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\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

Toronto conference brings together Ukrainian leaders for training



Olya Grod

One of the lively break-out sessions during the “Stronger Communities” workshop.

by Oksana Kulynych

TORONTO – Increasingly, Ukrainian community organizations in Canada and the United States have been called to strengthen their governance and to adopt best practices from effective non-profit organizations. This yearning for greater professionalism and strategic planning served as the impetus for an all-day leadership workshop held at the Advocates’ Society Education Center in downtown Toronto on Saturday, April 13.

Titled “Stronger Communities through Stronger Organizations,” the workshop attracted 70 participants representing more than 30 Ukrainian Canadian organizations and Catholic and Orthodox parishes. The conference was co-sponsored by the Ukrainian Canadian Congress (UCC) and the Ukrainian Catholic Education

Foundation (UCEF).

The expanded workshop was designed to build on the success of an earlier non-profit forum in June 2012 that featured Natalia Bordun, the director of the Institute of Leadership and Non-Profit Management at the Ukrainian Catholic University, and a group of Canadian management experts.

The brainchild of Christine Kuzyk, a development manager for UCEF, the April 13 workshop was organized with the support and encouragement of Paul Grod, the president of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, who felt that many more organizations could benefit from the insights and best practices that emerged from the forum last year. Other organizations rallied to the cause with financial and organizational support, including the Shevchenko

(Continued on page 12)

Ukraine’s rulers use thugs to get their dirty work done



Vladyslav Sodel

Gopniki, or violently inclined thugs, attacked opposition protesters and journalists on May 18 in central Kyiv. They were reportedly hired to guard the Party of Regions’ “anti-fascist” rally, though the party denies any relation to them. Opposition leaders claimed they were ordered by top state officials to attack protesters.

by Zenon Zawada

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

KYIV – Fascist dictator Benito Mussolini had the black-shirted squadristi to do his dirty work. Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukovich and the Party of Regions have the Adidas-clad “gopniki.” Though they haven’t yet become as violent as Mussolini’s men, they serve the same function of intimidating political opponents.

Some gopniki (a Russian word used to denote impoverished, often criminal, elements of society) are well-trained athletes, or “sportsmen,” while others are bony alcoholics. What they share is their background of poverty and lack of education, and their post-Soviet values of “might-makes-right” intimidation and violence,

with no respect for the law and no moral code other than the money they can gain.

In independent Ukraine, oligarchs have hired thugs with tainted pasts to serve as their bodyguards or to carry out violent raids on targeted properties. However, the Yanukovich administration has given gopniki new opportunities, putting their talents to use in persecuting the political opposition, usually with violence.

“They don’t have anything to fight the growing dissatisfaction on the streets except using criminals, given that they don’t have the support of the people,” said Oleksandr Palii, a veteran political observer and author.

The May 18 attack in Kyiv on opposition protesters and journalists, as nasty as it was, was merely the tip of the iceberg of the politically motivated attacks involving gopniki allegedly organized by the Party of Regions and the Yanukovich administration, which work hand in glove and deny such hirings.

Throughout history, authoritarian governments and dictatorships have employed private citizens to inflict violence on political enemies in order to shift responsibility away from the government onto thugs and rioters, who are then claimed to have acted of their own will, political experts said.

That’s the same principle behind the use of gopniki, who do the dirty work for the Party of Regions that party members and the police can’t do openly out of concern for further injuring their already tenuous reputations.

Such thugs played a key role in the October 2012 parliamentary election campaign, intimidating opposition candidates such as Oleh Medunytzia, now a national deputy with the Batkivshchyna party.

A week before the vote, gopniki interrupted a meet-and-greet he had with citi-

(Continued on page 12)

Anti-Tabachnyk Coalition launched in Kyiv

by Tamara Olexy

Ukrainian Congress Committee of America

KYIV – Dozens of national deputies of Ukraine, well-known scholars, authors, community leaders, as well as representatives from various non-governmental organizations gathered on May 23 at the Writers’ Union in Kyiv to participate in a roundtable on “The Issue of the Ukrainian language in Ukraine’s Education System.” The discussion was held on the initiative of the All-Ukrainian Committee for the Protection of the Ukrainian Language.

The participants unanimously agreed that the greatest problem that looms over the education system in Ukraine is the words and deeds of Dmytro Tabachnyk, the anti-Ukrainian minister of education.

(Continued on page 6)



Anti-Tabachnyk Coalition initiator Ivan Lozowy addresses the roundtable held in Kyiv on May 23.

ANALYSIS

Moscow's 'Pyrrhic victory' in 1945 led to Soviet collapse in 1991, says Russian writer

by Paul Goble

The "chief cause" of the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 was Stalin's occupation of the Baltic countries, western Ukraine, western Belarus and Bessarabia, thus making what the Russian Federation celebrates today as a resounding triumph into "a Pyrrhic victory" for the country, according to a Russian blogger.

In a blog post reposted on the Ekho Moskvy portal, Russian businessman Aleksey Blindul says that "the chief cause which destroyed the Soviet empire was the occupation" or, as some call it, the "liberation" of these border areas (ablindul.livejournal.com/67788.htm repeated at echo.msk.ru/blog/ablindul/1070390-echo/).

As one of the winners in World War II, the USSR insisted on retaining not only the territories it had occupied earlier during that conflict, including Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, portions of Poland and part of Finland, but also the northern portion of East Prussia, which it renamed Kaliningrad.

Poland was compensated with German territory in the west, Mr. Blindul writes, and part of the territories the USSR had acquired – East Prussia and the segment of Karelia – "were liberated from the local population and peopled with resettlers from other regions of the Soviet Union."

But there was no place to send "the millions of Estonians, Lithuanians, Latvians, Ukrainians, Belarusians and Moldovans," although of course many were deported to Siberia, he says, and consequently, they were "folded into the Soviet family." That became "a death sentence" for the Soviet Union.

The reason for that conclusion, he writes, is that these "new Soviet citizens had lived two decades in relatively free countries" or at least had not experienced "the collectivization and repressions of the 1930s" in Stalin's Soviet Union.

"Tens of millions of these people who

lived on the occupied territories and their progeny even over the course of the post-war repression and a half century of propaganda did not become Soviet citizens." They only awaited their chance, and with the weakening of the Soviet center at the end of the 1980s, they took it.

"The people's fronts in the Baltic republics, the Romanian nationalists in Moldova, the Ukrainian nationalists from Rukh and the Belarusian Popular Front, drawing on the support of the population in the western sections of the republic, Mr. Blindul writes, "began a struggle for independence, and after a couple of years this ended with the destruction of the Soviet Union."

(Because it had removed the local population from East Prussia and the part of Finland it had seized, the Soviet Union did not face the same challenges from these two places, the blogger notes. But those places, which had been wealthy segments of European countries before 1939 were transformed into areas resembling "the depressed non-Chornozem" region of Russia.)

Had Stalin limited his imperial ambitions to what the Soviet Union had already possessed within its 1939 borders, Mr. Blindul argues, "this state would exist even now," except perhaps for union republics in the Transcaucasus whose populations also had a brief but earlier experience as independent countries.

Paul Goble is a long-time specialist on ethnic and religious questions in Eurasia who has served in various capacities in the U.S. State Department, the Central Intelligence Agency and the International Broadcasting Bureau, as well as at the Voice of America and Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Mr. Goble writes a blog called "Window on Eurasia" (<http://windowoneurasia2.blogspot.com/>). This article above is reprinted with permission.

Lviv activists support journalists



Valeriy Shmakov/UNIAN

LVIV – Protesters gathered here on May 28 to raise public awareness of the threats to Ukraine's journalists. The demonstration was held in the aftermath of the May 18 assaults on two Kyiv journalists, Channel 5 TV reporter Olha Snitsarchuk and Kommersant photographer Vladyslav Sodel. The two were covering the "Rise Up, Ukraine!" demonstration in the capital city when they were attacked by thugs. Police apparently did nothing to stop the violence. A group of some 40 Lviv journalists (some of whom are seen above) demanded that journalists be protected and that the Kyiv attacks be fully investigated with the guilty parties being brought to justice. The Lviv journalists held signs with such messages as "Journalists are not targets" and "Police inaction is a crime."

NEWSBRIEFS

Bubka joins race for IOC head

KYIV – Ukraine's former Olympic pole vault champion Sergei Bubka has announced his candidacy to succeed International Olympic Committee (IOC) President Jacques Rogge. Mr. Bubka announced he would run for the office at a meeting of the IOC executive committee in St. Petersburg on May 28. Mr. Bubka is currently president of the National Olympic Committee of Ukraine and senior vice-president of the International Association of Athletics Federations. He won the Olympic pole vault gold medal in Seoul in 1988 and also won six world championships. Mr. Bubka joins Germany's Thomas Bach, Singapore's Ng Ser Miang, Taiwan's C.K. Wu, Puerto Rico's Richard Carrion and Switzerland's Denis Oswald in the race for the post of IOC chief. The vote to decide who will replace Mr. Rogge will take place at the IOC's general session in Buenos Aires in September. (RFE/RL, based on reporting by AFP and pravda.com.ua)

Yanukovich meets with Putin in Sochi

SOCHI, Russia – Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukovich was in the southern Russian city of Sochi on May 26 for informal talks with Russian President Vladimir Putin. Mr. Yanukovich arrived for discussions centered on bilateral relations within the framework of the Commonwealth of Independent States. The Ukrainian president praised the work being done in Sochi to prepare for the 2014 Winter Olympic Games, to which Mr. Putin reacted by noting that he works on the project "practically every day." Both presidents were to attend the Eurasian Economic Summit in Astana, Kazakhstan, on May 28-29. Ukraine is seeking observer status in the Eurasian Customs Union which unites Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan. Russia has been pushing Kyiv to join the union outright, although Ukrainian Prime Minister Mykola Azarov said in April that Customs Union members had agreed to grant Ukraine observer status. (RFE/RL Ukrainian Service)

Kozhara on cooperation with Customs Union

KYIV – The signing of a memorandum on observer status for Ukraine in the Customs Union is not contrary to the coun-

ty's commitments to the European Union. Ukrainian Foreign Minister Leonid Kozhara announced this during a May 28 hearing in Brussels of the European Parliament Committee on Foreign Affairs that focused on recent political developments in Ukraine. "We hope to gain observer status in the alliance of the three countries of Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan. Our position here is open and direct: we join those provisions within the Customs Union, which do not contradict our obligations to the European Union," Mr. Kozhara said. The minister added that negotiations between Ukraine and the Customs Union are now going well. (Ukrinform)

Russian consul in Crimea resigns

SYMFEROPOL – The Russian consul in Ukraine's Autonomous Republic of Crimea has resigned amid a controversy caused by his recent comments regarding the deportation of Crimean Tatars during World War II. Vladimir Andreyev told journalists on May 24 that he was resigning in protest over the stand taken by the Russian Foreign Ministry on the issue. In an interview with a local television company aired on May 21, Mr. Andreyev said that any talk about the deportation of Crimean Tatars to Central Asia and Siberia by Joseph Stalin in 1944 "should include the issue of Tatars' collaboration with Nazi occupants and treason." Crimean Tatar leaders condemned Mr. Andreyev's statement, saying he tried to justify the deportation, during which tens of thousands of Crimean Tatars died. On May 23 Russia's Foreign Ministry said that Mr. Andreyev's statement "included incorrect elements on a very sensitive issue." (RFE/RL Tatar-Bashkir Service, with reporting by UNIAN and Interfax)

Suspect in attack released on bail

KYIV – A man suspected in the beating of two journalists in Kyiv on May 18 has been released on bail, it was reported on May 22. A court in Kyiv ordered Vadym Titushko to pay the equivalent of \$2,780 to be released from pretrial detention. Mr. Titushko was arrested and charged with hooliganism on May 21. He was allegedly

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NEWS ANALYSIS: Putin returning Russia to its Soviet past

by Pavel Felgenhauer
Eurasia Daily Monitor

Vladimir Putin's third presidential term began on May 7, 2012, and has been dominated by an increasingly vicious campaign of suppression of civil society and of any public manifestations of political dissent. Human rights and non-governmental advocacy groups are being labeled "foreign agents" – essentially spies for the United States – and now face mass harassment and closure.

The combined effort by state law enforcement, the Federal Security Service (FSB) and state-run TV propaganda have been largely successful. According to a survey taken last month by the independent Levada-Center polling organization, the vast majority of Russians (66 percent) agree with the Kremlin that human rights organizations that criticize the authorities must not be allowed to receive grants or any aid from abroad; 53 percent concur that such organizations must be sanctioned or closed down.

Some 62 percent of Russians believe that foreigners support non-profit and human rights groups in a desire to influence the internal Russian political scene and to undermine Russia's national interests. According to the Levada-Center, the majority of Russians today, as during Soviet Communist totalitarian rule, believe the country is surrounded by vicious enemies and all sorts of evil are coming from abroad. The majority believes that activities by non-profit organizations and human rights organizations are either harmful or senseless, while only some 19 percent believe such activities do Russia any good (Vedomosti, May 17).

Not only human rights activists or political dissidents, but gay and lesbian minorities have become victims of the current vicious hate propaganda campaign run by the Kremlin. At present, the State Duma is preparing legislation that will make any gay advocacy a felony. The bill is expected to become law before the Duma summer recess, beginning in mid-July. According to the Levada-Center, the state assault on gay rights has been highly successful: some 80 percent of Russians believe that homosexuals are either morally corrupt or insane. Some 73 percent believe the state must suppress any public advocacy of gay rights, while 47 percent believe homosexuals must not be granted equal rights with other citizens. Some 44 percent believe the state must allow aggressive harassment of

homosexuals by gay-hate groups, and around 51 percent believe gays and lesbians must be prosecuted or receive medical treatment to change their ways.

Gay hatred has been increasing year by year in Russia, according to the Levada-Center, and there is no possibility it will begin to recede anytime soon: "Hatred is a government policy and it may only grow." In Soviet times under legislation introduced by dictator Joseph Stalin, being gay was a felony, punishable by long sentences in the gulag (<http://www.levada.ru/>, May 17).

The Levada-Center is today the only major and truly independent polling organization in Russia. The two other major pollsters – FOM (Fond Obtsestvennogo Mneniya) and VTSIOM – are Kremlin-sponsored and -controlled and tend to formulate the questions they ask to get the results the Kremlin will like.

In a recent poll, FOM announced that if presidential elections were held in Russia now, Mr. Putin would receive 62 percent of the vote; while, according to the Levada-Center, Mr. Putin would receive 29 percent (Kommersant, May 16). It seems the authorities are fed up with being humiliated by the Levada-Center's independent polling, and they have now moved to destroy the organization.

The prosecutor's office has officially issued a warning to the Levada-Center that it is a "foreign agent." The results of its polls "are forming public opinion about state policies," which make it a "political organization," the prosecutors alleged, adding that, in recent years, the Levada-Center received some grants from U.S.-based foundations as well as payments from foreign organizations for performing polls. The prosecutor's offices demanded that the Levada-Center register as a "foreign agent" or face the consequences: heavy fines and possible prison sentences for its top executives.

The director general of the Levada-Center, Lev Gudkov, told journalists: "We will not volunteer to register as 'foreign agents' under any circumstances, since we are not spies and have not done anything wrong, but we may be forced to close down." The Kremlin considers the Levada-Center an "enemy organization" and will continue to harass it together with other state-assigned "foreign agents" (Kommersant, May 21).

