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\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

Yanukovich administration launches prosecutions of independent media



Zenon Zawada

Mykola Kniazhytskyi, general director of the TVi television network.

by Zenon Zawada

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

KYIV – The administration of President Viktor Yanukovich has launched its latest wave of repressions against Ukraine’s independent media, editors allege. The government wants to silence criticism to its authoritarian rule, particularly in the run up to the October 28 parliamentary elections, they say.

“We know that a final decision has been made to destroy us,” said a July 23 statement posted on the website of Levyi Bereg (www.lb.ua), a leading news site. “We also know that this thoughtless and soulless bulldozer has not once shifted in reverse. Therefore, we face a struggle for our freedom and the safety of us and our close ones, and for the right to work in our professions.”

The Procurator General of Ukraine filed criminal charges on July 18 against Sonia Koshkina, chief editor of Levyi Bereg, who had already fled to an undisclosed European country. Tax authorities filed charges on July 12 against Mykola Kniazhytskyi, the general director of TVi, the nation’s leading opposition television network. They alleged that he failed to pay \$375,000 in taxes, while he alleges the state owes TVi value-added tax (VAT) money.

“The persecution of the Levyi Bereg website and the TVi television channel, which was cut from the country’s 11 largest cities, is only the beginning of a total slashing of the entire information sphere, for the sake of known individuals being in power for eternity,” said Ihor Losiev, an assistant professor of cultural studies at the National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy.

Levyi Bereg

Problems at Levyi Bereg (the Russian-language publication Left Bank) began when it published on November 18, 2011, text messages written by National Deputy Volodymyr Landik, an oligarch of the Luhansk Oblast, as he sat in the Verkhovna Rada session hall.

Cameras caught Mr. Landik’s messages, in which he consults with his advisors on how to handle the media blitz surrounding the court trial of his son, Roman, who caused a national scandal when he was caught on video viciously beating a young woman in a local bar.

In particular, the senior Landik asked a journalist from the oblast-controlled news website, Irta Fax, to write positive

(Continued on page 17)

At London Olympics, Ukraine collects six medals – two gold, four bronze

by Matthew Dubas

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – Ukraine’s women’s quadruple sculls rowing team, Kateryna Tarasenko, Anastasiia Kozhenkova, Yana Demetieva and Nataliya Dovhodko, won Ukraine’s first Olympic gold medal in rowing on August 1. Germany won silver, and the U.S.A. won the bronze medal.

Ukraine’s women finished the 2,000-meter race in 6:35.93, almost three seconds ahead of its nearest competitor. Ukraine led its preliminary heat and qualified for the finals on July 28, with a time of 6:14.82.

Olena Kostevych won Ukraine’s first Olympic medal of the London Olympics on July 29 – a bronze in the women’s 10-meter air pistol event. Previously, she won a gold at the 2004 Olympics in Athens, but said she is happy with her performance at this year’s Olympics.

“I’m really happy to be the first medal winner for our country,” Kostevych said. “For me, this Olympic bronze medal is equal to Athens gold. The competition was very difficult.”

Wenjun Guo of China won gold (488.1 points) and Celine Goberville of France won silver (486.6 points). In the final, Goberville and Kostevych had a shoot-off to determine the second- and third-place winners, and in the shoot-off, Goberville scored 10.6 points and Kostevych scored 9.7 points.



NOC Ukraine

Ukraine’s women’s quadruple sculls rowing team celebrates the country’s first Olympic gold medal in the sport.

Team Ukraine secured its second medal of the Games on July 30 after Yulia Kalina won the bronze in women’s weightlifting for a total of 235 kg (518 lbs total) in the 58 kg category. Kalina lifted 106 kg in the snatch and 129 kg in the clean and jerk. Xueying Li of China won gold and set an Olympic record with 246 kg and Pimsiri Sirikaew of Thailand won silver with 236 kg.

Yana Shemyakina won Ukraine’s first gold medal of the London Games in the women’s individual epee event

on July 30. In the final match Shemyakina defeated Britta Heidemann of Germany 9-8, after a scoreless first period, Shemyakina led 3-2 after the second period, and Heidemann came back in the third period 6-5, forcing an overtime, which Shemyakina won 1-0. In the semifinals, the Ukrainian fencer defeated Yujie Sun of China 14-13, with a 3-2 lead in the first period, a 3-3 draw in the second, and a 9-7 win in the third period.

(Continued on page 4)

Holodomor memorial in Washington another step closer to realization

by Yaro Bihun

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

WASHINGTON – The final official go-ahead for the construction of the Holodomor memorial in the nation’s capital may well come within the next two months, and, if everything else goes well, could see the finished memorial being dedicated on the 80th anniversary of Ukraine’s Famine-Genocide, in the autumn of 2013.

A major step in that direction came on July 19 during the last scheduled public hearing on the project by the U.S. Fine Arts Commission, which heard the presentation of what could be the last refinements of the monument design and voted unanimously to approve it, “subject to a final review by staff.”

The project will also require a positive decision by the National Capital Planning Commission when it meets this September, without which the National Park Service cannot issue a building permit for the memorial.

(Continued on page 3)



Yaro Bihun

Larysa Kurylas, describes her “Field of Wheat” design for the Ukrainian Holodomor memorial during the recent hearing before the U.S. Commission of Fine Arts in Washington.

ANALYSIS

Ukraine increasingly relies on Chinese finances

by Oleg Varfolomeyev
Eurasia Daily Monitor

China has preliminarily agreed to lend more than \$7 billion to Ukraine. In addition, an agreement has been signed between the two countries' central banks on a currency swap worth \$2.4 billion.

Although it is likely to take months of talks to agree on the details of the projects to be financed by China, this can be roughly compared in scale to the volume of loans that Ukraine received from international financial institutions in 2008-2010, which helped the country survive the crisis (see below).

Beijing will benefit from further internationalizing its currency and increasing exports to Ukraine. Kyiv, on the other hand, expects to be able to save its reserves, which have been shrinking as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) froze assistance last year, improve its balance of payments, as well as receive additional leverage in its ongoing gas dispute with Russia, since some of the projects Ukraine has discussed with China are aimed to cut gas imports.

While the West has been getting increasingly reluctant to lend to Ukraine's weakening economy – both due to its own financial problems and the slow reforms and problems with democracy in Ukraine – Kyiv has indicated that it will look for funds elsewhere. Last fall, Vice Prime Minister Serhii Tigipko said on national television that if Ukraine failed to come to terms with the IMF, it would seek loans from the BRIC (Brazil, Russia, India and China) countries (UT1, November 24).

Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Minister Kostyantyn Gryshchenko, in an article published last spring, praised China as “a quiet, non-interventionist” power, called for “making up for leeway” regarding the country, and even suggested that Ukraine could become an “investment El Dorado” for China (Zerkalo Nedeli, March 9).

After virtually ignoring China's economic potential for many years, Ukraine proclaimed China one of its economic priorities in the wake of Viktor Yanukovich's election as president in early 2010. Mr. Yanukovich promised a deluge of investment from China when he visited Beijing in September 2010. Later, Chinese President Hu Jintao came to Ukraine in June 2011 to spend time in Mr. Yanukovich's company in Crimea and sign a number of documents (see Eurasia Daily Monitor, June 22, 2011). Chinese money did not start to come to Ukraine until this summer, as it took the two countries' bureaucracies much time to finalize details of cooperation.

Ukraine received the first loan under the Yanukovich-Hu agreements this past June, when China Development Bank issued the first tranche of an \$85 million loan to upgrade a coal mine in Luhansk Region (RIA, July 13). All in all, Ukraine hopes to

receive some \$1 billion in loans for its coal mines from China. Also in June, the National Bank of Ukraine signed a \$2.4 billion currency swap deal with China's central bank for three years (bank.gov.ua, June 26). The deal should allow Ukraine to spend less from its currency reserves on imports from China, with which Ukraine runs a chronic trade deficit. China has signed similar agreements with several countries thus far, including such important players as Japan, Brazil and Turkey, in an effort to internationalize its currency, the yuan.

On June 28 Ukraine's Agriculture Ministry and China's Eximbank preliminarily agreed that China would lend up to \$3 billion for agricultural projects in Ukraine for 15 years at 6 percent interest. Under the agreement, Ukraine will boost agricultural commodity exports to China, while using Chinese money to buy pesticides and equipment from the Asian country. Ukraine's Parliament promptly passed a bill to allow the government to accept the loan (Interfax-Ukraine, July 2; rada.gov.ua, July 4).

On July 13 the Ukrainian Energy and Coal Ministry and the China Development Bank signed an agreement according to which China will issue loans totaling almost \$3.7 billion to finance a transition from expensive Russian gas to coal at Ukraine's municipal heating plants and for building a coal gasification plant. The Ukrainian government hopes that, if the projects are implemented, Ukraine will be able to cut Russian natural gas imports by 11-12 billion cubic meters (bcm) per annum. This is very important for Ukraine, which has set out to cut its import of Gazprom's gas from 40 bcm last year down to no more than 27 bcm this year, in line with its stated strategy to escape Ukrainian dependence on Russian gas by 2025-2030. Kyiv is sure to use the agreement with China as a bargaining chip in its ongoing gas talks with Moscow (see EDM, July 10).

Also this July, the Chinese government ratified a \$372 million 15-year loan for a railroad link from Kyiv to the international airport in Boryspil, outside of the capital. Ukraine expects the first \$15 million tranche by early August (Kommersant-Ukraine, July 16). China will export its technologies under the deal. Those may be inferior in quality to Western technologies, but it would have been very difficult for Ukraine to find domestic sources to finance this infrastructural project. Ukraine already spent billions of dollars on preparing its infrastructure for the Euro-2012 soccer championship, which it co-hosted with Poland early this summer.

High-level exchanges and increasing economic relations are not set to plateau yet. Last week, Foreign Affairs Minister Gryshchenko spent several days in China preparing Mr. Yanukovich's upcoming visit there (UNIAN, July 18, 21).

Indeed, this may become a breakthrough year for Kyiv's relations with Beijing. And as Ukraine continues to seek alternatives to Russian economic coercion and dwindling Western assistance, Chinese loans and joint projects could serve as an important lifeline for the Ukrainian economy.

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

Addendum

While a book note (July 15) about the recently published book, “An Ocean Between: 100% American-100% Ukrainian” provided its ISBN number, armed with which readers can purchase the book, the author has notified The Ukrainian Weekly that the book is available at Lulu.com or from oratssydoriak@earthlink.net (signed) for \$17 plus postage.

NEWSBRIEFS

Rada ratifies FTA accord with CIS

KYIV – The Verkhovna Rada on July 30 ratified an agreement setting up a free trade area (FTA) in the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). A total of 260 national deputies voted for the measure. Speaking from the parliament's rostrum, Prime Minister Mykola Azarov assured the lawmakers that, after the ratification of this law, Ukraine's trade with CIS countries “will grow by more than a third, by 35 percent.” Mr. Azarov also said that the effectiveness and functioning of the free trade area was currently an optimal model of cooperation among CIS member-states “and the main thing is to strengthen Ukraine's trading positions.” The first vice-chair of the Rada's Committee on Foreign Affairs, Taras Chornovil, noted that most representatives of the committee had not supported ratification of the agreement. (Ukrinform)

Shevchenko joins Korolevska party

KYIV – Famed soccer player Andriy Shevchenko on July 28 joined the Ukraine-Forward Party led by Natalia Korolevska. He announced this while visiting, along with the party leader, a boarding school in Volodarka, Kyiv region. “I want to fulfill myself in politics, share the experience that I gained in Europe and do something for my country. I have decided to join the team of Natalia Korolevska, because Ukraine-Forward is a party of the future, a party of young leaders, a certain choice between the past and the future. In politics, I'm planning to support the social sphere and sports, because my main motto is ‘a sound mind in a sound body,’” Mr. Shevchenko said. Shevchenko said on July 27 that he was retiring soccer to start a career in politics. (Ukrinform)

Crimean Tatars oppose language law

KYIV – The leader of Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people, National Deputy Mustafa Jemilev, thinks that the law on state language policy adopted by the Ukrainian Parliament is unbearable for Crimean Tatars. “This law is unbearable for us. We refer to ourselves as the indigenous people of Ukraine, and the situation with the Crimean Tatar language mustn't depend on the num-

ber [of its speakers],” Mr. Jemilev said. He added that, if Russian receives special status in the regions of Ukraine, ethnic Ukrainians won't have a stimulus to study their native language. “Crimean Tatars won't have this stimulus either, because they speak Russian as well as Russians,” he said. The Crimean Tatar leader and long-time human rights activist also stated that the reference to the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages is not valid, because it is aimed at the protection of threatened languages. “Nothing threatens the Russian language,” Mr. Jemilev underscored. (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

Yulia's tax evasion trial postponed

KHARKIV – A court in Kharkiv has again postponed the tax-evasion trial of jailed former Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko. Ms. Tymoshenko, who is already serving a seven-year sentence over a separate abuse-of-power case, had asked the authorities to let her skip the trial because of health concerns. She was not present in the courtroom on July 31. Prosecutors proposed to the judge that Ms. Tymoshenko be allowed to participate in the trial via video link, but her lawyers swiftly rejected the idea. Judge Kostyantyn Sadovskiy said more time was needed to decide on the video question, and scheduled another hearing for August 14. The trial has already been postponed several times. The proceedings concern allegations that Ms. Tymoshenko evaded millions of dollars in taxes in connection with a private energy company she headed during the 1990s, when she was a prominent businesswoman. Talking to journalists after the trial was postponed, Ms. Tymoshenko's lawyer, Serhiy Vlasenko, said of the procurator's proposal: “They've come up with an ingenious new construction of holding a court session on television. This is absurd from a legal point of view.” He added, “You've all heard that in Ukrainian law there is not a provision that would allow a trial to be held in this way. On the contrary, there are provisions that say that the personal appearance of the person accused of committing a crime is mandatory.” According to Mr. Vlasenko, holding a trial via video link

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Ukrainian citizens sentenced for human trafficking in the U.S.

PHILADELPHIA – Omelyan Botsvyniuk, 52, a Ukrainian national, was sentenced on July 16 to life plus 20 years in prison for operating a human trafficking organization that smuggled young Ukrainian immigrants into the United States and forced them to work for little or no pay. His brother Stepan, 38, was sentenced the next day to 20 years in prison for his role in the family-run human trafficking organization.

News of the sentencing was announced by the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ), U.S. Attorney's Office, Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

The Botsvyniuks were convicted on October 12, 2011, of conspiracy to violate the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO). Omelyan Botsvyniuk was also convicted of extortion. Stepan, Omelyan, Mykhaylo, Yaroslav and Dmytro Botsvyniuk had been indicted on a charge of conspiracy to violate RICO. Two brothers, Mykhaylo and Yaroslav, are awaiting extradition from Canada, and the third, Dmytro, is a fugitive.

According to the DOJ, between 2000 and 2007, the Botsvyniuks conspired to engage in a pattern of racketeering activity by operating their trafficking organization. The brothers operated cleaning services with workers who were smuggled in from Ukraine and kept in conditions of peonage and forced labor through physical violence and threats of physical violence. Evidence presented at trial showed the brothers recruited workers from Ukraine, promising them good jobs making \$500 per month and another \$200 or \$300 extra for expenses. The workers were told that room and board would be provided to them and that the defendants would handle all of the travel expenses with each worker expected to earn \$10,000 after two or three years of working in the U.S.

Rather than arranging for the workers to travel to the United States legally, however, the brothers had obtained only tourist visas to Mexico. Once in Mexico, the Botsvyniuk organization had operatives who coached the workers on how to enter the United States illegally, by wearing American-style

clothing and stating "U.S." at the Mexico-U.S. border.

The DOJ release continued: While some of the workers entered the U.S., others were taken into custody by U.S. immigration officials, where they remained for almost two months. Once released and provided with immigration documents and summonses to appear for immigration hearings, the Botsvyniuk organization transported them to Philadelphia, either by bus or by plane. Once in Philadelphia, the immigration documents and return court dates were confiscated from the workers. The workers were put to work cleaning large chain stores at night, such as Target and Walmart, as well as smaller stores.

