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# THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

## Self Reliance New York donates \$50,000 to newspapers' digital archives project

PARSIPPANY, N.J. — Self Reliance New York Federal Credit has donated \$50,000 for the digital archives project of Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly. An enormous undertaking, the project will digitize the full complement of issues of these two newspapers released since their founding, respectively, in 1893 and 1933, through the present.

The Self Reliance donation was made on Tuesday, April 15, at the newspapers' editorial offices by Bohdan Kurczak, president and chief executive officer of the credit union, and Bohdan S. Sawycky, treasurer and chief financial officer.

The \$50,000 check was gratefully accepted by Roma Hadzewycz, editor-in-chief of The Ukrainian Weekly and Svoboda. Also present was Stefan Kaczaraj, president of the Ukrainian National Association, the fraternal organization that publishes the two newspapers as a service to the Ukrainian community and a fraternal benefit to UNA members.

Mr. Kurczak stated: "This is a very important project and, because we are a Ukrainian American credit union, we want to see this history of our community documented from the 1890s. We see this as an opportunity to give back to the community."

Mr. Sawycky added, "The UNA can make these digital archives available to the general public. This is significant for scholars and for history, as these archives — which will be easily accessible — will be viewed by Ukrainians and non-Ukrainians alike."

"It is very important for us to stay 'local' — our credit union is based on our people helping ourselves, which is reflected in the

name 'Samopomich' (Self Reliance)," Mr. Kurczak explained. "In addition to offering great rates on savings and loans, we demonstrate that we give back to our community through donations such as this."

"We donated back \$5.4 million in the past five years to our community," he added. "You'd be hard-pressed in our area to find an organization that has not benefited from our donations."

Self Reliance New York Federal Credit Union is based in New York City and has branches in Kerhonkson, Uniondale and Astoria, N.Y. In December 2007 it added a new branch in Lindenhurst, N.Y.

It is the oldest and largest (in terms of assets), Ukrainian financial institution. The credit union has \$609 million in assets (as of March 31) and 15,000 members, and is in the top 10 percent of all American credit unions in terms of financial results.

Self Reliance New York has donated in the past to the press funds of Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly, as well as to The Weekly's Copies for Congress campaign, which helped to pay for subscriptions for members of the U.S. Congress.

Ms. Hadzewycz thanked the credit union's officers for their longstanding support and especially for Self Reliance's princely donation of \$50,000, which she said will go a long way toward making the full digitization of Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly possible.

Currently, issues of Svoboda, published in the Ukrainian language, and The Ukrainian Weekly, published in English, are available at the newspapers' home office in Parsippany, N.J., in the form of bound

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## Rutgers conference examines the Holodomor of 1932-1933

by Matthew Dubas

NEWARK, N.J. — A conference titled "The Ukrainian Famine-Genocide: Reflections after 75 Years," examined the systematic starvation of Ukrainians by the Soviet regime under Joseph Stalin in 1932-1933 which claimed millions of lives. The conference, held on April 10 here at Rutgers University-Newark, attracted a standing-room-only audience

of students, scholars and community leaders.

Dr. Alexander Hinton, associate professor of anthropology and global affairs at Rutgers University-Newark and director of the Center for the Study of Genocide and Human Rights, in his opening remarks welcomed members of Ukraine's diplomatic corps who were in

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Prof. Alex Motyl and Taras Hunczak lead the discussion after presentations during a conference on the 75th anniversary of the Holodomor held at Rutgers University-Newark.

## Inflation takes hold in Ukraine

by Illya M. Labunka

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — As food and energy prices continue to rise worldwide, accelerated inflation has taken a grip of Ukraine's economy, causing consumer prices to increase by 3.8 percent in March compared to the previous month — the highest single-monthly jump in eight years.

Higher government spending in the first three months of 2008 spurred consumer spending, which continues to drive inflation in Ukraine to dangerous levels. Over a 12-month period from March 2007 to March 2008, inflation rose at a staggering rate of 26.2 percent, ultimately putting pressure on the National Bank of Ukraine (NBU) to intervene by hiking its key interest rates.

The Cabinet of Ministers had projected an annual rate of inflation of 9.6 percent for 2008, while the cumulative first-quarter rate of 9.7 percent for January-March has already outpaced the government's forecasted rate for the entire year.

Particularly noticeable has been the quick rise in food prices, equaling a 40.7 percent increase from March 2007 to March 2008. During this period, the cost of sunflower oil rose 116 percent (a more than twofold increase), the price of fruit increased 101 percent, the cost of vegetables rose 66 percent, and the price of eggs rose 63 percent. Just in the last month the cost of sunflower oil jumped 10.6 percent, while the price of margarine increased 13 percent and fruits rose 16.7 percent.

Most economists view Ukraine's high inflation rate as the key macroeconomic challenge for Ukraine, whose economy has been growing steadily at an average rate of 7.4 percent per year over the past eight years.

Critics have cast the blame for the current rampant rate of inflation on Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko's policies, although she has repeatedly insisted that her government inherited a high rate of inflation from her predecessor, Viktor

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During a meeting at The Ukrainian Weekly's editorial offices (from left) are: Treasurer and CFO Bohdan S. Sawycky and President and CEO Bohdan Kurczak of Self Reliance New York Federal Credit Union, The Ukrainian Weekly and Svoboda Editor-in-Chief Roma Hadzewycz and Ukrainian National Association President Stefan Kaczaraj.

## ANALYSIS

**Pro-MAP faction succeeds at NATO summit**

by Vladimir Socor  
Eurasia Daily Monitor  
April 8

NATO's recently concluded summit in Bucharest highlighted the political weight of the new member-countries from Central and Eastern Europe in the alliance's decision-making processes. Aligned with the United States, Canada and two small Western European countries, the new members formed the critical mass that opened NATO's door to Ukraine and Georgia.

This combination prevailed over a strong group of old members – Germany, France, Italy, Spain, the Benelux and other countries – that had opposed Membership Action Plans (MAPs) for Ukraine and Georgia, playing into Russia's hands. This controversy held center stage in the run-up to the summit and during the event.

The pro-MAP countries achieved a net gain that exceeded their own initial proposals or any party's expectations. They generated a dynamic at the summit that led to unanimous approval of a political commit-

**The pro-MAP countries achieved a net gain that exceeded their own initial proposals or any party's expectations. They generated a dynamic at the summit that led to unanimous approval of a political commitment to ultimate full membership of Ukraine and Georgia in NATO.**

ment to ultimate full membership of Ukraine and Georgia in NATO. Thus, the goal is irrevocably enshrined in NATO's decisions. The MAPs to follow, probably within a year, are a technical process toward that goal.

This success protects the integrity of the alliance's decision-making against an indirect Russian say in that process. Moscow tried a tactic in this case that it often employs toward the European Union, namely, using special relations with individual member-countries to frustrate collective decisions. In this case at NATO, the pro-MAP countries' success averted a precedent whereby Moscow would have manipulated Berlin into blocking a NATO decision.

Moscow takes the line that it seeks a voice, rather than a veto, in the alliance's deliberations. Russian President Vladimir Putin telephoned French President Nicolas Sarkozy to say, "I don't have a veto, but I have an opinion" on Ukraine and Georgia decisions (Le Monde, April 4). Berlin similarly tried to square the circle by claiming that a Russian say was unacceptable, but that the Russian view should be taken into account. That distinction seemed tenuous and risky.

The new member-countries' informal alignment on this issue is a natural follow-up to the Vilnius Ten process, in which these countries had earlier joined forces as aspirants to NATO membership. Launched in 1999, the Vilnius Ten process culminated in the accession of seven countries to NATO as full members in 2004 (the Baltic states, Slovakia, Slovenia, Romania and Bulgaria). The group of earlier entrants – Poland, the Czech Republic and Hungary – was closely involved with the Vilnius Ten all along. Two more participants in that process, Croatia and Albania, were invited to commence accession procedures at the Bucharest summit.

The new-member countries regard Ukraine's and Georgia's future as a matter of vital interest to themselves and to NATO. In the run-up to the summit they signed, alongside Canada (the United States remained in the background), a joint declaration urging approval of Ukrainian and Georgian MAPs in Bucharest. Only the Socialist-led Hungarian government,

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**Moscow's furious but empty threats to Georgia and Ukraine over NATO**

by Vladimir Socor  
Eurasia Daily Monitor

In the wake of NATO's summit, top Russian officials are threatening Georgia and Ukraine directly and NATO indirectly with retaliation, if the alliance approves Membership Action Plans for these countries. During the run-up to NATO's Bucharest summit, such threats were commonplace from Kremlin political consultants and state television pundits, including Gleb Pavlovsky and Sergei Markov, as well as senior Duma members and Ambassador to NATO Dmitry Rogozin. On one occasion President Vladimir Putin himself threatened publicly to target Ukraine with nuclear missiles.

Offended by NATO's commitment to open the door for Georgian and Ukrainian membership (Bucharest

Summit Declaration, April 3), Moscow is staging a show of indignation replete with new threats.

Mr. Putin used this tactic during the April 4 NATO-Russia Council meeting in Bucharest and again during his April 6 meeting with President George W. Bush in Sochi. On these occasions, Mr. Putin warned that if Georgia and Ukraine moved toward NATO membership, Russia might respond by recognizing Abkhazia and South Ossetia's secession from Georgia and by instigating a partition of Ukraine. According to a witness account, Mr. Putin told Mr. Bush that Ukraine was "not a real nation," that much of its territory had been "given away" by Russia, and that Ukraine would "cease to exist as a state" if it joined NATO. In that case, Mr. Putin hinted, Russia would encourage secession of the

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**NEWSBRIEFS****Rada ratifies WTO accession protocol**

KYIV – With the overwhelming support of 411 votes, the 450-seat Verkhovna Rada on April 10 ratified Ukraine's protocol of accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO), which was agreed to by both sides in February, Ukrainian media reported. The Communist faction abstained from voting. "I think that we are fully prepared to join the WTO, while those laws that still need to be adopted are cosmetic laws [and] constituting norms," Vice Minister of the Economy Valerii Piatnytskyi told lawmakers before the vote. Ukraine's negotiations with the WTO have lasted for over 14 years. It is expected that Ukraine will become a full-fledged member of the WTO in August. (RFE/RL Newsline, UNIAN)

**Deputies try to preserve coalition**

KYIV – Lawmakers from the Our Ukraine – People's Self-Defense bloc (OU-PSD) and the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc (YTB) met on April 14 in Kyiv to discuss how to save their ruling majority in Parliament, RFE/RL's Ukrainian Service reported. OU-PSD leader Viacheslav Kyrylenko told journalists that the coalition will be preserved if the YTB gives up its plans to create an ad hoc parliamentary commission intended to prepare constitutional changes. Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko last week announced that her bloc wants to amend the Constitution of Ukraine in order to "balance the branches of power" in the country. Meanwhile, National Deputy Viktor Taran (YTB) told journalists on April 14 that the coalition meeting unanimously approved a decision to ask President Viktor Yushchenko to dismiss Viktor Baloha, the head of the Presidential Secretariat. However, some OU-PSD lawmakers later that day asserted that there was no vote concerning Mr. Baloha during the coalition meeting. (RFE/RL Newsline)

**Turchynov: no Cabinet dismissals**

KYIV – First Vice Prime Minister Oleksander Turchynov said on April 15 that the Cabinet of Ministers is not planning to dismiss its members who deal with economic issues, as suggested by

Presidential Secretariat head Viktor Baloha, Ukrainian news agencies reported. "We dismiss this new portion of mud being poured from behind the Presidential Secretariat's walls," Mr. Turchynov said. "The ministers who have failed to cope with negative trends and who have not come up with prompt market tools to respond to them should leave their offices. The Cabinet should open its doors to those who act professionally rather than think about bolstering their personal ratings or a mayoral office," the presidential press service quoted Mr. Baloha as saying earlier the same day. Earlier this month Mr. Turchynov asked for leave to run in the mayoral elections in Kyiv scheduled for May 25. On April 16 the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc (YTB) caucus in the Verkhovna Rada walked out of the session hall in protest against what it claimed was a smear campaign orchestrated by presidential aides and President Viktor Yushchenko against the Cabinet of Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko. "Seeing how the president disgraced the government abroad within the past month, we deem it a sign of disregard not for the YTB or Yulia Tymoshenko, but for Ukraine," National Deputy Mykola Tomenko (YTB) said in Parliament on April 16, urging Mr. Yushchenko to either dismiss the Cabinet or make a public declaration of support for it. (RFE/RL Newsline)

**Two presidents meet in Warsaw**

WARSAW – President Viktor Yushchenko met with his Polish counterpart, Lech Kaczynski, in Warsaw on April 14 for talks on border cooperation, road construction projects and both countries' preparations to host the finals of the Euro 2012 Soccer Championship, Ukrainian news agencies reported. Presidents Yushchenko and Kaczynski also attended the signing of a contract between Sarmatia, a company founded by the Polish and Ukrainian governments, and the U.S.-owned Granherne Ltd. to conduct a feasibility study on the Odesa-Brody oil pipeline. The pipeline, built by Ukraine in 2002, was originally intended as part of a project to transport Caspian Sea crude to

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# NEWS ANALYSIS: Is the Party of the Regions sliding into crisis?

by **Taras Kuzio**

*Eurasia Daily Monitor*

The Party of the Regions (PRU) should be riding high in Ukrainian polls as opposition parties traditionally have golden opportunities to increase their popularity. Instead, the PRU and its leader, former Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich, have been declining in popularity and are in a crisis. On March 6 the PRU lost six mayoral elections in eastern Ukraine to local independents and the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc (YTB).

President Viktor Yushchenko has only led in the polls in 2005. Since 2006 Mr. Yushchenko has been in third place behind Mr. Yanukovich and Ms. Tymoshenko. Mr. Yushchenko's ratings temporarily increased to second place after he dissolved Parliament in April 2007.