Recently President Putin has been increasingly using Soviet propaganda clichés to prop up his regime, which is faltering as economic growth has virtually

stopped in Russia while inflation is still rampant. The government has announced that by November 15 "a single concept of Russian history for school textbooks must be established." This "concept" must indoctrinate the students with an officially approved, non-deviant "history" of the ancient formation of the Russian state and recent events: World War II, the demise of the Soviet Union and Mr. Putin's rule.

At the same time, legislation will be rushed through the Duma to introduce a mandatory, officially approved uniform for all school students, male and female, in Russia (Rossiyskaya Gazeta, May 13). Militarized high school uniforms were mandatory in Imperial Russia and were reintroduced by Stalin after World War II when the Soviet Union transformed into an imperial superpower. These school uniforms continued to exist until the collapse of Communist rule.

While a restoration of Soviet-style imperialism in public life and state policies (though without a restoration of Communist ideology) is in full swing in Russia, Mr. Putin has hesitated to acknowledge it publicly; but apparently this is changing. In May, meeting at his Sochi sum-

mer residence with a delegation of South Federal University students and faculty, Mr. Putin spoke about the need of all ethnicities in Russia to support a "strong state," adding: "Do we need to restore something like the Great Soviet State (Derzhava)? I am not sure, but we are absolutely, surely a great nation!" (Kommersant, May 23).

According to a recent Levada-Center poll, a majority of Russians more or less equally like the last Russian Tsar Nicholas II, as well as Soviet rulers Vladimir Lenin, Stalin and Leonid Brezhnev; while reformers Mikhail Gorbachev and Boris Yeltsin are disliked by over 60 percent of the population. Brezhnev was constantly ridiculed by anecdotes within Soviet society during his long rule from 1964 to 1982 (Kommersant, May 22).

Today, indoctrinated by state-run propaganda, Russians do not seem to value freedom or know their own history, while President Putin's regime is doing its best to keep its subjects as ignorant as possible.

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Apostolic visitor is enthroned for Paraguay's Ukrainian Catholics



A view of the enthronement ceremony of Bishop Daniel Kozlinskyi as apostolic visitor for Ukrainian Catholics in Paraguay.

Religious Information Service of Ukraine

LVIV – Bishop Daniel Kozlinskyi was enthroned on May 26 as apostolic visitor for Ukrainian Greek-Catholics in Paraguay in the Roman Catholic Cathedral of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin in the city of Encarnacion.

According to the Information Department of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, the event began with a procession from the local Ukrainian Catholic parish to the Latin rite church, where a hierarchical liturgy was celebrated. The decree of the appointment and a greeting from Patriarch Sviatoslav Shevchuk were read out before the liturgy by, respectively, the secretary of Apostolic Nunciature of Paraguay, Msgr. Mislav Khodzhych, and local Greek-Catholic parish priest, the Rev. Volodymyr Fylypiv.

The liturgy was led by Bishop Daniel in concelebration with the local Roman Catholic eparch, Bishop Ignacio Gogorza Izaguirre, Msgr. Khodzhych and priests of the two rites.

In his sermon, the newly appointed apostolic visitor thanked Bishop Ignacio

and his predecessors for the pastoral care provided for Ukrainian Catholics in Paraguay and stressed the Ukrainians' need for their own hierarchy.

At the end of the liturgy, Bishop Ignacio expressed his sincere gratitude for being able to participate in a Byzantine-rite liturgy celebrated for the first time in the city's Roman Catholic cathedral. He extended his best wishes to Ukrainian Catholics and expressed his hope that they will continue to preserve the treasure of the Byzantine service.

A reception and cultural program were held in the local cultural and educational organization Prosvita.

The first Greek-Catholic priest, the Rev. Ivan Bugera, came to Paraguay from Ukraine in 1947 and provided pastoral care for Ukrainian Greek-Catholics until 1968. He was succeeded by the Rev. Josef Rizinger, who built seven churches and served until 1992.

Their work is continued by the present pastor of the Parish of the Presentation of the Holy Virgin, the Rev. Fylypiv, who built three churches and provides pastoral care in the parish and for nine chapels near the city of Encarnacion.

OSCE media freedom representative calls for U.S. national shield law

OSCE

VIENNA – OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media Dunja Mijatović, in a letter to the U.S. Helsinki Commission on May 28, reiterated her call for a shield law to protect journalists and their sources in light of recent disclosures of state surveillance of journalists' conversations.

"I am deeply concerned that surveillance of media by law enforcement officials will have a profoundly chilling effect on the right of journalists to pursue important stories of public interest," Ms. Mijatović wrote to Helsinki Commission Chairman Sen. Benjamin Cardin (D-Md.) and Co-chairman Rep. Christopher Smith (R-N.J.). "Current developments, including

the disclosures in the Associated Press and James Rosen (Fox News) affairs, show the law is needed now more than ever." She also noted that President Barack Obama had called for such a law as well.

"A well-crafted shield law would eliminate the threat of journalists going to prison for declining to identify their sources and would stem the tendency of law enforcement officials to engage in overbroad monitoring of journalist's activities," said the representative of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).

The Representative's Office has long campaigned for a shield law, which has stalled in several of the last sessions of the U.S. Congress.

UCEF board reviews progress, plans new initiatives

by Matthew Matuszak

CHICAGO – The Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation (UCEF) and representatives of the Ukrainian Catholic University (UCU) met on May 10-11 to review their strategic plan for 2013-2014, and to evaluate the foundation's performance in the first quarter of 2013.

On May 10, representatives of UCEF management met with volunteer leaders from Boston, Dallas, Toronto, Montreal, Chicago and the New York area to review plans for the expansion of the new UCU campus in Stryisky Park in Lviv, and new efforts to fund the endowments for students and faculty at the university.

On Saturday, May 11, additional representatives from Cleveland, Detroit and New York attended the meeting of the UCEF board and the Joint Management Committee that is coordinating fund-raising and outreach activities in North America.

UCEF's new chief operating officer, Joseph Solimini, reported on the positive results of the first quarter of fundraising efforts that are currently ahead of budget projections. He emphasized that "UCEF truly appreciates the support and loyalty of our donors" and that "we will continue to do our part to operate the foundation in an cost efficient manner."

Chief Development Officer Alexander Kuzma shared some of the key challenges and strategies involved in broadening public awareness of the dramatic progress that UCU has made in promoting academic excellence and innovative programs.

Dr. Taras Dobko, senior vice-rector at UCU, reported on the impact that donors' generosity has had on the growth and progress of the university.

Together with Dr. Dobko, Natalia Klymovska, director of development for UCU, narrated a PowerPoint presentation showing the progress that has been made in constructing the new multi-purpose Academic Building that will house faculty offices, lecture halls and seminar rooms, as well as a cafeteria and theater. The new building is scheduled to open on September 3, at the start of the new academic year with a consecration ceremony that will bring together community leaders, clergy, students, faculty and benefactors.

Dr. Dobko also featured slides of some of the distinguished faculty and guests that visited UCU during the first three months of 2013. These included separate visits from the ambassadors of the United States, Canada, Germany,



Natalia Klymovska

Representatives of regional Friends of UCU Committees with UCEF management and facilitators at the May 10 strategy meeting (from left): Canadian Development Manager Oleg Vodoviz, Chairman of the Board Guy Camarata, Chief Development Officer Alexander Kuzma, Donor Representative Sister Stephanie Schmidts, Chief Operating Officer Joseph Solimini, meeting co-facilitator Charles Neubecker (Dallas), Tania Vitvitsky (Boston), Bohdanna Chuma (Toronto), Dr. Yuri Monczak (Montreal), Lev Holubec (Chicago) and UCEF Operations Manager Vasil Nazar.

Austria and the Netherlands. Dr. Dobko is currently working at Notre Dame University to publish a series of articles to complete his second doctorate. He reported on the new formal partnership agreements that UCU has signed with the Ukrainian Free University in Munich and the University of Winnipeg.

Using slides to underscore her commentary, Ms. Klymovska described the vibrant community life that has evolved at UCU since the opening of the new Collegium (residential college) last August. This beautiful, state-of-the-art building, designed by the architectural firm of Kallman, McKinnell & Wood of Cambridge, Mass., has created a warm and stimulating environment where students and faculty can meet for cultural programs and team-building exercises, as well as seasonal celebrations. The Collegium also provides housing for visitors from over-

seas, and a unique suite of rooms for children and adults with special needs, supervised by a community of young nuns.

In May and June, UCU will be hosting a delegation of 40 lay pilgrims from Calgary, Alberta, as well as visitors and donors from Germany, Canada and the United States. Anyone interested in hosting a presentation about UCU in their community or parish is urged to contact Matthew Matuszak in Chicago at 773-235-8462 or Oksana Kulynych in Toronto at 416-239-2495. Anyone planning to visit UCU this summer is urged to contact Mr. Matuszak or Ms. Kulynych to arrange for a tour of the campus.

To support the Ukrainian Catholic University, tax-deductible donations may be sent to UCEF in Canada at 263 Bering Ave., Toronto, ON M8Z 3A5, or in the United States at 2247 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago, IL 60622.

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CUPP thanks Canadian ambassador



KYIV – In recognition of the assistance of the Canadian Embassy in Kyiv to the Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Program (CUPP), and the move of its location to premises at 13A Kostelna St., CUPP interns and alumni on April 29 presented Ambassador Troy Lulashnyk with a painting by Ivan Pylypenko of the founders of Kyiv – the brothers Kyi, Shchek, Khoryv and their sister Lybid. Seen above (from left) are: Ambassador Lulashnyk; Petro Zalizniak, University of Kyiv and University College of Turin, CUPP 2013 intern; Iryna Pushchych, Karpenko Karyi University of the Arts, CUPP 2011 intern and CUPP 2013 coordinator; Stanislava Tsarkova, Kyiv-Mohyla University, CUPP 2010 intern and CUPP 2011 coordinator; and Valerie Zhyman, Kyiv Linguistic University, CUPP 2013 intern. The Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Program, founded by jurist Ihor Bardyn, is in its 23rd year of operation in the Parliament of Canada.

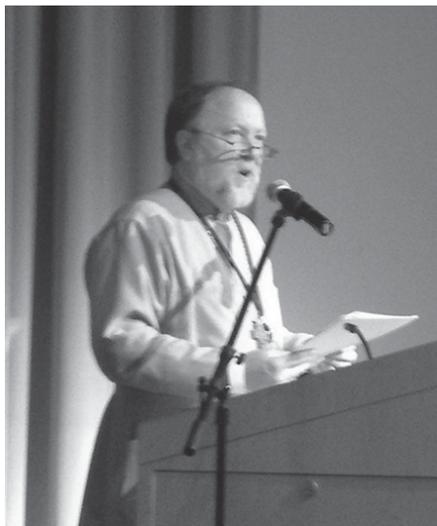
Ukrainian Christian scholars and clergy discuss “Identities, Allegiances, and Nationalism”

by Julian Hayda

CHICAGO – In the five weeks between two celebrations of Easter, it would appear that Western Christians’ curiosity is piqued when it comes to the Ukrainian Churches in America. However, when it comes to answering questions of identities and allegiances, Ukrainian Christians are often divided and uncertain. Should we belong to Constantinople? Moscow? Rome? Nobody but ourselves? What about outside of modern-day Ukraine? Whom do we find ourselves under, whom do we recognize as legitimate, or in communion? What are the practical, theological, spiritual and canonical implications of the way we structure our Churches?

DePaul University’s Center for World Catholicism and Intercultural Theology (CWCIT) attempted to address some of these questions of Eastern Christian identity in majority Western Christian countries as part of a panel discussion aptly titled “Identities, Allegiances and Nationalism in Eastern Catholic and Orthodox Christian Contexts.” DePaul, the largest Catholic University in the United States, hosted the event as part of its World Catholicism Week Conference on April 17 as an open dialogue for the university’s majority non-Catholics.

Evidently, Ukrainian Christians are seen as the best examples of divided allegiances as two of the three panelists, noted scholars in their respective fields, were Ukrainian Greek-Catholic priests. The Rev. Oleh Kindiy, professor of philosophy at the Ukrainian Catholic University and Fulbright Scholar at Aquinas College in Grand Rapids, Mich., moderated the session between the Rev. Dr. Peter Galadza, Kule Family Professor of Liturgy at the Sheptytsky Institute in Ottawa, and Pantelis Kalaitzidis, director of the Volos Academy for Theological Studies in Volos, Greece, along



The Rev. Dr. Peter Galadza

with over 30 guests and university students.

The general consensus of the discussion seemed to be that every Church, no matter how it is labeled, exists regardless of the ethnicity and lineage of its members – at least in theory. Prof. Kalaitzidis in his remarks stated that the local Church and as such the Ukrainian Church is, “a new people, a new nation which is not identified with any other people, race or earthly nation.” The Rev. Galadza pointed out, however, that the practical application of this ecclesiology is heavily lacking in both the Western, but especially the Eastern Christian Churches.

“Many Ukrainian Catholics... presume their Church’s means actually means ‘Catholic Church for Ukrainians,’” the Rev. Galadza stated, in opposition to the Church’s true function as a transnational religious institution, which only happens to have many of its customs and approaches to spirituality and theology rooted in modern-day Ukraine and St. Volodymyr’s baptism.



Prof. Pantelis Kalaitzidis

The Rev. Galadza joked that he is as ethnically Ukrainian as anybody likely reading this article, however, in the words of his mother, “it’s one thing to be Ukrainian, it’s another to be a Christian... A Roman Catholic diocese will not tolerate the official promotion of parochial folk dance ensembles in parishes where catechesis for these same youth is largely ignored.” He labeled the people who emphasize the ethnic faculty in Ukrainian Churches ‘ethno-dogmatists’ who lament for the Church’s lack of unity while ignoring the Churches they are already in communion with, i.e., the Melkites, Romanians, Syro-Malabars.

Prof. Kalaitzidis echoed the words of the Rev. Galadza in that the ethnic divisions are historical additions to the Church’s growth, and in effect hinder its ability to fulfill the essential mission of evangelization, an assignment of Pentecost. “[Christianity] aspires to point toward another reality, the Kingdom of God, which is meta-historical.” On point, the Rev. Galadza lauded the Roman Catholic Church, with some major

exceptions, that when, “[Roman] Catholic blacks and Koreans, Hispanics and Hungarians, Russians and Rwandans... collaborate in ecclesial institutions without anybody even being allowed to ask ‘what are you doing here?’”

Ultimately, if a Roman Catholic need not be Italian or have ancestry in Rome to be considered as such, then why should any Ukrainian Christian be expected to bear Ukrainian blood?

As a participant of the conference, the Rev. Myron Panchuk, a doctoral candidate in depth psychology at Pacifica Graduate Institute, noted in retrospect following the panel that the cause of the Roman Catholic Church’s purported transnationalism results from centuries of imperialism, and even genocide in many cases – something not seen in almost all Eastern Churches, with obvious exceptions.

Michael Budde, senior research professor at DePaul’s CWCIT and one of the conference’s organizers, echoed some of the Rev. Panchuk’s concerns, in a previous panel and in his book “The Borders of Baptism: Identities, Allegiance, and the Church.” Essentially, the transnationalism that Rome displays is more of a smoke-screen for the historical forced conversions spearheaded by Western Empires in Africa, South America, and elsewhere, sometimes more recently than we choose to believe.

