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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Published by the Ukrainian National Association Inc., a fraternal non-profit association

Vol. LXXVIII

No. 30

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

SUNDAY, JULY 25, 2010

\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

Fourth Ukrainian Cultural Festival attracts thousands to Soyuzivka Heritage Center



Christine Syzonenko

Haydamaky – Kozak System on stage at Soyuzivka.

by Matthew Dubas

KERHONKSON, N.Y. – Thousands gathered here at the Soyuzivka Ukrainian Heritage Center on July 16-18 for the fourth annual Ukrainian Cultural Festival. The festival featured the first U.S. concert of the dynamic Haydamaky of Ukraine, who headlined the Saturday evening stage program.

Friday's stage program was opened with the singing of the national anthems and the traditional welcome dance, "Pryvit," masterfully executed by the Roma Pryma Bohachevsky Dance Workshop, under the direction of Ania Bohachevsky-Lonkevych. The dance workshop, which has been instructing dancers for more than 30 years, calls Soyuzivka its home.

Dances from various regions of Ukraine, including Lemkivshchyna, Bukovyna and Hutsulshchyna as well as dances inspired by the Romani (Gypsy) people were included in their routine. Many of the regional dances were choreographed by workshop instructors, including Orlando Pagan, lead instructor, Lev Iwashko and Stefan Calka.

Soprano Lyudmyla Fesenko showed off her abilities with a performance of "La Traviata" by Giuseppe Verdi, the Ukrainian folk tune "Hlyboka Krynytsia" (The Well is Deep), and an a capella version of "Ave Maria."

A few workshop dancers, Mr. Pagan, Sophia Panych and Ksenia Hentisz, combined with violinist Inessa Tymochko-Dekajlo, an EMI recording artist from Ukraine, on "Oy Marichko Chycheri." The dance featured a modern twist and was choreographed by Mr. Pagan. Ms. Tymochko-Dekajlo followed the dance with a solo version of "Verkhovyno."

Ms. Tymochko-Dekajlo also combined with violinist Valerij Zhmud and guitarist Serhii Podebinski on a few Ukrainian folk

tunes and a fiery Czardasz that captivated the audience. Later, Messrs. Zhmud and Podebinski combined with soprano Lyudmyla Fesenko for a few numbers that demonstrated their improvisational abilities.

Baritone Oleh Chmyr wove a rich vocal tapestry in his "Nich Yaka Misyachna" (The Moonlit Evening) and interspersed his act with humorous anecdotes, followed by "Mav Ya Raz Divchynonku" (I Once Had a Girl) and "Toreador" from the opera "Carmen." Later he sang the Ukrainian

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Ukrainian diaspora's dilemma: how to deal with Yanukovich

by Zenon Zawada

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – Ukrainians welcomed the diaspora with open arms upon gaining independence in 1991, enabling long-awaited family reunions, transfers of humanitarian aid, cultural exchanges and business opportunities, some more successful than others.

The organized diaspora's role in Ukrainian life reached its apex during the presidency of Viktor Yushchenko, whose wife, Kateryna, is American-born. Leaders worked with top government officials on unprecedented cultural and historical projects that reached an international scope.

Yet, with the election of President Viktor Yanukovich and the implementation of his authoritarian and pro-Russian policies, the organized diaspora leadership is at a crossroads, trying to determine how to deal with a government that is hostile to its political and cultural values, as well as trying to re-assess its role in Ukrainian society.

"We are having many conversations with a lot of people on the direc-

tion we should take, and how we should do it," said Stefan Romaniw, the general secretary of the Ukrainian World Congress (UWC).

A consensus has yet to be reached on how to deal with Mr. Yanukovich, whose bulldozer approach in re-orienting Ukraine towards Russia has already done damage to the policies, programs and institutions championed by the organized diaspora for nearly two decades.

Diaspora leaders have always had to deal with Ukrainian leaders who didn't

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Zenon Zawada

Ukrainian World Congress President Eugene Czolij (left) of Montreal and General Secretary Stefan Romaniw of Melbourne, Australia, are deciding in what direction to lead the diaspora in its relations with the Ukrainian government and society.

Ukraine's new envoy to U.S. meets with community leaders

by Yaro Bihun

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

WASHINGTON – Less than three weeks after taking over as Ukraine's new ambassador to the United States, Ambassador Olexander Motsyk met with representatives of leading Ukrainian American organizations to discuss recent developments in Ukraine, the diaspora's concerns about them, and how best to further improve their cooperative relationship between Ukraine's leaders and Ukrainians abroad.

The meeting was held at the Embassy on July 16. As the ambassador pointed out, it was the 20th anniversary of Ukraine's Declaration on State Sovereignty – the first document to outline the country's direction in building an independent future – something Ukrainians had been striving for more than a millennium. And he conveyed Ukraine's gratitude to the Ukrainian American community for its contribution to

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Yaro Bihun

Ukraine's new ambassador to the United States, Olexandr Motsyk, explains some of his government's recent decisions that have caused some concern in the Ukrainian American community, during his first meeting with their community representatives, among them (from left): Deacon Theophil Staruch, Dr. Leo Rudnytzky, Bohdana Urbanovych and Michael Sawkiw Jr.

ANALYSIS

Two votes reveal Yanukovich's blasé attitude on national security

by Taras Kuzio

Jamestown Foundation Blog

On April 27 the Ukrainian Parliament voted (with 236 votes in favor) to extend the Black Sea Fleet base in Sevastopol. On July 1 the Parliament voted (259 votes) for a new law on the "Fundamentals of Domestic and Foreign Policy."

On both occasions the votes appeared fraudulent. In the former, only 211 deputies were registered to vote, while in the latter only 50 were eligible (a minimum of 226 are needed to pass a vote, while a quorum of 300 deputies is required). Rinat Akhmetov, an oligarch from Donetsk, voted on both occasions, but has never attended a parliamentary session since his election and swearing-in ceremony in October of 2007.

Would these parliamentary voting irregularities be a reason to cancel the votes? Deputies in the Stability and Reforms Coalition think not. National Deputy Serhiy Hrynevetsky of the Volodymyr Lytvyn Bloc told Channel 5 that proxy voting was not an issue because "this had become a tradition in the Ukrainian Parliament. And, unfortunately, at every (parliamentary) session we hear that it is necessary to fulfill constitutional norms on individual voting."

Mr. Lytvyn is the Rada chairman and therefore responsible for ensuring that the Constitution, laws and parliamentary regulations are upheld.

On July 1 the vote was deliberately undertaken in subterfuge, being scheduled at 8 p.m. in the evening, when only 50 deputies from the Stability and Reforms Coalition were present. To conceal the voter fraud taking place, live transmission of the parliamentary session on State Channel 1 and the Rada channel was cancelled.

Both votes, which touched on sensitive national security issues, were railroaded through a rubber-stamp Parliament without

proper discussion or process. The opinions of three parliamentary committees that deal with national security and foreign policy were ignored. Moreover, 420 proposed changes by the opposition were ignored during the July 1 vote.

The flouting of the Constitution of Ukraine and the country's legislative body made a mockery of President Viktor Yanukovich's claims that the rule of law is one of the top priorities for his administration.

The Stability and Reforms Coalition is itself unconstitutional, based on the 2008 Constitutional Court ruling that only permits factions to establish coalitions. The coalition includes three factions (the Party of Regions, the Lytvyn Bloc and the Communist Party) that together have only 220 deputies.

Votes by the coalition are adopted with the addition of individual defectors from opposition factions. According to a wide variety of sources, these defectors have been bribed with sums of over \$1 million to switch parties.

An April ruling deepened disillusionment with the Constitutional Court when it was pressured to reverse its 2008 ruling in order to allow coalitions to be established by factions and individuals.

While the Constitution of Ukraine bans foreign bases, the 1997 20-year treaty with Russia was permitted on the basis that a "temporary" article resolved to gradually withdraw the Black Sea Fleet by 2017. The July law on "Fundamentals" declared that Ukraine would have a "non-bloc status." However, for a country to be considered "non-bloc" or "neutral," it would never host foreign bases. Clearly, "non-bloc" is understood as "anti-NATO" – not as an impediment to host the Russian fleet.

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President Yanukovich and separatism

by Taras Kuzio

Jamestown Foundation Blog

At his "100th Day" press conference, Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukovich said that he would not recognize the independence of Abkhazia and South Ossetia, as this violates international law. "I never recognized Abkhazia and South Ossetia as independent states. This would have been a violation of international norms and laws, the violation of conventions," he said.

"There are international norms and laws and, according to them, any violation of the integrity of this or another state is prohibited. We cannot support the process of the violation of territorial integrity in the world and recognize these entities," he said.

Mr. Yanukovich went further, adamantly stating, "I never accepted, you will not find in any of my interviews, and I never recognized the legality of actions that violated the integrity of the borders of a particular state. Did I clearly state this for you?"

Perhaps President Yanukovich has a bad memory and does not remember that on September 2, 2008, he voted for parliamentary draft resolution No. 3083 "On the Recognition of the Independence of the Republics of South Ossetia and Abkhazia," and therefore "violated international law." The resolution failed to be adopted by the Verkhovna Rada, as it was backed by only 167 national deputies, 140 from the Party of Regions and all 27 Communist deputies.

National Security and Defense Council

(NSDC) Secretary Raisa Bohatyriova was expelled from the Party of Regions after she criticized Mr. Yanukovich for his support of Georgian separatism. Her answer came to a question I asked her at a Washington meeting about whether she supported President Viktor Yushchenko's defense of Georgian territorial integrity or Georgian separatism (see Eurasia Daily Monitor, September 2, 2008).

On September 17, 2008, the Crimean Parliament, dominated by the Party of Regions, successfully voted 79 to 8 in favor of resolution No. 11-5/08-BP supporting the independence of both regions. Since the 2006 Crimean elections, the For Yanukovich bloc has dominated every coalition in the Crimean parliament, together with the Russian nationalist-separatist Soyuz and the national-bolshevik bloc of Natalia Vitrenko Peoples Opposition. All 34 deputies from the Party of Regions voted for the Crimean resolution.

What, then, is President Yanukovich's position on separatism, and can it be believed by Ukrainians, Western governments and international organizations? His 2008 position that the independence of South Ossetia and Abkhazia should be recognized is clearly in contradiction of his 2010 position that to take this step is a "violation of international law."

The president's contradictory positions are clouded even further over the

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NEWSBRIEFS

Yanukovich on state sovereignty

KYIV – Ukraine took a decisive step towards independence by adopting the Declaration on State Sovereignty of Ukraine 20 years ago, President Viktor Yanukovich said on July 16. "It was not an easy decision, because mentally most of the deputies of the Verkhovna Rada of then-Soviet Ukraine were still thinking within the categories of political reality of the time. And finally they voted for a document that essentially opened a new page in the history of Ukraine," the head of state emphasized. Twenty years ago, Mr. Yanukovich said, the Ukrainian people and, at the same time, the international community were given a clear signal about which way Ukraine would go in the future. Nobody could predict back then how difficult and controversial this progress would be. Many mistakes were made, much effort put into fruitless confrontation between different political camps. "But perhaps it was our fate to follow this road of hopes and disappointments to the end. Therefore, I believe we should neither exaggerate nor diminish the significance of these 20 years," Mr. Yanukovich stressed, adding that the long-awaited political stability has come and the foundations for deep systemic reforms are being laid, which will put Ukraine on the path of sustainable social-economic development. He said the development of strategic relations with the centers of global politics, including with the Russian Federation, would ensure our economic prosperity and social progress. "Thus, we will continue the work started 20 years ago properly," the Ukrainian president underscored. (Ukrinform)

Experts cite threats to sovereignty

KYIV – A poll of experts carried out by the Democratic Initiatives Foundation on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of Ukraine's Declaration on State Sovereignty showed that there are threats to the country's state sovereignty. At least 31 Ukrainian experts questioned by the foundation believe that to be the case, said the foundation's director, Iryna

Bekeshkina told a press conference. The most serious threats to the state, to which over half of the experts polled pointed, are based on the refusal of the Ukrainian government to pursue independent policy, its submission to the interests of other states, energy dependence, loss of national identity, cultural and ideological submission of the country to the culture of other states, as well as an economic recession and loss of the economic competitiveness. Among others threats to state sovereignty the experts cited separatist movements affecting certain territories of Ukraine, the transformation of Ukraine into a buffer zone and the deepening of the split between Ukraine's west and east. There are also such threats as financial dependence, accumulation of serious state debts, loss of military capability, instability of the national currency, dependence of strategic enterprises on foreign capital and the spread of international terrorism to Ukraine's territory. (Ukrinform)

Kravchuk: Rada must regain authority

KYIV – Former President Leonid Kravchuk, who attended a solemn meeting of the Verkhovna Rada on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Declaration on State Sovereignty of Ukraine, emphasized that all political forces were working with this document. "A that time, the Verkhovna Rada was the center of political events that shaped the foundation for the state. It represented all views, but there were no serious confrontations between the parliamentarians. This should be an example for today's politicians," he said. He expressed his view that Verkhovna Rada must do everything to regain authority and credibility, adding that "it can not take part in the deployment of a political brawl over powers – who has more and who has less power, who is older and who is younger." (Ukrinform)

Lytvyn presents honorary diplomas

KYIV – Verkhovna Rada Chairman Volodymyr Lytvyn rewarded national

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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY FOUNDED 1933

An English-language newspaper published by the Ukrainian National Association Inc., a non-profit association, at 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054.

Yearly subscription rate: \$55; for UNA members \$45.

Periodicals postage paid at Caldwell, NJ 07006 and additional mailing offices.
(ISSN 0273-9348)

The Weekly: UNA:
Tel: (973) 292-9800; Fax: (973) 644-9510 Tel: (973) 292-9800; Fax: (973) 292-0900

Postmaster, send address changes to:

The Ukrainian Weekly
2200 Route 10
P.O. Box 280
Parsippany, NJ 07054

Editor-in-chief: Roma Hadzewycz
Editors: Matthew Dubas
Zenon Zawada (Kyiv)

The Ukrainian Weekly Archive: www.ukrweekly.com; e-mail: staff@ukrweekly.com

The Ukrainian Weekly, July 25, 2010, No. 30, Vol. LXXVIII

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NEWS ANALYSIS: Will Ukraine adopt a one-party system?

by Pavel Korduban
Eurasia Daily Monitor

Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukovich's team is tightening its grip on power.

The opposition, still in disarray after Mr. Yanukovich's victory in the presidential elections last February, has offered no resistance. More defectors from the opposition are joining the ruling coalition, some of them lured by the promises of several recently freed government posts.

Meanwhile, the junior partners of Mr. Yanukovich's Party of Regions (PRU), the Communists and Verkhovna Rada Chairman Volodymyr Lytvyn's bloc, are losing influence within the coalition. Recently, the coalition rubber-stamped a new local election law that leaves no opportunities for PRU rivals.

At this pace, Ukraine may soon receive a de-facto one-party system, similar to neighboring Russia, with the opposition marginalized and the ruling party's allies dwarfed into irrelevance.

On July 2 the Parliament dominated by Mr. Yanukovich's coalition dismissed Vice Prime Minister for Humanitarian Affairs Volodymyr Semynozhenko, and Environment Minister Viktor Boyko. Neither Mr. Yanukovich nor his prime minister, Mykola Azarov, explained the dismissals. Newspapers, citing anonymous PRU sources, reported that more ministers will soon be dismissed. Coal Minister Yurii Yaschenko, Health Minister Zinovii Mytnyk, Transport Minister Kostiantyn Yefimenko and Volodymyr Sivkovich, a vice prime minister in charge of security, were mooted as candidates (Delo, July 5; Kommersant-Ukraine, July 7).

Clouds are gathering over Sergey Tigipko, the liberal vice prime minister in charge of economic reform. One newspaper linked to the PRU cited anonymous PRU sources as saying that Mr. Yanukovich was upset with Mr. Tigipko for supervising the preparation of a tax code that was recently rejected by both the coalition and the opposition (Segodnya, July 6). The Communists

openly demanded Mr. Tigipko's dismissal in Parliament over the same issue (Ukrayinska Pravda, July 6).

Mr. Tigipko might become a scapegoat for the tax code failure, and the PRU may use the Communists to deliver a warning to him for being too independently minded. In particular, Mr. Tigipko insists that the recent tender to privatize the Luhansk locomotive plant, conducted by the Azarov Cabinet and won by Russia's Transmashholding, was not transparent (Ukrainski Novyny, July 7). Although he admitted that he has certain problems in interacting with the rest of the Cabinet of Ministers, Mr. Tigipko pledged not to resign (ICTV, July 12).

Mr. Tigipko's dismissal would not be a major surprise, but the dismissal of Emergencies Minister Nestor Shufrych on July 10 surprised observers. A longstanding ally of Mr. Yanukovich, Mr. Shufrych said he was asked to free the post for a would-be defector from the opposition, Viktor Baloha, who once headed the administration of President Viktor Yushchenko. Moreover, Mr. Shufrych said it had been Mr. Yanukovich's decision to free several posts in the government in order to expand the ruling coalition (Interfax-Ukraine, July 10). The previous ministerial dismissals and the rumors about more dismissals fit this scenario.

No defector from the opposition has become a minister, but this may happen when Parliament returns after the summer recess, as several posts have been freed in the government. Additionally, Mr. Tigipko may be sacked at any moment. Consequently, the level of influence enjoyed by the PRU's junior allies, the Communists and the Lytvyn Bloc, will further decline.

This has already occurred in the ruling coalition where the opinions of the junior partners are routinely ignored while 30 defectors from the opposition, mostly businessmen, have joined the coalition in the past four months. This number is more than that of either the Communists or of Mr. Lytvyn's caucus. As a result, the coalition grew to include 265 members.

If the coalition reaches 300, two-thirds in the 450-seat chamber, the Yanukovich team

will be able to amend the Constitution at will. There will be no meaningful objections from the Constitutional Court, which as of July 12 is chaired by Mr. Yanukovich ally Anatolii Holovin (Ukrayinska Pravda, July 12).

On July 10 Parliament passed a new law on local elections, scheduling them for October 31. The elections conducted under such a law will become another nail in the coffin for the opposition.

First, it is now forbidden for blocs of parties to field candidates, which means that the main opposition bloc of former Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko is ruled out.

Second, only parties registered more than one year ago will be allowed to run, so the Front for Change party of former Rada chairman and presidential candidate Arseniy Yatsenyuk, which is the second most popular opposition party according to opinion polls, cannot participate in local elections.

Third, only parties are allowed to field candidates in mayoral and town council elections, therefore independent or opposition candidates running as independents are out (Kommersant-Ukraine, July 12).