The PRU is unlikely to change its leader ahead of the presidential elections as he remains popular with rank-and-file members in Donetsk and, more importantly, there is no popular and well-known alternative. The paradox for the PRU is that Mr. Yanukovich will be unable to win the elections standing against either Ms. Tymoshenko or a Yushchenko-Tymoshenko alliance. The PRU therefore is looking favorably on an alliance with Mr. Yushchenko to block the election of Ms. Tymoshenko, who is seen as a threat to the status quo.

Coupled with a crisis in leadership, the PRU has another problem it must deal with. The PRU and Donetsk-Crimea voters exhibit the strongest tendency of all parties to vote negatively (23 percent). Only 12.2 percent of western Ukrainians and 27.4 percent of central Ukrainians vote. In Donetsk and Crimea, two PRU strongholds, a striking 42.8 percent and 73 percent, respectively, vote negatively.

Some 33 percent of voters in Donetsk vote for the PRU because they like the party and its leader, while an equal amount (33 percent) vote to block others

(i.e., Orange forces) from coming to power. A proportion of PRU voters, therefore, are susceptible to changing their vote if an Orange political force can reach out to them and change their negative "nationalist" and "anti-Russian" stereotype.

Ms. Tymoshenko and the YTB have been more successful than Mr. Yushchenko and Our Ukraine in breaking down this stereotype and attracting "soft" PRU voters; and, in doing so, Ms. Tymoshenko and her bloc have, for the first time, reached first place in popularity. A February poll gave the YTB 30 percent support, similar to its 2007 election result, compared with 23 percent for the PRU, a drop of 11 percent from its 2007 result.

Four factors have led to a decline in popularity for Mr. Yanukovich and the PRU.

Firstly, there are weak intellectual resources and a paucity of intellectuals. Kyiv's think-tanks continue to remain pro-Orange in a city that has always had national democratic sympathies and where today the YTB is the most popular with 72 percent support. Ms. Tymoshenko will head the YTB list on the May 26 Kyiv City Council elections, ensuring its first-place victory. Kyiv's best-known think-tank, the Ukrainian Center for Economic and Political Studies (Razumkov Center), was the intellectual nerve center for Mr. Yushchenko's 2004 campaign, while the PRU is poorly represented among scholars at conferences and press conferences inside and outside Ukraine.

Secondly, there are issues. The PRU has chosen to focus on issues that are not a priority among its voters. Its ostensible reason for blockading Parliament was to oppose the January letter to NATO from three senior Ukrainian officials seeking a Membership Action Plan (MAP) at NATO's Bucharest summit.

NATO membership is not a priority, though, for voters as a whole. Only 0.8

percent of voters in Donetsk (compared with a Ukraine-wide average of 4.4 percent) considered it important, and it was second to last in a list of 34 priorities. In Ukraine, as in most countries, foreign affairs is not a high priority for voters, who vote on "bread and butter" issues.

Similarly, another issue that the PRU has focused on is the Russian language question, which ranks only 19th out of the 34 issues. Only the PRU strongholds expressed a relatively high priority for tackling this question.

Thirdly, there are poor tactics.

Blockading Parliament was unpopular among voters in general; only 19 percent of PRU voters supported the strategy. Senior PRU member Andriy Kliuyev nevertheless claimed that "blocking [Parliament's] tribune was a reflection of the real sentiments of our voters rather than an outcome of party propaganda."

As Ihor Zhdanov, a Ukrainian consultant, pointed out, the PRU's aim in blockading Parliament had nothing to do with its declared opposition to NATO membership. In reality, it aimed at disintegrating the Orange coalition, which had

## Quotable notes

**Australia recognized that the Ukrainian Holodomor was a genocide. Russia is opposed to this fact. What would you say to those countries that have not yet recognized the Ukrainian Holodomor?**

I would suggest that they look at what the Germans had done after the second world war. Germans understood that if they don't recognize this terrible past it's an encouragement to some elements who would like to repeat it. I do not want to say that anyone wants to repeat the Ukrainian Famine, but you are strong when you face these kinds of issues, and try to resolve differences between people.

It's not strong to say that it does not happen. It's weakness, mental weakness. Strength is to say this was a terrible period, and apologize that it all happened. It was done by a different system. Why should people in Russia, just like young Germans, be responsible for what KGB and Stalinist regime did? It's not their fault. But they should – and the other countries who do not recognize the past events – look them in the eyes, to see what happened with the Ukrainian people.

It does not hurt anyone to admit the historical truth.

The Russian position is quite strong now in the world. Many countries share [Russian President Vladimir] Putin's views.

I personally am a big admirer of the Russian culture and Russian history. But we think that our friends in Russia should not escape from the past. It's very good for them, for their own society to know what happened during the Communist period. After all, the Ukrainian Famine and starvation killed 1.5 million Communists, it is called Yezhovshchina. We should face these kind of things. It's not only in support of Ukraine, but good relations with Ukraine. This is helpful for Russia as well. ...

– Interview by Oksana Romaniuk of the UNIAN news service with Michael Danby, chairman of the Australian government's Foreign Affairs Committee and a senior member of Parliament. Mr. Danby is the first member of the new Australian government to visit Ukraine. UNIAN's release of the interview is dated April 10.

# Two new parties to compete with each other and Tymoshenko

by **Pavel Korduban**

*Eurasia Daily Monitor*

A new pro-presidential party has been set up in Ukraine, and another one is about to be established. The two parties aim to replace Our Ukraine (OU), which President Viktor Yushchenko designed in 2005 as the main right-of-center party unifying all democratic pro-Western forces. No unification, however, has taken place, and OU lost both the regular 2006 and the early 2007 parliamentary elections to the Party of the Regions (PRU) and the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc (YTB).

OU's popularity, according to the most recent public opinion polls, is currently lower than even the 13 to 14 percent that it scored in the two elections. What is more, OU under the leadership of Viacheslav Kyrylenko, who is young but probably too dogmatic and inflexible to rescue a party in crisis, has gradually been turning into a satellite of the senior government coalition partner, the YTB. Such a party is probably a liability rather than an asset to its honorary chairman, President Yushchenko, who is expected to run for re-election in January 2010 against PRU leader Viktor Yanukovich and Ms. Tymoshenko.

On March 27 United Center (UC), a newly established pro-Yushchenko party, held its first meeting in Kyiv. The party included several lawmakers who quit OU

in February at the same time as the chief of the Presidential Secretariat, Viktor Baloha, and OU founder Roman Bezmertnyi, who is the secretariat's deputy chief. United Center is chaired by Ihor Kril, a fierce critic of Ms. Tymoshenko and a long-time ally of Mr. Baloha.

Messrs. Baloha and Bezmertnyi did not attend the meeting and are not formally members of UC. Mr. Kril told journalists that Mr. Baloha had nothing to do with establishing the party but that he would only be happy if "strong people" like Mr. Baloha joined later. It is widely believed, however, that Mr. Baloha is behind UC, which is based on Hart (Hardness), a think-tank of Messrs. Kril and Baloha. Hart was set up during the 2007 parliamentary election campaign, when Mr. Baloha managed the OU headquarters; and after the campaign Hart reportedly recruited most of the analysts who worked at OU headquarters.

Businessman Viktor Topolov, a former coal industry minister and a member of UV, told Kommersant that the party was set up because Our Ukraine leaders "have been thinking about their own goals, rather than about Ukraine, and they will hardly change." Mr. Kril told Segodnya that UC's main task was "to help the president implement his political program and support him in everything that he does."

Vadym Karasyiov, a commentator

close to the Yushchenko team, said that YeTs was established because OU's Mr. Kyrylenko failed to set up a big pro-Yushchenko party. UC is also designed as a counterweight to a new party which Internal Affairs Minister Yurii Lutsenko is going to set up, said Mr. Karasyov.

Mr. Lutsenko has announced that a new party will be established on the basis of his People's Self-Defense (PSD) bloc. PSD is the junior partner of OU in the Our Ukraine – People's Self-Defense OU-PSD. OU, which consists of three small parties, was set up ahead of the 2007 election by Mr. Lutsenko and businessman Davyd Zhvania.

Mr. Lutsenko said that his new party would be a centrist force aimed at competing with the YTB. "I will call on those who do not like our allies from the YTB to vote for a democratic alternative," Mr. Lutsenko told Kommersant. He said that his aim was to unify his party with OU in a strong single party "without traitors."

Unlike Mr. Baloha, Mr. Lutsenko probably does not coordinate his activities with President Yushchenko, and he views UC as a nuisance rather than an ally pursuing the same goal of helping Mr. Yushchenko win re-election. Mr. Lutsenko believes that UC is not a party but an "administrative tool" to back the political initiatives of the Presidential Secretariat. The teams of Mr. Lutsenko and Mr. Baloha do not trust each other.

Mr. Lutsenko, like Mr. Kyrylenko,

suspects that Mr. Baloha may set up an alliance with the PRU in order to defeat Ms. Tymoshenko in the upcoming election. As one of the leaders of the 2004 Orange Revolution, which saw the PRU and Mr. Yanukovich as the main enemies of democracy and which brought Mr. Yushchenko and Ms. Tymoshenko to power, Mr. Lutsenko rejects any cooperation with the PRU behind Ms. Tymoshenko's back. This, however, prompts pragmatists from the Presidential Secretariat to suspect that Mr. Lutsenko may eventually side with Ms. Tymoshenko.

The rivalry between Mr. Baloha's UC and Mr. Lutsenko's PSD weakens the Yushchenko-Tymoshenko coalition, and it may even kill it, some insiders believe. Taras Stetskiv, one of the leaders of PSD, warned that those members of UC who are members of the OU-PSD caucus in Parliament might quit the coalition. This could paralyze Parliament, as the coalition controls just two more seats than are needed for a simple majority. Mr. Karasyiov believes that OU-PSD may fall apart into three or four parties, rather than just UC and Mr. Lutsenko's new party.

Sources: February 15, March 28; *Ukrainska Pravda*, March 17; *Channel 5*, March 27; *Interfax-Ukraine*, *Kommersant Ukraine*, March 28.

# Ukrainian Catholic University supports campaign for Sheptytsky's beatification

by Mariana Karapinka  
and Taras Antoshevskyy

LVIV – The Ukrainian Catholic University (UCU) has lent its support to the popular initiative “Write a Letter to the Pope,” started by the Lviv Gazette, which hopes to expedite the beatification process of Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky.

A March 19 press conference held at the UCU dealt with the important role of the laity in this process. Among those participating in the conference were Myroslav Marynovych, UCU's vice-rector for university mission, and the Rev. Dr. Peter Galadza, a professor at the Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky Institute of Eastern Christian Studies at St. Paul University in Ottawa.

During the conference, Archbishop Ihor Vozniak of Lviv stated that, during a recent visit to the Vatican, the Ukrainian Catholic Church's bishops were informed by the Congregation for the Causes of Saints that the beatification process of Metropolitan Sheptytsky was practically completed. All the necessary documents have been examined. “All that is left now is that people pray to God to perform a miracle through the intercession of Metropolitan Andrey,” said Archbishop Vozniak.

Prayer is capable of realizing a miracle, but it is also important that the whole Church be motivated: the hierarchy, the clergy and the laity, said Oksana Haiova, director of the religious studies section of the Central State Historical Archive in Lviv. Ms. Haiova also works as an expert on the staff of the Postulation Center for the Beatification of Servant of God Andrey Sheptytsky and has researched the many writings of Metropolitan Sheptytsky and all the documents related to his beatification process, which began back in 1958.

The goal of “Write a Letter to the Pope,” explained Ms. Haiova, is a desire to make the laity active and to turn their attention to the figure of the metropolitan. She said it is a mistake to think that the matter of the Church's glorification of persons depends exclusively on clergy and religious. At such moments, she said, the whole Church should become active – each according to his abilities should join in the matter.

The Holy See “does not doubt [Sheptytsky's] sanctity,” said Ms. Haiova and “no one is artificially dragging on the process.” According to her, the laity have to show their interest in the matter and an active position. But she also noted that the beatification process takes time and it is necessary to research a great amount of works and correspondence written by Metropolitan Sheptytsky. Unsupportive voices from various sides that can be heard, said Ms. Haiova, only force us to think and act.

Even though the beatification process is taking a while, noted the Rev. Galadza, there is no need to seek in such a drawn-out process some sort of political motives. History has witnessed much longer processes that even lasted centuries.



Oksana Haiova of the Postulation Center for the Beatification of Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky (right) speaks during a press conference at the Ukrainian Catholic University. The Rev. Peter Galadza of the Ottawa-based Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky Institute of Eastern Christian Studies (left) and Ukrainian Catholic Archbishop Ihor Vozniak of Lviv also participated.

“My doctoral dissertation concerned the theological contribution of the metropolitan and I have read many of his writings and the conviction has never left me that this is a holy man and a brilliant leader,” said the Rev. Galadza.

UCU Vice-Rector Marynovych stated that the UCU actively supports the initiative of the Lviv Gazette and said that a letter to the pope is, above all, a letter for one's self, for one's historical memory. He noted that this is not a narrowly denominational act but for the glorification of a person who belongs to Ukraine and the whole world. Orthodox Ukrainians Nina Matviienko and Yevhen Sverstiuk were among the first to sign such letters, noted Mr. Marynovych.

Mr. Marynovych added that it is worth paying attention to the experience of people who lived at the same time as the metropolitan. “Certainly, for people who were at the funeral of Andrey Sheptytsky the thought ‘santo subito’ [Italian for “immediate sainthood”] was simply natural. Kurt Lewin, a Jew whom the metropolitan saved during the war, called the section of his memoirs that was devoted to Sheptytsky ‘The

Saint.’”

The participants of the press conference emphasized that a letter to the pope is not a simple formality. The laity should unite in their prayerful request for the glorification of the metropolitan. Today the crypt at St. George Cathedral in Lviv, where Metropolitan Sheptytsky is buried, is open for prayer.