The panel ultimately challenged the conference’s participants to question the labels associated with their Churches, as necessary as they may be. Prof. Kalaitzidis emphasized that each Church’s dual identity, that as earthly and heavenly, is, “Christians’ paradoxical position in the world.”

The article above also appeared on VIDIA, Media-Portal of the Ukrainian Diaspora. It is available online at www.vidia.org and is published here with permission.

Scholars from Ukraine present their new historical works in D.C.



WASHINGTON – Dr. Liudmyla Hrynevych talked about her recently published historical work, “The Collectivization and Holodomor Chronicle Project: The Unknown Famine of 1928-1929,” during a roundtable discussion May 9 at the Library of Congress in Washington. Based on previously unavailable secret Soviet archival materials, her book focuses on this earlier famine, which only caused 23,000 direct and 80,000 indirect deaths but was a precursor to the infamous Holodomor of 1932-1933, in which millions of Ukrainians starved. Seated next to her and presenting his own latest historical work – “Unbridled Dissonance: The Second World War and Socio-political Attitudes in Ukraine, 1939-1941” – was Dr. Vladyslav Hrynevych, a leading expert on the study of historical memory in Ukraine, its position in Stalin’s Soviet Union and World War II. The discussion was sponsored by the Washington branch of the Shevchenko Scientific Society in partnership with the European Division and the Ukrainian Language Table of the Library of Congress.

– Yaro Bihun

UNA SENIORS AND FRIENDS MAKE RESERVATIONS EARLY!

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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Sharing our rich culture

It's been a month since we released our 2013 version of "A Ukrainian Summer," the supplement published annually in our first issue for the month of May. One of the main features of that supplement is a listing of the many festivals (that is, the ones we received information about) held in the United States, Canada and Australia beginning in May and continuing through October – our Ukrainian festival season. And now, with that season in full swing, allow us to share some reflections on the significance of these events.

Sure, Ukrainian festivals are a lot of fun, no matter where they are held. They bring us together as a community and often draw peripheral Ukrainians back to their roots. We can cite countless examples of visitors to our festivals who say such things as: "I used to belong to this community way back when," "My parents were active in the parish," "I'm part Ukrainian," "My girlfriend is Ukrainian"... That alone is a great accomplishment.

But, festivals are also fund-raisers for myriad organizations, parishes, institutions, etc. Take the 37th annual Ukrainian Festival held in New York City over the weekend of May 17-19. That festival (see page 11 for a colorful look at this event) is organized by St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church, which, as the festival program underscores, has served the Ukrainian community for more than 106 years. Another example: the Ukrainian Cultural Festival at Soyuzivka, traditionally held in mid-July and this year slated for July 12-14, raises funds for what has become known as the Soyuzivka Heritage Center. In fact, this is the main fund-raiser for "The Q."

In addition, Ukrainian festivals are a great way to share our culture with non-Ukrainians. Indeed, the Ukrainian Festival held annually at the Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey in Whippany (just a couple of miles from our offices) invites all to "be Ukrainian for a day." The National Festival of Ukrainian Australians, which will be held next weekend, June 7-9, in Sydney, advertises that Ukrainian Australians are "extending the hand of mateship to their Aussie friends, neighbors and workmates of all backgrounds" as the community celebrates 65 years of contributions to the country. As Stefan Romaniw, president of the Australian Federation of Ukrainian Organizations (AFUO), noted, "It's the sharing of our respective cultures that makes us all stronger and unified as Australians." In fact, the AFUO's "Statement on Multiculturalism" explains that one of its goals is to share "Ukrainian religious, cultural traditions and language with our fellow Australians regardless of their race, religion, language, cultural background or political preference." It is a worthy goal indeed.

So, we encourage you to attend our Ukrainian festivals, whether that's in Saskatoon or San Diego, Silver Spring or Stamford. Enjoy our community life, and support our community institutions. But, at the same time, we urge you to share our beautiful Ukrainian heritage by bringing along a friend, or two, or several! Let's look beyond our Ukrainian community and expand our horizons.

June
5
2012

Turning the pages back...

Last year, on June 5, 2012, Ukraine's Parliament's ruling coalition gave initial approval of a bill "On the principles of the state language policy" that would dismantle the safeguards on the state use of the Ukrainian language, and enable Russian to replace Ukrainian in the state institutions of most of the country's cities and oblasts.

Opposition deputies claimed that Verkhovna Rada Chair Volodymyr Lytvyn had switched the docket order, moving the bill from its original place at third on the agenda to first. Coalition deputies snuck through 234 votes in favor without the previous friction they encountered when fists flew in the session hall on May 24, 2012.

Only 172 coalition deputies were registered for the session for the initial vote. An additional 54 votes – for the 226 votes for the simple majority – were cast by the deputies present on behalf of their absent colleagues by using their voting cards in a clear violation of the Ukrainian Constitution.

The legislation, co-sponsored by Ukrainophobes Vadym Kolesnichenko and Sergei Kivalov, was intended to mobilize Russian-speaking citizens of Ukraine to support the Party of Regions of Ukraine, whose popularity had plummeted due to the deteriorating socio-economic conditions and rampant corruption.

The Kivalov-Kolesnichenko bill would give Ukrainian citizens the right to use the Russian language in place of Ukrainian – instead of the official language as stipulated by the Constitution of Ukraine.

The Russian language at present is used extensively throughout state organs, including courts, medical institutions, law enforcement and banks. The Ukrainian language is most protected in such institutions as schools, universities and the army, as well as in advertising in the mass media. The proposed bill was believed to be a step toward dismantling these remaining safeguards, and allowing the Russian language to dominate education and the mass media in most cities and oblasts.

Outside the Verkhovna Rada, more than 3,000 protesters demonstrated against the legislation and were met by an equal force of Party of Regions supporters, protected by hundreds of helmeted Berkut special forces, who used tear gas against the protesters. Many of the supporters were allegedly paid to attend, but later media reports surfaced that said many of the protesters did not receive the promised compensation, while some did.

The renewed language debate served to ignite social tension and distract the public's attention from Ukraine's economic shortcomings under President Viktor Yanukovich.

Critics cited the "Law on Languages in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic" of 1989

(Continued on page 17)

FOR THE RECORD

Declaration on the formation of the Anti-Tabachnyk Coalition

The declaration below was released in Kyiv on May 23. The English translation was provided by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. As of that date, 22 civic organizations and groups had joined the coalition.

For more than three years, Dmytro Tabachnyk has occupied the post of Minister of Education and Science of Ukraine. Prior to his appointment and thereafter Tabachnyk has demonstrated many times – by words and deeds – his anti-Ukrainian position. As minister, despite centuries of discrimination against the Ukrainian language, he has significantly restricted the use of the state language in Ukraine's education system.

We are forced, with pain and bitterness, to observe Tabachnyk's policies, aimed at the exclusion of the Ukrainian language from the education sector; his attempts to revive Russian-language classes in Ukrainian schools and Russian-language groups in Ukrainian kindergartens, his deformation of Ukraine's history in school textbooks. Relying on the illegitimate and unconstitutional law "On the Principles of State Language Policy," Tabachnyk is systematically narrowing the role of the Ukrainian language in the education and upbringing of Ukrainian children, twisting historical events, liquidating mentions about pages of Ukrainian history that promote the national-patriotic awareness of our youth.

A person who has many times compromised himself with Ukrainophobic publications and declarations cannot be the head of Ukraine's education ministry. A functionary accused of stealing state archives, whom even a fellow party member called a "thieving rascal," does not have the moral right to head this ministry. An individual who imposes decisions that encourage corruption during entry exams cannot continue to head up the Ministry of Education. One whose dissertation is not publicly available cannot be in charge of state policy on scholarship. And someone who is reminiscent of an instrument of an occupying regime, imposed on Ukraine's government by the leaders of another state, cannot be a minister in the government of Ukraine.

Anti-Tabachnyk...

(Continued from page 1)

As a result of the discussion, the participants decided to form the Anti-Tabachnyk Coalition in an effort to join forces in combating the minister's corrupt, unethical and anti-Ukrainian actions. It was resolved that the main priority of the coalition is to disseminate information to the public about the unacceptable actions of Minister Tabachnyk and to protest such actions.

The members of the coalition issued a statement in which they called upon the President Viktor Yanukovich to remove Mr. Tabachnyk from his ministerial post because he has compromised himself with Ukrainophobic publications and declarations, is accused of stealing state archives, and has imposed decisions that encourage corruption during entry exams, to cite just a few examples. (See page 6 for the full text of the declaration on the for-

That is why we, the undersigned, declare the unification of our efforts in countering Tabachnyk and that we will do everything possible to increase the sense of outrage in Ukrainian society already offended by Tabachnyk's actions, and we call on the president of Ukraine to remove Tabachnyk from his post.

Every day, every minute, during which Tabachnyk continues to occupy the post of minister of education and science is a disgrace to every Ukrainian and to the Ukrainian people as a whole.

We call for increasing opposition to Tabachnyk's anti-Ukrainian actions through joint efforts, and we invite all civic organizations and initiatives, and civic leaders, to join the Anti-Tabachnyk Coalition.

Participants in the Anti-Tabachnyk Coalition:

Kyiv Association of Political Prisoners and Repressed Persons; Don't Be Indifferent! Movement; Drizhdzhi Initiative; Hurtom Network; All-Ukrainian Committee to Protect the Ukrainian Language; Institute of Statehood and Democracy; Coordinating Council on the Protection of the Ukrainian Language; KMO Memorial in Memory of Vasyl Stus; Council of Elders of the MA Kozatstvo; Kyiv Fund in Memory of Oleksa Hirnyk, "The Ukrainian Word for Ukrainian Children"; Association of World Ukrainian Media; Ukrainian World Coordinating Council; Association of Researchers of Holodomors in Ukraine; International League Mothers and Sisters – Youth of Ukraine; All-Ukrainian Civic Women's Organization Union of Ukrainian Women; Petro Hlazovy Fund; Ukrainian Congress Committee of America; Ukrainian Student Association of Mykola Mikhnovsky; All-American Civic Organization New Ukrainian Wave; Ukrainian Free University Foundation; Organization for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine; Ukrainian Human Rights Committee (Philadelphia).

For further information, readers may log on to <http://UAmova.org> or call 380-68-982-9000.

mation of the Anti-Tabachnyk Coalition.)

National Deputy Oles Doniy, who is deputy chairman of the All-Ukrainian Committee for the Protection of the Ukrainian Language, stated: "I do not believe that he is evil incarnate standing alone on the top of the pyramid, because, after all, it all depends on the government. Tabachnyk is just an instrument in the hands of Yanukovich and the Kremlin... because the fact is, their goal is to Russify Ukraine and make another Russia out of the Ukrainian state... everyone sees this."

Ivan Lozowy, the initiator of the Anti-Tabachnyk Coalition, added: "We do not expect that President Yanukovich will immediately relieve Tabachnyk of his duties. It is obvious that the minister has high-level supporters, including Mykola Azarov, the prime minister of Ukraine. But one thing we can promise is that every day that Tabachnyk remains at his post it will cost this government, this president and the party in power – and it will be an expensive endeavor for them."

From a Canadian Angle

by Oksana Bashuk Hepburn



No way to run a show

A key indicator of successful organizations – government, business, NGO – is the ability to move issues forward toward desired outcomes. Among the key issues of the Ukrainian community in Canada, and around the world, is the state of democracy in Ukraine and the need to promote global understanding of the Kremlin-made Famine-Genocide, the Holodomor.

Recently, the European Court for Human Rights ruled unanimously that the rights of Ukraine's former prime minister and key opposition leader Yulia Tymoshenko were violated. The Ukrainian World Congress was quick to endorse the important decision. UWC President Eugene Czolij, making the rounds in Europe's corridors of power, undoubtedly heard the clear message: no freedom for Yulia; no Association Agreement with Ukraine.

Canada's Minister of Foreign Affairs John Baird was quick to express a similar position: "With this ruling, the European Court for Human Rights sends a clear message that court proceedings in Ukraine fell short of internationally recognized norms of fairness, transparency and due process." Other countries did the same.

To my knowledge, the Ukrainian Canadian Congress has not issued such an endorsement of the court's ruling. By its silence, it is missing a historic occasion to support democracy in Ukraine.

When it comes to Ms. Tymoshenko, the UCC has been rather thin on criticizing the miscarriage of justice designed to hobble the opposition. Such outrage would have created a furor in Canada. It is surprising that after some 120 years of experiencing democracy Ukrainian Canadians cannot expect a similar reaction to the fiasco in Ukraine from the UCC leadership.

The UCC failed to explain that the incarceration of opposition leaders is a blatant disregard for the rule of law, a sure step in dismantling democracy and the gains made by Ukraine since independence. It dismissed calls to hold protests in front of the Embassy of Ukraine during Ms. Tymoshenko's trial and incarceration. Overall, it failed to treat the Tymoshenko case as a burning issue; a back-sliding on democracy.

There is still time – very little, however – to pressure President Viktor Yanukovich to do the right thing and meet the European Union's key requirement: free Ms. Tymoshenko or the Association Agreement with Ukraine will not go ahead in November. The UCC needs to take a

clear stand. Its member organizations must insist on this or face the prospect of fiddling while Ukraine's democracy burns.

On the other key issue, the Holodomor, the UCC took a strong position, but success may elude it due to inadequate oversight.

There was reasonable hope in the community when initial UCC discussions with the proponents of the Canadian Museum for Human Rights (CMHR) solicited firm commitments to treat the Holodomor equally and fairly. Now, having spent over \$300 million, the museum is concentrating on the already well-known Nazi crimes, while reneging on its commitment to cast an equal light on the memory and lessons learned from the Communist-perpetrated Holodomor.

After some 10 years of negotiations, it looks like the UCC may fail to win its case. It is astounding that UCC representatives were not part of the CMHR's key decision-making bodies during all this time and that content demands dealing with the Holodomor went unheeded. Why didn't alarms go off when, as UCC President Paul Grod stated in a town-hall meeting in Winnipeg recently, some 80 of its content submissions went unanswered by museum representatives? Surely two or three should have been enough to condemn the process and call for the dismantling of the CMHR content committee.

Many at the Winnipeg town-meeting were distraught and do not consider UCC's current call for letter-writing to Canadian politicians and for financial donations as a winning 11th-hour strategy. Some ideas, however, were offered from the floor on how to salvage the situation.

The UCC might make a public declaration of loss of confidence in the CMHR board and call for its resignation. It might submit a grievance to the Canadian Human Rights Commission charging the museum with discrimination. Both initiatives would, at a minimum, cause the CMHR some embarrassment and provide exposure to the Famine and leadership from the UCC. Moreover, a grievance before the commission would block work in the museum until the grievance is resolved. And, there might be merit in launching legal proceedings against the CMHR for breaking the initial agreement with UCC.

It remains to be seen if the UCC takes any of these actions.

Oksana Bashuk Hepburn may be contacted at oksanabh@sympatico.ca.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

"Fufaiyka" in Kyiv and today's Ukraine

Dear Editor:

Re: Orysia Tracz's column "Scandalous exhibit at Honchar Museum" (May 19): the only thing missing at the exhibit's opening was the presence of Ukraine's president wearing a torn, stained, bedraggled "fufaiyka" to thus highlight the display's "good intentions." That would truly symbolize the depths of depravity of Ukraine's contemporary political leadership and highlight the

reality of its unpatriotic societal values.

