

**INSIDE:**

- Dictionary of Boyko dialects is ready for publication – page 3
- Trial of Yulia Tymoshenko begins in Kyiv – page 3
- Rep. Chris Smith on Ukraine's democratic reversals – page 9

# THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

## Prelude to Soyuzivka's Festival

### Singer Maria Burmaka discusses Ukrainian culture and consciousness



Olena Fedoreyko

Maria Burmaka

by Zenon Zawada

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

KYIV – Hardship entered into Maria Burmaka's life recently, ranging from illness and death among those closest to outrage with the Ukrainian government's hostile cultural policies.

Yet these setbacks haven't chilled her passionate heart. She spent 2010 recording new singles, including her protest hymn "Ya Vtomylas vid Tsykh Revolutsiy" (I'm Tired of These Revolutions), and produced a new album, "Ne Zabuvayetsia Liubov" (Love Isn't Forgotten).

She'll be traveling to western Canada on July 3 to participate in ceremonies related to the 120th anniversary of Ukrainian settlement in Canada. Then she'll hop the border to perform a July 16 concert at Soyuzivka during the fifth annual Ukrainian Cultural Festival.

"I told [former First Lady of Ukraine] Kateryna [Yushchenko] that I was invited to perform at Soyuzivka. She said she practically grew up there," Ms. Burmaka said.

An interview with Ms. Burmaka is a simple task, because there's no dearth of thoughts, feelings and ideas flowing from among Ukraine's most prolific poet-singer-guitarist-activist. The challenge becomes staying on one topic before unknowingly drifting into another.

(Continued on page 4)

## Kyiv's honeymoon with Moscow appears to be over, observers say

by Volodymyr Musyak

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

KYIV – Don't look now, but Bankova Street's honeymoon with the Kremlin appears to be over.

Conflicts in the political, economic and cultural spheres have erupted in recent weeks between Russian and Ukrainian officials, revealing that the Russian government wants far more concessions than the administration of President Viktor Yanukovich is willing to make.

"The elites of the Party of Regions of Ukraine, who have good relations with Russia, have understood that it's very difficult to develop relations in which Russia is always satisfied. That might even be impossible for Ukraine," said Niko Lange, the director of the Konrad Adenauer Stiftung in Kyiv, a German political think-tank.

"It's possible that relations now aren't so euphoric, a year after the Kharkiv agreements, but that's a sign of normalization. Following serious problems in relations and the euphoria stage, the path is leading now to normalizing relations between two independent states," said Mr. Lange.

Russian diplomats harshly criticized the Yanukovich administration in recent weeks, accusing its officials of pursuing tighter cooperation with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) than even what the "anti-Russian" former President Viktor Yushchenko had engaged in, reported the *Kommersant-Ukrayina* newspaper on June 21.

They were particularly miffed with the permission that Ukraine granted to allow the U.S. Navy cruiser *Monterey*, which is equipped with the Aegis anti-missile system, to participate in the annual *Sea Breeze* exercises in the Black Sea. The renewal of the military exercises was another source of Russian discontent.

The Russian Foreign Ministry referred to the cruiser's proximity as a threat to Russian security, the newspaper *Kommersant* reported.

"Being in the opposition to [former President Viktor] Yushchenko, Yanukovich did everything so that NATO exercises didn't occur in Ukraine," Konstantin Kosachev, chair of the international affairs committee of the Russian State Duma, told the *Kommersant*. "For us, Ukraine's activity in the NATO course isn't entirely transparent. We see inconsistency in Kyiv's steps. They tell us one thing, but do another. That's regrettable, and we'll react to that."



UNIAN/Vladimir Gontar

Niko Lange, director of the Konrad Adenauer-Stiftung in Kyiv.

The Russian Foreign Ministry also stated it's disturbed by the Ukrainian government discussing with NATO officials "eight issues sensitive to Moscow behind closed doors," including security in the Black Sea region, the future of the Black Sea Fleet's stationing in Crimea, the Transdnister conflict settlement, Ukraine's energy and economic security, the anti-missile defense shield, intelligence agency reform, its principles of foreign policy and strategy.

"The document testifies to complete non-independence of Ukraine in forming its foreign policy," an anonymous high-ranking Russian official told *Kommersant*. "All this is poorly associated with its government's declared non-aligned status and rejection of NATO integration."

President Yanukovich in July 2010 signed a law passed by the Verkhovna Rada that outlines the foundations of Ukrainian domestic and foreign policy. It declared Ukraine a non-aligned state that rejects membership in international military alliances.

"We had the illusion that everything would work out if we removed the key irritants to relations with Russia, such as recognizing the Holodomor as genocide, NATO membership plans and not extending the presence of the Black Sea Fleet," an anonymous high-ranking Ukrainian official told *Kommersant*.

"But that didn't happen. Moscow wants us to be in its orbit and, moreover, to pay for that. Take the Customs Union, where they're strangely calling us to.

(Continued on page 19)

## Sociological firm releases study of Ukrainian character

by Mark Raczkiewicz

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

KYIV – Ukrainians are insular, paternalistic, and extremely patient and tolerant; they make good middle-managers, but lack ambition. Those are the conclusions of a recent study that attempted to capture the essence of a typical citizen of Ukraine.

Conducted by the sociological firm Sofia, the study – "Ukrainian Character: Characteristic Social-Psychological Features of the Population of Ukraine" – was based on a nationwide poll of residents of Ukraine, a survey of 13 experts ranging from sociologists and philosophers to political scientists and psychologists, and data drawn from the annual European Social Survey, a comparative study that covers more than 30 nations,

including Ukraine.

The study was released in June after a face-to-face public opinion poll conducted on March 22-30 of 2,022 respondents age 18 and over; and a survey of 13 experts conducted on March 25-April 12. The poll's margin of error was plus or minus 2.2 percent. The study's findings were released in the Russian language. Citing client privilege, the Sofia Social Research Center declined to identify who commissioned the study.

The study's value, sociologists said, was that it paints an elaborate portrait of the average Ukrainian by relying on empirical, country-specific not comparative data or stereotypes.

"It's topical given that Independence Day is coming up and fascinating... it's a

(Continued on page 15)

## ANALYSIS

## Kyiv expects investment deluge after Chinese president's visit

by Pavel Korduban  
Eurasia Daily Monitor

China's president, Hu Jintao, signed important political and trade documents during his June 18-20 visit to Ukraine, winding up his CIS tour, during which he also visited Kazakhstan and Russia.

While Beijing is interested mainly in military-technical cooperation, Kyiv views China as primarily a source of investment for its weak economy. Although the practical meaning of the documents signed should not be underestimated, the symbolic benefits for Kyiv from establishing personal contacts with the leader of the world's second largest economy may be even more important.

This was the first visit to Ukraine by a Chinese leader in a decade. Prior to his arrival in Kyiv, President Hu spent a day in Crimea with Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukovich, after which he called Ukraine "a close friend and important partner for China" (Interfax-Ukraine, June 20).

While Kyiv has been struggling for years to move closer to the European Union and fend off Moscow's attempts to draw Ukraine back into its orbit, relations with China were largely neglected, reaching their nadir under the previous Ukrainian president, Viktor Yushchenko.

However, Mr. Yanukovich after his election as president in February 2010 proclaimed China as one of his foreign policy priorities. He met with the Chinese president twice before Mr. Hu's visit to Ukraine, including during his visit to China in September 2010. It should be relatively easy for pragmatic Mr. Yanukovich to conduct business with China as, unlike Brussels and Moscow, Beijing does not set uncomfortable political conditions for developing economic cooperation.

President Yanukovich and Hu did sign a political document, but it did not require sacrifices from Kyiv. The strategic partnership declaration signed in Kyiv on June 20 obliges the two sides to respect each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty as well as the economic and political model of the partner state. China and Ukraine also pledged to develop close cooperation at the United Nations, and China promised not to use nuclear weapons against Ukraine as a non-nuclear state (UNIAN, June 20).

The Ukrainian daily Segodnya, which is close to the ruling party, reported on June 21 that Kyiv hopes to develop an exclusive relationship with China through representing its interests in Europe once Ukraine signs a political association agreement with the European Union, hopefully this year.

Mr. Yanukovich and the Ukrainian media stressed the importance of the economic accords reached with China. The two presidents agreed that trade turnover between their two countries should reach \$10 billion, compared to \$6 billion last year, when bilateral trade increased by 50 percent compared to 2009.

Mr. Yanukovich said economic agreements worth \$3.5 billion were signed with China, but he did not provide details. Mr. Yanukovich's aide for national projects, Vladislav Kaskiv, specified that this figure was only a forecast for the end of 2011 while the single investment project thus far launched with China is the railroad link from Kyiv to the international airport of Boryspil, for which China's Eximbank agreed to lend \$372 million under Ukrainian government guarantees (Segodnya, June 21).

The documents signed in Kyiv also included a protocol on information

(Continued on page 18)

## Vladimir Putin moves Russia from authoritarianism to totalitarianism

by Pavel Felgenhauer  
Eurasia Daily Monitor

A group of 14 acclaimed Russian intellectuals, including human rights activists, artists, film directors, writers and aides of the late President Boris Yeltsin have published an open statement condemning the present regime for "completely destroying the institution of democratic elections in Russia."

Election results are shamelessly falsified by the authorities, while opposition parties and activists are "unconstitutionally" denied registration to run in elections under cooked up pretexts, the statement notes. As a result, subjects of the Russian state are disfranchised from the political system rendering it illegitimate.

The statement describes as "vicious" the so called "vertical of power" – a system of personalized authoritarian rule the prime minister and leader of the ruling United Russia Vladimir Putin has been building since 1999. This "vertical of power" has created a rubber-stamp misrepresentative Parliament, a "paralyzed Dmitry Medvedev presidency" and dysfunctional regional and municipal authorities.

Russia has plunged into an "evolving political crisis," and the only possible remedy is a speedy restoration of democratic elections the statement says. If the coming

Duma elections next December and the presidential elections in March 2012 are again not free or fair, the legitimacy of the entire Russian state will be called into question.

The statement concludes: "Attempts to sustain the present unconstitutional order may lead to serious social and political upheavals very soon." Messrs. Medvedev and Putin will be fully responsible for the "vacuum of power in Russia and the catastrophic aftereffects" (Ekho Moskvy, May 30).

In separate comments to journalists the authors of the statement were more outspoken. Mr. Yeltsin's political aide, Georgy Satarov, said he believes the "unprecedented ineffectiveness of Putin's vertical of power is the direct result of its illegitimacy." Reforms have failed in Russia and will fail again; corruption and nepotism are openly rampant because the lower levels of the bureaucracy, law enforcement and security services know they are the sole foundation of Mr. Putin's rule (Novaya Gazeta, June 1).

Soviet-era movie star Natalya Fateeva told Interfax: "The people in power believe they will rule forever and are immortal. They are nuts" (Interfax, May 31).

The Kremlin press service announced Mr. Medvedev will not comment on the

(Continued on page 18)

## NEWSBRIEFS

### Funds for Holodomor memorial in D.C.

KYIV – The Ukrainian government has agreed on a draft resolution, under which the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will receive budget funds of 4 million hryv (nearly \$502,000 U.S.) for the erection in Washington of a monument to the victims of 1932-1933 Holodomor in Ukraine, it was reported on June 29. On October 13, 2006, the U.S. Congress passed a law giving the government of Ukraine permission to construct a memorial on federal land in the District of Columbia to commemorate the Holodomor. Under U.S. legislation, the Ukrainian government is to build the monument by September 2012, within seven years from the date of enactment of the law. The design competition held in December 2009 by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Ukraine selected five top designs for the memorial and, via the Foreign Affairs Ministry, handed over them to the U.S. side for final determination of the project to be implemented. (Ukrinform)

### Patriarch invites pope to visit Ukraine

LVIV – The head of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, Patriarch Sviatoslav, has invited Pope Benedict XVI to visit Ukraine. The patriarch announced this during the June 26 celebrations in Lviv of the 10th anniversary of Pope John Paul II's visit to Ukraine, Ukrainian News reported. Patriarch Sviatoslav expressed hope that the pope will accept his invitation. Earlier the Ukrainian Catholic patriarch had declared his readiness to assist in organizing a meeting between Pope Benedict XVI and Patriarch Kirill of Moscow. (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

### Tymoshenko appeals to European court

KYIV – The leader of the Batkivschyna party, Yulia Tymoshenko, filed a complaint on June 21 with the European Court of Human Rights concerning the criminal case opened against her by the Procurator General's Office of Ukraine. "We decided to apply to the European Court of Human Rights, and I would like to inform you that we have

filed a complaint, where we outlined our position where we proved fully the existence of political repression in Ukraine. We expect that our studies, and expert opinions will be enough for a just decision by the European Court of Human Rights," said Ms. Tymoshenko at a press conference. In turn, Ms. Tymoshenko's defense lawyer Serhiy Vlasenko explained the legal grounds for the complaint to the international judicial body. "The legal basis for filing such a complaint is Subparagraph C of Paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the European Convention on Human Rights. We did not use Article 6, which speaks of the absence or presence of a fair trial, which is used the most by Ukrainian citizens who turn to the European Court. In the complaint we've [cited] a number of examples that, in our opinion, undoubtedly prove that the criminal case against Ms. Tymoshenko is politically motivated," he said. "We ask [the court] to recognize that in the process of opening a criminal case against Ms. Tymoshenko, during the investigation of criminal charges there has been a violation of sub-paragraph C of paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the European Convention on Human Rights, which suggests that a person can be detained only given sufficient evidence and given that a suspicion that a person committed a crime is well grounded," added Sergey Vlasenko. In particular, Ms. Tymoshenko's lawyer stressed that the detention of the former prime minister by the PGO on May 24 was the main basis for the complaint. He said the PGO detained Ms. Tymoshenko "without sufficient reason because the case against her was opened on fanciful charges. It is precisely this that we would like the European Court of Human Rights to rule on," he explained. In addition, Mr. Vlasenko said that a petition for the case to be considered for priority status was filed together with the complaint. "In a separate petition, we asked the European Court of Human Rights to apply to the Tymoshenko case Paragraphs 39, 40 and 41 of the Rules of the European Court. In particular these relate to giving a case priority status and to the possibility of

(Continued on page 14)

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Editor: Matthew Dubas

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### ADMINISTRATION OF THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY AND SVOBODA

Walter Honcharyk, administrator

(973) 292-9800, ext. 3041  
e-mail: admin@ukrweekly.com

Maria Oscislowski, advertising manager

(973) 292-9800, ext. 3040  
fax: (973) 644-9510  
e-mail: adukr@optonline.net

Mariyka Pendzola, subscriptions

(973) 292-9800, ext. 3042  
e-mail: subscription@ukrweekly.com

# Dictionary of Boyko dialects is result of 25 years of research

by Zenon Zawada

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

KYIV – “Yak sia mayesh?” That’s Boyko for “How are you?”

Prof. Mykola Matijiv, a Ukrainian philology professor in Symferopol, is preparing to publish a 600-page work that will become a critical work in the collective research of his Boyko people, a Ukrainian sub-ethnos concentrated in the northeastern Carpathian foothills.

Interviews and recordings, collected singlehandedly by Dr. Matijiv for 7,200 hours over a quarter of a century, has resulted in the “Dictionary of Central Boykivschyna Dialects,” which contains 8,130 entries, including 6,443 words, 724 phrases and 963 examples of local folklore, including 427 proverbs.

They were collected from 32 villages in Boykivschyna between 1985 and 2010. Of the covered villages, 30 are in Prof. Matijiv’s native district of Skoliv, known for its ski resorts. He gathered about 214 words distinguished as sub-dialects, from one village in the Turkiv district and another in the Sambir district.

Boykivschyna is a territory that stretches along the northeastern Carpathian foothills from Poland’s San River in the northwest to the Limnytsia River in the southeast, in the Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast.

Prof. Matijiv’s work was inspired by the most comprehensive dictionary of Boyko dialects, compiled by the Soviet-era philologist Dr. Mykhailo Onyshkevych, a native of the Sambir District, and published posthumously in 1984.

The new Ukrainian-language dictionary

repeats 806 entries from Dr. Onyshkevych’s work, which has more than 17,000 items, Prof. Matijiv said. It’s intended to complement the “Boyko Dialects Dictionary,” which is based on expeditions and dictionaries dating as far back as the 1830s.

Prof. Matijiv personally interviewed the elderly and the young, in their native surroundings; he concentrated on residents’ spontaneous speech, which is the main source of the dictionary’s registry.

The bulk of his information was gathered from the villages of Verkhnia Rozhanka, Volosianka, Holovetsk, Hrabovets, Hrebeniv, Lybokhora, Nyzhnia Rozhanka, Plavia, Rykiv, Slavske and Tukhlia.

The entire Boyko ethnographic region encompasses the Skoliv and Turkiv districts of the Lviv Oblast; parts of the Starosambir, Sambir, Drohobych and Stryi districts of the Lviv Oblast; the Dolyna and Kalush districts of the Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast; all of the Volovetskyi District of the Zakarpattia Oblast, as well as parts of its Velykoberezhnianskyi and Mezhyhirskyi districts.

The first mention of the term “Boyko” is in a Polish court record from 1607, Prof. Matijiv reported. The Boyko land was first referred to by Byzantine Emperor Constantine in his own work written between 948 and 952.

The new dictionary includes separate categories for proper names, phonetic entries, morphological variables, synonyms, homonyms and words with primary and secondary prefixes. For example, verbs ending in “-sia” are explored in a separate category.



Prof. Mykola Matijiv

Phonetics, morphological variables and synonyms are organized in separate categories, with references to the main registered words. Homonyms are given a separate category with the corresponding numeral indices.

Words with multiple meanings are included only when at least one among them is different from the literary meaning. About 350 to 400 entries were collected from three villages beyond the central Boykivschyna regions including the aforementioned villages in the Sambir and Turkiv districts, and are designated with numerals representing those villages.

The folklore section contains “kolomyky,” ceremonial wedding songs, prov-

erbs and adages. Those with an educational, benevolent or humorous meaning are indicated with a white smiley face. Abusive, disrespectful, callous and ironic phrases are indicated with a black smiley face.

Prof. Matijiv, 49, currently serves as an assistant professor in the International Communications and Journalism Department of Vernadskyi Tavriiskyi University in Symferopol, Crimea.

He still needs to raise funds to publish the dictionary, he said, since “the Ukrainian state has no money for this kind of work.” Anyone interested in donating can reach him at: (065) 251-6712 or (380) 95-454-5146 or matijiv62@mail.ru.

## Tymoshenko trial begins in Kyiv U.S., EU condemn Tymoshenko trial

RFE/RL

KYIV – A staunchly defiant, even combative, former Ukrainian Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko went on trial in a Kyiv court on June 29 to face charges of abuse of office stemming from a 2009 energy deal with Russia.

In a nationally televised proceeding, Ms. Tymoshenko refused to stand as Judge Rodion Kyriyev entered the chamber, calling him a puppet.

“One rises before a court. You are not a court. You are a farce,” she said. “And judging by the decision you made on Saturday [June 25] ignoring all of my requests, the law, the Constitution and all my rights, you are not a court and I am not going to stand up in front of you.”

Ms. Tymoshenko also repeated her allegation that the case against her is politically motivated and has been directed by her longtime political rival, President Viktor Yanukovich. “This is not a court but a department in the presidential administration, and you are carrying out a political order,” Ms. Tymoshenko said.

She also refused to respond to the judge when he addressed her directly, and he seemed at times visibly flustered by Ms. Tymoshenko’s fierce statements. At an early hearing last week, Ms. Tymoshenko asked that Judge Kyriyev be removed and the trial handed over to a jury.

Shortly after Ms. Tymoshenko’s tirade, Judge Kyriyev suspended the hearings until July 4, saying the defense needed more time to study the case materials. The defense had requested a three-day postponement.