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Metropolitan Sheptytsky was head of the Ukrainian Catholic Church from 1901 until his death in 1944. The decree about the start of the process for his beatification was signed on January 28, 1955, and the process began directly on December 5, 1958. Since then, a great amount of works and archival materials, including those in archives in Ukraine and Russia, have been studied. Now the process is at the final stage when it is necessary to present the fact of the healing of a person with an incurable disease after prayerful appeal to Metropolitan Sheptytsky.

## The Ukrainian Weekly Press Fund: March

Amount	Name	City
\$1,671.80	The Washington Group	Washington, D.C.
\$150.00	Oksana Zakydalsky	Toronto, Ont.
	Nadia Demydowych and Irene Rogutsky	Glen Spey, N.Y.
	(in memory of Volodymyr Romaniw)	
\$100.00	A. Mulak Yatzivsky	Los Angeles, Calif.
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\$5.00	Merle and Bonnie Jurkiewicz	Toledo, Ohio
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	Olya Krutyholova	Ukraine
	Damian Platosh	Branford, Conn.
	Michael Turianski	Monroe, N.C.

**TOTAL: \$2,911.80**

*Sincere thanks to all contributors to The Ukrainian Weekly Press Fund.*

*The Ukrainian Weekly Press Fund is the only fund dedicated exclusively to supporting the work of this publication.*

## Forum of Intelligentsia convenes in Ukraine

*Ukrinform*

KYIV – The All-Ukrainian Forum of the Intelligentsia began in Kyiv on March 27 with the participation of President Viktor Yushchenko, Verkhovna Rada Chairman Arseniy Yatsenyuk, national deputies, administration officials and representatives of non-governmental organizations.

Among the topics of discussion for the 1,200 delegates from across Ukraine, as well as representatives of Ukrainian communities in Kazakhstan, Russia, Spain, Azerbaijan, Georgia and other countries was the Draft Concept of the Humanitarian Development of Ukraine.

Addressing the forum on March 27, President Yushchenko spoke in favor of providing full-scale state support for the Ukrainian language. He underlined that the language policy of the country does not infringe on the rights of people speaking other languages.

“This policy is aimed at developing the country's national language within the framework of national legislation and in accordance with the national Constitution,” he said.

The president positively assessed the measures undertaken by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism as regards the implementation of the Constitutional Court's resolution on mandatory dubbing of non-Ukrainian films into Ukrainian.

He said the Cabinet of Ministers must ensure maximum support for Ukrainian book publishing and the cinema, as well as for the development of the national information space in 2008.



# THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

## INTERVIEW: The new dance academy at Soyuzivka

As announced on March 12, the Roma Pryma Bohachevsky Ukrainian Dance Foundation and the Ukrainian National Association, through the Soyuzivka Heritage Foundation, have partnered to establish the Roma Pryma Bohachevsky Dance Academy at Soyuzivka. (Matthew Dubas' story about this new development appeared in *The Ukrainian Weekly* on March 23.)

Below, Roma Hadzewycz, editor-in-chief of *The Weekly*, interviews Ania Bohachevsky Lonkevych (whose answers are indicated below by the initials ABL), daughter of the renowned Roma Pryma Bohachevsky who today heads the Roma Pryma Bohachevsky Ukrainian Dance Foundation, and Stefan Kaczaraj (SK), president of the Ukrainian National Association, about the ramifications of this new partnership and the significance of the dance academy.

**What is the significance of the establishment of the Roma Pryma Bohachevsky Dance Academy? What exactly does the term "dance academy" denote?**

ABL: In March, the Roma Pryma Bohachevsky Ukrainian Dance Foundation and the Soyuzivka Heritage Foundation formed an official partnership creating the Roma Pryma Bohachevsky Dance Academy at Soyuzivka. The Roma Pryma Bohachevsky Dance Academy provides special instruction and training in the art of Ukrainian dance. The creation of the RPB Dance Academy honors the memory of my mother, Roma Pryma Bohachevsky, and ensures that her artistic vision and lifelong work is preserved for future generations.

The goal of the dance academy is to preserve and perpetuate the art of Ukrainian dance and instill in our youth a love of Ukrainian culture and heritage through dance. The dance academy encompasses the Ukrainian Dance Workshop and

the Ukrainian Dance Camps.

Participants of varying levels and ages come to Soyuzivka from different areas of the United States, Canada and abroad to take part in our unique dance program. We employ a formalized system of teaching developed by my mother. The intensive program comprises daily ballet classes (the basis of all dance forms), character classes, Ukrainian folk dance and repertory. Emphasis is placed on improving technique and performance abilities.

At the end of each two-week session, the participants showcase their newly acquired and improved skills in a final performance, which includes not only Ukrainian dance, but also ballet, lyrical dance or jazz. Roma Pryma Bohachevsky was a pioneer in stylized Ukrainian dance. She merged ballet, lyrical and modern dance with Ukrainian themes. Her masterpieces such as "Ikona," "Fight for Freedom" and the "Ivasiuk Suite" are perfect examples of her unique style. We endeavor to carry on this tradition.

At the workshop, in addition to the Ukrainian dance repertoire, the program includes either a lyrical, jazz or contemporary work. Workshop participants learn classic works choreographed by Roma Pryma Bohachevsky, as well as dances choreographed by the workshop staff. The staff comprises Kristine Izak, the artistic director; Orlando Pagan, instructor and choreographer; Stefan Calka, guest instructor; with myself as director.

The dance camps culminate in a final performance. Each year a different fairy tale is performed. Ballet is interwoven with traditional Ukrainian dances. The children really enjoy entering into the world of make-believe.

**What will this new "dance academy" status mean for students who attend the dance camps and workshops at Soyuzivka?**



Matthew Dubas

Ania Bohachevsky Lonkevych (center), executive director of the Roma Pryma Bohachevsky Ukrainian Dance Foundation, with Ukrainian National Association officers and the Soyuzivka manager (from left), National Secretary Christine Kozak, President Stefan Kaczaraj, Soyuzivka Manager Nestor Paslawsky and Treasurer Roma Lisovich.

ABL: The new status ensures a permanent home at Soyuzivka for participants of the workshop and camps for many years to come. By forming this partnership, the Soyuzivka Heritage Foundation shows its commitment to the preservation of Ukrainian dance and to the dance academy by providing improved facilities.

This year we will enjoy a new professional state-of-the-art dance floor, and new bathroom facilities and air conditioning system in the Veselka Hall. We can also look forward to future improvements and updated facilities. With time and funding, we are hoping for a costume room and, someday, a secondary dance studio.

We are also in the process of establishing a UNA/Soyuzivka scholarship for the dance Academy participants.

**On a related matter, what does it mean that the Ukrainian National Association's heritage center at Soyuzivka will now be the summer home of the Syzokryli Dance Ensemble?**

ABL: Guests and audiences at Soyuzivka will have the pleasure of seeing the Syzokryli Dance Ensemble perform at Soyuzivka more often. Syzokryli are very excited to become members of the Soyuzivka Heritage Foundation. Soyuzivka is a place well loved by Syzokryli.

Having Soyuzivka as their summer home also enables Syzokryli the opportunity to rehearse at Soyuzivka for upcoming performances. We are extremely grateful to the Ukrainian National Association and Soyuzivka for sponsoring a special one-week workshop for Syzokryli in preparation for Syzokryli's 30th year anniversary performance in the spring of 2009.

**How are you preparing for the official ceremonies of the dance academy's opening to be held over Memorial Day weekend? What can visitors expect at this event?**

ABL: The Roma Pryma Bohachevsky Dance Academy's formal opening will take place at Soyuzivka on the Saturday of Memorial Day weekend. The official ceremony includes the blessing of the sign announcing the dance academy, a ribbon cutting ceremony and a cocktail party, followed by a program. The program will

consist of a slide show honoring the life and work of Roma Pryma Bohachevsky and a performance by the Syzokryli Dance Ensemble.

**What does the establishment of the Roma Pryma Bohachevsky Dance Academy mean for Soyuzivka?**

SK: As you know, the Ukrainian National Association has established a Soyuzivka Heritage Foundation and has been migrating the operations of Soyuzivka to operate as a true heritage center which promotes and preserves our Ukrainian culture. The emphasis is on acquainting children with their unique heritage through expanded children's camp programs and developing new programs like a bandura camp, which provides an opportunity to showcase and promote this beautiful ancient Ukrainian instrument. There is also the Ukrainian Cultural Festival that showcases the rich Ukrainian traditions of art and music. These events will allow us to continue to try to obtain a 501 (c) (3) status, which would allow us to have access to grant money and enhance fund-raising capabilities.

As part of this program, partnering with other organizations and groups can only enhance Soyuzivka's role as a true heritage center for the community. The dance academy is the first partnership and we hope to develop other partnerships with other organizations with similar purposes – preserving the Ukrainian culture and/or fostering children's programs.

Together, the Roma Pryma Bohachevsky Dance Academy and Soyuzivka will fundraise for various facilities that will improve the camp experience. For example, the new floor and Veselka air-conditioning not only will be useful for the dancers, but will be a benefit for all Soyuzivka activities. Future plans will include new children's barracks, and we hope that all organizations that use Soyuzivka facilities will take part in the fundraising. In addition, the UNA's Ukrainian National Foundation will provide a scholarship for a dance camp participant.

**Why has the UNA decided to support this unique endeavor?**

(Continued on page 27)

## Young UNA'ers



Zachary Roman Kachai, son of Dr. Olya Hevrych and Roman Kaczaj of Pittsgrove, N.J., is a new member of UNA Branch 269. He was enrolled by his grandparents Dr. Jaroslaw and Vera Kaczaj.



Lukas Nynka, son of Mark and Mikolaya Nynka of Succasunna, N.J., is a new member of UNA Branch 171. He was enrolled by his great-grandmother Tamara Hordynsky.

**Do you have a young UNA'er, or potential young UNA'er in your family?**

Call the UNA Home Office, 973-292-9800, to find out how to enroll.

## THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

### Solzhenitsyn and the Holodomor

In his op-ed commentary "Ukrainian famine not a genocide" published by the Boston Globe on April 5, renowned Russian writer Alexander Solzhenitsyn supported the Russian Parliament's vote to deny the genocidal nature of the Holodomor. He wrote that the Famine of 1932-1933 was not "the planned annihilation of the Ukrainians" and argued that "The provocative outcry about 'genocide' only began to take shape decades later – at first quietly, inside spiteful, anti-Russian, chauvinistic minds – and now it has spun off into the government circles of modern-day Ukraine." He also called talk of the Famine as genocide a "fairy tale": "...defamation is easy to insinuate into Westerners' minds. They have never understood our history: You can sell them any old fairy tale, even one as mindless as this."

The Nobel Prize laureate's Boston commentary followed a similar piece published a day earlier in Izvestia. There he wrote: "This provocative outcry about 'genocide' started to germinate decades later – first secretly, in the musty chauvinistic minds fiercely predisposed against the 'Moskali' and now it has been elevated to the top government level in contemporary Ukraine – does this mean that they have outdone even the Bolshevik propaganda mongers with their rakish juggling?"

Ukrainians are outraged. Millions of our kinsmen died during the Holodomor. And, Soviet authorities closed the borders of Ukraine both to prevent the starving from leaving and to stop food from entering. How is that a fairy tale? As more and more details emerge from previously closed Soviet archives, it becomes clearer and clearer that the Famine was indeed a genocide. "The evidence is there," commented Ukraine's Ambassador to the United Nations Yuriy Sergeyev, speaking at a recent conference at Rutgers University. He added, "it's a matter of people accepting the evidence."

At that same conference Dr. George Grabowicz of Harvard University cited ignorance around the world and "the lack of a historical memory" in Ukraine itself as reasons the Holodomor is not widely known. Dr. Alexander Hinton, director of the Center for the Study of Genocide and Human Rights at Rutgers-Newark, said the academic community must speak out against denial of the Holodomor as genocide and Dr. Henry Huttenbach of the City College of New York argued that the Holodomor must be added as a subject in the genocide studies curriculum.

In a letter to the editor published in the Boston Globe, Dr. Serhii Plokhii, professor of history at Harvard, cited "the loss of millions of innocent lives" during the Famine, the Communist authorities' "willingness to use hunger as a political tool to teach the rebellious peasantry a lesson" and policies that "turned the Famine into a Ukrainian national catastrophe." He also pointed out: "Solzhenitsyn's assertion that the treatment of the Famine of 1932-1933 as a genocide is the product of 'spiteful, anti-Russian, chauvinistic minds' can be understood only if one equates the Communist government and the Russian people. Solzhenitsyn spent a good part of his life arguing that Communism and Russia were incompatible. His op-ed raises the question of whether he still believes in this."

Prof. Grabowicz also wrote a letter to the Boston Globe, explaining that the Famine is "the central trauma of 20th century Ukrainian history" and "one of the major genocides of the 20th century." He underscored that "The historical evidence is clear that it was part of Stalin's plans to break the back of specifically Ukrainian political and cultural resistance to his policies."

All of the above counters Mr. Solzhenitsyn's weak and Ukrainophobic op-ed. Perhaps Mr. Solzhenitsyn should stick to his strong suit: fiction.

April  
18  
2006

### Turning the pages back...

Two years ago, on April 18, 2006, Greenpeace International and associations of Chernobyl "liquidators" refuted a report by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the United Nations' nuclear watchdog, which claimed the 1986 nuclear catastrophe at Chernobyl would cause no more than 4,000 deaths worldwide.

A report released in September 2005 by the Chernobyl Forum, which included the IAEA, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Development Program, said fewer than 50 deaths so far could be directly attributed to Chernobyl. It also found no profound negative health consequences to the rest of the population in the surrounding areas.

The report took into account only the people most exposed: those sent to "liquidate" the consequences of the explosion and those who lived in nearby towns at the time of the accident. The IAEA reported that its findings indicated that most radiation levels were returning to normal. It further claimed that poverty, disease and mental-health problems posed a far greater health threat than radiation exposure.

Bruno Rebelle, program director for Greenpeace International, said at a press conference in Kyiv that from 1994 to 2000 some 200,000 people in Russia, Ukraine and Belarus may have already died as a result of the accident.