Throughout their employment with the brothers, the workers lived up to five people in one room, slept on dirty mattresses on the floor, and were never paid. They were told that they had to work for the brothers until their debts, ranging from \$10,000 to \$50,000, were paid.

The brothers used physical force, threats of force, sexual assault, and debt bondage to keep the victims in involuntary servitude. The brothers also threatened violence to the workers' families who still reside in Ukraine.

Two female workers testified at trial that Omelyan Botsvyniuk brutally raped them on several occasions. Other victims testified at trial that they were struck and beaten if they attempted to quit or leave the employ of the Botsvyniuk brothers, or if they questioned the lack of payment or the broken promises made in Ukraine. Workers were struck in the presence of other workers, which served as a warning to the rest. After some workers escaped, Omelyan Botsvyniuk resorted to extorting the workers' families in Ukraine, threatening them with mutilation, rape, and death if the workers did not return to work or pay their debts.

The case was investigated by the Joint FBI Organized Crime/ICE Human Trafficking Alien Smuggling Task Force Federal. Assistance was provided by

(Continued on page 6)

Religious leaders in Ukraine urge president to veto language law

Religious Information Service of Ukraine

KYIV – In an open letter to President Viktor Yanukovich, 10 heads of Ukrainian Churches and religious organizations called the adoption of the law on state language policy a path to the precipice, to civil conflict and disintegration of the state. They called on the president to veto the bill.

"We have to note with regret that our voice was not heard. On July 3 the contradictory language bill was declared passed by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine," reads the letter. "The people who consider this event a victory are seriously mistaken. It is a Pyrrhic victory. It is a 'victory' over civil understanding and basic principles of parliamentarianism which are by definition to reflect social compromise," stressed the religious leaders.

The letter's signatories underscored that "the deepening of the language division combined with the political confrontation is further deepening the social divide and shaking the foundations of the Ukrainian statehood."

The religious leaders called on Ukraine's president "not to sign the explosive language bill No. 9073, veto it and return it to the Verkhovna Rada for a real, full-value consideration and development of a balanced decision."

They also called on Mr. Yanukovich to

initiate a national social and professional dialogue on language problems the results of which would be the basis for a new language law.

According to the religious leaders, a balanced language policy in Ukraine should also protect the state status of the Ukrainian language and promote the development and functioning of the languages of the national minorities.

The open letter, whose text was released on July 5, was signed by: Patriarch Filaret of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Kyiv Patriarchate; Patriarch Sviatoslav Shevchuk of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church; Bishop Markian Trofymiak, administrator of the Roman Catholic Church in Ukraine; Viacheslav Nesteruk, president of the All-Ukrainian Union of Associations of Evangelical Christians Baptists; Mykhailo Panochko, senior bishop of the All-Ukrainian Union of Churches of Christians of Evangelical Faith, the Pentecostals; Senior Presbyter Vasyl Raichynets of the Union of Free Churches of Evangelical Faith of Ukraine; Bishop Viacheslav Horpynchuk of the Ukrainian Lutheran Church; Pastor Andrii Hamburg of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church of Ukraine; Sheikh Akhmed Tamim, head of the Spiritual Board of Muslims of Ukraine; and Hryhorii Komendant, president of the Ukrainian Bible Society.

Lytvyn signs language bill, then proposes own version

KYIV – Verkhovna Rada Chairman Volodymyr Lytvyn on July 31 signed the controversial language bill that gives Russian the status of "a regional language" in 13 of Ukraine's 27 regions. The news was released by the Ukrainian Parliament's press service.

However, on August 1, Ukrinform reported that Mr. Lytvyn had registered in Parliament his own version of the law

on languages, which proposes canceling the law on language policy that he signed a day earlier.

"This bill proposes repealing the Law of Ukraine on State Language Policy, as its provisions do not comply with the Constitution, other laws of Ukraine, and also disagree with the Law of Ukraine on

(Continued on page 14)

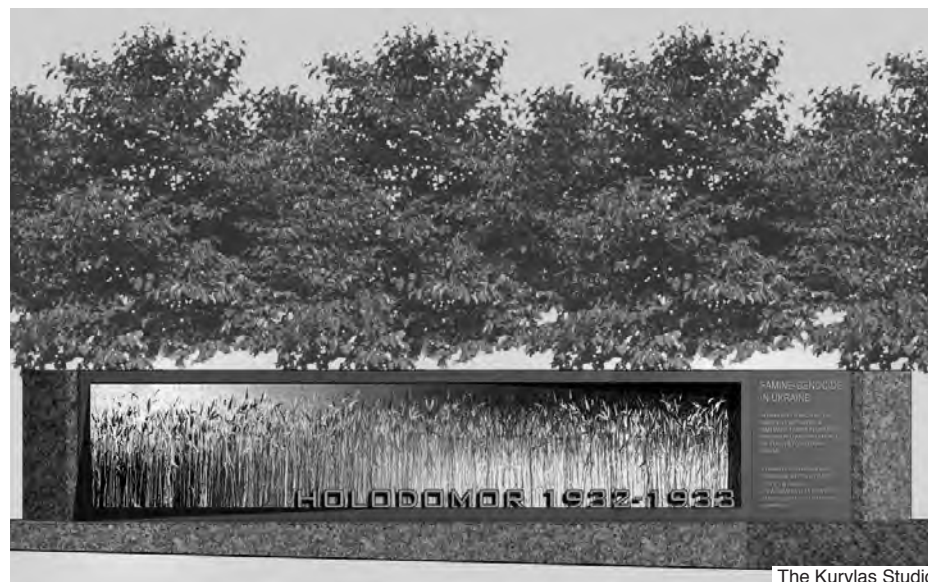
Holodomor...

(Continued from page 1)

Presenting the latest monument refinements before the Fine Arts Commission were Mary Katherine Lanzillotta, partner at Hartman-Cox Architects, the firm responsible for the project, and Larysa Kurylas, the design architect/sculptor whose "Field of Wheat" design was selected as the best by the commission last October.

Ms. Kurylas described her creation as a 6-by-40-foot-long brass bas-relief sculpture of a wheat field that changes from high positive relief to deep negative relief as the monument progresses from left to right. At the same time, the name of the tragedy, "Holodomor," in the wheat stems changes its relief in the reverse order. The memorial concludes at the far right with a large explanatory tablet in English and Ukrainian that reads: "Famine-Genocide in Ukraine. In memory of millions of innocent victims of a man-made famine in Ukraine engineered and implemented by Stalin's totalitarian regime."

She noted that the average viewer may well have a "natural association" of wheat with Ukraine – once identified as being the "breadbasket of Europe." At the same time, she added, it is both sad and ironic that the withholding of that same wheat was then



The latest "Field of Wheat" design by Larysa Kurylas for the planned Ukrainian Holodomor memorial in Washington, as presented to the U.S. Commission of Fine Arts.

used by Stalin as the weapon to starve millions of Ukrainian farmers.

The backside of the memorial will have a textile pattern designed by Ukrainian architect Vasyl Krychevsky in 1933 – the year of the Holodomor. The pattern is an abstracted interpretation of geometric Ukrainian folk art motifs found in textiles and embroideries. Ms. Kurylas noted that Krychevsky was famous in Ukraine for trying to develop a national style in architec-

ture in the early 20th century.

Describing the other aspects of the triangular memorial lot, the designer said there will be seven forest pansy redbud trees with purple heart-shaped leaves as a backdrop to the memorial, which may attract more attention to it from a distance. There will also be some nandina domestica evergreen shrubs, reminiscent of some bushes that can be found growing in Ukraine.

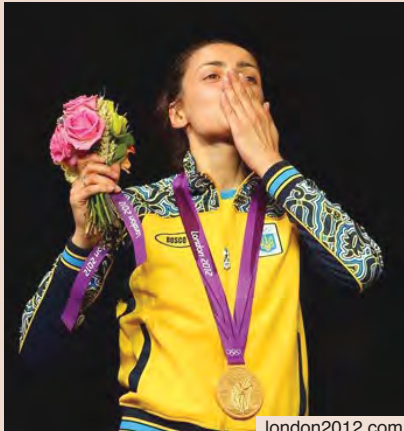
The memorial site is a triangular lot at the intersections of Massachusetts Avenue, North Capitol Street and F Street NW – across the street from the old main Post Office building, one block from Union Station and five blocks north of the U.S. Capitol building. On a similar triangle one block northwest along Massachusetts Avenue is the Victims of Communism Memorial, dedicated by President George W. Bush in 2007.

Ukrainian Americans have been actively working for the erection of a Holodomor memorial in Washington for close to 10 years now, according to Michael Sawkiw Jr., chairman of the Committee for Ukrainian Holodomor-Genocide Awareness, organized specifically for that purpose in 2005. One year later – on October 13, 2006 – the U.S. Congress passed legislation authorizing Ukraine to build such a monument.

While the Ukrainian government is the responsible entity for its construction and maintenance, Mr. Sawkiw explained, Ukrainian American organizations are assisting in the process as much as they can through their Awareness Committee. He noted that the cost of building the memorial is estimated to be somewhere around \$2.5 million.

More information about the Holodomor, he said, can be obtained on the website ukrainegenocide.com.

Shemyakina wins Ukraine's first gold at London Games



Yana Shemyakina receives the gold medal in women's individual epee, making her Ukraine's first gold medalist at the Summer Olympic Games in London.

by Ihor N. Stelmach

In what could go down as the biggest upset in this year's Olympic fencing competition, the unknown Yana Shemyakina shocked the fencing universe by winning gold in the women's individual epee with a nerve-racking 9-8 overtime victory over defending champion Britta Heidemann of Germany on Monday, July 30. It was Ukraine's first gold medal at the 2012 Summer Olympics in London.

The 12th-seeded Shemyakina, 26, who is a Lviv native, was 18th at the Beijing Games in 2008, battled her way through the preliminary competitions, including two key wins over top-ranked Romanian fencers. She first defeated fifth-seed Ana Maria Branza, then eliminated fourth-ranked Simona Gherman.

Heidemann reached the gold-medal final match only after a controversial semifinal win over South Korean Shin A Lin, which caused a one-hour protest. The South Korean refused to leave the piste, her right under the rules, until all protests by her federation were rejected.

"The German must still have been thinking about the semifinal and wasn't able to focus as much on my bout," Shemyakina told reporters through a translator after her finals upset.

The controversy occurred over whether the clock was counting down accurately. South Korean officials argued that the match had already ended when Heidemann scored the winning point in the last second. The jury upheld its decision and Shin had to be physically escorted from the piste.

Shemyakina took advantage of the extra time between the semifinals and finals, resting and planning strategies with her coach. The Ukrainian champion suggested the crowd may have played a role in distracting Heidemann's concentration in the final match. The fans applauded Shin as she sat with a spotlight shining on her in a darkened sports hall.

"In the dressing room you could hear how the crowd supported the Korean fencer and that upset the German a little bit," said Shemyakina. "It may have affected her, but there was no way I was giving the medal away. She already has a gold and there's no way I was going to give this one to her."

Shemyakina led 3-2 following the second period, then Heidemann fought back to win a high-scoring third period, 6-5, tying the match at 8-8 and forcing overtime. The Ukrainian tallied just once in the next period, defended strongly. That proved enough to take the match and win the gold medal.

Shemyakina, who is a student at Lviv State University of Physical Culture, won the bronze medal in epee at the 2009 European Fencing Championships in Plovdiv, Bulgaria.

At London Olympics...

(Continued from page 1)

Kostevych secured another medal in shooting for Ukraine, with a bronze medal finish in the women's 25-meter air pistol event on August 1. The Ukrainian scored 293 points in the precision qualifier, 292 points in the rapid-fire qualifier and 203.6 points in the final, for a total score of 788.6 points. Kostevych finished behind Ying Chen of China (791.4 points) and Jangami Kim of South Korea (792.4 points). Kostevych scored four points better than Chen in the precision qualifier. In the qualifier total, with a field of 39 shooters, Kostevych tied with Chen and Kira Mozgalova of Russia with 585 points, each averaging 9.750 points per shot.

Ukraine's saber fencer Olga Kharlan won the bronze medal in the women's individual event on August 1, defeating U.S. fencer Mariel Zagunis 15-10. In the semifinal, Kharlan lost to Sofya Velikaya of Russia 12-15. Velikaya lost to Jiyeon Kim of South Korea in the gold medal match. Kharlan defeated Margarita Tschomakova of Bulgaria



Shooter Olena Kostevych celebrates a bronze medal win in the women's 10-meter air pistol event. She won another bronze medal in the 25-meter air pistol event.



Yana Kalina lifts 129 kg in the clean and jerk in the 58 kg division to win the bronze medal in women's weightlifting.

15-8 in the round of 32, Sabrina Mikina of Azerbaijan 15-10 in the round of 16, and Irene Vecchi of Italy 15-9 in the quarterfinal.

At press time, Ukraine was in 12th place in the medal count, ahead of Romania (six medals - one gold, three silver, one bronze) and behind Canada (seven medals - two silver, five bronze). In terms of the gold medals, Ukraine is in 14th place, ahead of Australia and behind Hungary.

Other results

While Ukraine's women earned six medals, the men were not so lucky.

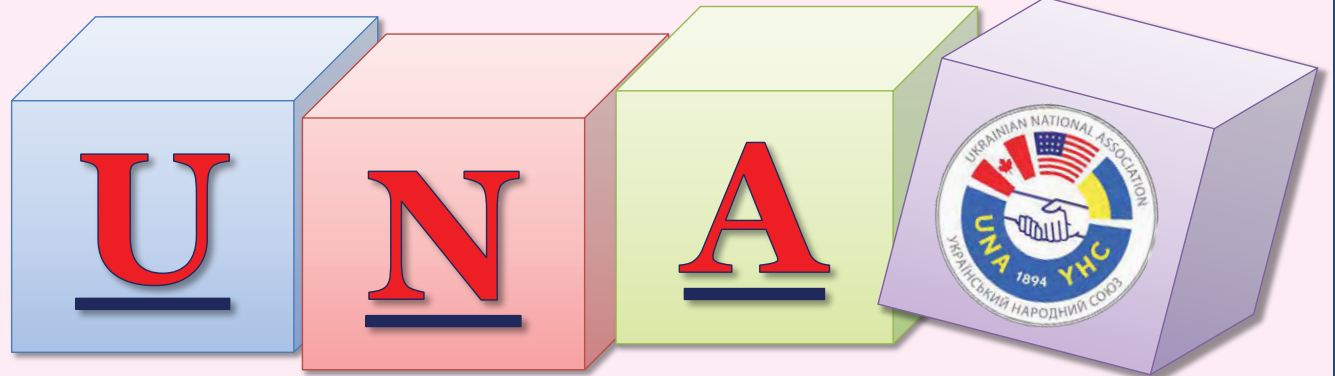
Yevhen Khytrov lost against Anthony Ogogo of Great Britain in the men's middleweight (75 kg) division in the round of 16, despite an 18-18 draw and an even tally of 52 points each from the five judges. Khytrov, who had a bye in the round of 32, lost the first round 3-5, and controlled the rest of the bout, scoring 7-6 in the second round and 8-7 in the third round. Khytrov also notched two knock-downs against Ogogo in the second round. As the Amateur International Boxing Association's rules stipulated, the draw forced the judges to decide a winner, with Ogogo's name announced by the referee, stunning the Ukrainian world champion.

Ukraine's athletes finished among the top 10 in many events, among them: men's 3-meter springboard synchronized diving, with Illya Kvasha and Oleksiy Pryhorov in fourth place; men's 10-meter synchronized

platform diving, with Oleksandr Bondar and Oleksandr Horshkovozyov in eighth place; women's 3-meter springboard synchronized diving, with Olena Fedorova and Anna Pysmenska in sixth place; women's 10-meter synchronized platform diving, with Viktoriya Potekhina and Yulia Prokopchuk, in eighth place.