Alternatively, an effigy (if they dare) of some putative "President Bandukovych" could complacently sit itself atop the discarded embroideries' "rag pile" to parody and/or affirm (sadly) the uncultured and heartless oligarchic political and economic dominance of Ukraine's society today.

P.S. How many Soviet commissars in the 20th century (or Regionnaires in the 21st) ever really wore a "fufaiyka" – or a "vyshyvanka" (embroidered shirt) for that matter?

Roman Karpishka
Loudonville, N.Y.

PERSPECTIVES

BY ANDREW FEDYNSKY



Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus – a Ukrainian treasure

The 700-seat Gartner Auditorium at the Cleveland Museum of Art was filled to capacity for the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus concert in April. The theme was "Sounds of Spring: Songs of Easter, Shevchenko and Nature." The "kapelia," as it's known in Ukrainian, performed liturgical songs, folk songs and an adaptation of Shevchenko's poem about the 17th century battle of Berestechko. I've been listening to the kapelia since the 1950s and know their repertoire pretty well, but that was a new one.

What was also new was having half the audience stand for Shevchenko's "Prychynna" (Bewitched), better known as "Reve ta Stohne," set to music by Mykola Lysenko. Puzzled but respectful, moments later, the other half of the audience also stood.

"Prychynna" is the first poem in Taras Shevchenko's seminal collection, "Kobzar." It tells about a maiden who has become bewitched because the Kozak she loves went off to war, promising to return, but never did. Did he die in battle? Did he forget her? She doesn't know. It's a beautiful poem, but hardly an anthem; and yet people stood. Why?

Well, when Shevchenko was born in 1814, most Ukrainians lived in the Russian Empire under the autocratic rule of the tsar. A small number of families owned all the property, including millions of slaves – serfs, who were bound to the land and the master as much as any tree, cow, meadow or manor. Ukrainians – nearly all of them serfs and illiterate – were sliding toward oblivion as a nation, seemingly destined to be merged into a Great Russian mass.

Taras, a serf and an orphan no less, miraculously leveraged his talents as an artist to win freedom and then, applying his genius as a poet, gave his people a sense of who they were: descendants of a proud Kozak nation with a legacy, lore and huge challenges that called upon their courage and defiance. Arrested and exiled to Central Asia, Shevchenko by word and deed became a secular icon who could not be ignored, even after the Ukrainian language was banned in 1863, two years after his death and after serfdom had been abolished.

The language ban did not have its intended political effect. Shevchenko's poetry is so memorable millions could quote dozens of lines and more. Western Ukraine under Austrian rule had no language ban and the culture flourished there. As the Russian and Hapsburg empires slowly unraveled in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, sentiment for Ukrainian independence grew on both sides of the border.

In July 1914, the first world war broke out and everything irrevocably changed. Four years later, in the wake of that catastrophe, Ukrainians did achieve their independence, only to have events careen off into civil war, famine, terror and then, in August 1939, another world war, which started when Joseph Stalin and Adolph Hitler divided Europe between them and then mutually supported the destruction of their adversaries.

When Hitler turned on his partner in June 1941, people threw flowers in the path of the invading Germans and millions of Red Army soldiers surrendered. To Stalin's dismay, Russians would not fight for the Soviet Union; neither would Ukrainians, nor many other peoples.

In a matter of weeks, though, people saw that with genocide, forced slavery and food

requisitions the Nazis were just as evil as the Bolsheviks and the population became set against the Germans, but that didn't immediately translate into support for their Soviet rulers. Which is why Stalin jettisoned the Leninist paradigm and, appealing to basic nationalism, rallied Russians to defend their homeland – "vitchyzna." That same message wouldn't work with Ukrainians, who had centuries-old grievances against Russia. Instead, the Soviets started celebrating Ukrainian national heroes, put up posters quoting Shevchenko's "Testament," "...and with the vile, evil blood of your enemies, sprinkle the cause of freedom," and exhorted citizens to "Love Ukraine, like you love the sun..."

Significantly, state-run radio in Ukraine discontinued the Soviet national anthem for its sign-in and sign-off and instead used the opening measures to Shevchenko's "Prychynna": "The broad Dnipro roars and moans," Shevchenko wrote... "a stormy wind swirls; bending low the willow trees tall; raising mountains from the waves."

Readers fluent in Ukrainian recognize how feeble my translation is, as opposed to the power and lyricism of the original. Add Lysenko's music and guess what? It sounds like an anthem, which is what it became when the radio began using it to sign on and off with news of the war. And why half the Gartner Auditorium audience (all from the most recent Fourth Wave immigration) stood, even if many didn't actually know how the song had been used to inspire in World War II. They just knew that, along with Shevchenko's "Testament," it was the unofficial national anthem of Soviet Ukraine. And that has carried over.

I draw three lessons from the episode. First, the new immigrants have different mindsets from those who preceded them, based on significantly different experiences. Second, regardless of that, the base for Ukrainian culture and national awareness is enduring, its origins going back centuries. And finally, the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus embodies that verity better than any other cultural institution I know.

Founded in 1918 to preserve and continue the 400-year old tradition of the kobzars – blind minstrels who wandered from village to village – the kapelia has survived murder during Stalin, exile and immigrant hardships and now, four generations into their existence, they're better than I've ever heard. Under the leadership of artistic director and conductor Oleh Mahlay, the kapelia blew everyone away with its powerful voices, but also astonishing texture and vocal complexity: tenors and baritones tossed melodies back and forth with basses providing dark, honey-hued counterpoint.

Several songs ended with a rousing "Hey" and grateful ovations, but for me the most precious selections were those that tapered off to a hush and then into silence, while the audience held its breath for long seconds afterward before bursting into applause. It was really something. As for the banduras, they were superb, anchored by the virtuoso leadership of assistant conductor Yuriy Petlura.

If you have the opportunity, go see and hear the kapelia live. And, by all means, buy their CDs (www.bandura.org). Whether you listen sitting or standing, it's an experience not to be missed.

Andrew Fedynsky's e-mail address is fedynsky@sbcglobal.net.

GENERATION UKE

Edited and compiled by Matthew Dubas

SUSK concludes 55th national congress in Edmonton

EDMONTON – More than 50 delegates attended the 55th national congress of the Ukrainian Canadian Students' Union (known by its Ukrainian acronym SUSK) hosted by the Ukrainian Students' Society at the University of Alberta on May 9-12.

"I could not have asked for a better introduction to SUSK," said Marusia Douglas, a first-time SUSK delegate from McMaster University in Hamilton, Ontario. "Not only was I given the opportunity to connect with many Ukrainian Canadian youth from across the country, I was also able to re-connect with my Ukrainian heritage in a new way."

The four-day conference and congress hosted delegates and observers, and featured professional seminars.

Topics included: "Holodomor, Orwell and the Refugees: The Untold Story of Animal Farm" by Andrea Chalupa; "Contemporary Politics in Ukraine" by Marta Farion; "What can the Ukrainian Canadian Congress and the Shevchenko Foundation do for you?" by Daria Luciv and Andriy Hladyshevsky; "Business and

the Ukrainian Connection" by members of the Canada-Ukraine Chamber of Commerce; "How can the Ukrainian Community Grow?" by Dr. Andriy Nahachewsky; financial planning by Teresa Comeau of the Servus Credit Union; and "Strategic Planning," by Boris Radyo.

Participants also attended social and team-building activities, including a professional dance workshop, a varenyk-eating contest, a race and competition involving Ukrainian landmarks in Edmonton, and a historical lecture by Gene Zwozdesky, speaker of the Alberta Legislative Assembly, about Ukrainians in Alberta.

A case competition challenged participants to form teams and then develop ideas and solutions for problems facing the Ukrainian Canadian community. This year's topic was the decline of Ukrainian bilingual education in Canada. The teams then presented their proposals to judges, including professors from the Kule Folklore Center and Ukrainian Center for Language Studies at the University of Alberta, as well as teachers and administrators from the

Public and Catholic Edmonton School Board bilingual programs. The winning team was awarded \$1,000 courtesy of St. John Institute in Edmonton.

"Incorporating speakers whose unique experiences with Ukraine and Canada could relate to more than one niche with the audience allowed for diverse and engaging discussions amongst delegates," Ms. Douglas noted. "The case competition was another highlight, allowing students to brainstorm ideas meant to preserve aspects of Ukrainian culture in Canada. I think that having community members listening to these fresh ideas better connected students (and SUSK) with the community of Edmonton. I hope that his competition will continue to be incorporated into future SUSK congresses."

The congress concluded with a banquet and dance at the Matrix Hotel and Banquet Hall in downtown Edmonton. The program featured a performance by the Shumka Dance Company, a live painting session by Iryna Karpenko, a keynote address by Ms. Farion and the announcement of the

results of the SUSK executive election. Guests danced to the music of Euphoria of Edmonton.

"As students, we are uniquely positioned to confront issues in our community and in Ukraine: by carefully examining these challenges, evaluating potential alternatives and using our creativity and spirit to develop and implement solutions," said incoming SUSK President Christine Czoli (outgoing executive vice-president). "These skills and tools are what we will use to establish our positions, inform our actions and, ultimately, define the impact we have in the Ukrainian Canadian community."

Formed in 1953, SUSK is a Canadian national Ukrainian student organization coordinating body for post-secondary institutions. The organization went through a revival in 2007 after a lapse of activity after 2001. SUSK serves to advocate concerns relevant to Ukrainian Canadian students and is a national forum in which these concerns are discussed and acted upon. For more information, readers may visit www.susk.ca.

Canadian wins first place at international competition in Ukraine

TORONTO – Borys Ostapienko, a second-year engineering student at Ryerson University in Toronto, won first place in the instrumental section of the Mykola Lysenko International Music Competition in Kyiv on April 28-30, playing the bandura, a multi-stringed Ukrainian folk instrument, and competing against the cream of Ukraine's upcoming professionals.

Mr. Ostapienko, 19, had to overcome numerous difficulties, immediately traveling after his university final exams to Kyiv only find out that the date for the performance in his section had been moved up. He had two hours from leaving the airport

to get to the stage, tune up and perform.

"After not sleeping for 36 hours and traveling from Toronto, I did not even have time to shave or warm up," Mr. Ostapienko told reporters.

The four judges, from the leading teaching staff of the Lviv and Odesa conservatories, the Ivan Kotliarevsky University of Culture in Kharkiv and the Vasyl Stefanyk University music department in Ivano-Frankivsk were unanimous in the decision declaring that Mr. Ostapienko's musicianship, the clarity and his musical expression was significantly higher than any of the other participants.



Bandurist Borys Ostapienko performs at the Mykola Lysenko International Music Competition in Kyiv.

"I was somewhat nervous, because I was playing on a borrowed instrument that had been damaged in transport. After pulling out the instrument, I had to unexpectedly change two strings that had broken. After 36 hours of non-sleep, I was hesitant. So many things seemed to be going against me. All that I could do would be to do my best," stated Mr. Ostapienko.

Mr. Ostapienko's participation in the international competition was sponsored by Boris Horodinsky of Horodinsky Farms in the Holland Marsh, Ontario's leading producers of onions. Mr. Horodinsky stated that he was very proud of Mr. Ostapienko's achievement and proud to be of help to a young aspiring talent to realize his artistic goals.

The Mykola Lysenko International Music Competition was founded in 1962 by the Ukrainian composers Andriy Shtoharenko, Yevhen Stankovych,

Myroslav Skoryk, Levko Kolodub, the singer Yelizaveta Tchavdar, pianists Yevhen Rzhano and Lysenko's granddaughter, Ariadna Lysenko.

During the concert of finalists on April 30, Mr. Ostapienko played Mykola Lysenko's "Barcarole."

Mr. Ostapienko wrote The Weekly via e-mail: "I have been a member of the Ukrainian Canadian Capella for over 10 years now. I had started [playing] bandura at the age of 7 with Dr. Victor Mishalow and play to this date. My vocal range is a baritone and I have begun to sing to expand my knowledge in the bandura. I also play the piano, where I have finished The Royal Conservatory of Music (Grade 10) and plan on finishing my ARCT (Associate of the Royal Conservatory) diploma for performers. I have always been fascinated with Ukrainian music, specifically the Ukrainian folk dances and Kozak pieces."

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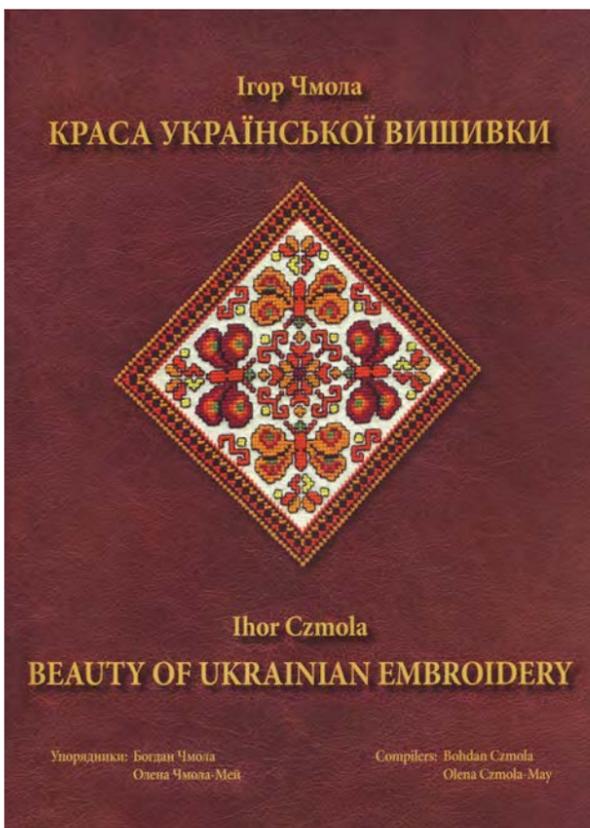
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BOOK REVIEW: "Beauty of Ukrainian Embroidery"



"Beauty of Ukrainian Embroidery"/"Краса Української Вишивки," by Ihor Czmola. Compiled by Bohdan Czmola and Olena Czmola-May. Hamburg, N.Y.: Evenhouse Printing LLC, 2012. 246 pp. ISBN: 978-0-9884201-0-6. \$60.

by Orysia Paszczak Tracz

The title says it all: "Beauty of Ukrainian Embroidery," or "Krasa Ukrainskoyi Vyshyvky." This finely produced bilingual book of Ukrainian folk embroidery designs collected and embroidered by the late Ihor Czmola is a work of love by his children, Bohdan Czmola and Olena Czmola-May. It was published privately by his wife, Olha Ferencevych Czmola, and family in 2012, and is available in limited numbers.

In addition to presenting beautiful embroidery, this volume is also the story of an individual and a family, and the life story of so many of us of the World War II generations: life back home in Ukraine, the war, escape, the displaced persons camps, immigration to North America, building a new life, and living in a new country while keeping the old homeland in your heart and life.

This is not a comprehensive book, nor was it meant to be. It is a selection of many embroidery patterns. To the avid embroiderer, these designs are as familiar as old friends. It is good to see them "live," embroidered, as opposed to what we know from the printed designs. Most

were selected by Mr. Czmola from other embroiderers and various embroidery books and magazines (Nashe Zyttya and Zhinochyi Svit). A few are "source unknown."