The report, which was based on research from the Russian and Belarusian Academies of Sciences, indicated that the incidence of cancer in Belarus jumped over 40 percent between 1990 and 2000, and that children born after 1986 showed an 88.5-fold increase in thyroid cancers.

Lyudmilla Komogortseva, who lives in the Bryansk Oblast in the Russian Federation, where cancer is 10-15 percent higher than the national average, said, "Today one can say with certainty that the Chernobyl catastrophe, even what's called low-radiation doses has a negative effect on the health of people living in the regions exposed to radioactive pollution."

Ms. Komogortseva criticized the Russian government for failing to pay compensation to the people of the Bryansk region for health damage, and slashing ecological and

(Continued on page 12)

## EASTER PASTORAL LETTER

### May the risen Christ be praised by our words and deeds

To the venerable clergy of all ranks and the devout laity of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church beyond the borders of and within Ukraine. May the Peace of the Risen Lord be with you all!

Christ is risen! Indeed He is risen!

During the past months we have all undertaken two 40-day spiritual pilgrimages. The first led us to a shelter for animals – a cave – from which emanated the Love of God in the Newborn Christ Child, a Love which continues to fill and guide each of our lives. The second pilgrimage brought us to another cave – this time an empty tomb – from which emanates the Light of our Risen Lord. "Unto you a child is born..." carried us to a spiritual Bethlehem. "Christ is Risen from the dead, trampling down death by death..." opens for us the gates to God's Heavenly Kingdom.

In the last conversations recorded in Luke's Gospel, our Lord talks to the disciples about His Crucifixion and His Resurrection. He opens up for them a deep understanding of these events. He tells them that, as a result of His Crucifixion and Resurrection, they will be clothed with power from on high. They will be empowered to go out into the world and change the world. They will be empowered to be His witnesses in Judea and Samaria and to the ends of the earth. In the Gospel of John, as we hear on Holy Thursday evening during the Passion Gospels, our Lord promises us that where He goes now, we will follow later and that we will be one with God and one with each other. "Because I live, you will live also. At that day you will know that I am in my Father, and you in Me and I in you." (John 14:19-20)

The Resurrection – Pascha – of the Son of God has made it possible for us to enter into the union with God that our Lord Jesus Christ spent His whole earthly ministry explaining and modeling for us. Pascha makes it possible for us to know that God loves us and that, in our response to God's Love, we are clothed with power. The same power that carried Him through the Crucifixion and through the Resurrection is available to us now.

Most of us already are caught up in the quest for power. We want economic power; the power to possess things; the power to succeed – as success is measured in our human terms; the power to look good in the eyes of others; the power to satisfy our every desire – without regard to the positive or negative morality of those desires; the power to say, "I've got it made." The quest for this kind of power has emerged as the No. 1 priority in our society and almost every society throughout the world.

Deep within us, however, we know that there is something wrong about this; that we are deluding ourselves.

God is calling us to life. God is offering us the power to live as complete persons. But He cannot get through to us and we cannot be one with Him if we clog up the channels of Grace with immoral desires and false deities. All we achieve, all we possess, all the things of this world we seek to attain are lifeless and of no value and of no importance – if we are unwilling to place them under God's Rule. It is a matter of priorities: "seek first the Kingdom of God," Who is calling us into the Light of the Resurrection. God is offering us the

power to share the Light, to be His witnesses here at home and to the ends of the earth. May it never be said to us, that which our Lord says to these Pharisees who were so turned in on themselves: "Well did Isaiah prophesy of you hypocrites, as it is written – 'This people honors Me with their lips, but their heart is far from Me; in vain do they worship Me'" (Mark. 7:6-7).

There is a real necessity for us on this Pascha 2008 to return to our Ukrainian Orthodox Christian roots, to living that which we vocalize in prayer, to examine our lives in the Light of the Gospel of Life and to evangelize ourselves first before we can ever hope to evangelize others.

To be Ukrainian Orthodox is to be obedient to Christ, to be disciplined and responsible members of the community – not members of a secular religion or obedient to our personal desires. To be Ukrainian Orthodox is to put Christ first in our lives and actions, to live our baptismal reality to the fullest as did millions of our forefathers in the Faith. If we fail to live what we pray, we most certainly do not glorify God, nor honor ourselves or our heritage, which is a profound heritage that literally preserved Holy Orthodoxy at the most critical moments of its history.

May the risen Christ, Who imparts to us His peace, open all our hearts to His Good News and those of our brethren in Ukraine, who partake with us of "one Bread and one Cup" finding unity in the fellowship of the Holy Spirit. May our risen Lord be praised and glorified by our words and deeds.

Christ is risen! Indeed He is Risen!

In the abiding Love of our Risen Lord,

**+ Constantine, Metropolitan**  
Ukrainian Orthodox Church  
of the U.S.A. and in Diaspora

**+ John, Metropolitan**  
Ukrainian Orthodox Church  
of Canada

**+ Antony, Archbishop**  
Ukrainian Orthodox Church  
of the U.S.A.

**+ Ioan, Archbishop**  
Ukrainian Orthodox Church  
in Diaspora, Eparchy of Australia/  
New Zealand

**+ Yuriy, Archbishop**  
Ukrainian Orthodox Church  
of Canada

**+ Jeremiah, Bishop**  
Ukrainian Orthodox Church, Eparchy  
in South America (UOC of U.S.A.)

**+ Andriy, Bishop**  
Ukrainian Orthodox Church  
in Diaspora, Eparchy of Western Europe



Jacques Hnizdovsky

## COMMENTARY

## Orange Obama

by Mary Mycio

The crowds roar and the air crackles with the energy and promise of the handsome, young leader on the stage. After nearly a decade of incompetence and corruption, people are galvanized. Things will be different, they think, because he's different.

No, I'm not describing Barack Obama rallies. But they do remind me of the last time I saw such a massive outpouring of public hope to anoint a politician. Ukraine's 2004 Orange Revolution took place just a block from my old Kyiv apartment. I was in its midst every day.

Of course, the massive street protests that overturned rigged elections and propelled Viktor Yushchenko to the Ukrainian presidency differ from the Obama rallies in what is, basically, a conventional presidential campaign. But the similarities are troubling.

*Mary Mycio is the author of "Wormwood Forest: A Natural History of Chernobyl." She covered Ukraine for a variety of publications, including the Los Angeles Times, during the 1990s.*

The Kyiv rallies seemed like a single exuberant mass of Orange on TV, but it was a mosaic of individuals on the ground. Some truly thought Mr. Yushchenko was their messiah. Others assuredly did not. What united them was the sense that things had to change. Tolerating brazenly falsified elections meant that they never would.

The thuggish cabbie who drove me during the protests' first snowfall was the last person from whom I expected a civics lesson. But when I worried that the weather would discourage the protesters, he shook a meaty fist in determination. "It won't," he said. "People have had enough."

And he was right. Kyiv vibrated and the crowds swelled. The air was electric as people cheered the politicians on the Orange Revolution's central stage.

Politicians. The word seems jarring under the exhilarating circumstances. But that's what they were. Even when it took courage to be on that stage, they were there because they wanted power.

The Orange Revolution wasn't really a revolution. Faces changed but the system didn't, mostly because Mr.

Yushchenko and his coterie didn't know what to do. That's the trouble with change. You have to know how something works before you can fix it. If you don't, it can break. That's also a type of change. So is disillusionment.

Ukraine's political process was soon paralyzed – as it remains to this day. President Yushchenko's popularity plummeted to around 30 percent. His party came in a dismal third in last spring's pre-term parliamentary elections. It was sad to see so many hopes smashed.

That's my Obama problem. The "change" mantra is getting annoying, like that South Park episode when the town is invaded by homeless zombie panhandlers monotonously muttering "change, change, change." It is troubling also because the hopeful gazes I saw on the Orange streets of Kyiv are mirrored in the Obama crowds.

His charisma is undeniable. But, full disclosure here: I knew Mr. Yushchenko. Not well, but I did. And his charisma also was undeniable. He drew people like a magnet. Though he was an opaque speaker whose circumlocutions often made no sense whatsoever, his deep, reassuring voice and good looks made him the symbol of hope and change for many.

Unfortunately, Mr. Yushchenko's elec-

tion changed everything, and nothing. Charisma is a quality, not a skill – and it certainly isn't governance. Change is not always good, and it is never good for everyone. Corruption grew even worse, as did public cynicism. Today, Mr. Yushchenko stands little hope of re-election.

Disillusionment is certain for a President Obama, too. His lofty, nebulous rhetoric is like a Rorschach test. Each person projects what they want onto it, sometimes subconsciously. He will be unable – as would anyone – to satisfy all of those disparate hopes and dreams, the more so because people will also be suffering the Bush administration's dismal fallout. All that could come just in time for the 2012 presidential race.

Hillary Clinton is an unlikely generator of Obama-type emotions. She's too known a quantity to soar that high. And that's precisely why I'll cast my Pennsylvania primary vote for her in April.

It isn't only about Democrats winning the presidency this time. It's about keeping it next time. I'll vote for Obama if he's the nominee. But having seen how high Orange hopes led to dashed expectations, I think Democrats will stand a better chance of winning – and keeping – the White House if Hillary gets the nomination.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Once more about oral history project

Dear Editor:

As I sit here reading Prof. Leonid Heretz's letter (March 16), I am scratching my head trying to figure out in what alternative universe words don't mean what they say. The article written about the folks at Harvard and quoting Prof. Heretz stated that the Famine Oral History project was "one of the greatest successes of the pre-1991 Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute." My attempt to refresh the good professor's recollection that the Famine Oral History project was actually not a Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute project but a project of the Professionals and Businesspersons prompts him to question my ability to read and think clearly. So be it.

Then unintentionally, or so I presume, he further misrepresents what happened back in the 1980s by referring to the Ps & Bs' "sponsorship" of the oral history project and to said "sponsorship" being acknowledged on an introductory page of the second, congressionally funded Famine Oral History project. Perhaps if we had merely been sponsors, we might be thrilled. But the Ps & Bs weren't the "sponsors" of the initial Famine Oral History Project – we weren't like GE or Budweiser who came in with the dollars to fund something. The project was actually our idea and our initiative.

It was not the idea or initiative of some genius professor at Harvard. It was the Ps & Bs who realized that time was passing and memories fading. It was the Ps & Bs who reluctantly came to the conclusion that if no one else was doing it, we had to. It was the Ps & Bs who put together a budget and a plan to hire James Mace and a graduate student and a strategy for conducting an oral history project. And, of course, it was the Ps & Bs who then dug into their own pockets and hired Dr. Mace to draft the questionnaire and provide oversight, and he subsequently suggested hiring then-

graduate student Leonid Heretz.

With respect to the issue of keeping the identities of some of the oral history interviewees confidential, that was never an issue. No one ever suggested that their identities should be revealed publicly. The issue was rather one that might be mysterious to an academic, namely, the issue of accountability. In the real world, if someone hires you to do a job, you do not get to decide unilaterally, without consulting the persons who hired you and after the fact, that you won't turn the product of the job for which you were hired over to those who hired you so that they could determine that the job for which they had paid you had been carried out according to agreement. In the real world, you get sued for that and you then get slammed legally. For the greater good, we didn't sue.

Now we read that our project was actually a Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute project and that we should be grateful that we got acknowledged on the introductory page of another project as "sponsors."

If the good professor now thinks that setting the record straight constitutes pettiness, so be it.

Bohdan Vitvitsky  
Kyiv

## The FLEX program and our Oksana

Dear Editor:

Since 1992 the U.S. through its FLEX program has been bringing high school students to the U.S. for a year of study. FLEX stands for Future Leaders Exchange and the students come from countries of the former Soviet Union. In Ukraine, students are selected from different regions and from various high schools. The program is very competitive.

Our Oksana comes from Ivano-Frankivsk and of course she is an exceptionally gifted and talented young woman. For her to have the opportunity to spend an entire year in the U.S. is life-changing.

She has the opportunity to improve her knowledge of the world, improve her English speaking and interaction skills, and experience teenage life in America.

We were surprised how well she adapted to our local high school and how well she was able to handle classes in 11th grade American history, literature and creative writing. I feel she was somewhat surprised at how much regard there is for Ukraine and Ukrainians among the American public.

The FLEX program will be looking for host families for the 2008-2009 school year. You can get information about the program through American Councils for International Education. Log on to americancouncils.org. If I can help answer specific questions, my telephone is 574-273-4431.

Lesia Borszcz  
Granger, Ind.

## Fedynsky analysis was right on target

Dear Editor:

Andrew Fedynsky's analysis of the Orange Revolution hits the nail right on the head. As an article in the Harvard International Review pointed out ([www.harvardir.org/articles/1704/](http://www.harvardir.org/articles/1704/)) the importance of the Orange Revolution is not so much in what it accomplished as in what it prevented from happening.

Since 1991 Ukraine has been on a rocky but steady road to independence and democracy. In 2004 this road was in danger of being diverted so that Ukraine was heading toward beginning a totalitarian state, much like Russia and Belarus today, perhaps even becoming a Russian vassal state and losing its independence.

Our expectations were that Ukraine would suddenly become a thriving democracy much like the United States but, as the Harvard article points out, "Ukraine has had pluralist politics – and a fractured array of 'democratic' forces – since 1991. Leonid Kuchma tried to overturn plural-

ism, and make Ukraine a hegemonic system, as is the norm in the region."

The immediate outcome of the Orange Revolution was the restoration of the free press and prevention of this autocratic system. We seem to forget that in early 2004 Ukraine was considered a "false democracy," as an article in The New York Times pointed out.

In Ken Burns' documentary on the American Civil War he points out that the main result of the war was that the United States finally became a nation and not just a community of semi-independent states. In early 2005 I remember thinking that also may be applicable to Ukraine.

I was very disappointed when the Orange coalition fell apart some time after that, but in retrospect I realized that the United States did not become a nation when Lee surrendered at Appomattox, ending the Civil War, and that it took years before all the wounds of that war were healed. So I think it is with Ukraine.