The PRU is fully in control of both the government and parliament, and after the local elections next fall most local councils could also be dominated by the PRU. Recent public opinion polls show that the public may not mind the PRU's domination of Ukrainian politics. According to a poll by the Kyiv International Institute of Sociology, 38 percent of Ukrainians would vote for the PRU in parliamentary elections, well ahead of the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc with 11 percent and Mr. Tigipko's party with 7 percent (Ukrayinska Pravda, July 3). A poll by Razumkov and Democratic Initiatives gave the PRU 41 percent, and Ms. Tymoshenko Bloc received only 16 percent (UNIAN, June 18).

The article above is reprinted from Eurasia Daily Monitor with permission from its publisher, the Jamestown Foundation, www.jamestown.org.

Kyiv Mohyla, Ostroh universities now report to Education Ministry

KYIV – The Cabinet of Ministers has transferred several institutions of higher learning – including the National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy and the National University of Ostroh Academy – to the Ministry of Education and Science, which is headed by Dmytro Tabachnyk.

News of the transfer was reported on July 14 by Ukrayinska Pravda news website.

Both universities were previously subordinate to the government and, according to law, the leadership of the universities was appointed by the Cabinet of Ministers.

Following is the text of the statement released on July 15 by the Kyiv-Mohyla Foundation of America, whose president is Marta Farion. (She may be reached at mail@kmfoundation.com or 773-490-9797.)

On July 7, 2010, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine issued Decree № 1353-r, which officially transferred the National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy (NUKMA) and the National University of Ostroh Academy, Ukraine's two oldest universities, to the sphere of management of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine. In previous years these universities acted under the formal authority of the Cabinet of Ministers.

Prevailing Ukrainian law requires that all universities fall under the purview of the Ministry of Education and Science.

The announcement of the government's Decree on the Transfer of Administrative Authority to the Ministry of Education is a de jure recognition of what in fact has been a de-facto practice for years. It provides for a unified policy related to all universities.

Implementation of the decree will clarify the government's position and will indicate the nature of its policies toward higher education.

What matters more is the government's next steps. There is hope that the implementation of this official decree will not result in new policies to limit university autonomy and academic freedom, including admission policies, personnel and curriculum.

Kyiv Mohyla Academy's leadership expects and hopes that institutional autonomy and academic freedom will be preserved for the ability of Ukraine to advance needed educational reforms and compete on an equal level in the world community. Academic freedom is a precondition to advancing knowledge, and developing and sustaining a civil society.

Serhiy Kvit, president of the National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy, stated, "The issue is not about this ruling, there is another issue at stake. Kyiv Mohyla Academy has its own by-laws, and these by-laws provide specific rights of autonomy and academic freedom to the university. ... We will be guided by the fundamental principles of Kyiv Mohyla Academy and the university's status as a self-governing research national institution of higher learning."

Kyiv Mohyla Academy was re-established in 1992 after the fall of the Soviet Union. Since that time, the university has been providing the highest order of education to a new generation of leaders of Ukraine. It has been at the forefront of educational reforms based on academic freedom and university autonomy – two indispensable pillars of institutions of higher education.

Kyiv Mohyla Academy conducts many programs to integrate the university into the world academic community. It introduced anonymous admission testing, new schools and institutes (School of Public Health, Institute of Political Analysis, New School of Journalism and Media Center, a three-tier degree program – baccalaureate, master's and Ph.D. programs, and numerous other initiatives). It requires proficiency in the English language for admission. These and other steps of reform are efforts to integrate Ukrainian universities within the guidelines of the Bologna Agreement aimed at establishing competitiveness, parity and recognition of diplomas among European universities.

A Ukrainian-language statement from the National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy may be read at http://www.ukma.kiev.ua/news/news_detailed.php?id=1636/

INTERVIEW: Analyst warns of threats to progress in Ukraine's democratization

The Washington-based organization Freedom House, which measures the degree of liberty in countries around the world, says Ukraine is setting an example for its region in the progress it is making in democratization.

But Freedom House's director of studies, Christopher Walker, warned of possible dangers ahead in a July 19 interview with RFE/RL.

You have said that the success or failure of democratization and the development of civil society in Ukraine has a significance that goes beyond its own borders. Please explain this potential to influence the region.

The success or failure of Ukraine as a democratic state in a region which is more defined by a scarcity rather than an abundance of such states is important because demonstration effects can matter, and Ukraine has managed – certainly in the context of the non-Baltic former Soviet Union – to make some very important headway in a number of key areas, to the extent that if we start to see reversals or erosion of some of the institutions we have seen [emerge] over the past decade or in particular over the past half-decade, this would be a damaging signal to other countries in the region that may look to

Ukraine as an example in a very difficult environment.

How do you rate Ukraine's efforts at democratization over the past decade? Have they managed to build stable institutions and a degree of accountability into their system?

If you look at the post-Soviet period, there were hopes certainly that in the immediate aftermath of that time that things would move forward swiftly. [But the situation] became in the end – certainly in the period of [President Leonid Kravchuk] Kuchma – it became rather difficult on a number of counts, including press freedom. This was exemplified to the outside world by the murder of the [investigative journalist] Heorhii Gongadze, and those events about a decade ago led many to believe that meaningful reform would be extremely difficult.

But then the events of the Orange Revolution opened the door to a different way of doing things, and I think what has been notable since that time has been the institutionalization of open, competitive elections, the ability of civil society to function and play a meaningful role, and the news media. In a wilderness of unfree-

(Continued on page 5)

Noted Italian scholar counters Yanukovich's denial of genocide

by Peter T. Woloschuk

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. – Noted Italian scholar Andrea Graziosi, professor of the University of Naples Federico II, commented on Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukovich's repeated claims that the 1932-1933 Famine in Ukraine was not a tool of political repression targeting Ukrainians living within the existing borders of the Soviet Union. Prof. Graziosi said such claims are untenable.

"Research into the surviving documents that have been released since the collapse of the Soviet Union clearly has shown that the Soviet government used the Famine, which certainly hit the Soviet Union as a whole, and was particularly severe in other areas of peasant resistance, like the Volga and the Don, as a tool to break the Ukrainian peasantry's opposition to collectivization in particular, and also to eliminate the leadership of the Ukrainian Communist Party, which it believed to be too nationalistic and too sympathetic to the plight of the peasantry," Prof. Graziosi said.

"It is no mere coincidence that, with the exception of Kazakstan, whose nomads suffered horribly, the overwhelming majority of the deaths caused by starvation occurred either in the Ukrainian SSR or in lands primarily populated by Ukrainians such as the Kuban," Prof. Graziosi emphasized. "Documents have been found both in Ukraine and in the archives of the Russian Federation confirming that Stalin and the top Soviet leadership were concerned about Ukrainian opposition to the Sovietization of the agricultural sector and that they posed a serious threat to the existence of the USSR."

"However, I do not believe that the Soviet leadership initially planned the

Famine as a tool of political repression," Prof. Graziosi pointed out. "The Famine was initially caused by the Soviets' disastrous agricultural policy, but when the government realized that this could be the tool to break and eliminate any and all peasant opposition on a Soviet scale, and particularly the Ukrainian opposition, by far the strongest one, it seized upon it."

He continued: "Aside from certain Don and Volga areas, only Ukrainian agricultural areas faced complete confiscation of foodstuffs, only Ukrainian agricultural areas were sealed off from the rest of the world, only Ukrainian villages were blacklisted for failing to fulfill their grain delivery quotas, and only Ukrainians were denied the possibility of leaving the impacted regions. As a result of this, within just a six month period in 1933 more than 4 million Ukrainians died."

"At the same time," he added, "Ukrainian national programs were discontinued, national cadres were persecuted en masse, Ukrainization was reversed (the only such national policy to meet a similar fate), Ukrainians living in the Russian republic were deprived of the right to be taught in their language, etc. When all such things are considered, and one remembers the U.N. 1948 genocide definitions, I believe that it can be said that in 1932-1934 Ukrainians were indeed subjected to genocidal policies inspired by Stalin."

"One has also and always to remember that before Stalin became dictator he had served as the commissar of nationalities in the early 1920s," and believed that the traditions, the culture, the language and the ethical values of the Ukrainian nation lay within the peasantry," Prof. Graziosi explained. "By destroying the peasantry, he destroyed the country. In other words, in his mind the peasant and the national



CIUS

Prof. Andrea Graziosi

question were always strictly linked and he did not conceive of them separately."

"The events of the past few months in Ukraine have shown that President Yanukovich will probably echo Moscow's line. Since the official Russian position today is that a famine occurred which impacted many regions of the Soviet Union and that many nationalities, including the Russians, suffered from it, Yanukovich has adopted that position as his own, in spite of all the documentation to the contrary. He is a good ally."

"However, regardless of the line that the Kremlin and President Yanukovich take, it really doesn't matter that much," Prof. Graziosi added. "The documents have been found, the international scholarly community is well aware of the fact that the Holodomor took place and will continue to investigate it."

"I do not think that there will be repressions against scholars, liberals and activists who continue to call for the recognition of the fact," Prof. Graziosi said, "but I do think that certain scholars might be encouraged not to publish their findings and that more independent universities and research institutions might have government recognition and certification of numbers of their courses and departments taken away. In the coming years it will be, therefore, very important to support them."

"Because Ukraine now has virtually no chances for quick integration into Europe, President Yanukovich will continue moving closer to Moscow" the scholar added. "But I do not believe that such a move will go too far. By now Ukraine is a well-established country, with a diversified population and public opinion, and it's not in the interest of its present leaders to be demoted from the rank of presidents, ministers, ambassadors, to those of governors and other inferior officials. They will perhaps try to create a more authoritarian and 'provincial' regime, but, hopefully, there will be forces opposing this."

Prof. Graziosi is an internationally recognized expert on the history of the Soviet Union and published the definitive history of the USSR in two volumes in 2007 and 2008. He also is regarded as a foremost expert on the Holodomor and has written numerous articles on Ukrainian and East European history.

Prof. Graziosi is currently working on a book about the use of linguistic policy as a political tool. He is the current president of the Italian Society for the Study of Contemporary History and is an associate of the Davis Russian Center at Harvard University. In 2009 he lectured at the Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute on the history of Soviet Ukraine.

Premier unveils Holodomor painting at Manitoba legislative building

WINNIPEG, Manitoba – Joined by local survivors of the Holodomor, Manitoba Premier Greg Selinger on June 11 unveiled a permanent installation of a work of art depicting the plight of millions of Ukrainians.

"This moving portrait represents Holodomor, the Ukrainian Holocaust, a

dark period in human history," said Mr. Selinger. "Created by Ukrainian Canadian artist Orysia Sinitowich-Gorski, 'Holodomor-Genocide #2' depicts past tragedy but also offers hope that such inhumanity will never be repeated."

An acrylic on canvas work, the paint-

ing commemorates the Holodomor years of 1932-1933 in Ukraine, when millions of people died of starvation through the actions of the Stalin regime. The painting was originally purchased by Manitoba for the provincial art collection in 2008 to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the Holodomor.

"Ms. Sinitowich-Gorski has given us a stirring reminder of why we must always learn from the past," said Mr. Selinger. "Her choice of a young child as the central figure in the painting symbolizes the vulnerability of the human condition and the promise of a better future."

Mr. Sinitowich-Gorski is a third-gen-

eration Ukrainian-Canadian who studied with Winnipeg artists and teachers, including Nikola Bjeljic and the late Taras Korol.

Winnipeg is home to a large Ukrainian community, some of whom are Holodomor survivors who attended the unveiling ceremony.

Minister Rosann Wowchuk, Minister Flor Marcelino, Member of the Legislative Assembly Doug Martindale Archbishop Lawrence Huculak of the Ukrainian Catholic Archeparchy of Winnipeg and Metropolitan John of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Canada, among others, were in attendance.

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At the unveiling of Orysia Sinitowich-Gorski's painting "Holodomor-Genocide #2" at the Manitoba Legislature (from left) are: Minister Rosann Wowchuk, Premier Greg Selinger and Minister Flor Marcelino.

Plast Chicago commemorates 50th anniversary of a scouting tragedy

CHICAGO – This year, June 28 brought the 50th sorrowful anniversary of the tragic evening when six scouts, attending Plast camp at a site in Wisconsin called Velykyi Luh and participating in an ill-conceived exercise, were pulled by the turbulent current of the Wisconsin River to their deaths. Age 12 and 13 at the time, they were Orest Kurylak, Roman Kuchma, Ihor Levytskyj, Orest Nikorowych, Yurij Prypchan and Oleh Sheremeta.

Mindful of the approach of this anniversary, the leadership of Plast in Chicago called on all its members to gather at St. Nicholas Cemetery and unite in honoring the memory of their departed colleagues. The solemn ceremony was scheduled for June 28 at 7:30 p.m., the exact date and hour the tragedy occurred.

With true precision, as the hour arrived, the group assembled near the central cross and heard the voice of Roman Zavadovych, head of Plast Chicago, call the opening of the ceremony. He welcomed the family members present, the sole remaining parent, Luba Sheremeta, the brothers and sisters of those who perished, family members, survivors and many others who had lived through an event that significantly marked the organization over the intervening years.

Mr. Zavadovych, who was assistant administrator at Velykyi Luh that year, read a brief reminiscence of the evening, recounting how the administration learned that something had gone very wrong, how the frantic rescue efforts were launched and continued through the night, and how the painful realization of the scope of the fatality unfolded.

A curtain of silence hung over the gathering as the Rev. Myron Panchuk began celebrating the panakhyda (memorial) service. Behind the altar, set with a cross and six votive candles, stood six floral wreaths, each with the name of one of the six boys. After the service, the group sang the "Lord's Prayers" to the Plast melody.

The Rev. Panchuk, a member of Plast, spoke of the difficulty, even after this extended passage of time, of finding words of solace. At the order to present flags, the group joined in a sad and moving singing of "Eternal Memory."

Then, the wreaths carried by an honor guard, headed a procession of Plast units with their flags and the 200-plus assembled family and friends to the graves, lined up in a row in the cemetery, many with identical headstones. The wreaths were placed at each grave. As family members lit a candle for each son or brother, "Eternal Memory" was sung again for each youth.

Finally, the whole group formed a wide unbroken circle, holding hands, hand over hand, in the Plast tradition at nightfall, to sing "Day is Done" (Taps). When the singing was completed, the second of a lone trumpet, played by a 10-year-old scout in uniform, sang out the same melody, as if reaching the six members of the "eternal campfire" as an assurance that "we will never forget them."

As a symbol of remembrance, all members of Plast Chicago were given black ribbons to wear for the next year under their Plast membership medal, the "lileyka."

The gratitude

The following letter was received within the next few days from Mrs. Sheremeta.

"In this vein, with great emotion, I wish to voice my gratitude and convey to the leadership of Plast Chicago my sincere thanks for organizing and celebrating with dignity the honoring of the memory of those who perished at the campground on June 28, 1960, six youths, who were pulled by the waters of the Wisconsin River. They were Orest Kurylak, Roman Kuchma, Ihor Levytskyj, Orest Nikorowych, Yurij Prypchan and my unforgettable son, Oleh.

"The reminiscence of Roman



Ihor Hrynewycz

Families of the six youths who drowned at a Plast camp in Wisconsin 50 years ago, survivors of the tragedy, current members of Plast and friends participate in a solemn commemoration at St. Nicholas Cemetery in late June.

Zavadovych, the memorial service celebrated by Father Myron Panchuk, the procession to the graves, the laying of the wreaths and, in culmination, the formation of the Plast circle, in which were joined the hands of all the participants at the cere-

mony, numbering more than 200, and singing Plast's "Day is Done," concluded with the trumpet call, demonstrated the true Plast fellowship and appropriately honored the memory of those who died 50 years ago, the youthful members of Plast."



At each grave, family members lit a votive candle and the group sang "Vichnaya Pamiat." The family of Orest Nikorowych brought his uniform and his gear sack (placed next to the gravestone), which had been lovingly kept all these years.



In procession, the group walks toward the graves, carrying wreaths representing each victim.

Analyst warns...

(Continued from page 3)

dom, Ukraine's news media has been a very notable exception, one which now needs to be safeguarded.

Is the progress in democratization and civil society now under threat from the government of Moscow-leaning President Viktor Yanukovich? In what ways?

We've been hearing from colleagues and our analysts that a number of develop-

ments in the early months of this year, since the government took over, create some causes for concern, and our feeling is that to the extent there has been progress in a number of areas, that threats in those areas would be rather damaging to Ukraine's longer-term prospects for building a rules-based and open state.

In particular, pressures on civil society and news media which we gather have started – they may not have reached full force, but the indicators are that there have been some growing pressures in those areas.

How can the Western democracies help Ukraine?

The key steps which can be taken are first, to help safeguard the progress which has been made in recent years. This, I think, will be important for European and U.S. officials to consistently raise; it was very valuable for Secretary of State Hillary Clinton to raise these issues during her visit to the community of democracies meeting in Krakow.

At the same time, its important to ensure that the sort of support that Ukraine has gotten more broadly is not cut off too

quickly, because it's clear that there are a set of emerging challenges that may argue for assistance for a variety of sorts, political and otherwise, for the foreseeable future.

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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Summertime's smiling faces

It was the smiling faces of hundreds of Ukrainian American children and teens that prompted us this week to start thinking about this particular editorial.

"Den Plastuna" (Day of the Plast Scout) is what the members of Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization have traditionally called the end of the second week of camp – the weekend when parents visit their children and when the campers, from youngest to oldest, present a special program for their guests. Rest assured, there were plenty of smiling faces all around, as the kids showed off what they'd learned and demonstrated the fun they were having, while the parents were happy to see their children enjoying their summertime experience in a Ukrainian milieu. (For those who weren't able to come visit, there were hundreds of photos of the joyful campers online.)

And, we are sure this scene was repeated at other camps run by our Ukrainian community organizations and institutions, whether that's the Ukrainian American Youth Association, or Soyuzivka, or the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus, or the Chornomorska Sich Ukrainian Athletic-Educational Association, or...

And then there was a letter to the editor from a faithful reader (see next page) that sealed the deal. An editorial about summer camps – an annual ritual for countless children and teens – was due.

We do indeed take a lot for granted when we send our kids to our Ukrainian camps. Sure, we're glad these camps are around and we don't mind spending money to make summertime fun for our children, but how many of us really give a second thought to how these camps are organized and run? We're more concerned about getting our kids packed up for camp than we are about who's done all the work to make these camps possible. To be sure, that lack of concern about the latter is reflective of the trust we have in the organizations and institutions that sponsor the camps. Nonetheless, some thought should still be given to the "how" of camps.

The work begins months before a camp's opening day. There are countless hours of planning and scheduling, and searching for camp staff. The organizers and administrators of camps, by and large, are volunteers who do what they do simply because they want to give back. Many of them, it must be underlined, are former campers themselves, kids who grew up at these camps and now, as adults, want their kids to have a similarly enriching experience.