In team events, other top 10 finishes included Ukraine's men's gymnastic team in fourth place, and in individual finals Mykola Kuksenkov won fourth place in the all-around. Ukraine's rowers, Dmytro Mikhai and Artem Morozov, finished in fifth place in the men's double sculls; fifth place in the men's quadruple sculls, was won by Sergiy Gryn, Ivan Dovgodko, Volodymyr Pavlovsky and Kostiantyn Zaitsev; and the men's eight team of Sergii Chykanov, Viktor Grebennykov, Anton Kholyaznykov, Valentyn Kletskoy, Oleksandr Konovaliuk (cox), Oleg Lykov, Artem Moroz, Andriy Pryveda and Ivan Tymko, won sixth place. In addition to the women's quad team's gold medal in rowing, the double sculls team of Olena Buryak and Anna Kravchenko finished in sixth place. Oleg Omelchuk, won fifth place in the men's 10-meter air pistol event, and Yulia Paratova finished in fifth place in women's weightlifting in the 53 kg division.

The Summer Olympic Games in London will continue until August 12, with the final event, the marathon, held prior to the closing ceremonies.



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INTERVIEW: UCU vice-rectors on Gudziak's episcopal nomination

On July 21 Pope Benedict XVI nominated the Rev. Borys Gudziak, Ph.D., as bishop. This news was long-awaited, for discussions about the possible episcopacy of the rector of the Ukrainian Catholic University have been ongoing for a number of years. According to the announcement of the Vatican Press Service, the bishop-elect will be apostolic exarch of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church in France, Switzerland and the Benelux countries.

Below is an abridged interview with UCU Vice-Rectors Taras Dobko and Myroslav Marynovych conducted by Taras Antoshevyy and Lilia Kovalyk-Vasiuta of the Religious Information Service of Ukraine.

Has UCU known about the nomination long? What was your first reaction?

MYROSLAV MARYNOVYCH: Rumors about the possible episcopal ordination of Fr. Borys have been going around for a few years now. If there had been none, it would have been necessary to make them up! For the Church could not allow itself to fail to notice such a strong figure as Father Borys Gudziak. Even more so, such thoughts and expectations penetrated UCU, where we know Father Borys so well. So this announcement about the ordination of Father Borys did not come as a surprise to us. But we learned about this only after the pope made this decision.

Of course, the UCU community rejoices at this news. Father Borys has been UCU's spiritual and administrative backbone, and so we are glad that the whole universal Church, and especially the faithful of the UGCC in Western Europe, will have the opportunity to get acquainted with father's charism and benefit from his gifts.

Father Borys has served in Ukraine for 20 years and his activities are well-known – not only here but in many countries. A logical question: Why secular Europe? Why not one of the Ukrainian eparchies?

TARAS DOBKKO: The UGCC has now long been a worldwide Church, and it would be wrong to think in categories of only one of its parts – even such an important one as the core, Ukraine. Patriarch Sviatoslav has announced the global character of the UGCC's activities, which require ministers with a global vision and global experience.

The separation of modernity from religion, the process of the European version of secularization, once started in these very countries. One of UCU's missions is to create spiritual alternatives, and the new conditions of his ministry will certainly influence Father Borys as he carries out this mission. In fact, it will give him a new "pulpit."

And now, regarding Ukraine. Since the years of the existence of the Lviv Theological Academy and then UCU, Father Borys has been actively involved in the formation of hundreds of seminarians who now serve in Ukraine and are already changing the face of the UGCC. It's not Father Borys's style to depend solely on himself. He always gives others room to grow. And so, through these graduates, his presence will be felt in Ukrainian eparchies for a long time.

Marynovych: In naming a bishop, the Church pays attention not so much to one's passport or citizenship as to the nominee's preparedness to carry the Gospel into concrete situations of life. We see in this appointment the desire of the UGCC as a whole to be more visible in united Europe. Let's not forget that France, Switzerland and the Benelux countries also include Brussels, the capital of the European Union, and Geneva, an important city for many European organizations. We have long been aware of Father Borys's diplomatic abilities, and so we can be sure that the voice of the UGCC will be heard much better in this particular European area with the coming of the new bishop.

Does the UGCC have many faithful in France, Switzerland, and the Benelux countries? As far as we know, this exarchate is rather small in numbers.

Marynovych: As far as I know, the Apostolic Exarchate for Ukrainians in France was created in 1960 and unites the faithful of the UGCC who live in the territories of France, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg. According to official statistics, this is 20,000 Ukrainian Catholics – though clearly this figure does not include migrant workers. This, of course, is a comparatively small number, but an argument based on numbers is certainly not always the most important one in the universal Church. It is sufficient to compare the number of faithful of the Patriarchate of Constantinople and its influence on world Orthodoxy.

Dobko: The exarchate to which Father Borys has been appointed has its particularities, above all, in that it encompasses a number of European countries where there are different languages, different conditions and different histories. This is a fairly large territory in which are located scattered UGCC parishes composed of post-war Ukrainian immigrants and the new wave of migrant workers.

I consider that Father Borys's ministry in these countries will be distinguished by Patriarch Josyf Slipyj's goals for UCU: to gather those who are scattered, to be a leader and

pastor for tens of thousands of Ukrainians in various cities and towns of Western Europe. Father Borys, like no one else, understands the situation of postmodern culture and how to preach the risen Christ to the contemporary person in these circumstances. Significantly, for all these years at UCU, Father Borys has given a course at UCU "Christian spirituality in the Post-Modern Age," in which he strove to look for and develop a new language for communication with our contemporaries. We expect that this will help him in his episcopal ministry.

The possible episcopacy of Father Borys has been discussed in many circles for a long time now. Forgive us for asking a controversial question, but why did this decision take so long?

Dobko: This question makes sense only if one would say that these years were wasted. In no way can you say this about the last years of Father Borys's work. We consider that ensuring UCU's reliable development was an important priority for the Church. For many years Father Borys was called to another great matter – to lead our university "into deep water." The impulse for UCU's development set by him has determined our

trajectory for the next five to 10 years.

We can honestly admit that there was a time when an increase in Father Borys's responsibilities outside of UCU would place this institution in unfavorable conditions. But today a stable team has been formed at UCU which has now taken over daily management. For example, Father Borys was outside of Ukraine for a lengthy time in 2011, though UCU was not handicapped by this – the community carried out its work with stability.

In our suspicious world it is easy to foresee that the conjecture will arise that this appointment is motivated by an attempt to remove Father Borys from active civic and religious life in Ukraine. What would you say to that?

Dobko: Let's not look for a black cat in a dark room where it is not. The UGCC has more than once demonstrated the futility of applying conspiracy theories to its actions. Judge for yourself: How should we now interpret the two years of ministry of then-Bishop Sviatoslav Shevchuk in Argentina before he was elected patriarch? According to this logic, was he also "removed"? We need to

(Continued on page 18)

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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Modern-day slave masters

Two brothers from Ukraine were convicted last month for running a human-trafficking ring out of Philadelphia. They did it along with three other brothers, two of whom are awaiting extradition from Canada, while the third is on the lam. Omelyan Botsvyniuk was sentenced to life in prison plus 20 years, and his brother Stepan got 20 years. They received penalties befitting the severity of their crimes.

In what was an extreme case of human depravity, the Botsvyniuks preyed on their own: young Ukrainians who were promised good jobs plus room and board. The victims of this family-run operation were then smuggled into the United States, where they worked on cleaning crews at various stores. They lived in servitude and squalid conditions, and were subjected to threats and physical violence, even rape. They were told they had to work for the organization until their debts – totaling between \$10,000 and \$50,000 – were paid off. And, they were told their families back in Ukraine would be endangered – threats were made of physical harm or death – if they did not comply with the Botsvyniuks' demands.

"The evidence and testimony presented at trial painted a picture of the defendants' depravity and inhumane treatment of their victims. This is a case that cries out for justice on behalf of victims who entered this country for better opportunities but then found themselves living a nightmare," U.S. Attorney Zane David Memeger said on July 16. "Today's sentence will ensure that this Botsvyniuk brother [Omelyan], at least, cannot victimize other unsuspecting emigrants. We will continue to work with our law enforcement partners and with law enforcement in other countries to ensure that every member of this illegal organization is brought to justice."

Ukraine's Foreign Affairs Ministry, which monitored the Botsvyniuk case, reacted to the verdict. "...we have received sufficient evidence from the U.S. side that people were obviously engaged in a shameful thing – they were trafficking people, mainly their compatriots," said the director of the ministry's information policy department, Oleh Voloshyn. Significantly, as noted by the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Ukrainian authorities played a role in preparing the case – the Security Service of Ukraine was among the entities cited by the department as rendering assistance.

Assistant Attorney General Thomas E. Perez commented on the "strength of the partnerships the Department of Justice has built with federal, state, local and international law enforcement agencies, as well as non-governmental victim advocates," adding that, the results in the Botsvyniuk case "demonstrate the power of these partnerships to combat human trafficking and transnational organized crime, and to restore the rights and dignity of human trafficking victims."

According to information on the website of Rep. Chris Smith of New Jersey, the author of three comprehensive U.S. laws on combating human trafficking worldwide, "Every year, between 600,000 to 800,000 people – mostly young women and children – are forcefully and fraudulently transported across national borders. Millions more are trafficked within their own countries. They are stripped of their dignity, robbed of their human rights and forced into bondage and sexual servitude. They are modern-day slaves." According to the congressman, human trafficking is a multi-billion dollar industry that touches every country in the world, including the United States. That is why he authored the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, which has been reauthorized twice thus far.

The act provides law enforcement agencies with the tools needed to prosecute traffickers, protects the victims of traffickers and greatly increases the punishment that can be applied to the perpetrators. In addition, the act established annual reports on trafficking, allowing the U.S. to monitor individual countries' responses to human trafficking and to adopt relevant sanctions against those countries whose actions are found lacking.

The Botsvyniuk case is an excellent example of how this heinous crime can and should be prosecuted worldwide. Kudos go to all who are involved in combating this gross violation of human rights.

Aug.
8
2008

Turning the pages back...

Four years ago, on August 8, 2008, the Ukrainian Olympic Team marched in the opening ceremonies at the Summer Olympic Games in Beijing. Ukraine collected four bronze and one team gold medal during the first week of competition.

In the inaugural year for women's team saber fencing at the Olympics, Olena Khomrova, Halyna Pundyk, Olha Kharlan and

Olha Zhovnir defeated China 45-44. The Ukrainian women's team stunned the Chinese and, along the way, dashed the dreams of the U.S. team in the semifinal, 45-39.

Bronze medals were won for Ukraine by: synchronized three-meter springboard divers Ilya Kvasha and Oleksiy Pryhorov; female weightlifter Natalya Davydova (69 kg); Greco-Roman wrestler Armen Vardanyan (66 kg); and judoka Roman Hontyuk (81 kg). Vardanyan tied with Mikhail Siamionau for the bronze and Hontyuk shared the bronze medal with Tiago Camilo of Brazil.

Approximately 300 guests, including representatives of the Beijing Olympic Games Organizing Committee, members of the International Olympic Committee, chairmen of international Olympic federations and heads of various national Olympic delegations, attended the opening of the Ukrainian Olympic House in Beijing on August 11, 2008.

In a telegram to the medal winners, President Viktor Yushchenko wrote, "You have shown an Olympic strength of mind and achieved brilliant results."

Ukraine ended the 2008 Olympics with 27 medals – seven gold, five silver and 15 bronze – and finished in 11th place in the medal count. Gold medal winners included Oleksandr Petriv, men's 25-meter rapid fire pistol; Artur Ayvazyan, men's 50-meter rifle prone position; Natalya Dobrynska, women's heptathlon; Inna Osypenko-Radomska, women's K-1 500-meter canoe race; and Vasyl Lomachenko, featherweight boxing.

Source: "Ukraine at Olympics: four bronze and a team gold," *The Ukrainian Weekly*, August 17, 2008.

COMMENTARY

What lessens us as human beings?

by Askold S. Lozynskiy

The 2012 Summer Olympics are under way in London. From the opening ceremonies this Olympiad was marred by controversy and insensitivity. Forty years ago at the Munich Summer Olympiad, 11 Israeli athletes and coaches were savagely murdered by Palestinian gunmen. The state of Israel requested that these victims be honored with a moment of silence at the opening ceremony of the 2012 Olympiad. The International Olympic Committee declined, but did carry out a moment of silence with a small gathering at the Olympic village beforehand.

No matter what reasoning was given by the IOC, this slight was inexcusable. The killings in Munich were witnessed by the entire world. The small and clandestine memorial 40 years later was an attempt to diminish the tragedy.

Almost 80 years ago – more specifically, in the latter half of 1932 and the first quarter of 1933 – policies were put in place by the Kremlin which resulted in the murder by starvation of millions of Ukrainians. In August 1932 Joseph Stalin, disappointed with the collectivization results in Ukraine, sent a letter to his top executioner there, Lazar Kaganovich.

Stalin wrote: "The most important issue right now is Ukraine. Things in Ukraine have hit rock bottom. Things are bad with regard to the party. There is talk that in two regions of Ukraine (I think it is the Kyiv and Dnipropetrovsk regions) about 50 district party committees have spoken out against the grain-procurement plan, deeming it unrealistic. The situation in other district party committees, people say, is better. What does this look like? This is not a party but a parliament, a caricature of a parliament... Unless we begin to straighten out the situation in Ukraine, we may lose Ukraine... Things cannot go on this way. We must: ...set the goal of transforming Ukraine as quickly as possible into a real fortress of the USSR, into a genuinely exemplary republic..."

What followed was a diabolical plan to bring the Ukrainians to their knees. Starvation in Ukraine and the Kuban region of Russia, heavily inhabited by Ukrainians, became widespread. At the height of the famine, on January 22, 1933, Stalin issued a directive instituting a police action to prohibit the massive departure of farmers from Ukraine and the Kuban region. No other areas of the USSR were singled out prohibiting departure "in search of bread."

Over the years, Ukrainians worldwide and since independence the governments of Ukraine – until the current regime took over – have sought international recognition of the Famine of 1932-1933 as a Genocide of the Ukrainian people. The originator of that term in the 1940s, a Jewish

attorney, Raphael Lemkin, not only identified the 1932-1933 Ukrainian Famine as genocide, but specifically related to it as one of the draftsmen of the Convention on Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. The United Nations document specifically extended the definition of genocide to encompass a "time of peace" as well as a time of war.

Over the last decade some 20 countries have recognized the Ukrainian Famine as Genocide. That number should be significantly higher, except that the Russians have waged an unabashed counterattack meant to diminish the Famine's significance. Many in the international community, being the unprincipled players within a generally irreverent and amoral global amalgam, have acquiesced in favor of what is politically expedient.

This behavior is not a concerted effort against Ukrainians. Rather, it is a generic affliction. An example may be made of Ukraine, which has not recognized the Armenian genocide because of Turkish relations. Likewise, Armenia has not recognized the Ukrainian Famine for lack of reciprocity.

Israel has not recognized the Ukrainian Famine or the Armenian Genocide, although the latter is currently under discussion. Singling out Israel by name is not selective nor unfair. Israel is the ostensible safe haven for Jews persecuted over millennia and alleges a moral imperative. Furthermore, at least as regards Ukrainians, Israel has no political expediency considerations. Russia is not Israel's friend. The explanation surmised is that, in order to keep the memory of the Holocaust alive, Israel is reluctant to identify the genocides of others.

This reasoning, if the surmise is on target, is very specious, since these tragedies are unrelated and diverse in circumstances. The Jewish and Ukrainian genocides are similar only in the number of victims. However, a selfish approach to history undermines any moral imperative that Israel may possess on the egregious suffering of the Jewish people. With the upcoming 80th anniversary of the Ukrainian Famine and renewed global efforts by Ukrainians for recognition, we can only hope that Israel and others, even those deterred by Russia's muscle flex, will come around.

Insensitivity to the suffering of others is not only selfish and deprives one of moral authority, but most importantly, it lessens all of us as human beings.

The 2012 London Olympiad is the most recent example. The IOC should be ashamed. If Israel fails to recognize the Armenian genocide for Turkish considerations, then Israel should be ashamed. If Israel declines to recognize the Ukrainian Famine as genocide, then it loses its moral authority and we are all lessened as human beings.

Ukrainian citizens...