About 200 protesters, many of them activists with Ms. Tymoshenko’s Batkivschyna party, gathered and waved

flags and banners outside the Pechersk District Court. Tymoshenko supporters have also erected tents in front of the court building.

In a televised interview aired on June 28, President Yanukovich said that Ms. Tymoshenko is using “a purely political form of defense” and that he wants the trial to be “transparent and open.”

Ms. Tymoshenko is accused of causing a loss of some \$190 million to the Ukrainian state because of a 2009 energy deal she signed with Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin. If convicted, she faces seven to 10 years in prison.

She told reporters on June 29 that she fears she will soon be taken into custody.

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As Ukrinform reported on June 24, a preliminary review of the case had begun that day. In the immediate vicinity of the court on the Khrushchatskyk, nearly 5,000 supporters of Ms. Tymoshenko gathered. They carried flags with the symbols of the Batkivschyna party, national flags and banners reading “No to political repression” and “Yulia, we are with you!” (Later reports by Ukrinform put the number of supporters as 1,000.)

That day in court the former prime minister demanded a trial by jury. She cited Articles 124 and 129 of the Constitution of Ukraine, which provide for the right of a person to be convicted or acquitted by a jury trial.

Both the United States and the European Union on June 24 condemned the upcoming trial of former Prime Minister Tymoshenko, saying the case appears to be politically motivated.

Meanwhile, President Yanukovich said on June 28, “I am interested in

RFE/RL

PRAGUE – The United States and the European Union on June 24 condemned the upcoming trial of former Ukrainian Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko for alleged abuse of power.

U.S. State Department spokeswoman Victoria Nuland said there are concerns that the trial – due to begin five days later – appears to be a “politically motivated” prosecution of an opposition figure.

“I’d like to take this opportunity to reiterate the United States concern about the appearance of politically motivated prosecutions of opposition figures in Ukraine,” Ms. Nuland said. “When the senior leadership of an opposition party is the focus of prosecutions out of proportion with other political figures, this does create the appearance of a political motive.”

Jose Manuel Pinto Teixeira, the EU’s ambassador to Ukraine, who attended a pre-trial hearing on June 24, criticized the crowded and stiflingly hot courtroom in Kyiv, saying “the conditions of this trial are inhumane.”

Ms. Tymoshenko has been charged with abuse of office for signing a deal in 2009 to buy Russian natural gas at prices investigators said were too high, and without authorization to sign the deal.

Ms. Tymoshenko denies the charges, saying they are orchestrated by President Viktor Yanukovich to block her participation in upcoming parliamentary and presidential elections.

The charges carry a sentence of between seven and 10 years. A conviction would jeopardize Ms. Tymoshenko’s ability to take part in parliamentary elections next year and the next presidential election due in 2015.

Tymoshenko, one of the leaders of Ukraine’s Orange Revolution in 2004, Ms. Tymoshenko narrowly lost to Mr.

Yanukovich in presidential elections last year.

The defiant ex-prime minister also described the judge, Rodion Kireyev, as the “presidential administration’s puppet,” according to RFE/RL’s Ukrainian Service.

“No one has doubts that the Procurator’s Office is privatized,” she said. “The courts are privatized. There is no justice. That’s why what is going on today is the personal responsibility and personal revenge of Yanukovich against his main political opponent.”

Thousands of Tymoshenko supporters rallied outside the courtroom ahead of the pretrial hearing, chanting her name to show their support.

Ms. Tymoshenko arrived in the courtroom holding a pink rose. Known to have a penchant for theatrics, she crossed herself using the sign of her Ukrainian Orthodox Christian faith, then took a copy of the Constitution of Ukraine from her handbag and put it on the desk beside her.

Sitting next to her was an aide who wore a white T-shirt emblazoned with the words “Freedom for Political Prisoners.”

### Selective prosecution

Ms. Tymoshenko is now the target of several investigations, including the charge of abusing her authority, which allegedly caused severe financial losses for Ukraine after the country’s dispute with Moscow over Russian natural gas deliveries.

Ms. Tymoshenko has signed a pledge not to leave Kyiv but has not been detained so far in the investigation.

However, several of her former top allies, including former Internal Affairs Minister Yuri Lutsenko, have been imprisoned in other investigations, prompting the United States to raise concerns about “selective prosecution” in Ukraine.

(Continued on page 22)

## Singer Maria Burmaka...

(Continued from page 1)

Ms. Burmaka rejects being labeled a “pop musician,” but nevertheless her music is among the most often plucked from the Ukrainian music bins at the nation’s popular radio stations, which mostly play English-language and Russian hits.

Though her songs rarely touch politics, they often take on a political meaning. “Ne Biysia Zhyty” (Don’t be Afraid to Live) was written as a song about loneliness, but became one of the Orange Revolution’s anthems.

Perhaps it’s because Ms. Burmaka, a native of Russified Kharkiv, is among the most outspoken advocates of Ukrainian culture and consciousness.

This spring, she went on Ukraine’s notorious television political talk shows to defend Ukrainian musicians against the Party of Regions, which voted in Parliament to remove quotas that ensured Ukrainian-born artists, even those who sing in Russian, would get their fair share of airplay on the nation’s radio stations.

She granted *The Weekly* an interview on June 23 in Kyiv’s cultural hub, the Podil District, at a café across the street from her new recording studio, Kofeyin (Caffeine).

**To a certain extent, I think we were all quite naive in 2004. We trusted the people at the top, that they had everything planned out, that they understood everything and had a plan. But as it turned out, they didn’t have any plan.**

I think the Orange Revolution was an incredible event. The way the government behaved itself was an unbelievably sad disappointment. But before then, the mentality of Ukrainians was thought of as “moya khata z krayu” (my house is on the edge) and that Ukrainians will bend down as far as they’re told to bend.

We then understood that that’s not the case. And every person who came out on the maidan. “I took that step once, and I can do it again. I won’t allow myself to be degraded. I believe things changed.” It was a very important thing that our cause won.

**Do you think anything changed, considering that few significant reforms were implemented?**

It’s a nice name – the Orange Revolution. I don’t think it was truly a revolution because there wasn’t a change in the elite or the system. But in terms of evolution, it was a very serious step. History unravels in spirals – a step forward, one backwards. I wasn’t particularly enchanted so I wasn’t especially disappointed.

I look at life philosophically. Life is a moment and we’ll all leave this world. We need to live it honestly before our-

selves. We need to live in a way that gives life meaning. I think those people who came to power aren’t titans, they are people with weaknesses.

This government that came to power now is drastically different than what it would have been had it come to power in 2004. They know that the maidan is possible. I don’t think we’re at the same point as we were before the Orange Revolution. Perhaps there was some regression, but in terms of history it was a movement forward nevertheless. I believe that people changed.

**I don’t think there’s a European nation that still has national commemorations on such a wide scale for events that occurred 60 to 70 years ago. It seems to be artificially forced. I’m puzzled by how this is repeatedly dug out of the ground, like a coffin.**

Yesterday was June 22 [the start of World War II], and everyone waited to see what was planned for Lviv after the provocations of May 9. People understand what’s going on. They have the Internet and can gain information for themselves. I am an optimist by nature and I really love my country to an unbelievable extent. I believe Ukraine is an ancient country, and has the mentality of an elderly person. There are young religions and young nations, and they behave like young people. They don’t stay silent, they pick fights. An elderly person would rather read something over, consider how to act, won’t be as hotheaded, will be more thoughtful and eventually decide on what’s a correct tactic.

The events of 2004 gave a lot to the Ukrainian national character, mentality and consciousness as a nation. That’s regardless of language, by the way. They’re still trying to force conflict between western and eastern Ukraine, particularly along linguistic lines. But many people came to the maidan from Russian-speaking cities. People consider themselves patriots even if they don’t speak Ukrainian or don’t consider it their native language.

**In the U.S., the majority of pop musicians don’t engage in politics. They can sing or rap about other themes that touch them and don’t have the burden of advocating certain political positions. They don’t have to fight for culture or language rights. Do you feel a certain burden that even limits your creative work?**

I don’t have that burden because I never tried to be a political singer. My new album doesn’t have any political songs, only songs about love. In Ukraine, it’s already political when you sing in the Ukrainian language. But I never restrict myself in themes in my music. I don’t have that many patriotic songs of my own.

When my songs were played on the maidan, each of them can be considered patriotic because they arouse something Ukrainian in the soul. I sang “Ne Biysia Zhyty” (Don’t Be Afraid to Live) on the maidan, but it was written about loneliness. And then it was adopted as an unofficial

theme song by a network of HIV/AIDS sufferers.

I am currently recording a children’s album. In what other country would that be political? But I’m recording the songs because there aren’t any contemporary albums of children’s songs in the Ukrainian language. Different artists will sing them, and instrumental tracks will allow the children to sing along. I plan to distribute them in kindergarten. A child that sings in Ukrainian in kindergarten will grow up to love the Ukrainian language. There are no politics in my creative work.

**And beyond your creative work?**

And beyond. I never participate in political demonstrations.

**But you go on political talk shows? That’s already political activity.**

I go as a private citizen whose opinion is respected. I am a moral authority for many people after singing for 20 years. I speak my mind and participate in the role of someone who can serve as an arbiter. They don’t invite me to represent a particular political party.

**American pop musicians rarely have to deal with these cultural issues, but Ukrainian musicians such as Oleh Skrypka and Sviatoslav Vakarchuk seem to feel as though they have to fight for certain issues.**

What about Bob Dylan? Joan Baez? Pete Seeger? There were certain moments in U.S. history, like in the 1960s, when people had to defend their rights. We are at the stage that the U.S. had been in earlier when people fought for their rights and freedoms. Martin Luther King’s followers sang, “We Shall Overcome,” and they overcame. We are at the stage in which we are supposed to fight. Peter Yarrow [of Peter, Paul and Mary] asked me to translate “We Shall Overcome” into Ukrainian.

Singers like myself were always people with their own positions. Bruce Springsteen. Bono. Sting. Eric Clapton. These are musicians who sing about social issues. I couldn’t stay silent when they voted in Parliament to lift quotas on Ukrainian music. This law doesn’t even apply to me because I’m not even in competition with Russian artists. But if the Ukrainian music producer isn’t supported in any way, the industry will decay and there won’t be Ukraine.

As Bohdan Veselovsky sang, “Sertse u Mene Vrazlyve” (I Have a Sensitive Heart). Veselovsky was a Ukrainian singer who later immigrated to Canada. He worked in radio in Montreal until 1971. There are certain themes that simply concern me.

As a creative person, I write about something because I can’t not write about it. If something concerns me, then I write about it.

(Continued on page 18)

## Burmaka’s latest album features songs about love

by Zenon Zawada

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

KYIV – Maria Burmaka has produced a new album just in time for her July 16 concert at Soyuzivka. Titled, “Ne Zabuvayetsia Liubov” (Love Isn’t Forgotten), it is a collection of both new and classic songs about love.

Half the songs were written in the last two years and never released. A few gained popularity in Ukraine but were never recorded, such as the romantic song “Mahiya Trav” (The Magic of Herbs).

“I drive my car and in many moments, it touches my heart and I recall episodes in my life,” she said. Though the song is eight years old, the singer assured that the new guitar arrangements give it a fresh sound.

A close acquaintance slowly losing his hearing inspired the song, “Prochytai Moyi Slova po Hubakh” (Read My Lips).

“There is a world of people who don’t hear,” Ms. Burmaka said. “Once I was invited to a song competition for deaf children, and my song was signed to them. I was moved and wrote this song.”

In the song “Novorichni Sny” (New Year Dreams), Ms. Burmaka comforts her dying mother, who isn’t aware of her terminal cancer diagnosis.

“I knew it was our last New Year’s together,” she said. “She said she was so happy for such a beautiful song.”

About six tracks on the album are remixed and re-released, including “Prolitala Striloyu” (Flew Like an Arrow), which was originally recorded in 1998 and remade at the request of Ms. Burmaka’s fans.

The album also offers some political spice. “Khranyteli Nadiyi” (Keepers of Hope) is about how Ukraine’s patriotic forces don’t know how to move forward and have lost some hope, she said.



The cover of Maria Burmaka’s new album, “Ne Zabuvayetsia Liubov” (Love Isn’t Forgotten).

Therefore, Ms. Burmaka sees her role – and that of other ethnically conscious musicians such as Taras Petrynenko – as being “keepers of hope” for the public.

“To be a patriot and defend certain positions is quite difficult,” she said. “We feel we are strangers among strangers and strangers among our own. Those forces which we were supposed to rely on are dispersed and we don’t where to go. If we once sang, ‘My Idemo’ (We’re Going), then now it’s not understood where to go and who ‘we’ are. For me, ‘we’ are a few people who are honest to themselves and are moral authorities. I called these people keepers of hope.”

Yet Ms. Burmaka decided to exclude the song she wrote last year, “Ya Vtomylas Vid Tsykh Revoliutsiy” (I

am Tired of These Revolutions) because “I want people to see strength in me.”

The song discusses how she rejects the fake ideals in those who called for revolution, who aren’t worth sacrificing life’s happiness and pleasures for. And Ukrainians don’t need fake leaders to tell them what’s right or wrong.

“Every person has moments in which they say ‘I’ve had enough of these politics and I’m going to live life,’” Ms. Burmaka said. “If it’s a struggle for your values and something you know is true, then that’s flavor and strength of life. But life isn’t worth risking for some fake political force coming to power. And happiness is not a revolutionary struggle, but simply living and appreciating the sun and the sky. It’s a very life-affirming song.”

Ms. Burmaka completed her three-year contract with the company that produced her last album in 2008, “Soundtreky,” which featured the hits “Probach” (Forgive Me) and “Ne Tomu” (Not Because). She produced “Ne Zabuvayetsia Liubov” on her own, giving her the freedom to sell it as she wished.

“To release a new album in Ukraine is very difficult with piracy,” she said. “I know this new album will eventually get onto the Petrivka market [in Kyiv] and the Internet, but at least I know how many discs I produced.”

Ms. Burmaka also plans to release a children’s album in early September with Peter Yarrow, of Peter, Paul and Mary fame, in which she translated numerous songs into Ukrainian. The CD will be produced in the U.S.

“It’s songs for kids so that they don’t insult each other, they’d understand each other and love each other,” she said, mentioning that one of the songs was called, “Don’t Laugh at Me.”

Music videos for “Ne Zabuvayetsia Liubov” and “Ya Vtomylas Vid Tsykh Revoliutsiy” can be viewed on Ms. Burmaka’s website, <http://www.burmaka.kiev.ua>.

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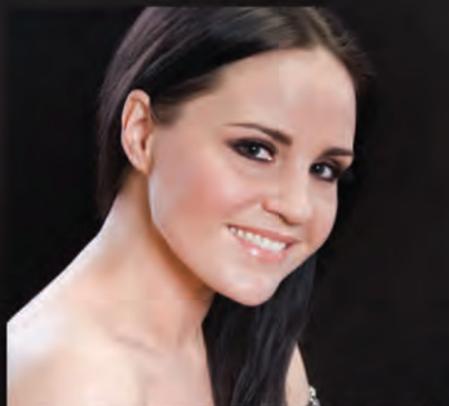
# Maria Burmaka



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## THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

# Constitution Day

On June 28, Ukraine celebrated the national holiday called Constitution Day, which pays tribute to the country's first post-Soviet Constitution adopted on June 28, 1996. Jubilant national deputies – who voted to adopt the Constitution after a marathon 16-hour session that began at 5:30 p.m. on June 27 and ended at 9:30 a.m. the next day – said that a new era in the development of Ukraine had begun. The Constitution's adoption by a parliamentary vote of 315-36 was a moment that changed the political landscape of Ukraine. Justice Minister Serhiy Holovaty, one of its main authors, noted that the new Constitution, European in spirit and Ukrainian in character, solidified Ukraine's independence and its development as a democratic state. "We have a legitimate, independent, sovereign, unitarian state," stated Vyacheslav Chornovil. But, he added, "the bulk of the work is ahead of us." Mr. Chornovil, who was killed in a suspicious auto accident in 1999, could not have known how prescient his words would be.

Today, the political landscape in Ukraine is characterized by absence of the rule of law, politicization of the judiciary, selective prosecution and inconsistent application of the law. According to a poll released on Constitution Day by the Razumkov Center, Ukraine's citizens believe that President Viktor Yanukovich is responsible for violations of rights and freedoms: 20.5 percent of respondents said the president is the source of violations of their rights and 39.3 percent said the president contributes to violations of rights and freedoms or makes their realization impossible.

As readers may recall, the 1996 Constitution was superseded by the reforms enacted in December 2004 during the Orange Revolution that transformed Ukraine from a presidential to a parliamentary system. It also created legal-constitutional chaos, which only worsened, according to U.S. Judge Bohdan Futey, when President Viktor Yushchenko signed a law forbidding the highest courts from interpreting the reforms. Once President Viktor Yanukovich assumed office, he created the Higher Court of Justice, made up entirely of political appointees, which often acts as a judicial body higher than the Constitutional Court, although the Constitution says it is the Constitutional Court that is the highest judicial authority in the land. Then in September 2010, the Constitutional Court ruled that many of the 2004 reforms were unconstitutional and, in effect, reverted back to the 1996 Constitution. That was convenient for Mr. Yanukovich, as the older Constitution granted the president more powers.

The Yanukovich administration has essentially taken over the judiciary. Furthermore, the administration and its cronies in the Rada have violated the newly reinstated old Constitution in many ways, including by signing the Kharkiv agreements with Russia that allow basing of foreign military forces on Ukrainian territory; pushing parliamentary elections back to 2012; allowing parliamentary coalitions to be created by individuals, not factions; mandating the display of a Soviet-era flag alongside the Ukrainian national flag on Victory Day (a law that was later ruled unconstitutional). In short, Mr. Yanukovich and the Party of Regions consistently manipulate laws – including the fundamental law – to their advantage.

Greeting his compatriots on the occasion of the Constitution Day 2011, President Yanukovich said, "We are developing and improving the Constitution of Ukraine, so that it meets the current needs of social development and takes into account the political experience of our country. ...we will make another step toward the strengthening of the principle of the rule of law, protection of human freedoms and formation of a new democratic political system of the European model."

With President Yanukovich's track record, however, you cannot blame us for being skeptical about his promise to "improve" the Constitution. Thus far his role as the guarantor of the Constitution has been anything but that.

July  
5  
1981

## Turning the pages back...

Thirty years ago, in July 5, 1981, the Ukrainian Canadian Committee (now known as the Ukrainian Canadian Congress), issued a statement on the 90th anniversary of Ukrainian settlement in Canada, with a call to action aimed at all affiliated organizations, Ukrainian Churches, cultural institutions and the Ukrainian community at large to take an active part in the preparations and

celebrations. In localities where there were no branches of the UCC, it suggested that committees be organized expressly for the purpose of observing the event appropriately.

The statement noted:

"The fall of 1981 marks the 90th anniversary of the Ukrainian pioneers, Vasyl Yeleniak and Ivan Pylypiv, who first set foot on Canadian soil on Thanksgiving Day, October 1891. Hundreds of thousands of Ukrainians soon followed; today there are almost a million Ukrainians living throughout Canada.

"Ukrainian pioneers cultivated the vast prairies of Manitoba, Saskatoon and Alberta; they helped build the vast network of railways that span the country. They were, in effect, the co-builders, along with the English and the French as well as other ethnic groups, of western Canada."

The statement noted the ongoing debate in Canada's Parliament in 1981 on language rights of English- and French-speaking Canadians, but highlighted that "there is hardly any mention about the rights of other people – fellow citizens of this country – the Ukrainians, for example..."

Furthermore, the UCC urged that the 90th anniversary celebration draw attention to the contributions made by Ukrainians to the growth and development of Canada and that, in the context of the Canadian policy of multiculturalism, Ukrainians demonstrate that they have safeguarded their culture and language in the face of assimilation and are determined to ensure their continued development in Canada.