Even before the camps begin, the directors and counselors of specific camps also put in countless hours of time preparing for camp: there are activities, field trips and hikes to plan, lectures and demonstrations to prepare, and equipment and supplies to purchase. Once at camp, they implement the program for the benefit of our kids and, especially in the case of the littlest campers, are on call 24 hours per day.

And then there are the camp workers – kitchen staff, groundskeepers, drivers, office workers, medical personnel and others we may not even notice – who also are key to a successful summer camp season.

All of these folks – many of them volunteers, some of them paid (or should we say "underpaid"?) – comprise the team that makes summertime special in our community. After all, camps are a valuable learning experience, a time for recreation and appreciation of nature's beauty, and an opportunity to develop leadership qualities and make friends for life. Equally important is the fact that our Ukrainian camps help maintain our community by producing its leaders of tomorrow.

Consider this: What would our community life look like without our summer camps?

We truly are lucky to have such activities – and there are many types of camps to choose from – for our youth. And therein lies the core reason for this editorial. To all those involved with planning and running the camps responsible for thousands of summertime smiles on the faces of our kids, to the unsung heroes of summer, we extend a huge THANK YOU!

REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

BY ZENON ZAWADA

KYIV PRESS BUREAU



Ukraine and the diaspora: back to the grassroots

Everything seemed to be going the right way for Ukraine with the election of Viktor Yushchenko. The euphoria and optimism of those days seem like a century ago, when we were confident that he would lead Ukraine towards a more free and prosperous future that included Euro-Atlantic integration.

According to the script, President Yushchenko would have introduced legislative reforms to establish the rule of law, radical steps to clean the courts of corruption, re-affirm private property rights and transform Ukraine into an investment magnet.

Economic prosperity and protections of individual rights had the potential to make Mr. Yushchenko's enemies his firmest supporters and the newest converts to the Ukrainian idea – the notion that Ukraine could become a successful, independent state with Western values.

The script is looking like a tragedy instead. Yet, disasters such as the Yushchenko presidency could provide an opportunity for valuable lessons learned.

The biggest lesson is that Ukrainians shouldn't think a single political candidate or party will solve the nation's problems. Ukrainians learned they need to roll up their sleeves and fight for their rights and political ideals themselves.

Nor should Ukrainians place blind trust in a single political candidate or party. Civil organizations, in Ukraine and the diaspora, learned they should avoid getting too cozy with any single political party or candidate, no matter how good-looking, telegenic and convincing he or she is, and who his or her spouse might be.

The leadership of organized diaspora needs to agree on a list of core political principles that it should be actively advocating and promoting in Ukraine, regardless of who becomes president or prime minister and which party comes to power.

These are universal principles which all diaspora leaders could agree on and are still lacking in Ukraine: the rule of law, equality of citizens before the law, the sanctity of the Constitution, respect for democratic government institutions, defense of individual rights and protection of private property rights.

Important issues that the organized diaspora needs to place more emphasis on are affordable medical care and access to education, which are just as relevant to Ukrainians as the cultural battles being waged over giving proper recognition to Stepan Bandera and the Holodomor.

Individual diaspora Ukrainians have taken a lead role in these areas. Dr. Zenon and Nadia Matkiwsky of New Jersey have done enormous work towards improving health care in Ukraine, bringing millions of dollars worth of medical equipment and training to Ukrainian doctors and nurses.

New York natives Christina Pendzola-Vitovych and Yarema Bachynsky have served on the front lines of the fight to give Ukrainians equal and fair access to higher educational institutions through standardized admissions testing. They deserve our support.

Meanwhile, scores of Ukrainians in the diaspora have provided consistent

financial and moral support for higher educational institutions that conform to Western standards, including the National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy, the National University of Ostroh Academy and the Ukrainian Catholic University. Such support must not only be maintained, but buttressed amidst the Yanukovich administration's assault on Western standards in education.

The cultural principles the diaspora has steadfastly advocated throughout independence need ongoing support: recognition of the Holodomor as genocide, government recognition of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, preserving the Ukrainian language as the single state language, and defending the use of the Ukrainian language in the mass media and in the country's capital.

These goals ought to be pursued beyond the standard vehicles of individual politicians or political parties, as they've proven to be unreliable.

Looking at the current landscape, it's hard to point to any politician we can trust after the Yushchenko-Tymoshenko debacle. Ukrainian politics is a nasty, vicious jungle. If we don't know the pitfalls and quicksand, then we're better off observing with binoculars.

Yet an even better way to influence Ukraine in a positive way is to launch and support non-governmental and civic organizations of Ukrainians that will consistently fight for political ideals and principles on the village, city, oblast and national levels.

Ukrainian World Congress (UWC) President Eugene Czolij announced that among his organization's successes was convincing former Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko to remove statues of Vladimir Lenin from the National Register of Monuments of National Importance.

An important achievement, yet it hasn't born any fruit. Few if any Lenin monuments were removed in the second half of last year. Those Ukrainians brave or passionate enough to attempt to remove the statues with their own personal equipment are criminally prosecuted.

Yet we'd have more success if a national network of thousands of politically active Ukrainian citizens emerged to persistently advocate the removal of Lenin statues, in city halls, the mass media and on the streets.

The organized diaspora could play a critical role in helping Ukrainians organize national networks of politically active citizens.

Another lesson learned is it's not the politicians who will ultimately make a difference in Ukraine. It's the common folk who care that deserve the diaspora's support. There are hundreds of Ukrainians who can make a significant impact if they only had a budget to work with.

After spending a decade at the University of Rochester, Dr. Natalia Shulha returned to Ukraine to build the "new Harvard" at the National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy, where her salary was a few hundred

July
27
2000

Turning the pages back...

Ten years ago, on July 27, 2000, Ukraine's President Leonid Kuchma stepped into an emotional debate between Kyiv and Moscow over Russian minority language rights in Ukraine, when he criticized the lack of support of the Russian government for the development of Ukrainian culture in Russia.

"Please, give me an example from Russia – where more than 10 million Ukrainians reside – of at least one school, one newspaper, one radio or TV program in the Ukrainian language," Mr. Kuchma said in Symferopol.

The conflict came to a head when Lviv regional and municipal authorities decided to limit the use of the Russian language in commercial transactions and advertising there.

President Kuchma stressed that no language should "be higher" than another, although he expressed support for the Ukrainian language as the state language. "Let's not forget that we are Ukrainians," said the president.

Ivan Aboimov, Russia's ambassador to Ukraine, rekindled the issue when he declared at a press conference in Kyiv that Russia was disturbed by the Ukrainian government's ineffective response to the events that occurred in Lviv. Ambassador Aboimov said the Russian government reserved the right to take appropriate action.

The following day the Russian Duma passed a resolution calling on Russian President Vladimir Putin to order his Foreign Affairs Ministry to propose measures "in connection with Ukraine's failure to fulfill terms of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Partnership," which came as a result of Kyiv pursuing a "policy of discrimination against the Russian language."

Kyiv issued a statement on July 21, 2000, calling the Russian Parliament's action "a manifestation of interference in the domestic affairs of a sovereign state" and expressed surprise that the intention of Ukrainian authorities to "secure the inalienable and natural rights

(Continued on page 22)

(Continued on page 21)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Clinton in Kyiv: measured approach

Dear Editor:

Allow me to offer some thoughts on the July 11 editorial "U.S. strategy in Ukraine" which dealt with Secretary of State Hillary Clinton's recent visit to Ukraine. The editorial expresses concern that the absence of criticism by the Secretary Clinton and Ambassador John Tefft about the reversals in human rights and democracy that have taken place under President Viktor Yanukovich's watch "is cause for great concern." It later asks the question: "What will it take for the U.S. to speak up?"

I would argue that one does not necessarily need to overtly criticize in order to "speak up." A more measured approach in some circumstances is not necessarily less effective than a more aggressive approach.

The fact that Secretary Clinton repeatedly raised democracy and human rights, including freedom of media and freedom of assembly, in her public remarks, including on the popular Shuster political talk show, certainly sent a message to the Ukrainian authorities.

The fact that she met with various representatives of civil society, including Father Borys Gudziak, and with the leader of the opposition Yulia Tymoshenko, where she shared her concerns about democratic development and emphasized the importance of Ukraine having a strong opposition, also sent strong signals to the Ukrainian powers-that-be.

Very importantly, she raised human rights and democracy issues directly with President Yanukovich and Foreign Affairs Minister Kostyantyn Gryshchenko. According to those most involved, she was certainly able to get her points across to these officials. And as one Ukrainian official told me, the Secretary's concerns about the human rights and democracy trends in Ukraine were "unmistakably conveyed."

The preference for a more assertively critical approach is understandable, given our frustration with the democracy and human rights trajectory in Ukraine. Indeed, some might have preferred the secretary of state to come out with all guns blazing. One has to question whether that would have been the most effective and productive approach, at least at this point in time. One can also argue that an approach that left the Ukrainian officials overly defensive could be counterproductive.

How forceful to be in raising these issues is a difficult judgment call requiring the balancing of many factors, including geo-strategic, especially given Ukraine's tilt towards Moscow. And everyone, I think, agrees that we need to engage with Ukraine on a wide variety of issues important to Ukraine's future. Worthwhile noting in this context is Secretary Clinton's emphasis on Ukraine territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence – including energy independence.

Despite her sometimes generously diplomatic language, Secretary Clinton, and other diplomats dealing with Ukraine, most assuredly have not abandoned U.S. commitment to human rights and democratic values for the sake of strictly pragmatic considerations.

It is, of course, too soon to know whether Secretary Clinton's raising of human rights and democracy concerns will have a meaningful impact. Follow-up will be critically important – for instance, continuing to monitor and speak out about violations of human rights and

democratic norms, strengthening the democracy/rule of law component of the U.S.-Ukraine Strategic Partnership Commission, intensifying support for civil society, and encouraging the European Union to also keep human rights, democracy and the rule of law on its Ukraine agenda.

Orest Deychakiwsky
Washington

A thank you to camp staff

Dear Editor:

We returned a few days ago after visiting our grandchildren for "Den Plastuna" at Vovcha Tropa in East Chatham, N.Y. To say that I am filled with emotion would be an understatement. Watching some 300 plus members of the various camps take part in a program makes one stop for a moment and grasp the scope of this event.

While our children were at "tabir" (camp) so many years ago, we did not really think about the people involved with running the camps and the entire campground: from the administration, to the camp leaders, the counselors and the "pani v kukhni" (ladies in the kitchen). It was always assumed, and we just knew that our children would be well taken care of, that they would be safe, well-fed, would learn lifetime skills, and would increase their knowledge about Ukrainian culture and heritage.

This year, however, there was an "aha" moment. In reading the "vovchachow" blog, I have gained a greater appreciation of the amount of time and effort it takes to fulfill just one aspect of camp: feeding over 300 people four times daily for three weeks. It is a Herculean task!

I will take a risk and say that most of us who have had children at "tabir" and have grandchildren now have not really stopped to think what goes into the work of each day. As I looked at all the Plast campers, my thanks turned to all who were in charge. These individuals who give of their time in order to work with our kids and grandkids are heroes and true role models. We know they must be doing something right by the number of campers who take part each year.

I know I am not alone in my high regard and deep appreciation to everyone – everyone – who works at our youth camps. You are doing a tremendous job for our children and our community!

Thank you.

Myroslava Hrab
West Orange, N.J.

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.

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



Hillary gets it! Does Joe?

"Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton kicked off a tour of former Soviet-bloc countries by quietly warning Ukraine's new president not to backtrack on the democratic reforms ushered in by the 2004 Orange Revolution," wrote Mary Beth Sheridan in a The Washington Post on July 3.

"Vice-President Joe Biden said in an interview that Russia's economy is 'withering' and suggested the trend will force the country to make accommodations to the West on a wide range of national-security issues, including loosening its grip on former Soviet republics..." wrote Peter Speigel in the Wall Street Journal on July 25, 2009.

Hillary gets it. Joe doesn't. Our secretary of state seems to understand that the future of democracy in the former Soviet republics is vital to America's national interests. It is noteworthy that after her visit to Ukraine she traveled to Azerbaijan, Armenia and Georgia, where she decried Russia's occupation of South Ossetia and Abkhazia.

Our vice-president appears to believe Russia's concern with its national security will force it to abandon its continued encroachment on the near-abroad, particularly Ukraine. I don't think so, Joe. It's precisely because of the Russian people's misdirected, paranoid concern for "national security" that lust for Ukraine will not diminish. Forget the "fraternal brotherhood" nonsense. Russian leaders have always held that a subservient Ukraine is a crucial element of their defense policy, a buffer against the wicked West. And they're patient. Faced with an obstacle, Moscow is willing to take one step back to later take two steps forward.

While in Ukraine, Ms. Clinton pushed the envelope further while addressing Ukrainian students at the Kyiv Polytechnic Institute, where she mentioned the rights of journalists and civic activists. "I've discussed the importance of defending these rights with your president," she said. "He has made a commitment to uphold Ukraine's democracy, to uphold the rule of law, to maintain respect for human rights." We welcome these declarations, she continued. "But we recognize rhetoric alone does not change behavior. These statements need to be followed up with concrete actions." The student body exploded with applause.

In an interview with Savik Shuster of TRK Ukraina, Ms. Clinton reiterated America's strong commitment to Ukraine. "I think it's very important," she said, "that the United States and other countries respect the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine."

The secretary of state also met with Yulia Tymoshenko and other opposition leaders behind closed doors. Included was Natalia Ligachova, head of Ukraine's leading media watch group, who commented on the meeting. "We got the feeling that Ms. Clinton and the authorities... support our fight in defense of free press and democracy, but don't want to sharply criticize Ukraine's leadership at this point."

George Weigel, distinguished senior fellow of the Ethics and Policy Center, informs us that the American debate about foreign policy and morality has gone through many cycles, shifting from ideal-

ism to realism. In recent times, for example, we've witnessed the idealism of such presidents as Harry Truman, who introduced the Marshall Plan to save Europe from communism; John F. Kennedy, who during his inaugural declared that "we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe, in order to assure the survival and success of liberty"; Gerald R. Ford, who negotiated the "third basket" of human-rights provisions of the 1975 Helsinki Final Act; Ronald Reagan, who famously declared, "Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall"; and George W. Bush, who in his second inaugural, declared, "The survival of liberty in our land increasingly depends on the success of liberty in other lands... So it is the policy of the United States to seek and support the growth of democratic movements and institutions in every nation and culture, with the ultimate goal of ending tyranny in our world."

We've also had presidents who subscribe to the foreign policy of realpolitik. Included here are Franklin D. Roosevelt, who tolerated Joseph Stalin's abominations in order to save democracy; Richard M. Nixon and his secretary of state, Henry Kissinger, who sold America on "peaceful co-existence" with the Soviets; and Jimmy Carter, whose assertive human rights policy was aimed at America's authoritarian allies while ignoring our totalitarian enemies. It was Mr. Carter, need we recall, who declared in 1977 that Americans had recovered from their "inordinate fear of communism."

Ms. Clinton appears to be an idealist, while Mr. Biden is a realist. So where does President Barack Obama stand? It's hard to tell, but given his New Left proclivities, I would say he's a neo-realist, leaning towards Mr. Biden's view.

That said, Secretary Clinton's visit to Ukraine is laudable, especially her willingness to meet with opposition leaders. Her actions indicate that the United States has not written off Yulia Tymoshenko and her followers in Ukraine. Ms. Clinton's highly publicized trip moreover, put Ukraine back on the world's radar.

I am especially pleased that Ms. Clinton attended the second session of the United States-Ukraine Strategic Partnership Commission while in Kyiv. The partnership was initiated by Presidents George W. Bush and Viktor Yushchenko in 2005. That this crucial relationship has not been scuttled by the State Department is reason to rejoice.

Most encouraging are the actions of Ukraine's university students. In 2005 they were in the forefront of the Orange Revolution. In 2010 they all have cell-phones, iPods and access to computers. They are better informed, and accustomed to the freedoms of the last 20 years. Their Ukraine is a far cry from their parent's Ukraine. They will not be intimidated, and they will push back should the Yanukovich regime continue to chip away at their freedoms. The future belongs to them.

So, dear reader, do not despair. All is not lost. Viktor Yanukovich is nothing more than a speed bump on Ukraine's road to resurrection. The promised land is in sight!

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

UCRDC archives to be used by Ukrainian language researcher

by Oksana Zakydalsky

TORONTO – The oral archives of the Ukrainian Canadian Research and Documentation Centre (UCRDC) are proving to be useful not only for the study of history but also for the study of the Ukrainian language.

A START research project – “1,000 years of Ukrainian Language History in Galicia” – will be using the oral archives to study the Galician variant of the Ukrainian language. Begun on March 1, 2006, and headed by Michael Moser, Associate Professor of the Institute for Slavic Studies at the University of Vienna, the project is taking place during the period March 2005-February 2011.

The START Program is a research program awarded on behalf of the Austrian Federal Ministry for Science and its aim is to give long-term support to researchers with well-established international track records.

Prof. Moser, who is an historian of the

Ukrainian language, was awarded a Ph.D. in Russian and comparative Slavonic linguistics in 1994 by the University of Vienna. He was a Shklar fellow at the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute in 2005 and is a member of several editorial boards of Ukrainian, Slavonic and linguistic journals.

Fluent in Ukrainian, he has authored six books and edited seven and written over 200 articles and reviews, in both German and Ukrainian. Last year Prof. Moser signed a Memorandum Agreement with the Ukrainian Canadian Research and Documentation Center to use the Center's oral archives in his study of Galician Ukrainian.

Prof. Moser is also using the online archives of Svoboda, the Ukrainian language newspaper published by the Ukrainian National Association, to study the language used in the early years of Svoboda's publication.

According to the working arrangement



Oksana Zakydalsky

Prof. Michael Moser at the Ukrainian Canadian Research and Documentation Center.

between UCRDC's archivist Iroida Wynnyckyj and Prof. Moser, the UCRDC has agreed to supply the researcher with 50 to 60 audio interviews with Ukrainian Ostarbeiter and 50 to 60 audiotapes of interviews with post-World War II Galician Ukrainian displaced persons. These will be used for an analysis of the Galician variant of the Ukrainian language. To make them available for research, Prof. Moser has agreed to fund, through the START program, the digitization of these interviews and the preparation of documentation for each interview.

When visiting the UCRDC in February of this year, Prof. Moser commented: “The specific role of Galicia for the history of the Ukrainian language in general is becoming more evident with every step we take. Comparisons of regions of Ukrainian speakers are gaining more and more value... The general importance of a regionalist approach to language history will be proven.”

Kule Center of CIUS visits National University of Ostroh Academy

EDMONTON, Alberta – Jars Balan of the Kule Ukrainian Canadian Studies Center (KUCSC) at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies recently spent three days at the National University of Ostroh Academy on a visit organized by Dr. Valerii Polkovsky.