(Continued from page 3)

Pennsylvania State Police, the Philadelphia Police Department, the Department of Labor Office of Inspector General, Toronto Police Department, German National Police, Berlin State Police, Security Service of Ukraine, U.S. National Central Bureau, the Department of Justice Office of International Affairs and INTERPOL.

"The convictions and sentences in this case are a testament to the [Justice] Department's commitment to pursuing jus-

tice on behalf of victims and survivors of human trafficking," said Assistant Attorney General Thomas E. Perez. "The record number of labor trafficking cases we have prosecuted in recent years reflects the strength of the partnerships the Department of Justice has built with federal, state, local and international law enforcement agencies, as well as non-governmental victim advocates. The outstanding results in this case demonstrate the power of these partnerships to combat human trafficking and transnational organized crime, and to restore the rights and dignity of human trafficking victims."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Ukrainian treasures and our seniors

Dear Editor:

I would like to respond to the overall message in Orysia N. Zynycz's letter (June 10). Her letter broached the subject of the loss of Ukrainian art treasures (e.g., paintings, ceramics, embroidery) in several different scenarios. I agree with her that these losses are sad and upsetting to see.

The statement that "surviving sons, daughters or relatives do not know the value of the possessions that the deceased leave behind" is not entirely accurate. There are many children of Ukrainian retirees who appreciate and cherish the unique Ukrainian treasures that we have grown up with and now have in our own homes.

It can be very difficult and/or challenging when trying to start a dialogue with a parent or elder regarding future plans, their particular wishes or paring down their decades of accumulated items. Many times this is met with a blank stare or outright refusal. Thus, any potential orderly progress is stymied, until there is a compelling event. And it is at that point that energy and resources become limited and cherished items are not well served.

Additionally, Ms. Zynycz's letter does bring up an excellent point: what to do with unique items after the owner(s) have passed on. Perhaps, this topic can start a dialogue between retirees and their children (and other relatives). Also, not everyone has children or other family members to pass down their cherished items to. A creative solution may be necessary.

R. E. Ockerby
Buskirk, N.Y.

What's the Vatican's plan for the UGCC?

Dear Editor:

Recently the Vatican again revealed its "plan" for the future of Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church.

How do you remove a prominent priest who has accomplished more for the UGCC than the whole Synod of Bishops in Ukraine?

You "promote" him to apostolic exarch for Ukrainians in France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg and Switzerland, which, in reality, means a Vatican lackey. The Rev. Borys Gudziak, Ph.D., was recommended for the episcopacy by the Synod of Bishops of the UGCC.

Whom does the UGCC represent in France, the Benelux countries and Switzerland? To the best of my knowledge there are only four small parishes in France; no church properties, no schools, no monasteries, and no educational centers. What is the future of UGCC in that area?

No prior rector had the vision or courage to bring a Ukrainian Catholic university into the 21st century with high academic standards, research and financial stability. For his vision, boldness and hard work, Father Gudziak has been appointed the titular bishop of Carcacia.

Perhaps the Vatican does not want to antagonize its "brothers" in the Orthodox Church in Russia? Is this "promotion" an excuse to dislodge Father Gudziak from the Ukrainian Catholic University and send him out of Ukraine?

Jerry Zynycz
Venice, Fla.

Source of quote should be cited

Dear Editor:

In the article "Patriarch Sviatoslav's visit to site of internment camp" by Lubomyr Luciuk (July 15) regarding Canada's unjust internment operations of 1914-1920, mention was made of internee Nick Lypka and his experience at Castle Mountain.

The interview with Mr. Lypka cited in the article, with no indication of its source, is a direct quote from my documentary film "Freedom Had A Price: Canada's First Internment Operations 1914-1920," which should have been mentioned.

The quote was part of an extensive interview I conducted in Winnipeg in the early 1980s for the documentary assisted by Istan Rozumny and cameraman Claude Forest.

Yurij Luhovy
Montreal

We welcome your opinion

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

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

Must read

• In "Yanukovich Cracks Down on Independent Media" (Ukraine's Orange Blues blog on World Affairs website, July 27), Dr. Alexander Motyl writes: "Ukraine's only fully independent television station, TVi, has come under renewed attack by the Regionnaire regime of President Viktor Yanukovich. The move is obviously intended to deprive the public of alternative information in the run-up to the October 2012 parliamentary elections. Since all polls show the Regionnaires cannot win a fair and free contest, the crackdown on TVi is also a practice run of the kind of mass falsification they will employ to claim victory." The Rutgers University professor of political science notes that TVi has been harassed by the regime since 2010, when President Yanukovich came to power. The most recent episode occurred when the tax police raided the TV station's offices on July 12 and confiscated financial documents. Next, TVi's CEO, Mykola Kniazhytsky, was charged with tax evasion. The charges have been withdrawn, but as Prof. Motyl notes, "the message to independent media was loud and clear: express critical opinions at your own risk." See <http://www.worldaffairsjournal.org/blog/alexander-j-motyl/yanukovich-cracks-down-independent-media>.

CROSSCURRENTS

by Andrew Sorokowski

The Christothanatists

Yuri Shcherbak's "Chas Smertokhrystiv: Mirazhi 2077 Roku" (Kyiv: Iaroslaviv Val, 2011) is not the kind of book I would normally pick up and read. For one thing it's 480 pages long, and in Ukrainian (with a couple of passages in Russian). For another, it's science fiction, not my favorite genre. Too often such works merely extrapolate current realities into the future, without regard for the many intervening factors that are sure to change the course of scientific and technological progress. One need only think of how quaint the futuristic literature of past centuries looks today. It's also a political thriller. That genre has produced some entertaining works, but for those of us who grew up on James Bond, the high-speed adventures and amorous exploits of suave assassins are getting a bit stale.

But I read it nonetheless. Chiefly this was because I was invited to participate in a seminar to be held in the Washington area in the coming months. But it's also because the author, Yuri Shcherbak, is no mere scribbler. He is a medical doctor and an expert on Chernobyl who has served as Ukrainian minister of environmental protection, as a deputy of both the Soviet and the Ukrainian Supreme Councils, as ambassador of Ukraine to the United States, Canada and other countries, and as professor of geopolitics and globalization. He has something to write about.

"Chas Smertokhrystiv" follows the adventures of Ihor Petrovych Haiduk, an intelligence officer who, at the age of 50 (yes, there is life, and even adventure, after 40), finds himself in a series of bewildering predicaments beginning in Washington and taking him to a Ukraine besieged by the Black Horde. For this is 2077, and the world landscape has changed: the United States has formed a confederation, Europe has coalesced into a few marginal alliances, the Middle East remains violent, China has become a powerful Middle Kingdom, and Russia has been swallowed up by a renewed Central Asian Islamist power: the Black Horde.

Ukraine is ruled by a brutal and corrupt hetman surrounded by treacherous henchmen. In the process, Haiduk meets a variety of colorful characters, many of whom will be familiar: two-faced politicians, scheming careerists and corrupt bureaucrats, as well as idealistic diasporans, "sincere Ukrainians" and militant nationalists. Finding himself in the midst of a national crisis, the ambitious and self-centered Haiduk, who has never given much thought to patriotism, must come to terms with his own identity. The outcome is stunning.

Who, then, are the "Christothanatists"? (I have translated "Smertokhrystiv" thus, in preference to the clumsy "Death-Christ.") They are a sect that denies the resurrection of Christ. Their leaders are a Russian Orthodox hieromonk, Father Kalerii (Sansizbaev), their ideologue - Father Borisogleb Chikirisov. According to Father Borisogleb, they have been guarding the bones of Jesus since His death, transferring them from place to place, evading fanatical Norman Crusaders, and finally depositing them in, of all places, the Kyivan Caves Monastery.

When Haiduk learns about the Christothanatists, it looks like a case of Ian Fleming meets Dan Brown. But the matter goes deeper, for growing public denial of

the Resurrection essentially means the end of Ukrainian Christianity. And that, in Dr. Shcherbak's scenario, serves as a bridge to Islamic hegemony at the hands of the Black Horde and its secret master, the Grey Prince. Plausible or not, it shows the close connection between philosophical world views and political power.

Dr. Shcherbak elaborates his story with rich detail culled from a lifetime of diplomatic and governmental experience, often deploying military terminology (can you say "short-range rocket launcher" in Ukrainian?). Like Mikhail Bulgakov, who also was a physician, Dr. Shcherbak uses his knowledge of anatomy to create authentic if sometimes stomach-churning descriptions. He also shares the Russian writer's flair for the grotesque, as well as his theological interests. The dialogue of Black Horde commander Mohamad-Bek and Orthodox priest Father Ivan recalls the scene of Christ and Pilate in Bulgakov's "Master and Margarita." In some of the philosophical passages one can hear echoes of Nietzsche and Dostoevsky.

A good part of Dr. Shcherbak's text consists of purported classified memoranda, coded messages and expert analyses. He delights in wry acronyms, the bureaucrat's stock in trade: the Donetsk-Ukrainian Republic is "DUR." The author's keen irony skewers many of Ukraine's current realities. His depiction of the "Day of the Ukrainian Goddess" is a biting satire of post-Soviet pop-pornographic entertainment. Much of Dr. Shcherbak's social criticism comes from the mouth of Alfred Isaakovich Veber, a liberal-humanist intellectual who decries the plague of TDV (Television Debility Virus), laments both Russia's self-destructive xenophobia and the ravages of globalization, exposes political correctness, and admits the failure of the democratic project and the rise of the criminal state.

"Chas Smertokhrystiv" is a page-turner. In fact, it's the sort of book you can easily read on the subway (I did). The vocabulary is not daunting. You will even learn some choice new Ukrainian words, like "luzer" and "hedzhet," plus terms from the realm of information technology like "fleshka," "lep-top," "khekker," "mesedzh" and "resiver."

One critic has faulted Dr. Shcherbak's view of religion as all too typical for a Soviet bureaucrat in its focus on the folkloric and ethnographic, with the priest Father Ivan appearing merely as a server of the cult. Moreover, this view is laced with elements of gnosticism: the struggle of good versus evil, the advent of a "new age," and the role of an intellectual elite as guardian of hidden truth. (Father Oleh Hirnyk, "Elita, Sotsialni Marhinaly i Tserkva," Patriiarkhat No. 3, May-June 2012) But if Shcherbak's theology is not quite kosher, his call for Ukraine's spiritual renewal is compelling.

Last year I asked a literary critic from Kyiv why Ukrainian writers avoided the "big questions." He cited post-modernists' distaste for grand philosophical schemes. Yuri Shcherbak is an exception. And like the best futuristic novelists, he is really describing today's world. For the time of the Christothanatists is now.

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

REFLECTIONS

Plus one

by Victor Rud

PART I

For a child, it was an intriguing notion. I was actually able to hold, in one hand, a part of an elephant. I had in mind the ivory inlay in the handle of an old-fashioned, straight-edge razor, one of a miserly handful of items my parents managed to bring with them when they fled as refugees to the United States after World War II. A youth's racing mind was heightened by his father's admonishment never to touch or even look at the razor. It wouldn't be until many decades later that I learned its other purpose, blessedly never realized.

My father was from the village of Nekhoroshcha, in the Poltava region. My mother was from the outskirts of Kharkiv. Their experiences under the Russian and German occupations were not markedly different from that of tens of millions of their countrymen. Similar, as well, was their pain and reticence in talking about it. Like others, my parents spoke more expansively usually only to those who had walked through the same fire, their succeeding generations often learning but bits and pieces, snippets of ghastly scenes and heartrending decisions.

Ever so slowly, however, over many decades, my father's story unfolded. It's a story of growing up in the original and the ultimate terrorist state. It's a story that, on top of all other horrors, is the story of the Holodomor. The story dissolves the gangrenous fraud trumpeted by both longstanding and recently minted Holodomor deniers. For all Ukrainians, in Ukraine and the diaspora, the story shapes the question, "What now?"

Surviving Joseph Stalin, then Adolph Hitler, my parents gasped for freedom, seeing the U.S. as their salvation. Not quite ... not initially. First they had to survive a third manhunt, this time by U.S. troops whose orders were to return to the Soviet Union a desperate, trembling mass of third-class humanity, already persecuted beyond measure. Where two despots stumbled, America willfully picked up the baton in a homicidal relay race, capturing refugees who were under Soviet rule in 1939. This included all of the Ukrainians who somehow lived through the Holodomor.

Not content with awarding Stalin diplomatic recognition of his legitimacy during the Holodomor, the U.S. now provided a bonus by rounding up the Holodomor's remnants. The January 4, 1946, order of Headquarters, U.S. Armed Forces, European Theater, was clear: "by force if necessary." Suicides exploded in the displaced persons (DP) camps.

With a friend, "Slavko," my father located a barely functional motorcycle (he considered it a trifling down payment for his previous slave labor in Germany), and raced through Bavaria removing road signs, determined to do what they could to stymie roving squads of American GI's and their NKVD handlers. My father swore never to be taken alive, whether by American GI's or Russian NKVD. For him the ivory inlaid razor would be the final escape. He carried it, hidden, wherever he could during his several years in Germany. He finally openly placed it with their belongings as my parents boarded a ship bound for America. He never touched the razor again.

Victor Rud, a lawyer, has been researching the Holodomor for over 35 years. He is a founder of the Ukrainian American Bar Association, and past chairman of its board of governors. Mr. Rud is a graduate of Harvard College and Duke Law School.



Wasyl Rud in a photo taken in post-World War II Germany.

In a departure from his usual reticence to talk, my father once described how his father, my grandfather, was arrested and imprisoned in the village jail, then shipped to the infamous Lubianka prison in Moscow. He never returned. His father and uncle had fought against the invading Red Army years earlier. As the village postman, my grandfather's name eventually surfaced on the hit list.

Crawling up at night to the outside jail window where he believed his father was being held, my father instead heard the screams of another "enemy of the people" as her hands were placed in a cauldron of boiling water until her skin sloughed off. "Taking off the gloves" was a favorite pastime of Vladimir Putin's heroes. Nastia Ivanovna had been my father's elementary school teacher, arrested for "fomenting animosity along national lines" – she had insisted on speaking Ukrainian with her students. Massive infection snuffed out her life – a conveniently generic malady for her death certificate.

Tormented by the past

As he aged into his 80s and 90s, my father's past increasingly tormented him, with less and less respite, and with more and more viciousness. At night, at home and in the hospital, he would scream, sometimes calling out for his own mother and father, sometimes crying, but never himself waking from the nightmares.

Once, as my father was being transported to his hospital room, he began trembling so hard that the gurney shook. The nurse and transport aids were perplexed. He was warmly covered. His eyes, however, were darting back and forth in fear. He whispered to me, "Run home and get some money. They're taking me to be tortured. ("Berut mene kaznyty.) I have to buy them off."

At another time, the hospital tried to accommodate his weak English ability by assigning a Russian-speaking (what's the difference, right?) nurse, aide or doctor. Upon hearing Russian, my father would start shaking again, staring straight ahead without responding. It took my usual explanation to the hospital staff about Russia vs. Ukraine before they saw the light.

On the Tuesday to Wednesday night before Thanksgiving last year, my father relived the scene he witnessed as his family home was surrounded by the NKVD, subsequently arresting his father. For hours on end, he stumbled on crutches from window to window in our home, peeking through the blinds, seeing ghosts that were not ghosts. In the middle of the night he fled the house. He escaped. We found him early Wednesday morning lying outside in a puddle, soaking in

an icy November rain and unable to rise.

But it was the Holodomor that persecuted him the most relentlessly, more than the encounters with the NKVD, more than the near-death escapes from the German SS, more than his labors as an ostarbeiter in Germany, more than staying ahead of the unholy alliance between American soldiers and Soviet secret police. Initially, it was benign ... relatively.

Since childhood I remember so clearly how, whenever asked if he was hungry, or on his own volition, he would simply ask, "A chy ye kusok khliba?" (Is there a piece of bread?). That's it. Just bread. Nothing more. Ever. Not after an Easter or Christmas dinner, not after a Thanksgiving dinner.