This year, Ukrainian Canadians are celebrating another milestone; the 120th anniversary of Ukrainian settlement in Canada.

Source: "UCC urges Ukrainian groups to mark settlement anniversary," *The Ukrainian Weekly*, July 19, 1981.

## NEWS AND VIEWS

# Lviv conference considers "The Righteous" – Ukrainians who saved Jews in WW II

by Orest Zakydalsky

LVIV – An International Academic Conference, titled "The Righteous – Saviors of Life: Historical Experience and Moral Lessons," was held at the Lviv Polytechnic University on May 17-19. The main sponsor of the conference was Tkuma (Renaissance) – the all-Ukrainian Center for Holocaust Studies in Dnipropetrovsk, and participants included scholars who study Ukrainian-Jewish relations, as well as Holocaust survivors.

During the conference, the "Righteous" designation was awarded to four Ukrainians, and the Ukrainian translation of a book originally written in 1946 by 12-year old Yanina Heshelles, who was rescued from the Yaniv concentration camp, was presented.

The topic of the Righteous was treated in several ways. Historian Yaroslav Hrytsak of the Ukrainian Catholic University provided the historical context. He argued that there is little sense in dividing the interwar years in Halychyna from World War I and World War II as they were a continuation of war by other means.

Vladyslav Hrynevych, of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine (NASU) and a historian of World War II, discussed the role of historical memory in the formation of identity.

Dr. Zhanna Kovba of the National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy considered the fact that, while the crimes of underground organizations during World War II are often discussed, their role in helping or saving people is rarely mentioned.

Extending the concept of saviors to the Polish-Ukrainian conflict during the second world war, Prof. Igor Ilyushyn of Kyiv Slavonic University discussed several ways in which Ukrainians helped Poles during the so-called "depolonization" of Volyn (1943) and Halychyna (1944). He asked whether state/nation-building can be considered patriotic when it is done through violence, and he pointed out that Ukrainians who helped Poles during the Polish-Ukrainian conflict are not remembered in either Poland or Ukraine.

Psychologist Barbara Weigl of the Academy of Sciences of Poland, described how the subject of the Righteous is taught in Polish schools and highlighted the fact that the personalization of stories about the Righteous is an effective teaching tool because children relate on both an emotion-



Orest Zakydalsky

Holocaust survivor and author Yanina Heshelles.

al and intellectual level to concrete human experiences.

Dr. Lyudmila Hrynevych of the Institute of History at the NASU spoke on subject of the Righteous in the contemporary Ukrainian press. She pointed out that, while the subject of the Righteous is present in the Ukrainian press, it is there mostly as an "exotic" subject, not within the context of Ukrainian history or Ukrainian society.

While there are over 24,000 persons recognized as Righteous, Dr. Itzhak Komem of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, said that for each savoir there were also several people who gave very important help. A Holocaust survivor himself, Dr. Komem said that for each of the rescuers who helped his family survive, there were five others who gave essential help. Apart from individuals there were also institutions – organizations, monasteries and so forth.

Dr. Ihor Shchupak, director of Tkuma, spoke about the center's project of the Ukrainian Holocaust Memorial Museum, which is set to open in January 2012 in Dnipropetrovsk. He said it will be divided into three main sections: the history of Ukrainian Jewry since the middle ages, the history of Jewish culture in Ukraine and the Holocaust in Ukraine. There will be a separate section devoted to the Righteous of Ukraine.

Presentations were also made by Sergiy Shpagin of Southern Federal University, Rostov-on-Don, Russia, who characterized the Righteous who rejected the ideology of Nazism as a form of political resistance to Nazism; and Oleh Suvortsev of Chernivtsi National University, who discussed the life of Troyan Popovych, mayor of Chernivtsi during World War II. Popovych is credited with saving over 15,000 Jewish citizens of the city by giving out work permits and other passes to allow them to stay in the city and avoid deportation by the Romanian authorities. He was recognized as one of the Righteous in 1969.

This writer presented a paper titled "Separating the Personal and the Political: Ukrainians who rescued Jews During the Holocaust." Research for the paper was done under the auspices of a joint project of the Ukrainian Canadian Research and Documentation Center (UCRDC) in Toronto, the Judaica Institute in Kyiv and the Ukrainian Jewish Encounter Initiative.

This paper was divided into two main sections. The first, "The Personal," dealt with the complexities surrounding rescue and aid in the context of the Holocaust in Ukraine. It was drawn from interviews



Cover of "Through the Eyes of a Twelve-Year-Old" by Yanina Heshelles.

(Continued on page 9)

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## The UNWLA's support for UCU

Dear Editor:

I would like to respond to the letter to the editor by Dr. Martha Bohachevsky-Chomiak (June 12) and address several implied misconceptions concerning the Ukrainian National Women's League of America and the proposed endowment for the Ukrainian Catholic University in Lviv.

The UNWLA is not abandoning the proposed endowment fund for UCU for a lectureship in the faculty of women's studies. Information regarding the lectureship was presented to the delegates by Marta Kolomayets, of the Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation, at a plenary session of the UNWLA XXIX's Convention.

This proposal was enthusiastically received by the membership. In the emotion of the moment, a vote was called from the floor for a "mandate" to immediately proceed on this project, and it was enthusiastically accepted. Subsequent to this session, it was decided to amend the proposal from a "mandate" and to put forth a resolution to reflect a disciplined and managed process to understand its potential ramifications and commitments.

As the leaders of this 86-year old organization, it is our responsibility to proceed in a more cautious manner. This altered approach does not in any way denote a lack of commitment to initiate this endowment study but rather underscores a responsible approach by removing the "at the moment" emotional aspect. All legitimate questions and concerns will be addressed.

In order for this proposal to succeed, we will be requesting a significant financial and fund-raising commitment from our membership in the amount of \$100,000. We will be asking for our members' and the diaspora's full and enthusiastic support. In August we plan to meet with the UCU administration in Lviv in order to discuss a joint formal agreement and to plan for its execution. This will be done via an open dialogue following UNWLA by-laws and under the UCU's guidelines.

The implication that the UNWLA's decisions could be swayed by unacceptable and biased comments is not fair and can be substantiated by the fact that the UNWLA has always been guided in its activities by principles of religious tolerance and political non-partisanship that continues to be the case. The UNWLA supports the UCU's policy of religious tolerance and it supports the UCU's mission.

Marianna Zajac  
Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

*The letter-writer is president of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America.*

## About the number of faithful in U.S.

Dear Editor:

The simple answer to Andrew Sorokowski's engrossing column titled "Who will bury us?" (May 29) is – history.

Can his figures possibly be correct? Hopefully there is some error here. He is wrong, however, in roughly equating the

drop in Ukrainian Catholics in America – the number of which, according to his figures, fell from 593,000 in 1965 to 53,000 in 2010 – with the fall in the number of Byzantine Catholics who, according to the writer, "experienced a comparable trend" by falling from 316,947 in 1965 to 87,436 in 2010.

According to the figures presented in 1965 there were almost 20 Ukrainian Catholics for every 10 Byzantine Catholics; now there are about six Ukrainian Catholics for every 10 Byzantine Catholics. When one considers that the recent immigration from Ukraine was not heavily slanted toward the traditional geographic area of the Byzantine Catholics then the divergence becomes even more significant and calls to be looked into.

Zenon B. Masnyj  
New York

## A response to Borisow letter

Dear Editor:

Peter Borisow's letter (June 12) is actually funny. There are a lot of words, but nothing is said.

Luba Keske is a high energy, magnificent lady. She is a member of the choir and various organizations at her local parish. She is a member director of the California Association to Aid Ukraine, and a member director of the Ukrainian Cultural Center of Los Angeles. Ms. Keske also spends many hours helping to prepare Holodomor commemorative activities in Los Angeles and other locations. She also travels to Ukraine at her own expense to help deliver wheelchairs and other medical supplies to those in need. She is also a senior vice-president at MGM-United Artists.

Mr. Borisow is saddened that certain producers are being sued by Ms. Keske and other plaintiffs (the lawsuit can be found on the UABA site). A lawsuit with all the wonderful discovery it entails, such as depositions and document exchanges, will shed light on the reason for the film's failure to be released, and how the money was spent. But I don't think the reasons will be any of the ones suggested by Mr. Borisow.

Maybe Mr. Borisow thought that he was a leading community leader and that he should have arbitrated the matter. I don't think so. If Ms. Keske thought that a lawsuit was required, you can bet the settlement process broke down.

Jerry Petryha  
Los Angeles

## We welcome your opinion

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

Letters should be typed and signed (anonymous letters are not published). Letters are accepted also via e-mail at [staff@ukrweekly.com](mailto: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.

## PERSPECTIVES

BY ANDREW FEDYNSKY



## Myroslav Marynovych

My personal path first crossed with Myroslav Marynovych's in November 1976 when he and nine others founded the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, headquartered in Kyiv, and a week later, I joined the Helsinki Guarantees for Ukraine Committee, headquartered in Washington. Marynovych was 28; I was 29. Marynovych grew up in Soviet Ukraine and I in America's Ukrainian community, but the Helsinki Accords, adopted in the summer of 1975, linked us by fate.

Like the Congress of Vienna or the Versailles Peace Conference, Helsinki changed the course of history: 35 countries from Europe and North America convened in Finland's capital for a "Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE)," 30 years after the end of World War II.

For years, the Soviets had pressed for a CSCE. During the course of driving the Nazis from Stalingrad to Berlin, the Red Army had absorbed all or parts of a dozen countries. A generation later, Kremlin rulers wanted international recognition for the post-war borders and affirmation of the political system Stalin had imposed.

Many in the West opposed such an agreement, arguing that recognition of the empire's territorial acquisitions rewarded Soviet aggression. To offset the unpalatable acceptance of post-World War II reality, the West negotiated promises for broader citizen cooperation and respect for human rights. Accepting these provisions on paper, the Soviets had no intention of honoring them in practice. Yet, ultimately these proved to be a key factor in the undoing of the USSR.

In May 1976 physicist Yuri Orlov and 11 others founded the Moscow Helsinki Watch Group, demanding implementation of the rights enumerated by the CSCE. The Ukrainian Helsinki Group, organized half a year later, advocated for the same rights, with an added element: that Soviet Ukraine participate separately and independently in the Helsinki process. This demand in no way conflicted with the Soviet Constitution or the logic of Ukraine's U.N. membership, but its mere formulation undermined Moscow's strategy to use the CSCE to consolidate its empire.

The KGB reacted with predictable arrests, imprisonment and sentences to psychiatric prisons and labor camps – blatant and embarrassing violations of the very provisions the Helsinki agreement was supposed to guarantee.

One of those arrested in the spring of 1977 was Mr. Marynovych. Like other Helsinki monitors, he knew his arrest was inevitable, and for the next 10 years, he endured exile and hard labor – years of hunger, cold, privation and resolute defiance.

As for me, I worked alongside others in the West organizing rallies, translating documents, speaking, writing articles, lobbying, etc. Without my planning for it, it led to a career on Capitol Hill where I got to work on human rights issues from the inside, writing legislation, resolutions and speeches, attending conferences and a thousand meetings. It was hectic and tiring, but not remotely uncomfortable.

In 1987 I left Washington to help revive the Ukrainian Museum-Archives in Cleveland. That same year, Mr. Marynovych returned home from Siberia to Drohobych in western Ukraine, where he worked at an oil refinery and wrote for the newspaper Halytska Zoria (The

Galician Star). Four years later, the Soviet Union collapsed, Ukraine declared independence and everything changed.

This past spring, Mr. Marynovych's path and mine crossed again – this time in person – when the Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation (UCEF) asked the Ukrainian community in Cleveland to hold a fund-raiser for the Ukrainian Catholic University (UCU), with the vice-rector and president of the Institute of Religion and Society as a special guest: none other than Mr. Marynovych. My friends Taras and Helen Szmagala hosted the fund-raiser at their home. Speaking fluent English, Mr. Marynovych thanked the diverse crowd and expertly addressed questions on a wide variety of topics.

My wife, Chrystia, and I were gratified to host Pan Myroslav at our home that weekend. At the breakfast table, he told stories from the gulag, providing fascinating insights into that grim period, even as he found humor in the midst of pathos. He excused himself at some point to check his e-mails and finish an article. The man, I discovered, is relentlessly productive.

Recently, I bought a six-volume Ukrainian-language set of his writings. What a treat! Volume 1 contains voluminous autobiographical material, including details of prison life, and an analysis of independent Ukraine in the wake of more than half a century of communism. Volume 2 features portraits of fellow-dissidents: Yevhen Sverstiuk, Leonid Plyushch, Petro Grigorenko, Vyacheslav Chornovil, Mustafa Dzemilev, to name a few; and dozens of essays on politics, religion, literature, history and other topics from the perspective of a journalist from Drohobych. Subsequent volumes continue with fascinating essays with longer and deeper consideration of such topics as the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA), Ukrainian relations with Russia, Poland, Israel, etc. As he matured, the author increasingly delved into philosophy and religion, while also providing insights into people like Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky, Pope John Paul II, Josyf Cardinal Slipyj, The Rev. Dr. Borys Gudziak, Cardinal Lubomyr Husar and scores of others, both prominent and obscure.

These are not the kind of books you read from start to finish. With hundreds of selections, they are to be sampled, ideal for browsing. The set is particularly valuable as we approach the 20th anniversary of Ukraine's independence. Reading the essays, we track the astonishing changes in Ukraine's national destiny and share the thoughts of a first-rate mind, a person whose energy, courage and faith helped to win the independence we now accept as commonplace.

For Myroslav Marynovych, however, Ukraine's independence – a status he did so much to achieve – was a beginning, not an end. With his writings and academic leadership, he demonstrates that independence and freedom must be defended by resolute action and hard work. With his winning personality, he makes it look like fun.

A limited number of the Marynovych books are available for \$75 a set. To order, please contact Dr. Frances Plude at: [fplude@aol.com](mailto:fplude@aol.com) or the UCEF at [ucef@ucef.org](mailto:ucef@ucef.org).

Andrew Fedynsky's e-mail address is [fedynsky@sbcglobal.net](mailto:fedynsky@sbcglobal.net).

## EXCERPTS: Statements at Chornobyl conference at U.N.

The 20th International Conference on Health and Environment "Chornobyl – Lessons for Nuclear Security, 25 Years," hosted by Ukraine's Permanent Mission to the U.N. and World Information Transfer, was held at the United Nations headquarters in New York City on April 26. The Ukrainian Weekly's issue of June 12 published excerpts of remarks at that conference by Ukrainian World Congress President Eugene Czolij, Ukrainian Congress Committee of America President Tamara Gallo Olexy and Ukraine's Ambassador to the U.N. Yuriy Sergeyev, as well as a statement from U.N. Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon that was read to the gathering.

This week, we publish excerpts of statements by three more participants representing the Ukrainian diaspora: Maria Szkambara, president of the World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations, whose presentation was titled "Chornobyl: Reflection of the Past"; Marianna Zajac, president of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, whose topic was "How the Nuclear Tragedy of Chornobyl and the UNWLA Intersect"; and Nadia McConnell, president of the U.S. Ukraine Foundation, who spoke on "The Political Face of Chornobyl."

### Maria Szkambara, president, World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations:

...The refusal of the Soviet government to acknowledge and deal with the seriousness of the Chornobyl disaster no doubt contributed to the devastating health impact on the population of Ukraine and its neighboring countries.

Alexander Sich, a doctoral candidate from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology who spent two years studying the Chornobyl accident in Ukraine, concluded that, following the Chornobyl nuclear accident, there was a dramatic increase in childhood thyroid cancers, childhood leukemia, anemia and congenital malformations. As a matter of fact, even today the rate of thyroid cancer remains 10 times higher than normal for Ukrainian children.

...To this day there has been no accurate data as to how radiation affected the flora and fauna of the Chornobyl area, neither is there any information as to the health of thousands of people who inhabited the area, nor is there any data about



**Participants and attendees of the Chornobyl conference at the United Nations (from left): Nadia McConnell, president of the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation; Tamara Gallo Olexy, president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America; Bishop Paul Chomnycky of the Stamford Eparchy of the Ukrainian Catholic Church; Eugene Czolij, president of the Ukrainian World Congress; Yuriy Sergeyev, Ukraine's ambassador to the U.N.; Christine Durbak, founder of World Information Transfer; Maria Szkambara, president of the World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations; Marianna Zajac, president of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America; and Consul General Serhii Pohoreltsev of Ukraine's Consulate General in New York.**

the firefighters who were sent to put out the fires in the hole of the reactor. Little is known about the fate of the liquidators who were sent to the roof of the reactor to clean the falling radioactive debris off the roofs nor the miners who were sent to dig tunnels under the reactor.

Svetlana Alexievitch, who recorded the memories of Lyudmilla Ignatenko, in a book titled, "Voices from Chornobyl," gives a very vivid description of the effects of radiation on human beings. Ignatenko recalls the day when her husband was sent to the reactor to put out the fire, he was in such a rush that he did not even have time to get his proper equipment. After a few days on the job, boils began to appear all over his body and soon his hair fell out in big clumps. It was soon after that that he passed away.

The army buried him in a sealed zinc casket under cement tiles. He was a national hero. He was also a nuclear threat!

...Despite the fact that we are all aware of the enormous impact of the Chornobyl disaster on the environment and on human lives, there is, however, no sus-

tained focus on dealing with these dangerous nuclear realities. The press report on it during anniversaries of the dates of the disasters or uses it as a point of comparison for other nuclear accidents but at all other times, what we have learned from Chornobyl lies dormant under some stacks of papers.

Let us examine the disaster at Fukushima reactor in Japan. What do we really know about the health of the people who lived in the vicinity of the Fukushima reactor? Probably only what the Atomic Energy Agency has told us... At this moment the Tokyo Electric Power Company isn't offering too many details either. Hopefully, they will not follow the same route that Moscow did and remain silent. Safety of the people must be the key priority of all governments. In that respect governments must foster a more open and informative dialogue with their citizens. ...Countries building nuclear facilities should confer with neighboring countries and abide by the rules and regulations set out by the United Nations.

... In the words of Iryna Kurowyckyj, past president of Ukrainian National Women's League of America, "We are the keepers of this earth. We all must have input in preserving it for future generations. There has never been a better time for the concerned citizen to act than now and urge our governments to act more responsibly in their quest to harness nuclear powers." ...

### Marianna Zajac, president, Ukrainian National Women's League of America:

The International Council of Women held its 24th plenary conference in London from April 21 to May 2, 1986. The attendees of this conference, together with the rest of the world, reacted with horror to the tragic Chornobyl nuclear accident – which happened in the midst of this conference on April 26. In response to this catastrophic event in Ukraine and encouraged by the president of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, Iwanna Rozankowska, and her delegation, a strong "statement of concern" was passed by the ICW plenary session. This statement was incorporated into the official deliberations of the ICW Conference. ... UNWLA representatives as an active delegation to the ICW triennial conference, together with its body, was officially on

record expressing its solidarity with the Chornobyl victims, calling for international cooperation to alleviate the immediate and long-term dangers of the accident.

This was one of the very first official international statements issued regarding the Chornobyl disaster, and this was the first "intersection" of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America with the Chornobyl accident. With this statement as a basis in place, the road was paved to 25 years of dedication to the dissemination of information about Chornobyl and has been supported by humanitarian aid to both institutions and to individual victims of what has been recognized as the world's worst nuclear accident.

...The Ukrainian National Women's League of America ...immediately began what resulted in a very successful fundraising campaign in 1986. Thereafter, in 1990, with the full support of the diaspora, and in partnership with the Children of Chornobyl Relief Fund, medications and medical equipment were airlifted to the hospitals treating the respondents and clean-up workers of the nuclear explosion.