He met with faculty members and students and gave several lectures in the Department of Foreign Languages on his work as a literary translator.

Mr. Balan also familiarized himself with the university's Ukrainian Diaspora Research Institute. Headed by Prof. Alla Atamanenko, the center is in the forefront

of the study of Ukrainian communities abroad.

On April 22 a new Canadian Studies Center, directed by Dr. Polkovsky, was inaugurated at the university. It will research Canadian society, political and economic systems, language policy, Canadian versions of English and French, the Canadian university system, culture, literature, and business opportunities between Canada and Ukraine.

Thanks to Edmonton's Project Prosvita, in January of this year Ostroh University received almost 1,200 kilograms of books published abroad, many

of them Canadian imprints and bibliographic rarities. The KUCSC at CIUS is now assembling a second shipment of books to Ostroh and other universities. It is also investigating the possibility of providing microfilms of Ukrainian Canadian periodicals to several academic institutions in Ukraine.

During his time in Ostroh, Rivne Oblast, Mr. Balan was able to visit two impressive museums dedicated to the Ukrainian Canadian writer Ulas Samchuk

(1905-1987) – one in the city of Rivne and the other in Teliavky, the village where Samchuk spent his youth. Thanks to the efforts of Oksana and Yaroslav Sokolyk of Toronto, Samchuk's literary legacy is being well looked after and celebrated in his homeland of Volyn. His novels are being reprinted by Ostroh University, and a series of publications about his life and circle of friends is being issued by the Rivne literary museum devoted to his memory.



Alla Atamanenko and Jars Balan of the National University of Ostroh Academy.



A view of the campus of the National University of Ostroh Academy in the Rivne region of Ukraine.

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Ukraine's new envoy...

(Continued from page 1)

helping bring this about.

In his introductory remarks, Ambassador Motsyk focused on the positive aspects of Ukraine's foreign and domestic policies under the new administration of President Viktor Yanukovich, which came to power earlier this year.

In the discussion that followed, the representatives of the Ukrainian American organizations, mostly from the greater Washington area, expressed their desire to continue helping Ukraine in every way they can and shared some constructive proposals to that end. But they also pointed to a number of recent disturbing developments since President Yanukovich came to power, which suggest a reversal in the democratization process.

The ambassador described President Yanukovich's domestic policies as continuing the democratization process, reforming the economy and restoring political stability, which should improve Ukraine's image in the world and facilitate foreign investment.

As for Ukraine's foreign policy, he said, it includes developing the "strategic partnership" with the United States as well as the restoration of normal and strategic relations with the Russian Federation – "our neighbor, with whom we share much historically and economically."

Ambassador Motsyk arrived in Washington on June 21 and presented his diplomatic credentials to President Barack Obama on June 28. Three days later he returned to Kyiv to participate in the visit to Ukraine by U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton.

He characterized Secretary Clinton's visit there as "very positive." Her talks with President Yanukovich were "very good, open and sincere," he said. "Both sides were satisfied."

Ambassador Motsyk noted that the president also informed Secretary Clinton that, on the eve of their meeting, a senior government official visited Lviv to apologize to the rector of the Lviv's Ukrainian Catholic University, the Rev. Dr. Borys Gudziak, for the "misunderstanding" between him and the government.

The ambassador did not go into the details of this event, but, according to press reports, a month earlier and a few days before President Yanukovich would visit Lviv, a representative of the Security Service of Ukraine visited the Rev. Gudziak, demanding that he sign a memorandum that would hold him responsible for any "illegal" demonstrations by his students. The Rev. Gudziak refused and publicized the incident.

Dr. Leo Rudnytsky, of the World Council of the Shevchenko Scientific Societies and the St. Sophia Association, led off the discussion by expressing his concern about Ukraine's democratization process being undermined, specifically in the area of freedom of the press.

The ambassador responded that, while there may have been some conflicts between the government and the media, no newspapers had been shut down.

U.S. Federal Claims Court Judge Bohdan Futey, who has been involved in helping Ukraine since its independence – he was an advisor in the drafting of Ukraine's Constitution – also noted some recent irritating government actions and "image" problems.

He said that several U.S. and European judges and legal scholars have asked him to explain a recent law passed by the Verkhovna Rada that gives the president the right to dismiss judges, as well as another government decision that would place the Kyiv-Mohyla and Ostroh universities under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education, now headed by Dmytro Tabachnyk, who is not held in the highest esteem in the diaspora. In addition to his judicial duties in



Ambassador Olexandr Motsyk, Ukraine's new envoy to the United States.

Washington, Judge Futey has also been a visiting professor of law at the Kyiv-Mohyla University in Kyiv.

"These issues are of great concern to us," Judge Futey said, adding that it was ironic that Ukrainian Americans, who helped Ukraine acquire its historic Embassy building in Washington, have begun organizing protest marches at its doorstep.

He also mentioned another "image" problem for the Yanukovich Administration – instances of Ukrainian flags being flown upside-down at recent official ceremonies.

Responding, Ambassador Motsyk said that the Yanukovich Administration is trying to reform Ukraine's judicial system, which had been neglected over the past five years.

Albert Kipa of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences headquartered in New York, pointed out that his organization – which will mark its 60th anniversary next year – is working on behalf of the "free" development of Ukrainian science, art and culture. It was shocking, he said, to hear reports from Ukraine about recent instances of confiscation, destruction and even of the burning of books about Ukraine published in the West.

Andrew Bihun, president of The Washington Group, an organization of Ukrainian American professionals, noted that at the heart of the Kyiv Mohyla and Ostroh decision is its effect on educational freedom in Ukraine, including the appointment of the university rectors and board of directors, the selection of faculty, courses and the like.

As Ukrainian Americans focus on helping Ukraine succeed in reforming its economy, instituting the rule of law and developing further its economic relations with the West, he said, "We will keep an eye on how this develops in the future."

Mr. Bihun and the representatives of other Ukrainian American organizations also called on the new ambassador to increase the Embassy's participation in the Ukrainian cultural activities in the Washington area and elsewhere, as well as in maintaining a positive relationship with the diaspora's educational and youth organizations.

The ambassador promised to increase his and his Embassy colleagues' participation in such events whenever and wherever possible. He noted that early the following morning, he was traveling up to the Soyuzivka Heritage Center to participate in the Ukrainian Cultural Festival.

Alla Rogers, the owner of an art gallery a few blocks from the Ukrainian Embassy in Georgetown, which has featured the works of Ukrainian artists, said the Embassy should use the walls its historic building to raise its image in Washington by exhibiting works by Ukraine's leading contemporary artists, who are not as well-known in the United States and the West as they should be.



Yaro Bihun

Olexandr Motsyk (right), Ukraine's new ambassador to Washington, discusses the Yanukovich administration's foreign and domestic policies during a meeting with representatives of Ukrainian American organizations at the Embassy of Ukraine on July 16.



Judge Bohdan Futey (center) questions the new Ukrainian ambassador about his government's placement of the Kyiv-Mohyla Academy and Ostroh universities under the control of Education Minister Dmytro Tabachnyk and other troubling legal issues. Listening to his comments are Theodor Kostiuk (left) of the Ukrainian Engineers' Society of America and Olexandr Mykhalchuk (right), the Ukrainian Embassy's liaison with the Ukrainian community.

Borys Hlynsky, who heads the Washington chapter of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, said his group is also disturbed by the cultural policies of Ukraine's new government. He noted that the Great Famine (Holodomor) archive was ordered closed on the very first day of the new administration. It was claimed that the Ukrainian Holodomor was not a genocide – a statement comparable to claiming that the Holocaust was not a genocide, he said. He also criticized the Education Ministry's recent decision to change school textbooks.

The Shevchenko Scientific Society has worked well with the Embassy in the past, including organizing a conference on the Holodomor, he said. He expressed his concern, however, about the prospects of cooperation in the future.

In his response, Ambassador Motsyk said the Embassy has and will continue to sponsor joint conferences and events with Ukrainian American groups. He did not specifically respond to Holodomor issue.

Representing the Ukrainian Engineers' Society of America, Theodor Kostiuk suggested that Ukraine should increase its technical and scientific cooperation programs and exchanges with the United States, expanding them also to the working and student-exchange levels.

Michael Sawkiw Jr. of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America pointed out that most Ukrainian Americans are convinced that the so-called "reset" in the U.S.-Russian relationship is having a negative affect on Ukraine. He also asked about the progress being made in developing the "strategic partnership" between Ukraine and the United States.

Ambassador Motsyk described the strategic partnership as something very basic in the bilateral relationship. He quoted President Yanukovich as saying that, for Ukraine, the United States is a "guarantor of our national sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and inviolability of our borders." It is also an important economic partner in developing Ukraine's relations with international economic institutions, he added.

The new ambassador expressed his and Ukraine's appreciation to those present and, through them, to the entire Ukrainian American community for its considerable assistance in building the U.S.-Ukraine partnership and he called on the community to help develop it further.

The Rev. Volodymyr Steliac, pastor of St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral, welcomed the new ambassador on behalf of his congregation and the other two local Ukrainian parishes: the Ukrainian Catholic National Shrine of the Holy Family and Holy Trinity Particular Ukrainian Catholic Church.

Ambassador Motsyk, 55, was born in Ukraine's Rivne region. He served in the army and studied international relations at Taras Shevchenko State University in Kyiv. After graduation in 1981, he began his career with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

While in Ukraine's foreign service, he served three years at the United Nations in New York, four years as ambassador to Turkey, three years as first vice minister of foreign affairs and participated in numerous negotiations with Ukraine's neighboring states. His last assignment before coming to Washington was four years as ambassador to Poland.

BOOK NOTES

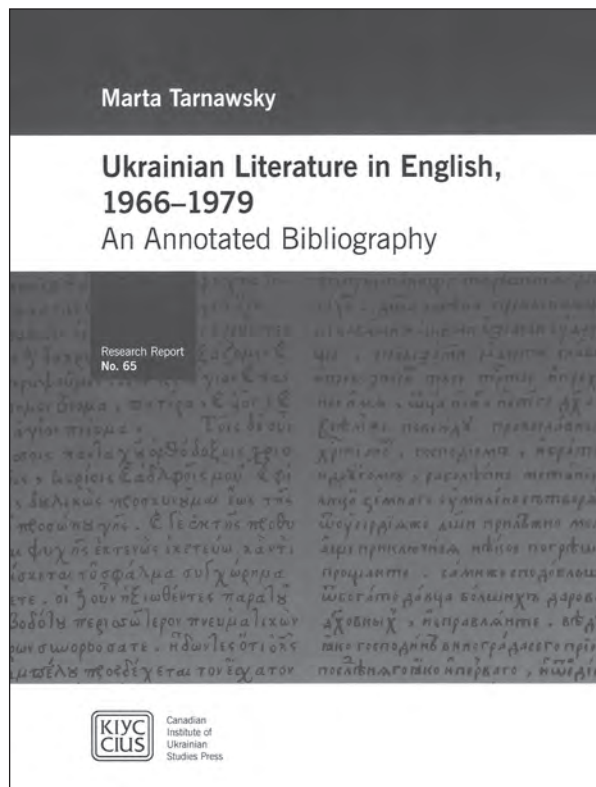
New bibliography of Ukrainian literature in English

"Ukrainian Literature in English, 1966-1979," compiled and edited by Marta Tarnawsky. Edmonton, Alberta: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, 2010, 527 pp., \$37.95.

As part of a major continuing bibliographic project, the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press has released a new annotated bibliography, "Ukrainian Literature in English, 1966-1979," compiled and edited by Marta Tarnawsky.

This bibliography is the fourth CIUS Press publication of Ms. Tarnawsky's large-scale and long-term project, which attempts, for the first time, a comprehensive coverage of translations from and materials about Ukrainian literature published in English from the earliest known publications to the present.

Funded by a grant from the Cosbield Investment Club Endowment Fund at CIUS, "Ukrainian Literature in English,



1966-1979" was published as Research Report No. 65 in the CIUS research report series dedicated to important works of specialized scholarly research in

Ukrainian studies.

The focus of the "Ukrainian Literature in English" project is modern Ukrainian literature, i.e., literature written originally in the Ukrainian language and published since 1798. The detailed annotated bibliographies produced by Ms. Tarnawsky cover the following types of English-language materials: books and pamphlets, both translations and literary studies; articles in journals, encyclopedias, symposia and other collections; translations of prose, poetry, and drama in journals and anthologies; and book reviews in journals and collections. Extensive general indexes make these bibliographies easy to use and reader-friendly.

The three earlier annotated bibliographies in this series published by CIUS Press are: "Ukrainian Literature in English: Books and Pamphlets, 1890-1965" (RR No. 19, 1988); "Ukrainian Literature in English: Articles in Journals and Collections, 1840-1965" (RR No. 51, 1992); and "Ukrainian Literature in English: 1980-1989" (RR No. 62, 1999). Ms. Tarnawsky is currently working on her next bibliography, covering the period from 1990 to 1999.

The English-language sources listed and discussed in the present publication, "Ukrainian Literature in English, 1966-

1979," reflect the complex political climate of that period. On the one hand, they include a large number of Soviet publications testifying to the Communist regime's attempts to control literature and use it for propaganda purposes. On the other hand, numerous materials published in the West reflect a reaction to these pressures and persecutions of writers in the USSR.

As a detailed and all-inclusive annotated bibliography of the English-language sources dedicated to Ukrainian literature, the current research report, together with the three earlier volumes, represents an invaluable information resource and guide for scholars, students and English-language readers interested in Ukrainian literary culture.

"Ukrainian Literature in English, 1966-1979 is available in a paperback edition for \$37.95 (plus taxes and shipping; outside Canada, prices are in U.S. dollars). All four research reports are offered with a 20 percent discount for a total of \$67.04. Orders can be placed via the secure online ordering system of CIUS Press at www.ciuspress.com or by contacting CIUS Press, 430 Pembina Hall, University of Alberta, Edmonton, AB, Canada T6G 2H8; telephone, 780-492-2973; e-mail, cius@ualberta.ca.

Author writes of the road from Ukraine to Maine

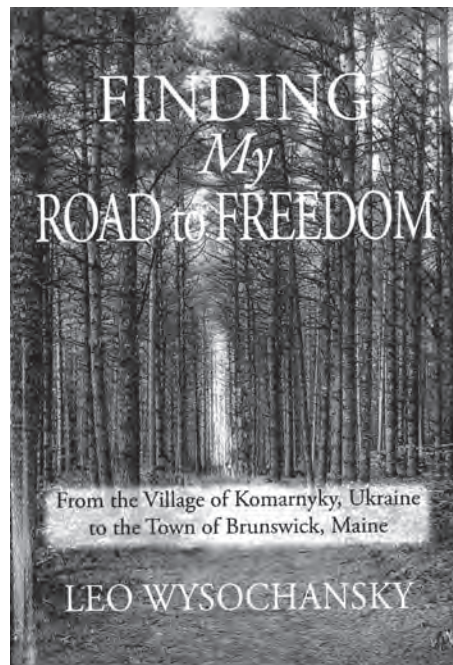
"Finding My Road to Freedom: From the Village of Komarnyky, Ukraine to the Town of Brunswick, Maine," by Leo Wysochansky. Topsham, Maine: Just Write Books, 2010. 260 pp., \$24.95.

Inspired by the historical inaccuracies he noticed while watching a 1978 CBS presentation titled "The Unknown War," author Leo Wysochansky wrote his memoirs, "Finding My Road to Freedom."

After seeing how the media "whiteshaded" the post-second world war period in Eastern Europe, and after writing a letter to the editor of the Boston Globe that same year, Mr. Wysochansky wrote down his memories in order to share with the public what that time was really like.

Mr. Wysochansky shares his life story, from his time in his hometown of Komarnyky, Ukraine, through his experience as a displaced person in Germany, to his new life in New England in the U.S.

Readers may obtain a copy of this book by logging on to www.amazon.com or www.bn.com, through local bookstores, or by contacting the author direct-



ly by writing to: Leo Wysochansky, 25 Thornton Way, No. 206, Brunswick, ME 04011. Shipping is \$3 for the first copy, \$1 for each additional book.

A Crimean Tatar perspective on life under Russia, USSR

"A Nomad's Journey: A Memoir" by Atilla Bektore. Lincoln, Neb.: iUniverse Inc., 2007. 590 pp., \$33.95 (paperback), ISBN: 978-0-595-38524-9; \$6 (e-book), ISBN: 978-0-595-82903-3.

"...the lessons we learn depend on other people's interpretations of history."

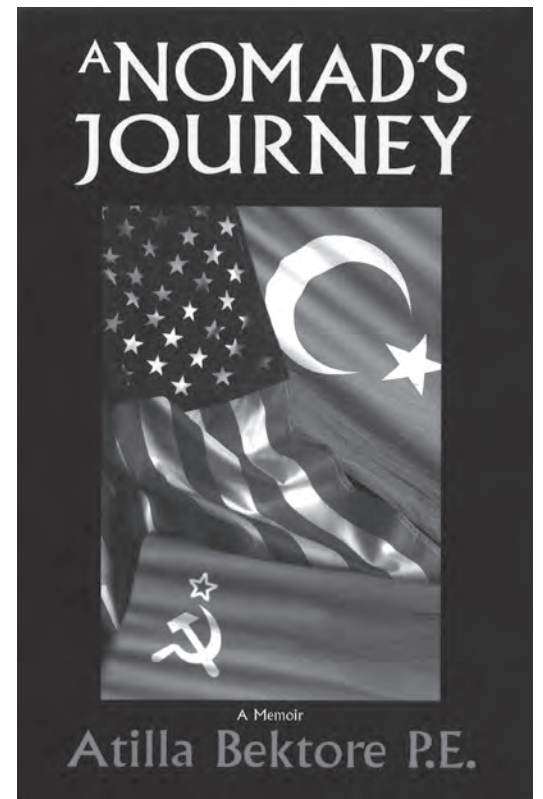
So says author Atilla Bektore, whose memoir, "A Nomad's Journey," tells a common tale from a different perspective. In a story familiar to many Ukrainian Americans, Mr. Bektore shares how he and his family were persecuted under imperial Russia and the Soviet Union, before eventually fleeing to the United States.

What makes Mr. Bektore's story different is that he is able to tell it from the perspective of a Crimean Tatar. Intertwining his story and that of his father, Shevki, who spent 22 years in a labor camp, with the history of Eastern Europe through the eyes of his people, Mr. Bektore takes his readers on a journey of growth and perseverance.

Mr. Bektore begins with the origins of the Crimean Tatars, explaining their unique origins apart from Tatar populations of other areas. He then goes on to explain the history of the Ottoman and Russian empires, carefully ensuring that the reader has a solid frame of reference for the story he is about to tell. He moves on to explain the Crimean Tatar experience under Imperial Russia, during the world wars, under Soviet domination, in Turkey and in the United States.