Slowly, inexorably, the monsters breached the barricades. I overheard my father describe one scene to a family friend. He was a 16-year-old teenager at the time and, with his two older brothers, peeking through the ladder braced against the edge of the loft that was their bedroom. They watched a neighbor stumble into their house late one night, carrying a burlap bag with what could have been a head of cabbage. The neighbor placed the bag on the floor, bracing it against the wall and bench. Slowly, the bag drooped. The head of a human being rolled out.

A land where every other person seemed to want to compete to become either a concert soloist or a poet overnight became the land of the walking dead. Kidnapping became a food source. Now, it was spring 1933, and the Holodomor was raging full tilt. The neighbor's meal was already a corpse, lying but a few dozen feet from my father's home. It was dismembered by fleeting shadows, which would descend from nowhere and disappear as mysteriously. The neighbor considered himself fortunate, and soon left with his trophy. He starved to death two weeks later, nevertheless.

Two months after his hospitalization following the Thanksgiving "escape," I served my father a spaghetti dinner with meat sauce. He sat motionless, eyes welling up. "What's wrong?" I asked. He had spaghetti many times before and liked it. This time, almost inaudibly, he asked, "Why did you give me human meat to eat?"

World disbelief

What did my father say, what would he have said, about the community's campaign to overcome world disbelief, and sometimes the derision and scorn, concerning the Holodomor? We've heard it all before: It really didn't happen. It really wasn't that bad. It really happened, and it was really bad, but it happened to everyone. It really was not intentional. It was – inexplicably somehow – a "mistake." A realpolitik necessity to earn foreign currency to finance industrialization, etc, etc.

How does my father's life experience, a proxy for the lives of so many millions, inform for us the issues today? What did he say, what would he say, about the genocide "debate" and what he called the "numbers game" engendered around the Holodomor?

For him, the entire period of Russian rule of Ukraine was one apocalyptic war crime. Past atrocities can be extrapolated and the future was openly predicted in 1870 by Russian Minister of Education Dmitry Tolstoy: "The ultimate goal in the education of the non-Russians must be their Russification and assimilation within the Russian nation." Shortly afterward, Fyodor Dostoyevsky wrote: "All people should become Russian and Russian above all else, because the Russian national idea is universal."

It was a war. Many decades later, Pavel Sudoplatov would so declare it. Who was Sudoplatov? He was a key figure in the Soviet secret police, first the Cheka, then renamed the OGPU, GPU, NKVD, KGB and now the FSB. He was, in Ted Turner's words to NBC's Tom Brokaw, a member of "an honorable profession." Sudoplatov was in charge of the Soviet penetration of the Manhattan project, convincing Robert

Oppenheimer and Enrico Fermi to relay secrets of American's atom bomb project to Moscow.

But Sudoplatov's pre-eminence was as a master of "wet deeds," a murderer. Having organized the assassination of Leon Trotsky in Mexico, Sudoplatov turned to the assassination of Ukrainian leaders, in Ukraine and abroad, in what he described as Russia's "75-year war" against Ukraine. He wrote in his memoirs that the war ostensibly ended only when Ukraine declared independence and was so recognized by the world. In that war, in 1932-1933, Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs Maxim Litvinov summarized it all, "food is a weapon" – the ultimate weapon of mass destruction.

For my father, therefore, the Holodomor went beyond "mere" genocide, it was an indescribable phenomenon wrapped within one massive ongoing war crime. He considered Raphael Lemkin's characterization of the Holodomor as genocide to be an understatement and, therefore, incomplete. (Lemkin coined the word "genocide" in 1943 and worked on drafting the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide which was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948). And that was simply because no accurate characterization for the Holodomor has yet been conceived other than the diluted notion of "genocide."

In number of victims and destruction of a nation's fiber, psychology, sense of self, in terms of coming to the precipice of destroying a nation, in terms of its effects carrying through and being so manifest 80 years afterward, the Holodomor is without parallel in human history. My father would challenge the notion, in some quarters, that somehow it is wrong to compare genocides. Why, exactly? Without comparison, he would say, there can be no learning. Whether in Armenia, Kosovo or Cambodia, the massacre of innocents was a horrific aberration from the normal course of nation-building or day-to-day existence. But it was an aberration. Those genocides did not lead a people to the brink of extinction as a nationally conscious body with the effect that is seen today in Ukraine. Those peoples, today, know who they are.

Hitler's destruction of, among others, European Jews comes to mind. Though there were similarities, my father considered that the Holocaust and the Holodomor were different in at least two, overarching respects. The Holocaust, being the 13 years of Nazi rule and its campaign against the Jews, would have to be compared instead, not to the Holodomor, but to the corresponding 70 plus years of Soviet Russian rule and its campaign against Ukrainians. During that period, the Holodomor was but one mechanism in Sudoplatov's war against Ukrainians, just like one of Hitler's mechanisms in his destruction of the Jews, be it firing squads or gas chambers. The Holocaust was not just one of those mechanisms, but the totality of the effort. The Holodomor was not the totality, but just one of the mechanisms. The Holocaust was the whole story. The Holodomor was only one chapter.

More fundamentally, whereas the Holocaust became the unintended catalyst behind the founding of the Israeli state and the crucible – and guarantor – of modern Jewish identity, the Holodomor achieved its intended effect of causing the very opposite in Ukraine – "a smashing success," gloated Stanislav Kossior, a member of the Politburo and one of Stalin's deputies in Ukraine. The Holodomor, raging for approximately nine months, interred the idea of Ukrainian independence for generations. It was so effective that, after lifting it in late spring of 1933, Stalin felt sufficiently secure to transfer the temporary Soviet capital from Kharkiv to Ukraine's historic capital, Kyiv. The Holodomor regurgitated the catatonic crippleness roaming Ukraine today. So much so that, though Ukraine is today nominally independent it is, fundamentally, not a Ukrainian state.

BOOK NOTES

Memoir of Ukrainian Canadian Educators

“Trailblazers: The Lives and Times of Michael Ewanchuk and Muriel (Smith) Ewanchuk,” by John Lehr and David McDowell. Winnipeg: Carpathia Publishers, 2011. Softcover, 226 pp. \$28.50. ISBN: 978-1-55099-199-4.

Most biographies focus on the lives of the influential and famous, people whose lives were lived in the glare of public scrutiny. This biography is somewhat different in that it relates the lives of two ordinary people whose lives spanned a crucial formative period in the development of western Canada in the early years of the 20th century.

“Trailblazers” is the story of two Manitoba educators and revolves around the themes of migration, ethnicity and geographic mobility.

The son of a Ukrainian immigrant, Michael Ewanchuk was born on a bush homestead. The story of his life is the quintessential tale of the Ukrainian immigrant making his way in Manitoba, overcoming disadvantages of lowly origins and obstacles of prejudice, migrating in search of work and pursuing education as a path to prosperity.

Muriel Smith, also of pioneer stock, was born in southwestern Manitoba. Her life path was determined by her gender and by economic forces well beyond her control that took her into education.



TRAILBLAZERS:
THE LIVES AND TIMES OF
MICHAEL EWANCHUK AND
MURIEL (SMITH) EWANCHUK
JOHN LEHR
DAVID MCDOWELL

As pioneer teachers, both helped to shape the course of education in Manitoba. That they met and married defied the odds, as their backgrounds could scarcely have been more different. The story of their lives parallels the social development of the province and the societies they represented.

Readers interested in purchasing the book may contact Carpathia Publishers by e-mail at clio4bks@mts.net.

The Ukrainian Sports Association of USA and Canada (USCAK)

will hold

the annual Labor Day weekend SWIMMING COMPETITION

at Soyuzivka

on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 2012

Swim meet

Saturday, September 1, 2012, 10:00 a.m.
for team and for individual championships of USCAK
and Ukrainian National Association trophies and medals
Warm-up at 9 a.m.

TABLE of EVENTS

Boys/Men	INDIVIDUAL	Girls/Women
1	100m im	13/14
3	100m im	15 & over
5 ..	25m free	10 & under ..
7	25m free	11/12
9	50m free	13/14
11	50m free	15 & over
13 ..	50m free	10 & under ..
15	50m free	11/12
17	50m back	13/14
19	50m back	15 & over
21 ..	25m back	10 & under ..
23	25m back	11/12
25	50m breast	13/14
27	50m breast	15 & over
29 ..	25m breast	10 & under ..
31	25m breast	11/12
33	100m free	13/14
35	100m free	15 & over
37 ..	25m fly	10 & under ..
39	25m fly	11/12
41	50m fly	13/14
43 ...	50m fly	15 & over
RELAYS		
45 ..	4 x 25m free	10 & under ..
47	4 x 25m free	11/12
49	4 x 50m free	13/14
51	4 x 50m medley	15 & over

Swimmers can compete in three (3) individual and one (1) relay events. Relay teams will be established by team coaches or representatives.

Entry deadline: Entry forms, provided below, must be submitted by August 21, 2012, to Marika Bokalo, Swim Meet director. THERE WILL BE NO REGISTRATION AT POOLSIDE. Registration fee is \$15.00 per swimmer. Of the fee, \$5 will be donated to the Soyuzivka Pool Repair Fund.

Name: (English) _____

(Ukrainian) _____

Address _____

City _____ Zip _____

Telephone _____ Age _____

Male _____ Female _____

Club/Youth Association _____

Event _____ Entry time _____

Event _____ Entry time _____

Event _____ Entry time _____

Please send this entry form with \$15 entry fee by August 21, 2012.

(checks made out to "Ukrainian Sports Federation") to:

Marika Bokalo
641 Evergreen Pkwy.
Union, NJ 07083
(908) 851-0617
email: mary.bokalo@yahoo.com

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GENERATION UKE



Edited and compiled by Matthew Dubas

Euro Cup 2012: Reactions from the diaspora

The Ukrainian Weekly's Matthew Dubas asked soccer fans who attended the European championships, co-hosted by Ukraine and Poland in June and July, to describe their experiences, note the renovations of infrastructure, and pleasant surprises and disappointments. Their responses follow below.

Taras Jaworsky, Chicago:

I traveled with a small group from Chicago and Cleveland to Lviv and Kyiv for games at Euro 2012. Over the course of the last 13 years, I normally plan large group trips that follow the Ukrainian National Team. An example of this would be when we traveled to Germany for the World Cup 2006 – we had 75 people from the U.S., Canada and Australia. I found out from a friend who is a U.S. soccer travel agent that traveled to Ukraine to meet with UEFA (Union of European Football Associations) two years ago, the room prices were going to be ridiculous. The example he gave me was 700 euros a night. This translates to \$850. That confirmed that I would not be setting up a large group trip, as I could never charge my soccer friends that much for a room.

What is funny is that this same friend could not travel to Ukraine due to a medical flight restriction and he asked if I would help him distribute tickets to clients in Ukraine during Euro 2012. I did this for him and he kindly gave me lodging for five nights at Kyiv Radisson Blu as a thank you. This, of course, is where some of his clients were

staying. The final bill for him per night, which I have a receipt for, was 660 euros. That is \$800 a night. This alone drove off many more fans from the diaspora from attending.

Lviv looked great! I was there two years earlier and flew into the old airport. They closed for renovations right after we left. The terminal looks great. The Fan Zone was the best of the two cities we traveled to. The Fan Zone was on Svoboda Prospekt in front of the opera house down to the Taras Shevchenko statue. It continued on as a pedestrian area to the front of Hotel George. Lviv did its Fan Zone right by having the screen and stage together, whereas in Kyiv it was separated.

The first game in Lviv was Germany versus Portugal. These fans loved Ukraine and Lviv. As a matter of fact, we joked with some Germans about the old Lemberg name for Lviv and noted that the last time this city saw so many Germans was during World War II. Each night Ukrainians celebrated with other fans from other countries. They took pictures, drank beer or just chit-chatted.

Ukraine and Lviv were very patriotic during this time, as evidenced by the fight the evening after the first Euro 2012 match, Greece versus Poland. In the early hours some Russians (Moskali) were running through the streets screaming "Ukraine is Russia." It was later that morning at breakfast that we heard that Ukrainian fans set the Russian fans right.

(Continued on page 11)



Taras Jaworsky, (left) with friends from the Chicago and Cleveland area in Kyiv.

Chef Mark Burachinsky opens Meal restaurant in Nutley, N.J.



Interior view of Mark Burachinsky's new restaurant.

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – Ukrainian American Mark Burachinsky is chef and owner of one of the newest restaurants in Nutley, N.J. – Meal: Meet, Eat and Lounge. The simplicity of the eatery's name suggests its mantra, but as the Nutley Journal discovered, it is far from ordinary.

Meal, which opened in June, is the kind of place where the Rat Pack set would have enjoyed a thick-cut steak, the feature suggests, but is also expected to be frequented by chefs from around the New York-New Jersey area.

Chef Burachinsky, who graduated from the Culinary Institute of America and has more than 13 years of industry experience, said his approach is to offer the very highest quality ingredients prepared in the most delicious, simple manner possible. "We grind all of our own meat for the burgers in a special blend, and we only use the very best quality meat and seafood. Every item on our menu is just the best quality possible," he told the Nutley Journal.

Offering classic lunch and dinner entrees, sandwiches fashioned from the highest quality ingredients, married with seasoning and side dishes results in food that sets itself apart from the rest. In addition to the standard fare of steaks, chops and filet mignon, Meal offers a great selection of seafood, including chilled lobster, colossal shrimp, oysters, clams and jumbo

lump crab meat. Appetizers range from \$8 to \$12; entrees \$12-\$28; sandwiches and burgers \$8-\$12; steaks and chops \$21-\$49.

Desserts include re-imagined classics such as cheesecake lollipops, each dipped in some kind of fresh chocolate or fruit, served in a stand with dipping sauces.

Meal, with its own parking lot, is located at 433 Kingsland Ave., in Nutley, N.J. It is open seven days a week: Monday through Friday, 11 a.m. to 10 p.m.; Saturday, 5 p.m. to 11 p.m.; and Sunday, 5 p.m. to 9 p.m. There are plans for a Sunday brunch. The restaurant, which is also accessible via NJ Transit bus, is BYOB until September when the full bar and lounge are expected to open. For reservations, catering, take-out and more information, telephone 973-542-8522, or visit the restaurant's Facebook page.



Meal's logo inscribed on a cutting board.

Top 10 songs in Ukraine

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – The top 10 songs in Ukraine for the 2012 summer were posted on the blog grantland.com on July 24 by Molly Lambert, with some surprising additions. The ratings are based on airplay frequency by the website FDR.com.ua.

Starting at number 10, is "Liubi" (My Love) by Dan Balan, a Moldovan pop-rock singer, originally from the band O-Zone, whose hit "Dragostea din tei," more popularly known as the "Numa Numa" song, was used as a sample by Just Blaze for T.I. and Rihanna's "Live Your Life."

At number nine is "Friends" by Aura Dione featuring Rock Mafia. Dione is of Danish, Spanish, French and Faroese heri-

tage, and Rock Mafia is the production duo behind a lot of Miley Cyrus's and Selena Gomez's hits. This song went to number one in Germany. Previously, she released "Columbine" (2009). "Friends" is a new single from Dione's new album "Before the Dinosaurs" (2012).

In the eighth slot is "Neliubov" (No Love) by Irakli & Dasha Suvorova, a Russian-language song. It is a guitar-driven ballad in a minor key.

Coming in at number seven is "Ischu Tebia" (I am looking for you) by Vera Brezhneva, a Ukrainian and Russian pop singer, who was a member of a late incarnation of the Ukrainian pop group Nu Virgos.

In the middle of the pack, at number six, is Ani Lorak's 2012 album "Obnimi Menia" (Hold Me). Lorak, who was born Karolina Kuiek, is listed as the fifth-richest singer in Ukraine. She re-released the "Hold Me" (Obnimi Menia) album this year, with the title "Hold Me Closer."

Rated at number five is "Nezhno, Nezhno" by Diljas, it is a bouncy tune, with a "solamente" feel, and climbing the chart at number four is Potap & Nastya's "Priletelo." Their real names are Oleksiy Potapenko and Nastya Kamenskih, both of Kyiv, who sing in Russian.