A visit was planned and made to the Chornobyl zone and UNWLA Social Welfare Chair Lidia Chernyk met with the elderly residents of the immediate zone. ... I would like to add that this relationship with the remaining inhabitants of this zone continues until today. The UNWLA has contributed to the funding of the documentary film production "Life in the Dead Zone" – a film produced by award-winning author Irene Zabytko. The focus of the documentary is to further educate, impact and chronicle the legacy of Chornobyl and the amazing spirit of these elderly survivors whose remarkable stories will reach a global audience so that the world will not forget the lessons of Chornobyl...

In the city of Lviv in western Ukraine, it was quickly decided to aid with the purchase of medical laboratory equipment for a specialty children's hospital – since the residents of the Chornobyl area and their children had been transplanted even this far west and medical needs were on the horizon. Within two years, four blood analysis machines and replacement parts for these were purchased and delivered, followed by a joint purchase of an MRI in partnership with CCRDF. This was followed by the purchase of a tomograph for use by a Kyiv hospital – but with the explicit understanding that Chornobyl victims would receive priority for treatment.

... One of the more generous donations we have received was from Mary Beck, the first woman elected to Detroit's City Council, who bequeathed over \$300,000 for the UNWLA Chornobyl Fund. In her memory and following her generous spirit, we are presently focusing our efforts on the equipment upgrading of a much-needed and highly used pediatric burn unit in Lviv. ...

Most poignant, however, are the individual letters and requests the UNWLA receives regularly – for instance, the grandmother who is left alone taking care of her daughter's two children. Her daughter passed away of cancer and, perhaps, we are told, it was due to her exposure to the radiation of Chornobyl. The grandmother cannot survive on her pension and lives in a village in what can only be described as a hut – according to our social welfare chair, who visited the family... There are many such repeated scenarios...

(Continued on page 16)

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# FOR THE RECORD: Ukraine's democratic reversals

*Rep. Christopher H. Smith (R-N.J.), chairman of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (U.S. Helsinki Commission) and a senior member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, entered the following statement on "Ukraine's Democratic Reversals" into the Congressional Record on June 23.*

Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my deep concern about the deterioration of democracy in Ukraine over the past 16 months, and the current Ukrainian leadership's use of politically motivated selective prosecution to harass high-ranking officials from the previous government. The country's once-promising democratic future is in jeopardy. While we face many serious challenges in every region of the world today, nonetheless it is imperative that Washington focus attention on what is happening in Ukraine – especially given that country's vital role in the region.

As a long-time member and current chairman of the Helsinki Commission, I have followed and spoken out on developments in Ukraine since the early 1980s, when the rights of the Ukrainian people were completely denied and any brave soul who advocated for freedom was brutally persecuted.

Mr. Speaker, for nearly two decades independent Ukraine has been moving away from its Communist past while establishing itself as an important partner to the United States. Both the executive branch and Congress, on a bipartisan basis, have provided strong political sup-

port and concrete assistance for Ukraine's independence and facilitated Ukraine's post-Communist transition.

In the wake of the 2004 Orange Revolution, Ukraine even became a beacon of hope for other post-Soviet countries, earning the designation of "Free" from Freedom House – the only country among the 12 non-Baltic former Soviet republics to earn such a ranking. And while many of the promises of that revolution have sadly gone unfulfilled, one of its successes had been Ukraine's rise from "partly free" to "free," reflecting genuine improvements in human rights and democratic practices.

Under President Viktor Yanukovich, elected in February 2010, this promising legacy may vanish. Today we see backsliding on many fronts, which threatens to return Ukraine to authoritarianism and jeopardizes its independence from Russia. Among the most worrisome of these trends are: consolidation of power in the presidency, which has weakened checks and balances; backpedaling with respect to freedom of expression and assembly; various forms of pressure on the media and civil society groups; attempts to curtail academic freedom and that of institutions and activists who peacefully promote the Ukrainian national identity; and seriously flawed local elections.

Meanwhile, endemic corruption – arguably the greatest and most persistent threat to Ukrainian democracy and sovereignty – as well as the weak rule of law and the lack of an independent judiciary, which were not seriously addressed by

the Orange governments, have only become more pronounced under the current regime.

Moreover, in recent months we have seen intensified pressure on opposition leaders, even selective prosecutions of high-ranking members of the previous government. The vast majority of observers both within and outside Ukraine see these cases, which have targeted former Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko and former Interior [Internal Affairs] Minister Yuriy Lutsenko among others, as politically motivated acts of revenge, which aim to remove possible contenders from the political scene, especially in the run-up to next year's parliamentary elections.

Mr. Speaker, the Helsinki Commission has closely monitored these troubling trends as have the U.S., other Western governments, and the European Parliament and Council of Europe. Unfortunately, the Ukrainian authorities have largely downplayed concerns voiced by the European Union, which they aspire to join someday, and by the United States, with which Kyiv professes to seek better relations.

The U.S. also desires enhanced bilateral ties. Yet, moving in the wrong direction on human rights, democracy and the rule of law decidedly works against strengthening U.S.-Ukrainian relations. More importantly, the erosion of hard-won democratic freedoms weakens Ukraine's independence and harms the people of Ukraine, who have endured a painful history as a captive nation over the course of the last century. Indeed, as



Helsinki Commission

Rep. Christopher H. Smith

Ukraine this week marks the 70th anniversary of the brutal Nazi invasion, we mourn the loss of life and untold human suffering of that horrific war.

Against this backdrop of devastation wreaked by totalitarian regimes in the 20th century, Ukrainians deserve to have the promise of democracy made possible by their independence fully realized.

A few days ago, President Yanukovich said that he would take into account the criticisms in Freedom House's recent "Sounding the Alarm: Protecting Democracy in Ukraine" report. His promise is encouraging, but words alone are not enough. All friends of Ukraine should measure his words by actual and meaningful changes that improve the state of democracy and human rights for the Ukrainian people.

## Lviv conference...

(Continued from page 6)

conducted by the Shoah Visual History Foundation and interviews that I conducted with rescuers and rescued at the UCRDC in Toronto. The second section, "The Political," focused on the role of rescue in the history of memory of the Holocaust in Ukraine.

The central point is that neither the Holocaust nor rescuers seem to be integral parts of the discussion and remembrance of the German occupation of Ukraine among ordinary Ukrainians. I asked why this is so and whether knowledge of rescue can be of any use in correcting this problem.

Given that sheltering, hiding or aiding Jews carried with it the death penalty – often not only for the rescuer but also for his or her family – the act of sheltering or assisting Jewish Ukrainians, particularly if done over a long period of time, must be construed as active opposition to the policies of the occupation.



Orest Zakydalsky  
Prof. Yaroslav Hrytsak, Ukrainian Catholic University.

Two divergent broadly defined trends of discourse of World War II have emerged: the "Great Patriotic War" interpretation, which defines the victims of Nazism as Soviet citizens, not Ukrainians, or Russians, or Poles, or Belarusians, or Jews; the other trend could be called a "particularist Ukrainian" interpretation, which focuses on the struggle of the Ukrainian people against both Fascism and Communism, against both Hitler and Stalin. In the latter, the focus is on the Ukrainian people, their fight and their desire to build – on the ruins of both totalitarianisms – an independent Ukraine. In this interpretation, there is also little or no room for the Holocaust.

The central problem with these interpretations is that neither focuses on the victims. Struggle is the central building block of both myths. Largely because of this, the problem of the Holocaust is left out of popular discourse on the war. If it is mentioned, it is mentioned as a separate, Jewish tragedy, and thus segregated from national Ukrainian history. A model of historical memory is gradually formed, in which the Holocaust has no connection to national history, and the Ukrainian context of the Holocaust is unfamiliar to society.

If in academia, this problem of integrating the Jewish experience into the narrative of Ukrainian national history is at least being addressed, in the wider public discourse, the problem largely remains. This highlights the obvious fact that the discourse about World War II in Ukraine remains highly politicized and has little or no room for the victim. What is needed is the depoliticization of historical memory or to put it another way, the personalization of historical memory.

The conference program also included the presentation of the newly published Ukrainian translation of Yanina Heshesles' memoir "Ochyma Dvanadtsyatyrychnoi Divchynky" (Through the Eyes of a Twelve-Year-Old Girl). First written in

1946 in Poland, it recalls her experiences during the Holocaust. Born in Lviv, Ms. Heshesles escaped from the Yaniv concentration camp in Lviv and in September 1943 was rescued by the Polish underground Council for Assistance to Jews, Zhegota. Her memoirs were used as evidence in the Nuremberg trials.

This was the first time that the now 85-year-old Ms. Heshesles, who lives in Jerusalem, had returned to Lviv since the war. The book was translated by Andriy

Pavlyshyn, with a foreword by Prof. Yaroslav Hrytsak, and published by Dukh i Litera, with the support of the Hesed Aryeh Lviv Oblast Jewish Charitable Fund. Ms. Heshesles pointed out that there are many stories similar to hers and that, although she was apprehensive about returning to Lviv, she was glad that she and her family could come.

The conference was well-attended, with up to 100 persons present at its sessions, and it received coverage in the press.

## Ukraine's Constitution Day is marked in Washington

WASHINGTON – The Rev. Julian Sheremeta speaks about the importance of a just Constitution for a free and independent country during the commemoration of the 15th anniversary of the Constitution of Ukraine on June 28 in Washington organized by the Embassy of Ukraine. To mark the anniversary, Ambassador Olexander Motsyk and some 30 Washington-area Ukrainian Americans, diplomats and visitors gathered in front of the monument to Ukraine's poet laureate Taras Shevchenko, who in his 1858 poem "Yurodyvyi" looked forward to the day when Ukraine would get its own Washington "with his new and righteous law." The brief ceremony at the monument, also addressed by Ambassador Motsyk, was followed with a reception at the Embassy. The Rev. Sheremeta, the pastor of a Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church in Cherkasy, Ukraine, was on a visit to the United States as the head of the Kyiv Eparchy's committee overseeing the work of military chaplains, to get acquainted with how chaplaincy operates in the U.S. military.

– Yaro Bihun



## League of Ukrainian Canadians, League of Ukrainian Canadian Women hold national conventions

TORONTO – The League of Ukrainian Canadians (LUC) held its 25th triennial national convention and the League of Ukrainian Canadian Women (LUCW) its 19th triennial conclave at the Ukrainian Cultural Center in Toronto, on Thursday, April 28, to Saturday, April 30.

Delegates from throughout Canada, as well as guests from the United States and Ukraine, participated in roundtables, plenary sessions and social events during the three days that culminated in a gala banquet hosted by the LUCW.

Events on Thursday focused on registering delegates and guests and a social evening that allowed for convention participants from near and far to share in an informal gathering at the Ukrainian Cultural Center.

Oleh Romanyshyn and Chrystyna Bidiak, presidents, respectively, of the LUC and LUCW, formally opened the conventions at a joint plenary session that featured an address by Askold Lozynskyj, president of the International Conference in Support of Ukraine (ICSU). In his address, Mr. Lozynskyj focused on the eternal ideals and enduring goals that unite the member organizations of the ICSU. (The LUC, LUCW, Ukrainian Youth Association of Canada, Society of Veterans of UPA and Homin Ukrainy/ Ukrainian Echo newspaper comprise the Canadian chapter of the ICSU.)

Separate plenary sessions followed

with the election of the conventions' presidiums and standing committees. The presidium for the LUCW convention comprised chair – Myroslava Pidhirnyi (Winnipeg), secretaries – Larysa Shwed (Toronto), Angelina Pidzamecky (St. Catharines). The presidium of the LUC convention included: chair – Borys Mykhaylets (Toronto), secretary – Bohdan Popovych (Toronto), members – Ihor Broda (Edmonton), Borys Potapenko (Toronto).

The outgoing presidents and members of the national executives, as well as the delegates from LUC and LUCW chapters, delivered reports on their activities, that were followed by extensive discussions about the successes achieved and challenges facing the membership.

A major feature of the conventions were the special presentations and roundtables that allowed for indepth discussion of critically important issues.

Roman Krutysk, director of the Kyiv Chapter of the All-Ukrainian Memorial Society spoke live via Internet video link from his home in Ukraine. Mr. Krutysk presented his newest exhibition "People's War," which covers the armed resistance in 1917-1932 in eastern Ukraine of the Ukrainian people to Soviet Russian occupation. The exhibition itself was on display during the conventions. Over the years, the LUC and LUCW have been major benefactors of the Memorial

Society and are among the sponsors of the "People's War" exhibition.

There also were roundtables on current issues and concerns that affect Ukrainian Canadians. Roundtable I, moderated by Borys Mykhaylets and titled "The LUC and LUCW Heritage in Canada and Cooperation with the Ukrainian Canadian Congress," included presentations on: the 120th anniversary of Ukrainian settlement in Canada; the LUCW Pier 21 project concerning an exhibit on the World War II Ukrainian immigrants at the Pier 21 Museum in Halifax, Nova Scotia; the controversy surrounding the proposed Canadian Museum for Human Rights in Winnipeg, Manitoba; and the role of the newest wave of Ukrainian immigrants. Speakers on these topics were, respectively, Andriy Makuch, Chrystyna Bidiak, Alexandra Chyczij and Anna Kisil.

Roundtable II covered the policies and programs of the Canadian Conference in Support of Ukraine (CCSU) in defense of national and human rights in Ukraine, and cooperation with the Ukrainian Canadian Congress (UCC). The moderator was Broda; the panelists were Paul Grod, Oleh Romanyshyn and Lesia Shymko.

Roundtable III, moderated by Ihor Kozak and titled "Ukraine under the Yanukovich Regime and Moscow's Sway," featured internationally prominent panelists included Volodymyr

Viatrovyh (Ukraine), Mr. Lozynskyj (U.S.) and Yuri Shymko (Canada).

An important feature of the conventions was the large number of young people in attendance that was underscored by the dance/party hosted by the Ukrainian Students' Club at the University of Toronto, that took place at the Ukrainian Cultural Center following the first full day of the LUC/LUCW national conventions.

The final full day of the LUC/LUCW conventions opened with a joint plenary session that featured a roundtable on cooperation among the CCSU member organizations moderated by Zenon Ciz. Panelists included Olyana Grod, Ivanna Szewczuk, Myroslava Pidhirnyi, Andriy Semaniuk and Orest Steciw. The discussion centered on communication, cooperation and coordination among the national executives of the CCSU member organizations, as well as between chapters and the national executives. Special emphasis was on recruitment and retention of young members, including from the fourth wave of immigrants. Of particular interest in this regard was the discussion on the new technologies for communication, especially social media and the Internet.

At the final joint plenary session, the incoming presidents, Mr. Steciw (LUC) and Adriana Buyniak Willson (LUCW), delivered a brief message to the participants of the conventions.

## Ukraine's Presidential Administration presents awards to CCRDF leaders



At an awards ceremony at the Embassy of Ukraine in Washington (from left) are: Ukraine's Minister of Emergency Situations Viktor Baloha, Tanya Fesenko Vena and Ukraine's Ambassador to the U.S. Olexander Motsyk.

WASHINGTON – Children of Chernobyl Relief and Development Fund (CCRDF) co-founder Nadia Matkiwsky and financial officer Tanya Fesenko Vena were presented with awards for their steadfast service and dedicated humanitarian work for the benefit of the children of Ukraine.

Mrs. Matkiwsky has actively worked with CCRDF since 1989, pouring countless hours into the fund, relentlessly working to move mountains in Ukraine's medical system to benefit the children. With her husband and co-founder Dr. Zenon Matkiwsky, Mrs. Matkiwsky has dedicated her life to saving lives in Ukraine.

On May 5, during a ceremony held at the Embassy of Ukraine in Washington, Ukraine's Minister of Emergency Situations Viktor Baloha honored Mrs. Vena for her 20 years of volunteer work

as the financial officer of CCRDF. Beyond the daily financial responsibilities, Mrs. Vena serves on the fund's executive committee and has traveled to Ukraine countless times to promote the fund's mission. She has been instrumental and played an active role in each medical program implementation, orphanage initiative, grant process, health conference and successful fund-raiser.

Both Mrs. Matkiwsky and Mrs. Vena are vigorously involved in the self-sustaining CCRDF charity, which comprises of 10,000 donors, 15 board members in two countries, 31 partner hospitals and three partner orphanages in Ukraine, as well as innumerable volunteers.

The Presidential Administration of Ukraine recognized Mones. Matkiwsky and Vena on the occasion of the solemn 25th anniversary of the Chernobyl nuclear catastrophe.

## Ukrainian is among Canada's top 25 immigrants

TORONTO – On May 16 Ukrainian Canadian immigrant Ihor Kozak, 35, an entrepreneur from Ternopil, Ukraine, who resides in Oshawa, Ontario, was named among the Top 25 Canadian Immigrants, a designation bestowed by Canadian Immigrant magazine and sponsored by the Royal Bank of Canada (RBC). The award celebrates the untold inspiring stories and remarkable achievements of immigrants to Canada.

More than 25,000 Canadians voted online for their top choices among 500 nominees, up 15,000 votes from two years ago for the inaugural award. A panel of judges from Canadian Immigrant magazine selected 75 contenders as finalists. A second award ceremony was held in Vancouver on May 26 for western Canada.

Award recipients received a commemorative certificate and lapel pin, as well as a \$500 donation towards an authorized Canadian charity of their choice. Mr. Kozak and the other winners were featured this year in the June issue of Canadian Immigrant magazine ([www.canadianimmigrant.ca](http://www.canadianimmigrant.ca)).

Born in Ternopil, Ukraine, in 1975, Mr. Kozak came to Canada with his parents in 1992, completed high school with high honors and began working in farming, construction and as a janitor. After graduation from high school, Mr. Kozak was among the first immigrants from the former Soviet Union to attend the prestigious Royal Military College of Canada under a full four-year Regular Officer Training Plan (ROTP) scholarship. He served as an officer decorated for his outstanding leadership in the Canadian Forces – both at home and abroad, including the Persian Gulf and Afghanistan. He obtained a bachelor's degree in computer engineering.

His inspiration, Mr. Kozak said, came from the previous generations of



Ihor Kozak

Ukrainians – people who immigrated to Canada at times of war, with nothing but the will to make a new beginning and succeed in raising great families, and building strong communities.

Mr. Kozak obtained an MBA from the RMC and took early retirement from the Canadian Forces, becoming a successful entrepreneur and traveling abroad for business. He finds time to support charitable causes and to take a leadership role in the Ukrainian community.

"It is extremely important," Mr. Kozak explained. "What goes around comes around. Having benefited from some tremendous and unique opportunities in Canada, I see it as my duty to give back to Canada as a citizen and to assist those immigrants following my footsteps so that this wonderful country may continue to prosper."

Ukrainian Canadian Congress President Paul Grod said: "It is wonderful to see Ihor Kozak being recognized and awarded as one of the Top 25 Canadian Immigrants 2011. In addition to his outstanding leadership during his

(Continued on page 22)

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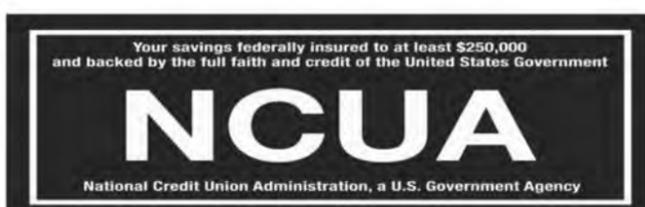
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# GENERATION UKE



Edited and compiled by Matthew Dubas

## Toronto to host fourth Ukrainian soccer tournament

by Ihor Duda and Steve Mazur

TORONTO – In conjunction with the 20th anniversary of Ukraine's independence celebration, organized by the Toronto branch of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, the fourth International Ukrainian Football (Soccer) Tournament (IUFT) will take place in Toronto on August 13-20.