But maybe they are unfamiliar to the son, rather than the father, because this writer recognized the sources of some of the "unknowns." Designs from both North American and Ukrainian books are here, as well as from a book on centuries-old Ukrainian settlements in Croatia. There are a few designs from the gulag, where Iryna Orysia Senyk embroidered while incarcerated as a political prisoner during the Soviet era. These are original designs by an individual, while the rest of the designs are folk embroidery from long ago.

In addition to the biographical chapter on Ihor Czmola and his family, there is also an edited compilation of his various presentations on this beloved subject, "Ihor Czmola Speaks About Ukrainian Embroidery." The embroiderer was not an ethnographer, but a genuine amateur – one who truly loved his subject.

In the introduction, Bohdan Czmola writes: "from one of Tato's [Father's] hand-written notebooks: 'Unfortunately, no book exists, either here in the diaspora or in Ukraine, which presents the full variety of Ukrainian embroidery patterns and stitches.'" A work like that would require volumes upon volumes, to include the full variety of patterns and stitches – they are endless.

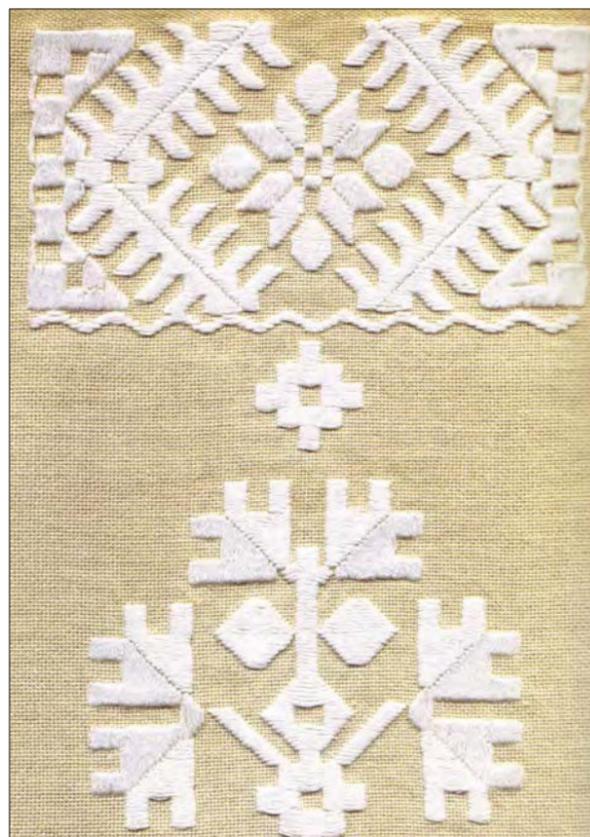
But these notes must have been written by Ihor Czmola very long ago. There had been such books before 1991. In 1958, Nancy R. Ruryk edited "Ukrainian Embroidery Designs and Stitches," published in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, by the Ukrainian Women's Association of Canada. In Philadelphia in 1984, Tania Diakiw O'Neill wrote and published the comprehensive bilingual "Ukrainian Embroidery Stitches." Regrettably this book is now out of print, and demands a high price on eBay. Among the newer books are two editions of "Mystetstvo Ukrainskoyi Vyshyvky: Tekhnika I Tekhnolohiya : Z Davnyny Do Nashykh Dniv" by Olena Kulnych-Stakhurska from Lviv.

The plate on page 187 shows remarkable precision of both sides of the embroidery in the stebnivka stitch. Other images of both sides of different embroidery stitches are as impressive. A few plates should have been arranged horizontally rather than vertically, as appropriate to the design (tree-of-life motif, for example, page 219 and page 49). The "zavolikannia" stitch on page 36 is most probably not an embroidery stitch originally, but a piece of weaving. The captions for each plate are not completely bilingual, with the name of the stitch only in Ukrainian, or not listed at all. Included is a map by Ihor Czmola of Ukrainian embroidery by regions.

The printed embroidery pattern on page 3 is described



Embroidery designs from Vorokhta in the Hutsul region (left) and the Donets region...



...as well as from Kremianets in the Volyn region (left) and the Poltava region.

as being "drawn" by Ihor Czmola in a letter to his fiancée Olha: "Ihor's letters were often accompanied by depictions of Ukrainian embroideries that he meticulously drew." However, that design is one from a collection of embroidery sheets printed either in Lviv before the war (perhaps by Nova Khata) or in the displaced persons camps.

Even though the source of each piece of embroidery is given on the page, a separate bibliography would have been useful. Providing the DMC numbers for the thread colors would have benefited embroiderers who wish to recreate these pieces. The color numbers are given for the patterns in the two women's magazines – but one would have to go to the original publication.

Bohdan Czmola writes about Oleh and Bozhena Iwanusiw of Toronto scanning the vast collection of embroidery for preservation. Having the scans, Bohdan and the family were then inspired to prepare this book. Since this work contains only selections from the over 400 designs, hopefully the original digital collection will be available for sale to Ukrainian museums, libraries and all us amateur embroidery nuts. This treasure needs to be passed on.

This book is a sampler of the massive embroidery life-work of Ihor Czmola. Oh, to see all of it! The family has produced a deserving tribute to their talented and devoted father.

The book may be purchased for \$60 plus \$5 for shipping in the U.S. (\$24 to Canada); send requests by e-mail to UkrEmb@Verizon.net or call 412-480-5488.



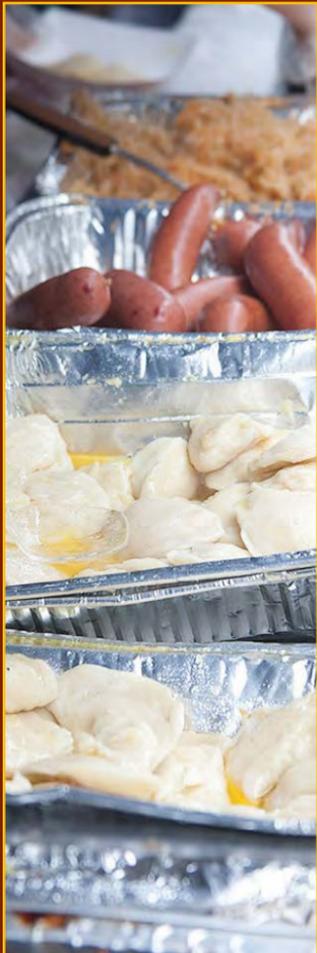
NEW YORK - The 37th annual Ukrainian Festival of St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church was held here over the weekend of May 17-19 with performances by dance ensembles, choirs, singers, musicians and ballroom dancers - some of them pictured on this page.

Among the Ukrainian folk dance groups from the tri-state New York-New Jersey-Connecticut area that performed were Syzokryli, Iskra, Babarocin, Barvinok, Vesna, Suziryra, Trembita, Tsvitanok, Chervona Kalyna, Veselka, Tsvitka, Kalynonka, Mriya, Chornobryvtsi and the Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky School of Dance. On Saturday evening there was a dance featuring Anna Maria Entertainment.

The festival chairman and master of ceremonies was Andrij Stasiw. Countless volunteers were involved in all phases of the festival's preparation and presentation, not least among them the faithful kitchen workers who made untold numbers of varenyky and other Ukrainian foods. The event's principal (platinum) sponsor was Self Reliance (New York) Federal Credit Union.



Stefan Slutsky



Toronto conference...

(Continued from page 1)

Foundation, the Ukrainian Credit Union Ltd., Ukrainian Jewish Encounter and Canadian-Ukrainian Immigration Services.

Ms. Kuzyk opened the proceedings and introduced the facilitator for the training session, Elisabete Way, president and CEO of Management Stratagems Group.

She then introduced Paul Grod, UCC President and Alexander Kuzma, chief development officer for UCEF, who challenged the attendees to consider new ways to provide effective leadership to their organizations.

Mr. Grod shared some recent successes in the UCC's efforts to rebuild and rejuvenate Ukrainian community organizations in the western provinces of Canada. "Too often we dwell on all our problems. We need to attract new members through success. Be excited about the direction you are going." Looking into the crowd, he said, "You are the backbone of all things Ukrainian... From pre-school



Presenters and co-organizers of the workshop. Representing the Ukrainian Canadian Congress and the Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation (from left) are: Paul Grod, Christine Kuzyk, Alex Kuzma and Taras Zalusky.

'sadochky' [kindergartens], to senior centers, you provide essential services to our community."

Mr. Kuzma urged the attendees to "be bold" in their approach: "If you want to accomplish great things, you must see the big picture, not get bogged down in petty squabbles or personality conflicts. You must have the courage to withstand the criticism and the cynicism of the faint of heart."

In addressing the challenges facing many organizations, Mr. Kuzma pointed out that throughout Ukrainian history, community leaders faced persecution and reprisals. "This brutal experience and our collective subconscious have made some of us risk-averse and prone to overly cautious, unoriginal thinking. It is much easier to go through the motions and engage in activities that have low risk and low impact than to challenge the status quo."

Ms. Way, a veteran management consultant and native of New Zealand, set the stage for the daylong program with a spirited outline of the need for institutional balance between dynamic vision and charismatic leadership on

(Continued on page 18)

Ukraine's rulers...

(Continued from page 1)

zens in Sumy, asking offensive questions that sought to provoke a violent response. They also attempted to grab video cameras recording their activity.

After election day, the Party of Regions allegedly organized gopniki into packs of up to 100 and dispatched them to polling stations and courts, where vote counts were being undermined. Sometimes posing as journalists, the gopniki claimed they were defending election commissioners, lawyers and judges.

In fact, they were blocking access to these individuals by opposition candidates who were trying to file complaints. An incident was reported in which a gopnik brandished a pistol in a Kyiv Oblast court to intimidate an opposition candidate who was pursuing a complaint about the election tally.

"Gopniki are always in groups and gangs," said Olena Tregub, the chief executive officer of Global Education Leadership, who grew up observing gopniki in her native city of Bila Tserkva in the Kyiv Oblast.

"There are leaders, like those athletes or fighters. They don't drink or do drugs. And there is a lower class - those who indeed have poor health and cannot fight well but are still aggressive," she explained.

An important distinction is between typical street gopniki and the sportsmen, who receive special training in their violent tactics, said Yuriy Yakymenko, the director of political-legal programs at the Razumkov Center in Kyiv.

"Yet one and the other have a common root - poverty, unemployment, absence of a decent education and social prospects and psychological complexes. From that comes aggression and hate for those around them," he said.

Law enforcement organs have used gopniki-sportsmen to assist them. During the mid-April protests at Mr. Yanukovich's Mezhyhiria residence, the police dressed recruits in black uniforms without any identifying badges to push about 50 protesters far from Mezhyhiria's gates, before Berkut special forces flew in to encircle them.

Gopniki-sportsmen have also served the business interests of Party of Regions national deputies, acting as enforcers in corporate and real estate raids.

On May 25 they attacked journalist Andrii Kachor, who was reporting on a protest against the allegedly illegal seizure of the central park in the Kyiv Oblast city of Brovary that was executed by a firm owned by Serhii Fedorenko, widely known as the personal masseuse of Prime Minister Mykola Azarov.

Mr. Fedorenko, also a Party of Regions deputy on the Brovary City Council, reportedly wants to develop the land without having legally obtained the necessary permits or having sought community approval. He has repeatedly used gopniki-sportsmen - directed by his son Yurii - to organize attacks on journalists and the political opposition.

Hiring thugs is useful because they shift the responsibility for violence against the public away from the government, said Alexander Motyl, a professor of political science at Rutgers University-Newark and a Ukraine expert.

"The dictatorial state always claims to be fulfilling the 'real' wishes of the people," he told The Ukrainian Weekly, referring to such governments in general. "To use the police against the people would undermine the legitimacy of the state needlessly, as one can draw on thugs to do the dirty work."

Entire networks of gopniki-sportsmen are ready to offer their violent services to politicians and businessmen

as part of a "very large pyramid" business scheme, recent mass media reports said.

Those involved in the May 18 attack hail from Bila Tserkva. Among those photographed communicating with the sportsmen leading up to the attack was Vasyl Boiko, the chair of the Young Regions organization of Bila Tserkva.

He denied organizing the attack, yet evidence indicates Mr. Boiko was involved in arranging for their presence at the state-sponsored "anti-fascist" rally that morning. One of the sportsmen involved told Ukrayinskyi Tyzhden magazine, on an anonymous basis, that the conflict was spontaneous.

"Half of us started fleeing," the unidentified man said of their reaction upon seeing the attack unfold. "None of us were planning to enter into a conflict. No one understood what was happening. I think the Regions set us up real bad."

Yet the same man said it was the Party of Regions that arranged for their arrival from Bila Tserkva, prom-



Gopniki-sportsmen, dressed in black uniforms without identifiable badges, were dispatched by the Yanukovich administration in mid-April to apply force to about 50 protesters standing near the gates of Viktor Yanukovich's palatial Mezhyhiria residence.

ising the sportsmen \$50 each to work until 2 p.m. in guarding the stage during the rally on St. Michael's Square. Most of the May 18 attackers were photographed that morning guarding the stage, some even wearing rally badges.

Arseniy Yatsenyuk, chair of the leading opposition party Batkivshchyna, alleged in a television interview that the attack was organized by National Security and Defense Council Chair Andriy Kliuyev. The orders were to attack opposition members without official badges, Mr. Yatsenyuk said, but the brutalized journalists weren't visibly distinguished from the rest, undermining the plans.

"Maybe someone from the Party of Regions wanted to earn some points in order to report on his 'success' in the fight against the opposition afterwards," Mr. Paliy said. "But instead they stepped in a deep puddle."

Gopniki-sportsmen were employed even during the Orange era, often by real estate developers who dispatched them against civic activists protesting or blocking construction they alleged was illegal. Yet their use was limited to business purposes. Since coming to

power, the Party of Regions has employed them for political aims.

They've gotten particularly aggressive in the current political climate, given that they're rarely prosecuted for their violence. On May 25, a group of gopniki randomly attacked Yevhen Parfionov at 5 a.m. after hearing him speak the Ukrainian language on his cellphone.

It wasn't clear whether he was also targeted because he's an activist defending the historic Hospitable Court building from an alleged raid by businessmen with close ties to the Yanukovich family.

"They asked, 'Are you a f---ing nationalist?' and I responded, 'Yes' and was punched in the face," Mr. Parfionov said in a YouTube video he posted.

As one attacker beat him, about five others stood in a circle to cover it up. Mr. Parfionov reportedly suffered two skull fractures, a concussion, a broken jaw, a cut left hand and a black, swollen eye, as a result of which he couldn't see.

The fondness of the Party of Regions for gopniki stems from most of its leaders having emerged from the Soviet criminal underclass that gave rise to gopnik culture in the late 1980s.

In his youth, Kharkiv City Council Chair (Mayor) Hennadii Kernes was convicted for pulling three-card-monty-style street scams. President Yanukovich was allegedly convicted for stealing hats as a teenager, among other alleged crimes.

Ukraine's mass media has reported unproven allegations that Rinat Akhmetov, Ukraine's wealthiest oligarch and top Party of Regions financier, was a leading card shark in the late days of the Soviet Union and had engaged in theft and murder.

His close associate, Borys Kolesnikov, was arrested and charged, but not convicted, in 2005 for shooting at a Donetsk businessman to extort a shopping mall from him.

