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# THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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## Only 24% in Luhansk and 32% in Donetsk voted in 'referendum'

KYIV – Verkhovna Rada Chairman and acting President Oleksandr Turchynov said on May 12 that only 24 percent of residents of the Luhansk Oblast and 32 percent in the Donetsk Oblast who had the right to vote had done so in the so-called “referendum” on sovereignty on May 11. He cited information from the Internal Affairs Ministry experts present on voting day in the two oblasts.

Addressing the Conciliatory Council of the Verkhovna Rada, Mr. Turchynov underlined that voting in many towns of the Luhansk and Donetsk oblasts was not held at all. Mr. Turchynov stressed that the “referendum” was a farce that violated law. “This farce can have only one consequence: criminal responsibility for its organizers,” he added.

RFE/RL cited evidence of ballot-tampering: “In the run-up to the referendum, Ukrainian forces seized a vehicle outside the city of Donetsk carrying armed men transporting weapons and an estimated 100,000 pre-emptively marked ‘yes’ ballots. Some journalists reported seeing separatists destroying ballots marked with ‘no’ votes. Vasyl Nikitin, a separatist spokesman in Luhansk, claimed members of the Ukrainian National Guard had stolen up to 15,000 ballots, forcing them to print more.”

RFE/RL also reported that voters in the Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts were not even sure what they were voting for: “The paper ballots asked voters if they supported the ‘act of self-rule.’ However, voters interviewed by RFE/RL appeared to have different interpretations of what that entailed. Some said self-rule meant integration with Russia. Others said it meant remaining part of Ukraine, but with greater autonomy, a la Crimea, pre-annexation. Still others believed they were voting for independence from both Ukraine and Russia.”

Meanwhile, pro-Russian separatists in the Donetsk Oblast announced that 89.07 percent of those casting ballots had voted for the “Donetsk People’s Republic.” One of the pro-Russian leaders, Roman Liagin, who was responsible for counting the votes, stated during a briefing on May 11 that voter turnout was 74.87 percent. According to Mr. Liagin, the overwhelming major-

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## Putin restrains invasion amid growing sanctions

### Experts say Russia will continue its undeclared war on Ukraine

by Zenon Zawada

NEW YORK – The sanctions are working, in the view of Ukrainian political experts.

It was widely suspected that Russian President Vladimir Putin would dispatch his army massed on Ukraine’s border, estimated at 40,000 to 100,000 troops, under the pretext of protecting the vote and ensuring the results of the May 11 pseudo-referendums in the Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts (despite that fact that on May 7 he asked for their postponement).

The “referendums” occurred just two days after the May 9 national holiday known as Victory Day that commemorates the Red Army’s 1945 defeat of Nazi Germany, which a propaganda pretense for the Russian military to intervene in the name of combating “fascism” in Kyiv. The Russian government has repeatedly alleged that Ukraine’s government is in the hands of “fascists.”

Mr. Putin pulled off his latest surprise with by exercising restraint, experts said. He not only appeared to have heeded Western pressure, they said, but also maintained his strategy of being unpredictable to his opponents, who, as usual, remain uncertain of the autocratic Russian ruler’s next gambit in his undeclared war on Ukraine.

“The sanctions have had a restraining effect,” said Volodymyr Fesenko, the director of the Penta Center for Applied Political Research in Kyiv. “With Putin, it’s not an issue of pretexts. There can be a pretext or none, as in Crimea. But the main issue is Putin doesn’t want a large-scale conflict with the West because of the enormous economic risks involved.”

On the eve of Mr. Putin’s May 7 surprise, U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry and EU High Representative for Foreign Affairs and

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A view of the voting in Donetsk on May 11.

## Patriarch Sviatoslav meets with Canadian prime minister

by Taras Zalusky  
Ukrainian Canadian Congress



Prime Minister Stephen Harper of Canada and Patriarch Sviatoslav of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church meet in Ottawa on May 8 to discuss the crisis in Ukraine.

OTTAWA – Patriarch Sviatoslav of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church (UGCC) met with Prime Minister Stephen Harper on May 8 to discuss the crisis in Ukraine and the “illegal actions of the Russian government” that are its cause.

The major archbishop of Kyiv and leader of the UGCC was in Canada for a 10-day visitation of the Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy of Toronto.

Patriarch Sviatoslav told the prime minister that his Church has consistently called for peace and reconciliation in Ukraine. However, the aggression by representatives of the Russian Federation has undermined the Church’s efforts to maintain calm.

“There was no tension between Ukrainians and Russians in Ukraine until the Russian government annexed Crimea,” said the 44-year-old primate of the 5-million-strong Church. “It is the illegal actions of the Russian government – following upon years of Kremlin-backed corruption in Kyiv – that have brought strife to the country.”

Patriarch Sviatoslav also expressed his conviction that Western countries must show greater resolve in restraining Russia. “We appreciate what has been done – especially by Canada. But time and again, the government of the Russian Federation has shown its unwillingness to abide by international agreements. It pains me to say this, but the Russian government is simply not predictable in

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## ANALYSIS

## IMF approves \$17 B loan for Ukraine

by Oleg Varfolomeyev  
Eurasia Daily Monitor

On April 30, the board of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) approved a new \$17 billion loan for Ukraine, which will be disbursed over two years. Ukraine received the first tranche of this loan, equaling \$3.2 billion, on May 6. The government will be able to use the assistance from the IMF along with other international pledges of financial support to pay its natural gas debt to Russia. However, Kyiv has said it would pay the debt only if Russia cut its price.

Ukraine is living through its second economic crisis in six years. When GDP plunged 15 percent in 2009, the IMF also came to the rescue. However, two IMF assistance efforts derailed in 2009 and 2011 due to the populist policies of the then prime ministers, Yulia Tymoshenko and Mykola Azarov, respectively. By the end of 2013, Ukraine was simultaneously running current account and budget deficits, as well as supporting an unsustainably high exchange rate of the national currency, the hryvnia. Meanwhile, central bank reserves became depleted, and economic growth stopped. The IMF was reluctant to help mainly because Kyiv, apparently fearing popular unrest ahead of the presidential election, which was then scheduled for early 2015, refused to increase household gas prices (<http://www.pravda.com.ua/news/2013/11/22/7002718/>).

Russia stepped in last December with a \$15 billion loan offer and a gas price cut in exchange for Kyiv's refusal to sign an association and free trade deal with the European Union. However, after the Ukrainian government changed in February, Russia withdrew its assistance, increased its gas price by 81 percent to \$485 per 1,000 cubic meters from April 1, invaded Crimea and stoked separatist tensions in Ukraine's industrial heartland. In this situation, Kyiv had no choice but to accept the IMF's conditions.

The IMF program also unlocks billions of dollars in assistance from the broader international community, mainly the EU and the World Bank, over the next two years. This month alone, the government expects to receive \$2.7 billion from abroad on top of the IMF loan tranche. The international assistance package is likely to reach \$27 billion during the next two years ([http://espresso.tv/news/2014/05/07/v.travni.ukrayina\\_otrymaye\\_59\\_mlr\\_d\\_zahalnoyi\\_finansovoyi\\_dopomohy\\_minfin\\_ssha](http://espresso.tv/news/2014/05/07/v.travni.ukrayina_otrymaye_59_mlr_d_zahalnoyi_finansovoyi_dopomohy_minfin_ssha)).

To qualify for the IMF loan, Kyiv promised to: 1) keep a flexible exchange rate regime, which was introduced in early February, so the hryvnia has lost around a quarter of its value, helping the govern-

ment to narrow the current-account gap; 2) conduct stress tests and approve international regulatory standards for banks weakened by the economic and political crisis; 3) cut the budget deficit, which will entail public sector wage freezes and gas price hikes; 4) reform the energy sector; and 5) conduct structural reforms to improve the business climate and curb corruption, in particular in government procurement (<http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/survey/so/2014/new043014a.htm>).

The austerity measures promised to the IMF may lead to some social unrest. But, the current government is less concerned about its popularity ahead of presidential elections than its predecessors had been. This is because following the February ouster of former President Viktor Yanukovich, Ukraine has an interim president, Oleksandr Turchynov, who has no presidential ambitions. Additionally, after the reinstatement of the 2004 Constitution three months ago, it will be up to a majority in Parliament, not the president, to appoint the government. Prime Minister Arseniy Yatsenyuk, who struck the deal with the IMF, will not have to resign after the early presidential election scheduled for May 25. Mr. Yatsenyuk's party, Batkivshchyna, and its allies currently control the majority in the national legislature. The next parliamentary election is unlikely to be held earlier than late 2016, and by that time the economy should rebound, so the ruling coalition feels relatively safe.

The IMF made it clear that Ukraine could use international assistance to repay its gas debt to Russia ([http://www.ukrinform.ua/ukr/news/ukraina\\_moge\\_rozrahuvatisya\\_groshima\\_mv\\_f\\_z\\_rosiyskiy\\_gaz\\_1936216](http://www.ukrinform.ua/ukr/news/ukraina_moge_rozrahuvatisya_groshima_mv_f_z_rosiyskiy_gaz_1936216)). Ukraine owed \$2.2 billion to Gazprom for gas delivered early this year and late last year; as of May 7, it also owes \$1.3 billion for April deliveries alone, according to Russian calculations. However, Kyiv has refused to recognize the new Russian price, saying that it would pay the debt only once Russia agreed to cut its gas price back to the \$268.50 per thousand cubic meters, which Ukraine paid in the first quarter of 2014, in line with the December agreements with Moscow (<http://top.rbc.ru/economics/07/05/2014/922569.shtml>). Gazprom has warned that it would draw a preliminary bill for June on May 16 and deliver in June only quantities paid for by May 31 (<http://www.rbc.ua/ukr/news/economic/-gazprom-mozhet-vvesti-predoplatu-na-postavki-gaza-v-ukrainu-02052014182200>). If so, Kyiv is likely to siphon off gas being sent by Gazprom to its customers in the EU via Ukrainian pipelines, like it did during a similar price dispute in January 2009.

Prime Minister Yatsenyuk said Ukraine was ready to dispute Gazprom's prices at an international court (<http://ria.ru/world/20140428/1005792212.html>). Kyiv apparently hopes for sympathy from the international community, given Moscow's increasingly irrational and aggressive behavior regarding Ukraine. The EU agreed to mediate in the Ukraine-Russia gas dispute. However, the first round of trilateral gas talks in Warsaw on May 2 brought no results (<http://zn.ua/ECONOMICS/ukraina-es-i-rossiya-ne-smogli-dogovoritsya-na-gazovyh-peregovorah-v-varshave-144329.html>).

Mr. Yatsenyuk has even gone so far as to

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## NEWSBRIEFS

## EU steps up diplomatic efforts

BRUSSELS – European Commission President Jose Manuel Barroso has said it is “critically important” to find a diplomatic solution to the Ukraine crisis. He called on Russia to engage constructively, saying a real de-escalation is “in the interests of everyone in Europe, including Russia.” He also urged Moscow not to use energy as a political weapon. He was speaking after talks with Ukraine's Prime Minister Arseniy Yatsenyuk in Brussels on May 13, one day after the European Union expanded financial sanctions against prominent Russians and Crimeans. During Mr. Yatsenyuk's visit to the European Union headquarters, Ukrainian and European officials signed agreements to allow the disbursement of 1 billion euros (\$1.37 billion) in EU aid for Ukraine. (RFE/RL, with reporting by the Associated Press and Agence France-Presse)

## Germany to assist in starting talks

KYIV – German Foreign Affairs Minister Frank-Walter Steinmeier said on a May 13 visit to Kyiv that Germany will assist efforts to start roundtable talks between Ukraine's government and its opponents in the east of the country. Mr. Steinmeier also stressed the importance of holding Ukraine's presidential vote as planned on May 25. Ukraine's Prime Minister Arseniy Yatsenyuk said the key to resolving the destabilizing situation in Ukraine “is not in Kyiv but in Moscow.” Mr. Steinmeier's trip to Kyiv is part of the road map for settling Ukraine's crisis laid out by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) this week. The OSCE plan calls on all sides to refrain from violence and urges amnesty for those involved in the unrest as well as talks on decentralization and the status of the Russian language. In Moscow, the Russian Foreign Ministry called for a swift implementation of the OSCE plan. It said its demand to end violence means Kyiv authorities should stop their military operation against pro-Russian separatists in eastern Ukraine and pull back its troops, adding that it expects the separatists to respond “adequately” if Kyiv does all that. Russia's Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Grigory Karasin was quot-

ed as saying the Ukrainian government's “unwillingness to lead a real dialogue with representatives of the regions” is a “serious obstacle for de-escalation.” The Ukrainian government has said it was ready to hold roundtable talks but said leaders of the armed rebels in the east would not be allowed to participate. (RFE/RL, with reporting by the Associated Press and Agence France-Presse)

## Ukrainian troop deaths reported

KYIV – In an apparent escalation of violence in Ukraine's east, on May 13 seven Ukrainian soldiers were reported killed in an ambush by pro-Russian militants. Ukraine's Defense Ministry said a convoy of armored vehicles was attacked outside the city of Kramatorsk by more than 30 separatists who were using grenade launchers and automatic weapons. The ministry said at least seven other soldiers had been wounded. It was the single biggest loss of life since the Ukrainian army was deployed against armed separatist groups who have seized control of towns and public buildings in the east of the country. Before the Kramatorsk incident, authorities had said a total of nine servicemen had been killed in the army's “anti-terrorist” operation. (RFE/RL, with reporting by the Associated Press and Agence France-Presse)

## EU further expands sanctions list

BRUSSELS – The European Union has expanded its sanctions over Ukraine's crisis after pro-Russian separatists in Donetsk and Luhansk declared independence from Ukraine and separatists in Donetsk asked Moscow to allow their self-declared “republic” to join the Russian Federation. The separatists' appeal to Moscow was in a May 12 statement read out at a news conference by Denis Pushilin, a separatist leader in the self-declared “Donetsk People's Republic.” The move came a day after the Donetsk and Luhansk regions held so-called self-rule referendums. The self-styled separatist officials – some of whom are now being targeted by EU sanctions – claimed a high voter turnout and an overwhelming support for independence in the

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## Corrections

In “A Ukrainian Summer” (May 4), the festival calendar incorrectly listed the Connecticut Ukrainian Day Festival as happening on September 7, when it in fact is scheduled for September 14.

In the story, “Randolph, N.J., Town Council passes resolution on Ukraine” (April 13), State Assemblyman Anthony Bucco was incorrectly listed as representing the 23rd District, when he in fact represents the 25th District.

Both corrections have been made in our issues online.



# Klitschko shows commanding lead in Kyiv mayoral race

by Yana Polyanska  
RFE/RL

KYIV – With key elections in Ukraine scheduled for May 25, former heavyweight champion and opposition figure Vitali Klitschko appears to enjoy a commanding lead in the Kyiv mayoral race.

Poll data from the non-governmental Razumkov public policy center suggest that just over half of all Kyiv residents planning to participate in the May 25 elections intend to vote for Mr. Klitschko, who heads the UDAR party.

Volodymyr Bondarenko, a Batkivshchyna lawmaker who has served as the capital's caretaker mayor since March 7, is a distant second, with just over 10 percent, according to the April 26 poll.

The remaining candidates – Mykola Katerynychuk (Batkivshchyna), Andriy Illienko (Svoboda), and Lesya Orobets (independent) – are trailing with 9.4, 4.2 and 4.1 percent, respectively.

Razumkov director Andriy Bychenko said Mr. Klitschko's candidacy appears to have gotten a boost from his active role in the Euro-Maidan protests, during which he joined forces with Svoboda leader Oleh Tiahnybok and current Prime Minister

Arseniy Yatsenyuk to form an opposition troika.