"Fermomy Liubvi" (Love Pheromones) by singer Alyosha, is a trancy dance song sung in Ukrainian with little to qualify it for the number three spot. Alyosha hails from Zaporizhia, Ukraine, and graduated from the Kyiv National University of

Culture and Arts.

The theme for the Euro 2012 "Endless Summer" by Oceana, led by Oceana Mahlmann, a German-Afro-Martiniquais singer who finished in sixth place in the Polish version of "Dancing With the Stars", solidly holds the number two spot in the chart. The song is based around a sample of Die Vogel's "Blaue Moschee" with soccer chants mixed in.

And at number one, is Svitlana Loboda's "Oblaka." Loboda is a Ukrainian singer, composer and pianist, and former member of the group Nu Virgos. The song uses a whistle sound as a repetitive theme, but is not too overpowering.

For a list of additional top songs in Ukraine, readers can visit <http://www.fdr.com.ua/chart/ua>. The listings are updated on a daily basis.

Euro 2012 reaction...

(Continued from page 10)

Entertainment at the Fan Zone were Haydamaky (new band), Mandry, Mad Heads XL and others. It was a great daily venue. Another place that was great to meet with people was near the Ratush (city hall), where people sat outside or to the UPA-themed restaurant Kryivka. Daily we met friends from Chicago, Toronto, Winnipeg, Cleveland.

The stadium in Lviv was beautiful – great job and unbelievable sight lines. We sat in category one seats, midfield upper level.

The tram was never finished, so they had buses from downtown Lviv. We found it odd that all of the other stadiums in Ukraine and Poland were in downtown areas, while Lviv Stadium was outside the city center in the south. Once buses dropped you off you had to walk a mile to the stadium. We believe the reason for this is all the buses were occupied picking up fans in downtown Lviv and that the roads were never finished with the final layers of asphalt. This is only true around the stadium area and parking areas. We saw manhole lids sticking up all over the place with unfinished curbs too.

We rode the new high-speed train, the Hyundai, from Lviv to Kyiv in five hours. We were the last group that actually did not have mechanical problems during the course of the European Championship, though we did experience a severe thunderstorm that shut down service for a half-hour. We stopped many miles outside of Kyiv until it passed. Remember, trains run on electric there. Overall, the train is beautiful, and I hope that they can maintain it for the future.

Kyiv was well-prepared, and the Fan Zone was huge, stretching from the Maidan (Independence Square) all the way down the Khreshchatyk, and on game days this included streets around the stadium. The Kyiv Fan Zone had more dancers than musical entertainment. I did witness on some night when there was no game they actually collected a gate fee for the entertainment. I was disappointed at how much Russian was spoken in Kyiv from before, when I was there post-Orange Revolution. Your menus were either in Russian, English or French – no Ukrainian.

We arrived by train, and you could tell that some items were different. I saw more signs in English giving directions and streets had Ukrainian-English titles. Our apartment was two blocks north of the new stadium. Each night we were able to host all of our friends at a neighborhood bar and review the day's events. Our friends came from the U.S., Canada, Ukraine, Germany and England.

The new Olympiyskiy Stadium was a unique and beautiful design. My first time seeing the stadium was in 1991 when we traveled to Ukraine with USCAK (Ukrainian Sports Federation of the U.S.A. and Canada)

and stayed at the President Hotel. It was located right next to the stadium. I traveled back many times since then, with the Hromovytsia dance ensemble of Chicago, as an election judge and as a soccer fan. Each time you could walk into the stadium no problem. Its a much friendlier atmosphere, cleaner, and the covering on the seating looked like sunflowers. The only problem from a construction perspective is that the bathroom entrance and exit was one door. As soon as you entered you were meeting men that were washing hands at the sinks and fighting the traffic flow of people going in/out. This was ludicrous!

I wanted to share this last note. I experienced this in several places and was proud that my parents and grandparents taught me Ukrainian. I would be speaking in Ukrainian at some function in Kyiv, as an example, and the person I spoke with either responded in Russian or broken English. One time a woman jumped in and started screaming that these men should be embarrassed that a young man from the diaspora spoke such perfect Ukrainian and they could only respond in Russian. She made me very proud and I thanked her for it! I am proud of my heritage and cried my eyes out when the Ukrainian national anthem played during Ukraine's first game versus Sweden. Everybody we spoke with internationally loved Ukraine, the country, its food, the beautiful women and our company!

Mark Howansky, 39, Green Brook, N.J.:

Even though I have followed the Ukrainian National Team in Europe a few times (with many of the people Taras Jaworsky was with during his aforementioned trip), I decided to take a different approach to the European championship this time around. Part of the reason was that I wanted to visit family in Poland and part was that I was turned off by all of the negative pre-tournament news coming out of Ukraine (price-gouging, etc.). So, I built my itinerary around visiting my mother's family in Kozuchow (near Zielona Gora) and my father-in-law's family in Szczecin, both Lemkos who were forcibly resettled from Lemkivschyna during Akcja Wisla.

We flew from Newark to/from Berlin, rented a car there and drove to those cities as well as to games in Wroclaw and Poznan. Our group included me, my wife, Maria Hrywna, our 9-month-old daughter Nadya, my mother, Nadia (Lozyniak) Howansky, my sister, Lena, and my in-laws, Miroslaw and Julia Hrywna. We also met up with my brother-in-law Mark Hrywna and his girlfriend, Colette Dunne, for part of the trip. Our trip lasted nine nights, from June 2 to 12, with the first and last nights spent in Berlin (where a second cousin lives), one night in Szczecin, four nights in Zielona Gora, and two nights in Poznan.

The first game we attended was Russia versus the Czech Republic in Wroclaw on June 2, along with some of my family from



At the Fan Zone in Wroclaw, Poland, Mark Howansky (center) with his family.

Kozuchow. We drove down early in the day and explored the old town and Fan Zone before the game, using the easily navigable local tram system. The vibe in town was fun, with both Russian and Czech fans, along with Poland fans, drinking and singing everywhere. I didn't like the fact that the Wroclaw Fan Zone was smack in the middle of the town's bazaar, however, because the temporary walls obstructed views of all the old buildings, such as the famous Ratusz. On the 20-minute tram ride out to the stadium, we had fun juggling a soccer ball that my sister bought with the random fans that we met. The stadium itself was impressive, with a very sleek and modern design. It was constructed for the Euro and features outer walls made from semi-transparent mesh, which can be lit with various colors – particularly cool at night.

The game was a lot less competitive than I had hoped, with Russia winning easily and that only made the already confident Russian fans more obnoxious. Many were wearing "СССР" paraphernalia and old Soviet military hats, which obviously was not to my liking. That was also the match where Russian fans racially taunted a black Czech player and fought with stadium stewards, but I did not see any of that first-hand.

All-in-all, our group had a fun day at the game and my family in Poland were particularly proud to be able to experience the historic event in their own backyard.

The second game we attended was Ireland vs Croatia in Poznan, where we spent two days/nights exploring the old town and some of the parks (Park Wodziczki and Park Solacki). Reasonably priced accommodations in town were very hard to find, with basic hotel rooms going for 500-600 euros! We were lucky to find a private apartment through a website where we could fit our large group at a fraction of that cost, but I had to book that months in advance.

Our only unpleasant experience of the trip happened while our car was parked at that apartment – our (German) license plates were stolen! That is apparently a common occurrence in Poland, where they are used to rob expensive gas (aka "pump n run") and to move stolen cars.

In Poznan, the Fan Zone was relatively small and a few blocks away from their main square where there tended to be bigger crowds.

The soccer-related highlight of the trip for me, was the Irish fans we encountered in Poznan. They poured into the city in their RV's decked out in green-white-orange and were amazingly fun and friendly. They partied and sang along with anyone they met, Croatians and Poles included, despite the Irish team's poor performance.

The stadium in Poznan was a bit smaller and harder to navigate, and the organization at the site was a bit spotty, with not enough garbage cans or signs to the buses and trams back to the city. There were many young volunteers around, intended to pro-

vide information, but I think they were a bit overwhelmed.

But, all things considered, I think both Wroclaw and Poznan did a good job making the large, international crowds that came for Euro feel welcome and safe. I enjoyed both the soccer and the atmosphere, and am very happy I attended the tournament.

Andrew Panas, 32, Mount Olive, N.J.:

Though it was to be my fourth trip to Ukraine in eight years, the BBC and other news outlets' consistent portrayal of Ukraine, its people and infrastructure as unprepared for the European championship honestly caused me to have reservations on how the whole experience would be. I was not only concerned that fans visiting from other countries would return home confirming the media's warnings and callouts, but that several friends from the diaspora who were traveling to Ukraine for their first time would deem me a crazed, delusional patriot for my insistent tales of a country with beautiful cities, warm people, delicious food and entertaining night venues.

Upon arrival in Kyiv, the designated Euro entry lines were a delight that allowed a speedy exit to the ambitious and overly animated taxi drivers. The standard haggle for a commitment and cost occurred, however, Euro liaisons donned in blue shirts were spread inside and outside of the airport to help those unfamiliar with the process and potential cost of a trip downtown. Despite the help, prices paid for a taxi ride ranged from \$30 to \$90 for the same length of travel.

Traveling together, Danusia Chernichenko and I were the last in a group of six to arrive at a previously booked apartment. Our group was much like others, which represented a vast swath of the diaspora – all friends but current residents of New York, New Jersey, Chicago, Toronto and Australia. While per person it was almost half the price of hotels, the apartment was spacious and finely furnished with all the modern amenities, and only a 10-minute walk from the Khreshchatyk (Kyiv's main boulevard).

A full day at the FanZone immediately changed my initial mindset from the more than several pleasant encounters with locals and those from abroad. The Swedes and English, who dominated the foreign fan presence, were friendly, respectful and all spoke in high regard of the city and the local Ukrainian people. The only negative talk that surfaced was of the "ghost" apartments, where people paid in advance for a location that didn't exist. We soon learned that some of the locals were offering those affected free accommodations in their own homes, which added to the general good feeling of the event.

The day of the match between France and Sweden caused a buzz throughout Kyiv. Local fans and those of the diaspora were in high spirits, singing and chanting the ever



Mark Howansky (left) with his wife, Maria, and his brother-in-law, Mark Hrywna (right) and his girlfriend, Colette Dunne, at the Ireland versus Croatia match in Poznan, Poland.

(Continued on page 16)

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NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

would not assure Tymoshenko's full participation in the process. "I would just suggest that everyone imagine a situation where Yulia Volodymyrovna [Tymoshenko], for example, would be in the hospital, while her defense would be here," Mr. Vlasenko said. "She will be watching this reality show on television. How will she be able to fully take part in this? How will we be able to provide a legal defense if she's on the other side of the silver screen?" Reports say more than 1,000 supporters and opponents of Ms. Tymoshenko gathered outside the courtroom in Kharkiv as the case resumed on July 31. On July 30, German doctors who have been treating Ms. Tymoshenko said her physical condition required up to eight more weeks of attention. The former prime minister has been suffering from back problems and other ailments. (RFE/RL)

OSCE mission starts work in September

KYIV - The Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) will begin the work of its International Observation Mission for the elections of national deputies of Ukraine on September 10. Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesperson Oleksander Dykusharov said at a briefing on July 24. "The mission's main group, which will stay in Ukraine beginning on September 10 this year, will include 16 OSCE experts," he said. According to the diplomat, it is expected that beginning September 17, 100 long-term observers sent by OSCE participating countries will come to Ukraine. In addition, approximately a week before the elections, another 600 short-term observers will come to Ukraine to monitor the process of voting directly at electoral districts. Ambassador Frances Glover of Great Britain has been appointed to head the OSCE mission. She previously headed the Observation Mission of the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights during Ukraine's parliamentary elections in 2007. Mr. Dykusharov said that, during their stay in Ukraine, members of the OSCE Observation Mission are planning to discuss the issues of the electoral process with state institutions, political parties, candidates, as well as representatives of the civil society, mass media and diplomatic corps, accredited in Ukraine. "The Ukrainian MFA within the framework of its

competence will render all-round assistance to the International Observation Mission of the OSCE Center for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights during the whole period of its work in Ukraine," Mr. Dykusharov added. (Ukrinform)

CEC member visits Washington

WASHINGTON - A member of Ukraine's Central Election Commission, Mykhailo Okhondovskiy, paid a working visit to the U.S. on July 7-14. He held a number of meetings with representatives of the U.S. administration, Congress, think tanks and NGOs, Ukrainian community and mass media. While in the U.S., Mr. Okhondovskiy participated in a roundtable discussion at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace on the elections to the Parliament of Ukraine to be held on October 28. Mr. Okhondovskiy spoke about the structure and main working principles of the Central Election Commission as an independent state body charged with organizing the election process, implementing a new law on the elections of Ukraine's national deputies, preparing the practical aspects of the, as well as improvement of the voters' state register. He emphasized that all the necessary conditions for fair, free, valid and transparent elections have been provided. He also said that the state has been in a position to conduct the elections in accordance with the highest world and European standards as was demonstrated during previous presidential and parliamentary elections. Mr. Okhondovskiy highlighted Ukraine's interest in having the maximum number of international observers and the state's readiness to facilitate their work. (Embassy of Ukraine in the United States)

Kliuyev on global peace and security

KYIV - Ukraine will adopt a more active position in maintaining peace and global security by participating in international peacekeeping and anti-piracy operations. Secretary of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine Andriy Kliuyev stated this while commenting on the intention of the Ukrainian military to join the Ocean Shield anti-piracy operation, Mr. Kliuyev's spokesman, Artem Petrenko, said on July 18. "In the case of sea pirates, the issue concerns the interests of Ukraine. Over the past three and a half years pirates have seized more than four dozen ships with nearly 200 Ukrainian citizens on board," Mr. Kliuyev said. He recalled that Ukraine joined the European Union's Atalanta anti-piracy

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NEWSBRIEFS

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naval operation in November 2010. In addition, according to the secretary of the National Security and Defense Council, a Ukrainian naval ship is participating in NATO's Operation Active Endeavor in the Mediterranean in the fight against illegal migration and the illegal movement of weapons and drugs. A Ukrainian aircraft will join the Atalanta operation this year to conduct observation flights over the water area, whereas the Ukrainian frigate Hetman Sahaidachny, with a helicopter and a group of special forces on board, will participate in the Ocean Shield operation off the coast of Somalia next year, Mr. Kliuyev said. He said Ukraine's participation in such operations is not only a contribution to global security, but also a good experience for Ukrainian servicemen. Mr. Kliuyev noted that representatives of different countries are working out anti-piracy skills during multinational exercises. For example, the scenario of one stage of the Sea Breeze international exercises, which are currently taking place in Odesa, foresaw the holding of an anti-piracy operation. (Ukrinform)

120,000 pilgrims in Zarvanytsia

LVIV – On July 4-15, in the Spiritual Center of the Blessed Mother in the western Ukrainian village of Zarvanytsia, an all-Ukrainian and youth pilgrimage was held, with some 120,000 pilgrims from various parts of Ukraine participating. Some people walked hundreds of kilometers to get to Zarvanytsia; pilgrims from the Khmelnytskyi Vicariate walked for about a week. According to the Information Department of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, the honored guests of the pilgrimage were Patriarch Sviatoslav Shevchuk; Apostolic Nuncio in Ukraine Archbishop Thomas Edward Gullickson, Archbishop Elias Chacour of the Melkite Greek Catholic Church, Ordinary Bishop Anton Kosha of the Chisinau Eparchy of the Republic of Moldova, as well as metropolitans, archbishops, bishops of UGCC and the Roman Catholic Church in Ukraine, government officials and representatives of political forces. One of the highlights of the event was a candle procession from the church to the statue of the Zarvanytsia Mother of God where Patriarch Sviatoslav served a public prayer service. (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