As Mr. Fedynsky pointed out, Ukraine finally became Ukraine and the slow but difficult road toward independence continues.

Oleh Kolodiy  
Maplewood, N.J.

## We welcome your opinion

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

Letters should be typed and signed (anonymous letters are not published). Letters are accepted also via e-mail at [staff@ukrweekly.com](mailto:staff@ukrweekly.com). The daytime phone number and address of the letter-writer must be given for verification purposes. Please note that a daytime phone number is essential in order for editors to contact letter-writers regarding clarifications or questions.

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

## Presentation marks 125th anniversary of the birth of Gen. Vsevolod Petriv



At the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences (front row, from left): Oksana Iwaszczenko, Oksana Radysh, Kateryna Petriv and Prof. Volodymyr Serhiichuk, (second row) Vsevolod Petriv, Bohdan Kachor, Anna Procyk, Yuri Petriv and Albert Kipa.

by Peter T. Woloschuk

BOSTON – The Boston Chapter of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Ukrainian American Veterans Post 31 and the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute co-sponsored a talk by Prof. Volodymyr Serhiichuk of the history faculty of Kyiv's Taras Shevchenko National University on the life of Gen. Vsevolod Petriv to mark the release of his new book, "Vsevolod Petriv." The book's release was timed to coincide with the 125th anniversary of the general's birth.

Gen. Petriv was born in Kyiv in 1883 to a family of officers in the Russian Imperial Army who were descended from

Norwegian and Swedish officers taken captive after the battle of Poltava and who had intermarried with daughters of Kozak officials.

While serving on the Belarusian front during World War I, he was the first ranking officer of the Russian Army to switch allegiance to the new Ukrainian government forming in Kyiv and formed a new cavalry regiment, the Kost Hordienko Regiment, out of Ukrainian servicemen in the cavalry unit of the Third Siberian Regiment.

Petriv saw action throughout Ukraine and was instrumental in establishing a Ukrainian presence in Crimea, which triggered the officers and sailors of the

Russian Naval Fleet based in Sevastopol to raise the Ukrainian bicolor and declare support for the Central Rada in Kyiv. He freed Kyiv from the first Bolshevik occupation, thus giving the Ukrainian delegation at Brest-Litovsk the opportunity to negotiate a treaty with the Central Powers.

Gen. Petriv was named defense minister by the government of Symon Petliura and was also given the responsibility for the training of officers. After the conclusion of an alliance with Poland, he led his troops west across the Zbruch River and spent several years with his troops in an internment camp in Kalisz.

Moving to Prague, Petriv became an instructor at the Ukrainian Pedagogical Institute, while his wife taught at the Ukrainian Agricultural School. In addition to being active with the Ukrainian community in Czechoslovakia, Petriv wrote the first history of Ukraine's armed forces and his own memoirs. He also wrote many articles for Ukrainian newspapers and journals throughout Eastern Europe and this activity continued during World War II.

With the establishment of the Ukrainian Committee in Krakow during World War II and the declaration of the renewal of Ukrainian independence in Lviv in 1941, Petriv was called by both to take command of Ukrainian armed forces. However, the Czech government prevented him from going either to Krakow or Lviv.

In the waning days of World War II the Petriv family moved to Germany and eventually was settled in a United Nations camp for displaced persons near Augsburg, where the general died in 1948.

The 295-page book, "Vsevolod Petriv," was written by Prof. Serhiichuk in Ukrainian as the fourth book in his series on Ukrainian nation-builders. It is part of an ongoing attempt to familiarize Ukrainians with their history.

Prof. Serhiichuk, 58, is a native of the Zhytomyr region of Ukraine. He holds degrees from Taras Shevchenko National University and has been teaching history there after the completion of his compulsory military service. He is a prolific author with more than 30 titles to his credit, including popular works on Bohdan Khmelnytsky, Symon Petliura and the Catholic Church in contemporary Ukraine.

Approximately 50 people gathered in St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Church Hall for the lecture on Sunday, March 30, the book signing and a reception, which was sponsored by Gen. Petriv's daughter-in-law, Kateryna Petriv, and grandsons Vsevolod and Yuri.

The Boston-area event followed similar events in New York City at the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences (UVAN), which featured noted bandurist Julian Kytasty playing songs of Petriv's soldiers, and Washington, which was sponsored by the Embassy of Ukraine.



Prof. Volodymyr Serhiichuk holds a copy of his new book about Gen. Vsevolod Petriv.

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News items sent without a copy of the new release will not be published.

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

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Administration, The Ukrainian Weekly,  
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# St. Thomas Sunday

## Провідна Неділя

*The Council of Bishops and Consistory of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the USA cordially invite all Christ-loving faithful, in particular our youth of all ages to participate in this year's SAINT THOMAS SUNDAY PILGRIMAGE.*

**Єпископат та Консисторія Української Православної Церкви в США запрошують всіх Христололюбивих вірних, зокрема нашу молодь, взяти активну участь в ПРОЦІ ПРОВІДНОЇ (ХОМИНОЇ) НЕДІЛІ 2008 року.**

*Come and share in the light, grace and Gospel of the Risen Lord with others!*

*Прийдіть розділити світло, радість і благовість ВОСКРЕСЛОГО ХРИСТА!*

### Bright Saturday: May 3, 2008

- 10:00 AM** Divine Liturgy in Saint Andrew Memorial Church
- 3:00 PM** "Come and See" St. Sophia Seminary Workshop (Sponsored by UOC)
- 6:00 PM** Vespers and Confessions in Saint Andrew Memorial Church

### Sunday: May 4, 2008

- 9:00 AM** Greeting of the Hierarchs
- 9:30 AM** Eucharistic Liturgy, His Beatitude Metropolitan Constantine, Archbishop Antony, visiting hierarchs and pastors of local parish communities followed by:
- 11:30 AM** A procession to the Cemetery's Great Memorial Cross for the celebration of a Panakhyda for the repose of the souls of the departed servants of God, His Holiness Patriarch Mstyslav, His Beatitude Metropolitan Iohn, His Eminence Archbishop Vsevolod and all departed hierarchs, clergy and faithful of our Holy Ukrainian Orthodox Church of USA, along with the victims of Stalin's genocidal famine of 1932-33, the victims of the Chernobyl disaster, those who sacrificed their lives for the freedom and independence of Ukraine and the USA and the victims of the 11th September 2001 terrorist attack upon America as well as our fallen soldiers throughout the world.

*May the souls of our beloved find rest and their memory be eternal!*

### Youth Activities at the Cultural Center:

- 3:00 PM:** Meet our Father Bishops during an Ice Cream Social at the Ukrainian Cultural Center (all ages)

#### PARKING REGULATIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS

As directed by the Consistory, all parking on Memorial Church and Cemetery grounds is strictly prohibited on Saturday, 3 May and Sunday, 4 May 2008. Parking is permitted only on Consistory grounds located at 135 Davidson Avenue, Somerset, NJ (Cultural Center lot and grounds). Round trip transportation of pilgrims to the Memorial Church and Cemetery will be provided.

Cultural exhibits and all commerce will take place on Saturday, May 3, 2008 from Noon to 6 pm and Sunday, 4 May from Noon to 6 pm in the main auditorium of the Cultural Center. Permits for sales must be obtained from the Consistory. No business will be transacted during the Liturgy and Panakhyda. Any individuals conducting unauthorized sales will be removed from the property.

The Council of Bishops of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the USA, the clergy and the Office of Youth Ministry encourage children and youth of our Holy Metropia to enrich their lives by participating with their parents and family members in the various liturgical services, especially the Holy Mystery of Confession and the Holy Eucharist during this year's Holy Pilgrimage. Youth activities scheduled for Sunday, May 4 will emphasize a relationship based on our relationship to Christ.

All other Panakhydy (Memorial Services) are permitted only after the conclusion of the above Panakhyda at the Great Cross.

PLEASE NOTE: MEMORIAL SERVICES ARE NOT PERMITTED DURING BRIGHT WEEK - MONDAY TO FRIDAY (28 APRIL - 2 MAY, 2008). THESE DAYS ARE RESERVED FOR GRAVE CLEANING AND CEMETERY PREPARATION FOR ST. THOMAS SUNDAY (PROVIDNA NEDILA).

### Світла субота: 3 травня 2008

- 10:00 год. ранку** Літургія в церкві-пам'ятнику св. Андрія.
- 3:00 год. дня** "Прийди і подивись" семінар в семінарії св. Софії (організований УПЦ(оу))
- 6:00 год. вечора** Вечірня і співдь в церкві-пам'ятнику.

### Неділя: 4 травня 2008

- 9:00 год. р.** Зустріч архієреїв.
- 9:30 год. р.** Божественна Літургія, очолена Блаженнішим Митрополитом Константином, Високопреосвященним Архієпископами Антонієм, ієрархами-гостями у сослуженні місцевого та приїжджого духовенства.

**11:30 год. р.** Після Літургії відбудеться похід до центрального хреста-пам'ятника і Панахида за спокій душ слуг Божих: св. п. Патріярха Мстислава, Митрополита Іоана, Архієпископа Всеволода та всіх спочилих єпископів, священників і вірних УПЦеркви, а також за спокій душ жертв геноцидного голоду 1932-33 рр., Чорнобильської трагедії; всіх тих, що життя своє поклали в боротьбі за волю й незалежність України і США, за жертви терористичного нападу на США 11 вересня 2001 р. та всіх загинилих воїнів.

*Нехай душі наших улюблених зі святими спочивають, а пам'ять про них буде з роду в рід!*

### Події для молоді в Культурному центрі

- 3:00 год. попол.** Зустріч з нашими оцями Владиками в українському культурному центрі за морозивом (вк. учасників не визначено)

**Про паркування авт.** Консисторія повідомляє, що паркування авт в суботу 3 травня та неділю 4 травня 2008 року буде тільки на площі Консисторії при 135 Davidson Ave. Для транспортування бажаючих поміж паркувальним пішохідом і церквою-пам'ятником/шпиталем шопінгівники надитимуть спеціальні авт (Consistory van). Паркування авт біля церкви-пам'ятника і на шпиталі суворо заборонене!

**Виставки і продаж різноманітних товарів** відбуватимуться в суботу від 12 год. в полудне до 6 год. вечора, а в неділю - від 2 год. до 6 год. вечора в головній залі Культурного центру за попередньо отриманими від Консисторії дозволами. Ті, що будуть пробувати торгувати без дозволу, будуть позбавлені права торгувати. Продаж товарів не дозволяється проводити під час Св. Літургії та Панахиди.

Собор Єпископів УПЦ в США, духовенство та Відділ служб молоді залучає дітей і молодь нашої Митрополії збагатити цього року свої життя участю, разом з членами своєї родини, у різних Богослужіннях, особливо в Тайствях св. Сповіді і св. Причастя. Молодіжні розваги, заплановані на неділю, підкреслюватимуть співвідносини, засновані на нашому відношенні до Христа.

Приватні Панахиди можна служити тільки після закінчення загальної Панахиди біля центрального хреста.

**УВАГА:** На протязі СВІТЛОГО ТИЖНЯ від понеділка до п'ятниці включно ВІДПРАВЛЯТИ ПАНАХИДИ НА ЦВИНТАРІ НЕ ДОЗВОЛЕНО. Ці дні зарезервовано на впорядкування і приготування могил до Проводів.

# Soyuzivka Heritage Center 2008 Summer Programs

**Memorial Day Weekend:** Kino-Q Film Festival, Music with Matthew Dubas, Zabava with Hrim, and Zuki and Friends! **May 23-26**

**Seniors Week:** Come meet old friends and make new ones! **June 8-13**

**4th of July Weekend:** Celebrate with friends, family, dancing, and fun! **July 4-6**

**Cultural Festival:** Ukrainian delicacies, stage performances and exhibits! **July 10-13**

**Miss Soyuzivka:** Witness the crowning of Miss Soyuzivka 2008! **August 9**

**Labor Day Weekend:** Say Farewell to summer! **August 29-September 1**

## Tennis Camp

Ages 10-18

\$675 UNA Member

\$725 Non member

Intensive ten-day instruction and competitive play directed by George Sawchuk. Limited to 45 participants.

**June 22-July 3**

## Exploration Day Camp

Ages 7-10

\$150 per week, per child

\$25 per day, per child

Five hours of fun-filled outdoor activities.

**Session 1: June 23-June 27**

**Session 2: June 30-July 4**

## Tabir Prashat

A Half day camp for little campers.

**Session 1: June 22-June 28**

**Session 2: June 29-July 5**

## Bandura Camp

5 days of professional bandura instruction by Ukrainian bandurists from Lviv.

**July 7-11**

## Ukrainian Heritage Day Camp

Ages 4-7

\$160 per child staying on premises

\$200 per child staying off premises

Day camp program designed to instill a love for our Ukrainian Heritage through song, dance, arts and crafts.

**Session 1: July 13-July 18**

**Session 2: July 20-July 25**

## Roma Pryma Bohachevsky

### Ukrainian Dance Workshop

Ages 16 & up

\$950 UNA Member

\$1000 Non Member

Vigorous two week dance training for intermediate and advanced dancers, culminating with performances on stage at our festival.

**June 29-July 13**

## Discovery Camp

Ages 8-15

\$400 UNA Member

\$450 Non Member

Sleep away camp filled with outdoor activities, sports, arts and crafts designed to enhance the Ukrainian cultural experience.

**Week: July 13-19**

## Scuba Diving Course

Ages 12-Adult

\$400 per person

Students will complete confined and open water requirements for PADI open water certification.

Classes are given by George Hruschivsky, scuba diver instructor.

**Week 1: July 13-July 19**

**Week 2: July 20-July 26**

## Ukrainian "Sitch" Sports Camp

Ages 6-18

\$390 per session per camper

\$190 for commuters or day campers

39th Annual Ukrainian "SITCH" Sports Camp, run by the Ukrainian Sitch Sports School.