The games will be played at Centennial Park fields and the opening ceremonies and championship game will be played at the stadium. Tickets are soon to be available for purchase. For more information, contact the IUFT organizing committee at iuft2011@gmail.com.

The tournament is being held under the auspices of the Ukrainian World Congress and supported by Ukrainian Canadian Congress and UCC Toronto. The main sponsor of the event is the Ukrainian Credit Union, and the Ukrainian National Federation (UNF) in

Toronto is donating its home, located on 145 Evans Ave., as the tournament's base for the week.

The IUFT was started by a group of Ukrainian soccer enthusiasts from Australia, with the inaugural IUFT held in Australia in 2007 and followed in 2008 in Melbourne and Sydney, respectively. The winning teams for those two years were Ukraine (2007) and Australia (2008). Teams taking part were from Australia, England, the U.S. and Ukraine.

In 2009 the tournament began its global trek to Nottingham, England, and Canada participated in the tournament and won the championship. The team that represented Canada was based out of the Ukrainian National Federation (UNF) in Toronto.

At the end of the tournament in Nottingham, Canada was given hosting rights and the Ukrainian Sports Federation of the U.S.A. and Canada (USCAK), chose the Ukrainian Sports

Club Karpaty, which is part of the UNF, to host the tournament in Toronto. The head of the organizing committee is Arko Batruch.

Organizational details are entering the final stages of planning for the sports portion, as the fields, hotel, insurance, some meals and transportation for the players have been arranged. The teams are now starting to send deposits and player registrations. Countries confirmed include: the U.S., Australia, Great Britain (England), Canada (as host country it has three entries Central, Western Canada and Ottawa/Montreal). Ukraine is awaiting visas, and Portugal is preparing to participate. There is an outside chance that a Ukrainian diaspora team from Spain may take part.

The host committee, which is in charge of putting together the cultural program, as well as the public relations and media relations, is looking for volunteers to assist in organizing this portion of

the event. For more information send an e-mail to iuft2011@gmail.com.

Readers can view more details on the IUFT website: [www.iuft.net](http://www.iuft.net), or on the USC Karpaty site, [www.usckarpaty.ca](http://www.usckarpaty.ca). A Facebook page has been set up, and some YouTube videos have been posted.

\* \* \*

Together we, the Ukrainian diaspora in Toronto, can bring together Canadians of Ukrainian descent with others throughout the world. We have the opportunity to show Ukrainians scattered around the world the strength of Toronto's Ukrainian community and the Ukrainian spirit instilled in our lives. Let's work together to make this a spectacular event and celebrate our heritage, sports, and Ukrainian culture on a world stage.

Contacts for more information: Mr. Batruch (head, organizing committee) 416-577-8558, or Walter Arendacz (president, USC Karpaty) 416-807-0988.

## Fulbright scholar recounts winter experience at Bukovel resort

by Roman Skaskiw

What interested me most about my February visit to Bukovel, Ukraine's only major ski resort, was the rapid, uneven development of the resort and the region. Bukovel is located 240 kilometers from Lviv, where I lived during my 2010-2011 Fulbright Scholarship.

Before dawn we went to the statue of Mykhailo Hrushevski, where a private bus picked up all the skiers. Many Lviv residents make day trips, leaving at 4 a.m. and returning at 10 in the evening.

At about 8:30 a.m., we passed our hotel near Bukovel and asked the bus driver to drop us off. Four and a half hours is a long time to travel 240 kilometers, and evidence of the poor state of Ukraine's roads. For much of the trip, the bus weaved from the adjacent shoulder, across the lane of oncoming traffic and into the opposite shoulder to avoid potholes. The gross corruption and incompetence of the Ukrainian government is universally blamed for the pathetic condition of the roads (among many other things). Ukrainians are all holding their breath for the European Soccer Championship of 2012, some with fear of national humiliation, others with childlike anticipation of calamity.

Bukovel is located in the Carpathian Mountains, home to one of Ukraine's most distinct subcultures, the Hutsuls. When Christianity penetrated the Carpathians, it blended with local pagan beliefs, which were tied to observations of nature. Generally speaking, Hutsul culture is known for woodcraft, folk art, rural life and a close relationship with nature.

The highest Carpathian peak in Ukraine is the 2,061-meter Hoverla. Though modest in height, the Carpathians are steeped in history. The Cucuteni-Trypillian culture (5500 B.C. to 2750 B.C.) had settlements of up to 15,000 people and rivals Mesopotamia's claim as the cradle of human civilization.

The ancient mountains stand on either side of the narrow, shoulder-less road that led to the resort. Small houses dotted their slopes up to where the forests began. There were no access roads to those houses. I'm fairly certain their residents, like most Ukrainians, do not own cars.

Closer to the road, neon signs advertise the newly constructed hotels, ski rental



General overview of the Bukovel ski resort.

shops and occasional restaurants that have replaced the little houses. Our own hotel, located in the village of Polianytsia, was still under construction. There were no railings on the stairs, and the carpet appeared in the hallways halfway through our stay.

There was no reception desk or sign, and we wandered around with all our bags until we found the second-floor dining room. A young woman put down her mop, found a ledger and signed us in. The tea I ordered with breakfast was too fine-grained for the strainer they used, and ended up in my cup. I was not annoyed so much as excited for the new entrepreneurs.

I was a little annoyed the following night at the restaurant of a nearby hotel when 30 minutes passed between their delivery of my potato varenyky, and my friend's banosh, a sort of porridge with bacon and cheese.

Ukrainians, with characteristic pessimism, often blame some flaw in their nature for the poor customer service. I think they are mistaken. Free enterprise has existed outside the black market in Ukraine for only 20 years. It takes time for bad managers and entrepreneurs to fail and for assets to pass into the hands of the more competent.

We went to an adjacent hotel instead of

searching for a proper restaurant because there are no sidewalks or even a shoulder on the road. The thriving taxi business mitigates this problem. Polianytsia lies within two kilometers of Bukovel, close enough to walk. You can see the slopes from our hotel, but rather than share the narrow road as pedestrians with the endless flow of buses, we called a taxi every morning.

Our taxi driver, Misha, would meet us in the adjacent hotel's parking lot because apparently the gravel driveway of our hotel was too steep. We slipped through a gap in the fence with our skis and boots every morning.

In America, I've grown accustomed to finding a ski resort's parking lot and working from there, but not so in Ukraine, where, as I mentioned, most people do not own cars.

During the two-kilometer trip to Bukovel, the density of hotels and restaurants increased. Near the mountain they formed a sort of pedestrian village with bazaars, shops and an Italian restaurant named Felichita, which is well worth the expense. There's a skating rink, a small four-wheeler track, slopeside condos and horse-drawn wagons taking skiers back and forth.

Misha drove us past several of the ski resort base-areas, and dropped us off on the side of the road. He would pick us up there too and once got yelled at by the guard with such intensity that I feared the guard would hit him. Once we departed, Misha said, "I gave the morning guy something [i.e. money] for coffee, but this is some other guard. Him I don't recognize."

Among the many things under construction at Bukovel is a several-story-high parking garage, though I don't think a paid parking garage will serve as a drop-off point. There was a shortage of toilets and an excess of ATM machines, which I hear were lacking as early as last year, so I'm hopeful about the toilets.

The mountain has five or six peaks and 16 lifts. The lift system is the most modern I've ever encountered. Most lifts had conveyor belts at the pick-up point to accommodate snowboarders. They also had an electronic turnstile system, that detected the card you bought as a ticket. Once I realized I didn't need to remove the card from my pocket to activate the turnstile, I liked the system, though I could have done without the chaotic convergence of skiers leading up to it, especially on Saturday at lift No. 4.

I was frustrated because I couldn't stop thinking about how easily I could fix it with several hundred meters of rope and two dozen posts. My friends grew frustrated too because they had to listen to me talk about it too many times.

Most of Bukovel's peaks had little lodges on them where we'd go to warm up with hot glint wine. In Ukraine, nobody so much as bats an eye when you carry your paper cup of glint wine outside the lodge to enjoy the view. We don't enjoy such reckless privileges back in the land of the free.

I expect that customer service in Bukovel and the surrounding hotels will eventually improve to match the facilities; for the moment, however, it is lacking. In one lodge, I watched all three bartenders count money together while the line I had been waiting in degenerated into a restless crowd.

Two other aspects of Bukovel that are sadly characteristic of Ukraine include the sordid biography of its oligarch owner, which even includes an accusation of involvement in murder, and the constant

(Continued on page 16)



The Ukrainian Nationals Dnipro team, U-14 girls' champs.



The Ukrainian Nationals Kixx team, champs among the U-12 girls.

## 198 soccer teams compete in 10th annual Ukrainian Nationals invitational



The Ukrainian Nationals U-18 girls' team, Syla (Force), in its last outing before all the team members head for college.



The Rangers team of the Ukrainian Nationals, finalist in the U-12 group, gets a pep talk during the tournament.

by Eugene A. Luciw

HORSHAM, Pa. – Wonderful weather and very good field conditions greeted 198 teams from throughout the Atlantic Seaboard and Canada at the Ukrainian Nationals annual Memorial Day weekend youth soccer tournament. Play commenced Friday, May 27, under the lights at Tryzubivka and progressed throughout Saturday and Sunday at four additional venues. All of the championship games were played on Tryzubivka's six fields of play, on Sunday, May 29.

The competition, especially in the finals games, was fierce. The various soccer clubs and leagues had undeniably entered their strongest teams. Some were even so-called "select" and "premiere" squads.

Nevertheless, the Ukrainian teams in the competition did very well. The Ukrainian Nationals – Tryzub captured 11 first-place and five second-place trophies. The Ukrainian Athletic-Educational Association Chornomorska Sitch, from Whippany, N.J., won the U-16 (under age 16) boys' championship in a thrilling shoot-out final against a powerful North Union team from Lewisburg, Pa., while Ukrainian Sports Club Karapty took the U-11 boys championship home to Toronto.

Tournament organizers stated that Tryzub was particularly honored to have hosted teams from these two Ukrainian clubs and salutes their successes against very stiff competition.

On Saturday night, the Ukrainian Nationals hosted a "picnic under the stars." The teams, parents and guests enjoyed an evening of fun to the accompaniment of a live dance band, Midnight Java.

Under the leadership of tournament director Cheryl Mannato, the tournament

committee moved the play and a mass of players, spectators, referees, vehicular traffic, field marshals, vendors and volunteers with the precision of a Swiss watch. Each venue was fully stocked with appropriate concessions, supplies and conveniences.

Tryzub thanked Ms. Mannato, her committee and all of the volunteers for their commitment to excellence, noting that it takes leadership, dedication, organization, communication, cohesiveness and many months of sheer hard work to organize and to execute an event of this magnitude. Numerous guests marveled at the excellence of Tryzub's facilities and the unparalleled organization and appeal of all aspects of the tournament.

Ms. Mannato gave high compliments to her predecessor, Dan Nysch, "for his nine years of tireless dedication and yeoman-like work in building a Class A tournament from a fledgling vision." She saluted the "benevolence, gentility and selflessness of... the people who are the tournament." She expressed deep gratitude to her committee executives: Mr. Nysch (tournament director for the nine previous years), Joe Hosack, Jim McNesby, Bruce Tullio, Terry Simmons, Donna Serratore, Beth Matthews and Bob Sitler.

Ms. Mannato also said she was awed by a corps of committee members and other tireless front-line volunteers (Dave Bateman, Dave Caddick, Tom Drummond, Lou Ann Lottilo, Mark Messina, Tom Milewski, Colleen Plummer, Larry Towle, Dan Solecki, Gary Stephenson, Ostap Lewyckij, Damon Asper, Maria Dolynskij, Anna Dolynskij, and Zina and Andriy Zajac) and commended those who supported the work of the committee and also went "above and

beyond" (Dan Harman, Will Henry, Nadia Korsun, Stefan Kozak, Taras Kozak [president of the Ukrainian Nationals], Gene Luciw, Justin Mannato, Ray McDonald, Shel Powell, Bo Pazuniak, Bill Jur and Anita Chajkowsky).

"Without the remaining few hundred volunteers who showed up to work their respective shifts, this tournament would not be possible. These names are too many to list, but they know who they are," said

Ms. Mannato.

Each champion and finalist player received a custom-designed trophy with an engraved Tryzub and an explanation of its special significance to the Ukrainian American community. Each team in the finals received a personalized trophy that prominently displayed Ukraine's revered national emblem.

Listed below are the results of the tournament:

|                        | <b>Champions</b>                   | <b>Finalists</b>                  |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Boys U8 Blue           | Ukrainian Nationals Zoria          | Hulmeville Vipers                 |
| Boys U9 Blue           | North Union 01 Cannons             | Ukrainian Nationals Rangers       |
| Boys U9 White          | North Union Thunder                | Upper Dublin Gunners              |
| Boys U10 Blue (8v8)    | Ukrainian Nationals Arsenal        | Yardley Makefield Soccer Wolves   |
| Boys U10 White (8v8)   | FC Providence Athletico            | Parkwood Vikings                  |
| Boys U11 Blue (11v11)  | Ukrainian Nationals Shakhtar       | Philadelphia Coppa Celtic         |
| Boys U11 Blue (8v8)    | Independent Delaware 99            | FC Revolution Blaugrana           |
| Boys U11 White (8v8)   | Ukrainian SC Karpaty, Toronto      | FC Bucks Lightning                |
| Boys U12 Blue          | Penn Legacy Legacy 98 Black        | Southampton Stingrays             |
| Boys U12 White         | Eastfield Arsenal 98               | Greater Chester Valley Turf Dawgs |
| Boys U13 Blue          | AC United Maroon                   | North Union 97 Cannons            |
| Boys U13 White         | Wyoming Valley 97                  | Montgomery Fury                   |
| Boys U14 Blue          | Ukrainian Nationals Obolon         | Hulmeville Firebirds              |
| Boys U14 White         | TEYSA FC Europa Hotspurs           | AC United                         |
| Boys U15 Blue          | FC Revolution United               | Spirit United Knights             |
| Boys U16 Blue          | Ukrainian Chornomorska Sitch, NJ   | North Union 94 Santos             |
| Boys U17 Blue          | Ukrainian Nationals Force          | Haverford Spartans                |
| Girls U8 Blue          | FC Revolution Rowdies              | Ukrainian Nationals Lightning II  |
| Girls U9 Blue          | Ukrainian Nationals Blasters Black | TBAA Strykers                     |
| Girls U9 White         | Rage 01 Rage                       | TEYSA FC Strikers                 |
| Girls U10 Blue (8v8)   | Ukrainian Nationals Vorskla Black  | Yardley Makefield Soccer Gunners  |
| Girls U11 Blue (8v8)   | North Union 99 Strikers            | Wyoming Valley 99 Navy            |
| Girls U11 Blue (11v11) | TBAA Rockers                       | Ukrainian Nationals Kyiv Dynamo   |
| Girls U12 Blue         | Ukrainian Nationals Kixx           | Philadelphia Blue Devils          |
| Girls U13 Blue         | Neshaminy-United Pearls Pride      | Souderton Inferno                 |
| Girls U13 White        | Lionville Leopards                 | Ukrainian Nationals Red Rocks     |
| Girls U14 Blue         | Ukrainian Nationals Dnipro         | West-Mont United Pride            |
| Girls U15 Blue         | Ukrainian Nationals Renegades      | Clearfield TC Vipers              |
| Girls U16 Blue         | Ukrainian Nationals Krush          | Phoenixville Thunderbirds         |
| Girls U18 Blue         | Second to None Rowdies             | Ukrainian Nationals Force         |

## NEWSBRIEFS...

(Continued from page 2)

considering the Yulia Tymoshenko case in a priority regime," said the lawyer. "If the European Court satisfies the complaint, it will mean that the European Court finds the case against Ms. Tymoshenko has nothing to do with criminal proceedings but is politically motivated and falsified. It should also be noted that Ukraine has a number of obligations to fulfill European Court of Human Rights decisions. Thus, European Court decisions are not optional for Ukraine. Ukraine is obliged to fulfill all the decisions of the European Court of Human Rights," said Mr. Vlasenko. (Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc)

### European Parliament rebukes Yanukovich

BRUSSELS – The European Parliament on June 9 issued a strongly worded resolution on the case of opposition leader Yulia Tymoshenko and other members of her former government. The hard-hitting resolution called on the authorities not to use criminal prosecution of the opposition leaders for political ends and to ensure their free participation in political life, including the lifting of travel bans. "The European Parliament is concerned about the increase in selective prosecution of figures from the political opposition in Ukraine as well as the disproportionality of measures applied, particularly in the cases of Ms. Tymoshenko and Mr. [Yuriy] Lutsenko, former Interior [Internal Affairs] Minister," says the EU Parliament resolution adopted on June 9.

The resolution indicates that the state of democracy and rule of law in Ukraine will have implications on the process of Ukraine acquiring the associate membership in the European Union and on "deepening Ukraine-EU relations in general." It deplores the fact that individual members of the former government are persecuted for decisions that were taken collegially. "The European parliament stresses that ongoing investigations of prominent Ukrainian political leaders should not preclude them from actively participating in the political life of the country, meeting voters and travelling to international meetings," says the resolution, calling for the removal of the travel ban on Ms. Tymoshenko and other political figures. The European Parliament resolution followed an earlier statement from EU High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy Catherine Ashton, who noted "the danger of provoking any perception that judicial measures are used selectively" and stressed "the importance of ensuring the maximum transparency of investigations, prosecutions and trials." (European Parliament)

### Russia objects to U.S. ship in Black Sea

MOSCOW – Russia on June 12 expressed concern about a U.S. warship off its shores in the Black Sea. The guided-missile cruiser USS Monterey, was participating in annual joint military exercises conducted by NATO and Ukraine. The ship is an integral part of U.S. plans to create a missile shield in Europe, which Russia opposes. Russia's Foreign Ministry issued a statement saying Russia "has repeatedly stressed that we will not leave unnoticed any elements of U.S.

strategic infrastructure in the immediate vicinity of our borders and will consider any such steps as a threat to our security." In Washington, during the June 13 press briefing, State Department Deputy Spokesman Mark C. Toner, said in a response to a question about the Russia reaction: "...they're entitled to their opinion. I'm not going to parse the words of the Russian Foreign Ministry, and I'll have to get more details about this exercise. But we have a strong bilateral relationship with Ukraine, and it's in keeping with that kind of partnership that these exercises take place." (Associated Press, U.S. State Department)

### U.S. envoy on Ukraine's role in Libya

KYIV – Ambassador John Tefft on June 9 delivered the opening remarks for the conference: "NATO-Ukraine: New Conditions and Realities of Cooperation." The conference was sponsored by the George C. Marshall Center and the National Institute for Strategic Studies. He noted that when NATO Secretary General Anders Fogh Rasmussen visited Ukraine in late February, President Viktor Yanukovich said that Ukraine and NATO "agreed to continue maintaining an active political dialogue and developing practical cooperation..." The Ukrainian president also confirmed Ukraine's readiness to continue cooperation with NATO within the framework of peacekeeping operations. Ambassador Tefft stated: "The situation in Libya is a good example. It is the kind of 21st century security challenge that the Strategic Concept envisaged. As President [Barack] Obama explained to the American people, 'in Libya, we saw the prospect of imminent massacre ...and heard the Libyan people's call for help.' The responsibility to protect is a new concept in international relations but an old idea in human interactions – it is the responsibility of the strong to protect the weak. Ukraine's role in Libya has been noteworthy. Its operation to evacuate both Ukrainian and foreign citizens from Libya is a great example of how your military can help address humanitarian crises. As many of you know, the Kostiantyn Olshansky evacuated over 100 people from 18 foreign countries including the United States. With this action, Ukraine reiterated anew its willingness and capability to play a constructive role in the international community." (Embassy of the United States in Ukraine)