UOC-KP holds Synod in Kyiv

KYIV – On July 27, in the Synodal Hall of the Kyiv Patriarchate, a session of the Holy Synod of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Kyiv Patriarchate began under the leadership of Patriarch Filaret. The session was attended by the permanent and temporary members of the Synod. Patriarch Filaret, in concelebration with 40 bishops and clergymen from all the parishes of the UOC-KP, led a celebratory service on the occasion of the anniversary of Baptism of Rus'-Ukraine by Prince Volodymyr the Great. The event was attended by a representative of the head of the Montenegrin Church, the head of the Department of External Relations, Archbishop Simeon of Kotor. All-night vigils were held in St. Volodymyr Cathedral and on July 28, a celebratory liturgy was celebrated. The church, which can house 5,000, and the grounds were filled with believers from all over Ukraine. After the liturgy, a procession from the cathedral to the monument to Prince Volodymyr was conducted with the participation of approximately 20,000 people, including 1,500 clergymen. (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

ROC patriarch leads Synod in Kyiv

KYIV – A regular session of the Holy Synod of the Russian Orthodox Church

began on July 26 in the Kyivan Caves Monastery under the headship of Patriarch Kirill. Metropolitan Volodymyr (Sabodan) and Metropolitan Nyfont of Lutsk and Volyn represent the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Moscow Patriarchate (UOC-MP) at the session. Despite a court prohibition, members of the Svoboda party organized a protest against the visit of Patriarch Kirill to Ukraine. A group of protesters stood along the fence in front of the Presidential Administration building and held banners reading: "Away with Moscow invaders," "Moscow Colonizer Priest Go Away," "Support One Local Orthodox Church Based in Kyiv." Also on July 26, a half-naked member of Femen rushed toward Patriarch Kirill at the time of his arrival at Boryspil Airport and shouted "Get lost." So According to tsnu, the incident happened when the patriarch walked from the plane toward journalists. An inscription on the woman's body said "Kill Kirill." (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

Yanukovych meets with ROC patriarch

KYIV – President Viktor Yanukovych met with the primate of the Russian Orthodox Church (ROC), Patriarch Kirill of Moscow, in Crimea on July 28. The president noted the tradition of a large-scale celebration by national Orthodox Churches of the Day of Baptism of Rus'-Ukraine and the memory of Prince Volodymyr the Great that is celebrated on July 28. Mr. Yanukovych said such events demonstrate the important role of the Church in society and its impact on the moral condition of the people. Patriarch Kirill emphasized the importance of celebrating the Day of the Christianization of Rus'-Ukraine that coincided this year with another great event, the 20th anniversary of the service of Metropolitan Volodymyr (Sabodan) to the Church. (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

Chinese naval boats enter Black Sea

KYIV – Officials at the Russian and Ukrainian defense ministries said that Chinese naval vessels have entered the Black Sea for the first time ever. The destroyer Qingdao, armed with guided missiles, and the patrol boat Yantai, captained by the deputy commander of China's northern fleet, entered the sea on July 31 at Ukraine's invitation. The two Chinese ships have previously taken part in international operations against pirates in the Gulf of Aden. Officials said the Yantai was expected to sail to the Romanian port of Constanta before leaving the Black Sea on August 9, while the Qingdao was expected to stay in Ukraine's Crimean port of Sevastopol until August 4. In accordance with the Montreux Convention, the vessels of non-Black Sea countries can remain in the Black Sea for up to 21 days. (RFE/RL, based on reporting by ITAR-TASS and Interfax)

Shapoval on legitimacy of elections

KYIV – The chairman of the Central Election Commission of Ukraine, Volodymyr Shapoval, has said he is confident that the European Union should not deem the parliamentary elections in Ukraine as illegitimate because opposition leaders Yulia Tymoshenko and Yuriy Lutsenko cannot participate in them. He announced this in an interview with the Kommersant-Ukraine online newspaper. "It is wrong to say that the elections will be recognized as undemocratic or illegitimate if some citizens do not participate in them," Mr. Shapoval said, according to July 24 news reports. He also said that, even with the full quality of preparations for parliamentary elections, observers would not assess them in the best way. "Today I have a feeling that no matter how we try to organize the elections and introduce video surveillance, the assessment of the elections will be at most 'satisfactory,'" he said. (Ukrinform)



We are deeply saddened to announce the passing on July 27, 2012 of our dearest husband, father, brother, son-in-law, and brother-in-law



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as well as family and friends in Ukraine and in the diaspora.

In lieu of flowers, the family has suggested that donations may be made to the National Veterans Foundation, www.nvf.org.

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Presidential advisor notes violations

Ukrinform

KYIV – The law on the principles of state language policy was adopted with violations and does not correspond with the provisions of the Constitution of Ukraine and the international documents ratified by this country, said Maryna Stavnychuk, advisor to the president of Ukraine and head of the Main Directorate for Constitutional and Legal Modernization. She offered this assessment on August 1 in response to the appeal of the public initiative New Citizen Partnership concerning the law.

"The new law was adopted in a gross violation of the provisions of Articles 47, 116-122 and 130 of the Law of Ukraine on the Regulations of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, and a major part of its provisions do not accord with the relevant provisions of the Constitution and international instruments ratified by Ukraine, in particular, the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages and Decision 10rp/99 of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine dated December 14, 1999 on the case of the official interpretation of the provisions of Article 10 of the Constitution of Ukraine concerning the application of the state language," Ms. Stavnychuk said.

At the same time, she noted that, in accordance with the Constitution, the head of state will decide the fate of the law. Verkhovna Rada Chairman Volodymyr Lytvyn on July 31 signed the law and, according to the parliamentary website, it was sent to President Yanukovich for his signature.

Earlier, the Verkhovna Rada chairman had refused to sign the bill passed on July 3 and asked Parliament to free him from his duties as part of a protest against the legislation. Parliament rejected Mr. Lytvyn's request and four separate proposals from the opposition to amend the bill on July 30. The law will come into effect after President Viktor Yanukovich signs it.

Lytvyn signs...

(Continued from page 3)

Ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages," reads the explanatory memorandum to the new bill.

The main difference between Mr. Lytvyn's bill and the language law approved by the Rada is that existence of a regional language shall be determined on the basis of a population census. The initiation of such measures shall be carried out by collecting citizens' signatures.


At the same time, Mr. Lytvyn's bill, in contrast to the one sent for signing to the president, notes that the official language, Ukrainian, shall be used on the entire territory of Ukraine for the exercise of powers

by public and local authorities.

Earlier, the Verkhovna Rada chairman had refused to sign the bill passed on July 3 and asked Parliament to free him from his duties as part of a protest against the legislation. Parliament rejected Mr. Lytvyn's request and four separate proposals from the opposition to amend the bill on July 30. The law will come into effect after President Viktor Yanukovich signs it.

The bill's adoption in early July led to scuffles among lawmakers in Parliament and mass protests in Kyiv and other cities. Numerous news reports cited violations of parliamentary procedures in the vote on the bill (see The Ukrainian Weekly, July 15).

Sources: RFE/RL, based on reporting by UNIAN and Interfax; Ukrinform, The Ukrainian Weekly.




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Euro 2012 reaction...

(Continued from page 11)

present "U-KRA-YI-NA!" The stadium was beautiful, and the atmosphere was electric throughout the match. Shevchenko's second goal caused the stadium to erupt in euphoria with strangers hugging, kissing and embracing while jumping for joy. The post-match celebration continued into the wee hours of the morning; the Swedish fans, gracious in defeat, tagged along for the ride.

A day of sightseeing took us to the familiar route of Zoloti Vorota, St. Sophia Cathedral, Khmelnytsky statue, St. Michael's Cathedral and Andriyivskiy Uzviz. Seeing those not of Ukrainian descent admiring, photographing and taking a genuine interest into these historic landmarks and areas really gave me a very warm feeling, and I am more than certain the local Ukrainians felt the same way.

We planned the second portion of our trip to Donetsk for the match between Ukraine and France. In advance of our trip we tried to book tickets for the new high-speed rail via the online portal, however, even with repeated attempts with four different credit cards we were left frustrated, angry and defeated. With no other choice, we decided we would get the tickets in person once we arrived, but were confused about the actual address of the high-speed rail station location. So we left the task to friends who have since relocated to Kyiv. Unfortunately, with plane tickets hovering around the \$400 a piece mark, it was decided that we would rent a car.

Despite entering all the standard info through Budget's website and just one person in line in front of us at the airport kiosk, it took a painstaking hour and 15 minutes to get all the paperwork together. We were informed that a GPS wouldn't work so Danusia took to Google Maps via iPad and took literally 60 screen shots detailing our route. Exiting Kyiv, the roads were wide, newly paved and a pleasure to drive on. Further out, however, the roads reverted back to pre-Euro improvements; they were narrow and amassed with ruts, bumps and potholes. Transport trucks comprised most of the traffic, which made for some adventure while passing in the opposite lane.

The drive to Donetsk was long, but seeing the landscape in that manner was definitely unique and, aside from driving through the epic rainstorm and its aftermath, reaching our destination with virtually no issues was shocking. Because of the storm we actually missed most of the match even with the rain

delay but thought that the Fan Zone would be a good place to connect with some people. The Fan Zone was a bit disappointing, as Kyiv really set the bar for size and scope. Walking around, the use of the Russian language was expected, but we were very taken aback by a number of fans adorned with flags of both Ukraine and Russia. Not feeling the vibe and not knowing the landscape, we decided to return to the Ramada Inn to take advantage of the brand new hotel amenities a \$300-a-night room could provide.

Walking around Donetsk in daylight I thought it would be a city full of smokestacks and steel buildings. Despite lacking the charm of Lviv or Kyiv, I was pleasantly surprised and impressed at the number of historic buildings, including the Holy Transfiguration Cathedral, and the amount of parks in the area. The grounds around Donbas Arena are truly amazing and have led to a plethora of redevelopment in the surrounding area. Restaurants and shopping areas are plentiful, and the locals were friendly and showed a genuine pleasant disposition, despite having an obvious allegiance to their Russian neighbors. Visitors such as the English fans, whom we befriended at the Golden Gate Irish Pub, echoed some of our sentiments of being surprised with the area, its surroundings and people, and were disappointed many of their brethren did not make the trip based on media reports.

Looking back, what really resonates with me are the smiles and laughter with old faces and new, solidifying bonds with friends from the U.S., Canada, England, Germany, Holland, and making new bonds with people from Ukraine and the diaspora. Being asked if I was Polish by local vendors when speaking Ukrainian affected me less this visit as it occurred on fewer occasions than during prior visits. Prices for goods and services were inflated, but this happens at all events of this type. The people of Donetsk cannot be blamed for their allegiance, as they truly do not know of anything different.

Overall, for me it was truly a unique and unbelievable experience. And in my opinion, the tournament was a success for Ukraine. The infrastructure, while not perfect, has seen significant improvement, and tourism should hopefully spike. It's truly a shame and tragedy that people were hindered from coming to the event because of news reports and the media. However, my hope is that those who did attend can share their experiences with those who didn't and Ukraine and it's people can gain some of the credit they deserve for successfully hosting such an event.

CHRIS KUDRYK

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Yanukovich...

(Continued from page 1)

comments under the articles about his son. "I don't see your work in the comments on sites," he wrote to Nadia Trofan of Irta Fax. "Everyone's on break or what?"

He also discusses damage control with his press staff after his son, during his trial on November 17, 2011, accused Luhansk kingpin Oleksander Yefremov, the Party of Regions parliamentary faction chair, of setting him up.

The elder Landik sent his assistant press secretary instructions to divert the media's attention towards an earlier source of such claims, National Deputy Taras Chornovil, who spoke of Mr. Yefremov setting up Mr. Landik several months earlier.

Mr. Landik was outraged when learning that LB.ua had published photographs of his text messages.

"Do you think it's appropriate to creep into people's information?" he asked rhetorically in an interview with Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty (RFE/RL). "When she publicizes her maxi-pads and how she places them, then I will comment. Let Sonia Koshkina show her maxi-pads, then everything will be fine. Until then I won't comment on anything!"

Yet Mr. Landik's ire with Ms. Koshkina didn't end there. He filed a complaint with the Procurator General of Ukraine immediately after the publication. The next month, police asked the company hosting the LB.ua website to provide personal information on the site's registered owners.

The ruckus died down until June 27, when the elder Landik again submitted a complaint in which he asked prosecutors to file criminal charges against Ms. Koshkina for the offense of "violating secret correspondences regarding state or civic figures."

Ms. Koshkina responded by alleging that high-ranking state officials were using Mr. Landik's complaint as a pretext to persecute and eliminate the influential, independent publication ahead of the October 28 parliamentary elections.

"On the eve of the parliamentary vote, it's maximally important to clean out not only the electoral, but also the informational field, in order to minimize dissenters capable of campaigning, and that journalists capable of critical thinking not remain at all," she wrote on June 28.

Ms. Koshkina announced two days later that she had left Ukraine for a European country, where she considered applying for political asylum. She said she was anticipating her arrest, conviction and imprisonment. She said she wouldn't return until prosecutors officially declined to press criminal charges.

She also cited a personal conflict of the high-ranking officials responsible for the persecution, which LB.ua identified as the RosUkrEnergo group, led by Presidential Administration Chair Serhiy Lyovochkin, First Vice Prime Minister Valeriy Khoroshkovsky, First Deputy Procurator General Renat Kuzmin and Andrei Portnov, the director of the Main Administration on Judicial Issues in the Presidential Administration. For instance, Mr. Khoroshkovsky was allegedly upset with LB.ua for a story it published that alleged he tried to bribe deputies of the European Parliament with free tickets to the Euro 2012 soccer tournament.

Kyiv district prosecutors filed criminal charges against Ms. Koshkina on July 18. Messrs. Lyovochkin and Khoroshkovsky, on July 18 and 19, respectively, asked the Procurator General of Ukraine to review the criminal charges.

Yet that hasn't comforted the staff of LB.ua, which stopped working for about a week but resumed publishing on the site on July 24.

The news website's editorial staff wrote in an appeal to readers:

"We live in an amazing country where the president makes a statement on his concern about charges filed against independent mass media and calls for reviewing the legality of the prosecutors' action, and already two hours after his words a Kyiv prosecutor practically disavows the president's statement,

claiming he's already sorted it out and we're going to press further. ...

"We know that a final decision has been made to destroy us. ...We face a battle. A battle for freedom and our safety, as well as that of those close to us, and a battle for the right to work in our profession."

TVi

Already in April, TVi General Director Mykola Kniazhytskyi had sent letters to authorities, including Internal Affairs Minister Vitalii Zakharchenko, asking them to investigate unannounced visits the network received from tax authorities.

They performed a repeat investigation into the network's fourth-quarter tax payments, thus "interfering with the channel's normal activity." Such abuses of authority were permitted by the tax code approved in 2011, Mr. Kniazhytskyi said.

The investigations occurred despite a March 30 statement by State Tax Authority (STA) Chair Oleksander Klymenko that authorities won't be reviewing the taxes of mass media companies during the election campaign.

Regardless, tax authorities on July 12 announced criminal charges filed against Mr. Kniazhytskyi for failure to pay \$375,000 in value-added taxes (VAT).

"We bought equipment when we began to work," Mr. Kniazhytskyi explained to the Liga news agency. "The state was supposed to return the VAT to us. Since they declined to return the VAT, we counted the unreturned VAT when paying taxes. All the prior tax audits said that was legal. But now they're saying that we couldn't do this."

Indeed, an administrative court had already ruled in favor of TVi on the tax payments in question, Mr. Kniazhytskyi said. He alleged authorities also broke the law in not notifying him about the court hearing at which a judge ruled in favor of confiscating tax documents as part of the criminal case.

"The tax authorities aren't acting within the bounds of the law or logic," Mr. Kniazhytskyi said. "They're acting within the bounds of political orders, which they execute."

Mr. Klymenko of the STA is a close associate of Oleksander Yanukovich, the president's son.

A week later, on July 20, the TVi network was cut from the Triolan cable network that reaches 200,000 viewers in Ukraine's largest cities. Kyiv cable operators cited repairs to its infrastructure as the reason. Instead, equipment was available for the BTB network to replace TVi, they reported. BTB is the television network of the National Bank of Ukraine, which is chaired by Sergei Arbuzov, a close associate of the Yanukovich family.

Triolan released a statement on July 23 indicating that it ceased technical work on restoring the TVi network because of the exaggerated controversy surrounding the event.

While the Triolan situation remained unresolved as of early August, Mr. Kniazhytskyi announced on August 2 that he received a notice from the State Tax Administration that it dropped the criminal charges against him "for lack of evidence."