All three men were frequent speakers during the three-month protests, and Mr. Klitschko in particular was seen as personally challenging protest opponents like the titushky thugs.

"Klitschko's behavior during Maidan was clearly well-received," Mr. Bychenko said. "His ratings didn't suffer. It's possible they even went up. It's been a way of building popularity among Kyivans – a very slow way, but a gradual and steady one."

By running for mayor, Mr. Klitschko is returning to the site of his first foray into politics. He placed second in the city's mayoral contest in 2006, losing to Leonid Chernovetsky, who stepped down from the post in 2012 amid mounting public anger over corruption and cronyism in the Kyiv city government.

Mr. Klitschko had hoped to parlay his Euro-Maidan credentials into a presidential run. But he ultimately stepped aside following a deal with political ally Petro Poroshenko, a billionaire who is expected to face a close contest against Orange Revolution figurehead Yulia Tymoshenko in the presidential vote, also scheduled for May 25.



Vitali Klitschko

Mr. Poroshenko, the head of his self-formed Solidarity Party, has also received high poll marks among Kyivans as a trusted political figure, Mr. Bychenko said. Members of the formerly dominant Party of Regions, including ousted leader Viktor Yanukovych and current presidential candidate Sergey Tigipko, scored lowest in

Kyiv in terms of public trust.

The same poll reflected an apparent contradiction in the mood of Kyivans two months after the bloody climax of the Euro-Maidan protests. While 42 percent of city residents say events in the capital are on the right track, only 17 percent say they see the current situation in the city as peaceful or prosperous.

"It's possible they are looking not only at the situation in the capital, but the situation in the entire country overall," said Mykhaylo Mishchenko, deputy director of the Razumkov Center. "You can't separate the capital from the rest of the country. It's clear that respondents were talking about their own social and psychological state of mind as it relates to everything that's been going on, including in the east."

Written in Prague by Daisy Sindelar based on reporting in Kyiv by Yana Polyanska.

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## FOR THE RECORD

### UCC rejects illegal referendum in Donetsk and Luhansk regions

*The Ukrainian Canadian Congress (UCC) on May 12 issued the following statement on the "referendums" held in Donetsk and Luhansk, Ukraine, on May 11.*

The world community must join Canada and the United States in rejecting the results of the so-called referendums staged in some parts of eastern Ukraine.

The balloting was a sham and a ham-fisted attempt by pro-Russian, Kremlin-backed separatists to divide Ukraine. We have witnessed reports of many thousands of pre-marked ballots, no voters

lists and intimidation. The poll was illegal and illegitimate and must be rejected.

The referenda held in parts of Luhansk and Donetsk by armed separatist groups are illegal under Ukrainian law and are an attempt to create further division and disorder. The referenda violated international law and the results of these illegal referenda cannot be recognized.

We encourage Canada and the international community to support the legitimate efforts of the Ukrainian government to hold presidential elections on May 25.

### U.S. Helsinki Commission leaders speak about Ukraine developments

WASHINGTON – Helsinki Commission Chairman Sen. Ben Cardin (D-Md.) and Co-Chairman Rep. Chris Smith (R-N.J.) both recently spoke in Congress about troubling developments in Ukraine as the May 25 presidential election approaches.

Speaking in the Senate on May 1, Sen. Cardin, who is also a senior member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said, in part:

"I am increasingly alarmed at the deterioration of the situation in eastern Ukraine, particularly in the Donetsk region, where Moscow-controlled pro-Russian separatists have seized 19 buildings and 14 cities and towns. ...hostage-taking of unarmed international monitors must continue to be condemned in the strongest possible terms, and everything possible must be done to secure their release. In addition to the OSCE observers, 40 people – journalists, activists, police officers, and politicians – are reportedly being held captive in makeshift jails in Sloviansk. ...

"Furthermore, I am deeply dismayed at other flagrant violations of human rights by pro-Russian militants in eastern Ukraine and in Russia's annexed Crimea. These include attacks and threats against minority groups, particularly Jews and Roma, as well as Crimean Tatars and ethnic Ukrainians in Crimea. Supporters of a united Ukraine have been targeted as well, including a local politician and university student whose tortured bodies were found dumped in a river near Sloviansk. ...

"The actions against pro-Ukrainian activists and minorities are the direct result of Russia's unfounded and illegal aggression against Ukraine – first in Crimea and then in eastern Ukraine. There is no doubt as to who pulls the strings. The Kremlin has been relentlessly flaunting their Geneva promises and has done nothing to rein in the militants they control. Mr. Putin needs to get Russian soldiers and other assorted military and intelligence operatives out of Ukraine.

"We must not forget Crimea. We must never recognize Russia's forcible, illegal annexation of the Ukrainian territory, which violates every single one of the 10 core OSCE Helsinki principles. We must build on the punitive measures already undertaken against the Russian and Ukrainian individuals who so blatantly violated the international agreements in the Ukrainian and Crimean Constitutions. Violations of another nation's territorial integrity and sovereignty must not be tolerated. Russia's flagrant land grab of Crimea has set a horrible precedent for those countries harboring illegal territorial ambitions around the globe. ...

Speaking on May 8 in the House of Representatives, Rep. Smith said:

"In a little more than two weeks, Ukraine will be holding presidential elections while Russia continues

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### UCCA's long-term observers meet with Ukraine's CEC

UCCA

NEW YORK – On Monday, May 5, a team from the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (UCCA), including UCCA's chief long-term observer, Reno Domenico, met with Igor Zhydenko, Volodymyr Andriienko and Serhiy Dubonik of Ukraine's Central Election Commission (CEC) regarding the UCCA's Observer Mission for the May 25 presidential election.

The CEC representatives warmly welcomed the UCCA observers and thanked the UCCA for all of its efforts. They were acutely aware of the work of the UCCA, acknowledging that it is the oldest organization registered with the CEC that has monitored every election held in Ukraine since its independence in 1991.

The UCCA observers highlighted the fact that although many, if not most, of its observers are Americans of Ukrainian descent, the mission includes non-Ukrainians from around the world who are committed to strengthening Ukraine's democracy. The UCCA will be monitoring the elections in every region of Ukraine, as well as at diplomatic posts in the United States. The UCCA underscored that all of its international election observers are volunteers, who pay their own way to participate as observers to hopefully make a difference in Ukraine's future.

One of the main topics addressed by the UCCA was that of security for its short-term observers (STO). The CEC members underscored that an election hotline will be set up for the observers, but that they had yet to discuss security, stating that they were under the impression that observers did not want "interference" from the militia. Mr. Domenico concurred that the UCCA did not want interference from the militia but would like to know if the CEC had any procedures set up in providing assistance to the STOs in case of any problems in the field.

The UCCA also inquired about changes to the election law and raised the topic of election procedure materials prepared by the CEC for the international observers. The CEC representatives indicated that they were working on English-language materials but that they did not have a budget to prepare handbooks for STOs as they did in previous elections. As for the election law, the CEC representatives clearly stated that the major change is that, if for some reason the election did not take place in an oblast (e.g., Donetsk, Luhansk), the results of the elections would nonetheless be legitimate. They also mentioned that the election would not be taking place in Crimea but that Crimeans could vote "anywhere" in the country.

The CEC also noted that the election ballots would be distributed throughout the country escorted by the "militia." At this point it is unclear to which branch or service of the militia the CEC was referring. It is the UCCA representatives' understanding that this would be services under the aegis of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

As of May 7, the CEC had registered 114 UCCA International election observers; more than 90 others await accreditation.



## NEWS AND VIEWS

# Plast flame lit in Sweden on April 12

by Motria Jaremko

STOCKHOLM – Having been a member of Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization since age 6, I strongly wished to pass on to my young children the enriching values of this beautiful Ukrainian youth organization.

I had participated in Plast activities during the school year in the Philadelphia branch, at winter ski camps in New York state, and also at summer camps in New York, Ohio and Germany. In my teens I had learned that Plast scouts lived all over the world. We shared our Ukrainian language, culture, scouting lessons and experiences, and the benefits and friendships were lifelong.

This is what I wished to pass along to my two young children, just as my parents had passed on to me.

Now living in Stockholm with my Swedish-born Ukrainian husband, Georg Jaremko, and our two children – Karolina, age 7, and Zachary, age 4 – I embarked on the project of starting a Plast group for all

of Stockholm's children and teens.

After speaking with Plast members from Ukraine and the United States, I contacted the head of Plast worldwide, Marta Kandiuk Kuzmowycz, who introduced me to Andrij Rebryk in Ukraine, who is responsible for supporting new Plast groups in the worldwide diaspora.

As the idea of a Plast group in Sweden evolved, two more Plast counselors from Ukraine, who are currently living in Stockholm, volunteered to help. We now had all our counselors lined up.

Luckily for us, more Ukrainian families continued to arrive to Stockholm – and the number of children and the interest in Plast flourished.

Some of the Ukrainian immigrants, those from Lviv, already knew of Plast; others were eager to learn. But, most importantly, all wanted to register their children for this high-value organization that was founded in 1911-1912 in Ukraine by Dr. Oleksander Tysovsky, Petro Franko and



Marichka Rekhman

Children proudly wear their new Plast neckerchiefs.

Ivan Chmola, and proudly lists as members many leaders of Ukraine, our Church, and our current diaspora.

The Ukrainian community in Stockholm has been active and growing in recent years

thanks to: a monthly Ukrainian liturgy conducted by the Rev. Mirosław Kostiwi; the very active branch of the Ukrainian Women's Association (UWA) in Scandinavia led by Zoryana Kikto; the Ukrainian language children's school Young Kozaky organized by the UWA and led by schoolteachers Nataliya Voytyuk and Zoryana Levytska; as well as the UWA-led theater group. And now we have Plast scouting for our youth.

On April 12, we held our first Plast meeting.

Through supportive teamwork by Plast scouts from Ukraine and Stockholm, together we observed the 102nd anniversary of the first Plast oath – the beginning of Plast in Ukraine, a most memorable date to start our Plast group in Stockholm.

Together with their parents, over 20 children (novatstvo) and teens (yunatstvo) participated.

The first meeting was led by Plast counselors from Sweden, Motria Jaremko, Roman Nagulyak and Tetiana Sarabun, and from Ukraine, Marichka Rekhman, Sofiya Budnyk, Khrystyna Tynkaliuk, Rostyslav



Yara Gloria

A gift to Ukrainian plastuny from Swedish plastuny: a memento poster with signatures of all participants of the first meeting of the Plast group founded in Stockholm.



Yara Gloria

Motria Jaremko and Roman Nagulyak receive a formal thank-you from Plast Ukraine.

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## Ukraine participates in annual festival of flowers



WASHINGTON – Ukrainian Ambassador Olexander Motsyk and his wife, Natalia Terletska, visited the Washington National Cathedral's 75th annual Flower Mart festival on its opening day, May 5. They viewed the Ukrainian international floral arrangement inside the cathedral and the Ukrainian exhibit at the international embassy tent, and met with Suzanne Miller (above, left), the wife of the former U.S. ambassador to Ukraine William Green Miller. Mrs. Miller is a key organizer of the premier plant and flower sale of this springtime fund-raising event for maintaining the beautiful grounds of this historic cathedral. This annual event is organized by the All Hallows Guild, whose board chairman is another lady well known in the Washington Ukrainian community, Lydia Chopivsky Benson. The Ukrainian floral arrangement – composed of blue and yellow flowers in the shape of "Ukraine: One United Country" designed by Zoya Chyruk and Nelia Ivanovychuk – was one of 24 entries in this year's international floral exhibit.

– Yaro Bihun





# THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

## UNA Executive Officers, 1894-2014

Following is a list of the executive officers of the Ukrainian National Association elected at UNA conventions from 1894 through 2010 (and serving through the end of the current term, mid-year 2014). Readers will note changes in terminology in the names of executive offices, e.g. supreme president to president; as well as the elimination of certain executive positions, e.g. supreme vice-presidentess, supreme organizer. The list was compiled based on convention reports, UNA histories and information published through the years in *Svoboda* and *The Ukrainian Weekly*. An asterisk (\*) indicates that an officer died before completing his term of office.

### SUPREME PRESIDENTS

Theodosius Talpash, 1894-1895  
John Glowa, 1895-1898  
Yuriy Khyliak, 1898-1900  
Rev. Anthony Bonchevsky, 1900-1902  
Rev. Nicholas Stefanovych, 1902-1904  
Konstantine Kirczow, 1904-1908  
Dmitro Kapitula, 1908-1917  
Konstantine Kirczow, 1917-1920  
Simon Yadlowski, 1920-1925  
Theodore Hrytsey, 1925-1929  
Nicholas Muraszko, 1929-1949\*  
Gregory Herman 1949-1950  
(acting president)  
Dmytro Halychyn, 1950-1961\*  
Joseph Lesawyer, 1961-1978  
John O. Flis, 1978-1990  
Ulane Diachuk, 1990-1994

### PRESIDENTS

Ulane Diachuk, 1994-2002  
Stefan Kaczaraj, 2002-

### SUPREME VICE-PRESIDENTS

Michael Yevchak, 1894-1895  
Theodosius Talpash, 1895-1896  
Oleksiy Kuryla, 1896-1897

Petro Sekerak, 1897-1898  
Ivan Dobosh, 1898-1900  
Alexis Sharshon, 1900-1902  
Michael Kravchysyn, 1902-1904  
Semen Mytrenko, 1904-1906  
Ivan Paryliak, 1906-1908  
Theodore Kulychysky-Gut, 1908-1910  
Ivan Marton, 1910-1912  
Vasyl Suvak, 1912-1914  
Ivan Vaverchak, 1914-1917  
Andrew Stefanovych, 1917-1920  
Theodore Hrytsey, 1920-1925  
Michael Uhorchak, 1925-1929  
Vasyl Hryshko, 1929-1933  
Volodymyr Malewicz, 1933-1937  
Gregory Herman, 1937-1950  
Joseph Lesawyer, 1950-1954  
Michael Piznak, 1954-1958  
Joseph Lesawyer, 1958-1961  
Stephen Kuropas, 1961-1970  
John Teluk, 1970-1974  
John Flis, 1974-1978  
Myron Kuropas, 1978-1990  
Nestor Olesnycky, 1990-1994

### VICE-PRESIDENT

Nestor Olesnycky, 1994-1998

### FIRST VICE-PRESIDENTS

Stefko Kuropas, 1998-2002  
Martha Lysko, 2002-2006  
Zenon Holubec, 2006-2010  
Michael Koziupa, 2010-

### SUPREME VICE-PRESIDENTESSES

Maria Cheremshak, 1908-1912  
Mary Bilyk, 1912-1920  
Maria Olshanytska, 1920-1929  
Julia Bavoliak, 1929-1933  
Maria Olshanytska, 1933-1937  
Mary Malevich, 1937-1950  
Genevieve Zepko-Zerebniak, 1950-1958  
Anna Herman, 1958-1966  
Mary Dushnyck, 1966-1982  
Gloria Paschen, 1982-1994

### VICE-PRESIDENTESS

Anya Dydyk Petrenko, 1994-1998

### SECOND VICE-PRESIDENTS

Anya Dydyk Petrenko, 1998-2002  
Eugene Iwanciw, 2002-2006  
Michael Koziupa, 2006-2010  
Eugene Oscislowski, 2010-

### SUPREME VICE-PRESIDENTS FOR CANADA

Bohdan Zorych, 1966-1970  
Paul Yuzyk, 1970-1974

### SUPREME DIRECTORS FOR CANADA

Paul Yuzyk, 1974-1990  
John Hewryk, 1990-1993\*

### DIRECTORS FOR CANADA

Peter Savaryn, 1994-1998  
Rev. Myron Stasiw, 1998-2002  
Albert Kachkowski, 2002-2006  
Myron Groch, 2006-