Mr. Bektore then tells the story of his family, of growing up in the Soviet Union, of escaping to Turkey, and then finally of immigrating to the United States.

Mr. Bektore holds a master's degree in civil engineering and a professional engi-



neering license in the state of New York. He has retired from designing and constructing nuclear power plants in the United States and now lives in Daytona Beach, Fla.

Mr. Bektore's father, Shevki Bektore, eventually escaped the Soviet gulag system and became a nationally recognized and honored poet in Crimea, Ukraine.

Readers may obtain copies of Mr. Bektore's memoir by contacting the publisher by writing to iUniverse, 20121 Pike Lake Road, Suite 100, Lincoln, NE 68512, by calling 1-800-Authors, or by logging on to www.iuniverse.com. Readers may also obtain copies from Amazon by logging on to www.amazon.com or from Barnes and Nobles Booksellers by logging on to www.bn.com. For an e-book copy of Mr. Bektore's memoir readers may log on to www.iuniverse.com.

Notice to publishers and authors

It is The Ukrainian Weekly's policy to run news items and/or reviews of newly published books, booklets and reprints, as well as records and premiere issues of periodicals only after receipt by the editorial offices of a copy of the material in question.

Send new releases and information (where publication may be purchased, cost, etc.) to: Editorial Staff, The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054.

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Fourth Ukrainian...

(Continued from page 1)

patriotic march "Oy u Luzi Chervona Kalyna," with the audience clapping to the beat.

Later in the program, Ms. Fesenko joined Messrs. Zhmud and Podebinski in an improvised and lively rendition of "Nese Halya Vodu," followed by a crowd favorite, "Rozprihaite Khloptsi Koni."

The finale, as is traditional with all Ukrainian dance groups, was the much-anticipated Hopak, performed by the workshop dancers. This was the part of the program where the dancers really showed what they had learned, with spot-spins, high-flying leaps and kicks and gravity-defying jump splits.

After Friday's stage show, a reception was held in the Main House for the artists and Legacy Members of the Soyuzivka Heritage Foundation. Following the reception, guests danced on Veselka patio to the music of Zrada and Hrim, as they traded sets.

Attendees visited the vendor's market, which offered a variety of music from Ukraine, ceramics, beadwork, books, clothing, as well as ice cream to cool the shoppers from the 90-plus-degree heat wave. A food tent served traditional Ukrainian foods such as kovbasa, varenyky, holubtsi and cold borsch, as well as American fare, including hot dogs and hamburgers.

At noon on Saturday, the Canadian Bandurist Capella performed Ukrainian folk tunes and original compositions in the Veselka Hall, followed by a performance on the main stage by the Kupalo Ukrainian Dance Ensemble from Edmonton. The dance group performed a welcome dance, a spring dance, dances from the Volyn and Hutsul regions, and a men's dance, and capped it off with the traditional Hopak.

New to this year's festival was a beer garden, featuring performances later on Saturday afternoon by Hrim from New York, Zrada of Winnipeg, Svitanok (a.k.a. Liquid Gypsies) of New York and Kinderhook of New Jersey, which provided a variety of music for all tastes. Listeners

enjoyed the music, cooling beverages and the view of the Catskill Mountains from the Veselka Patio. An autograph session with the featured performers from Ukraine, Haydamaky, continued during the beer garden entertainment.

Saturday's evening stage performance featured a similar line-up as Friday's show, and included the Canadian Bandurist Capella and selections from the Kupalo Ukrainian Dance Ensemble, in addition to the previous performers.

The stage show switched gears a bit for an evening rock show with the opening act, Zrada of Winnipeg, mixing up their Ukrainian fusion of punk, ska, reggae and Balkan music. A crowd began to gather in front of the stage as Zrada pumped up the audience.

Soon it was time for the headliners, Haydamaky – Kozak System, whose high-energy show had the youth bouncing to the beats. Haydamaky's music is a mixture of Ukrainian folk with punk, dub, reggae and ska influences, and this was the group's first concert appearance in the United States. The set also included some English cover selections such as "Ace of Spades" by Motorhead, "Smells Like Teen Spirit" by Nirvana and "Get Up, Stand Up," by Bob Marley and the Wailers.

The concert ran a bit long, but the party didn't end, as guests danced on the Veselka patio to the music of Hrim late into the night, and Trembita Lounge stayed open to accommodate the scheduling.

Among those attending the festival were Ukraine's Ambassador to the United Nations Yuriy Sergeyev, Vice Consul of Ukraine in New York Konstantin Vorona, and U.S. Rep. Maurice Hinchey (D-N.Y.).

"I heard how amazing the festival was last year, so naturally my friends and I wanted to check it out this year," said Shanya Polowczak of Chicago. "It was great! Just enough people so that we could move around easily and socialize. When we weren't browsing at the amber necklaces at the vendor area, we were listening to bands and buying promotional mugs at the beer garden. Can't wait until next year."

Roman Kowal, 26, of Webster, N.Y., said this year's beer garden was a great addition to the festival, as it relieved the crowds at the Tiki deck. The stage program and beer garden entertainment was great this year with high-energy acts, he added, but the staff seemed overwhelmed.

On Sunday afternoon the Ukrainian Chorus Dumka and the Canadian Bandurist Capella instrumental ensemble performed separate concerts in the Veselka Hall, with approximately 150 people in attendance. The polyphony of the multi-voice choir filled out familiar Ukrainian melodies, and their skilled artistry earned loud applause and several standing ovations, especially for their rendition of "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

In between the two concerts, a raffle drawing was held, featuring Misio the bear, Soyuzivka's mascot. The grand prize was a Nintendo Wii gaming system.

The program concluded as the enchanting sound of Ukraine's national instrument, the bandura, filled the hall. Selections included traditional Ukrainian folk tunes and the famous "Homin Stepiv" (Echoes of the Steppes) composed by Hryhory Kytasty. Audience members rose to their feet in appreciation of the skilled artists.

This festival weekend was a hot one, with temperatures in the 90s all weekend. Keeping the stage program going were masters of ceremonies Andriy Stasiw and Marianka Hawryluk, as they mixed it up with humor. Keeping cool was a priority, as guests sought shade under the trees, in the pool, on the Tiki deck or Veselka patio or in the Trembita Lounge.

Look for more information about events at Soyuzivka by visiting www.soyuzivka.com or by perusing the pages of The Ukrainian Weekly and Svoboda. And remember – "There's no place like Soyuzivka!"



Christine Syzonenko
Members of Haydamaky – Kozak System meet with Ambassador Yuriy Sergeyev (center) and festival participants.



Christine Syzonenko
Workshop dancers twirl their partners during the Gypsy dance.



Christine Syzonenko
The Canadian Bandurist Capella performs at the Veselka Hall.



Matthew Dubas
Valerij Zhmud, Serhii Podebinski and Inessa Tymochko-Dekajlo improvise.



Christine Syzonenko
Kupalo dancers during a Hutsul dance.

NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

deputies of the Rada's First Convocation, participants in the adoption of the Declaration on State Sovereignty of Ukraine, with honorary diplomas. "For me it is a great honor to communicate with you on this great holiday," Mr. Lytvyn said, expressing hope that the July 16 ceremonial meeting would become "the first step toward realizing what you and your counterparts made at that time." The Parliament chairman noted that from the distance of time, "great work is seen, since perhaps it was not so simple." He added, "You have been creating Ukraine and, actually, made a decisive step in this respect. Unfortunately, not all that was fixed in the declaration has materialized, includ-

ing at the level of the Verkhovna Rada in the sense of adoption of relevant legislative decisions," he noted. Today, he continued, we "need that unity, unanimity and a single aspiration demonstrated by you, people of different professions and political leanings, united by the understanding of inevitability, objective conditionality and necessity of such a step." Mr. Lytvyn thanked all those present for the fact that, 20 years ago, they "demonstrated, courage, wisdom and personal responsibility."

New coin dedicated to sovereignty

KYIV – A 2 hrv coin in has been released into circulation to mark the 20th anniversary of the Declaration on State Sovereignty of Ukraine, the National Bank of Ukraine (NBU) press service announced. Between 1995 and 2009, the

NBU released into circulation nearly 340 commemorative and anniversary coins. (Ukrinform)

Moscow mayor on Sevastopol

KYIV – Ukraine's Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) said on July 19 that the statement by Moscow Mayor Yuri Luzhkov regarding the status of Sevastopol runs counter to good-neighborly relations between Kyiv and Moscow. However, as the director of the MFA Information Policy Department, Oleh Voloshyn, underscored, no radical statements will harm the constructive atmosphere of Ukrainian-Russian relations that has lately been established. Mr. Voloshyn added that the MFA is convinced that the high political leadership of Russia as before "is decisively devoted to a principle of the territorial integrity of Ukraine and has respect for its sovereignty." Meanwhile, at a press conference in Moscow, Mayor Luzhkov confirmed that he has not changed his opinion about the status of Sevastopol. "I made my statements on Sevastopol sensibly and soundly – there is no change in my position as to the status of Sevastopol and there will not be any." Speaking on May 11, 2008, in Sevastopol, Mr. Luzhkov said that the city, as home to the military-naval base of the USSR and Russia was never handed over to Ukraine and should be returned to Russia. In reply, the Security Service of Ukraine banned Mr. Luzhkov from entering the country. Ukraine's new leaders recently lifted the ban. Mr. Luzhkov reiterated his position about Sevastopol on July 19. The MFA said it would not send a note of protest regarding yet another statement by Mr. Luzhkov on Sevastopol, ministry spokesman Oleksander Dikusarov told the press. (Ukrinform)

Ukraine. In addition, an independent journalists' trade union and public organizations exist in Ukraine. He added that the president had ordered representatives of security agencies to investigate all alleged cases of pressure on the media and journalists. Mr. Katerynychuk said that the commission was formed to investigate cases of beatings of journalists, preventing reporters from gaining accreditation and intrusions into the activity of the media. "I can say that this situation is not simple at all," he said and added that almost every week the investigatory commission receives reports about cases of pressure being placed on reporters, and their being hindered in their activity. Mr. Julliard said his organization would be glad to help the investigatory commission, and added that its representatives would like to meet with the representatives of the state authorities and with journalists. "Of course we will provide our recommendations, but only after making an objective examination of the situation," Mr. Julliard added. (Interfax-Ukraine)

Khreschatyk among most expensive

KYIV – The Khreschatyk in Kyiv took 48th place as of spring 2010 in an international ranking of streets with the highest retail rents, according to an international review of premier street-front rents compiled by the Colliers International consulting company. It was reported on June 15 that Kyiv's main boulevard, the Khreschatyk, has a rental rate of \$2,400 (U.S.) per square meter, which is lower than such cities as London, Milan, Sydney, Zurich, Rome, Vienna, Berlin, Munich, Moscow, Prague, Chicago, Helsinki, Madrid and Tokyo. (Ukrinform)

Ukraine to launch image campaign

KYIV – Ukraine will launch an image advertising campaign on domestic and international television channels in September of this year, Vice Prime Minister for the Euro 2012, Borys Kolesnikov, said on June 14. He said that one of the world's best companies would produce video clips for Ukraine. "We have already ordered five video clips at one of the world's best companies. [The company will produce] four videos, which characterize each city [hosting the final matches of European soccer championships], and one all-Ukrainian clip. Since the beginning of the marketing year, i.e. from September [2010], they will be broadcast in the country and abroad," Mr. Kolesnikov said. Earlier this year, the Union of European Football Associations (UEFA) supervisory board decided to approve the right of all four cities in Ukraine – Kyiv, Donetsk, Lviv and Kharkiv – to host the Euro 2012. (Ukrinform)

Court reverses decision on language

KYIV – The Leninsky District Court of Sevastopol reversed a decision of the Sevastopol City Council on regional status for the Russian language, it was reported on July 5. The Delo (Business) newspaper noted that the regulation adopted by the Verkhovna Rada of Crimea on May 26 "On Implementation of the Constitutional Guarantee on Free Use of the Russian Language," which provides for upgrading the status of the Russian language, remains in force. President Viktor Yanukovich had promised in his election program that Russian would become the second state language in Ukraine. However, he later announced that such a measure would mean amending the Constitution of Ukraine and those who support that proposal do not have the required two-thirds majority in the Verkhovna Rada. The deputy head of the Presidential Administration, Hanna

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Patriarch Kirill arrives in Ukraine

KYIV – Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia Kirill arrived on July 20 for a visit to Ukraine. In Odesa, where his visit began, Patriarch Kirill said "The pastoral visits – these are prayers, meetings with the congregation, visiting holy sites. With a high feeling I once again, as in the past year, visit Ukraine. I have very bright memories of the last year's visit." In Odesa Patriarch Kirill was to consecrate the newly restored Holy Transfiguration Cathedral, attend other events in the city and the region, and meet with local leaders. Afterwards, he was to travel to Dnipropetrovsk and Kyiv. (Ukrinform)

Reporters' group wants meeting

KYIV – Representatives of Reporters Without Borders intend to return to Ukraine and meet Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukovich, the secretary general of the organization, Jean-Francois Julliard, said on July 20. He was speaking during a meeting with representatives of temporary investigatory commission on cases of censorship in the media, limitations on freedom of speech and obstacles to the legal professional activity of journalists. "As for meeting the president, we can offer to hold talks and return to meet him," he told the participants. Mr. Julliard noted that he did not manage to meet with Mr. Yanukovich during his visit to Ukraine. Members of the investigatory commission Mykola Katerynychuk (Our Ukraine-People's Self-Defense), Andriy Shevchenko and Olena Kondratiuk (both of the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc) expressed their regrets about this. During the meeting, one member of the commission, Volodymyr Zubanov (Party of Regions), noted that he represents the ruling party and added that his party is interested in the development of freedom of speech in Ukraine and the right of each journalist to express his or her viewpoints and opinions to Ukrainians. He also said that a National Journalists Union, with 17,000 members, has been created in

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Herman, said the campaign promise will be fulfilled but in a different way, namely by implementing in Ukrainian legislation the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages. "That would provide for Russian second state language status in regions where Russian-speaking residents are predominant," she said. In the mid-May, the law was registered in Parliament by National Deputy Vadym Kolesnichenko of the Party of Regions. If the law is adopted, local authorities could decide on a regional language or languages "in those areas where the regional language-speaking residents amounted to more than 10 percent," he explained. However, the matter is being delayed and lost in procedural complexity, the newspaper said. (Ukrinform)

Return of Lazarenko's 'millions' sought

KYIV – The government has instructed the Ministry of Justice to ensure the return of public funds to Ukraine that had been taken by former Prime Minister Pavlo Lazarenko, Justice Minister Oleksander Lavrynovych said on June 24. The is about the assets misappropriated by Mr. Lazarenko, "which, as was proven in court, were removed illegally from the state budget," he said. Mr. Lavrynovych noted that the Ministry of Justice reopened the search for partners from the U.S. "We are working in this direction and will seek opportunities for the Ukrainian budget to be supplemented by hundreds of millions of the American currency," the minister stressed, admitting, however, that this is a very difficult task because of differences in legal systems. In February Ukraine was visited by a delegation of the U.S. Department of Justice in order to find out whether Ukraine is seeking the return of funds that had been confiscated from on the accounts of Mr. Lazarenko. The former Ukrainian prime minister (May 1996-July 1997) will be released from a prison in the U.S. in August 2011. (Ukrinform)

Lviv's Garden of Foreign Ukrainians

KYIV – A garden of foreign Ukrainians was ceremoniously opened in an outdoor museum in Lviv. The event was dedicated to the third International Congress of the Ukrainian Diaspora that began its work on June 23. The director of the International Institute of Education, Culture and Relations with the Diaspora, Iryna Kliuchkovska, noted that participants of the congress tied ribbons symbolizing their countries on the trunks of the trees. The garden consists of 45 apple and cherry trees planted this spring by students of Lviv higher educational establishments who are representatives of the Ukrainian diaspora from different countries. That all the trees took root is considered to be a good omen. (Ukrinform)

A Kerch-Kuban tunnel?

KYIV – Construction of the Kerch-Kuban bridge could become a priority for Crimea's economic development, it was reported on June 8. This theme was recently discussed during a meeting of Ukrainian and Russian leaders, the Ukrainian president's representative in Crimea, Serhii Kunitsyn, said at a briefing in Symferopol. Mr. Kunitsyn said the transnational highway that will appear following construction of the Kerch-Kuban bridge will add possibilities for Crimean development. However, Mr. Kunitsyn said he believes that a tunnel under the Kerch Strait could be the most optimal variant of such a connection, since it is practically impossible to build a bridge over the strait due to instable soils and the ice situation in winter. As

reported earlier, President Viktor Yanukovich has set up an Interdepartmental Working Group for preparation of a decision on construction of a bridge over the Kerch Strait. In April, he presidents of Ukraine and Russia agreed on construction of the bridge by 2014. (Ukrinform)

Yanukovich on historic sites

KYIV – President Viktor Yanukovich said on June 22 that protecting and developing historic sites in Ukraine must be provided for at the state level. During a visit to the National Khortytsia Reserve in Zaporizhia, he said, "I believe that Ukraine has a lot of sacred historical places that we need to revive, restore and preserve. Khortytsia is one of the most striking places of world significance. So this question will be soon addressed at the state level." Mr. Yanukovich also expressed confidence that Ukraine should adopt a special law that would create conditions for the reconstruction and development of these historical sites, underscoring, "We will do this in the near future." (Ukrinform)

High salaries attract Ukrainian workers

KYIV – Work abroad attracts more than half of economically active Ukrainians, but a significant number of them are ready to travel abroad only if salaries there are substantially higher than those in Ukraine. A total of 56 percent of Ukrainians would like to realize their potential while working abroad, according to a survey posted in early July on the Superjob employment website. The overwhelming majority of them (52 percent) are ready to leave their homeland for the sake of decent salaries. Some 30 percent of Ukrainians said they did not want to work abroad. The main reasons for their reluctance to leave are their unwillingness to part with their families, the lack of knowledge of a foreign language, fear of not becoming acclimatized in a new country because of the difference in mentality, as well as negative experiences. Thirty-six percent of women are not ready to move abroad as compared to 23 percent of men. In addition, the reluctance to work abroad is more often shown by respondents over age 50 (33 percent). Some 14 percent of those polled were undecided – mainly Ukrainians under the age of 23 (22 percent), who have not yet decided where they can develop their career, abroad or in Ukraine. According to the data collected by Caritas Ukraine, about 4.5 million Ukrainian immigrants currently live abroad, of which 1.7 million are in the countries of the European Union. (Ukrinform)

Marriage age is up in Ukraine

KYIV – The Ministry of Family, Youth and Sports noted an increase in the average age of Ukrainians when they first get married. Vice-Minister Svitlana Tolstoukhova said, "Every year the age at first marriage increases." The average age of men when they first get married is 26, while for women it is 23.5. There is also a negative trend: most young people are not in a hurry to formalize their relationships. As a consequence, every fifth child in Ukraine in 2007-2009 was born out of a wedlock. "That is about 97,000-100,000 children," Ms. Tolstoukhova noted. She said the main reason for the reluctance to enter into a formal marriage is a change in the values of the population and, in particular, of young people. "The most important now is the desire to be independent and to focus on one's career," Ms. Tolstoukhova said at a briefing in June. She stressed that the main tasks of the state family policy are to strengthen the family as an institution and to enhance the image of the family. (Ukrinform)



Theodore Teren Juskiw

Born March 12, 1911 – Potoczyska at Horodenka, Ukraine
Died July 7, 2010

Father of Christine Laforestrie and Jarema (Jerry) Juskiw.
Divorced from Anneliese Ludwig, now Tirelli.
Grandfather of Eric, Alain, Thea and Edmond.
Great grandfather of Martin, Katherine, Marcus, Michael and Esteban.