This camp will focus on soccer, volleyball, swimming and tennis.

Contact Marika Bokalo at (908) 851-0617.

**Session 1: July 20-July 26**

**Session 2: July 27-August 2**

## Roma Pryma Bohachevsky

### Ukrainian Dance Camp

Ages 8-16

\$950 UNA Member

\$1000 Non Member

Directed by Ania Bohachevsky-Jonkevych, daughter of Roma Pryma Bohachevsky.

Expert instruction for beginner, intermediate and advanced dancers.

Each camp ends with a grand recital!

**Session 1: July 20-August 2**

**Session 2: August 3-16**



For more information & camp applications call:

845-626-5641

or check out our website:

[www.Soyuzivka.com](http://www.Soyuzivka.com)

# Harvard celebrates the completion of the Krawciw Map Project

by Peter T. Woloschuk

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. – More than 200 people attended a special lecture, exhibit opening, and reception on Monday, April 7, celebrating the completion of the Bohdan and Neonila Holovatska Krawciw Map Project. The event was co-sponsored by the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute (HURI), the Boston Map Society and Pusey Library, Harvard University's map repository. The guests included members of the extended Krawciw family who came from all over the country.

The project included the full cataloguing of the collection of almost 900 maps, books, research files and notebooks in nine different languages that comprise the Bohdan and Neonila Krawciw Ucrainica Map Collection and have an aggregate value estimated at almost \$500,000; and the publication of the catalogue "Ukraine Under Western Eyes: The Bohdan and Neonila Krawciw Ucrainica Map Collection," featuring a full description of the collection, as well as commentary on and illustrations of the rarest and most significant maps. The complete catalogue of the holdings of the collection and detailed review of all of the items in it are the work of Assistant Prof. Stephen Seegal of the history department of Worcester State College, who spent almost two years working on the project.

Prof. Seegal earned his Ph.D. in history in 2005 at Brown University. After graduation, he was a lecturer at the University of Tennessee. He spent the spring semester of 2007 as a Eugene and Daymel Shklar Research Fellow researching the topic "Cartography and the Representation of Modern Ukraine." His work looked at the strategic use of the discourse of historical/geographic science and racial/ethnolinguistic categorization to represent a modern Ukraine between the Russian and Habsburg empires, as well as the lands of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth.

He also received a special grant from HURI for the period from August to December 2007 to review the maps of the collection and prepare the text for the catalogue that HURI would publish.

In discussing the collection, Prof. Seegal said, "In the context of other scholarship in history, geography and the history of cartography, the collection is one among several similar collections in a larger East-Central European and international context. It parallels those of the three most famous independent Polish nation- and state-building gatherers of maps, that of the 19th-century historian Joachim Lelewel, now housed at the University of Vilnius, in Lithuania; the Austro-Polish nobleman and philanthropist Józef Maksymilian

Ossolinski, founder of the original Ossolineum in Lviv in 1817, following the partitions of Poland-Lithuania; and the contemporary "Imago Poloniae" collection of the Polish physicist Tomasz Niewodniczanski, assembled during the Cold War, which has been on traveling exhibition in Poland and Germany in the first decade of the 21st century.

"Krawciw thought of his work as a project in preservation for future research and, of course, a commemoration of Ukraine as nation and state," Prof. Seegal continued. "Krawciw wanted to ground and publicize Ucrainica – all things Ukrainian – to cement Ukraine's past and present recognition in North America, and on the European international scene. The Ukraine he visualized in maps naturally had a literary dimension as well – a point exemplified not only by his poetry, love of languages, encyclopedic and bibliographical work, and study of folklore and mythology, but by his attention to geography and the technical and aesthetic aspects of the maps in his collection."

"Krawciw's principal motive as a Ukrainian poet, journalist and translator in gathering the maps," Prof. Seegal pointed out, "was to seek, maintain and promote the integrity of Ukraine. To put it more bluntly, in the words of his daughter, 'He wanted to prevent Ukraine from being obliterated. That is why he collected any book, any map, he could find on Ukraine.'"

The Krawciw Collection was donated to the HURI and the Pusey Library in November 2005 by the Krawciws' daughter Maria Dzenyslawna Jawny and her husband, Dr. Lubomyr Jawny, in fulfillment of her parents' wishes that the collection neither be sold nor remain private but be made available to students and scholars. The Krawciw donation increased Harvard's Ucrainica holdings by more than twelve-fold and has made them the largest single collection of Ukrainian maps in the world.

The donation of the map collection was actually the second donation of Krawciw's material to HURI. In 1975, after the death of her husband, Neonila Krawciw donated his personal archive and library of Ucrainica which numbered some 12,000 volumes to the institute and the Harvard University libraries. They covered the fields of geography, cartography, history, anthropology, literature, art history, onomastics and linguistics.

The papers included newspaper clippings, correspondence, photographs of artists and literary figures, materials on the Ukrainian press and community organizations since the late 1940s, and notes for an intended bibliographical survey of major and minor figures in modern Ukrainian literature.

Krawciw was an amateur enthusiast of



David Cobb, curator of maps and head of the Harvard Map Collection, gives a tour of the exhibit at the reception.

cartography. He began his collection after his arrival in the United States in the old bookstalls and shops of Philadelphia, later expanding his search to New York City. He started his collection to disprove Polish state claims to Galicia that had been enunciated in the 1920s and 30s and against the threat of total Soviet amnesia after the annexation of western Ukraine in 1945. He attempted to seek, maintain and promote the integrity of Ukraine and he hoped to draw attention to the complexity of Ukraine's cultural, linguistic, political and religious traditions. He wanted to ensure recognition and debate about the history of its peoples.

For Krawciw, the maps verified the existence of Ukraine and Ukrainians, and constitute a monument in Ukrainian cultural preservation. They tell the story of Ukraine

as a territory caught amid shifting borders, and provide a record of different ways in which Ukrainian history might be conceptualized and display Ukraine's many political trajectories.

Krawciw divided his collection into two parts: maps produced in the years 1500-1800 and organized by cartographer, and 19th and 20th century maps arranged by geographical category. He intended to write a general history of Ukraine in maps, to be called "Monumenta Cartographica Ucrainae" (Cartographic Monuments of Ukraine). However, at the time of his death, he had not even completed a catalogue of his map collection. His wife did so, using his notes.

(Continued on page 12)



Steven Seegal delivers his lecture to the audience attending a celebration of the completion of the Bohdan and Neonila Holovatska Krawciw Map Project at Harvard.



The Krawciw Family and faculty of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute: (front row, from left) George Krawciw and his wife, Oksana Dragan, Steven Seegal, Maria Dzenyslawna Jawny (daughter of Bohdan Krawciw), Lubomyr Hajda, George G. Grabowicz, (back row) Paul Krawciw (son of Gen. Nicholas Krawciw and grandson of Bohdan Krawciw), Tymish Holowinsky, Michael S. Flier, Lubomir Jawny (husband of Maria D. Jawny), Roman Jawny (son of Lubomir and Maria) and Serhii Plokhii (HURI).

# Tymoshenko fires Ginzburg from Ukraine's state archives

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko has fired Olha Ginzburg from the post of director general of the State Committee on Archives of Ukraine. News media in Ukraine reported that the last Communist in a government position was now gone.

In her place, the Cabinet of Ministers appointed Dr. Oleksander Udod.

The announcement of Ms. Ginzburg's firing on April 10 was made by the minister of the Cabinet of Ministers, Petro Krupko, who said she was fired due to a decision by the coalition government that the post should be given to an appointee of the Our Ukraine – People's Self-Defense bloc.

President Viktor Yushchenko on April 3 called on Prime Minister Tymoshenko to dismiss Ms. Ginzburg, stating that she was "abusing her position [at the state archives] and hindering state policies aimed at securing historical justice." Ms. Tymoshenko responded by saying that she is against "witch hunts," but believes appointments have to be made on the basis of a person's qualifications not politics.

The controversial director, a member of the Communist Party of Ukraine (CPU), was reported to be a denier of the genocidal nature of the Holodomor who attempted to restrict access to historical documents of the CPU. Under Ms. Ginzburg's leadership the State Committee on Archives released a coffee-table book celebrating the 90th anniversary of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

Ms. Ginzburg, a mechanical engineer, was not a professional archivist. She was named in August 2006 by then Vice Prime Minister for Humanitarian Affairs

Dmytro Tabachnyk to lead the state archives; the position was one of the posts promised to the CPU for its support of the coalition led by then Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich of the Party of the Regions. The appointment and the appointee were severely criticized by Ukrainian scholars both in Ukraine and abroad.

In protest against her policies, Hennadiy Boriak, a professional archivist who served as first deputy general of the state archives, resigned his post in late March. Citing her "attempts to sabotage the gathering of archival materials on the Holodomor ... and other topics that were taboo to the Communists," Dr. Boriak said in a letter to colleagues, "I refuse to accept any further responsibility for what she does." Dr. Boriak underscored that the fact this was happening "under a democratic Ukrainian government makes no sense."

Reacting to Ms. Ginzburg's firing, Dr. Boriak said, "The outcome was worth it. People need to know what was going on so that it will never happen again." He has taken a job with the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine.

Dr. Roman Serbyn, professor emeritus of modern history at McGill University, who is an internationally recognized researcher of the Holodomor, said: "The issue of Ms. Ginzburg was raised at the Holodomor conference organized by the Washington, D.C., branch of the Shevchenko Scientific Society and the Ukrainian Embassy on April 5. The participants expressed disappointment with the government of Ms. Tymoshenko in keeping an unqualified person as head of the Ukrainian archives... a person who has openly worked against the re-estab-

lishment of historical truth in Ukraine. The next day, during an interview on Voice of America (VOA) about the conference, I had an opportunity to raise the issue once more, to inform listeners in Ukraine of our concern in the diaspora."

"The appointment of Ms. Ginzburg to head a public service for which she had absolutely no qualifications illustrates that such appointments should not be

made on a political basis," Dr. Serbyn underscored.

He added, "Hennadii Boriak should be returned to head the archives, unless he no longer desires the position. His involvement with the documents on the Holodomor leave him in a very good position to work on gathering and publishing in this field, and he should be given an opportunity to do this."

## Turning the pages...

(Continued from page 6)

health programs. More than 50 percent of the food products were contaminated by radiation, according to official figures, and local residents consumed mushrooms, berries and game from forests, where most of the radiation is concentrated.

The IAEA, however, claimed that there was no evidence that showed low radiation doses increased the risk of cancer.

Vladimir Chuprov, the chief nuclear expert at Greenpeace's Moscow chapter, said the report by the IAEA was part of a campaign to present nuclear energy as a

reliable and safe source of energy.

Mr. Chuprov explained: "The question is politicized. There is a powerful lobby, and public opinion on Chernobyl is the last barrier against the construction of new [nuclear] reactors in Russia and in the world. This is part of a PR campaign aimed at eliminating social disapproval because, according to social polls, 78 percent of Russians are against the construction of nuclear plants in their region."

Source: "Greenpeace, others challenge IAEA report on disaster's consequences," by Luke Allnutt and Claire Bigg (RFE/RL), *The Ukrainian Weekly*, April 30, 2006.

## Harvard celebrates...

(Continued from page 11)

Bohdan Jurij Krawciw, a member of a Ukrainian Catholic priestly family, was born in Lopianka, Dolynsky Region, Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast, in 1904. He completed his secondary education at the Academic Gymnasium in Lviv and then studied philosophy at the Lviv Ukrainian Secret University. In 1925 he continued his study of philosophy with additional courses in literature, bibliography and archaeology at the Jan Kazimierz University in Lviv and in 1928-1930 he studied law at the same university.

While in school, Krawciw edited Plast's newspaper *Molode Zhyttia* and he served as both an editor and contributor to a number of Ukrainian newspapers and literary journals published in Lviv and Peremyshl, including *Visti*, *Holos Natsii*, *Holos*, *Dazhboh* and *Obrii*. In 1929 his first volume of poetry "Doroha" (The Road) was published.

At the same time Krawciw became active in the Ukrainian national movement and served as president of the Ukrainian Student Hromada, administrator of the Ukrainian Academic Home in Lviv and the head of the Union of Ukrainian Nationalist Youth. He participated in the first conference of Ukrainian Nationalists in Berlin in 1927 and was one of the founders of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) in 1929.

Because of his nationalistic activity, Krawciw was arrested by the Polish police in 1930 and sentenced to three years in jail. In 1934 he was re-arrested and sentenced to the notorious Polish concentration camp for Ukrainian political prisoners at Bereza Kartuzka.

During World War II Krawciw worked in Berlin. At the end of the war he and his family fled to West Germany, emigrating to the United States in 1949. He initially settled in Philadelphia and served as the editor of the Ukrainian daily newspaper *Ameryka*. Later he moved to Rutherford, N.J., and became an editor of *Svoboda*, the Ukrainian-language daily published by the Ukrainian National Association.

Krawciw also served as an editor of "Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopedia," published by the University of Toronto Press, and contributed to the large, multi-volume "Entsyklopedia Ukrainoznavstva." From

1970 until his death in 1975 he served as editor-in-chief of the monthly Ukrainian literary journal *Suchasnist*.

In addition to "Doroha," Krawciw's poetry was published in numerous periodicals and individual collections: "Promeni" (Rays, 1930), "Sonety I Strofy" (Sonnets and Strophes, 1933), "Ostannia Osin" (The Last Autumn, 1940), "Pid Chuzhymy Zoriamy" (Under Foreign Stars, 1941), "Korabli" (Ships, 1948), "Zymnozelen" (Wintergreen, 1951), "Dzvenyslava" (1962), "Hlosarii" (Glossary, 1974), "Kvitolit" (1974) and others.

Krawciw regularly critiqued Soviet attempts to censor and suppress Ukrainian writing. He translated Solomon's "Song of Songs" in 1943 and Rainer Maria Rilke's poems titled "Rechy I Obrazy" (Objects and Images, 1947) and edited several anthologies of poetry, including "Obirvani Struny" (Broken Strings, 1955), "Poety Chumatskoho Shliakhu" (Poets of the Milky Way, 1962), and "Shistdesiat Poetiv Shistdesiatykh Rokiv" (Sixty Poets of the Sixties, 1966).