### SUPREME VICE-PRESIDENT AND RECORDING SECRETARY

Walter Sochan, 1966-1974

### SUPREME SECRETARIES/SUPREME RECORDING SECRETARIES

Rev. Ivan Kostankevych, 1894-1895  
Rev. Nestor Dmytriw, 1895-1896  
Rev. Nicholas Stefanovych, 1896-1897  
Rev. Ivan Ardan, 1897-1898  
Rev. Anthony Bonchevsky, 1898-1900  
Denys Pyrch, 1900-1904  
Simon Yadlowski, 1904-1912  
Michael Uhorchak, 1912-1918  
Stefan Milanowycz, 1918-1920  
Ivan Kashtaniuk, 1920-1933  
Dmytro Halychyn, 1933-1950  
Gregory Herman, 1950-1957\*  
Jaroslaw Padoch, 1958-1974  
Walter Sochan, 1974-1994

### NATIONAL SECRETARIES

Martha Lysko, 1994-2002  
Christine Kozak, 2002-

### ASSISTANT SUPREME SECRETARIES:

Denys Pyrch, 1898-1900  
Konstantine Kirczow, 1900-1902  
Joseph Kulchytsky, 1904-1906

### SUPREME TREASURERS

John Glowa, 1894-1895  
Yuriy Khyliak, 1895-1898  
Kindrat Kotanchyk, 1898-1900  
Oleksiy Shlianta, 1900-1902  
Alexis Sharshon, 1902-1917  
Vasyl Levchuk, 1917-1933  
Roman Slobodian, 1941-1966  
John Kokolski, 1966-1968\*  
Peter Pucilo, 1968-1972\*  
Ulane Diachuk, 1972-1990  
Alexander Blahitka, 1990-1994

### SUPREME FINANCIAL SECRETARIES

Simon Yadlowski, 1906-1920  
Roman Slobodian, 1920-1937

### SUPREME FINANCIAL SECRETARY-TREASURER

Roman Slobodian, 1937-1941

### TREASURERS

Alexander Blahitka, 1994-1997\*  
Stefan Kaczaraj, 1997-1998  
(acting treasurer)  
Stefan Kaczaraj, 1998-2002  
Roma Lisovich, 2002-

### ASSISTANT SUPREME TREASURER

Andrey Yankovych, 1904-1906

### SUPREME ORGANIZERS:

Stefan Hawrysz, 1974-1978  
Wasyli Orichowsky, 1978-1982  
Stefan Hawrysz, 1982-1986



Roma Hadzewycz

Delegates and members of the UNA General Assembly at the 37th UNA Convention in May 2010.

**THE UNA: 120 YEARS OF SERVICE TO OUR COMMUNITY**



## THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

### A historic performance

This year, as we've noted on more than one occasion, we are celebrating the 120th anniversary of the founding of the Ukrainian National Association, which this weekend is holding its 38th Convention. But 2014 is also the 120th anniversary of a singular, and indeed historic, event: the first time that the anthem "Shche Ne Vmerla Ukraina" was sung in America.

Readers may know that the anthem's lyrics were written by Pavlo Chubynsky in 1862, and its music was composed by Mykhailo Verbytsky in 1863. Its first choral performance was in 1864 in Lviv. "Shche Ne Vmerla Ukraina" came to be used as the anthem of Ukraine in 1917, and then was officially adopted by the Carpatho-Ukrainian Republic in 1939. Its music became the official state anthem of Ukraine in 1992, after the country re-established its independence, and its lyrics (slightly altered) were officially adopted in 2003.

With that background, let's go back 120 years.

It was May 30, 1894, Decoration Day (which later became known as Memorial Day) and delegates of the "Ruskyj Narodnyi Soyuz," (which later became the Ukrainian National Association) were assembled in Shamokin, Pa., for the first regular convention, which was taking place a little over three months after the founding meeting of Soyuz. Svoboda reported in its June 6, 1894, issue that the delegates were gathered "to remember their renowned fathers who fought for our freedom and to jointly confer about our people's situation here in America."

Svoboda described the scene: "Since morning, a light and benevolent May rain had been falling, as if Mother Rus' was crying tears of happiness upon seeing that her children had not been lost, that they were hurrying from all directions, with blue-and-yellow badges on their chests, to a community assembly." The convention was preceded by liturgy at the local church that was overflowing with people; hundreds stood outside. Afterwards, during the convention luncheon, the Rev. Hryhory Hrushka, founder and editor-in-chief of Svoboda, spoke of the significance of Soyuz. He was followed by a 50-voice choir that sang "Shche Ne Vmerla Ukraina." Svoboda related that it was difficult to describe the emotions, the joy and the uplifted spirits of the people – "tears rolled down the faces of all those present."

Now, readers may wonder why an organization that called itself Ruskyi – which can be rendered as Rusyn or Ruthenian – would promote the Ukrainian anthem. The fact of the matter, as pointed out by Ukrainian diaspora historian Dr. Myron B. Kuropas – author of the history of the UNA, "Ukrainian-American Citadel: The First One Hundred Years of the Ukrainian National Association" – is that Svoboda and the UNA were unequivocal in their position that Rusyns were "a part of the 30-million strong Rusyn-Ukrainian nation." Furthermore, Dr. Kuropas writes, by 1900 they had adopted "a political posture which called for a Ukraine that was independent and democratic." The designation Rus'-Ukraine was used repeatedly and with increasing frequency; articles and advertisements in the newspaper used the terms "Rusyn" and "Ukrainian." And, in 1914, the name of the RNS was formally changed to Ukrainian National Association.

The takeaway from all of the above is that the Ukrainian National Association always was, and still is, first and foremost a Ukrainian organization that cares about the well-being of its members and the fate of the Ukrainian nation. Now, as the UNA celebrates 120 years of service, it continues its venerable mission. Now, just as back in 1894, the UNA believes that "Ukraine's glory hasn't perished" and that "fate shall smile once more upon us" Ukrainians.

May  
18  
2004

### Turning the pages back...

Ten years ago, on May 18, 2004, nearly 30,000 Crimean Tatars gathered at the train station in Symferopol to mark the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Stalin-ordered mass deportation of Tatars.

Nearly 200,000 Crimean Tatars, mostly women, children and the elderly were shipped in 76 freight trains out of Crimea to Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan by force over a three-day period

beginning at 4 a.m. on May 18, 1944, after Stalin decided that the Crimean Tatar nation had sided with the Nazis in the "Great War for the Motherland." Thousands more, mostly hardy men of working age, were either drafted into military work battalions or sent off to Siberia. Sources say that 90,000 died during the forced trek eastward and in the year afterward.

An informal prayer service was held in nearby Grigorenko Park (named for the Soviet general-turned-dissident Petro Grigorenko who had supported the Crimean Tatars' quest for a return to their native land), followed by a rally led by the regional leaders of the Crimean Tatar Mejlis. From there, the crowd marched to Lenin Square where they were met by other columns of marchers who entered the square from various directions, waving the Ukrainian and Crimean Tatar flags.

Mustafa Dzhemilev, leader of the nearly 300,000 strong Crimean Tatar ethnic community in Ukraine and a national deputy in Ukraine's Parliament, criticized the Parliament for failing to agree on a law guaranteeing Crimean Tatars certain rights. "We have just determined who stands where and how some interests view our problems," Mr. Dzhemilev said. The rights need to be codified, because there are too many issues that remained unresolved between the new Crimean Tatar settlers and other inhabitants of Crimea, he added.

"There is a huge lack of fairness regarding the land issue. Many Crimean Tatars who returned to their historic villages do not have the right to obtain land because they did not belong to collective farms on the territory of Ukraine," Mr. Dzhemilev explained. A "particularly large problem," he noted, was on the Black Sea Coast where the Crimean Tatars occupied 70 percent of the land before their deportation. The land is considered lucrative real estate for Ukraine's tourism industry, and Crimean Tatar ownership is less than 1 percent.

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## FOR THE RECORD

### Ambassador Power at the U.N.: Russia's 'monumental falsehoods'

Remarks by Ambassador Samantha Power, U.S. Permanent Representative to the United Nations, at Security Council Meeting on Ukraine on May 2.

Thank you Mr. President. In recent months, this council has met on more than a dozen occasions regarding the situation in Ukraine. Time and again, we have urged respect for Ukraine's territorial integrity, adherence to international law, and steps to reduce tensions and de-escalate the crisis.

Just this past Tuesday, we met to discuss Russia's inexcusable failure to fulfill its obligations under the April 17 Geneva agreement.

Russia is pushing two monumental falsehoods right now.

The first falsehood is that the Ukrainians are carrying out a large-scale uncontrolled violent attack on unarmed civilians. This is false — the Ukrainian government is carrying out a targeted effort to contain Russian-sponsored paramilitary violence emanating from Sloviansk in an effort to deliver security for Ukrainian citizens. There is horrible violence in eastern Ukraine, and that violence is coming, as it has been for weeks now, from Russian-directed agents and paramilitaries and their associates.

The second monumental falsehood is that the Russian federation is deeply concerned by the instability in the east. The rest of us are deeply and sincerely concerned by this instability. But

despite all of its rhetoric, Russia can't be because Russia is causing this instability. This expressed concern is cynical and disingenuous and meant only to distract us from the reality that is playing out before our eyes.

Today, I want to focus on one main point. From the outset, the government of Ukraine has sought to resolve all issues peacefully – through dialogue both internally and with the Russian Federation. This policy of restraint continued even after Russia subverted Crimea, orchestrated an undemocratic separatist vote in Crimea, invaded Crimea, and announced to the world it had annexed Crimea – while lying about its intentions and even its presence in Crimea every step of the way.

As its country has been carved up, as foreign operatives have moved into its homeland, as masses of Russian troops have assembled along its eastern border, and as Moscow has continued to threaten its territorial integrity and its people, Ukraine has continuously – day after day – shown remarkable, almost unimaginable, restraint. It has done as this council has asked. It has implemented its international agreements. It has refrained from military responses to aggression, even as Russia proudly announced that it had annexed part of Ukraine. Ukraine has over and over again committed and re-committed itself to direct dialogue with Moscow. And yet, in return for Ukraine's reasonableness, Russia has destabilized, threatened and terrorized.

In past weeks, the same scenario that played itself out in Crimea has been repeating itself in parts of eastern Ukraine. The same sudden appearance of unfamiliar men and new armaments. The same strategy of occupying buildings and taking control of the media. The same vicious propaganda directed against the government of Ukraine. And the same denials of Russian involvement. The same cries of outrage whenever Ukraine takes a step to assert its own rights, enforce its own laws, protect its own citizens and restore order on its own territory.

The Ukrainian people and government have embarked on an effort today to reclaim one city in the eastern part of their country. Their response is reasonable, it is proportional, and frankly it is what any one of our countries would have done in the face of this threat.

Imagine, for a moment, if 26,000 square kilometers of Russian territory were seized by another country. Would Moscow show restraint week after week, day after day, in

the hopes that rational dialogue rather than brute force would prevail? How would President Putin respond if parts of his country were seized to request to remove his army from those parts of the country.

Seriously, there is some irony in Russian demands given the manner in which it would deal with separatism within its borders. It has been 63 days since Russia began its campaign to annex Crimea. And for 63 days, day after day, the Ukrainian govern-

ment has chosen peace. Yet in those same 63 days, Russia, day after day, has chosen to pursue more territory.

Consider the following facts. Pro-Russian separatists have seized Donetsk's railway control center and stopped almost all train movements. That is an illegal act. Separatists seized control of the Donetsk general prosecutor's office in a violent clash that left more than two dozen people hospitalized. That is an illegal act. Separatists seized the prosecutor's office in Horlivka. That is an illegal act. Pro-Russian activists beat up two Radio Svoboda journalists filming a protest near the Kharkiv regional administration building on May 1. That is an illegal act. We could go on and on and on about the illegal acts.

All told, in 17 towns in eastern Ukraine, 32 buildings are under occupation, 21 by armed personnel. In addition, we've seen dozens of Ukrainian public officials illegally detained, three bodies pulled from a river near Donetsk, and a group of eight – now seven – OSCE monitors abducted in direct defiance not simply of Ukraine's government, but in defiance of this Council and the world community.

Alongside all of this action, we have heard the Russian Federation building its case for intervention – outright intervention – including President Putin saying that eastern Ukrainian cities and Odesa were not part of Ukraine in the good old days,

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## A HISTORIC VICTORY AND ITS HEROES

# An open letter to President Obama

*The following letter, dated May 12, was sent to President Barack Obama by Askold S. Lozynskyj, former president of both the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the Ukrainian World Congress, and a New-York based attorney.*

Dear Mr. President:

It seems to me that the significance of the Allied victory over Nazi Germany in World War II, which came about largely because of D-Day, was that ultimately good had prevailed over evil. It was a victory over tyranny and imperialism. Granted, Soviet forces were an integral part of the culmination, but, let's be honest, Soviet involvement occurred only because Hitler attacked the USSR in 1941. In 1939 Stalin and Hitler had collaborated to carve up Eastern Europe with no regard for other nations. Soviet propaganda aside, Stalin's participation in the war was hardly altruistic. Furthermore, history has judged that in terms of criminality Stalin was at least Hitler's equal.

In any event, Stalin was not the war's hero. The heroes were the United States and its Western allies, as well as many of the nations of Eastern Europe and the USSR who were often employed as war fodder by their own tyrant and whose lands the war ravaged. Those nations suffered the most significant numbers in terms of human lives lost. Subsequently, many from the USSR who survived the war were forcibly repatriated by us and the

British to perish at the hands of their Soviet tyrants. Many committed suicide to escape that fate. Perhaps President Franklin D. Roosevelt can be forgiven for his fondness for one of history's worst murderers, Joseph Stalin, but 70 years thereafter with the benefit of historical hindsight, no American president can be accorded a similar benefit of a doubt.

This brings me to the upcoming observances in Normandy. Russia's President Vladimir Putin, in terms of criminal behavior is, indeed, a worthy successor to Stalin. For that reason alone, we and other decent people, leaders of democratic law-abiding nations cannot share with him the stage at Normandy. It's an affront to the victims of the war and, in particular, the now free nations of the former USSR who fear Putin today despite their ostensible freedom, much like their ancestors feared Stalin. Putin represents everything that we fought to overcome in World War II. His presence in Normandy would make a mockery of a significant and respectful observance of a courageous and principled venture.

Furthermore, having imposed resolute sanctions on Russia that are meant to make a difference, what message do we send to those people even now living in fear when we invite the subject of their fear to a joint observance of a noble event – that in politics it's business as usual? The argument advanced by our Department of State peo-

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## The things we do...

by Orysia Paszczak Tracz

# Remembering the UPA

When I was growing up in the early 1950s in Jersey City, N.J., on Ocean Avenue, Halladay Street and Grand Street (and a few streets I can't remember), I had a supply of books to read. They had been brought from the Berchtesgaden DP camp by my father. Along with a few children's books published in Germany, there were also books about the UPA, the Ukrainian Insurgent Army of World War II. With both parents working – Tato during the day and Mama in the evening – there was little time for them to finish all the stories I wanted to hear. In exasperation, Mama taught me to read. I was about four and a half years old. I also had a few comic books from a playmate who lived in our building, but my father was so afraid of losing his daughter to the "American world" that the comics could not sit on the same shelf as the Ukrainian books. Contamination, I guess. I did not know English until I went to school, but the comic book pictures were fun to look at.