Mr. Juskiw was an opera singer in Europe during the war years. He immigrated to America in 1949 and continued to pursue an opera career, traveling to Europe to further his career. He gave a concert in Town Hall in the early 1950's and frequent recitals to the Ukrainian public over the years.

After retiring from active work, he devoted his time to photography. He compiled sufficient photographs to produce three separate exhibits of his works.

In addition, he was a music critic writing reviews of various concert performances for the Ukrainian newspapers.

He was a lifelong Ukrainian nationalist encouraging all young people he met to pursue Ukrainian studies, especially in the arts. His passion for the arts is demonstrated by his donation to the M. Lysenko Lviv State Academy of Music with which they were able to purchase two Boesendorfer Pianos.



Mary Szmagala Bobeczko



passed away on Saturday, July 10, 2010 in Stow, Ohio, at the age of 92. Mrs. Bobeczko had been residing with her husband Nicholas at Emeritus at Stow Assisted Living since May of 2008. Seventy-two years ago, on August 6, 1938, Mary and Nick were married in Sts. Peter & Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church in Cleveland, Ohio.

Born in Cleveland, Ohio on September 6, 1917, Mrs. Bobeczko was the daughter of the late Dmytro and Bronislawa Szmagala. Dmytro Szmagala was a long time Ukrainian activist and national board member of the Ukrainian National Association.

She graduated from Collinwood High School, Cleveland, Ohio, in June 1935 then went to Spencian Business College, Cleveland, Ohio, where she graduated with a Business and Secretarial diploma in June, 1937. Mary retired from the Cleveland Public Schools after 10 years of service as secretary at several junior high schools.

Mary was an active member of the Avramenko Ukrainian Dance group, which was organized in 1929, and was a participant in the 1933 World's Fair held in Chicago, Illinois. She also taught Ukrainian dancing, under the sponsorship of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America, with the assistance of her son Daniel in the late 1960's.

Mrs. Bobeczko had been very active in the Ukrainian National Association, holding the position of Assistant Secretary of the Sts. Peter & Paul Brotherhood UNA Branch 102 for many years and was the English Secretary of the UNA Seniors Association at its' resort, Soyuzivka, in Kerhonkson, New York. She also represented the UNA as a Board Member and served as President and Treasurer of the Ohio Fraternal Congress.

Mary loved to sew, knit, crochet and travel and was especially proud of her white Ukrainian embroidered dress which took her 10 months to make for her induction in 1975 as President of the Ohio Fraternal Congress. This dress, along with her dance costume from the World's Fair, is currently on display at the Ukrainian Museum Archives in Cleveland, Ohio.

She remained active in her retirement years as a member of St. Andrew's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Parma, Ohio and as a volunteer at the Tri-City Senior Center in Middleburg Heights, Ohio, St. Josaphat's Ukrainian Seniors Club in Parma, Ohio and at St. Mary Ukrainian Catholic Church bingo in Solon, Ohio.

Mrs. Bobeczko was preceded in death by her parents Dmytro and Bronislawa Szmagala; son, Taras Gregory who was born on January 2, 1953 but died five days later; and sister, Estelle Woloshyn.

Mary is survived by her loving husband Nicholas, sons Gerald Nicholas Bobeczko and his wife Mary Jo, and Daniel Stephen Bobeczko and his wife Oxana; grandchildren Paul Bobeczko and his wife Laura, Anne Callis and her husband Joe, Karen Ridder and her husband Paul, Daniel Bobeczko Jr. and his partner Gary DiBianca, Andrea Gyure and her husband Nicholas and Gregory Bobeczko and his wife Kristin.

Also surviving are great-grandchildren Alex and Zach Bobeczko, Emily and Megan Callis, Drew and Katie Ridder, Delaney, Austin and Hayden Gyure and Quinlan, Justin and Griffin Bobeczko; brother Taras Szmagala and his wife Katherine; and many nieces and nephews.

Entombment was July 14, 2010 at St. Andrew's Ukrainian Catholic Church Cemetery in Parma, Ohio.

Ukrainian diaspora's...

(Continued from page 1)

uphold Western values, such as supporting individual rights, property rights, independently functioning democratic institutions and the rule of law.

Yet the leadership finds itself in an unprecedented situation in dealing with a government that is hostile to even the elementary foundations of Ukrainian identity and statehood.

The Yanukovich administration has already torn down government protections for the Ukrainian language, denied the Holodomor as genocide before the Council of Europe and extended the presence of the Russian military on Ukrainian soil for another quarter-century, among other ground-shakers.

Askold Lozynskyj, the outspoken New York City lawyer who led the UWC for 10 years, said it's time for the organized diaspora to act to depose of Mr. Yanukovich by any legal means necessary.

"I consider Yanukovich and his cohorts to be the enemies of the

Ukrainian people," Mr. Lozynskyj told The Ukrainian Weekly. "We have to help bring him down to safeguard Ukrainian sovereignty."

Not willing to write him off just yet, UWC President Eugene Czolij and Mr. Romaniw met with Mr. Yanukovich at the Presidential Administration on June 21. (A brief story about the meeting appeared in The Weekly on July 27.)

They raised 10 key points of concern, including the threat of Ukraine losing control of its strategically valuable industry, the extension of the Russian Black Sea Fleet's presence in Crimea, violations of human and national rights, and recognition of the Holodomor as genocide against the Ukrainian people.

Speaking with The Weekly, Mr. Romaniw dismissed claims that the UWC leadership played into the hands of a Presidential Administration that may have been seeking to capitalize from the meeting with a photo-op.

Critics believe the administration wanted more to advertise that a dialogue was occurring with the organized diaspora, rather than take its concerns seriously.

"I think it's important that an organization like the UWC look the president in the eye and say here's where we disagree with you, and these aren't the best decisions for Ukraine," Mr. Romaniw said. "In a tense meeting with [Presidential Administration Deputy Chair Hanna] Herman, we put the World Congress position forward, and we will continue to pursue those issues."

At the same time, Mr. Romaniw acknowledged that Mr. Yanukovich and Ms. Herman have done little since their meeting to demonstrate they're taking UWC's concerns seriously.

Specifically, he and Mr. Czolij complained about the decision of the First National television network to discontinue the "Blahovist" program, produced by the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Kyiv Patriarchate. It's been replaced with an interfaith program and won't likely return, Mr. Romaniw said.

They also complained to Ms. Herman about the Presidential Administration removing the Holodomor information section from its website. She claimed the materials would return, yet nothing's happened in the month since.

"I think it's worse than a photo-op since they [the Yanukovich administration] made sure it was on their website," Mr. Lozynskyj said of the June 21 meeting with President Yanukovich. "They [UWC] delivered to him a memo of 10 points that were critical of his policies. He was completely silent on that account. These meetings are always going to be used against you by the Hermans, who will claim the diaspora isn't opposed to Yanukovich. They just had a very nice meeting."

Indeed the diaspora's relations with the Ukrainian government are a sharp contrast to the especially close, friendly relations with former President Yushchenko.

During the five years of his term, diaspora leaders worked with the Presidential Secretariat to coordinate the commemoration of the 75th anniversary of the Holodomor through the world, as well as gain recognition of the genocide to reach a total of 14 countries.

As the Yushchenko presidency drew to a close, the UWC under Mr. Czolij's leadership signed four memoranda of cooperation with three Ukrainian ministries in areas such as Ukraine's international image, promoting the Ukrainian language and securing more recognition of the Holodomor as genocide.

Among the tangible successes was the Ukrainian Home pavilion established during the Winter Olympics in Vancouver in February with the cooperation of the Ministry of Family, Youth and Sports and the Ukrainian Canadian Congress.

Those agreements on cooperation are now under threat, with Mr. Romaniw admitting he doesn't know what the future holds. "We pointed out that there are memoranda signed on the Holodomor, the Ukrainian language, Euro-integration and sports, and now we're waiting for the president to come back with responses on how to move forward on these issues," Mr. Romaniw said.

The threat looms that by the time President Yanukovich concludes his five-year term, and possibly a second term, the organized diaspora could find itself back to square one in re-establishing relations with the Ukrainian government and renewing support for cultural issues that will have been abandoned by then.

Among the more radical proposals circulating among the Party of Regions is legislation that would essentially preserve the Russian language's supreme status in Ukrainian society, re-writing history books to deny the Holodomor as genocide and glorification of the Soviet era in all facets of society.

The current government piggy-backs on the Kremlin's powerful mass media propa-

ganda, which enables the Party of Regions of Ukraine to maintain ideological control over a third of the population, mostly in southern and eastern Ukraine. As a result, residents of these regions reject Euro-Atlantic integration, as well as Ukrainian cultural identity, in diametric opposition to the core values promoted by the Ukrainian diaspora.

Not having established any independent civic organizations with a significant influence in Ukraine, the diaspora's influence has shrunk exponentially without the support of a president like Mr. Yushchenko. The diaspora is far too entrenched in playing politics instead of building civil society, observers said.

"The key for the diaspora is to engage Ukraine directly," said Ivan Lozowy, a New York native who has been involved in Ukrainian politics for nearly two decades. "A lot of people were hypnotized by Yushchenko. Your stake is not in Yushchenko. He's not De Gaulle – he's not the state."

Representing the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists-Revolutionary (OUN-R) faction, Mr. Romaniw in December 2009 attended a political event, the Ukrainian Nationalists Forum, to extend support for President Yushchenko's re-election bid, long after he ceased to be a legitimate contender in April 2008.

While the UWC didn't endorse any candidate in the first round, Mr. Romaniw's high-profile role in the organization as general secretary revealed a certain bias within the UWC leadership that it could have done without, observers said.

"Many in the diaspora cozied up to Yushchenko and believed his arguments against Tymoshenko because, for them, the only important issues are language and historical issues, ignoring issues like rule of law, corruption, and the relationship between authorities and citizens," said Dr. Taras Kuzio, a veteran political observer and research fellow at Johns Hopkins University.

And, when the elections mattered most in the second round, the support for Ms. Tymoshenko was inadequate, with too many believing Mr. Yushchenko's claim that there was little difference between the two finalists, Dr. Kuzio said.

Since then, Mr. Romaniw has had another conflict of interest, Dr. Kuzio said. "He's the deputy leader of UWC, which has engaged in dialogue with Yanukovich, at the same time leading the OUN-R, which is a radical force that would detest the Yanukovich regime," he said.

"I don't think that Romaniw realizes that he's wearing two hats that don't belong with each other. You can't call for dialogue with one hat, and then lead the Banderivtsi with the other."

Going forward, the diaspora also has to decide whether to keep pursuing politics, or shift to the non-governmental sector, which many Western-oriented Ukrainian leaders have done.

New organizations such as Novyi Hromadianyn (New Citizen) and Uspishna Ukrayina (Successful Ukraine) seek to affect Ukrainian governance and society without getting entangled with political parties.

Another issue confronted by the diaspora is its lack of an organized presence in Ukraine. The UWC has no office or staff, and neither does the Ukrainian Canadian Congress. It's based in Winnipeg, about a thousand miles from the Canadian capital of Ottawa.

The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (UCCA) shared a small office in central Kyiv, but was evicted in May 2007 when the National Council of Radio and Television Broadcasting decided it needed

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Campaign is launched to underscore genocidal nature of the Holodomor

by Zenon Zawada

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – Faced with its own eradication, Ukraine's Institute of the National Memory teamed up with the Ukrainian World Congress (UWC) to launch a campaign to demonstrate to the world that Ukrainians won't allow President Viktor Yanukovich to extinguish the memory of the Holodomor.

The campaign "We Won't Allow the Candle of Memory to be Extinguished" is targeted for 32 countries and Ukraine's 24 oblasts as a response to Mr. Yanukovich's public denial of the Holodomor as genocide and his government's efforts to downplay its significance.

The June 19 ceremony consisted of a moleben conducted by the primates of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church and the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Kiev Patriarchate, Patriarch Filaret, followed by brief remarks from UWC President Eugene Czolij and Institute of National Memory Director Ihor Yuhnovskyi. About 400 supporters attended.

"With the renewed denial of the Holodomor as genocide against the Ukrainian people, the Ukrainian World Congress has launched this international campaign with the goal of honoring the memory of millions of innocent victims and turning the attention of the global community to the real reasons for this tragic page in the history of our people," Mr. Czolij said.

He referred to the Yanukovich administration's deliberate campaign to re-write history about the Holodomor, which began with its first day in power when it decided to remove the Holodomor information section from the presidential website.

Then, on April 27, President Yanukovich stunned Ukrainians throughout the world when he denied the Holodomor was genocide before the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE), which subsequently voted against recognizing the genocide.

Extensive academic research has proven the Holodomor was an artificial famine organized by Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin and the Communist Party in 1932-1933 to destroy the Ukrainian nation. About 3.9 million Ukrainians perished as a direct result, according to the Institute of Demographics and Social Research at the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine.

Even after the president's statement, the Party of Regions of Ukraine demonstrated it



Viktor Filima, leader of the Ukrainian diaspora in Croatia, holds a prayer candle at the June 19 ceremony at the Holodomor Victims Memorial in Kyiv.

will press further in its Holodomor denial campaign.

National Deputy Vasyl Kyseliov registered legislation in Ukraine's Parliament on May 26 that removes the phrase that the Holodomor was genocide against the Ukrainian people from the Ukrainian law that had been approved in 2006.

Education Minister Dmytro Tabachnyk announced three days later he will amend Ukrainian textbooks to state the Holodomor was not genocide against Ukrainians, but rather "a general tragedy of the people of Ukraine, Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan."

At the June 19 ceremony, representatives of Ukraine's oblasts, as well as diaspora members, received blessed prayer candles which they will carry to Ukrainian churches and public places in their native lands, where local ceremonies will be organized throughout the end of November, officials said.

"If Ukrainians don't respect their own history and pursue justice in that regard, then others certainly won't," said Viktor Filima, the chair of the Coordination of the Ukrainian Ethnic Minority in Croatia. "The Croatian people might be small, but they're a proud people who have self-respect, a strong country, became a NATO member and have joined the developed world."

Ukrainian diaspora's...

(Continued from page 16)

the space for itself. The UCCA has offices in New York and Washington.

Only the Cherverta Khvyliya (Fourth Wave) organization (<http://novaxvyliya.hmarka.net/>), representing Ukrainians who emigrated after 1990, has a permanent office in Ukraine, on Liuteranska Street in central Kyiv.

The other diaspora organizations are faced with a financial drought with the passing of the World War II generation, Dr. Kuzio said. "It's difficult to know how to get out of this problem because they've allowed it to stagnate throughout Ukrainian independence," he said. "The Galician generation, which donated money to projects is now passing away, and there's very little money available."

The UWC budget is about \$253,000, its leaders reported, which is what it has consistently been for the last decade.

Not having a permanent staff in Kyiv has led to problems such as poor preparation for events.

The diaspora's June 19 event to launch the "We Won't Allow the Candle of Memory to be Extinguished" campaign, held at the Holodomor Victims Memorial in Kyiv, was poorly attended despite the presence of Major Archbishop and Cardinal Lubomyr Husar of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church and Patriarch Filaret of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church - Kyiv Patriarchate.

"Some said it was 350 to 400, but no more than 200 attended in my view," independent journalist Olena Bilozerska reported in her nationalist blog site. "That's good for a youth flash mob, organized by Internet bloggers, but not for a meeting at which the leaders of two Ukrainian Churches and the UWC are present."

Limited budgets also translate into

missed opportunities to influence the political discourse.

Dr. Kuzio, who is among the top experts on Ukrainian politics in the West, said he was unable to find grants from the Ukrainian diaspora to write a book on the political history of independent Ukraine. Instead he will publish the work, which is likely to become an authoritative text on Ukrainian politics, with the support of the Slavic Research Center at Hokkaido University in Japan.

"There is no money among the U.S. and Canadian diaspora for political issues," Dr. Kuzio said. "All the money has gone to history and culture. I've had classes of 30 undergraduate students in Washington, but the money ran out. Yet that's the place where Ukrainians need a presence, in Washington."

Observers have questioned the effectiveness of the diaspora's role in election observing as well. The UWC and the UCCA stood against the tide in February and withheld their endorsement of the second round run-off, while the UCC-sponsored mission of Canadian observers gave its approval.

While the campaign of Yulia Tymoshenko alleged widespread fraud, enough to cast the election results into doubt, the UWC and the UCCA offered only isolated evidence to support her claims.

"The election observers are largely useless in Ukraine," Mr. Lozowy said. "They do it because it's easy do. It's a brief trip - they're in, and then they're out." Instead, diaspora organizations need to find ways to interact more closely and consistently with Ukraine, he said.

"The diaspora's role should change because it has never been effective," said Mr. Lozowy. "The key for me is engagement with Ukraine directly. The potential remains tremendous. And for the equivalent of pennies, you can have a tremendous effect in Ukraine."

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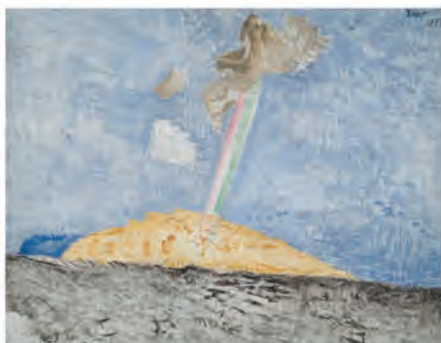
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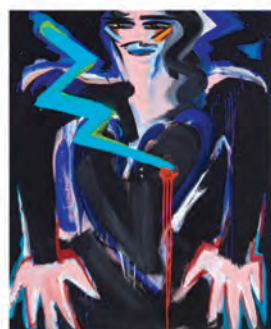
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COMMUNITY CHRONICLE

Pennsy Ukrainians take part in pivotal Democratic primary

by **Ulana Mazurkevich**

VALLEY FORGE, Pa. – Joe Sestak, a two-term congressman and retired three-star admiral, on May 18 won the pivotal Democratic primary in Pennsylvania against incumbent Sen. Arlen Specter, a former Republican turned Democrat, who has served in the Senate for 30 years.