### Russia imposes duty on Ukraine's steel

KYIV – A Russian government resolution introducing for three years a 26 percent anti-dumping duty on Ukrainian-made steel forged rolls for rolling mills came into force on June 27. The Russian side said that this was done in accordance with the laws of the member-states of the Customs Union, but Ukraine sees these measures as sanctions for its reluctance to join the Customs Union of Belarus, Kazakhstan and Russia. According to the president of the Center for Market Reforms, Volodymyr Lanovy, this restriction is a sign of Moscow's pressure on Ukraine to make strategic economic concessions. This trend, he said, means that Ukraine should pay for Russian natural gas more and get less profit from the sale of its products and services in Russia. (Ukrinform)

### Yanukovich, Putin meet in Crimea

KYIV – Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukovich had an informal meeting with Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin in Crimea on June 25, the Ukrainian presidential press service reported. The two sides discussed a number of issues concerning Ukrainian-Russian relations. Mr. Yanukovich said that the meeting took place ahead of a sit-

ting of the Russian-Ukrainian interstate commission. "There are some issues that we have to discuss. The subcommittees have worked out a lot of materials," the Ukrainian president noted. Prime Minister Putin, in turn, said that before the meeting with the Ukrainian president he had discussed the issues related to the commission's meeting in a phone conversation with Ukrainian Prime Minister Mykola Azarov. The fifth meeting of the Ukrainian-Russian interstate commission, which is to be chaired by the presidents of Ukraine and Russia, was to take place in Kyiv on June 29. (Ukrinform)

### Yanukovich insists on 3+1 format

KYIV – President of Ukraine Viktor Yanukovich said he considers it necessary to sign a framework agreement with the Customs Union of Belarus, Kazakhstan and Russia, it was reported on June 29. In an interview with Ukrainians journalists, he said, "A proposal was expressed at all negotiations and we are grateful that we are invited and that they feel we will be very useful. It is normal. It will be bad if they say: we do not need you." At the same time, he noted that there are many reasons why this decision is not made. "We determined Ukraine's format of participation in relations with the Customs Union as 3+1. We believe that we have to sign the framework agreement now and then to fill this agreement with contents. Later there should be agreements, on which we will come to an agreement on whole groups of commodities," Mr. Yanukovich explained. Russian Ambassador to Ukraine Mikhail Zurabov had said that Russia wants to get a clear answer from Ukraine regarding accession to the Customs Union. On June 6 President Yanukovich instructed Foreign Affairs Minister Kostiantyn Gryshchenko to head a working group on development of Ukraine's cooperation with the Customs Union in the 3+1 format. (Ukrinform)

### Azarov: no political concessions for gas

KYIV – Ukraine will not make any political concessions to Russia in exchange for a reduction of the gas price, Prime Minister Mykola Azarov said on the TV program "tkachenko.ua," adding, "first of all, Russia does not ask us to go to any political concessions." According to June 28 news reports, regarding accession to the Customs Union of Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan, the prime minister said, "It is necessary to calculate, to think well: Will it be a plus or a minus for our country? When we come to consensus here, inside the country, then we will reason. And now nobody makes decisions based on slogans." On the question of what Ukraine's arguments are for a reduced gas price, he noted: "The arguments are very simple: the gas price for Ukraine should not be higher than the gas price, for instance, for Poland, Slovakia, Germany, i.e. the countries located at a longer distance from Russia." He underscored that the gas price for Ukraine should be the market price, but it should not be influenced by Ukraine's accession or non-accession to the Customs Union. In addition, he said that because Ukraine is a very large buyer of gas, it has a right to receive certain discounts. He added that Russian partners should understand, "and we persistently say it to them in our negotiations," that a contract that fails to suit one of the parties cannot exist for long. Mr. Azarov emphasized that Ukraine will act in a civilized way in this situation, it will not suspend gas transit, etc. "We simply say that this contract does not suit us, we do not want to live with it and you should hear us. It seems to me that Putin has heard us at a recent meeting," he summed up. (Ukrinform)

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## Sociological firm...

(Continued from page 1)

mirror that is not cracked," said Mychailo Wynnyckyj, a Ukrainian Canadian sociologist who teaches at the National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy.

Not surprisingly, the study's findings revealed a complex picture with several paradoxical "social and psychological" traits.

For example, Ukrainians listed material wealth (74 percent) as the top indicator of success, yet less than one-third ranked attributes towards achieving this as a priority: "prestigious job, profession" (29 percent), "career growth, management title" (24 percent), "respect among colleagues" (27 percent) and "owning a business" (16 percent).

Findings also showed that the symbiosis of modesty and insularity manifest themselves in patience and tolerance towards other nationalities, cultures and viewpoints.

"Ukrainian citizens strive to keep aloof of and distance themselves from other ethnic groups, races and cultures as a way of protecting themselves from threats of intrusion into their micro-world," the study stated.

At the same time, about half of the poll's respondents said that multiculturalism enriches the life of the country whereas almost a quarter believe that multiculturalism weakens Ukraine's unity. Interestingly, the study reported that 24.5 percent didn't provide an answer.

But there is a threshold to the amount of patience Ukrainians have.

"What's a more important statement is that Ukrainians are unbelievably tolerant and patient but, over some point in time, it has a limit, at that point, Ukrainians become protest-oriented, spontaneously...they say enough is enough, it happens simultaneously, such as the anarchist movements in early 20th century, the Kozak uprisings and there are other historical examples," said Prof. Wynnyckyj.

The Kyiv Mohyla Academy professor added that Ukraine is far more patient than many other nations. A recent poll by the Razumkov Center stated that 42.5 percent of respondents said they were ready to take to the streets to protest "significant jumps in essential goods and services." This figure, according to Prof. Wynnyckyj would be very alarming in Spain or Greece, where politicians view 15 percent as the threshold for protests.

Distrust of people is also high. The Sofia study revealed that 44 percent of respondents feel that the "majority of people can't be trusted" and that 43 percent stated that the "majority of people will use or fool you if given the chance."

Indeed, Ukrainians, according to the European Social Survey, rank close to the bottom of trust/distrust of their compatriots. Ukraine in this indicator leaves behind Turkey, Russia, Romania, Portugal, Bulgaria and Greece.

This distrust, the study noted, produces distrust toward civil society organization and state institutions.

"It would seem that the turbulent 20-year history, the many protest movements, strikes and public gatherings would affirm the civic maturity of Ukrainians," wrote the study's authors, Andriy Yermolayev and Oleksander Levtsun.

But, "all the displays of social activity came to halt when a concrete, particular problem was resolved or when citizens received a signal that soon the problem will be solved tomorrow," they noted.

The authors noted that the Orange Revolution, which overturned a rigged presidential election in 2004, didn't take self-organization to a new level: "the big

gathering on Independence Square ended with new, huge utopias."

Historical factors largely explain why Ukrainians lack ambition in the workplace. Ukrainians under Austro-Hungarian, Russian tsarist and Soviet rule, proved themselves to be careerists only in specific areas. This relates to their "high ability to adapt and carry out not only leadership but also executive functions."

"Ukrainians make good sergeants or lieutenants who can think tactically, but generally not strategically," said Prof. Wynnyckyj. "They struggle with 'grand vision' thinking but make phenomenal middle managers."

Still, Ukrainians' remarkable ability to adapt manifests itself in conformism. One of the experts polled, political scientist Viktor Nebozhenko, said that this is a form of survival for the nation, society and the individual.

"He [the Ukrainian] will listen to the instructions of management and lawmakers, but won't carry them out," said Mr. Nebozhenko.

Even though Ukrainians' insularity leads to them being independent with a desire for certain rights, they are less collectivist than their Russian neighbors. At the same time, Ukrainians are loyal to father-figure leaders who appear approachable and accessible to the public.

"The current political elite are acting in a way that is inconsistent with Ukrainians' mentality," said the Prof. Wynnyckyj, explaining that the elite does not have the people's loyalty because they are not behaving paternalistically.

But not everyone fully embraced the study.

Oleksiy Haran, a Kyiv Mohyla Academy political science professor, said the findings are subjective in their interpretations and should be read within the context of who authored the study.

Mr. Yermolayev, one of the study's authors, currently runs the government think-tank National Institute for Strategic Studies as a presidential appointee. In the 1990s he was the head consultant of former President Leonid Kuchma's information and analytical service and an aide to former Prime Minister Valeriy Pustovoitenko.

"I'd be cautious about these kinds of studies, because a nation's character is difficult to measure and leads to subjective interpretation," said Prof. Haran. "Things like social and psychological characteristics are elusive and difficult to generalize."

Mr. Levtsun told The Weekly that the idea to conduct the in-depth study came about when Sofia was gauging how receptive the public would be toward government reforms.

Since he took office on February 25, 2010, President Viktor Yanukovich's administration has adopted unpopular but needed austerity and transparency measures demanded by the International Monetary Fund in exchange for a \$15 billion line of credit.

Household utility prices have been hiked towards market rates. The number of civil servants has been reduced. The moratorium on the sale of farmland may end by January. And lawmakers may hike the retirement age for women from 55 to 60.

Mr. Levtsun said the public was receptive to reforms in general, but with regard to specific measures they were "negative, anti-liberal and paternalistic."

So, while Ukrainians patiently "waited" out their independence in 1991, sooner or later they may take to the streets en masse, according to Prof. Wynnyckyj.

"Egyptians also are patient, but enough is enough and they did it without a clear opposition leader. It may happen in Ukraine," commented Prof. Wynnyckyj.



The Executive Committee of the Ukrainian National Association, the employees of the UNA Home Office, the staff of Svoboda, The Ukrainian Weekly and Soyuzivka with deep sorrow announce that

## Orest Pokladok

passed away on Thursday, June 23, 2011, after a long illness.

He was born on March 30, 1939, in Ukraine.

At a very young age he lost his father in the war. He was cared for by his mother, to whom he was the reason for living. Mother and son came to the US via DP camps in Germany and settled in New York. Orest attended St. George School, became a member of Plast and Ukrainian Sports Club. In 1962 he received his BS degree in economics and finance from the City College of New York, and in 1964 he obtained his MBA in economics and finance from City University of New York. Since 1965 Orest worked at various financial institutions. He dealt with finance and investment in the international arena; he offered consulting services to foreign businesses, which demanded a great deal of travel in Europe and Latin America. From 1994 until his retirement in 2005 Orest worked for the UNA. He was always willing to share his professional expertise. His colleagues still remember him as a kind, helpful person. After retiring, Orest moved to Windham, NY, near Hunter, where he pursued his favorite hobby – wood carving.

A panakhyda was held on Monday, June 27 at 7 p.m. at Peter Jarema Funeral Home in New York City.

Funeral services were held on Tuesday, June 28, 2011 at St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church, followed by interment at St. Andrew's Cemetery in South Bound Brook, NJ.

May he rest in peace!

Donations in Orest's memory can be made to the Ukrainian National Foundation, 2200 Route 10, Parsippany, NJ 07054.



## In loving memory of Tania Olena Terpylak

08/31/1991 - 05/08/2011

Tania Olena Terpylak, age 19, died on Sunday, May 8, 2011, from injuries sustained in a car accident.

Born on August 31, 1991 in Akron, Ohio, she was a graduate of Walsh Jesuit High School and a sophomore at Akron University. She was a member of the Heartbeats jump rope team, participating in national and international competitions. In her honor, Heartbeats has created an ongoing scholarship. The Summa Foundation in Akron, a non-profit organization that supports patient care, medical education and research, has established a fund in Tania's name.

Family and friends will remember Tania as a spirited, funny, athletic and beautiful young woman who lived life to the fullest. In her passing, she gave life to others by becoming an organ donor through LifeBanc.

She will be deeply missed by:

father and mother: Mark and Christine Terpylak

brothers: Andrei and Mikola Terpylak

grandparents: Michael and Luba Darmochwal

grandmother: Maria Terpylak

aunt, uncle and cousins:

Irene and Glen Petillo with Ryan and Andrew

Lesia and John Rehl with Johnny and Dominique

Maria and Wayne Ringeisen with Hannah, Mia and Benjamin

Tania and Steve Kurtz with Nadia and Larissa

Ola and Petro Rondiak with Roman, Maya and Kalyna

# “Saints and Sinners” concert presented at Ukrainian Institute of America

by Ihor Slabicky

NEW YORK – Spending a Sunday afternoon at the Ukrainian Institute of America is always nice. To have been there for the New York Bandura Ensemble’s Collegium Musicum performance of the “Saints and Sinners” was divine.

This program featured traditional Ukrainian religious songs from the repertoire of the “lirnyky” and “kobzari” and devotional songs written by Ukrainian baroque composers. Figuring prominently in the program were the works of St. Dymytry Tuptalo. Besides being the Archbishop of Rostov, he was also the composer of numerous “kanty” (devotional songs) and penitential psalms.

Appearing that day were Michael Andrec on vocals and the bandura, Natalie Honcharenko on vocals, Julian Kytasty on vocals, sopilka and the kobzarska bandura, and Roman Turovsky on the baroque lute. Each of these musicians is an acknowledged master of his or her instruments; to have them performing together in the second floor ballroom of the UIA made the concert an extra special occasion.

With it being the middle of the Great Fast, the concert opened with “Myre Lukaviy,” written by Stefan Jaworskyj. Featured on this song were Mr. Kytasty on vocals with a musical backing by Mr. Turovsky on lute.

This was followed by “Fantasia on a Theme by Tuptalo,” an original composition by Mr. Turovsky. Exploring a number of baroque themes, Mr. Turovsky intricately interwove them in this solo performance on his baroque lute.

“Oy Hore My Hrishnyku” was sung by Natalie Honcharenko and Mr. Kytasty. Written by Dymytry Tuptalo, the arrangement allowed Ms. Honcharenko to sing solos and then duos with Mr. Kytasty – a wonderful pairing of voices. With support from Mr. Turovsky on lute, Mr. Kytasty played the counter parts on the sopilka.

The trio then performed “Mnozhestva Sohliashy,” a traditional song that comes

from the repertoire of bandurist Petro Kytasty. This piece explored the theme of a sinner pondering his sins. Singing the verses, Mr. Kytasty was joined by Ms. Honcharenko on the refrains; Mr. Turovsky added a marvelous feel to the work with his lute playing.

With an accompaniment by Mr. Turovsky on lute, “Isus Khryste, Hospode Mii” allowed Ms. Honcharenko to soar to heavenly heights throughout this piece. Written by an unknown composer, this work about the crucifixion and the weeping mother at the cross came from a collection of manuscripts found at the Jagiellonian Library in Krakow after World War II.

For “Strashnyi Sud,” Mr. Kytasty accompanied himself on the bandura. The blind singers in the marketplace of Zhashkiv would perform this work, delightfully painting the most apocalyptic images of the last judgment. Mr. Kytasty stayed true to their method, singing an emotional plea for all to prepare for the final day and to repent.

Mr. Andrec then performed his “Improvisation on Kant Melodies,” an instrumental composition. Starting with baroque themes, he proceeded to develop a sublime musical imagery that held the audience in rapt attention.

Returning to the lirnyk tradition, the Collegium performed two pieces about saints and their intimate inclusion in the everyday life of the people: “Mariyi Magdalyni,” a kant from lirnyk Rudko Sliusar, and “Svyatii Paraskeviyi” from the lirnyk Prokhor Hulka.

Often sung by a full choir with soloists, it was a special pleasure to hear “Cherez Pole Shyroke” sung by two voices. Here, Ms. Honcharenko sang the solos, with Mr. Kytasty singing the supporting parts and his bandura being the accompanying instrument.

The program returned to two more works by Tuptalo. “Isusa Moyeho, Vykhyalyaty Yeho” was sung by Mr. Kytasty, who also played sopilka; Mr. Turovsky’s lute filled out the piece. “Pokhvalu Prynesu” featured a lute



Ihor Slabicky

Michael Andrec, Natalie Honcharenko, Julian Kytasty and Roman Turovsky perform at the Ukrainian Institute of America in New York City.

accompaniment and the trio of Mr. Andrec, Ms. Honcharenko and Mr. Kytasty.

The concert moved into the 18th century with “Vsiakomu Horodu Nrav i Prava” by Hryhoriy Skovoroda. With Mr. Turovsky on lute, Mr. Kytasty sang this biting satire about each city having its own customs and laws. The song ends with the reminder that death takes all, regardless of place or position. This duo then seamlessly segued into “Na Smert Tuptala,” a song about the death of the composer written by Stefan Jaworskyj.

The concert ended with “Khrystos Hospod Voskreshe,” featuring all three singers. In this arrangement, each singer soloed while providing vocal support for the other two. Their outstanding rendition was rewarded with resounding rounds of applause.

When it is performed, baroque music is often presented in a much cluttered manner, maybe in an effort to show just how ornate and heavily ornamented it is. The Collegium Musicum took the oppo-

site approach – three voices and minimal instrumental accompaniment. One could not ask for three better voices than Ms. Honcharenko, Mr. Kytasty and Mr. Andrec to sing these works. Each has full command of his or her vocal range, and together they were simply celestial.

Messrs. Kytasty and Andrec added just the right amount of bandura and sopilka, and with the musical accompaniment by Mr. Turovsky, a master player of and composer for the baroque lute, they could do no wrong. Their simple arrangements allowed one to fully appreciate the beauty and intricacy of the music, making this concert the blissful experience intended by the composers.

Funding for this concert series was provided by the Ukrainian Wave project at the Center for Traditional Music and Dance, the New York Bandura Ensemble, the Ukrainian Institute of America and the New York State Council on the Arts. More information about the Collegium Musicum is available through on the radiobanduristan.com website.

## Statements...

(Continued from page 8)

### Nadia McConnell, president, U.S.-Ukraine Foundation:

...There have been many comparisons between what’s happening at Fukushima and Chernobyl, ...but I have not heard anybody talk about the major significant difference between what has happened in Fukushima and what happened in Chernobyl. ...there is a significant difference between how a free society and how a totalitarian state responds to disasters and what effort those two different states take to protect their people. ...

On Day 5 [after the accident at Chernobyl]: The Soviet news report leads with a story about flowers in Ukraine growing beautifully and the preparations for the annual May Day parade! Everything is fine and wonderful.

...Olga Shcherbitskaya, who is the daughter of the late first secretary of the Communist Party, in a recent interview talks about how her father explained the situation to Mikhail Gorbachev, Mr. Glasnost, and said that there was a great danger for the radiation and that perhaps they should cancel the annual parade. The response from Gorbachev is, “there is panic that is beginning to take place and it cannot be allowed in any case... and if you allow it you can put your party ticket on the table,” which means you are signing your own

death warrant. Volodymyr Shcherbytsky will keep his grandsons at home.

Day 6, May Day: In Kyiv, the parade goes on. ... Meanwhile, the radiation winds that have traveled further west have come back, and the levels of radiation are higher on May 1 than they were on the previous two days.

Offers of Western assistance are forbidden by the Kremlin with one exception. Ukrainians throughout the world are frantic trying to organize assistance, ...but we were denied the chance to help people in the immediate area of the disaster. So, we turned to Armand Hammer, a dear close friend of Mr. Gorbachev... We appealed to Mr. Hammer: please convince your friend Mr. Gorbachev to allow us to send assistance. So he does, he sends Dr. Robert Gale from California to help the injured – in Moscow, 470 miles away from Chernobyl. That would be like sending assistance to Cleveland to aid the victims of 9/11 in New York. What does Dr. Gale report? He reports that everything is fine in Russia. Russian citizens are being taken care of and yes, you begin to hear the word “Ukraine,” but still there were many who continue to talk only about Russia.

...During those days, more effort was spent by Moscow to convince everybody that the West is blowing the situation out of proportion... There are press conferences with phony photos saying see there is nothing really going on. Everything is under control, everything is fine.