"In essence, there's a mafia running the Ukrainian government," Mr. Paliy said. "That's why a lot of people can be thinking that if they do what the mafia does in general, then they'll be successful."

Mr. Paliy said he believes the Party of Regions organizes violence against the opposition in part to dissuade the public from attending protest rallies. Indeed its deputies admit as much themselves.

"Don't allow your kids to go to opposition protests," Regions National Deputy Olena Bondarenko said on the "Shuster Live" talk show in April. "Next you'll find them in a morgue with a cracked skull."

What's common to all violent incidents involving sportsmen is that the police never act to stop them, indicating the officers have instructions from state officials to allow their unlawful activity.

Ukrayinskyi Tyzhden published a photograph after the May 18 incident of Internal Affairs Minister Vitalii Zakharchenko observing the attack on opposition supporters and journalists from a nearby hotel rooftop. Mr. Zakharchenko leads Ukraine's national police force of more than 300,000 officers.

The incident is still being investigated by police, with charges brought against only one attacker.

Upon leaving the government, the Party of Regions leaders could face criminal charges for sanctioning violence against the public, observers said. Potential criminal charges include organizing mass mayhem, organizing criminal groups, and attempting to obstruct free assembly and free political expression.

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NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

one of several men who attacked opposition activists during an opposition gathering in Kyiv on May 18. Several activists were injured, as were two independent journalists. Dozens of journalists protested in Kyiv on May 20, demanding that the attackers be brought to justice. Opposition lawmakers have demanded explanations regarding reports the police did nothing to stop the beatings. The Committee to Protect Journalists and Freedom House condemned the attacks and urged Ukrainian authorities to investigate the incident. Meanwhile, Ukrainian Prime Minister Mykola Azarov has ordered that several local reporters be barred from covering government meetings after they staged a silent protest over the attacks. Reporters attending a Cabinet of Ministers meeting on May 22 stepped in front of tele-

vision cameras and turned their backs on Mr. Azarov and his colleagues. Signs pinned to their backs read, "Today it's a female journalist [beaten up], tomorrow - your wife, sister, daughter. Do something!" Mr. Azarov called the act "a show" and "a circus," and told his aides to "write down their names and revoke their accreditation." (RFE/RL)

PM retracts decision barring journalists

KYIV - Ukrainian Prime Minister Mykola Azarov on May 23 rescinded his decision to bar 10 journalists from covering Cabinet meetings. Earlier, about 100 journalists had demonstrated in front of the Ukrainian government building on May 23, protesting Mr. Azarov's order to withdraw press accreditations. On May 22, the 10 journalists stepped in front of television cameras at a Cabinet session and turned their backs on the ministers. The reporters were protesting an earlier attack on two journalists in Kyiv, a husband and wife. Mr. Azarov met

on May 23 with the protesting journalists and urged them to "act professionally," warning that accreditations will be canceled if a similar situation happens again. (RFE/RL, based on reporting by UNIAN and Interfax)

Rada sets up investigative commission

KYIV - The Verkhovna Rada, after much debate, has approved a resolution on the creation of a temporary commission to investigate attacks on journalists in Kyiv on May 18. The decision was supported by 354 lawmakers, it was reported on May 23. The commission includes eight MPs: three from the Party of Regions, two from Batkivshchyna and one each from Svoboda, the Communist Party and UDAR. Batkivshchyna representative Vitaliy Yarema was appointed to head the commission. Immediately after the vote on the creation of the commission, representatives of two opposition groups demanded that the Verkhovna Rada chairman announce a 30-minute break in the meeting. (Ukrinform)

Gay-pride activists briefly march in Kyiv

KYIV - Some 50 gay and lesbian activists on May 25 held a gay-pride march in the Ukrainian capital, despite a ban by local authorities. The KyivPride-2013 event lasted less than one hour amid a strong police presence. A gay-rights activist, who identified himself as Vladimir, told the Reuters news agency that the event - described as the first gay-pride event in the ex-Soviet country - had been organized "in support of human rights and to protest against the discrimination of gay people in Ukraine." The participants held rainbow flags and banners that read "Homosexuality is not a disease." They also chanted "Human rights are my pride." The crowd included a delegation from Munich. The German city's mayor, Josef Hep Monatzeder, told RFE/RL's Ukrainian Service, that their presence at the march was "an act of solidarity." "I will meet the mayor [of Kyiv] but first I [will] join the pride [parade]," he said. "No, the mayor [of Kyiv] is not here, but the mayor of Munich is here. In the past we had a situation when especially conservative parties were against the pride [parade]. But now they join the pride [parade]. It's very hard to speak with people like this, with aggressive people. But you have to show what human rights mean." Ten people who tried to disrupt the march and tear up posters were detained. They were among some 100 activists who were protesting against the event. On May 23, a court in Kyiv had upheld a request by city authorities to ban the march, saying it risked sparking violence. Kyiv officials had said the rally would disrupt celebrations for the annual Kyiv Day on the same date. Last year, gay-pride organizers canceled a similar event after skinheads gathered at its planned location in protest. Although Ukraine decriminalized homosexuality in the early 1990s, hostility against gays and lesbians remains high there and in other countries of the former Soviet Union. (RFE/RL Ukrainian Service)

UDAR plans to block Kyiv council

KYIV - UDAR, the Ukrainian Democratic Alliance for Reform, will block the adoption of illegal decisions by Kyiv City Council upon completion of its term on June 2. The press service of the party reported on May 23 that Vitaliy Kovalchuk, deputy chairman of the UDAR parliamentary faction, said, "We will use all legal means to oppose any violations." He added that, until the termination of duties of the current composition of Kyiv City Council, UDAR will be demanding personal voting of its deputies so that all decisions be made fairly and transparently. In addition, Mr. Kovalchuk did not

rule out that the opposition would block the work of Kyiv City Council after June 2, as any of its meetings will be illegitimate. "I think it will be so," he said. (Ukrinform)

More than 1 M went abroad to work

KYIV - The number of Ukrainians working or looking for jobs abroad reached 1.2 million persons in the period from the beginning of 2010 until mid-2012. State Statistics Service Deputy Chairman Natalia Vlasenko said on May 28 in presenting results of an investigation on labor emigration: "As a result of the investigation, in a period from January 1, 2010, and until June 17, 2012, 2 million persons were revealed (3.4 percent of the population) age 15-70, who over these two and a half years worked or were in search of a job abroad. The main reasons prompting people to go abroad are a low wage rate (79 percent of respondents) and absence of relevant work in Ukraine (11 percent of respondents)." According to the survey, the average age of migrants is 37. A high level of labor migration is noted among men (65.6 percent), as well as in the rural population, which is related to the limited job opportunities in rural areas. According to the director of the Labor Statistics Department of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, Inessa Senyk, men start migrating, on average, from the age of 25 and women from age 30. However, the labor migration rate among women of preretirement and retirement age is growing, while among men it is decreasing. Among the countries where Ukrainians go to work most often are the Russian Federation (43.2 percent), Poland (14.3 percent), Italy (13.2 percent) and the Czech Republic (12.9 percent). (Ukrinform)

Israeli Honorary Consulate in Symferopol

KYIV - Israel has an Honorary Consulate in Symferopol, the press center of the Crimean Verkhovna Rada reported on May 21. "The Honorary Consulate of the state of Israel is the only consulate establishment on the territory of CIS countries. Its opening is dedicated to the 65th anniversary of the declaration of independence of the state of Israel," a statement reads. The Honorary Consulate was opened on the initiative of the Crimean Verkhovna Rada and the Crimean government, under the auspices of the Embassy of Israel. Tapped as honorary consul was Yan Epshtein, a well-known public figure and head of the cultural project named "Jews. Wisdom Carried through the Ages," which has released a series of publications telling the history of the Jews. The main task of the Consulate will be further development of bilateral relations between Israel and Crimea, as well as arrangement and support of mutually beneficial bilateral relations in the economic, tourist, trade, cultural, scientific and humanitarian spheres. Special attention will be paid to the realization of joint projects in the sphere of education and attraction of investments from Israel to the Crimean economy. The consular jurisdiction of the Honorary Consulate includes the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol. (Ukrinform)

Lutsenko may return in early June

KYIV - After several surgeries in Poland, former Internal Affairs Minister Yuriy Lutsenko, who since April 25 has been undergoing treatment at a military hospital in Warsaw, intends to return to Ukraine, his wife, Iryna, told Delo.UA on May 15. "For three weeks, he has undergone surgery on his intestines. Since in jail Lutsenko partially lost hearing, Polish doctors are now preparing him for surgery to set a prosthesis in the ear. The operation must take place in

(Continued on page 15)

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NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 14)

the coming days. Thereafter a military hospital is ready to provide rehabilitation to Lutsenko at their sanatorium," Delo reported. However, according to Ms. Lutsenko, her husband still has to continue his treatment in Austria. In Vienna he will go to a clinic that deals with hepatitis. Back on April 7 President Viktor Yanukovich signed a decree pardoning Mr. Lutsenko, who was serving a four-year sentence in prison. (Ukrinform)

No permission for envoys' visit

KYIV – The State Penitentiary Service of Ukraine has not yet issued permission for U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine John Tefft and the head of the European Union Delegation to Ukraine, Jan Tombinski, to visit former Ukrainian Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko. "We still don't have final permission," Mr. Tefft said in Kyiv on May 20. The U.S. ambassador said he hopes that he and Mr. Tombinski will soon receive the decision and be able to visit Ms. Tymoshenko. The two had submitted a request to be allowed to visit Ms. Tymoshenko ahead of the May holidays. (Ukrinform)

Cox, Kwasniewski visit Tymoshenko

KYIV – Observers from the European Parliament, Pat Cox and Aleksander Kwasniewski, arrived on May 26 at Central Clinical Hospital No. 5 in Kharkiv, where Ukraine's jailed former Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko is undergoing treatment, Dzerkalo Tyzhnia reported. The European Parliament's motorcade entered the territory of the hospital at about 3 p.m. The deputy head of the State Penitentiary Service, Oleksander Duka; the chief of the State Penitentiary Service's Office in the Kharkiv Oblast, Yevhen Barash; Kharkiv Regional Prosecutor Hennadiy Tiurin; and Oversight Prosecutor Ihor Krasnolobov arrived at the hospital earlier. The European Parliament's mission planned to stay in Ukraine from May 26-28 and had intentions to meet with Ukrainian officials to discuss issues envisaged by its mandate. Messrs. Cox and Kwasniewski became observers from the European Parliament at the trial of Tymoshenko and started their work on June 11, 2012. Later their mandate was extended. They also became observers in the cases of former Internal Affairs Minister Yurii Lutsenko and former acting Defense Minister Valerii Ivashchenko. (Ukrinform)

Ukrainians in Slovakia on EU

KYIV – Representatives of leading Ukrainian NGOs in Slovakia have called on Slovak government agencies to support the signing of the Association Agreement between Ukraine and the European Union, it was reported on May 23. An appeal of the central council of the Union of Rusyn-Ukrainians of the Slovak Republic (URUSR) and the Slovak Ukrainian Society (SUS) stated: "We, the citizens of the Slovak Republic of Ukrainian nationality and representatives of leading Ukrainian NGOs in Slovakia, are calling on the concerned official authorities of the Slovak Republic to support the signing of the Association Agreement between Ukraine and the EU during the Eastern Partnership Summit in Vilnius in November 2013." The appeal was signed by URUSR Central Council Chairman Petro Sokol and SUS Chairman Mykhailo Chorny. The statement also notes that, almost immediately after gaining independence, Ukraine "tried to reunite with the single family of European nations." Naming the measures taken by Ukraine along this way and "a set of fundamental steps of sys-

temic reform," the authors of the appeal said that "Ukraine came close to realizing its historic opportunity for rapprochement with Europe and free entry into the European democratic space by signing the Association Agreement with the European Union." At the same time, the appeal stressed the need for the EU to liberalize the visa regime for Ukrainian citizens and the expediency of continuing steps on the transfer by Slovakia of its integration and transformational experience to the Ukrainian side. "In general, we, the Ukrainians of Slovakia, believe that the foundation of cooperation between the Ukrainian and Slovak states is their common and mutual path of welfare, the path of unity and solidarity, the path of freedom and democracy, which is walked by the peoples of the European continent," reads the statement. (Ukrinform)

Ukraine open to investment in tourism

KYIV – Ukraine has huge tourism potential and is waiting for the flow of investment in the tourism industry, it was reported on May 21. Vice Prime Minister Oleksander Vilkul said at a meeting with representatives of the member companies of the American Chamber of Commerce: "Ukraine is open to investment in the tourism industry. In particular, about a million fans are expected to come to Ukraine for EuroBasket 2015... We're inviting investors to develop the hotel business, ensure demand for air transportation, etc." He said that during preparations for EuroBasket 2015 it is planned to build six modern multifunctional arenas of 15,000 seats. Later they will be used for international exhibitions, concerts and cultural events, including competitions in more than 100 sports, including basketball and hockey. "In fact, we're talking about the creation of a new cluster of sports and entertainment infrastructure," Mr. Vilkul said. In preparing for EuroBasket 2015, the government plans to create 100,000 jobs, and 10,000 new permanent jobs will be created to serve the new infrastructure. (Ukrinform)

Over 61,000 foreigners study in Ukraine

KYIV – Over 61,000 foreign students currently study at higher educational institutions in Ukraine, and the leader among Ukrainian cities in terms of the number of foreign students is Kharkiv, where more than 20,000 citizens of other countries are getting a higher education, said Ukrainian Education and Science Minister Dmytro Tabachnyk. "Over 61,000 foreign students from 152 countries currently study in Ukraine. This also convinces us that higher education is actively developing in Ukraine. And it's nice that among these 61,000 foreigners 4,000 foreign students represent European countries," Mr. Tabachnyk said on May 14. The minister noted that the education of foreign students in Ukraine is important also from an economic point of view. He said that thanks to foreign students revenues to Ukraine's state budget grow every year by 500 million hrv. "In 2012-2013, foreign students left 4.3 billion hrv as payment for education. According to economists, payment for education is a little less than a fourth [of total costs of foreign students in Ukraine]. Therefore I think that it is also a very important sector of the economy. Moreover, it is a net investment," Mr. Tabachnyk said. (Ukrinform)

Yatsenyuk sees merger of two forces

KYIV – The leader of the Batkivshchyna faction in the Verkhovna Rada, Arseniy Yatsenyuk, on May 22 assured that his Front for Change party will unite with the Batkivshchyna Party. "Nothing prevents us [from merging]. Moreover, a very productive workflow continues. I have recently

received a letter from [Yulia] Tymoshenko, we discussed all the basic questions. Therefore, this process will be completed in the near future," Mr. Yatsenyuk noted. However, he did not specify exactly when the merger would take place, promising to announce this event for the media. (Ukrinform)

Rukh claims nearly 100,000 members

KYIV – The People's Movement of Ukraine (Rukh) has nearly 100,000 members, Rukh Chairman Vasyl Kuibida said at a press conference on May 23. "There are about 100,000 party members who are in the database, who are registered," Mr. Kuibida explained. He commented that some members "have been considerably disorganized" over recent years, because "some leaders" called on them to come to the Batkivshchyna party. "No serious work was carried out in the party, our guideline was what the Batkivshchyna party says," he noted. He stressed that the union of Rukh and the Ukrainian People's Party, which was declared on May 19 at a joint congress, "gives national democracy a chance." He said that "A powerful center-right party will be a center of the wider union of all oppositional forces." Mr. Kuibida recognized that a mechanical uniting of Rukh and the Ukrainian People's Party does not mean such a powerful force; at the same time, he expressed his conviction that "next autumn it will be possible to see the modernized, effective and strong political structure, which stands on the basis of national state-

hood [and] takes care of the nation's consolidation, so that our state becomes competitive in the whole world." Speaking about the reforms that should be carried out in the country, Mr. Kuibida noted that "it is necessary to start with de-Sovietization by conducting lustration." (Ukrinform)

Ognevich is Honored Artist of Crimea

KYIV – Eurovision contestant Zlata Ognevich has been awarded the title Honored Artist of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, it was reported on May 27. The ceremony took place at the Council of Ministers of Crimea. I'm glad to get this title, the first in my creative life that is handed over to me in Crimea – a place where I grew up. The honorary title – it is certainly a high estimation of the work of our entire team. Believe me, at the Eurovision Song Contest we spent all our strength completely," the young singer emphasized. Crimean Prime Minister Anatoly Mohyliov, in turn, noted that all of Crimea was supporting its countrywoman. "I want to say that Zlata Ognevich was the most beautiful and the most decent singer at the Eurovision Song Contest. We believe that she won a gold medal, but with a slight touch of bronze," Mr. Mohyliov said. At the Eurovision Song Contest 2013 the Ukrainian singer took third place. Ms. Ognevich (whose real name is Inna Boryduh) spent her childhood and youth in the Crimean town of Sudak, where she attended secondary and music schools, and worked in a drama school. (Ukrinform)



It is with deep sorrow that we announce the loss of our beloved aunt

Sonia Irena Sluzar

who died on May 8, 2013, at home in Wilmington, Delaware, surrounded by family.