Ukrainian Americans were among those celebrating the victory at an election night party at Valley Forge Military Academy in Valley Forge, Pa.

Ukrainian Americans in the Philadelphia area had the opportunity to hear Congressman Sestak speak on August 24, 2009, at the Ukrainian Educational Cultural Center on the occasion of Ukrainian Independence Day. He spoke of the need for the United States to support a strong, democratic, independent Ukraine.



Marta Fedoriw (right) and Ulana Mazurkevich at candidate Joe Sestak's primary victory party.

Rep. Sestak noted that his family's history is similar to that of many Ukrainians who emigrated to America. He spoke about his father, an immigrant from Slovakia, and fondly recalled his roots and noted his ability to understand some Ukrainian.

Spring art show in Philadelphia

by **Halyna Mizak**

PHILADELPHIA – Hundreds of people crowded the streets of the Fairmount section of Philadelphia on April 23-25, visiting the over 35 venues hosting exhibits at the annual Fairmount Arts Crawl. One of the most popular exhibits this year was that of Ukrainian Arts Philadelphia, a part of the Ukrainian League of Philadelphia. Headed by Marijka Hoczko, the Ukrainian Arts Philadelphia committee presented its ninth show at the festival.

With the goal of promoting a positive image of Ukraine and Ukrainians, in addition to popularizing Ukrainian art, the committee – which also included Halyna Martyn, Marta Rubel, Ulana Dubas, Halyna Karaman, Ihor Bilynsky, Oleh Cybriwsky and Dorian Fedkiw – invited several artists to show at its booth.

Besides inviting established artists of Ukrainian descent, Ukrainian Arts Philadelphia invited new talent to participate. Visitors had the opportunity to get to meet and enjoy the creativity of the following artists.

Dmitri Woznyj, who presented his bold and expressive graphic works, attracted visitors to Ukrainian Art Philadelphia display with his use of bursts of color and dynamic tension. Mr. Woznyj expresses his creativity by experimenting with ink, watercolor and marker.

Christina Oddo, a graduate of Moore College of Art and Design in Philadelphia, exhibited her skill with pastels via her serene rendering of landscapes. Ms. Oddo is known for applying a thin application of pastels, in combination with a dark background, to give her creations a "luminous quality."

John Wernega, a resident of Williamstown, N.J., and graduate of Rowan College in Glassboro, N.J., showed his photographs, which exhibit

his creativity and technical skills in capturing and using light to the best effect. Mr. Wernega is also a talented musician, who is currently working on his master's in music education at Westminster Choir College in Princeton, N.J.

Maria Woznyj, who has exhibited previously with the Ukrainian League, gave visitors the opportunity to enjoy her collection of handmade jewelry, which unites the mediums of metal, stone and gems into works of visual fantasy. Ms. Woznyj is a native of Philadelphia and is graphic artist and a jewelry designer.

Lucy Oleksyuk, who also has previously exhibited with the Ukrainian League, presented her new collection of light-colored linen clothing titled "For the Night of Ivana Kupala," which blends Ukrainian embroidery motifs with modern textures. Ms. Oleksyuk was born in Kolomyia Ukraine, and earned a degree from the Lviv Academy of Fine Arts in Ukraine. Ms. Oleksyuk's fashions were brought to life by 10 young Ukrainian women: Oksana Yarychkivska, Sophia Bilynsky, Tetyanna Ivanysheva, Ira Goudimiak, Kateryna Olchowecky, Victoriya Pinchuk, Lidya Sokolovska, Marika Prociuk, Polina Vysochan and Mariya Vengrynyuk.

Many visitors to the show were impressed by the entire exhibit and touted it as truly one of the best venues of the entire Fairmount Arts Crawl. The quality of the displays and high level of the presentation was evidenced by the number of people who came to enjoy it.

The Ukrainian League of Philadelphia was visited by over 250 members of the Ukrainian community on April 23. On April 25, the day of the Arts Crawl, close to a 500 people visited the Ukrainian League to enjoy the exhibits. Sunday's visitors were primarily non-Ukrainians, who came to enjoy and be enchanted by the beauty and creativity of Ukrainian American artists.



Andrij Korchyynsky

Members of Ukrainian Arts Philadelphia, artists and models: (first row, from left) John Wernega, Marijka Hoczko, Lidya Sokolovska, Polina Vysochan, Eryna Cvikula-Korchyynsky, Christina Oddo, (second row) Dmitrij Woznyj, Maria Woznyj, Kateryna Olchowecky, Victoriya Pinchuk, Ira Goudimiak, Sophia Bilynsky, Mariya Vengrynyuk, Marika Prociuk, Oksana Yarychkivska, Lucy Oleksyuk and Halyna Karaman.

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NOTES ON PEOPLE

Boston pastor earns doctorate

by Peter T. Woloschuk

BOSTON – The Very Rev. Archpriest Yaroslav Nalysnyk, M.D., pastor of Christ the King Ukrainian Catholic Church of Boston and dean of the Boston deanery of the Stamford Eparchy, on May 22 received his Doctor of Ministry degree with honors from Andover Newton Theological School, which is part of the Boston Theological Institute Consortium.

He was also awarded the Henry C. Brooks Award for Excellence in the Field of Pastoral Theology and Pastoral Counseling.

In his doctoral work, the Rev. Nalysnyk attempted to create a guidebook and model for integrating spiritual practices and mind-body medicine for stress management and reduction in congregational health ministry drawing upon the current research in the field of mind-body medicine. To do so, with the permission of Bishops Basil Losten and Paul Chomnycky, and the cooperation of the parishioners at Christ the King Parish, he established a congregational health ministry in the parish, which became the focus and site for his research and allowed for the actual implementation of his new proposed model of health ministry that incorporates the principles of mind-body medicine.

The result of this research – a comprehensive review of related medical literature along with the positive response from participants of the Wellness Sessions – demonstrated that this new model of health ministry has high potential for integration into congregational health ministry. The project also validated that the combination of healing services and use of particular spiritual practices – centering prayer, the gazing at icons, the laying of hands on others, and educational practical wellness sessions for lessening stress – had great impact.

In his thesis, the Rev. Nalysnyk maintained that spiritual and social support given in a church setting can also contribute to spiritual wholeness and physical wellness of congregants. The principles of mind-body medicine were employed to show the impact of stress on the human body and how and why spiritual practices could be particularly effective in lowering stress, even while their central purpose remained to



The Very Rev. Yaroslav Nalysnyk

draw the faithful closer to God.

Since stress is a universal problem with significant ramifications to a person's physical, psychological, and spiritual health, the Rev. Nalysnyk concluded his work by suggesting that pastors exercise congregational health ministry to offer their congregants a more comprehensive path to wholeness and wellness.

Commenting on his work and doctoral dissertation, the Rev. Nalysnyk said, "After coming to Boston and settling in the parish I wanted to offer my volunteer pastoral service at the local Catholic hospital, St. Elizabeth's Medical Center in Boston, where I was introduced to the Clinical Pastoral Educational Program (CPE). In order to be certified by the National Association of the Catholic Chaplains, I needed to complete a minimum of four units, of CPE. After completing the units which required 2,000 hours of clinical pastoral ministry in a hospital setting under supervision as well as written verbatims and theological reflections on the pastoral visits with the patients, group discussion, etc., I received my certification."

"During the CPE process I discovered that I was still dealing with an inner struggle of choosing between two vocations, medicine and ministry," the Rev. Nalysnyk recalled. "I thought that it had to be one or the other. Then, after attending a mind-body medicine conference organized by the Harvard Medical Institute in Boston, I experienced an 'aha' moment. Upon long reflec-

tion, prayer, and discernment, the moment of transformation came to me. It was a very simple, but saving realization, that I could be faithful to my two vocations by integrating mind-body medicine into congregational health ministry."

"Following the advice of my former CPE supervisor," he continued, "I decided to take the Doctor of Ministry Program in the Faith, Health and Spirituality Track at Andover Newton Theological School, where I concentrated my studies on the integration of religious practices and medicine. At the same time, I started a congregational health ministry in my parish focusing on stress management and it became the context where I had an opportunity to implement a new model of congregational ministry that incorporates the principles of mind-body medicine."

Speaking about the Rev. Nalysnyk's achievement, Tymish Holowinsky, former member of Christ the King Parish's Auditing Committee and executive director of Harvard University's Ukrainian Research Institute, said, "It was a sincere pleasure to attend Father Nalysnyk's graduation ceremony. In the parish we are quite proud of his success but really we are also quite lucky to have such a spiritual leader. I think it is rare to have a pastor who can share with the community the varied knowledge that Father Nalysnyk has. His background in medicine, religious studies, and work on the link between the two has benefited many in the parish."

Father Nalysnyk completed his primary and middle school education in Stankiv in the Lviv Oblast of Ukraine and then attended the School of Nursing in Boryslav and the Lviv State Medical Institute before completing his medical degree at the Military

Medical Academy in Gorkij, Russia. For two years he worked as a registered military nurse at the Military General Hospital in Desnahorsk, Russia, and then also served for two years as medical epidemiologist for the Military Division at the Yavoriv-Lviv Military Base.

As the Soviet Union collapsed, he began studying at the underground seminary of the Ukrainian Catholic Church and was ordained in Lviv by Bishop Sofron Dmyterko, OSBM, on April 30, 1990. Shortly thereafter, he and his family were sent by the bishop to Yugoslavia, where he studied at the Dzakovo Theological School at the University of Zagreb, Croatia, also serving as its spiritual director. When war broke out between Croatia and Serbia, the seminary had to be evacuated to Mattersburg, Austria, for one semester.

In 1992, the Rev. Nalysnyk and his family were sent to the United States and he was incardinated in the Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy of Stamford and appointed pastor of St. Mary Ukrainian Catholic Church in Willimantic, Conn. At the same time, he enrolled in Holy Apostles College and Seminary in Cromwell, Conn., where he earned an M.A. in theology.

In 1994, the Rev. Nalysnyk was assigned to Boston as parish administrator and began taking courses at Boston University, Harvard University, and Harvard University Medical School in bioethics and clinical training in mind-body medicine and positive psychology. He also served as hospital chaplain at St. Elizabeth's Medical Center in Boston for four years and at Dana-Farber Cancer Institute in Boston for five years.

The Rev. Nalysnyk is married to Lubomyra Pelts Nalysnyk and has two children, Marta and Ostap.

UCC activist named to Order of Canada

WINNIPEG, Manitoba – Orysia Sushko, a former president of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, was appointed to the Order of Canada by Michaëlle Jean, governor General of Canada.

She was appointed to the Order of Canada for her long time community activism in promoting multiculturalism, diversity, and women's rights, as well as for supporting the Ukrainian Canadian community.

UCC President Paul Grod congratulated Ms. Sushko on her the very prestigious recognition: 'On behalf of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress and the Ukrainian Canadian Community, it is with heartfelt warmth that I congratulate Orysia Sushko on her appointment to the Order of Canada, Canada's highest civilian honor.'

He noted that, 'Orysia has spent her lifetime working for the benefit of the Ukrainian Canadian community and more recently to stop the scourge that is human trafficking.'

Mrs. Sushko is the immediate past president of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress



Irene (Orysia) Shushko

and a recipient of its most prestigious award, the Taras Shevchenko Medal.

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Ukrainian pro sports update

by Ihor Stelmach

An overview: Ukrainians in professional sports

In examining participation in team and individual sports among today's Ukrainian youth, it is safe to say results will vary from country to country. In Ukraine, for example, youngsters learn to kick a soccer ball in their pre-school days, then perhaps go on to volleyball a bit later. In Canada, children learn to skate right after learning to walk – it's all about hockey. The United States sees much more variety in team sports programs offered to children: boys and girls learn to play soccer, basketball and baseball (softball for girls). Some boys opt for football, while hockey, tennis and golf tend to be more specialized due to higher costs. Seasonality of team sports allows young athletes to pursue more than one interest: football/soccer/hockey is followed by baseball/volleyball/tennis.

Looking at professional sports from

the perspective of the Ukrainian athlete, Ukrainians are plentiful in the ranks of North American pro hockey, show an increasing presence in world tennis and boxing, but are barely visible in pro basketball, golf and football. Professional soccer is pretty much limited to Ukraine's own national leagues, especially since even Andriy Shevchenko has returned to Dynamo Kyiv for his career swan song. Dema Kovalenko is the sole Ukrainian representative in Major League Soccer.

Whatever your favorite sport, the odds are good you'll find a professional Ukrainian athlete to cheer on and follow. For sports historians, there is no shortage of retired pro sports stars whose career accomplishments can be appreciated once again. Below is an overview of the major sports with a particular emphasis on athletes of full or partial Ukrainian descent.

Hockey

More than 25 Ukrainians saw ice time in the National Hockey League in the 2009-2010 year. Top performers included Travis Zajac (New Jersey Devils), Alexei Ponikarovsky (Toronto-Pittsburgh) and young Tyler Bozak (Toronto Maple Leafs). A pair of young defensemen, Johnny Boychuk and Andrew Bodnarchuk, helped fortify an injured Boston Bruins blueline right into a playoff run.

The sport's top minor circuit, the American Hockey League, had another 25-plus active Ukrainian skaters. A veteran, Lake Erie's Darren Haydar, and a promising rookie, Albany's Zach Boychuk, stood out from the ranks of Ukrainian players. Another 20-plus players of Ukrainian descent saw action in the East Coast League, with Ryan Kinasevich (Utah) totaling 103 points in his 59 games. Six

Ukrainians skated in the Southern Pro League, 16 in the Central Hockey League and another 10 in the International Hockey League.

Where do most of these professional players come from? A vast majority are drafted from the three Canadian junior leagues. This past season saw 13 young Ukrainians in the Ontario Hockey League, five in the Quebec League and more than 30 in the Western League. A few may be competing for jobs in the pro ranks next season. Four were recently drafted by NHL organizations at the 2010 Entry Draft in Los Angeles.

As far as hockey history, where does one begin? There is the best player ever to have played the game, Wayne Gretzky, Ukrainian on his father's side. Arguably the best goaltender ever, Terry Sawchuk, was all-Ukrainian. Four-time Stanley Cup Champion New York Islander, super sniper Mike Bossy, Hall of Famers Dale Hawerchuk and Johnny Bucyk, along with native Ukrainian/Olympian Dmitri Khristich are members of a seemingly endless list of past Ukrainian hockey stars.

Tennis

The ranks of women's professional tennis number more than 15 aspiring Ukrainian ladies. The Bondarenko sisters, the older Alona with younger Kateryna, are a major force in doubles competition, while also having climbed up the rankings as singles players. Alona gained much fame through her participation in a major marketing campaign as a face for K-Swiss, a sporting goods manufacturer. Other notable female Ukrainians include Mariya Koryttseva, Yuliana Fedak and Olga Savchuk.

Men's tennis has only a few Ukrainian players, notably Sergiy Stakhovsky and Oleksandr Dolgoplov, Jr. The young Illya Marchenko has begun to get noticed on some European courts.

Boxing

Perhaps in no professional sports does Ukraine show individual dominance as it does in boxing. Brothers Vitaly and Vladimir Klitschko are both world heavy-weight champions, depending on which boxing organization is offering its championship belt. The Klitschko boys are a lethal 1-2 combination of power, agility and technique, earning their ranking atop the heavy-weight boxing world. Pro boxing has many other Ukrainians with, at last count, over a dozen pugilistic contenders in various weight classes. Keep an eye on Georgiy Chygayev and Serhiy Dzindziruk.


Basketball

Several years ago we had Ukrainians Slava Medvedenko (Lakers), Vitaly Potapenko (Cavaliers and Celtics), Viktor Khryapa (Bulls) and Wally Szczerbiak (Timberwolves and Celtics) active in the National Basketball Association. Today, there are only two Ukrainian hoopsters, barely hanging on to roster spots in Utah (center Kyrlyo Fesenko) and Minnesota (forward Oleksiy Pecherov). Atlanta's second selection in the 2009 NBA Draft, Sergiy Gladyr, is a hope for the future.

Golf

Only two golfers are of Ukrainian descent, but are they ever phenomenal duffers! Jim Furyk and Matt Kuchar are contenders in every major tournament they enter and are both in the top ten on the

(Continued on page 22)



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Soccer

• Dmytro Chygrynskiy announced on July 6 his return to Shakhtar Donetsk after a difficult year with Barcelona. Shakhtar paid 15 million euros for the 23-year-old – 10 million less than what they received for him when he went to Spain in August 2009. Chygrynskiy was contracted to play with Barcelona for five years, but finished his time, playing 14 times.

• Andriy Shevchenko, 33, was appointed as Dynamo Kyiv's team captain on July 5, replacing Artem Milevsky. Shevchenko, who returned to Dynamo in August 2009, hopes to lead Dynamo to win the national championship and progress to the group stage of the UEFA Champions League.

• Ukraine defeated Portugal 4-2 and won the European qualifier for the FIFA Beach Soccer World Cup on July 18 in Bibione, Italy. Leading the scoring were A. Borsuk, with two goals, Zborovskiy, and Yevdokymov. In the group stage, Ukraine finished with 6 points, and defeated Switzerland (6-5) and Belarus (6-2), but lost to Hungary 6-7, finishing with 18 goals for and 14 goals against. The 2011 FIFA Beach Soccer World Cup will take place in Rome. The top four teams qualified for the tournament, including Ukraine, Portugal, Russia and Switzerland.

• Shakhtar Donetsk has unveiled the largest sports museum in Ukraine – the FC Shakhtar Donetsk Museum at the Donbas Arena. The museum houses in its collection "The Wall of Glory," which features the UEFA Cup won by Shakhtar last year.

Boxing

• Ukrainian boxers won first place in

team competition with 24 medals at the 12th international boxing tournament in Berdychiv, Ukraine, on July 7. The tournament prizes were sponsored by Wladimir Klitschko. Participants included boxers from Azerbaijan, Belarus, Armenia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Russia, Romania, Turkey, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

• Vasyl Lomachenko (60 kg) and Oleksandr Usyk (91 kg) won gold medals at the second Kazakhstan President's Boxing Cup in Astana held on June 28 through July 4. The tournament attracted 144 athletes from 16 countries.

• Wladimir Klitschko (54-3, 48 KO), the IBF, IBO, WBO world heavyweight champion, will defend his IBF title on September 18 against mandatory challenger Alexander Povetkin (19-0, 14 KO) of Russia at the 55,000-seat Commerzbank Arena in Frankfurt, Germany.

Hockey

Anton Babchuk signed a one-year contract with the Carolina Hurricanes worth \$1.4 million. Babchuk, 26, spent last year in Russia, playing for Avangard Omsk of the Kontinental Hockey League. He is credited with 16 goals for the Hurricanes in 2009.