... For days, months and years cover-up

continued – and I will say it continues to this day. We know that all the scientists who were spread out to take analysis and conduct research had to have their information compartmentalized. They were not allowed to accumulate the totality of their information, they are not allowed to communicate with each other, and so nobody could know the total results of the research. We never know what really happened in Chernobyl because those records are gone. Thousands of people were evacuated and were never allowed to return. We also know that if anybody died at the time officials could not write down that they died from radiation. They were directed to record some other medical reason for their death.

...Twenty-five years later, the cover up continues, in a bulletin of The Atomic Scientist, titled ‘Chernobyl 25 Years Later: Many Lessons Learned’ by Mikhail Gorbachev, he writes, “Within 10 days the reactor fire was handled, radioactive releases were contained, and everything else was taken care of.”

... we know that the fallout of Chernobyl has impacted Ukraine to this day. But one of the most significant political consequences was the fact that Ukrainians voted by 93 percent for independence in 1991. What is important to remember is that Chernobyl united all the people of Ukraine. The radiation falling on the heads of people did not distinguish whether they were Ukrainians, Russian-speaking Ukrainians, ethnic Russians, Jews, or Crimean Tatars. ...

## Fulbright scholar...

(Continued from page 12)

property and tax disputes between the resort and the government. Perhaps the latter requires the former.

As we traveled up the mountain on one of the modern chair lifts, I asked a friend of mine, a Ukrainian corporate attorney, about one of Bukovel’s better-known land disputes from a couple of years ago. I asked whether the government had really approached Bukovel’s owner to change the price of the initial purchase made several years earlier. “This is their game. I don’t know about them,” he said, waving his hand dismissively. “It’s better not to know,” he added.

There were blue skies, white trails, sunshine and paper cups of glint wine waiting for us in the lodges.

Roman Skaskiw is a former Fulbright Scholar (2010-2011) in Ukraine, who served as an infantry officer with the 82nd Airborne Division in Afghanistan and Iraq. He was recently recalled for another tour in Afghanistan with the Kunar Province Provincial Reconstruction Team.

He is a 2007 graduate of the Iowa Writers’ Workshop. His work has appeared in *The Atlantic*, *The New York Times*, *Stanford Magazine*, *Front Porch Journal*, *In The Fray Magazine*, and elsewhere. More of his essays on Ukraine can be found at [www.romaninukraine.com](http://www.romaninukraine.com).

# SUMMER CAMPS AT SOYUZIVKA!

## Tennis Camp

Session: 6/26-7/7

\$735 UNA member

\$785 non UNA member

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

Roma Pryma Bohachevsky

## Ukrainian Dance Academy Workshop

Session July 3-16

Fee \$1,050 UNA member

\$1,100 non UNA member

A vigorous 2 week dance training for more intermediate and advanced dancers ages 16 and up under the direction of the Roma Pryma Bohachevsky Ukrainian Dance Foundation, culminating with performances on stage at our Cultural Festival Weekend.

**Additional information**

<http://www.syzokryli.com>.

## Tabir Ptashat

Session 1: 6/26-7/2

Session 2: 7/3-7/9

Ukrainian Plast Tabir for children ages 4-6 accompanied by their parents.

To register your child, please watch for registration forms appearing in the Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly in March and April, or for further information, please contact **Neonila Sochan at (973) 984-7456.**

## Discovery Camp

7/17-7/23

\$425 UNA member

\$475 non UNA member

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



## Ukrainian Heritage Day Camp

Session 1: 7/17-7/22 • Session 2: 7/24-29

\$225 per child staying on premises

\$275 per child staying off premises

A returning favorite, in the form of a day camp, children ages 4-8 will be exposed to Ukrainian heritage through daily activities such as dance, song, crafts and games. Children will walk away with an expanded knowledge of Ukrainian folk culture and language as well as, new, lasting friendships with other children of Ukrainian heritage. Price includes kid's lunch and t-shirt, and unless noted, is based on in-house occupancy of parent/guardian.

## Chornomorska Sitch Sports School

Session 1: 7/24-7/30 • Session 2: 7/31-8/6

Weekly rate overnight stay \$425

Daily commuter for the week \$225

42nd Annual sports camp run by the Ukrainian Athletic-Educational Association "Chornomorska Sitch", for children ages 6-17. This camp will focus on soccer, tennis, volleyball and swimming, and is perfect for any sports enthusiast. Please contact **Marika Bokalo at (908) 851-0617, or email [sportsschool@chornomorskasitch.org](mailto:sportsschool@chornomorskasitch.org), for application and additional information.**



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Roma Pryma Bohachevsky

## Ukrainian Dance Camp

Session 1: 7/24-8/6 • Session 2: 8/7-8/20

\$1,050 UNA member

\$1,100 non UNA member

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

## Singer Maria Burmaka...

(Continued from page 4)

**You've been in North America about 10 or 15 times, going back as far as 1992 when you recorded your first album in Canada. What impresses you most about life in the U.S. or Canada?**

I first came to Canada in 1990, right after Chervona Ruta Festival. I saw people in Ottawa holding placards and protesting against something. That was something fantastic to me. Ukraine was still in the Soviet Union, and people freely expressing their views was something fantastic. Just the notion of freedom of speech, everyone having the right to think and voice their thoughts, and having the ability to achieve. The American dream is truly possible. Someone who studies and works hard can achieve success. I want Ukraine to move towards that standard.

In 2004, Ukrainians were also fighting for the right to express their thoughts, democratic principles and freedom of speech. We need to achieve that level of freedom that every Ukrainian child who works hard and is talented can achieve whatever he or she wants to. There's a lot that interferes with achievement in Ukraine, including corruption and poverty. A child from a small town doesn't have access to education and the opportunity to achieve. America offers that, which is a high moral standard of living that's been set.

**Maybe Americans don't understand it's something they have but other people don't have, and they're not conscious of that.**

It's hard for anyone to imagine how life is like in another country. It could be hard for Ukrainians to imagine that there's a place where children don't have anything

to eat and die of hunger, although that had been the case in Ukraine.

I think Americans are aware of the freedoms and democratic standards they have. I saw so many buildings with American flags. That American patriotism is a form of thankfulness to the country that allows them to live that way. I felt that.

I know many in the Fourth Wave who immigrated and are thankful to the country which offered such opportunity. They visit Internet news sites frequently to follow what's happening because this is their native country. I wouldn't know how it's possible to stop loving Ukraine. It's not easy to leave your home. But they're thankful to those countries that became their new home. These countries welcomed them, and though it might be hard, particularly in finding work, but it's given their children an opportunity to move forward, and that's important. I have many friends in the diaspora.

**What do you think of current American pop musicians such as Lady Gaga, who is sexually provocative, and Kate Perry, who sings about lesbianism? Eminem is also quite vulgar. Do you think that reflects contemporary American culture?**

Even in Ukraine there are musicians who give such messages to society and perform in similar vulgar styles. That's the case in all countries. I also like the styles of Alanis Morissette and Sarah McLachlan.

**So Western culture has its better and worse moments?**

Absolutely, of course. If there are people who like listening to a certain thing, the music industry will give it to them. There's the desire to think less, and there are always people who will listen to that kind of music. That means it will be there. We

can't say this or that is bad. If people are listening to it, then it's there. And if they're gone, there will be others.

There will be people who want something to listen to, something for their soul, and those musicians are out there for them too. But they will be fewer, because those who want something for their souls have always been fewer. If a musician has a large audience, then she's worth respect and it's not important to try to be liked. They have a certain energy, and that means they're needed by their audience.

**In a 2004 interview, you said the Ukrainian music industry is unprotected. It's seven years later. Is that still the case?**

It's unprotected, as demonstrated by the situation with canceling quotas [of Ukrainian music]. You can't force people to love what's Ukrainian, but you also can't not defend your own nation's performers. Ukrainians ought to be protected in their own country. I have a mission that not only will my child speak Ukrainian, but her child will speak Ukrainian.

If we take away Ukrainian music and culture, people will stop speaking Ukrainian and the Ukrainian language might not survive. I simply want Ukraine to remain Ukrainian. Crimean Tatars are also patriots and in a great sense they're Ukrainians too. But for Ukraine to be Ukrainian, there's supposed to be Ukrainian culture and at least someone's supposed to speak Ukrainian. My music is not always commercially advantageous because half of Ukraine doesn't understand what I'm singing about because it doesn't know the Ukrainian language (sarcastic tone), and I'm also a person associated with a certain political camp, which I don't really want.

Some songs touch on serious themes, so

it's not music for a corporate event. So I hope that my music will cause people to think about what's eternal.

**I saw you approach former President Viktor Yushchenko at the Mandry concert a few weeks ago. What did you tell him, and what did you want to tell him?**

I was called over to greet him, which I did. I told his wife, Kateryna, that I was invited to perform at Soyuzivka. She said she practically grew up there. She asked me about my project with Peter Yarrow and how we're recording "Puff the Magic Dragon." For her and people who grew up in the U.S., he's a great figure. Even if I wanted to talk to him, I couldn't because the music was playing loud. I came to the concert as a fan of Mandry, who are my friends and whose music I love.

**Ruslana often comes to record in the U.S. and has projects with American artists, even rappers. Do you think that's a positive cultural exchange?**

It's always interesting when there's interest in common projects. Peter Yarrow recorded a disc with five of his songs as part of a project called "Operation Respect" with a Palestinian singer in Israel. He decided to do this in Ukraine.

He found me through the U.S. Embassy. It was very interesting to translate the songs of Bob Dylan. The songs have his music with my words in Ukrainian. I also wrote the Ukrainian text for Pete Seeger's, "Where Have All the Flowers Gone?" That's my genre.

The former U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine Carlos Pascual referred to me as the Ukrainian Joan Baez. So when I was asked to write the Ukrainian lyrics for Joan Baez's songs, that was just, "Wow." (She places her hands over her heart.) That was wonderful!

## Kyiv expects...

(Continued from page 2)

exchange regarding exports and imports, an agreement on Chinese assistance in education to Ukraine worth \$12 million and a memorandum between the two countries' energy ministries that provides for joint oil and gas projects, information exchange on strategic energy facilities and cooperation in nuclear energy (www.zn.ua, June 20).

Mr. Yanukovich invited Chinese investors in agricultural and infrastructural

projects, and he offered Ukrainian participation in the construction of nuclear plants in China and in joint nuclear projects in third countries. He also offered Ukrainian pipes and compressors for the gas pipeline project that China and Russia are about to conclude (RIA Novosti, June 20).

The Ukrainian Coal and Energy Ministry said in a press release that it agreed with the Chinese company Sinohydro to jointly build hydropower stations in Ukraine. Ukraine and China also signed a contract aimed at restoring production at the Oriana potash fertilizer producer in western Ukraine, which has

been idle for almost a decade (Interfax-Ukraine, June 20).

No specific figures were provided on the investment projects, let alone military-technical cooperation, that Presidents Yanukovich and Hu must have discussed behind closed doors. There was no press conference, and the two leaders made only short statements to the press after their talks.

Details of the military-technical agreements reached will emerge in the local press only later as often occurs on such occasions. China is reportedly especially interested in Soviet-Ukrainian technologies to make engines for warships, in par-

ticular for aircraft carriers. Ukraine recently supplied engines for the first Chinese aircraft carrier to be launched this year. Ukraine sold its hull, which is the stillborn Soviet aircraft-carrying cruiser Varyag, to China in 1998. China is also interested in Ukrainian Antonov aircraft, the R-27 air-to-air missiles and anti-tank missiles, the 6TD-2 tank diesel engines and the Zubr hovercraft (Zerkalo Nedeli, June 18; Kommersant-Ukraine, June 20).

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## Vladimir Putin...

(Continued from page 2)

statement, "because the president has the right to remain silent" (Interfax, May 30). Most likely Mr. Medvedev does not have much to say anyway. When renowned intellectuals – not leaders of any particular political trend or party – utterly disavow the foundations of the regime's legality, its days may be numbered. Discontent and anger are growing in Russia under the surface of assumed stability, fed by rampant corruption, social inequality and the inefficiency of its rulers. Leaders of the Russian tandem – Messrs. Putin and Medvedev – clearly feel the pressure and are trying to find remedies.

President Medvedev has publicly demanded that Prime Minister Putin's government rescind the drastic hike in payroll taxes that was introduced from January 2011 to fund increases in payouts to pensioners, introduced in the last two years to boost Mr. Putin's popularity.

The payroll tax increase has angered business, especially small and medium-sized companies. The drastic growth of

spending on defense and pension payouts has created a budget deficit that high oil prices cannot cover. The government has been dragging its feet, and this week officials have told the Kremlin only a tiny section of small businesses may receive payroll tax exemptions and proposed returning to the question in 2013.

If Mr. Medvedev fails to deliver a popular public promise and discipline the government that is legally subordinate to him, this may be the end of his political career (Vedomosti, June 1).

Meanwhile, Mr. Putin has overtaken the news headlines by announcing the formation of an All-Russia people's front (ONF, or Obzherossiysky Narodni Front) – an amalgamation of masses of different regional and national public organizations around the ruling United Russia party. Mr. Putin's press service announced: "About 16 All-Russian organizations, 429 regional, interregional and local groups have joined the ONF and more are welcome" (RIA Novosti, June 1).

Strict Russian election rules allow only registered parties to field candidates in elections and forbid election blocks. The ONF will run in Duma elections next December

under the mantle of United Russia – up to 15 percent of the party election list are allowed to be nonparty members.

It was announced that the ONF is open to all who agree with Mr. Putin's vision of the future of Russia, and "all will be absolutely equal partners" (Interfax, May 16). Trade and professional unions are joining the ONF, as are entire municipalities. United Russia has announced that the entire population of Khabarovsk – a large city of over 500,000 on the border with China in the Russian Far East – has joined the ONF (RIA Novosti, June 1).

In an unruly aggregation of thousands of groups large and small the declared "equality of all" will in effect mean they all unequivocally endorse Mr. Putin – the great leader and sole decision maker.

The Russian electoral system has been specifically tailored since 1999 to produce whatever result it required. Vote-rigging may be 30 percent at some voting stations or 100 percent at others (Kommersant, May 31). The ONF is not needed per se to drum up election results for United Russia next December – they will be produced as required anyway. Independent opinion polling group Levada-center reports that

the most popular reply of the Russian citizens (26.1 percent): the ONF "is another stillborn bureaucratic entity" (Kommersant, May 19).

During the Cold War Mr. Putin served in East Germany as a KGB resident. Unlike the former USSR, which was a strictly one-party state, the former GDR, as well as Communist-ruled Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia where so-called "peoples democracies" – ruled by people's fronts – fictitious multi-party organizations in which the Communists had junior partners intended to give a totalitarian dictatorship a nicer look.

With the new ONF, Mr. Putin is apparently trying to reproduce the GDR of his younger years in today's Russia, turning himself into the ultimate representative of all social groups, the entire Russian nation and all national minorities as well. In responding to growing discontent Mr. Putin is moving from authoritarianism to totalitarianism.

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## Kyiv's honeymoon...

(Continued from page 1)

We're not being told that we'll benefit, but they're stressing what we'll lose and what sanctions will be imposed if we decline to enter and, God forbid, create a free trade zone with the European Union," the official was quoted as saying.

Indeed, Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin is eager to recruit Ukraine in his project to reconstruct the remnants of the former Soviet empire into a Single Economic Space, based on a Customs Union that already involves Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan.

As part of his awkward balancing act between Russia and the West, President Yanukovich on April 7 declared his "3+1" policy with the Customs Union, revealing the Presidential Administration's hope that Russia would allow Ukraine to become deeply integrated without full membership.

Full membership in the Customs Union would cost Ukraine the free trade agreement that's currently being hashed out with the European Union as part of an overall association agreement.

The Ukrainian president's move didn't work out as planned. Russian President Dmitry Medvedev made it clear on May 18 that Russia wants a full Ukrainian commitment – or none at all. "You can't be everywhere. Either here or there. You can't sit on two chairs. You need to make some kind of a choice," he said.

Soon afterwards, Russian officials declared they'd have to defend their economic borders if Ukraine created its EU free trade zone. Offering a hint of what that meant, Russian officials launched inspections of Ukrainian milk and dairy imports in mid-June, adding that they'd formed a state commission to consider

imposing limits on Ukrainian dairy exports to Russia.

To make the case for membership more convincing, the Russians offered no concessions in negotiations with Ukrainian Prime Minister Mykola Azarov, who traveled to Moscow on June 7 desperate to reduce the price of imported natural gas that is consumed by Ukrainian industry.

Rising gas prices, projected to reach as high as \$400 to \$500, pose a serious threat to the Ukrainian economy in the second half of 2011.

After Mr. Azarov returned to Kyiv empty-handed, Gazprom officials told Kommersant on June 23 what they'd like from Ukraine in exchange for a 40 percent discount off the European market price. Joining the Customs Union is still on the table, but the Russians have other ideas.

Once subtle about their demands, Gazprom officials are no longer concealing their wish to acquire the Ukrainian state monopoly Naftohaz Ukrainy through a simple buy-out.

This would give Gazprom – Russia's state-controlled natural gas monopoly, which generates billions in revenue for the government – not only extensive control of the Ukrainian economy, but an even bigger political lever with Europe.

Coming after the Ukrainian government's surrender of Sevastopol to the Russians for another quarter-century, giving up Naftohaz would prompt mass outrage and possible rebellion in Ukraine, which is why the Yanukovich administration can't consider it.

Therefore, Kommersant reported, Gazprom officials also proposed forming a joint enterprise with Naftohaz. Kommersant reported – another plan that is widely viewed as merely the first step for Russia taking over Ukraine's natural gas transit and production system, which

economists acknowledge are the lungs of the Ukrainian economy.

Economists recognize that Naftohaz has the potential to bring immense fortune to Ukraine, but because of mind-boggling corruption, it's become an immense burden to the Ukrainian state. Politically, it's nevertheless viewed as a key symbol of Ukrainian independence from Russia.

Mr. Azarov has resisted so far, but it remains unclear what Ukraine will sacrifice in order to get the 40 percent gas discount it needs.

And the friction in Russian-Ukrainian relations isn't limited to economics.

At the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE), Party of Regions National Deputy Yulia Lovochnik fought against Russian attempts to include Ukraine on a list of nations that have failed to prosecute

Nazi war criminals because their crimes aren't investigated out of legal or ideological motives.

The Russian delegation registered a report, "On Counteracting Displays of Neo-Nazism and the Radical Right," to which it attached an annual report prepared by the Simon Wiesenthal Center that compiled a list of five countries it claimed failed to act. That list included Austria and Latvia, besides Ukraine.

Ms. Lovochnik allegedly argued with the delegation chair, Russian State Duma Deputy Aleksandr Pochinko, at a June 20 PACE committee meeting, "accusing him of intentionally inflating the issue of fighting neo-Nazism following the May 9 events in Lviv," reported the Ukrayinska Pravda website, citing an anonymous source on a PACE committee.

The Russian report ended up being registered without any list of countries.

## Congratulations, Stephan, on your grad school graduation!



*With love and admiration  
from the Vitvitsky  
and Olsen families.*

*Stephan Nestor Vitvitsky,  
M.A. Johns Hopkins University,  
School of Advanced  
International Studies (SAIS),  
Washington, DC.  
May 26, 2011*

## Congratulations to our daughter

## Lara Anna Chelak

*upon graduating from  
Barnard College  
of Columbia University  
in New York City on May 18, 2011,  
with a Bachelor of Arts in  
Ukrainian Regional Studies.*

*May your passion thrive  
as it has on stage  
and in your studies.*

*We are so proud of you!*

*All our love,  
Tato, Mom and Anna*



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## NOTES ON PEOPLE

### Capt. Heidemarie M. Stefanyshyn-Piper to command U.S. Navy research facility



**Capt. Heidemarie Stefanyshyn-Piper, the new commander of the Carderock Division of the Naval Surface Warfare Center with her invited guests, Christine and Orest J. Hanas of Lehigh, Pa., at her change of command ceremony held near Washington, on May 20.**

by Orest J. Hanas

WEST BETHESDA, Md. – United States Navy Captain Heidemarie M. Stefanyshyn-Piper has been selected to become the first female commander of the Carderock Division of the Naval Surface Warfare Center.