In those early immigrant days, the wounds of the war and its aftermath were still raw, and the hope was still there that soon, very soon, the Communist empire would fall and all would be able to go home. It was called "living on suitcases." There were no TVs, no phones for our families, and people got together to visit, just showing up on the doorsteps. When my parents had visitors over, I usually sat on the floor near the kitchen table and played. And listened.

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The forced labor stories, the war stories, the escape from villages as the Russians advanced at the end of the war, the lost and found families in Germany and Austria post-war, the babies "given" to someone who was able to leave, the convoluted attempts in the displaced persons camps at escaping the Russian "repatriation" back to the "homeland," the false ID papers that those from Soviet Ukraine tried to get in order not to be repatriated, the worry of whether some Western country would take the applications for immigration, the stories of the UPA soldiers and the underground within Ukraine, in Ukrainian lands now within Poland, and the UPA soldiers escaping west into Germany after the war. "I had to give up my bed because Bandera slept over in our room." "My mother, with her babies, lost my father a few times at the train stations. Somehow they always found each other." "We threw whatever we had at the Russians preaching to us about going back home, 'na rodinu.' At first the American forces didn't believe us."

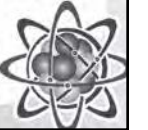
All this reminiscing came about because recently I was perusing volume 25 of Litopys UPA (Chronicle of UPA), the volume "Pisni UPA" (Songs of UPA), compiled by Zenon Lavryshyn (1996). (This website is most informative: <http://litopysupa.com/main.php?pg=0>.) Almost all of the material is in Ukrainian, with volumes of compiled German, Polish and Russian documents. The in-depth introductions are in English.

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## Science and Technology Notes

by Eugene Z. Stakhiv



# Science amidst chaos and uncertainty

Now that the Russian annexation of Crimea has taken place, it's hard to know where future events will take Ukraine. It's a grim situation, vividly reminding one of the rapid sequence of destructive events that began in 1939. So, it may seem out of place to talk about science and technological development in Ukraine in the midst of such political and economic turmoil and threats of invasion by Vladimir Putin.

But, it makes one wonder how individual scientists, or any business, governmental institution or enterprise, can adapt to such a continuous sequence of profound instabilities and economic uncertainties. We can all understand how such a crisis, looming over our careers and livelihoods, can affect our perspectives, productivity and optimism about the future.

Consider that Ukrainian science and all of Ukraine's economic sectors have been in a perpetual state of turmoil and continual adjustments to much greater economic uncertainties over the past three decades – since the rapid decline of the USSR began in the Gorbachev era. Somehow, they've survived – and, in some instances, have flourished. Necessity is the mother of invention and the godfather of socio-economic transformations. There is yet another transformation underway in Ukraine.

Researchers in Crimea are facing many of these problems, and it seems that most are happy about the annexation, according to Nature magazine (April 3), the prestigious international science journal. The director of the Crimean Astrophysical Center, one of the world's premier research institutions, said that "...it was an immediate decision to request admission to the Russian Academy of Sciences." Part of the reason is that all of Ukraine's science agencies and academic institutions were looking at severe budget cuts and reforms. It takes about \$140 million (U.S.) per year to operate the 100 or so UAS institutes scattered around Crimea that are engaged in oceanography, ecology and astronomy.

The interim Ukrainian government declared a 100-day program to reform education and research along Western lines based on meritocracy and performance. During an extended meeting of the Union of University Rectors of Ukraine, Minister of Education and Science Serhiy Kvit spoke on the situation in Crimea. He announced that "today we have reached a consensus with the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of the Economy that public spending at universities will not decrease." He pointed out that public spending levels will be posted immediately on the Ministry of Education and Science website. "Primarily, government spending will be focused on those universities where quality assurance levels are the highest. And it goes without saying that this will all be open and transparent," stated Dr. Kvit.

These have been tumultuous decades for the entire scientific establishment, as exemplified by the dramatic decline of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences (UAS) – from over 130,000 employees at its peak in the mid-1980s, to less than 40,000 today. The UAS has gone through several reorganizations, and is barely hanging on, with another reorganization looming.

The question must be asked by the West whether continued U.S. and EU support for

Ukrainian science is still important, and how should it be used most effectively. Should it be directed towards applied research and technological development in certain high-performing and economically viable sectors that will stimulate economic growth? There will undoubtedly be winners and losers in the next transformation.

These are the important issues confronting the choices of the United States and the European Union on a wide array of current and future bilateral support for S&T (science and technology) in Ukraine. That ramped-up support, as part of a broader package of economic assistance and favorable trade agreements will be essential for Ukraine's future viability and integration into the western European family.

Looking backwards, through Ukraine's history, I am reminded that the UAS was established in 1918, and its leading scientists and academicians immediately went to work during a period of much greater economic turmoil and political instability in Ukraine. The UAS was first formed by Hetman Pavlo Skoropadsky's government, on November 14, 1918, and reaffirmed by the Directory and then again by the Bolshevik government in June 1919, and reorganized as the All Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in 1922. During this turbulent period, remarkably, a great deal of work and research was conducted in all branches of science and the humanities. Publication was difficult, but research continued throughout this period by the notable scientists of that day, including Volodymyr I. Vernadsky and Yevhen Opakov.

An example of this single-minded focus is to be found in a letter by academician Yevhen Opakov, who can be considered the founder of hydrologic sciences in Ukraine and who started the first hydrologic sciences department at the Kyiv Polytechnic Institute in 1922. Opakov wrote to Academician V. I. Vernadsky, the co-founder of UAS, on February 20, 1919: "...on February 7 my apartment was twice besieged and I was threatened as an evil bourgeoisie. They threatened to kill me and cut me up into pieces. I fled my apartment, but was able to return, whereupon they again came to my apartment at 3 a.m. Finally, I had to vacate my apartment and move elsewhere. I tell you this as explanation for why I was not able to attend the Commission's meeting on February 18. On another matter, I'd like to inform you that my monograph on the 'Water Resources of Ukraine' will soon be translated into Ukrainian and will be published in the Proceedings of the technical section of the Ukrainian Scientific Society."

The Ukrainian Scientific Society was the first scientific society founded in Kyiv, and it was patterned after the Shevchenko Scientific Society of Halychyna. In the midst of Communist terror, civil war and annual change of governments in the period 1918-1922, science continued, albeit in a perpetually fretful state.

During that period, Vernadsky had a running debate with historian and UNR President Mykhailo Hrushevsky about the foundational structure of the UAS. In Ukrainian, "nauka" has a double meaning – translated as both education and science.

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# BOOK REVIEW: Correspondence with a political prisoner

**"Two Worlds, One Idea: Ten Years of Correspondence between Amnesty International Group 11 and a Ukrainian Political Prisoner, Zinovii Krasivskyj."** Anna Procyk, editor and translator. New York and Kyiv: Smoloskyp, 2013. ISBN 978-966-1676-54-0. 418 pages. \$25.

by Alexander Motyl

I suspect that most of us imagine the Ukrainian dissidents of the post-Stalin period as heroic figures completely dedicated to Ukrainian independence and human rights. Although the enormous sacrifices they made and the consequences they suffered – continual harassment by the KGB, imprisonment in concentration camps and exile in inclement parts of the totalitarian Soviet state – surely qualify them as heroes, they were also remarkable human beings with personal lives consisting of families, friends, colleagues and work.

Thanks to Dr. Anna Procyk, a professor of history at Kingsborough Community College in New York City and the author of an important book on the Russian anti-Bolshevik White movement, we now have a wonderful inside look at the life of one of the most prominent Ukrainian dissidents, Zinovii Krasivsky. Dr. Procyk, a long-time

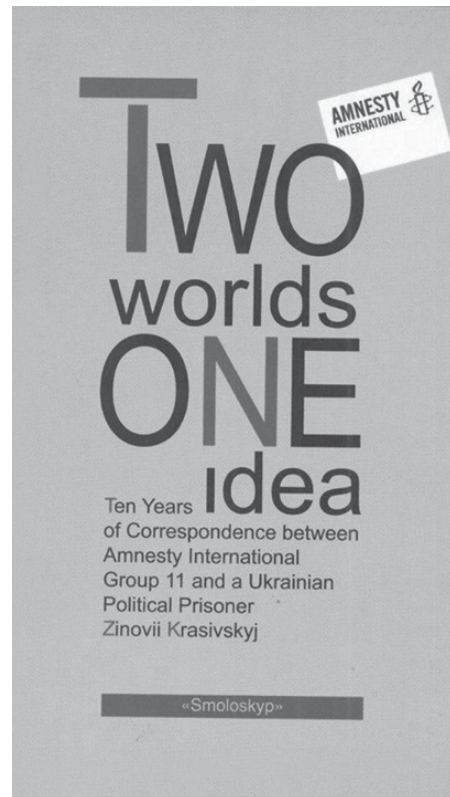
Alexander Motyl is professor of political science at Rutgers University-Newark.

member of Amnesty International, has compiled and translated the correspondence between Krasivsky and one of the AI groups tasked with defending him.

As Dr. Procyk explains: "A large part of Amnesty International's work in defense of prisoners of conscience consisted of appeals to government authorities, letters to international humanitarian and cultural associations, and occasional personal contacts with influential political leaders, famous scientists, writers and artists who could intercede on the prisoners' behalf."

No less important, "It was with... the intention of keeping alive prisoners' spirits during their periods of confinement that letters were written directly to labor camps and prisons. In order to ensure that the correspondence did not serve as a pretext for further repressions, as a rule the content of letters was kept intentionally simple, often consisting of a few laconic sentences regarding the prisoner's health and immediate day-to-day concerns." Even so, continues Dr. Procyk, "Partly in view of the frequency of the letters and partly because of the personalities of the correspondents, this principle was not always followed in these epistolary exchanges. In fact, even brief notes were seldom devoid of deeper content."

Krasivsky's primary correspondent in AI Group 11 in Manhattan (of which Dr. Procyk was also a member) was one Iris



Akahoshi: "She was born in Czechoslovakia in 1929 to German parents, but her family soon moved to the United States; she spent most of her childhood and youth in Hollywood, Calif. She had no knowledge of any Slavic language."

Indeed, according to Dr. Procyk: "Like many members of Amnesty International who had joined the organization mainly for humanitarian reasons, Iris had very little interest in politics. In her day-to-day activities her attention was focused on charity work, art and nature. Even though she had a degree in engineering, she worked professionally only briefly, preferring to devote her time to helping homeless people by working in soup-kitchens, painting animals and insects, cultivating plants on her spacious 20th floor terraces, and above all, caring for her doting husband and their two beloved Siamese cats. She joined Amnesty out of her earnest desire to ease the pain of innocent people who were being persecuted and imprisoned for their beliefs, and thus in dire need of help."

Akahoshi's correspondent, Krasivsky, could not have been more different. A convinced nationalist and a dedicated defender of human rights, Krasivsky had been repeatedly repressed for his dissident activities in the Ukrainian National Front and the Ukrainian branch of the Helsinki Monitoring Group for the Defense of Human Rights. Born in western Ukraine in 1929, he was incarcerated or exiled for much of his adult life: in 1949-1953, 1967-1971, 1972-1978 and 1980-1985. He died

(Continued on page 15)

## BOOK NOTES

### Father-daughter retrospective album

**"Vasyl V. Krychevsky and Kateryna K. Rosandich,"** compiled by Kateryna Krychevsky Rosandich. Clifton, N.J.: Computoprint, 2013. 136 pp., \$40.

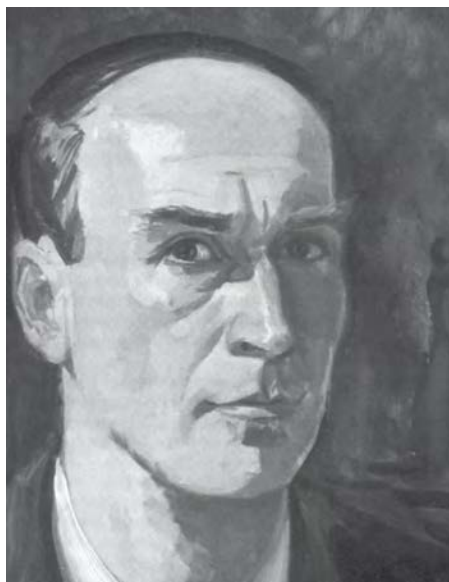
by Tamara Stadnychenko Cornelison

"Vasyl V. Krychevsky and Kateryna K. Rosandich" is a father-daughter retrospective album compiled by Kateryna Krychevsky Rosandich. Published at the end of 2013, the 136-page hardback book is the story of two lives intertwined by birth and by profession, with other lives drawn in by circumstance. It is a study in history, art, love, life and death, color and the absence of color, happiness and sorrow – all of the elements that contribute to the human condition.

The cover is cobalt blue, the same blue visible in the paintings selected for the front and back inside covers (the former by Vasyl V. Krychevsky and the latter by Kateryna Krychevsky Rosandich). Flipping through the 80 or so color reproductions in the album, one sees the same color again and again ... a unifying theme between father and daughter and their respective works.

Page 1 features a photograph of the two artists, smiling in a friendly pose at one of their father-daughter exhibits. From this point, the book is divided – the first 70 or so pages devoted to Mr. Krychevsky and the rest to Ms. Rosandich. Each section begins with a picture of the respective artist – a 1946 self-portrait of Mr. Krychevsky and a 1980 photograph of Ms. Rosandich.

The book includes English-language translations of brief biographies penned by Dmytro Malakov, director of the Scientific Department of the Museum of History in Kyiv. There are also lists and dates of group exhibitions, one-man shows and father-daughter shows. The section on Ms. Rosandich includes brief commentaries from art critics about her work.



Vasyl V. Krychevsky "Self Portrait," 1946.

What follows this introductory material is a treasure trove of photographs featuring the two artists from childhood through adulthood, revealing and riveting pictures of the artists at work and at play. These are followed by reproductions of each artist's works – oil, gouache, and watercolor. At the end of the section on Ms. Rosandich are a few caricatures that poke fun at contemporary life.

"Vasyl V. Krychevsky and Kateryna K. Rosandich" is a book that will be of professional interest to artists and art lovers, but it is also a book that will interest people whose response to art is "I like it" or "I don't like it" and who will appreciate (and perhaps even identify with) the story of two human beings – their passions, their travails, their aspirations, their dreams, their demons, and their successes.

"Vasyl V. Krychevsky and Kateryna K. Rosandich" may be ordered directly from Ms. Rosandich, at 2725 Wasatch Drive, Mountain View, CA 94040. Cost: \$40 plus \$3 for shipping.

### Dare to meet your ancestors

**"Mykhailo Zubryts'kyi: Collected Works and Materials,"** Frank Sysyn et al., ed. Lviv: Litopys, 2013. 609pp. \$44.95.

by Martha Bohachevsky-Chomiak

A month ago I could have safely counted myself among the select 100 or so scholars who knew who the Rev. Mykhailo Zubrytskyi (1856-1919) was. No more. With the publication of the first in the three proposed volumes of Zubrytskyi's "Collected Works and Materials" this worthy pastor of Mnashenets, a village in the Carpathians, may again find his readers. And we have Frank Sysyn and the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, along with a number of Ukrainian scholarly institutions, to thank.

Zubrytskyi encapsulates the stories your grandparents wanted to tell your parents, who were too busy to listen. Zubrytskyi found time to publish in newspapers and scholarly journals as he traipsed around the Carpathians documenting the lives of its population.

The Ukrainian Weekly readers, especially those who struggled through Saturday Ukrainian schools, should take a look at this publication. Do not be alarmed by its size. Volume 1, which contains "Scholarly works," has much fun-reading in its 600 some pages. Look at this publication as a picture book for adults, rather than a scholarly treatise of folklore, economics and literary politics. Open randomly, read selectively and enjoy the verbal portraits.