Krawciw also looked at Ukrainian folklore and mythology, the great Ukrainian authors Taras Shevchenko and Ivan Franko, Ukrainian literature of the 1920s and 1930s, and Ukrainian émigré literature. He authored studies of contemporary Ukrainian literature, published bibliographic guides and old maps of Ukraine and old Ukrainian mythology, edited literary anthologies, published works of literary criticism and compiled an extensive bibliography of Ukrainian émigré literature. Three volumes of his collected works were published posthumously between 1978 and 1984.

Work on the project was supported by funds from the Iryna Wolyneć Publication Fund in Ukrainian Studies, the Lubomyra and Ihor Kocur Ukrainian Fund in memory of Dr. Lubomyra S. Kocur-Zasula, the Walter Bacad Endowment Fund, the Brothers Iwan and Wolodymyr Smigurowskyj Fund, the Ihor and Oksana Humeniuk Ukrainian Fund, the Ivan and Anastazia Jurkewych-Kocur and the Wolodymyr and Osypa Rybchuk-Zazula Ukrainian Fund

The Bohdan and Neonila Krawciw Map Collection Exhibit will be on display at Harvard University's Pusey library, which is located in Harvard Yard, through May 7, Monday - Friday, 9 a.m.-5 p.m. For further information see [hcl.harvard.edu/libraries/#hmc](http://hcl.harvard.edu/libraries/#hmc) or call 617-495-2417.

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**Michael Koziupa with wife Anna  
and children Tatyana and Daniel**

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*Christine E. Kozak and family*

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родині тут і в Україні, приятелям, пацієнтам,  
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З радісним святом Великодня Крайова Пластова Старшина в Америці вітає Президента України Віктора Ющенка та український уряд, Ієрархів українських церков і духовенство, Начального Пластуна, проводи Головної Пластової Ради і Головної Булави, Крайову Пластову Старшину в усіх країнах де діє Пласт. Рівнож вітаємо усіх пластунів, розкинутих по світі, український народ на рідних землях і в діяспорі. Бажаємо Вам щастя і радості, віри і благополуччя! Нехай чудесне свято Великодня принесе любов та світло у Вашу родину, щирість та добро у взаємини! Нехай Боже благословення буде запорукою миру на нашій землі, здійснення найзаповітніших сподівань!

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## NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

the Polish port of Gdansk and on to other points in Europe, helping to break Russia's sole control of Central Asian oil exports. In 2004 the Ukrainian government gave permission for the Odesa-Brody oil pipeline to transport Russian oil in the opposite direction. Progress on the Odesa-Brody-Gdansk project has been extremely slow, in part because of its estimated cost of \$2 billion, and because of questions as to whether oil shipped via this route can compete with Russian oil transported to markets through pipelines without sea transport. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Kaczynski links EU and NATO

WARSAW – President Lech Kaczynski told Reuters in Warsaw on April 9 that he wants Poland to maintain its veto over European Union talks with Russia regarding a new Partnership and Cooperation Agreement unless major Western European EU states agree to put Ukraine and Georgia on a clear path to NATO membership. Poland originally imposed the veto in 2006 because of Russian restrictions on Polish agricultural exports, which Warsaw regarded as politically inspired. Germany and France led some older NATO member-states at the recent Bucharest summit in opposing moves by the United States and some newer member-countries to grant Ukraine and Georgia Membership Action Plans (MAPs), an important step toward NATO membership. Mr. Kaczynski said on April 9 that only people who “are not sufficiently politically informed would think that what happened with the MAP had nothing to do with Russia's opposition.” He argued that the issue of NATO membership for former Soviet republics is linked to the EU's strategic partnership with Russia because most EU member-states also belong to NATO. “I must tie these two issues together, even though I would prefer not to,” he added. Mr. Kaczynski said Poland will continue to press Ukraine's and Georgia's cases with Germany and France. Mr. Kaczynski noted that the Bucharest summit gave Kyiv and Tbilisi a clear promise that they will eventually be admitted to NATO. Alluding to Russia's opposition to NATO enlargement, Mr. Kaczynski argued that Russia has nothing to fear from countries where it already has huge business interests. He noted that “Europe certainly wants to cooperate with Russia, but this cooperation must be symmetrical. We cannot accept that Russia protects its energy market successfully, while the EU does not. Russia should not use its clout based on oil and gas” for political purposes. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Russia rebukes Kaczynski for link

MOSCOW – Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov said in Moscow on April 10 that recent comments by Polish President Lech Kaczynski linking the resumption of Russia-European Union talks with the progress of Ukraine and Georgia toward NATO membership are unacceptable, Russian and international media reported. Mr. Lavrov said that Mr. Kaczynski's remarks “sound as if it were the European Union that should put a veto on the will of the Ukrainian people, that should put a veto on the positions of Abkhazia and South Ossetia, and as if it were the European Union that should give the North Atlantic alliance the right to put a veto on the European Union's policy toward Russia. So, this is probably another facet of how they understand the term ‘European solidarity’ in some European capitals and how they want to use it as a magic wand to run the world today.” Russia has frequently sought to split the newer members of the EU and NATO from the older ones by

mocking and bullying the former, while flattering and offering lucrative business deals to the latter. On a visit to Helsinki on April 10, Mr. Kaczynski appeared to moderate his earlier stance, telling reporters that he did not link the Russia-EU talks with NATO expansion and was “misinterpreted” in the media, Reuters reported. He argued that he merely said that the EU should not “rush” into talks with Moscow. The news agency suggested that a recording of his original interview indicates that he indeed linked the two issues. The Warsaw daily Rzeczpospolita wrote on April 10 that foreign policy is the constitutional prerogative of the government and not of the president. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Kyiv wants explanation from Moscow

KYIV – The Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Ministry has sent a note to the Russian Foreign Ministry requesting urgent explanations concerning the recent statements by Russian President Vladimir Putin and Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov on Ukraine, Interfax-Ukraine reported on April 10, quoting Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Ministry spokesman Vasyl Kyrlych. The Russian daily Kommersant reported on April 8 that at the Russia-NATO Council meeting during last week's NATO summit in Bucharest, Mr. Putin “actually threatened that Russia will begin tearing away Crimea and eastern Ukraine” from Ukraine if the country is offered NATO membership. “You realize, George, that Ukraine is not even a state! What is Ukraine? A part of its territory belongs to Eastern Europe, while another part, a significant one, was given over by us!” Mr. Putin reportedly told U.S. President George W. Bush during the meeting. The newspaper attributed this quote to a source in “the delegation of a NATO country” to the summit. Meanwhile, Mr. Lavrov told the Ekho Moskvy radio station on April 9 that Georgia's and Ukraine's potential NATO membership will be seen by Russia as a threat to its security. “We will do everything to prevent Ukraine and Georgia from being accepted into NATO,” Lavrov stressed. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### “Ukraine has made its choice”

KYIV – Ukrainian Foreign Minister Volodymyr Ohryzko said in Moscow on April 15 that “Ukraine has made its choice” to join NATO, news agencies reported. He added that “this choice is well-thought-out. This is not only the political will of our leadership, but it is also Ukraine's Euro-Atlantic future, which is set down in [our] legislation.” Mr. Ohryzko argued that “NATO is our choice of how we safeguard our security. ...A Ukraine that is a member of NATO is not and will not be a Ukraine that is against Russia. This is an axiom [of our policy and] the basis for our [bilateral] relations. And I'm sure this should not and will not adversely effect Ukrainian-Russian relations.” He also noted that the Ukrainian Constitution bars the establishment of foreign military bases in Ukraine. Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov, however, repeated his country's opposition to NATO membership for Ukraine. He argued that “there are all kinds of security guarantees today [for a country] without joining a bloc in a situation where countries that remain outside the bloc and are not planning to join it consider it a threat to their security.” He warned against what he called “the logic of NATO's mechanical enlargement eastwards, performed in the spirit of old approaches based on bloc thinking.” (RFE/RL Newsline)

### RosUkrEnergo to continue gas deliveries

KYIV – Oleksander Shlapak, the first deputy head of the Presidential Secretariat, told journalists in Kyiv on April 11 that Naftohaz Ukrayiny has concluded a con-

(Continued on page 21)

## NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 20)

tract with Swiss-registered firm RosUkrEnergo on natural gas deliveries to Ukraine, Interfax reported. According to Mr. Shlapak, RosUkrEnergo, which is owned by Gazprom and two Ukrainian businessmen, will supply some 50 billion cubic meters of gas to Ukraine by the end of 2008 at a price of \$179.50 per 1,000 cubic meters, compared to \$130 last year. Ukrainian Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko has pledged to exclude RosUkrEnergo from the gas supply chain and described the company's role as "murky." "This is a compromise, but a victory considering the circumstances," Ms. Tymoshenko's energy adviser Oleksander Hudyma said on April 11. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Baloha criticizes Tymoshenko

KYIV – Presidential Secretariat head Viktor Baloha said on April 10 that decisions on land sales by Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko's Cabinet give evidence to closer cooperation between the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc (YTB) and the opposition Party of the Regions, as well as show that the YTB is ruining the parliamentary coalition and coming into an open conflict with President Viktor Yushchenko, Interfax-Ukraine reported on April 10. "The openly selfish and crudely pragmatic actions of the team of Yulia Tymoshenko are being masked by pleasant and enthusiastic statements about unity, democracy and fighting corruption. However, in fact, political and business schemes designed to give a monopoly to the YTB and its bosses in the political arena, in power and economics, are being created. Shadow deals and secret agreements, which should ensure authoritative and financial assistance to this political force, are being made and signed," the pres-

idential press service quoted Mr. Baloha as saying. Ms. Tymoshenko later said in response to Mr. Baloha's criticism: "I value the unity of the democratic coalition too highly to let some bureaucrats and outsiders destroy this unity." The same day, the Cabinet of Ministers passed a new resolution regulating the procedure for holding auctions of land not intended for farming. Earlier that week President Viktor Yushchenko suspended a government resolution of February 27 on such auctions. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Kravchuk's new view of NATO

KYIV – The first president of the independent Ukraine, Leonid Kravchuk, who is a member of the Social-Democratic Party of Ukraine (United), was told that he might lose his No. 1 party membership ticket for his latest statements on NATO, calling into question his opposition to the alliance. Mr. Kravchuk's reaction to the statement to this effect, which was made by the SDPU press service, was rather calm. "I have been long repeating one and the same phrase, just being poorly heard. Ukraine must decide at a referendum whether it should be with NATO or not," he said in interview with the newspaper Delo. He also noted one should acknowledge that "Russia is demonstrating aggression vis-à-vis Ukraine." "You hear what the Russian elite are talking about, including Solzhenitsyn, Luzhkov, politicians and political scientists," he said. "They say they will take our Crimea, target missiles at us, that Sevastopol is Russian land. The situation has changed. We are permanently staying under Russian pressure. One should realize that and think about tomorrow." A declaration by the SDPU, which twice lost parliamentary elections, reads that Mr. Kravchuk's position is his personal opinion and conflicts with the party's official stand. (Ukrinform)

## A PERSONAL PERSPECTIVE

Contemporary abstract artist Jurij Solovij, who produced striking thought-provoking large canvasses, was also prominently engaged in the New York Group, and is represented in the Ukrainian Museum's Fine Art collection. His work was also displayed at the Ukrainian Institute of America as well the Museum of Modern Art in Chicago. One of his "one man" shows was at the NJ State Museum in Trenton. Most recently, his dream of having his work on exhibit in his native Ukraine was realized with the extensive exhibit of Maestro's work at the Arsenal in Kyiv.

Jurij was born in 1921. After the second world war, a refugee, he found himself in the historic German city of Dinkelsbuhl, where he met the only daughter of the Town's wine merchant. It was love at first sight for her and evidently as well for him, for it did not take long for this daughter of this very old and distinguished German family to persuade them to accept her poor refugee husband.

Despite his then impoverished state, his character and talent won them over. Though the family pleaded for them to remain in Germany, the young couple went on to find its way to New York City. There Solovij worked for a fabric company, producing materials for the Lowenstein company, something he continued to do in his "retirement". His major personal interest, however, was focused on more serious art. He produced large oils, often of religious icons, like the stoning of St. Steven, the 5 breasted Madonna for the Masses. Later, he concentrated on the production of a 1000 heads, a collection of paintings/collages which the Maestro described as "a moment in time, caught in the reflection of a vitrina." These studies

of the infinitesimal moment - a glimpse of a personality, capturing its most prominent features, such as the portrait in bright, shining aluminum, covered with the images of the women's brightly colored lips - which literally eat up the observer.

He worked on his church, a huge cylinder in which we would raise up on a common platform and see visions of humanity and stars. Maestro wrote a book of essays on "Things Greater Than Stars" and reminded Ukrainians that though we had no artistic renaissance, we had the wooden spoon - a simple implement, often carved extensively - and used daily -- our art was our life itself.

In 1993, Jurij suffered a head injury, which greatly limited his ability to travel beyond his home in Rutherford, New Jersey. There he sat, feeding his beloved birds, but still holding conversations on religion, history, philosophy, love and even marriage with visitors. His own marriage to his wife, Liselotte ended forty days before their 58th wedding anniversary, the day he died. Together they produced a son, Jurij, Junior, whose marriage to Irene Janowicz produced two children, Alexis and Brandt (who evidently inherited his grandfather's talent and uses it as a web designer.)

Despite her own physical limitations, it was his wife, Lisa, who sat by his side and nursed him, listened to him, and if one examines the early oils of his youth, inspired him to produce such paintings as "Man's death by the arrow of his love" or "Woman birthing" ...

Even in pain, Jurij saw the glory of the universe, of life, and he lived it fully.

On April 23, 2008, we remember and celebrate that life on the first anniversary of his death.