Sonia was born in 1937 in Buchach, Ukraine. In 1950 she emigrated to the United States. She was a committed advocate for freedom and democracy in Ukraine and was active in Ukrainian-American life. She served as president of the Delaware Branch of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America (Soyuz Ukrainok) for many years.

She is survived by four nieces, Maria Zmurkewycz and Theresa Zmurkewycz, both of Philadelphia, Marta Salij of Detroit, and Elena Salij of New York City, and one nephew, Roman Salij of Chicago, as well as grandnieces, grandnephews, cousins and other family, both in the United States and in Ukraine.

In lieu of flowers, the family welcomes memorial gifts to the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center in Jenkintown, Pennsylvania, or to The Ukrainian Museum in New York City.



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NOTES ON PEOPLE

Defends doctoral dissertation in Rome

by Julie Daoust

OTTAWA – The Pontifical Oriental Institute in Rome was the site on January 28 of the doctoral defense of Daniel Galadza of Ottawa, a former student of the Sheptytsky Institute of Eastern Christian Studies.

The topic of his dissertation was “The Liturgical Byzantinization of the Orthodox Patriarchate of Jerusalem.” It had been suggested to him three years earlier by his mentor, the Rev. Robert Taft, SJ. Dr. Galadza had worked as research assistant to the renowned Byzantine liturgist during his last years of work in Rome.

“Much has been written about the influence of Jerusalem on Constantinople, but far less about the reverse influences,” commented Dr. Galadza.

Prof. Stefano Parenti, the supervisor of the dissertation, pointed out how the topic enabled Dr. Galadza to master the history of the Byzantine Rite during the first millennium. “This is an excellent foundation onto which he can build his study of the subsequent centuries,” he said. Prof. Parenti has taken over the mantle of the Rev. Taft as Rome’s pre-eminent specialist on Byzantine worship.

Among the many observers at the defense were two Ukrainian Catholic bishops, Borys Gudziak of Paris and Hlib Lonchyna of London.

Dr. Galadza is the son of the Rev. Dr. Peter Galadza and Olenka Hanushevska-Galadza, and the nephew of the Rev. Roman Galadza, who also attended the defense.

On April 8, Dr. Galadza will take up a position at the University of Vienna in Austria, where he has received a six-year post-doctoral fellowship in the university’s Faculty of Catholic Theology.

Dr. Galadza earned his B.A. at the University of Toronto (Trinity College) and went on to pursue a Bachelor of Theology at St. Paul University’s Sheptytsky Institute. In 2008 he began his licentiate in Rome, and the following year his doctorate. In 2011 he was awarded a yearlong junior fellowship at Harvard University’s Dumbarton Oaks Byzantine Research



Daniel Galadza, Ph.D.

Center in Washington.

During these years he studied various languages. Building on his earlier knowledge of French, he has mastered Italian (the language in which the doctoral defense was conducted), and received scholarships to study German, modern Greek and Georgian. Latin and Greek were part of his undergraduate training. His knowledge of Russian enabled him recently to present a paper in that language at an international conference in Moscow. He has also presented papers in Finland, the United States, Italy, Greece, Slovakia, Israel and Lebanon.

Dr. Galadza enhanced his knowledge of Ukrainian while living in Lviv in 1999-2000 with his parents and two sisters, Marika and Ivanka. Residing with students from Ukraine at the Pontificio Collegio Russicum in Rome since 2008 has also enabled him to develop his knowledge of Ukrainian.

Dr. Galadza has been a youth counselor and member of Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization, and completed his “matura” (comprehensive exams) at Ottawa’s Lesia Ukrainka School of Ukrainian Studies.

Ukrainian, and come from the United States, Canada, Great Britain, China, Russia Italy and Turkey. Every genre of photography is represented, including portraiture, fashion, photojournalism, fine art, editorial and commercial. Candidates are required to have been shooting professionally for five years or less.

Ms. Wasylo, who shoots fashion and beauty, was influenced by her travels with her parents, who were in the U.S. Foreign Service. Living abroad in the Czech Republic, Hungary, Ukraine, Switzerland, Canada and Russia, she was drawn to the cultural and visual moments of her journey, especially theater and dance.

The journey toward photography began in high school, where she designed and made costumes in her basement for musical plays. At Syracuse University, Ms. Wasylo intended to study English and philosophy, but ended up taking photography and design classes, and spent most of her spare time in the photo lab.

“Photography is the perfect point of synthesis – it is the combination of all the things that I love,” she told PDN. And for school projects she would style and photograph her friends, “I was always handy with make-up and hair,” she noted.

After a two-year stint as an assistant for Rankin in London, the fashion photographer and co-founder of the magazine

Dazed and Confused, she returned to New York, where she assisted all kinds of photographers – fashion, portrait, still life, interior and architecture – and eventually landed a full-time job with Daniel Jackson. Ms. Wasylo said she learned how to handle assignments around the world “and deliver the same level and caliber of work no matter where you are... what I learned was to be prepared for anything, to be able to think on your feet and think abstractly.”

Now out on her own, Ms. Wasylo looks to the future. “I worry about whether I’m [building my career] and getting jobs fast enough. I have to remind myself to be patient and enjoy [the process] as a journey,” she told PDN.

In 2012 Ms. Wasylo was awarded the PDN 2010 Photo Annual award for her series about the changing visual landscape of Ukraine.

Ms. Wasylo, a native of Silver Spring, Md., is a member of the Ukrainian National Association, and was a recipient of UNA scholarships. She resides in New York and is working on a long-term photo project featuring Ukraine. Additionally, she is working on portraits and concept-driven fashion stories, shooting editorial and advertising work. Readers may find examples of Ms. Wasylo’s work and a list of clients on her website at www.nadyawasylo.com.

Diplomat receives award for service in Belgium



Diplomat Tania Chomiak-Salvi (right) supervises homework of her older son Paul, 9, a pupil at the Holy Trinity School in Washington.

WASHINGTON – Tania Chomiak-Salvi, senior policy officer in the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the U.S. State Department, recently returned from Brussels, where for three years she worked as counselor for public diplomacy at the American Embassy.

At the end of her tour in Brussels Ms. Chomiak-Salvi was awarded the Superior Honor Award for her diplomatic work in Belgium.

She has been a foreign service officer for 20 years and has served in Kazakhstan, the United Nations (New York), London, Warsaw, as well as in Washington – at the United States Information Agency and the State Department.

She was born in New York and graduated from the University of Virginia (B.A. in international relations, 1989). Before entering the foreign service she received a master of arts in law and diplomacy from the Fletcher School at Tufts University in 1993.

Ms. Chomiak-Salvi is married to Lucantonio Salvi, managing partner of a Washington law firm. Ms. Chomiak-Salvi and her sons, Paul, 9, and Stephen, 6, are members of the Ukrainian National Association. On Saturdays the sons attend the Taras Shevchenko Ukrainian School in Washington.

Ms. Chomiak-Salvi’s Twitter address is Diplomom.

Named among top 30 emerging photographers

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – Photographer Nadya Wasylo was named by Photo District News (PDN), the award-winning publication for professional photographers, among its list of the top 30 emerging photographers for 2013, “PDN 30: New and Emerging Photographers to Watch,” as featured in the April edition of PDN.

“The PDN’s 30 comprise a group that stands out not only for their talent and vision as photographers, but their ability to establish themselves as working professionals,” stated Holly Stuart Hughes, editor of PDN. “In sharing the stories of each of these emerging photographers, our goal is not only to celebrate their photography, but to provide inspiration and useful information to the many PDN readers who are working hard to advance their own creative and business skills in this highly competitive industry.”

The winning photographers, veteran photogs and the clients who hire them, travel with the magazine for six panel discussions at photo schools, workshops and photo festivals across the United States. The program is sponsored by Sony, Kodak, Adobe, Shutterstock and Canson, and is



Nadya Wasylo

moderated by Ms. Stuart Hughes.

A panel of five judges sifts through more than 300 applicants from around the world annually. This year’s recipients represent 12 nationalities, including

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



Ukrainian sports update: Basketball

by Ihor Stelmach

Redshirt-year nets Olynyk star status

Gonzaga University forward Kelly Olynyk's amazing development from an overlooked backup to one of college basketball's most improved players started over a year ago after some difficult to hear words of advice from his head coach. After not being able to play himself into his team's starting frontcourt and not being prepared to play back-up behind standouts Robert Sacre and Elias Harris for another year, the young Ukrainian hoopster met with Coach Mark Few following the 2010-2011 season to ascertain his role in the basketball program. Olynyk entertained the notion of pursuing a transfer, but his coach stressed an examination of all alternatives was in order for the 7-footer.

One possible option was transferring from a school he really enjoyed due to the frustration of playing only 10-12 minutes per night. A second was staying at Gonzaga with the hope of obtaining more minutes off the bench. The third alternative, the one Coach Few strongly recommended, was to exercise patience, take a redshirt year and work on improving his game so he would be next in line after Sacre the following season.

"The coaches told me, 'If you transfer, you're going to have to take a redshirt year anyway, so you might as well take that year here,'" Olynyk said in a January interview with Yahoo Sports. Nobody wants to sit out. Everyone wants to play. So it was a tough decision. But when you look at it, I was playing behind two guys with NBA potential. There are only 80 minutes at the four and five spot (the two forward positions). If they're taking 65 of them, there's no way I can play 30 minutes."

A stalled career re-charged

It took many months and many heartfelt conversations with his coaches before Ukrainian Canadian Kelly Olynyk (father Ken is Ukrainian) decided a redshirt year would be the best way to reignite his stalled college basketball career. Today he would say there was no doubt it was the proper decision. He dedicated himself to adding upper body strength, working on his low-post moves and improving his overall conditioning. The redshirt developmental year allowed him to earn a spot in Gonzaga's starting lineup for 2012-2013, where he has emerged as a mid-season contender for West Coast Conference player of the year honors.

Previously a jump shooter with a strong perimeter game, Olynyk has honed his game to now include low-post scoring and finishing at the hoop – he is able to attack a defense from the outside and the interior. Through mid-February he was shooting 65 percent from the field, averaging a team-high 17.7 points and 6.8 rebounds. Not coincidentally his top on-court performances occur in Gonzaga's biggest wins.

He scored 22 second-half points at Washington State to halt the Cougars' bid for a big upset. Twenty-one point outbursts

negated the efforts of Big-12 contenders Oklahoma State and Baylor. In a huge rivalry away match-up against Santa Clara, Olynyk scored 10 of his career high 33 points in the final five minutes, sending a standing-room-only crowd home quite disappointed.

"He worked as hard as anyone I've ever been around in a redshirt year," assistant coach Denny Daniels said in the interview with Yahoo Sports. "He put the time in and the effort in and you're seeing the results. He went into his redshirt year averaging 10-15 minutes a game. Now he's a guy we can't take off the floor."

The Canadian years

It comes as no surprise it took some time for Olynyk to find himself as a true big man since the role is quite new to him. During his first two years at South Kamloops High School in British Columbia, Canada, the 6-foot-2 youngster played point guard. His junior year saw him grow seven inches and another couple the year after. Despite the growth spurt he continued to excel as a perimeter player right through his senior year at high school. This made for a difficult transition his first year at Gonzaga when the coaches looked at the seven-footer and urged him to play more with his back to the basket.

"It was really tough for me when they said to go inside and go shoot jump hooks because I'd never done that before," Olynyk said. "That's like telling a quarterback to go kick a field goal."

The transition to college ball was even more difficult because of how dominant a scorer Olynyk was back in British Columbia. In high school he earned a spot on Canada's U-18 national team in 2008, before leading South Kamloops to a 36-2 record as a senior, averaging 36.5 points and 15.5 rebounds in the playoffs. He further impressed as the youngest member of Canada's senior national team in the 2010 World Championships, scoring 13 points versus France and 14 points against Spain. He actually earned more playing time than country-mate Sacre, whose low post game of stationing himself under the basket was not well suited for the free-flowing international game.

Returning to Gonzaga for his sophomore year after his experience with the Canadian national team, Olynyk expected he would merit consistent minutes of playing time. After all, he played really well against professional players. This was not the case as he found himself watching from the bench as Harris and Sacre got the starts and most of the minutes. Olynyk averaged 5.8 points in 13.5 minutes on a Gonzaga squad which bowed out in the second round of the NCAA tournament.

"There were times my second year when I was really upset and I wanted to get out of here," Olynyk said. "You play at a high level against pros during the summer and everyone is encouraging you. Then you

come back and you lose all that. It's like it never happened. It was really tough going from that couple of months of success and improvement to a decline. I wanted to play and I thought I could contribute."

Gonzaga the right choice

So, why did Olynyk ultimately elect to redshirt at Gonzaga instead of transferring to another school where he would receive lots of playing time? Firstly, he really enjoyed the school's campus community, he loved his teammates and, thirdly, the coaches convinced him with their plan for his self-improvement for his redshirt year.

It all began in the weight room where Olynyk lifted regularly to build up his upper body strength to prevent opposing Division-1 big men from out-muscling him for position. He did plyometrics drills to improve his agility and speed. He overhauled his diet regimen, eliminating most greasy and fatty foods to help increase his stamina.

In practice it was all about developing a strong interior presence. His on-court workouts included rebounding drills, practicing drop steps and jump hooks and defending fellow big men Sacre and Harris on the lower block on a daily basis. Over the course of many months Olynyk eventually achieved the same comfort level in the paint as he had on the perimeter.

"He adjusted his game, quit settling for three-pointers and became an all-around player," coach Few said in the Yahoo Sports interview. "He changed his body and he made himself better mentally. On the bench we treated him almost like an assistant coach. Seeing things from our perspective like the frustration of not blocking out or

walking through something at shoot around and not executing it, that probably would be beneficial to all players."