She is well-known within the Ukrainian American community, the Ukrainian diaspora and in Ukraine primarily because of her selection by NASA for the astronaut program and her subsequent logging of over 27 days and 15 hours in space, including five space walks.

Her selection to command a major U. S. naval research facility marks yet another important milestone in her career.

The Carderock Division, which she will be commanding, is the primary research and development, test and evaluation, engineering and fleet support organization for the Navy's ships, submarine, military watercraft and unmanned vehicles. The division has over 3,500 employees serving throughout the United States.

Capt. Stefanyshyn-Piper's engineering education, which she received at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and her proven leadership skills demonstrated in her subsequent U. S. Navy assignments and in the astronaut program uniquely qualify her to command this division. She is the 35th divi-

sion commander since its founding as the Experimental Model Basin in 1898.

Capt. Stefanyshyn-Piper was born and raised in St. Paul, Minn. She attended MIT and received both a B.S. and an M.S. in mechanical engineering. She was commissioned an ensign in the Navy in 1985 and served as a diving and salvage officer before being selected for the astronaut program by NASA in 1996. Following her time as an astronaut, she served as chief technology officer for the Naval Sea Systems command before assuming her current post as Commander of the Carderock Division of the Naval Surface Warfare Center.

Within the Ukrainian American community Capt. Stefanyshyn-Piper has been very generous with her time in encouraging young Ukrainian Americans to pursue their dreams, just as she has done in becoming a naval diver, an astronaut and now the first female commander of a major naval research facility.

Two years ago she took the time to appear at the annual Ukrainian Festival in Lehigh, Pa., and spent many hours answering the questions of our youth. She is fluent in both Ukrainian and German, which she learned from her parents. She is very proud of her Ukrainian heritage and speaks fondly of her participation during her youth in Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization.

At the young age of 28, Ms. Werbowy has many accomplishments. She has walked runways for some of the world's leading designers, such as Prada, Versace, Chanel and others. She was featured in campaigns for Balmain, Céline and Salvatore Ferragamo, and is one of the signature faces of Lancôme. In 2008, she created a color cosmetics collection for the Lancôme cosmetics company.

Based in New York, Ms. Werbowy's modeling career always has her travelling to different places throughout the world.

In her free time, Ms. Werbowy loves sailing. As noted in The NY Times article, "[Ms. Werbowy] will be embarking

on a two-month sailing expedition from Guatemala to Belize, island hopping along the coast, then traveling through Central America to Costa Rica. There will be no staff, no chef, just a few friends and family members."

Being a natural sailor, Ms. Werbowy a few years ago took a short break from modeling and sailed from New York across the Atlantic for 24 days with her father and siblings.

Ms. Werbowy is from Mississauga, a suburb of Toronto. Her family roots are located in Ukraine, and her parents are members of a Ukrainian Catholic parish in Mississauga, Ontario.

### Rudnytzky among authors honored



**At the book presentation at La Salle University (from left) are: Dr. Luis Gómez, Dr. Leonid Rudnytzky, Dr. Marco Cerocchi and Dr. Bernhardt Blumenthal.**

PHILADELPHIA – Prof. Leonid Rudnytzky was among the authors honored on March 29 by the Department of Foreign Language and Literatures and the Master of Arts Program in Central and Eastern European Studies of La Salle University.

The book launch featured three recently published books, including "The World Interplay of Ukrainian Literature" (in Ukrainian) by Dr. Rudnytzky. Other books included "Semantic and Metatextual Functions of Music in Dante, Petrarch and Boccaccio" (in Italian) by Marco Cerocchi and "The Confessions of Love: The Ambiguities of Greek Eros and Latin Caritas," a collection of essays to which several La Salle faculty members contributed chapters (edited by Craig J.N. de Paulo, et. al.; published by Peter Lang in 2011).

Dr. Bernhardt G. Blumenthal, chairman of the Department of Foreign Languages and Literatures, greeted the members of the audience and welcomed them to the book launch. Dr. Rudnytzky was master of ceremonies for the book launch, and he introduced the other authors as they discussed their books.

Concluding the launch, three La Salle professors who contributed chapters to "The Confessions of Love" spoke.

Dr. Blumenthal talked about ambiguity and Eros in Thomas Mann's "Death in Venice" and welcomed the professors to discuss what they analyzed in their chapters. Dr. Luis Gómez, director of La Salle's Hispanic Institute, analyzed the work of Francisco Gómez de Quevedo y Villegas and explored how Eros is replaced by laughter in Quevedo's work. Dr. Rudnytzky shared with the audience the idea of his chapter, "Eros and Ambiguity in Ukrainian Literature: The Case of Ivan Franko," and presented some observations on Ukrainian literature.

Dr. Rudnytzky has taught at La Salle University, the University of Pennsylvania, and the Ukrainian Free University. He was a visiting professor at Harvard University, the Ludwig-Maximilian University of Munich, the St. Clement Pope Ukrainian Catholic University in Rome and the University of Vienna.

Now a professor emeritus, Dr. Rudnytzky was a professor of Germanic and Slavic Literatures at La Salle University for over 30 years. He was the director and founder of the University's Central and East European Studies Program from 1990 to 1999. He served as rector of the Ukrainian Free University from 1998 to 2004, and was also elected president of the World Council of the Shevchenko Scientific Society in 1992. Dr. Rudnytzky has published many books and articles on Ukrainian studies.

### Model featured on magazine cover

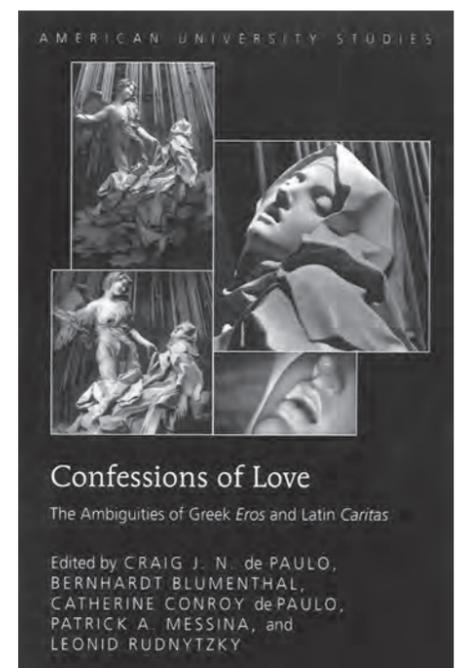
PARSIPPANY, N.J. - Daria Werbowy, a renowned Ukrainian Canadian supermodel, stars yet again, this time on the cover of The New York Times Style Magazine.

Travelling to St. Bart's during its off-season to shoot for photographer Cass Bird, Ms. Werbowy stunned the crew by posing for photographs throughout the island and on a boat out to sea. This sailing photo-shoot allowed her to demonstrate her love of the ocean and is featured on the cover of the NY Times Travel Style Issue of summer 2011.

Ms. Werbowy began modeling at the age of 14, and now is one of the most sought-after models in the world. She is known internationally for her advertising and modeling.



**The cover of the New York Times Style Magazine featuring Daria Werbowy, model and sailing enthusiast.**



*Dr. Christina F. Oleksiuk and  
Mr. James B. McMillon*

received the sacrament of marriage  
on Saturday, May 28, 2011, at the Epiphany of Our Lord  
Ukrainian Catholic Church in St Petersburg FL.  
The Rev. Monsignor John Stevensky officiated.



Christina is the daughter of  
Carol and Boris Oleksiuk of  
Hilton Head, SC, and Graha-  
msville, NY. She completed  
her residency training at the  
University of Florida College of  
Dentistry this June.

\* \* \*

James is the son of R. Mi-  
chael and Karen McMillon of  
Atlanta, GA. He is employed as  
a Senior IT Project Manager for  
Forsythe Solutions Group, Inc.

## Tymoshenko trial...

(Continued from page 3)

everything being open and that all infor-  
mation on this case is known to the pub-  
lic in detail."

Speaking with Ukrainian journalists,  
he said he believed Ms. Tymoshenko is  
politicizing the trial. "Take away politics  
and look at the legal aspect. You will see  
that she does not even attempt to defend

herself in the legal field. She has only a  
political way of her defense and political  
arguments. She gives names and provides  
estimates – this is a strategy of her  
defense," the president said.

Mr. Yanukovich said he did not con-  
sider the criminal case against Ms.  
Tymoshenko to be politically motivated.  
"We're talking about a democratic state  
in which the basic principles are the rule  
of law, the presumption of innocence and  
the certainty of punishment," he noted,  
according to the Ukrinform news service.

## Ihor Kozak...

(Continued from page 10)

service to the Canadian military, Ihor con-  
tinues to be involved in the Ukrainian  
Canadian community and shares his lead-  
ership skills with all those working on  
charitable projects with him. It is espe-  
cially fitting in 2011, as we celebrate the  
120th anniversary of Ukrainian settlement  
in Canada, that a Ukrainian Canadian  
receives this prestigious award."

"For me," Mr. Kozak told the  
Ukrainian Canadian Congress, "the cru-

cial aspect of 'giving back' has been stay-  
ing actively engaged with the Ukrainian  
diaspora. I believe it is paramount to  
ensure that our community continues to  
prosper as part of the overall Canadian  
multi-cultural mosaic. It is also very  
important to continue promoting our core  
Canadian values in Ukraine."

An active member of the Ukrainian  
Canadian community, Mr. Kozak volun-  
teered as director of international rela-  
tions for the League of Ukrainian  
Canadians and served as vice-president of  
the Ukrainian Canadian Cultural Center  
in Toronto.

Gerald and Olga Tchir of Lakewood, NJ,  
are pleased to announce the engagement of their daughter,  
Kristiana Maria Tchir, to Mark Tarnuzzer, son of John and Angela  
Tarnuzzer of West Hartford, CT.

Kristiana Maria Tchir of Hoboken,  
NJ is a graduate of Cedar Grove High  
School, an alumna of The University of  
Delaware, and presently an Executive  
Account Director at SpaFinder in New  
York City.

Mark Tarnuzzer, also of Hoboken,  
NJ, is a graduate of Avon Old Farms  
School, an alumnus of the College of the  
Holy Cross and presently an Executive  
Director of Advertising for SinglePoint  
Mobile in New York City.

The wedding reception will be a  
"celebration" on New Year's Eve, 2011,  
at The Mezzanine in Newark, NJ. The  
ceremony will be held at the couple's  
parish of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian  
Catholic Church in Newark, NJ.



## Testimonial Dinner for Pani Kateryna Dowbenko

July 17, 2011

The Board of Directors of Ridna Shkola, School of Ukrainian  
Studies, and the Committee to fund the Ukrainian Language at the  
University of Pittsburgh, will hold a Testimonial Dinner for Pani  
Kateryna Dowbenko, instructor of Ukrainian Language at the  
University of Pittsburgh for 36 years. You are cordially invited to attend  
this Testimonial Dinner, which will take place on Sunday, July 17, 2011,  
at the Pittsburgh Airport Marriott Hotel in Coraopolis.

Reception will begin at 2:00 PM with Dinner to follow at 3:00 PM.

Cost: \$35.00 per person.

If you are unable to attend, please consider a tax deductible dona-  
tion.

Make checks payable to:

Ridna Shkola, Ukrainian Language Program at Pitt  
c/o Yroslaw Hodowanec  
Ukrainian Selfreliance FCU  
95 S. Seventh St.  
Pittsburgh, PA 15203

**ALL PROCEEDS FROM THIS EVENT WILL GO TO THE  
ENDOWMENT FOR THE UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE AT THE  
UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH.**

For more information and reservations contact:

Anne Konecky: 412-343-0309,

Luba Hlutkowsky: 412-279-7377; poltava1@gmail.com

U.M.A.N.A.



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# OUT & ABOUT

Through July 24  
Chicago  
Art exhibit, "Anatole Kolomayets: A Retrospective,"  
Ukrainian National Museum, 312-421-8020 or  
info@ukrainiannationalmuseum.org

July 9  
Dedham, MA  
Clam bake, Ukrainian American Educational Center of  
Boston, 508-245-1890 or www.ukrainiancenter.org

July 9  
Jewett, NY  
Concert, featuring the Dumka Chamber Vocal Ensemble,  
the Grazhda - Music and Art Center of Greene County,  
www.grazhdamusicandart.org

July 11-22  
Dickinson, ND  
Ukrainian Dance Workshop. Ukrainian Cultural Institute,  
701-483-1486

June 20-24  
Dickinson, ND  
Ukrainian Festival, Ukrainian Cultural Institute and  
Dickinson State University, 701-483-1486 or  
uci@pop.ctcel.com

July 23  
Horsham, PA  
USCAK East soccer tournament, hosted by the Ukrainian  
American Sports Center Tryzub, 215-343-5412

July 23  
Jewett, NY  
Literary event, "Imagining Mazepa: from Byron to  
Broadway to Hollywood," the Grazhda - Music and Art  
Center of Greene County, www.grazhdamusicandart.org

July 25-29  
Jewett, NY  
Ukrainian embroidery workshop, with instruction by  
Lubow Wolynetz, the Grazhda - Music and  
Art Center of Greene County,  
www.grazhdamusicandart.org

July 25-August 5  
Jewett, NY  
Ukrainian folk-singing workshop for children, with  
instruction by Anna Bachynsky, the Grazhda - Music  
and Art Center of Greene County,  
www.grazhdamusicandart.org

July 27-31  
Philadelphia  
64th annual Ukrainian Orthodox League Convention,  
St. Vladimir Ukrainian Orthodox Church, DoubleTree  
Hotel, 856-334-5010 or www.uol.orthodoxws.com

July 29-31  
Dauphin, MB  
Canada's Ukrainian National Festival,  
Selo Ukraina, 204-622-4600 or www.cnuf.ca

August 1-4  
Jewett, NY  
Ukrainian ceramics and pysanka workshop, with  
instruction by Sofika Zielyk, the Grazhda - Music and  
Art Center of Greene County,  
www.grazhdamusicandart.org

August 1-4  
Jewett, NY  
Wreath-making workshop for children and adults, with  
instruction by Natalia Sonevytsky, the Grazhda - Music  
and Art Center of Greene County,  
www.grazhdamusicandart.org

August 4-5  
Kerhonkson/  
Ellenville, NY  
Ukrainian Youth Games, sponsored by the Ukrainian  
Sports Federation of the United States and Canada,  
Ukrainian American Youth Association resort and  
Soyuzivka Heritage Center, www.soyuzivka.com

August 5  
Jewett, NY  
Children's concert, featuring students of the Ukrainian  
folk-singing course, the Grazhda - Music and Art  
Center of Greene County, www.grazhdamusicandart.org

August 6  
Jewett, NY  
Concert, featuring soprano Sofia Soloviy and pianist  
Myroslav Skoryk, the Grazhda - Music and Art Center  
of Greene County, www.grazhdamusicandart.org

August 6-7  
Baraboo, WI  
Soccer tournament, hosted by Kryla Sports Club, Camp  
Baraboo - Ukrainian American Youth Association,  
773-486-4204

August 7  
Edmonton  
Ukrainian Day, "Kanada-Ukraina 120: Groundbreakers -  
Nation-Builders - Trailblazers," Ukrainian Canadian  
Congress - Alberta Provincial Council, Ukrainian Cultural  
Heritage Village, 780-414-1624 or uccab@shaw.ca

August 13  
Jewett, NY  
Fund-raising memorial concert, marking the 85th birthday  
of Ihor Sonevytsky - founder, the Grazhda - Music and  
Art Center of Greene County, www.grazhdamusicandart.org

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](mailto:mdubas@ukrweekly.com).



## THE SHEVCHENKO SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY WELCOMES RECENT GRADUATES

The Executive Board of the Shevchenko Scientific Society (NTSh-A) extends its sincere congratulations to all recent graduates of colleges and universities of North America and wishes you all great success in your profession or further studies.

We take this opportunity to invite all of you to become members of NTSh-A. As you probably know, NTSh-A is a national organization which comprises about 500 members in the fields of humanities, science and mathematics as well as medical doctors, lawyers, bankers, artists and other professionals. We offer financial grants for deserving projects proposed by graduate students, scholars or professionals in America and Ukraine, and provide opportunities for them to give talks at our public events held each Saturday during the academic year. We wish to invigorate our Society with new and younger members and thus to build a stronger Ukrainian scholarly presence in the USA.

Please join us

Shevchenko Scientific Society  
63 Fourth Ave.,  
New York, NY 10003

info@shevchenko.org  
www.shevchenko.org

1. Name; 2. College or University; 3. Degree and Field; 4. Home address, e-mail; 5. Position and Employer; 6. Employer Address; 7. Regular membership dues \$ 40 per year, for students -\$10.

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### July 15 - July 17 - Ukrainian Cultural Festival

July 17 - July 22 - Heritage Camp  
session 1

July 17 - July 23 - Discovery Camp

July 22 - July 24 - Adoption  
Weekend

July 23, 9:30 pm - Zabava - Luna

July 24 - July 29 - Heritage Camp  
session 2

July 24 - July 30 - Sports Camp  
session 1

July 24 - August 6 - Dance Camp  
session 1

July 30, 9:30 pm - Zabava

July 31 - August 6 - Sports Camp  
session 2

August 6,  
3 pm - Dance Camp Recital  
9:30 pm - Zabava - Na Zdorvya

August 7 - August 20 - Dance  
Camp session 2

August 13, 9:30 pm -  
Miss Soyuzivka - Zabava -  
Svitanok

August 20,  
3 pm - Dance Camp Recital  
9:30 pm - Zabava - Fata Morgana

## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Saturday, July 9

**JEWETT, N.Y.:** The Chamber Vocal Ensemble of the Dumka Chorus will perform choral music from the Baroque to the present at 8 p.m. at the Grazhda as part of the concert series of the Music and Art Center of Greene County. Volodymyr Syvokhip, director of the Lviv Philharmonic Society, will be the guest conductor. General admission is \$15, \$12 for members and seniors, free for students. The Grazhda is located next to St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church on Ukraine Road, off Route 23A. For more information visit [www.GrazhdaMusicandArt.org](http://www.GrazhdaMusicandArt.org) or call 518-989-6479.

Wednesday-Sunday, July 27-31

**PHILADELPHIA, Pa.:** St. Vladimir's Senior and Junior Ukrainian Orthodox

League Chapters are hosting the 64th annual UOL convention and 50th anniversary of the Junior UOL at the DoubleTree Hotel in Philadelphia. Convention highlights include: business sessions; a Ukrainian cultural room; Thursday evening's "A Night at the Franklin Institute"; Friday evening's "Night at the Ostaps" (Ukrainian "Academy" Awards); Saturday evening's grand banquet and ball with music provided by the Paul Kauriga Orchestra. On Sunday morning there will be a hierarchical divine liturgy at the Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral of St. Vladimir the Great, 6740 N. Fifth St., followed by a farewell brunch in the cathedral hall. For more information contact Daria Danyo, 856-334-5010, e-mail: [scarlet\\_1958@yahoo.com](mailto:scarlet_1958@yahoo.com), or log on to [www.uol.orthodoxws.com](http://www.uol.orthodoxws.com).

### PREVIEW OF EVENTS GUIDELINES

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

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

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

Information should be sent to: [preview@ukrweekly.com](mailto: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.**

Check out the websites of the UNA,  
its newspapers and Soyuzivka!

- [www.ukrainiannationalassociation.org](http://www.ukrainiannationalassociation.org) •
- [www.svoboda-news.com](http://www.svoboda-news.com) • [www.ukrweekly.com](http://www.ukrweekly.com) •
- [www.soyuzivka.com](http://www.soyuzivka.com) •



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