In the prior weeks, numerous international organizations, such as Reporters Without Borders, and foreign government officials, including Ambassador Ian Kelly, U.S. representative to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), condemned the government's actions against Levyi Bereg and TVi.

"The July 12 raid on television broadcaster TVi by tax police, a related criminal case against TVi General Director Mykola Kniazhytskyi, and the criminal investigation of LB.ua journalist Sonia Koshkina are of concern and appear to contravene the government's own moratorium on checks on the media before the October 28 elections," Ambassador Kelly said on July 26 in a statement to the OSCE's Permanent Council in Vienna. "Prosecution of these individuals continues, despite President Yanukovich's call for prosecutors and the tax service to re-examine whether there is a legal basis for the investigations. We call on the government of Ukraine to cease prosecution of these cases and to uphold media pluralism and independence."

North America's largest Ukrainian street festival scheduled for September 14-16 in Toronto

TORONTO – Music legend Oleh Skrypka of Ukraine will perform four shows over the three-day Toronto Ukrainian Festival in the city's Bloor West Village in mid-September.

Mr. Skrypka will perform in the concerts on Friday, September 14, at 9 p.m. also featuring Lviv Jazz with Vasyl Popadiuk and his band on the main stage; and at midnight – with VV (Vopli Vidopliasoiva); as well as on Saturday, September 15, at 9 p.m. during the headline show on the festival's main stage with VV to celebrate their 25th anniversary as Ukraine's top rock band and at midnight during a special DJ show.

The performances are made possible through a generous grant from Celebrate Ontario and the sponsorship of Ukrainian Credit Union Limited and the Four Points Sheraton Hotel Lakeshore.

Through a Celebrate Ontario grant, the Toronto Ukrainian Festival will feature more great bands, such as the Philadelphia-based Fralinger String Band that will enhance not only the Saturday parade but also the main stage; UB from Edmonton; Zhyto from Calgary; Harmonia from Cleveland and Toronto's own Burya.

This line-up is in addition to the many professional and amateur Greater Toronto-area performers and artists of Ukrainian heritage who celebrate Ukrainian culture through music, dance and visual arts. Hundreds of musicians and dancers will perform live on a majestic stage for Torontonians and the hundreds of thousands of tourists and guests (almost 600,000 last year). Included will be Cleveland's popular Kashtan Dance Company and the Zorya Vocal Ensemble appearing for the first time at the festival.

The festival will also offer the best in Ukrainian food, beverages and artistic crafts

from a variety of local vendors as well as a chance to explore Bloor Street West, see the gala parade on Saturday morning (11 a.m.) and enjoy family time with activities for both young and old.

Festival Chairman Jurij Klufas underscored that there is "lots to discover about being Ukrainian" by visiting the 16th annual festival on September 14-16.

The 120th Anniversary Commemorative Committee of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress has announced that the yearlong national celebrations of Ukrainian settlement in Canada will be officially brought to a conclusion at the 2012 Toronto Ukrainian Festival.

The festival will showcase 30 works by 18 Ukrainian Canadian artists from Alberta in an exhibit titled "Prairie Dreamscapes: Re-Imagining Our Roots." The exhibition is a special presentation of the Ukrainian Canadian Art Foundation and will be displayed at the KUMF Gallery on September 14-30.

The public is invited to the official opening reception of the exhibition on Friday, September 14, at 7 p.m. at KUMF Gallery, 2118A Bloor St. W., just east of Glendonwynne Road.

The Ukrainian Canadian Art Foundation and the KUMF Gallery were established in 1975 to promote the work of Ukrainian Canadian artists, as well as Ukrainian artists from around the world, and Canadian artists of various cultural backgrounds. The foundation's mandate includes developing new talent, and the gallery maintains a year-round program through which works by emerging, mid-career and established visual artists are exhibited.

For more information about the Toronto Ukrainian Festival, readers may log on to www.ukrainianfestival.com.

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UCU vice-rectors...

(Continued from page 5)

understand that, as then in Argentina, also now in the Apostolic Exarchate of France, Switzerland and the Benelux countries, Greek-Catholics also need the attention of young and active bishops. Divine providence has arranged it so that Father Borys is today called to this ministry, and we are sincerely glad for our fellow faithful in these countries.

Let's return to UCU. How will the university function now?

Dobko: We don't foresee any cataclysms [laughs]. Why does change always have to mean a crisis? The system is established and will continue to function. UCU has developed a strategic plan of development until 2015, which was approved by the Senate at the end of June 2012. As necessary, correctives will be introduced, but there's no need to introduce any radical changes. Regarding the participation of Father Borys in the search for funding for UCU's activities [fund-raising], this does not exclude the possibility that the change of his status might even strengthen these activities.

Father Borys's thoughts and vision are incorporated in many structures, procedures and personnel decisions which will for a long time influence UCU's life. But in addition to

this, we are convinced that opportunities will absolutely be provided for our community to benefit from the spiritual and strategic potential of the new bishop. We will discuss in detail the format and procedure in the coming months.

Marynovych: Without a doubt, it will be difficult somehow and with someone to replace Father Borys's charisma. But UCU has already "released" irreplaceable people, finding new solutions to its personnel situations. We will miss him, as we previously missed him when he traveled abroad for long periods of time fund-raising for UCU's activities. But today a healthy challenge stands before the university, or an important test: Are we sufficiently mature to continue Father Borys's initiatives, when he will be with us even more seldom than previously? Our Church is going through a similar test now, combining the energy of a young leader with the wisdom of an older one. Why should UCU be afraid of such a challenge?

Sooner or later, UCU will need to choose a new rector. Have some candidates already been discussed?

Marynovych: We learned of the appointment fairly recently, so for now it is too early to discuss specific persons substantively. Still, the question of what the leadership of UCU should look like in the coming years has for the second year now been considered in UCU

circles. As we look at the strategic plans for the development of the university, incorporated in the construction of the modern university campus and the opening of new academic programs, UCU structures are already fortified with experienced vice-rectors, professors and priests.

In 2012 Father Borys's second term in the post of UCU rector will end. UCU's statutes do not require that a new rector must be chosen at the end of two terms: the rector of UCU is not the president of Ukraine. So we gave entirely serious consideration to the question of continuing Father Borys's rectorate for a third term, and Father Borys himself was in agreement with that consideration. But alternative versions were also actively discussed in which the maintenance of UCU's established course was combined with changes in leadership. Father Borys's new appointment has animated this process. We are now actively consulting about our future with the Senate and the grand chancellor, His Beatitude Sviatoslav.

Please explain the procedure for such a selection. What are the criteria and who chooses? Must the rector be a priest?

Dobko: The Senate chooses the rector and the grand chancellor [the head of the Ukrainian Catholic Church] approves. But this decision must be agreed upon – His Beatitude Sviatoslav has clearly assured our

community that "he does not want to harm the decision" and that "he will accept its decision." This logically flows from the formula with which His Beatitude summarized his position: "I can't imagine the UGCC without UCU or UCU without the UGCC."

The candidate should be a person with significant academic achievement, administrative experience and a deep understanding of the life of the Church; fluent in foreign languages, with much experience in international communication and cooperation, who knows how to fund-raise, a civic leader who has authority in the UCU community.

When one takes into account the present status of ecclesiastical understanding and the influence of tradition, one can with some certainty affirm that the new rector will be a priest who has completed doctoral studies. But one need not see in this some obsolete clericalism. The people's faith in the Church and the desire to have a priest leading a Catholic university is only one of the arguments. There is another very important argument that flows from UCU's very mission. For this is a university that has set a goal to foster the uniting of faith and reason, the spiritual and academic components of education. In the conditions of today's society a priest who has an advanced degree will, perhaps, be able to do this the most easily. Still, the priesthood is not an obligatory criterion for the right to be chosen rector of UCU.

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Fax: 212.473.3251	Fax: 845.626.8636	Tel: 516.565.2393	Fax: 718.626.0458	Tel: 631.867.5990
		Fax: 516.565.2097		Fax: 631.867.5989

Outside NYC call toll free: 1.888.SELFREL; Visit our website: www.selfreliancenyc.org; E-mail: info@selfreliancenyc.org

OUT & ABOUT

- August 10 Chicago International Festival, Chicago Sister Cities, performance by Ukrainian dance group Vyshyvanka, Daley Plaza, 312-201-4535 or ChicagoSisterCities.com
- August 10-12 Baraboo, WI Soccer tournament, Wings Soccer Club, Ukrainian American Youth Association, Oselia Beskyd, 773-485-2399 or pjkulak@yahoo.com
- August 11 Jewett, NY Children's recital, participants of the Ukrainian folk-singing course, Grazhda Music and Art Center, www.grazhdamusicandart.org
- August 11 Caledon, ON Golf tournament, Ukrainian Golf Association of Canada, Osprey Valley Resorts Golf Club - The Toot Course, 519-927-9034 or www.ospreyvalley.com
- August 12 Edmonton, AB Ukrainian Day, Ukrainian Canadian Congress - Alberta Provincial Council, Ukrainian Cultural Heritage Village, www.uccab.ca/ukrainianday/
- August 14 Horsham, PA Archery clinic, "Give Archery a Shot," Ukrainian American Sports Club - Tryzub, www.tryzub.org or coast@temple.edu
- August 15-18 Winnipeg, MB Folklorama festival, Spirit of Ukraine Pavilion, West Kildonan Memorial Arena, www.spiritofukraine.ca
- August 16-19 Rochester, NY 40th annual St. Josaphat's Ukrainian Festival, www.RochesterUkrainianFestival.com or 585-467-6457
- August 16-18 Saskatoon, SK Saskatoon Folkfest, Ukrainian Karpaty Pavilion, Exhibition Grounds, 306-931-0100 or www.saskatoonfolkfest.ca
- August 17-19 Kerhonkson, NY Art exhibit, featuring works by Edward, Yuriy and Yarema Kozak, Soyuzivka - Main House library, 586-360-7364
- August 18 Jewett, NY Piano recital by Volodymyr Vynnytsky, Grazhda Music and Art Center, www.grazhdamusicandart.org
- August 24 Wildwood Crest, NJ All-ages dance, with music by DJ Matej Liteplo Wildwood Crest Pier Recreation Center, www.xml.org or Adrian@telligys.com
- August 24 Wildwood, NJ Volleyball tournament, hosted by Lys Sports Academy, Ukrainian Sports Federation of the U.S.A. and Canada, beach in front of Pan Am Hotel, wsyzo63@optonline.net or www.socceragency.net/lys
- August 24 Somerset, NJ Ukrainian Independence Day concert, Ukrainian Cultural Center, 732-356-0090
- August 24-26 Chicago "Uketoberfest," St. Joseph Ukrainian Catholic Church, 773-625-4805 or stjosephucc@gmail.com
- August 25 Regina, MB Ukrainian Fall Festival, Ukrainian Canadian Congress - Regina branch, Victoria Park, 306-757-8835 or www.uccruff.ca
- August 25 Etobicoke, ON "Flavors of Ukraine," Ukrainian Independence Day celebration, Ukrainian Canadian Congress - Toronto branch, Centennial Park, 416-323-4772 or www.ucctoronto.ca
- August 25 Saskatoon, SK Ukraine Day in the Park, Ukrainian Canadian Congress - Saskatoon Provincial Council, 306-653-1733 or uccspc@ucc.sk.ca
- August 25 Jewett, NY Concert with cellists Natalia Khoma and Marta Bagratuni, with pianist Volodymyr Vynnytsky, Grazhda Music and Art Center, www.grazhdamusicandart.org
- August 25 Raleigh, NC Ukrainian Independence Day picnic, Ukrainian Association of North Carolina, Lake Montague, www.ncua.inform-decisions.com or 919-923-1316

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

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Saturday, August 18

JEWETT, N.Y.: At the 30th Anniversary Summer Concert series begun by Dr. Ihor Sonevtsky, Volodymyr Vynnytsky, artistic director of the Music and Art Center of Greene County, will play works by Frederic Chopin, Johannes Brahms, Lev Revutsky, Myroslav Skoryk, Franz Liszt and Serge Prokofiev. The piano recital begins at 8 p.m. and takes place at the Grazhda Concert Hall, located on the grounds of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Parish. More information is available on the website www.GrazhdaMusicandArt.org or at 518-989-6479.

PALATINE, Ill.: The Ukrainian American Military Association, Conservative Veterans of America and ACT for America invite the members of the community to a viewing of "Losing Our Sons," a searing true story from America's heartland. One son converts to Islam and becomes radicalized, while the other son builds a life in the military. Their lives intersect when the radicalized son murders the soldier. The soldier's father confronts an American government that seems in denial and determined to be politically correct. The meeting takes place at the Palatine Library,

700 N. North Court, Palatine, IL 60067, at 2-4 p.m. There is no charge for this event. For additional information, go to www.losingoursons.com. Col. Roman G. Golash (ret.) will lead the discussion. For more information call 847-910-3532.

Friday, August 24

SOMERSET, N.J.: The Ukrainian Historical and Educational Center of New Jersey is sponsoring a Ukrainian Independence Day concert at the Ukrainian Cultural Center at 135 Davidson Ave., Somerset, N.J. Featured performers are Gerdan, Andriy Pidkivka and Solomiya Goroshivska of Washington and the Iskra Dance Ensemble from Whippany, N.J. (Andriy Cybyk, artistic director). Opening remarks will be by representatives of the Ukrainian government and local dignitaries. The concert starts at 7:30 p.m. Tickets at the door: \$10; free for children under 12. For more info call Natalia, 732-356-0090. The concert co-sponsor is the Ukrainian National Federal Credit Union.

Saturday, August 25

RALEIGH, N.C.: The Ukrainian Association of North Carolina will host the 21st annual Ukrainian Independence Day picnic at Lake Montague, 10305 Penny Road in Raleigh, start-

ing at 2 p.m. Barbecued meat and soft drinks will be provided. Please bring a covered dish to share, as well as your favorite refreshments. Admission is by donations and/or an item for a raffle. For further information please check the association's website, <http://ncua.inform-decisions.com/>, or call 919-923-1316.

Thursday, August 30

MONTREAL: The Ukrainian Canadian Congress (UCC), Montreal branch/Quebec Provincial Council, invites you to its 21st annual Independence Banquet, marking Ukraine's

renewed independence. The guest speaker will be Bohdan Osyschuk, chair of the Canada-Ukraine Foundation (CUF) and coordinator of UCC/CUF's Election Observer Mission to Ukraine monitoring Ukraine's upcoming elections. The banquet will be held at the Ukrainian Youth Center, 3270 Beaubien Est, beginning at 6 p.m. Tickets: \$65, adults (or \$60 each for tables of eight), \$25, students; they may be purchased at Caise Populaire Ukrainienne de Montreal (Kasa). For further information contact Zorianna, 514-481-5871, or Marika, 514-574-0157. Everyone is welcome.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS GUIDELINES

Preview of Events is a listing of community events open to the public. It is a service provided at minimal cost (\$20 per listing) by The Ukrainian Weekly to the Ukrainian community. Items should be **no more than 100 words long**; longer submissions are subject to editing. Items not written in Preview format or submitted without all required information will not be published.

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

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



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Kerhonkson, NY 12446
1-845-626-5641
soyuzivka@aol.com

2012 Summer Events

- August 5 August 18**
Dance Camp session 2
- August 11**
Miss Soyuzivka
Zabava to be announced
- August 17**
Tiki Deck Kagero
- August 18**
Dance Camp Recital (3pm)
Zabava with Tempo
- August 19 August 25**
Josephs School of Dance
- August 24**
Josephs School of Dance
Camp Recital (evening)
- August 31 September 3**
Labor Day weekend
to be announced
- September 10 September 13**
Gymnasium Reunions:
Bayreuth, Berchtesgaden,
Karlsfeld, Landshut,
Regensburg
- September 17 September 19**
Gymnasium Reunions:
Mittenwald & Salzburg
- September 22 September 23**
KLK Weekend



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

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

734 Sandford Ave. Newark NJ 973-373-7839
 558 Summit Ave. Jersey City NJ 201-795-4061
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