 – Plast Orlykiada |
| Aug 1-7 – Sitch Camp 2 | |

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Saturday, June 19

NEW YORK: Acclaimed violinist Yuri Turchyn leads his impressive quintet Grupo Yuri, which plays a blend of Latin Jazz and World Beat music, for a Cabaret Night at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St. The evening begins at 8 p.m. Admission: \$25. For more information call 212-288-8660 or e-mail programs@ukrainianinstitute.org.

Tuesday-Friday, June 22-25

WHIPPANY, N.J.: The Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey is hosting a Ukrainian dance day camp for beginners and intermediate dancers. Beginners' classes will run from 9 a.m. to 12:30 p.m., and intermediate classes are at 1-5 p.m. The instructor is Andriy Cybyk, artistic director of the Iskra Ukrainian Dance Ensemble. Fee is \$100 for the first child, \$90 for siblings. A light snack will be served. A Kolomyika workshop for intermediate and advanced dancers will be offered Thursday evening, June 24, at 6:30-9 p.m.; fee: \$20. Registration deadline for either event is June 19. The UACCNJ is located at 60 N. Jefferson Road, Whippany, NJ, 07981. For more information call 908 759-1771.

Saturday, June 26

PALATINE, Ill.: The Ukrainian American Veterans 1st Lt. Ivan Shandor Post 35, ACT for America and Veteran Defenders of America invite the community and especially all veterans to a meeting to discuss "Homegrown Terrorism" in the United States. A documentary will be viewed about Muslim extremists radicalized in the United States and plotting against Americans. The meeting takes place at the Palatine Public Library at 2-4 p.m. For more information contact Col. Roman Golash (ret.), 847-910-3532 or romangolash@sbcglobal.net.

ADVANCE NOTICE

Friday, August 27

WILDWOOD CREST, N.J.: The annual "Xmel Zabava," organized by the Khmelnychenky fraternity of Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization, is cancelled this year due to the Centennial Celebration of Wildwood Crest. For a list of events and activities, please visit: www.wildwoodcrest.org and <http://visitwildwoodcrest.com>. The Khmelnychenky thank everyone for their support in previous years. The dance will be back in 2011.

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.

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

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