Zubrytskyi was the son of an illiterate peasant. The father was able to win back through the courts the gentry title that had rightly belonged to the family. Many so-called peasants in Halychyna have become similarly déclassé, but few went to the trouble to reclaim their heritage. Zubrytskyi became a priest and proceeded to study the area around his parish. He published in newspapers and in scholarly

journals, and became a member of the Shevchenko Scientific Society.

He even dared to disagree with Ivan Franko himself, that arbiter of modernity and art, on the true nature of scholarship. (that's on p. 260). But that article is immediately followed by a wonderful description of tobacco smuggling in the Carpathians. You could regale your family with descriptions of Christmas traditions they did not know existed, and even shock some of your friends by finding proof that their ancestors, as one Andrew Sysyn, carried their disagreements with neighbors from the initial fist fights all the way up to the regional high court. And you may glean much information that "Pani Vchytelka" (your teacher) would not have included. And if you are so inclined, you can recreate a Carpathian shed for sheep, a Hutsul crib and even a bookcase.

Of course, this is a serious scholarly work, and Prof. Sysyn's introduction (in both languages) provides a masterly distillation of the cultural and political context that frames the materials. The volume simplifies life for scholars and students by providing them with a treasure trove of illustrative material on 19th century Western Ukrainian religious, political and economic life, as well as with rich folklore materials. But this is scholarship in its initial phases of discovery and excitement. It includes the type of information you leaf through in good Sunday papers. Plus, you get to read in an older Ukrainian orthography, which makes you see why you make the mistakes you make in Ukrainian today.

So, go on. Dare to meet your ancestors first hand.

The Ukrainian-language book, with a bilingual (Ukrainian-English) introduction by Prof. Frank Sysyn, is available from the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press: cius@ualberta.ca or 780-492-2972.



## Putin restrains...

(Continued from page 1)

Security Policy Catherine Ashton announced at a joint press conference that their respective governments would impose additional sanctions against the Russian government if it is found to have sabotaged the Ukrainian presidential election scheduled for May 25.

That warning came after two rounds of sanctions that targeted influential politicians in the Putin administration, as well as key Russian companies. The EU has imposed asset freezes and visa bans on 48 Russian and Ukrainian citizens.

"Sanctions are needed because, at minimum, Putin's entourage will be panicked," former Georgian President Mikheil Saakashvili told the Channel 5 news network on May 8. Top Russian officials are already feeling their effect, he said.

"You understand, the Russians are used to traveling to Miami, Florida. Suddenly, their bank card doesn't work and that will remind them it's because of Putin's policies," Mr. Saakashvili said. "All this will deepen. The Americans and Europeans will now go towards Gazprom and Rosneft, the ATMs from which Putin finances this current escapade in southern Ukraine and Donbas."

Mr. Putin went so far as to ask the pro-Russian militants in the Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts to postpone their "referendums" indefinitely, a request they duly ignored. The poorly organized oblast votes,

which have been ignored by most of the world, resulted in Russian-aligned terrorists in the Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts declaring overwhelming support for independence among voters (though the Committee of Voters of Ukraine reported the participation of no more than 50,000 voters in both oblasts).

Though it's widely believed that Mr. Putin's request to postpone the vote was more a public relations ploy than genuine diplomacy, especially given that the "referendums" nonetheless took place, experts said it was also an attempt by Mr. Putin to gain maneuvering space with the West, or at least make its leaders think that he's willing to cooperate with them instead of persistently deceiving them.

Mr. Putin delivered his statement at a joint press conference with Didier Burkhalter, the current Swiss president and chairperson of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).

"Putin was showing flexibility in his policy towards the West," said Mr. Fesenko. "That statement after the OSCE meeting was a demonstration of his interest in peacekeeping efforts and a compromise position. It's certainly a game, as Russia isn't backing down from the violence in Ukraine. But it will compromise and it's a sign that it doesn't want to aggravate its relations with the West."

Yet Mr. Putin's moves to distance himself from the May 11 "referendums" and to voice qualified support for the May 25 presidential election didn't make much of an impression on the European Union Foreign

Affairs Council, which voted on May 12 to impose asset freezes and visa bans against 13 individuals in Russia and Ukraine, and two Crimea-based companies.

Most experts expect some attempt by Mr. Putin to undermine the validity of the May 25 vote. They don't rule out a military invasion of Donbas, but most observers say they find it very unlikely.

Instead, the majority expect Mr. Putin to continue the tactics currently being used in what they unanimously described as an undeclared war on Ukraine.

These tactics could include supplying weapons to terrorists for provocations on the scale of the May 2 clashes in Odesa, said Sergiy Taran, the director of the International Institute for Democracy in Kyiv.

They could also involve kidnappings or assassinations of presidential candidates, attacks on polling stations and intimidation of election commission members, experts said.

The State Security Administration announced on May 12 that it received information from the Security Service of Ukraine (SBU) that assassinations are being planned against acting President Oleksandr Turchynov, Prime Minister Arseniy Yatsenyuk and First Vice Prime Minister Vitalii Yarema. The State Security Administration provides personal security for state officials.

It's hard to predict what will happen in the days leading up to May 25 because the Russian government is making tactical decisions, rather than adhering to a particular strategy, Mr. Taran said.

The latest example was the Donbas pseu-

do-referendums, in which its terrorist organizers acknowledged they had no idea what they wanted beyond some sort of independence. They said on May 11 that the Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts could remain as part of the Ukrainian state, whether unitary or federal, or join the Russian Federation.

The next day, however, Denis Pushilin, the self-declared leader of the "Donetsk People's Republic," presented a proclamation requesting that the territory be annexed by the Russian Federation, thereby repeating the Crimean script.

"The terrorists have no plan and everything is being determined tactically," Mr. Taran said. "The days leading up to the presidential election will be critical."

Many political insiders, such as Taras Berezovets of Berta Communications, believe a Putin-led attempt to further undermine the May 25 vote is likely.

Therefore, Mr. Putin was merely buying time with his May 7 fig leaf statement, which would also enable Russian officials, including Mr. Putin himself, as posited by Mr. Berezovets, to transfer funds out of Western banks before the inevitable third round of sanctions that would follow.

Russia's undeclared war on Ukraine will continue after the elections for months, and possibly years, said Mr. Fesenko, who said he doubts that Russia will conduct a military invasion of the Ukrainian mainland.

The war will consist of indirect aggression and pressure, using Russian intelligence services, average citizens and weapons, he said. "The hands and legs of Ukrainians themselves will be used, but they will be organized and coordinated from Moscow," Mr. Fesenko said.

"And they will try to export their tactics in Donetsk and Luhansk to the other oblasts," Mr. Fesenko added. "Without a doubt, the Kremlin hopes the suffering economy will inspire southeastern residents to separatist movements."

## Patriarch...

(Continued from page 1)

its behavior. The sanctions applied thus far have not been adequate."

The head of the Ukrainian Church noted that his first concern is not about politics, but about people. "Once a foreign power begins to re-draw international borders, people suffer." He continued, "the only way to bolster peace among peoples is to enable them to live together in multi-ethnic states – not divide them through foreign intervention." He then noted: "What would happen to Europe – not to mention other continents – if countries started re-drawing borders on the basis of ethno-national background? It's that approach that led to World War II."

After the meeting in Prime Minister Harper's office, Patriarch Sviatoslav met with Canada's Minister of Foreign Affairs John Baird. He told the minister that should Russian forces be allowed to disrupt the upcoming presidential elections in Ukraine, this would show the extent of their anti-democratic spirit.

"Why did the Kremlin promote an illegal referendum in Crimea, while attempting to thwart a legal election in the rest of Ukraine? Human dignity is only served when people are allowed to express their will," he said. "For decades, the Soviets crushed human dignity by ignoring the people. We do not desire to return to those days."

During the Soviet period, Amnesty International declared the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church to be the largest outlawed religious body in the world. Joseph Stalin banned the Church in 1946. Because the UGCC is in union with the pope of Rome, Russian authorities, whether tsarist or Communist, have attempted to destroy the Church, which they could not control. In Crimea, Russian authorities have targeted Catholic communities since the Russian takeover of the peninsula.

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### Roma Pryma Bohachevsky Ukrainian Dance Camp

Session 1: July 20 - August 2 (recital August 2nd)

Session 2: August 3 - August 16 (recital August 16th)

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.

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Session 1: July 13 -18 • Session 2: July 20 – 25

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### Chornomorska Sitch Sports School

Session 1: July 20-26 • Session 2: July 27 - August 2

45th annual sports camp run by the Ukrainian Athletic-Educational Association "Chornomorska Sitch", for children ages 6-17. This camp will focus on soccer, tennis, volleyball and swimming, and is perfect for any sports enthusiast. Registration can be completed on-line at Soyuzivka.com. For additional information please email: [sportsschool@chornomorskasitch.org](mailto:sportsschool@chornomorskasitch.org).



## NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

May 11 voting. EU foreign policy chief Catherine Ashton has suggested that any disruption of the May 25 election could trigger further sanctions. The EU's expanded sanctions target 13 more individuals as well as two Crimea-based companies. That brings to 61 the number of individuals from Russia, eastern Ukraine and Crimea who face EU travel bans and asset freezes. The expanded EU list includes officials involved in Russia's annexation of Crimea, pro-Russian separatist leaders in eastern Ukraine – such as Viacheslav Ponomaryov, the self-declared mayor of Sloviansk; Igor Mykolayovych Bezler, head of a separatist militia in Donetsk; and Roman Liagin, the head of the self-proclaimed "Central Election Commission of the Donetsk People's Republic" and two Crimea-based firms, PJSC Chernomornaftgaz and Feodosia. Both Ukrainian state firms were effectively confiscated by Crimea's new self-appointed "authorities" after the region's annexation by Russia. (RFE/RL, with reporting by Reuters, the Associated Press, Agence France-Presse and the Official Journal of the European Union)

**U.S. calls "referendum" illegal**

PRAGUE – U.S. State Department spokeswoman Jen Psaki said on May 12 that the U.S. does not recognize "the illegal referendum that took place in portions of Donetsk and Luhansk over the weekend." She added, "It was illegal under Ukrainian law and an attempt to create further division and disorder in the country. Its methodology was also highly suspect with reports of carousel voting, pre-marked ballots, children voting, voting for people who were absent, and even voting in Moscow and St. Petersburg." On the eve of the "referendum," Ms. Psaki stated: "As the United States has said, the referendum being planned for May 11 in portions of eastern Ukraine by armed separatist groups are illegal under Ukrainian law... If these referendum go forward, they will violate international law and the territorial integrity of Ukraine. The United States will not recognize the results of these illegal referenda. In addition, we are disappointed that the Russian government has not used its influence to forestall these referenda since President Putin's suggestion on May 7 that they be postponed, when he also claimed that Russian forces were pulling back from the Ukrainian border. Unfortunately, we still see no Russian military movement away from the border, and today Kremlin-backed social media and news stations encouraged residents of eastern Ukraine to

vote tomorrow, one even offering instructions for polling stations in Moscow. Russian state media also continue to strongly back the referenda with no mention of Putin's call for postponement." (RFE/RL, U.S. Department of State)

### 84 percent intend to vote on May 25

KYIV – An overwhelming majority – 84.1 percent – of Ukrainians say they are going to vote in the presidential election on May 25, according to the nationwide phone survey conducted by the GfK Ukraine upon the order of the Television News Service (TSN). According to the results of the survey, only 13.3 percent of respondents aren't going to vote and 2.5 percent said they weren't sure whether they would do so. The highest number of those willing to go to the polling stations is in western Ukraine – 95.2 percent. Only 4.8 percent of respondents aren't planning to go to the polls. In the northern regions, 90.7 percent of Ukrainians plan to go to the polls, 7.8 percent aren't voting, and 1.4 percent are not willing to do so. The results of the survey in the central regions showed that nine out of 10 Ukrainians (90.8 percent) were going to vote on May 25, while 7.9 percent weren't going to the polls and 1.3 percent remained undecided. A total of 84.1 percent of respondents in the southern regions gave affirmative answer to the poll's question, 13.3 percent didn't express any desire to vote, and 2.5 percent failed to answer the question with confidence. However, the percentage of those not willing to go to the polls is the highest in the eastern regions – 29 percent, while 66.4 percent are going to vote, and 5.6 percent haven't yet decided. The survey was conducted on May 6-8 and involved respondents age 18 and older; the poll's margin of error does not exceed 3.5 percent. (Interfax-Ukraine)

### Donetsk separatists declare independence

DONETSK – Pro-Russian separatists in Donetsk on May 12 declared independence and asked Moscow to deploy Russian troops and consider absorbing the eastern Ukrainian region. The annexation appeal came in a statement read out at a news conference by Denis Pushilin, a leading member of the self-declared "Donetsk People's Republic." It came one day after Donetsk and the neighboring Luhansk region held so-called self-rule referendums fraught with problems. In the city of Sloviansk, which has been a flashpoint in the Donetsk region, the pro-Russian, self-styled "mayor," Vyacheslav Ponomaryov, called for Russian troops to provide stability and peace. Mr. Ponomaryov described Ukrainian troops as occupiers and said that Ukrainian soldiers "should go." Asked whether the "Donetsk People's Republic" needed Russian military help, Mr. Ponomaryov replied: "I support this. We need Russian troops to provide stability and a peaceful life in the region's future." (RFE/RL)

### Nuland on presidential election

KYIV – The presidential elections in Ukraine on May 25 are a matter of national security for the United States, according to U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Victoria Nuland, who expressed this position of the U.S. administration at a hearing of the U.S. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on Ukraine on May 6. "It is in the U.S. national security interest that the May 25 presidential election reflects the will of Ukraine's 45 million people," she said. Ms. Nuland noted that the United States stands united with the overwhelming majority of the international community – in the G-7, NATO, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the U.N. General Assembly, the Council of Europe – in support of Ukraine's democratic choice. "The stakes could not

be higher – for Ukrainian democracy, for European stability and for the future of a rules-based international order," Ms. Nuland said. She described the events in eastern and southern Ukraine as "worrying." Speaking of the Russian authorities' actions, she said: "First you create upheaval in towns that were completely peaceful just two months before, then you intimidate the local population, and hold bogus independence referenda on two weeks' notice." She added that the Russian authorities would fool no one by calling its troops peacekeepers: "Russia has a track record of using the term 'peacekeeping' as a cover for occupation and unlawful military intervention without authorization from the U.N. Security Council and without the consent of the host government." (Ukrinform)

### Russia demands pre-payment for gas

MOSCOW – Russia has ordered Ukraine to make pre-payments for gas supplies for all future deliveries due to Ukraine's unpaid bills that now total several billion dollars. In a May 8 statement, Energy Minister Aleksandr Novak said "Russia is introducing a pre-payment regime for gas deliveries to Ukraine," starting June 1 after Ukraine missed a May 7 deadline to pay off its \$3.5 billion gas debt. Ukraine pledges to pay off the debt but Kyiv objects to the new price state-owned gas company Gazprom is charging Ukraine for gas supplies. In March, after former Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukovich was ousted, Gazprom raised the price it charges Ukraine for gas from \$285 per 1,000 cubic meters to \$485. Ukraine Energy Minister Yurii Prodan said on May 8 that Kyiv was willing to pay a fair market price for gas. But Mr. Prodan said Kyiv "will not be able to pay for gas deliveries" at the new price set by Gazprom, which he described as "unjustified" and "discriminatory." The announcement of pre-payment rules for Ukraine came the same day Lithuanian officials announced Gazprom would cut the price it charges Lithuania for gas by more than 20 percent. (RFE/RL, based on reporting by Agence France-Presse, Interfax and ITAR-TASS)