Athletics

• Oleksiy Kasyanov won first place in the decathlon, and Lyudmyla Yosypenko won third place in the heptathlon at the fourth TNT-Fortuna meet, part of the IAAF Combined Events Challenge, held in Kladno, Czech Republic, on June 15-16.

• Natalia Lup won first place in the women's 800-meter race (2:0.77 seconds)

Ukraine...

(Continued from page 6)

bucks a month. She formed the Ukrainian Science Club to radically reform the Soviet-style National Academy of Sciences. She needs our support.

Volodymyr Nakonechnyi is among Ukraine's top researchers of Lemko culture, yet he can't finance his work on the \$300 a month salary he receives as a professor of international studies at Kyiv International University. He needs our support.

Roman Krutsyk founded Ukraine's first museum in Kyiv exposing the horrors of Soviet Communism, the Museum of Soviet Occupation. Yet without government financing he pays staffers out of his personal pension. He needs our support.

Serhii Hutsaliuk and Volodymyr Musiak launched the Committee to Defend Odesa to ensure peace, tolerance and the rule of law in the city amidst rising violence and xenophobia fueled by local oligarch Igor Markov. They need our support.

Iryna Mahrytska is producing research, books and films on the Holodomor in the Luhansk Oblast, all on salaries of about \$250 a month that she and her husband earn. She needs our support.

The Institute of National Memory, which produced some of the most important Holodomor research in the last few years, is under threat of eradication by the Yanukovych administration. It needs our support.

These people and institutions are more

important than the pigsty of Ukrainian politics. These are areas where a difference can truly be made.

This can be the new role for the diaspora under the Yanukovych administration – defending those Western political values, those Ukrainian cultural institutions that are under threat of annihilation, and allying with those Ukrainians who will defend those same values and institutions.

By helping Ukrainians in transforming their nation from within, the diaspora can help them begin to embrace the bigger goal of Euro-Atlantic integration that we've invested much time in, but achieved marginal results in return.

Consider what Basil Tarasko has achieved. The New York native single-handedly introduced baseball to Ukraine. As a result of his nearly two-decade effort, Ukraine will field its first team at the Junior World Baseball Championships in Taylor, Mich., in August, representing the continent of Europe.

The exposure of these teenagers to baseball, along with their travels to Europe and the United States, will do far more to convince them of the benefits of Euro-Atlantic integration than waving flags, listening to speeches or reading some pamphlet printed by the latest political project.

Let's put the political pigsty aside and follow the path blazed by the Matkiwskys, the Taraskos and scores of other pioneering diaspora Ukrainians in working to plant the roots of positive change in Ukraine. Politics aside, it's the grassroots that will make a difference.

at DAK Leichtathletik-Gala in Bochum, Germany, on June 26. Lupu won the 2010 SPAR European Team Championships in Bergen, Norway, with a similar time (2:2.74 seconds).

Tennis

• Serhiy Stakhovsky defeated seventh-seed Janko Tipsarevic of Serbia 6-3, 6-0, and won the UNCEF Open in 's-Hertogenbosch, the Netherlands, on June 13-19. This was his third ATP World Tour title, having won the PBZ Zagreb Indoors in February 2008 and the ATP St. Petersburg Open 2009. Stakhovsky is ranked in 47th place by the ATP.

• The doubles team of Lesya Tsurenko of Ukraine and Darya Kustova of Belarus advanced to the semifinals at the WTA tennis tournament in Budapest, Hungary, on July 5. In the quarterfinal match the Ukrainian-Belarusian duo defeated the Ukrainian-Romanian pair of Mariya Koryttseva and Ioana Raluca Olaru 2-6, 7-5, 10-6.

Chess

Vasyl Ivanchuk won the 45th Capablanca Memorial Chess Tournament in Havana, Cuba, on June 9-22. Ivanchuk has won this tournament three times and finished with seven out of 10 points.

Arm wrestling

Andrey Pushkar won the European Arm Wrestling Championship in Moscow on June 2-5, winning first place in the over-110 kg division for left hand and the silver medal for the right hand. Approximately 500 competitors from 22 European countries participated in the event.

Shooting

Oleg Omelchuk won the gold medal in the men's 50-meter pistol event at the Rifle and Pistol World Cup in Belgrade, Serbia, on June 26 through July 4. Olena Kostevych won the bronze medal in the

women's 10-meter air pistol event.

Wrestling

Oleg Zakharevych (74 kg) and Oleksandr Khotsianivskiy (96 kg) won bronze medals at the Junior European Free Style, Greco-Roman and Femal Wrestling Championship in Samokov, Bulgaria, on June 29.

Martial arts

• Natalia Ilkiv (52 kg) won the European Judo Cadet Championships in Teplice, Czech Republic, on June 25. Ilkiv won all five matches against competitors from Lithuania, Turkey, Romania, Belgium and Russia.

• The Ukrainian team won eight medals at the European Judo Union European Cup in Celje, Slovenia, on June 19-20. Rinat Mirzaliev (73 kg) and Ivna Makukha (78 kg) won gold medals; Georgii Zantaraia (66 kg) and Artem Bulyha (73 kg) won silver; and Hevorg Khachatrian (60 kg), Kyrylo Melnychenko (66 kg), Roman Hontiuk (90 kg) and Artem Bloshenko (100 kg) won bronze.

• Stanislav Bondarenko (100 kg) won the bronze medal at the International Judo Federation Judo Grand Slam in Moscow on July 2. More than 500 athletes from 54 countries participated in the tournament.

Paddle sports

Yuriy Cheban won second place in the men's 200-meter race at the 2010 European Senior Canoe Sprint Championships in Trasona, Spain, on July 2-4. Cheban is a 2008 Olympic bronze medalist.

Olympics

Ukraine will be represented by 54 athletes at the 2010 Youth Olympic Games in Singapore, which are set to begin in August. Ukraine will participate in 18 out of 26 events.

— compiled by Matthew Dubas

To The Weekly Contributors:

We greatly appreciate the materials – feature articles, news stories, press clippings, letters to the editor, etc. – we receive from our readers. In order to facilitate preparation of The Ukrainian Weekly, we ask that the guidelines listed below be followed.

- Persons who submit any materials must provide a complete mailing address and daytime phone number where they may be reached if any additional information is required.
- News stories should be sent in not later than 10 days after the occurrence of a given event.
- All materials must be typed and double-spaced.
- Photographs (originals only, no photocopies or computer printouts) submitted for publication must be accompanied by captions. Photos will be returned only when so requested and accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.
- Full names (i.e., no initials) and their correct English spellings must be provided.
- Newspaper and magazine clippings must be accompanied by the name of the publication and the date of the edition.
- Information about upcoming events must be received one week before the date of The Weekly edition in which the information is to be published.
- Unsolicited materials submitted for publication will be returned only when so requested and accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.

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An overview...

(Continued from page 20)

PGA's earnings list for 2010. Both Kuchar and Furyk scored among the top ten in this year's U.S. Open Tournament held in Pebble Beach, Calif.

Football

The New England Patriots and Dallas Cowboys employ the only Ukrainians in the National Football League. Nick Kaczur, a Canadian who graduated from the University of Toledo, and Igor Olshansky, born in Dnipropetrovsk, are a pair of linemen. Let us not forget coach and current

ESPN personality Mike Ditka as a prior Ukrainian NFL player. Oh, and not to forget our friends north of the border, the Canadian Football League, where there are always a few Ukes playing pigskin. The Saskatchewan Roughriders currently have a stalwart Ukrainian on their offensive line in the person of Gene Makowsky.

The above is just a small taste of the professional sports world, past and present, with a Ukrainian flavor. Stay tuned to these very pages for more features on professional sports, their teams and stars, from a totally Ukrainian perspective.

President...

(Continued from page 2)

Transdnier. On May 17 Russian President Dmitry Medvedev and President Yanukovich issued a joint statement about the Transdnier, urging that the territory be granted "special status." In a break from international practice and the policies of three previous Ukrainian presidents, the statement refers to the Transdnier and Moldova as separate entities, which represents a form of creeping recognition of the separatist region.

How then do we explain Mr. Yanukovich's and his party's continuing shifts in foreign policies, whether over NATO membership or separatism? The only explanation is that the Yanukovich administration does not seek to undertake an independent Ukrainian foreign policy. President Yanukovich, therefore, is a departure from President Leonid Kuchma who, although not anti-Russian, was nevertheless not pro-Russian and (with NSDC Secretary

Volodymyr Horbulin) pursued a pro-Western multi-vector foreign policy. President Kuchma used to say that his foreign policy was neither pro-Russian nor pro-Western – but "pro-Ukrainian."

What is President Yanukovich's foreign policy? It is clear from his first 100 days in office that it represents the first occasion when a president has pursued a single-vector pro-Russian foreign policy where, like Belarusian President Alyksandr Lukashenka, he acts in the role of a "younger brother." The only way to describe this is "Lukashenka-Lite," as the only difference between Ukraine and Belarus's pro-Russian single-vector foreign policies is that Mr. Yanukovich claims to seek EU membership for his country. But, domestic semi-authoritarian policies that are being undertaken in Ukraine mean that European Union membership will be impossible to achieve.

The commentary above is reprinted from the Jamestown Foundation Blog published by the Jamestown Foundation, www.jamestown.org.

Two votes...

(Continued from page 2)

Viacheslav Kyrlyenko, deputy of the Our Ukraine-Peoples Self Defense bloc and the leader of the For Ukraine political party, described the July vote on such an important national security issue as a "farce," stating, "(Parliament's) hall is a pure profanation of the democratic process."

The law on "Fundamentals" transforms Ukraine from a "subject of foreign policy to a subject," former Foreign Affairs Minister Borys Tarasyuk wrote in Pravda.

Two important votes on national security

on April 27 and July 1 have revealed the depth of legal cynicism, and how the Parliament has transformed into a rubber-stamp body, as well as the country's commander-in-chief's blasé attitude towards national security.

Are Washington and Brussels taking note? It would seem from Secretary Hillary Clinton's July visit to Kyiv that this is not the case.

The article above is reprinted from the Jamestown Foundation Blog published by the Jamestown Foundation, www.jamestown.org.

Turning the pages...

(Continued from page 6)

of Ukrainian citizens to use their native tongue is interpreted by Russian parliamentary deputies as a recurrence of ethnic discrimination policies."

Representatives of the Ukrainian National Rukh Party, the Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists and the Ukrainian National Conservative Party, as well as the Prosvita organization called for declaring Ambassador Aboimov persona non grata in Ukraine.

Vasyl Antoniv, chairman of the Moscow-based Slavutych Ukrainian Cultural Society, said, during a press conference organized by Ukraine's Ministry of Foreign Affairs that Ukraine should not defend its record on the support of minority language rights, as its record, especially for Russian, is above reproach. Instead, he said, Ukraine should address Russia's failure to uphold promises it has made regarding Ukrainian minority rights in Russia.

"We are led to believe that in Lviv, in particular, life for Russian speakers is hard. That is difficult to believe," Mr. Antoniv said. "[The Russian government] says there

should be a balance between how Ukrainians are treated in Russia and how [Russians] are treated in Ukraine. And there truly should be, but in a very different way than they represent. They say that Ukrainians in Russia now have cultural autonomy. We don't see that in any way."

Mr. Antoniv questioned the Russian government's lack of funding for a single Ukrainian-language day school, library, theater ensemble, radio or television program. When Ukrainians tried to build a church, faithful of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Kyiv Patriarchate, were told that there are plenty of Russian Orthodox churches, said Mr. Antoniv.

"As a result of Moscow's centuries-old Russification policy, first by the tsarist regime and then by the leaders of Communist totalitarianism, the Russian language has taken a significant place in the cultural life of Ukraine," explained Ivan Drach, chairman of the State Committee on Information Policy.

Source: "Kuchma enters the fray over minority language rights," by Roman Woronowycz, *The Ukrainian Weekly*, August 6, 2000.

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OUT AND ABOUT

- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|---|
| July 28 Winnipeg, MB | Concert featuring Haydamaky and Zrada, West End Cultural Center, 204-783-6918 or www.wecc.ca | August 3 Cambridge, MA | Lecture by Yevhen Yefremov, "The Chernobyl Zone: Traditional Culture Then and Now," Harvard University, 617-495-4053 |
| July 28-31 McKees Rocks, PA | Ukrainian Festival, St. Mary Ukrainian Orthodox Church, 412-331-2362 or frtim1@aol.com | August 6 Ellenville, NY | Pub night with Zuki and Mike, Ukrainian American Youth Association resort, 845-647-7230 |
| July 29 Cambridge, MA | Lecture with Michael Flier, "Ukrainian Spellcheck," Harvard University, 617-495-4053 | August 7 Ellenville, NY | Christmas in August Pub Night, Ukrainian American Youth Association resort, 845-647-7230 |
| July 30 Whippany, NJ | Vechornytsi, featuring Cheres, Ukrainian Orthodox League, Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey, 973-635-8124 or tickets@uolnj.org | August 7 Jewett, NY | Ukrainian folk-singing recital, Grazhda Concert Hall, 518-989-6479 |
| July 30-August 1 Ellenville, NY | Workers' Reunion Weekend, featuring a golf tournament, pub night and dance, Ukrainian American Youth Association resort, 845-647-7230 | August 7-21 Emlenton, PA | Bandura course, including junior level, sacred music workshop and choral workshop, Kobzarska Sitch, All Saints Camp, 734-953-0305 or ks@bandura.org |
| July 30-August 1 Dauphin, MB | Canada's National Ukrainian Festival, Selo Ukraina, 877-474-2683 | August 8 Stratford, ON | Concert featuring the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus, Stratford Summer Music Festival, www.stratfordsummermusic.ca |
| July 31 Jewett, NY | Benefit concert, celebrating the 200th anniversary of Frederick Chopin's birth, featuring Volodymyr Vynnytsky, Grazhda Concert Hall, 518-989-6479 | August 8 Edmonton, AB | Ukrainian Day, Ukrainian Cultural Heritage Village, www.ukrainianvillage.ca |
| July 31 Morristown, NJ | Ukrainian Orthodox League Convention Banquet and Ball, featuring music by Hrim, Hyatt Regency Hotel, 973-635-812 or tickets@uolnj.org | August 12 Washington | Centennial celebration, Ukrainian National Association Branch 112 - St. Mary's Lodge, St. Josaphat Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral, 440-884-5126 or 440-888-6278 |
| July 31-August 2 Edmonton, AB | Ukrainian Pavilion - annual Edmonton Heritage Festival, William Hawrelak Park, 780-474-5386 or stankobylo@telus.net | August 12-15 Rochester, NY | 38th annual Ukrainian Festival, St. Josaphat Ukrainian Catholic Church, 585-266-2255 or www.stjosaphats.org |
| August 2-4 Jewett, NY | Traditional ritual baking course, taught by Lubow Wolynetz, Grazhda Music and Art Center of Greene County, 212-533-6519 or 518-989-6479 | August 14 Jewett, NY | Chamber music concert, featuring Nazar Pylatiuk, Andriy Milavsky, Natalia Khoma and Volodymyr Vynnytsky, Grazhda Concert Hall, 518-989-6479 |
| August 2-6 Jewett, NY | Gerdany (beading) class, taught by Anastasia Berezovsky, Grazhda Music and Art Center of Greene County, 212-533-6519 or 518-989-6479 | | |

Entries in "Out and About" are listed free of charge. Items will be published at the discretion of the editors and as space allows. Please send e-mail to mdubas@ukrweekly.com.



SAVE THE DATES!

The Friends of the Ukrainian Catholic University and the Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation invite you to the following benefit events for the Ukrainian Catholic University:

Saturday, November 6, 2010

Silent Auction Fundraiser at Ukrainian Institute of America
2 East 79th Street
New York, NY 10075

Sunday, November 7, 2010

NYC Friend of UCU Benefit at Ukrainian National Home
140 Second Ave
New York, NY 10003

Sunday, November 14, 2010

Chicago Friends of UCU Banquet at Ukrainian Cultural Center
2247 W Chicago Ave
Chicago, IL 60622

Saturday, November 20, 2010

Roast to Celebrate Fr. Borys's 50th Birthday
Pope John Paul II Cultural Center
3900 Harewood Road, NE, Washington, DC 20017

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| July 23-25 Adoptive Family Weekend | Aug 30 - Sep 6 Labor Day week / weekend |
| July 25-30 Heritage Camp 2 | Sept 10-12 Salzburg Reunion |
| July 25-31 Sitch Camp 1 | Sept 13-16 Bayreuth, Berchtesgaden, Regensburg, Karlsfeld, Landshut Reunions |
| July 25 - August 7 Roma Pryma Bohachevsky Dance Academy Camp 1 | Sept 17-19 KLK Get-Together |
| Aug 1-7 Sitch Camp 2 | Sept 20-22 Mittenwald Reunion |
| Aug 7 Sitch Camp Closing Banquet; Roma Pryma Bohachevsky Dance Academy Recital 1 | Sept 25 To be announced |
| Aug 8-21 Roma Pryma Bohachevsky Dance Academy Camp 2 | Sept 30 - Oct 3 NEMF Convention |
| Aug 14-21 Club Suzy-Q | Oct 8-10 Wedding |
| Aug 21 Roma Pryma Bohachevsky Dance Academy 2 Recital | Oct 15-17 Wedding |
| Aug 22-28 Joseph s School of Dance | Oct 22-24 To be announced |
| | Oct 29-31 Halloween |
| | Nov 6-7 USCAK Convention |
| | Nov 12-14 Plast Orlykiada |

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Sunday, August 22

HORSHAM, Pa.: The Ukrainian American Sport Center – Tryzub will host the 19th annual Ukrainian Independence Day Folk Festival at Tryzubivka, County Line and Lower State roads, Horsham, PA 19044. Doors will open at noon. The festival stage show will begin at 1:30 p.m. with headliners: Syzokryli Ukrainian Dance Ensemble (New York); violinist Innesa Tymochko-Dekajlo (Lviv); Voloshky Ukrainian Dance Ensemble (Philadelphia); the Svitanok Band (New York); and the Svityanya Eastern European Women’s Vocal

Ensemble (Philadelphia). A “zabava” (dance) to the music of Svitanok will follow the stage show, at 4:30 p.m. Delicious Ukrainian foods and baked goods, picnic fare and cool refreshments will be plentiful. Vendors are welcome: An arts and crafts bazaar and a children’s fun area will be open all day. Admission: \$15; students, \$10; children under 15, free. There is plenty of free parking. For further information call 267-664-3857 or log on to www.tryzub.org. The sponsor is a 501(c) (3) tax-exempt non-profit charitable organization; proceeds benefit youth soccer and cultural and community programs.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS GUIDELINES

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

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

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

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

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