This past off-season Olynyk was a forgotten man when analysts assessed Gonzaga's frontcourt strength. Although he was their best big man in practice last season, the press hyped the all-conference Harris, the promising Sam Dower and the highly touted 7-foot freshman Przemek Karnowski. Olynyk got publicity for his shoulder length hair and the colorful bowties he wore on the sideline while sitting out the season.

Redshirt now red hot

This is no longer the case, especially after a brilliant performance during Gonzaga's January week-long road trip where he averaged 23.3 points and 7.7 rebounds in wins at Oklahoma State, Pepperdine and Santa Clara. The undefeated trip propelled the 23-2 Zags into the top 10 in the polls (ranked #5 as of mid-February).

In a typical 2012-13 victory a Zags hoops fan will see Olynyk do it all on offense, from sinking a 3-pointer, to scoring in the post, to playing a two-man game with fellow Canadian Kevin Pangos, to creating off pick and rolls or pick and pops. He's accomplished quite a lot.

"It's really gratifying," Olynyk said after the Santa Clara victory. "After struggling the first couple of years here and redshirting last year, it's good to see the hard work I've put in has paid off. Anything you have to work for and that didn't come easy is that much more satisfying."

Ihor Stelmach may be reached at iman@sfgsports.com



УКРАЇНСЬКА СПОРТОВА ЦЕНТРАЛЯ АМЕРИКИ Й КАНАДИ
UKRAINIAN SPORTS FEDERATION OF U.S.A. AND CANADA
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USCAK - EAST 2013 Tennis Tournament Singles, Doubles, and Mixed Doubles

Dates: June 29-30, 2013
Place: Soyuzivka Heritage Center, Kerhonkson, NY
Starting Times: Singles will start at 10 a.m. on Saturday, June 29.
Doubles will start at noon on Saturday.

Entry: **Advance registration is required for singles.** Entry fee is \$30.00 for adults individual or a doubles team, \$10 of which will be donated to Soyuzivka for tennis court repair and maintenance. Entry fee for junior players is \$15. Send registration form including the fee to:

George Sawchak
724 Forrest Ave., Rydal, PA 19046
215-576-7989(H), 215-266-3943(cell)

Singles registration must be received by June 22. Doubles teams may register at Soyuzivka by 10 a.m. on Saturday, June 29.

DO NOT send entry form to Soyuzivka

Rules: • All USTA and USCAK rules for tournament play will apply.
• Participants must be Ukrainian by birth, heritage or marriage.
• Players may enter in no more than two groups of either singles or doubles.

Awards: Trophies will be presented to winners and finalists in each group. USCAK Tennis Committee will conduct the tournament.

Registration Form

Make checks payable to Ukrainian Sports Federation, USCAK

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Group Men ___ Men 45's ___ Men 65's ___ Boys ___ Age Group ___

Women ___ Sr. Women ___ Girls ___ Age Group ___

Doubles ___ Partner ___ Mixed Doubles ___ Partner ___

USCAK-East 2013

Turning...

(Continued from page 6)

that already provides adequate opportunities for the nation's Russophones, including mandatory teaching in Russian and the ability to use Russian in state organs and courts.

The Verkhovna Rada approved the bill in its second reading on July 3, 2012, amid fistfights in Parliament, and it was signed

into law by President Yanukovich on August 10, 2012. Since the law's approval, various cities and oblasts of Ukraine have declared Russian a regional language in their respective jurisdictions. Three minor settlements did the same, on their respective territories, for Hungarian, Moldovan and Romanian.

Source "Rada OKs first reading of law on language, Bill negates primacy of the Ukrainian language," by Zenon Zawada, *The Ukrainian Weekly*, June 10, 2012.



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Toronto...

(Continued from page 12)

the one hand, and sound management and fiscal stewardship on the other, combined with strong integration of staff and volunteers on all levels. She shared both success stories and disastrous case studies showing how organizations could flourish or collapse, depending on the fundamental strengths or weaknesses of their strategic plans and policies.

One of Ms. Way's salient points was the need for innovative thinking: "Conventional wisdom sometimes prevents progress. Adversity to risk can prevent growth and sustainability," she said. "We avoid innovation even when conventional methods have stopped working. We justify our unwillingness to innovate with a conviction that the status quo is the best approach, placing an organization at risk." Using the example of iconic and successful corporations like Apple, Ms. Way reminded her audience that, "the only constant today is change itself."

Formal presentations were interspersed with small group discussions and break-out sessions where between five and 10 representatives of various organizations shared concerns and experiences. Participants were encouraged to think provocatively and to sharply define (or redefine) their organization's mission and strategic goals.

During one exchange, Ms. Way pointed out that three or four organizations had mission statements that were almost identical: "promoting and preserving Ukrainian heritage and culture" with no distinguishing features that could be easily discerned. "Might this be an opportunity for a creative merger or unification?" asked Ms. Way. Failure to distinguish or merge could lead to confusion in the community and could weaken each of the organizations' ability to

recruit volunteers and donors. In other cases, the opposite was true: a single organization had so many divergent and compelling objectives that a respectful parting into separate organizations might be desirable. Ms. Way also highlighted successful examples of effective marketing from the corporate sector.

Lunchtime speakers focused on the key issues that affect fund-raising for non-profits. David Kravinchuk of Fundraising Pharmacy, and Parag Tandon, the principal of Aura Consulting Group, shared their experiences in helping organizations to build strong relationships with their donors and to inspire donors with passion and a clear, compelling message.

At the close of the program, the organizers of the workshop distributed evaluation forms to the participants, soliciting feedback and suggestions for the future. Virtually all the responses were very positive.

Tania Melnyk, a respected community leader who chaired last year's centennial celebration of Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization in Toronto, remarked: "The fact that so many representatives of our organizations were brought together in one room to consider and work on common problems was, in my experience, unprecedented. The synergy and energy in the room was palpable."

Another community leader called the sessions "worthwhile, informative, excellent." Another respondent summed it up with a call to action: "Great ideas! Now we need to follow through and implement."

The organizers of the workshop are hoping to replicate this success in other parts of Canada and the United States. For further information, or to host similar workshops, readers may contact the Ukrainian Canadian Congress at 866-942-4627, or the Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation at 416-239-2495 or 773-235-8462.

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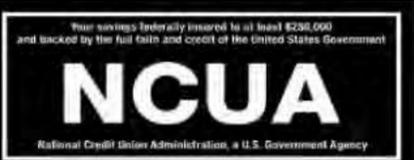
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OUT & ABOUT

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|-------------------------------|---|---|--|
| June 7-August 4
Chicago | Art exhibit, featuring abstract works by Thomas H. Kapsalis, Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art, 773-227-5522 or www.uima-chicago.org | June 19
Carlisle, ON | Golf tournament, St. Demetrius Ukrainian Orthodox Church, Dragon's Fire Golf Club, 647-286-1720 or golf@stdemetriusoc.ca |
| June 8
Wisconsin Dells, WI | Golf tournament, Ukrainian American Youth Association - Mykola Pavlushkov Branch, Trappers Turn Golf Course, ukimaria@gmail.com | June 20
Washington | Conference, "US-UA Working Group Yearly Summit I: Providing Ukraine with an Annual Report Card," University Club of Washington, 917-476-1221 or waz2102@caa.columbia.edu |
| June 8
Enoch, AB | Golf tournament, St. Anthony Ukrainian Orthodox Church, Indian Lakes Golf Course, 780-424-5362 or stanthony@telusplanet.net | June 21
Perry Hall, MD | Shrimp Feast, Baltimore Ukrainian Festival Committee, Columbus Gardens Hall, 410-591-7566 or daria.kaczaniukhauff@vzw.com |
| June 14
Minneapolis | Performance, "Sprit of Ukraine," Cheremosh Ukrainian Dance Ensemble, Cowles Center for Dance and the Performing Arts, www.thecowlescenter.org or 612-206-3600 | June 22
Hamilton, ON | Golf tournament, St. Vladimir Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral, Chedoke Martin Golf Course, 905-561-3642 |
| June 14-16
Yonkers, NY | Ukrainian Heritage Festival, St. Michael Ukrainian Catholic Church, www.yonkersukrainianfestival.org | June 22
Welland, ON | Golf tournament, Ss. Cyril and Methodius Ukrainian Catholic Church, Ukrainian Black Sea Hall, Sparrow Lakes Golf Club, 289-434-4250 or zchytra@gmail.com |
| June 15
Ambler, PA | Golf tournament, Ukrainian American Sports Center Tryzub, Limekiln Golf Club, 215-343-5412 or www.tryzub.org | June 23
Hempstead, NY | Ukrainian Music Night, Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Harry Chapin Lakeside Theater - Eisenhower Park, dekajlo@aol.com |
| June 15
Lorraine, QC | Plast Golf Classic tournament, fund-raiser for Baturyn camp, Club de Golf Lorraine, plastgolf@gmail.com or 514-744-9648 | June 25
Flamborough, ON | Golf tournament, Buduchnist Credit Union Foundation, Dragon's Fire Golf Club, golf@bcufoundation.com or 416-763-7027 |
| June 16
Horsham, PA | Father's Day Ukrainian Fest and soccer championship, Ukrainian American Sports Center Tryzub, 215-362-5331 or www.tryzub.org | June 30-July 6
Kingston and Ellenville, NY | International Ukrainian Soccer Tournament (IUFT), Ukrainian Sports Federation of the U.S.A. and Canada, www.iuft.net |
| June 17
Sherwood Park, AB | Golf tournament, Friends of the Ukrainian Village Society, Broadmoor Public Golf Course, villagegolftournament@gmail.com or www.friendsukrainianvillage.com | July 4-6
Ellenville, NY | "Nadiya Ye!" festival, Ukrainian American Youth Association camp, www.cym.org/us-ellenville |
| June 18
Burlington, ON | Golf tournament, Fellowship of Ss. Cyril and Methodius, St. Volodymyr Cultural Center, Indian Wells Golf Club, 416-766-9288 | | |

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

SOYUZIVKA HERITAGE CENTER



Tennis Camp
June 23-July 4

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

Tabir Ptashat
Session 1: June 23-29
Session 2: June 30-July 6

Ukrainian Plast tabir (camp) for children age 4-6 accompanied by their parents. Registration forms will also be appearing in the Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly in March and April. For further information, please contact Neonila Sochan at 973-984-7456.

Ukrainian Heritage Day Camp
Session 1: July 14-19
Session 2: July 21-26

A returning favorite, in the form of a day camp. Children age 4-7 will be exposed to Ukrainian heritage through daily activities such as dance, song, crafts and games. Children will walk away with an expanded knowledge of Ukrainian folk culture and language, as well as new and lasting friendships with other children of Ukrainian heritage. Price includes kid's lunch and T-shirt and, unless noted, is based on in-house occupancy of parent/guardian.

Roma Pryma Bohachevsky Ukrainian Dance Academy Workshop
June 30- July 13

Vigorous 2-week dance training for more intermediate and advanced dancers age 16 and up under the direction of the Roma Pryma Bohachevsky Ukrainian Dance Foundation, culminating with performances on stage during the Ukrainian Cultural Festival weekend. Additional information <http://www.syzokryli.com/>

2013 Summer Camp Information


Soyuzivka Heritage Center
P.O. Box 529, Kerhonkson, NY 12446

Discovery Camp
July 14-20

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

Chornomorska Sitch Sports School
Session 1: July 21-27 • Session 2: July 28-August 3

44th annual sports camp run by the Ukrainian Athletic-Educational Association Chornomorska Sitch for children ages 6-17. This camp will focus on soccer, tennis, volleyball and swimming, and is perfect for any sports enthusiast. Registration can be completed on-line by clicking on the link found at Soyuzivka's camp website - <http://soyuzivka.com/Camps>. Requests for additional information and your questions or concerns should be emailed to sportsschool@chornomorskasitch.org, or contact Roman Hirniak at (908) 625-3714.

Roma Pryma Bohachevsky Ukrainian Dance Camp
Session 1: July 21-August 3
Session 2: August 4-August 17

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

For applications or more info please call Soyuzivka, 845-626-5641, or check our website at www.soyuzivka.com

La MaMa and Yara Arts Group present:

FIRE WATER NIGHT

When Trees Move and Women Burn

World Music Theatre Performance on the Move created by Virlana Tkacz with Yara Arts Group based on "Forest Song" by Lesya Ukrainka & Kupala songs music: Alla Zagaykevych & Lemon Bucket Orkestra

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Made possible with public funds from New York State Council on the Arts, New York City Department of Cultural Affairs, the Coca-Cola Company, Self-Reliance (NY) FCU and friends of Yara.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Friday, June 7-Sunday, June 16

NEW YORK: La MaMa Experimental Theater and Yara Arts Group present "Fire. Water. Night." – a new World Music Theater Performance on the Move based on "The Forest Song" by Lesya Ukrainka and Kupala songs that explores our relationship to water, trees, fields and our digital landscape. The production is created by Virlana Tkacz, with music by Alla Zagaykevich and the Lemon Bucket Orkestra. Show times are Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 7:30 p.m., Sunday at 2 p.m., plus Sunday, June 9, at 7 p.m. La MaMa Experimental Theater is located at 66 E. Fourth St. Admission: \$25; \$20 for seniors and students; \$10 for children. For tickets call 212-475-7710 or visit www.lamama.org.

Sunday, June 9

NEW YORK: At 2 p.m. see the first commercially distributed silent film from Ukraine, director Heorhiy Stabovy's "Two Days" (Dva Dni), 1927, a psychological drama with Ukrainian intertitles, English subtitles; digitally remastered by the Dovzhenko Studio (2011); script by Solomon Lazuryn; cinematographer Danylo Demutsky. The museum's film program is supported, in part, by public funds from the New York City Department of Cultural Affairs, in partnership with the City Council. The film is being shown free

with museum admission: \$8 for adults; \$6 for seniors and students; free for members and children under age 12. The Ukrainian Museum is located at 222 E. Sixth St.; telephone, 212-228-0110.

Sunday, June 16

HORSHAM, Pa.: The popular Father's Day Ukrainian Fest will commence at 1 p.m., at Tryzubivka (Ukrainian American Sport Center, County Line and Lower State roads). A 2 p.m. stage show will feature the Voloshky School of Ukrainian Dance, the Karpaty Orchestra and more to be announced. A zabava-dance to the tunes of the orchestra will follow. Tryzubivka will also host the U.S. Amateur Soccer Association National Cups (Open and Amateur, Men's and Women's) Region I Championship Tournament from 10 a.m. through 7 p.m. (on both Saturday, June 15, and Sunday, June 16). Some of the best amateur soccer teams in America will compete for the U.S. Open and Amateur Region I Cups. There will be plentiful Ukrainian homemade foods and baked goods, picnic fare and cool refreshments. Admission on Sunday: \$5 for adults; free for children 14 and under. Admission on Saturday: free. For more information call 215-362-5331, e-mail eluciw@comcast.net, log on to www.tryzub.org, or visit the Facebook page for Tryzub Ukrainian Club.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS GUIDELINES

Preview of Events is a listing of community events open to the public. It is a service provided at minimal cost (\$20 per listing) by The Ukrainian Weekly to the Ukrainian community. Items should be **no more than 100 words long**.

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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