### Concern about Crimean monuments

KYIV – Prime Minister Arseniy Yatsenyuk discussed with UNESCO Director-General Irina Bokova the issue of world heritage preservation, the government's press office reported on April 22. Special attention was paid to the monuments on the territory of the temporarily occupied Autonomous Republic of Crimea. "The sides noted the importance of the resolution 'Follow-up by UNESCO of the Situation in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea (Ukraine)' adopted on April 10 at the UNESCO Executive Board session, and the need to establish effective mechanisms for the protection of cultural heritage, providing the educational process and addressing other problems within UNESCO competence, which appeared after the illegal annexation of Crimea by the Russian Federation," the report reads. Mr. Yatsenyuk and Ms. Bokova also exchanged views on legislative regulation models of cultural heritage preservation and discussed the priorities of cooperation between Ukraine and UNESCO. (Ukrinform)

### Dzhemilev to receive Solidarity Prize

WASHINGTON – On May 6, Poland awarded its first Solidarity Prize to Mustafa Dzhemilev for his ongoing contributions to peace, democracy and human rights. According to the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the actual award ceremony will be held on June 3, in Warsaw, and it will be attended by President Bronislaw Komorowski of Poland and President

(Continued on page 13)

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## NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 12)

Barack Obama of the United States. Mr. Dzhemilev had previously been awarded the 1998 Nansen Peace Medal by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for his efforts and commitments to the “right of return” of the Crimean Tatars to Crimea; and he has twice been a candidate for the Nobel Peace Prize. Yet, this 70-year-old Crimean Tatar leader, renowned for his non-violent struggle in support of justice, has been banned from entering his homeland of Crimea, where the authorities have labeled him an extremist and have banned him from entry until 2019. (Eurasia Daily Monitor)

### Moldovan minister on Ukraine’s crisis

VIENNA – Natalia Gherman, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs and European integration of the Republic of Moldova, addressed the Permanent Council of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) in Vienna on May 8. She said the OSCE com-

munity is now passing through a challenging period, with new dividing lines emerging. However, Ms. Gherman noted, even in most critical situations the organization must serve as a key platform for dialogue, OSCE norms and commitments should continue to govern relations between states, and the OSCE should be continuously involved in crisis diplomacy efforts searching for peaceful responses. “The political, territorial and military implications of the crisis in Ukraine have shaken the very foundations of international law, and questions the nature of political partnership and security on the continent,” Ms. Gherman said. She added that preserving territorial integrity and sovereignty of Ukraine within its international recognized borders, holding an inclusive dialogue among political actors representing all parts of the country, and taking urgent actions aimed at de-escalating the situation in and around Ukraine, are priorities. The minister said there are sufficient reasons to be worried about a possible spillover effect of the crisis in Ukraine, especially in the context of the unresolved Transdnister conflict. “Regretfully, the conflict resolution process

has not been registering substantive progress in recent months,” she said. “Moreover, increasing number of unilateral actions has undermined the fragile trust and brought much more confrontation into the dialogue between Chisinau and Tiraspol.” (OSCE)

### Heavy clashes reported in Mariupol

KYIV – Deadly fighting raged in the eastern Ukrainian port city of Mariupol after Ukrainian security forces stormed a separatist-held police station on May 9. The Internal Affairs Ministry said some 20 “terrorists” had been killed in the battle between security forces and pro-Russian supporters. But regional health officials were later quoted by pro-Kyiv authorities in Donetsk as saying that seven people had been killed and 39 others injured, based on

hospital treatment lists. Interfax quoted separatists as claiming that Ukrainian security forces used armored vehicles to shell the building. The station burned in the clash. Key buildings in the city of half a million people were taken over by separatists in mid-April. They have traded hands between Ukrainian government forces and separatists multiple times. The fighting on May 9 came as Ukraine held muted Victory Day ceremonies due to official fears public gatherings could spark clashes between pro-Russian activists and government supporters. But there were informal gatherings to mark the 69th anniversary of the victory over Nazi Germany in cities across the country, including the restive east. (RFE/RL, with reporting by “The Moscow Times,” AFP, Reuters, RT, Interfax, and ITAR-TASS)

## An open letter...

(Continued from page 7)

ple that “Our current difference over Ukraine notwithstanding, the fact remains that the United States, the United Kingdom, France, the Soviet Union and many others united 70 years ago to defeat Nazism... This was an historic victory and those who sacrificed to bring peace deserve the be honored as part of that” is misguided. Soviet leaders sacrificed their people for whom they cared very little. Their ultimate aim then, as is Russia’s policy now, was and is land grab.

In fact, a suitable alternative would be to invite the leaders of those non-Russian nations that once comprised the USSR and the satellites, Ukrainians, Poles, Balts and others. The message would then be clear and unequivocal – we commemorate the Normandy invasion on this 70<sup>th</sup> anniversary, to remind the world that the United States of America, as in the past, today rep-

resents and stands for a world free from tyranny and imperialism. This position would serve as an open invitation to the Russian people as well – to join the free and democratic community of nations by deposing their own tyrants. Once again America would stand as the beacon of freedom for those who thirst to be free.

Mr. President, please reconsider the current course and articulate a principled position to our French, British and German allies consistent with our resolve to deter Putin’s Russia with isolation unless the Russian regime learns to respect the rule of law and international treaties and norms. As always, America must lead. Our allies expect as much, and our friends in Eastern Europe who continue to live in fear much as they did 70 years ago, see us as their best hope. Thank you for your kind consideration of this request.

Respectfully,

**Askold S. Lozynskyj**  
a Ukrainian American

## Remembering...

(Continued from page 7)

For anyone wondering or questioning what the UPA was about, these volumes cover it, with all the original documentation. Some volumes are available as ebooks.

If you need the publications of the UPA Supreme Command, or a few volumes of the UPA in light of German documents and of Polish documents, or material on the medical services of the UPA, or memoirs of individual soldiers and teenage couriers, or English-language publications of the Ukrainian underground, as well as official Russian material – it is all there.

The material is available online at <http://www.infoukes.com/upa/>.

Related materials include: “The Peter J. Potichnyj Collection on Insurgency and Counter-Insurgency in Ukraine,” “Political Thought of the Ukrainian Underground 1943-1951,” “Ukrainians in World War II Military Formations: An Overview,” “Pacification of Ukraine: Soviet Counterinsurgency, 1944-1956,” “Glasnost and the UPA,” “Powstanski Mohyly: Memorial Book Fallen on the Field of Glory.”

The Litopys UPA series is a wealth of information and documentation. Kudos to the initiators and editors in creating this treasure house of information. There should be no questions remaining on what the UPA was and what it stood for.

chases are expected to be held by June; but if they both fail to achieve agreement, Kyiv will likely keep pushing the issue in as many international forums as it can, trying to bog Russia down in multiple legal processes. Though the success of such a strategy will depend on whether the Ukrainian government can continue to finance such an effort (see Eurasia Daily Monitor, April 14).

*The article above is reprinted from Eurasia Daily Monitor with permission from its publisher, the Jamestown Foundation, [www.jamestown.org](http://www.jamestown.org).*

## IMF approves...

(Continued from page 2)

assert that Russia’s use of gas prices as a weapon could be compared to using nuclear bombs (<http://zn.ua/ECONOMICS/ros-siya-ispolzuet-gaz-kak-novoe-yadernoe-oruzhie-nakazyvaya-ukrainu-za-evropeyskiy-vybor-yacenyuk-141631.html>). Based upon such rhetoric, it is clear that for Ukraine, negotiating a fair gas price with Russia is more than just an economic necessity – it is also a matter of principle.

Two more rounds of talks on gas pur-

## Turning...

(Continued from page 6)

“Today we are trying to reach an understanding with the government. Where we get cooperation there are no grabs for property, but where the Crimean Tatars are being ignored and where land is being sold to Russian structures, there such methods are employed,” said Mr. Dzhemilev.

Of the problem of squatting by Crimean Tatars, where families illegally reoccupy and adversarially hold pieces of the territory that they claimed prior to their deportation, Mr. Dzhemilev said that too often this is the only way the Crimean Tatars could secure their rights because neither the Kyiv central government nor the regional authorities in Symferopol had made a truly dedicated effort to accommodate the Crimean Tatars.

President Leonid Kuchma, who spoke at a commemorative event at the Shevchenko

Opera House in Kyiv, said that not only were the Crimean Tatar people removed from Crimea, but any trace of their centuries-long existence on that peninsula – not a single mosque, Crimean Tatar school, or any books written in the native language remained. A 25-million book library had been destroyed, cemeteries had been uprooted and villages leveled, he noted.

Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich, on May 17, 2004, participated in an unveiling of a monument to the Memory of the Rebirth of the Crimean Tatar Nation, at the Crimean University of Pedagogy and Engineering, which was erected by the Crimean Tatars as a thank-you to the Ukrainian and Uzbek nations for their humanity and the support given the Crimean Tatars.

*Source: “Crimean Tatars gather in Symferopol to recall Stalin’s mass deportations,” by Roman Woronowycz, The Ukrainian Weekly, May 23, 2004.*



It is with great sadness and sorrow that we inform our friends and family that on Thursday May 1, 2014, our mother, grandmother and great-grandmother

### Melania Kokorudz

née Tushynska

born on July 27, 1917, in Lviv, passed into eternal rest.

In deep sorrow:

- |                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| daughter            | - Martha Lewicky                             |
| grandchildren       | - Anna with her husband, Oleh Luba           |
|                     | - Andrea with her husband, Roman Kochanowsky |
| great-grandchildren | - Peter and Anetka Luba                      |
|                     | - Zen and Miko Kochanowsky                   |
| cousin              | - Oresta Hamersky and family                 |
| extended families   | - Kokorudz, Pelensky, Ivanonko, Laba,        |
|                     | - Pasamanick, Luba, Kochanowsky, Lewicky     |

Panakhya was served on Sunday, May 4, 2014, at Humiston Funeral Home, Kerhonkson, NY.

The Requiem Divine Liturgy was celebrated on Monday, May 5, 2014, at Holy Trinity Ukrainian Catholic Church in Kerhonkson, NY, followed by the interment at Holy Spirit Cemetery, Hamptonburg, NY.

In lieu of flowers, donations can be made to the following organizations:

- Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation (UCEF)  
2247 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago, IL 60622-4828
- Holy Trinity Ukrainian Catholic Church  
211 Foordmore Rd., Kerhonkson, NY 12446

**May Her memory be eternal**



## Science amidst chaos...

(Continued from page 7)

Hrushevsky believed in education and the humanities as the foundation of the NAS. Vernadsky was a geophysicist, having studied and travelled abroad extensively, viewing all the advanced laboratories and rapid technological development of Europe and the U.S. He believed that science and technology were the basis for future societal growth and economic development, and that Ukraine's scientific development was in its infancy. Eventually Vernadsky's vision prevailed.

The 1920s and 1930s were a time of terror and famine. Yet, remarkably, it was also a hyperactive scientific period for Soviet Ukraine, as major industrial centers were being developed, and the first of the Dnipro system of hydroelectric power dams was being constructed, as was the agricultural irrigation network.

Science, engineering and technological development were pushed to the forefront, and the Ukrainian scientific establishment began to flourish. Meanwhile, in Halychyna, science and humanities regressed under Polish oppression, as the best Ukrainian scholars were forced to study in Europe, where they stayed as World War II broke out.

Where once western Ukraine was the knowledge leader in the late 19th century, under the benign rule of the Austro-Hungarian empire, Soviet Ukraine quickly took over in the 1930s. Halychyna established the Shevchenko Society in 1873, which became the Shevchenko Scientific Society in 1892, under Hrushevsky's leadership. However, they, along with many other comparable learned societies, lan-

guished as centers of learning after 1920, especially after Hrushevsky returned to Kyiv in 1924, from exile in Vienna.

The period of the Great Terror and the Holodomor, in the 1930s, exemplified the most turbulent period for both the humanities and science in the USSR. Though the humanities were routinely used as instruments of Soviet propaganda during this terrible era, it was much more difficult to politically pervert science, except for the notorious case of Trofym Lysenko and his misapplication of genetics to solve the USSR's agricultural problems. Many agronomists and biologists of the UAS were caught up in Lysenko's misdirected crusade and either ended up in the Gulag or were executed.

Hitler invaded the USSR and Ukraine on June 21, 1941. On July 8, the first wave of scientists from Kyiv left for Ufa, in the autonomous republic of Bashkortostan – almost 1,000 miles to the east, in the foothills of the Ural Mountains. On August 9, 1941, the UAS branch in Dnipropetrovsk followed, and then Kharkiv in December 1941. Institutes that were to play an essential role in the war effort were evacuated wholesale to the Urals and beyond. Thus, the Electric Welding Institute was transferred to Nyzhnii Taghil; the Energy Institute went to Chelyabinsk Oblast and the Ferrous Metallurgy Institute to Sverdlovsk. There, scientists created technological miracles by working alongside the production lines in the emerging industrial centers of the Urals.

World War II, or the Great Patriotic War as it was known in the USSR, was when science – mainly technological adaptation – flourished. Just as American scientists and engineers were pressed into service to focus on the machines and technologies of

war, e.g., the Manhattan Project that created the atomic bomb, so were the scientists of the Ukrainian SSR. Necessity is indeed the mother of invention, as the needs of World War II pushed practical applications of obscure basic research to the limits. Except that theirs was an exceedingly more difficult task, facing the daily privations of war, while working 16-hour shifts to produce the weaponry that repelled the Nazi invading forces in the greatest tank and air battles of history – Kursk and Kharkiv.

Increased agricultural production in the far eastern regions of the USSR became a priority, as were tanks, airplanes and artillery. Assembly lines and production processes had to be shortened and simplified. New varieties of crops for fodder and food were planted in the unfamiliar and arid soils of Central Asia. New methods of food production, transport and preservation had to be devised for the troops. Chemical processes were invented to extract much-needed chemicals from exotic mineral ores.

Meanwhile, back in the occupied Reichskommissariat of Ukraine, approximately three quarters of the UAS staff remained behind, and suffered greatly. Scholars in Lviv attempted to revive the Shevchenko Scientific Society. German authorities banned the society, but illegal meetings were held anyway. The only legal scholarly institution allowed by the German authorities was the Lviv Research Institute of Forestry. The UAS was reorganized by German authorities, and German scholars worked with their Ukrainian counterparts to proceed with their priorities – mapping Ukraine's mineral resources, agriculture and forestry resources. On February 15, 1942, the Reichskommissariat abolished the UAS and reorganized its insti-

tutes to serve the needs of the German war effort. Over 125 physicists and mathematicians of the UAS were evacuated to Germany.

In the final analysis, scientists and engineers are a fairly resilient lot. Yes, they often have an exaggerated sense of privilege and entitlement because they devoted a good portion of the best years of their youth, studying hard to pursue their interests and ideas. But, scientists are very different than most of society. They are driven by ideas and abstract concepts that are often far removed from practical research or useful products.

Just like Yevhen Opakov, they pursue their visions with a singular focus, regardless of the circumstances around them. They are driven to expand knowledge as their contribution to society and civilization. Science will survive and ultimately flourish in Ukraine, but will need a helping hand from the West – now, more than ever, if Ukraine is to be preserved as a viable, sovereign state.

Even as the crisis in Crimea and Ukraine proceeds, the U.S. State Department is moving ahead with its numerous bilateral programs aimed at supporting Ukraine's S&T sector. I'm directly involved with some of them and receive daily emails from many different departments and research institutions in the U.S. So far, it's business as usual, even as Messrs. Yatsenyuk, Obama and Biden discuss much headier topics. In fact, there is likely to be a stronger push to provide all forms of assistance to ensure that Ukraine is not lost to the West. It will be a long struggle for Ukraine's successful emergence from Russia's shadow, and all weapons are important in this battle of a re-emerging Cold War.

## Ambassador...

(Continued from page 6)

hearkening back to the glory of Novorossiyisk [Novorossiya is the correct term – ed.], and Ambassador [Vitaly] Churkin taking the U.N. Charter's name in vain, by invoking Article 51 and "self-defense" as "activated" during the Russian takeover of parts of Georgia and relevant here in the context of the crisis in eastern Ukraine. The country that has a right of self-defense, Ambassador Churkin, is Ukraine.

Russia's military intervention in Ukraine is a clear violation of international law, and Russia fools no one by calling its troops "peacekeepers." Unfortunately, Russia does have a track record of using the term "peacekeeping" as a cover for unlawful military intervention and occupation without authorization from the U.N. Security Council. There is no evidence that the Ukrainian government has targeted Russian nationals or threatened Russia in any way, in stark con-

trast to the ongoing Russian actions to destabilize eastern Ukraine. If Russia thinks peacekeeping forces are required in Ukraine, it should come to the U.N. Security Council and seek U.N. peacekeepers.

These separatists are not engaged in peaceful protest on behalf of their rights. Their rights are not being threatened. Their ability to use their language and have it recognized by the government is not being threatened. Their ability to participate fully as voters and citizens is not being threatened. It is their methods that have been intentionally provocative and threatening. The separatists are not pressing their case peacefully; they are using baseball bats, metal bars, clubs and knives. These are not activists, they are armed operatives. It must stop.

My colleagues, since the beginning of this crisis, the Ukrainian government has acted in good faith and with admirable restraint. The area around Kyiv's City Hall is now clear of all Maidan barricades and protesters. Over the Easter holiday, Ukraine voluntarily suspended its counterterrorism initiative,

choosing to de-escalate despite its fundamental right to provide security on its own territory and for its own people. Even today, as it tries to lawfully restore order, Ukrainian security forces are operating in a cautious and restrained manner. Unlike the separatists, Ukraine has cooperated fully with the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission and allowed its observers to operate in regions about which Moscow had voiced concerns regarding the treatment of ethnic Russians.

In addition, Prime Minister Yatsenyuk has publicly committed his government to undertake far-reaching constitutional reforms that will strengthen the power of the regions. He has appealed personally to Russian-speaking Ukrainians, pledging to support special status for the Russian language and to protect those who use it. He announced legislation to grant amnesty to those who surrender arms.

The fact that Ukraine has now taken some steps to try to restore order is to be expected. It is justified. It is what each and every one of the states we represent would do in a similar situation and would probably have done far earlier. The fact that Russia has chosen to call an emergency session in protest is yet another indication that the authorities in Moscow either underestimate the intelligence of the world community, or that they are trying to exactly replicate in Eastern Ukraine the charade that they were responsible for in Crimea. We are outraged by that prospect, but we are not fooled.

Just as Russia and its pro-Russian militia allies engage in a dramatic and dangerous campaign in eastern Ukraine, the Russian government is spreading some of its most wild propaganda and fantasy stories since the beginning of the crisis. Over the course of this aggression, some of those entrusted with carrying out the functions of municipal government and those reporting impartially on the facts have begun to slowly disappear. Local councilmembers, local police and journalists are missing and being held by armed operatives. International observ-

ers from the Vienna Document observation team, as you know, are being held hostage. Those who have an interest and a mandate to report on the truth are being silenced. And that silence is being filled with relentless Russian propaganda and fiction that, it seems, they hope will justify whatever actions they decide to take.

Today's Russian Foreign Ministry's ridiculous and false statement purporting Western intervention would not be so alarming if it did not suggest that Moscow is looking for nothing short of a pretext to invade. Russia may have the power to instigate fear, to spread lies, and to sow discord, violence and disarray across its border; it may even have the power to abuse its veto here at the Security Council – but, as we have said in this chamber before, it cannot veto the truth.

These are dangerous days for Ukraine, and for all of us. If there is hope to de-escalate, Russia must pull back its troops from the eastern border of Ukraine. It must cease its campaign of instability inside of Ukraine, and it must work to release the international observers and journalists who have been taken by armed men working on behalf of Moscow's agenda.

Over the past 63 days, in the face of aggression and annexation, this council implored the Ukrainians to demonstrate restraint and they heeded our call. We also asked Russia to stop invading its neighbor; sadly it did not. For that Russia must be held accountable.

In closing, I reiterate the support of my government for the principles of the U.N. Charter. We continue to support the scheduled May 25 elections that will enable the people of Ukraine to choose their leaders freely and fairly. We continue to seek a peaceful, democratic, inclusive and united Ukraine. We remain committed to a diplomatic process. Finally, and most urgently, we call on Russia to cease its provocative acts and to fulfill the Geneva commitments from which it has walked away.

Thank you.

### TO ALL MEMBERS OF UNA BRANCH 174

As of May 1, 2014 the secretary's duties of Branch 174, were assumed by  
Olga Hnatievych.

We ask all members of this Branch to direct all correspondence regarding membership and insurance to the address listed below:

Mrs. Olga Hnatievych  
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## Correspondence...

(Continued from page 9)

on September 20, 1991, a month after Soviet Ukraine declared independence and three months before the USSR's richly deserved collapse. Akahoshi passed away in 1987, after corresponding with Krasivsky for a decade.

Akahoshi sensed the differences between them: "I am struck by the dramatic difference between your character and mine. You are so much in touch with yourself and at peace. I am dissatisfied with myself and still trying to grow up. Here we are, the same age, and what a difference! At times I wonder whether I will ever grow up. I wish I knew how to go about it."

Akahoshi also knew she was corresponding with a remarkably creative and sensitive individual: "I am happy that you are enjoying my letters, postcards, etc., and I can only tell you that your letters are a source of constant joy to me. They are poetry, and they are very vivid pictures of the landscapes of your mind and soul. They are beautiful! Every time I read them, I feel warmed, refreshed, and I find myself smiling."

The Akahoshi-Krasivsky letters are full of the kind of the quotidian details that preoccupy all of us and give our lives concrete meaning; over time, however, what began as an almost formal correspondence between a do-gooder Californian and a committed Ukrainian nationalist turns into a close friendship at a distance. As they inform each other about their lives – their hopes, their beliefs, their fears, their frustrations – the letters progressively assume the character of confessions. Both Iris and Zenio (as she often addressed him) turn out to be complex characters with deep internal lives.

On February 17, 1984, for instance, Akahoshi bares her soul to Krasivskyj and his wife Olena:

"I simply cannot commit myself to one thing for any great length of time, and consequently I can never really become an expert at anything, though I came close to it in the engineering field. (I remained in it for seven years and was considered one of the better persons in my trade.) But that is my problem. As soon as it becomes possible that I may master something, I become bored with it and want to move on to something else, and in the process of moving from one thing to another I accomplish nothing. So, here I am, dissatisfied with my lack

of achievement, knowing at the same time that I would be dimly bored staying in one field for my entire life. And now I am curious as to what I will do next.

"Forgive me for rambling on about myself in this manner, but those are the thoughts that came to me, and I have no others at the moment to share with you. Oh, when will we be able to share some more worthwhile thoughts? I want so much to know what you are thinking and doing! I embrace and kiss both of you again and again!"

The substance and spirit of Krasivsky's letters are generally marked by his bent for philosophy and his love of poetry. Typical is this lovely passage from January 14, 1979:

"My dear, fate has presented me with a respite from my labor and exploits. Fate is so generous and multi-faceted for me. After all that has been experienced and all that has transpired, it has brought back the world irradiated by thousands of fireworks and thousands of kaleidoscopes. And perhaps the most beautiful of them is you, so dream-like, so incomprehensible, so unique. That which should have happened, did. All that I have, the Almighty delivered by your gracious hand. It may happen that once again I will fall down on my flinty paths; it will come to pass that only a small pile of ashes will be left of me, which the wind will suck into itself, and I will be no more. But not all will perish. My feelings will remain, as well as the distance crossed by them, the atmosphere and this eternity of our correspondence and friendship, and that which has so exuberantly blossomed between us, will remain under the sign of the best of the best. Let this name be blessed for all posterity!"

Krasivsky was right. He knew that he and Iris were thrown together by fate, by the combination of inevitability and serendipity underlying his Christian faith. Readers of this moving and informative volume will have the privilege of sharing in the lives of an American activist and a Ukrainian dissident, both of whom wanted to live their lives ethically and make a difference – and succeeded on both counts. Kudos to Dr. Anna Procyk for enabling our paths to cross theirs.

The book may be purchased by writing to: Harry Schwartz, 50 Morningside Drive #31, New York NY, 10025. Inquiries may be directed to Amnesty International Group 11 via the website [www.aiusagroup11.org](http://www.aiusagroup11.org). Checks in the amount of \$25 (shipping included) should be made out to Vincent Amari.

## Only 24% in Luhansk...

(Continued from page 1)

ity in the Donetsk Oblast voted for the establishment of the "Donbas National Republic," 10.19 percent voted against, and 0.74 percent of the ballots were spoiled.

Mr. Liagin stated that the presidential election will not be conducted in the Donetsk Oblast and that new referendums are being prepared in Donetsk to determine the oblast's future.

In the Luhansk Oblast, according to the head of the election commission, Oleksandr Malykhin, 96 percent of the voters supported independence of the local "republic." Speaking on May 12 he said that 1,359,420 ballots were distributed at the polling stations, and another 15,000 were handed out for mobile voting. The independence of the Luhansk Oblast, he said, was supported by 1,298,084 people (96 percent of those who voted), 51,276 voted against (3.8 percent), and 10,600 ballots were spoiled. The voter turnout was 75 percent, Mr. Malykhin said.

According to Ukrainian news media reports, on voting day people were allowed to cast ballots for absent persons, and cases of voters submitting more than one ballot

were reported. Not all the polling stations had a list of voters, therefore, everyone who desired was given an opportunity to vote regardless of citizenship. For example, one German journalist reported that he was able to vote six times.

"Nearly all major polling stations were guarded by men wearing black balaclavas and carrying automatic weapons. Many of them cast their votes while carrying their weapons," an RFE/RL story noted. "Some polling stations failed to provide individual booths, forcing voters to mark their ballots in plain view of bystanders. In at least one instance, a man voted 'no' but told a reporter he voted 'yes,' apparently concerned for his personal safety."

Kyiv and a number of Western countries, including the United States, have rejected the legitimacy of the votes. Swedish Foreign Affairs Minister Carl Bildt tweeted on May 11: "Figures from fake referendums in Eastern Ukraine likely to be fake. No way of knowing even turnout." Meanwhile, Russian Foreign Affairs Minister Sergei Lavrov said on May 12 that Moscow "respect[s] the expression of will of the people" and urged "civilized" talks between Kyiv and the Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts.

Sources: [unian.net](http://unian.net), [un.ua](http://un.ua) and [pravda.com.ua](http://pravda.com.ua) via EuroMaidan PR; and RFE/RL.



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# FACES OF UKRAINE

— 1950-1980 —



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## U.S. Helsinki...

(Continued from page 3)

its campaign of aggression and destabilization. ...The upcoming elections are legitimate – and more than legitimate. They are heroic – many people will be taking real risks of future reprisals in voting. Yet according to a recent IRI [International Republican Institute] poll, an overwhelming 84 percent of Ukrainian citizens said they will definitely or are likely to vote in the elections, including a substantial majority in the two regions in which the militants are active. The vast majority of Ukrainians do not support the separatist movement, and wish to remain in a united Ukraine. It is up to the Ukrainian people – and only the Ukrainian people – to decide their own future through democratic means. It is not up to Russia – whose president famously said that the collapse of the Soviet Union was a 'major geopolitical disaster... a genuine tragedy.'

"The real tragedy here is the suffering of so many innocent people at the hands of militants, extremists, and hooligans – including the OSCE military monitors who were held hostage by the pro-Russian militants for

more than a week. The militants have murdered a number of pro-Ukrainian activists and have kidnapped, threatened and intimidated others, including journalists who simply favor democracy and free speech. ...

"We must not forget Crimea, where the Russians are consolidating power and taking measures against Crimean Tatars and ethnic Ukrainians. The revered long-time Crimean Tatar leader and former Soviet political prisoner, Mustafa Dzhemilev, has been banned from returning to his homeland. Other activists have been attacked and threatened. An overwhelming majority of Ukrainian citizens, even in the two regions where the pro-Russian separatists are most active and where most of the violence is taking place, don't wish to join Russia, and certainly don't want war. ...

"The U.S. and international community should redouble efforts to counter Russian aggression and to support the Ukrainian people's overwhelming aspirations for peace, freedom, democracy and economic well-being. We must stand shoulder-to-shoulder with those who want dignity, peace and freedom, in solidarity against those seeking to impose foreign autocracy and imperial rule."

## Plast flame...

(Continued from page 4)

Dobosh, Solomia Dobosh and Andriy Rebryk.

During the meeting, Ukraine's Plast contingent organized an Easter-themed arts and crafts activity: the children and teens rolled their own wax candles and decorated them for their Easter baskets.

Afterwards, the novatstvo and yunatstvo took their respective Plast pledge and Plast oath, and received their cub scout and scout neckerchiefs.

The meeting ended with a symbolic

campfire at which the scouts enjoyed marshmallows and sang Plast songs.

After we adjourned, the Stockholm Plast leaders hosted the Ukrainian scouts on a tour of Stockholm's Old Town/Gamla Stan before it was time for them to return to port and sail home via Riga, Latvia.

On behalf of the Stockholm Plast members and Ukrainian community, I extend a warm thank-you to all the Plast scouts from Ukraine, for their organization, travels and support in making our first Plast scout meeting such a success.

Together we are creating a new Plast group in Stockholm, and for this we are most grateful. SKOB! Hotuys!

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## FATHER'S DAY FEST

**SUNDAY, JUNE 15**

### PROGRAM

**1:00 P.M. – Fest Begins**

**2:00 pm - 3:00 pm: Festival Stage Show Featuring:**  
**THE VOLOSHKY SCHOOL OF DANCE**

**THE KARPATY ENSEMBLE**  
And more.....

Sponsored By:

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**FREE ADMISSION and PARKING**



**Reserve the Date:**  
**Sunday, August 24, at 12 o'clock noon**



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**ISKRA Ukrainian Dance Ensemble**  
(Whippany, NJ)  
**SPIV-Zhyttya (Living.inSONG) Choir**  
(Washington, DC)



**Voloshky Ukrainian Dance Ensemble**  
(Philadelphia)  
**Violinist Innesa Tymochko Dekajlo**  
(Lviv, Ukraine)

*The Vox Ethnica Ensemble (NYC)*

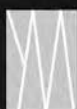
**"Zabava" Public Dance ~ The Vox Ethnica Dance Band**

Original works  
coming soon  
from the  
Taras Shevchenko  
Museum in Kyiv.

Check upcoming notices  
for updates.

TARAS SHEVCHENKO  
POET ARTIST ICON

Preview components of the exhibition beginning May 17, 2014



The Ukrainian Museum 222 East 6th Street, New York, NY 10003  
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Museum hours: Wednesday – Sunday, 11:30 a.m.–5:00 p.m.



# OUT & ABOUT

- |                            |  |                                |   |
|----------------------------|--|--------------------------------|---|
| Through June 14<br>Chicago | Art exhibit, featuring works by Roman Vovk, Ukrainian National Museum, 312-421-8020  | June 3-July 17<br>Lawrence, KS | Intensive Ukrainian language course, University of Kansas, Ivan Franko National University of Lviv, <a href="mailto:crees@ku.edu">crees@ku.edu</a>  |
| May 19<br>Cambridge, MA    | Symposium, "Crimea: Whose Homeland? On the Occasion of the 70th Anniversary of the Deportation of Crimean Tatars," Harvard University, 617-495-4053  | June 6<br>Sherwood Park, AB    | Golf tournament fund-raiser, Friends of Ukrainian Village Society, Broadmoor Golf Course, <a href="http://www.friendsukrainianvillage.com">www.friendsukrainianvillage.com</a>  |
| May 20<br>New York         | Presentation by Andriy J. Semotiuk, "Skills to Succeed: Young Professionals and Their Challenges," Ukrainian Institute of America, <a href="mailto:ypc@ukrainianinstitute.org">ypc@ukrainianinstitute.org</a>  | June 6-7<br>Toronto            | Holodomor Workshop for Graduate Students and Early Career Scholars, Holodomor Research and Education Consortium, <a href="mailto:hrec@ualberta.ca">hrec@ualberta.ca</a>   |
| May 21<br>Whippany, NJ     | Wine tasting, Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey, <a href="http://www.facebook.com/uaccnj">www.facebook.com/uaccnj</a>   | June 7<br>Ambler, PA           | Golf tournament and banquet, Ukrainian American Sports Center - Tryzub, Limekiln Golf Club, <a href="http://www.tryzub.org">www.tryzub.org</a>  |
| May 21<br>Stanford, CA     | Film screening, "Aftermath," Stanford University, <a href="https://crees.stanford.edu/event/film-screening-aftermath">https://crees.stanford.edu/event/film-screening-aftermath</a>  | June 7<br>Ottawa               | Concert and guided open house tours, "Doors Open Ottawa," <a href="http://www.christthesaviour.ca">www.christthesaviour.ca</a>  |
| May 24<br>Toronto          | Book launch with Andrew Gregorovich, trilingual translation of Taras Shevchenko's "Kobzar" in Ukrainian, English and French, Taras Shevchenko Museum, 416-534-8662 or <a href="http://www.infoukes.com/shevchenkomuseum">www.infoukes.com/shevchenkomuseum</a> | June 7<br>Ottawa               | Graduation dance, Ottawa School of Ukrainian Studies, Museum of Science and Technology, 613-739-9185  |
| May 27<br>New York         | Panel discussion, "Poland/Ukraine 2014," The Kosciuszko Foundation, <a href="http://www.thekf.org/events/upcoming_events">www.thekf.org/events/upcoming_events</a> or <a href="mailto:kharanczyk@thekf.org">kharanczyk@thekf.org</a> (rsvp only)               | June 7-8<br>Calgary, AB        | Calgary Ukrainian Festival, Acadia Recreation Complex, <a href="http://www.calgaryukrainianfestival.ca">www.calgaryukrainianfestival.ca</a> or <a href="mailto:info@calgaryukrainianfestival.ca">info@calgaryukrainianfestival.ca</a> |
| May 31<br>Philadelphia     | Book presentation by Kristina Lew, "100 Nahirny Churches: The Churches of Vasyl Nahirny," Ukrainian League of Philadelphia, 215-840-7841   | June 11-13<br>Cambridge, MA    | Conference, "States, People, Languages: A Comparative Political History of Ukrainian, 1863-2013," Harvard University, 617-495-3549  |
| June 1<br>Stamford, CT     | Lemko Genealogy Workshop, with Mike Buryk, Organization of the Defense of Lemkivshchyna, Ukrainian Museum and Library, 347-992-9038 or <a href="mailto:Diana_reilly@hotmail.com">Diana_reilly@hotmail.com</a>  | June 13-15<br>Yonkers, NY      | Yonkers Ukrainian Festival, Ukrainian American Youth Association, St. Michael Ukrainian Catholic Church, <a href="http://www.yonkersukrainianfestival.org">www.yonkersukrainianfestival.org</a>                                       |
| June 1<br>Hillside, NJ     | Religious Education Class, Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic Church, 973-599-9381 or <a href="http://www.byzcath.org/immaculateconception">www.byzcath.org/immaculateconception</a>   | June 13-July 27<br>Chicago     | Art exhibit, "Morris Barazani: Shoots Straight, 1948-2014," Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art, 773-227-5522   |
| June 3<br>Stanford, CA     | Lecture by Tommaso Piffer, "The Allies, the European Resistance and the Origins of the Cold War in Europe," <a href="http://www.crees.stanford.edu">www.crees.stanford.edu</a> or <a href="mailto:creesinfo@stanford.edu">creesinfo@stanford.edu</a>           |                                |   |

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).



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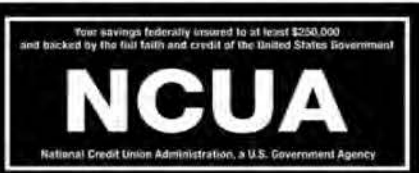
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# UKELODEON

FOR THE NEXT GENERATION

## Zolotyj Promin Dance Ensemble celebrates 20 years

by Oksana Voronchak

HARTFORD, Conn. – The Zolotyj Promin Dance Ensemble of Hartford, Conn. – also known as the Golden Rays – was created in November of 1994 by a group of Ukrainian American parents who wanted to give their children the opportunity to learn Ukrainian culture and heritage through dance. The mission of Zolotyj Promin is to celebrate the Ukrainian heritage and culture through traditional Ukrainian dance.

Ukraine, being a country that is rich in history and culture, has many diverse traditions, styles and costumes from its various regions. The dancers of Zolotyj Promin capture this perfectly in the famous dances they do. All the dances are choreographed by Orlando Pagan, who also choreographs dances for the group Syzokryli of New York.

Zolotyj Promin currently has about 50 students and accepts students age 7 to 18. In our colorful traditional costumes, the Zolotyj Promin Dance ensemble captivates audiences at many events, including banquets, festivals and concerts.

Since this year marks Zolotyj Promin's 20th annual year, the troupe has been invited to perform at the prestigious Bushnell Theater in Hartford on October 4. We will be performing our famous dances like "Pryvit," or the welcome dance; "Hopak," known as the finale dance; and many others.

After the show we will all get together at the Ukrainian National Home for dinner and have a zabava with live music from the Ukrainian band Hrim.

All of Zolotyj Promin would like to thank Luba Doboszczak for always having our costumes ready



Christine Melnyk

Members of the Zolotyj Promin ensemble based in Hartford, Conn.

for us before performances and all the hours of hard work she puts into this. Also special thanks go to our choreographer, Mr. Pagan, for all his hard work and the patience he has had with us for the past 20 years.

And, finally, I personally would like to thank my parents for driving me to dance every Thurs-

day for the past nine years. I would recommend Ukrainian dancing to boys and girls of all ages because I like it very much and look forward to each rehearsal.

We hope to see you at our performances!

Oksana Voronchak, 14, is from Southington, Conn.

## Pysanky-writing tradition continues in Hartford

by Katya Yurkevych

HARTFORD, Conn. – When the spring season begins in Ukraine, the weather gets warmer and the people begin to think about the Easter season that's just around the corner. Traditionally, this is the perfect time to start making pysanky. Often people will give their pysanky as a gift to their family or friends as a sign of love and respect.

Depending on the region in Ukraine, people use different symbols and colors on their pysanky. Some traditional images that you may see on a pysanka are trees, birds, flowers, animals and crosses. The symbol of the cross represents the crucifixion of Jesus. Each pysanka represents its creator in some way. When you begin to make a pysanka you become an artist. You can express your thoughts and emotions through your work. Making a pysanka takes a lot of patience, but in the end it's worth it.

On Tuesday, April 15, the children of the

Ukrainian American Youth Association (UAYA) of Hartford, Conn., made pysanky to continue this Ukrainian tradition here in America. The process of making these beautiful Easter eggs is not easy, but it is very interesting. To make a pysanka you first need to heat your beeswax and put it in your "kistka" (a tool used to write the designs). Then you draw your design using melted wax on your white egg. Next, you dip the egg into a light color. Then you keep repeating the process – draw a design, then dip into a color. When you are finished, you have to melt off all the wax from your egg with a candle to reveal the design hidden underneath. Then your pysanka is complete.

We all had a great time writing pysanky. Supporting Ukrainian traditions proves to us and others that we are proud to be Ukrainian.

Katya Yurkevych, 13, is from New Britain, Conn.



Christine Melnyk

Writing pysanky (from left) are: Stephanie Melnyk, Katya Yurkevych and Olesya Shturypita.



First aid captain visits UAYA Whippany

Seattle Plast members enjoy ski outing

by Chris Bytz

WHIPPANY, N.J. – As part of the annual Zlet competition at the Ukrainian American Youth Association campground in Ellenville, N.Y., UAYA youths are required to be familiar with some of the basics of first aid.

To accomplish this, recently the UAYA of Whippany, N.J., invited Vlodko Stepaniak, captain of the Boonton Kiwanis First Aid Squad EMS Operations, to provide the youths and their parents with the fundamentals of first aid. He demonstrated the proper way to splint a broken arm and leg, dress a burn,

do the Heimlich maneuver and perform CPR. He brought along a practice mannequin and some of the children were able to practice directly on the mannequin.

Mr. Stepaniak, a longtime member of UAYA who was involved in the initial rebirth of the Whippany branch, explained to the children and parents how to move an injured victim and the proper use of a defibrillator, which has become a necessity in public buildings and at sports events.

Each child and parent left the demonstration with a little more confidence in what to do when an emergency strikes.



UAYA members after their first aid class.

UAYA Whippany serves up varenyky

by Chris Bytz

WHIPPANY, N.J. – The Ukrainian American Youth Association, Whippany branch, held its sixth annual varenyky dinner on Friday, March 21, at the Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey, located in Whippany.

More than 300 guests, both Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian, feasted on the sumptuous pillows of potato and cheese, borshch and dessert. Entertainment throughout the evening was provided by Kalyna and Ulana Leshchuk; clad in beautiful costumes, they sang and played their banduras.

Family, friends and neighbors have made this event something to look forward to year after year. One family of 12 enjoyed the first

varenyky dinner so much that they now make it an annual family get-together event, this year celebrating a birthday with cake and candles.

This year, as in years past, U.S. Congressman Rodney Frelinghuysen (R-N.J.) attended the dinner and spent most of the evening chatting with many of the attendees and posing for photos after enjoying a hearty meal amongst his supporters. He wore a blue-and-yellow ribbon on his lapel in support of the Ukrainian people. The congressman also took his turn in the kitchen, where he served up a batch of cooked varenyky to the event staff.

More than 450 dozen varenyky were assembled, cooked and served by dedicated UAYA leaders, members, parents and children.



U.S. Rep. Rodney Frelinghuysen (R-N.J.) in the kitchen with UAYA members.



Plast scouts during their ski outing at Stevens Pass in the state of Washington.

by Aleksandr Svyatenkiy

SEATTLE – This year, the Seattle branch of Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization is celebrating its 10th anniversary. Most of us are currently living in Washington and we usually have our meetings in Seattle at the home of Anya and Tymish Hnateyko.

On Saturday, April 5, we went snowboarding and skiing together at Stevens Pass and it was great!

Scouts, counselors, parents and volunteers participated in the trip.

I was really looking forward to this because I really like snowboarding (and I'm actually good at it). The weather was a little warm and it was rainy towards the end, but overall it was great! I enjoyed it and look forward to our next outing.

Aleksandr Svyatenkiy, 16, lives in Lynnwood, Wash.

Mishanyna

Spring has sprung, and flowers bloom. Find the names of the following blooming plants – be they flowers, vines, shrubs or trees – hidden in the Mishanyna grid.

AZALEA  
CRABAPPLE  
CROCUS  
DAFFODIL

DAISY  
HYACINTH  
JONQUIL  
LILAC  
LILY

MAGNOLIA  
NARCISSUS  
PERIWINKLE  
TULIP

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



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## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

### Sunday, June 1

**STAMFORD, Conn.:** Uncover your roots at a "Lemko Genealogy Workshop" at noon-2:30 p.m. on the premises of the Ukrainian Museum and Library of Stamford, 161 Glenbrook Road, Stamford, CT 06902. The workshop will include how to research your family history, available archives and online resources, and tips for finding living relatives. The workshop will be conducted by Mike Buryk, who has 35 years of experience with genealogical research in southeast Poland. Cost: \$20 per participant. To register online, go to [http://www.lemkoool.com/genealogy\\_workshop.html](http://www.lemkoool.com/genealogy_workshop.html). The workshop is organized by the Organization for the Defense of Lemkivshchyna and the Lemko Research Foundation. For more information call 347-992-9038.

### Sunday, June 15

**HORSHAM, PA.:** The popular Father's Day Ukrainian Fest will commence at 1 p.m., at Tryzubivka (Ukrainian American Sport Center, County Line and Lower State roads). A 2 p.m. stage show will feature the Voloshky School of Ukrainian Dance, the Karpaty Orchestra and more (to be announced). A zabava-dance to the tunes of the orchestra will follow. There will be plentiful Ukrainian home-made foods and baked goods, picnic fare and cool refreshments. Admission and parking are free on both days. For information call 215-362-5331 or e-mail [eluciw@comcast.net](mailto:eluciw@comcast.net). Also, check out the website [www.tryzub.org](http://www.tryzub.org), or the Facebook page Tryzub UkrainianClub.

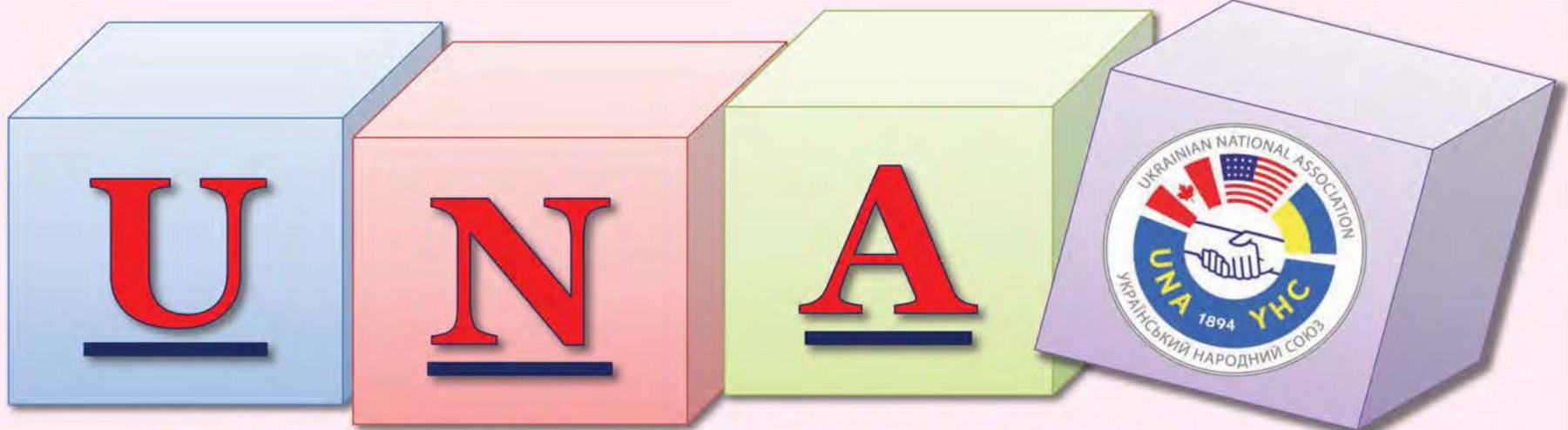
## PREVIEW OF EVENTS GUIDELINES

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); payment should be sent to Preview of Events, The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054. **NB: If e-mailing, please do not send items as attachments; simply type the text into the body of the e-mail message.**



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