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It is with deep sorrow that we share with family and friends that on February 25, 2008, by the will of the Lord, our beloved mother, grandmother, and great grandmother

**Olga Bejger**

passed into eternal rest.

She was born May 3, 1919, in Ladychyn, Ukraine.

Funeral services were held on Saturday, March 1, 2008, at St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church in Buffalo, NY, followed by burial at Holy Cross Cemetery in Lackawanna, NY.

In profound sorrow:

Sons Bohdan with wife Christina  
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## Major exhibition of antiquarian maps opens at The Ukrainian Museum

NEW YORK – An exhibition of antiquarian maps showing the territory of present-day Ukraine over the course of three centuries will open at The Ukrainian Museum in New York City's East Village on Sunday, April 20.

"The Mapping of Ukraine: European Cartography and Maps of Early Modern Ukraine, 1550-1799," includes 42 original maps published over a 250-year period by such noted European mapmakers as Joan Blaeu, Nicolas Sanson d'Abbeville, Johann Baptist Homann, Sebastian Munster, Moses Pitt, Matthew Seutter and Antonio Zatta.

A majority of the maps in the exhibition are from the museum's Marie Halun Bloch Collection, which consists of 52 maps donated to the museum by the estate of the Ukrainian American writer of children's books following her death in 1998.

Dr. Bohdan Kordan, the curator of the exhibition, is professor of international relations and chair of the department of political studies at St. Thomas More College, University of Saskatchewan, in Saskatoon. He has curated several map exhibitions, including "Black Sea, Golden Steppes: Antiquarian Maps of the Black Sea Coast and the Steppes of Old Ukraine" (Kenderdine Gallery, University of Saskatchewan, 2001); "Land of the Cossacks: Antiquarian Maps of Ukraine" (Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Center, Winnipeg, 1987); and "XVII and XVIII Century Maps of Ukraine" (Ring House Gallery, University of Alberta, Edmonton, 1985).

"The Mapping of Ukraine" "provides a fascinating portrait of map-making in Europe," said Olha Hnateyko, president of The Ukrainian Museum's board of trustees, "particularly in relation to the territories of



**Ukrania quae et Terra Cosaccorum cum Vicinis Walachiae, Moldaviae, Minoris Tartariae provinciis (Ukraine and the Land of the Kozak with the Neighboring Provinces of Wallachia, Moldavia and Tataria Minor), Johann Baptist Homann/Homann's Heirs, Nuremberg, 1729, from the Olha Dmytriw Collection at The Ukrainian Museum.**



**"Portrait of Hetman Kyrylo Rozumovsky" by Wolodymyr Lukich Borowykowski (1757-1825), (oil on canvas, 10 1/4 x 8 1/2 inches), from the museum in Memory of Patriarch Mstyslav I, Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A., South Bound Brook, N.J.**

Ukraine." Indeed, Dr. Kordan's detailed descriptions assess each map both for its cartographic/artistic elements and for its historical narrative. The maps trace a critical period in Ukraine's history – a period that includes the noted Kozak (Cossack) era – and establish the country's place on the European continent.

"With his extensive knowledge of the subject matter," notes the museum's director, Maria Shust, "Dr. Kordan was able to tell the story of these maps from the point of view of the evolution of modern cartography, placing it within the historical context of the development of modern states, with Ukraine as one of the pawns and sometimes players in the struggle among various powers for control of the Ukrainian territory."

A fully illustrated, bilingual catalogue written by Dr. Kordan and with a preface by Dr. Frank Sysyn of the University of Alberta in Edmonton accompanies the exhibition.

To coincide with "The Mapping of Ukraine," the museum is presenting an exhibition of some of the major cultural achievements of the Kozak era. "The Cossacks: Their Art and Style" uses a variety of photographs, portraits, artifacts and publications to focus on

what has become known as the Kozak Baroque: a period of intense political, intellectual and cultural growth manifested by societal stability, the expansion of educational institutions, architectural innovation and a burgeoning of the arts.

Both "The Mapping of Ukraine: European Cartography and Maps of Early Modern Ukraine, 1550-1799" and "The Cossacks: Their Art and Style" will be on view through October 5.

\*\*\*

The Ukrainian Museum was founded in 1976 by the Ukrainian National Women's League of America as a showcase for Ukrainian culture. Over the past 32 years, the museum has amassed extensive collections of folk art, fine art and archival material. It mounts several exhibitions annually; publishes accompanying bilingual catalogues; organizes courses, workshops and other educational programs; and hosts a variety of public events.

In April 2005 the museum moved into a new, state-of-the-art facility in New York's East Village, funded entirely by the Ukrainian American community.

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# Pro-MAP faction...

(Continued from page 2)

engaged in a mini-Ostpolitik of its own, dropped out of that group and joined the anti-MAP countries at the summit.

Denmark was set to sign the pro-MAP declaration ahead of the summit, but the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs persuaded its Danish counterpart to delay that gesture. Danish political leaders, however, prevailed; and the country joined the pro-MAP countries at the summit, as did Iceland. Against this backdrop, the work of U.S. President George W. Bush throughout the summit made the decisive difference for opening the door to Ukraine and Georgia.

Britain remained on the sidelines throughout the pre-summit and summit debate. Prime Minister Gordon Brown told U.S. President George W. Bush that his government was for the MAPs in principle, but would not pursue the issue. Moreover, "We are agnostic - if there is a consensus, we would agree, but we don't support pushing for it now." "Cautious to a fault," an editorialist commented (The Times, London, April 4).

The positions of most anti-MAP countries were softer or even fluid, compared with Berlin's position. French Prime Minister Francois Fillon's openly "Russia first" position on arrival at the summit turned out not to reflect President Sarkozy's policy. The negative Dutch position reflected only the views of parts of the Dutch coalition government. Italy had announced in advance that it could switch from its anti-

MAP position to a pro-MAP one, depending on circumstances. Greece, another naysayer, lost all credibility during the summit by vetoing Macedonia's accession to the alliance.

Thus the German-led anti-MAP group partly unraveled, its remaining members now reluctant to stick closely to Berlin. Minister of Foreign Affairs Frank-Walter Steinmeier overplayed his hand by suggesting that Russia deserved some compensation at the expense of Ukraine and Georgia, in return for Moscow's presumed "loss" in Kosovo. This suggestion triggered a backlash in the German press, with Der Spiegel (April 3) characterizing Mr. Steinmeier as a leading appeaser, which contributed to undermining Berlin's position at the summit.

At that point, Germany risked isolation while Chancellor Angela Merkel faced intense lobbying from the United States and the Central-East European countries. There were moments during the summit when 10 to 15 allied leaders were clustering around Ms. Merkel to present arguments for the Ukrainian and Georgian MAPs and, ultimately, for the more ambitious formula that committed NATO to approval of Ukrainian and Georgian membership in due course.

The winning arguments turned out to be those defending NATO's bedrock principles: no outside say in internal decisions, the open door and assessment of the aspirant countries on their own merits. These principles were at stake and were successfully protected at this summit through the decision on Ukraine and Georgia.

# Moscow's furious...

(Continued from page 2)

Crimea and eastern regions of Ukraine (Kommersant, April 7; Moscow Times, April 8).

Kremlin spokesman Dmitry Peskov, who had accompanied Mr. Putin, subsequently told journalists that he "did not hear" Mr. Putin's remarks; but Mr. Peskov did not disclaim those threats (Interfax, April 7). This response would seem to reflect either a lack of plausible deniability or a war-of-nerves tactic, probably both. Minister of Foreign Affairs Sergei Lavrov almost explicitly confirmed Mr. Putin's warnings, recounting them more diplomatically in a radio interview: "Both in Bucharest and in Sochi, Mr. Putin recalled how present-day Ukraine, in its current borders, was formed, [recalled] the contradictions between western Ukraine and its eastern and southeastern regions. He said that what was being done to draw Ukraine into NATO would not facilitate the important task of helping Ukraine maintain its unity" (Ekho Moskvy, April 8).

Mr. Lavrov proceeded to warn in his account that Russia would do everything possible to prevent Georgia and Ukraine from moving toward NATO. Furthermore, he issued a three-tiered warning that "NATO enlargement is turning into a systemic problem" in Russia-NATO overall relations, Russia's bilateral relations with "those NATO countries that are actually pushing the issue" and Russia's policy toward the aspirant countries (Interfax, April 9).

The Chief of the General Staff of Russian Armed Forces, Gen. Yuriy Baluyevsky, warned on April 11 that Russia would take military measures as well as "other types of measures" against Georgia and Ukraine, if these countries moved toward NATO membership (Interfax, April 11).

The Duma's CIS Affairs Committee Chairman Aleksei Ostrovsky warned in the wake of hearings that Russia "has legal grounds for revising the agreements made by Khrushchev," that is, reclaim the Crimea from Ukraine (Nezavisimaya Gazeta, April 11). He and other Russian politicians have recently raised the possibility of denouncing or renegotiating the 1997 Russia-Ukraine interstate treaty, which stipulates the inviolability of territory and borders.

Some Kremlin consultants regard those open threats as counterproductive

to Russia's interests and purposes. Vyacheslav Nikonov (himself no stranger to questioning the territorial integrity of Russia's neighbors) argues, for example, that Moscow's rhetoric in the wake of NATO's summit can only strengthen the resolve of governments in neighboring countries to seek protection from NATO (Interfax, April 11, 12).

Sergei Karaganov, chairman of the Council on Foreign and Defense Policy (CFRS), a Kremlin advisory body, told the CFRS's conference just held in Moscow that political measures would be more effective than military measures against Ukraine and Georgia if they moved closer to NATO. He recommended discretion and quiet planning for deploying such measures at an appropriate time (Interfax, April 12).

The Georgian and Ukrainian governments are not intimidated.

Georgia's Parliament Chair Nino Burjanadze, Minister of Foreign Affairs Davit Bakradze and other officials have rejected such "interstate blackmail" and reaffirmed Georgia's irreversible "national choice" to join NATO. These and other Georgian officials describe Moscow's threats to Georgia and Ukraine as added vindication of the two governments' goal to join NATO (Civil Georgia, Rustavi-2 TV, April 8-12).

In statements on April 9 and 11, the Ukrainian Ministry of Foreign Affairs said that Moscow's questioning of Ukraine's territorial integrity was "unacceptable" under international law. It asked the Russian government to observe the 1997 Russia-Ukraine interstate treaty, which also stipulated refraining from threats of using force (Interfax-Ukraine, April 12). Verkhovna Rada Chairman Arseniy Yatsenyuk called those threats "inexcusable," and the Rada's National Security and Defense Committee Chairman Anatolii Hrytsenko (a leading proponent of NATO membership) noted that Gen. Baluyevski's ideas merely reflected those of Russia's top political leadership (Interfax-Ukraine, April 11).

In Brussels, NATO spokesman James Appathurai called for explanations about Moscow's threatened "measures" and issued a reminder. "NATO allies have been very clear [at the summit]: I restate the policy that they will make their own decisions on enlargement, without outside influence. Georgia and Ukraine have made it clear that they want membership. NATO's door is open to them" (press release, April 11).

# Is the Party...

(Continued from page 3)

a slim majority, and replacing it with a grand coalition. Messrs. Yushchenko and Kolesnikov agreed on establishing a post-election grand coalition in May 2007 as a compromise to the constitutional crisis that led to the PRU acquiescing to early elections.

Fourthly, image. Donetsk voters are turned off by the image of a loser. Mr. Zhdanov pointed out that "in this region [Donetsk] they do not like those who lose" and the problem with Mr. Yanukovich is that he has lost twice, in 2004 and 2007. A third defeat in the next

presidential elections could finish his political career.

The popularity of Mr. Yanukovich personally and the PRU as a party are declining. Centrist parties in Ukraine have never had long lives, as by their nature they are more fronts for business and regional interests than ideological parties. It is too early to tell whether the Party of the Regions will go the way of other centrist parties or whether it will rebound from its crisis.

Sources: Kyivskyi Telegram, March 21-27, Politychnyi Portret Ukrayiny, Nos. 37-38, 2007, Ukrayinska Pravda, February 19, March 25.

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## Inflation....

(Continued from page 1)

Yanukovich.

At the same time, Ms. Tymoshenko admitted on March 27 that her government has failed to curb inflation, but put part of the blame on the "very controversial" monetary policy of the NBU. Ms. Tymoshenko said that she expects more proactivity from the NBU and her ministers if consumer prices continue to increase.

"All measures that the government implemented jointly with the National Bank of Ukraine have not produced any impressive results," admitted the prime minister. "It's hard to stop these trends under very controversial monetary policy and the policy on the consumer market," added Ms. Tymoshenko.

Prime Minister Tymoshenko underscored her dissatisfaction with the NBU's policy of pegging the hryvnia to the U.S. dollar. Both she and Finance Minister Viktor Pynzenyk have been calling for the appreciation of the hryvnia in order to slow the pace of inflation. As a result, the consensus is that the currency band should be broadened. At present, the NBU has set the band at 4.95-5.25 hrv to the dollar and until March of this year has consistently bought U.S. dollars whenever the hryvnia rose in value.

However, at the end of March, in a bold step aimed at hoping to stem inflation the NBU decided not to purchase U.S. dollars as the hryvnia rose in value, thereby causing an "artificial hryvnia deficit" due to an increase in demand for the Ukrainian currency, which subsequently appreciated in relation to the dol-

lar.

Some experts claim the U.S. dollar's steady 14-month decline against the euro is one of the main causes of Ukraine's inflation, as the euro is increasingly becoming the currency of choice in Ukraine's foreign trade and commerce. Similarly, as the rate of the hryvnia continues to be pegged to the dollar at a fixed rate of 5.05 hrv per dollar since 2005, due to the global rise in energy and food prices Ukraine, to some extent, is actually importing its own inflation as the dollar's value continues to slide. Therefore, according to some economists, the NBU should relax the band further in order to give the hryvnia the opportunity to rise.

Other factors also have clearly contributed to Ukraine's current rampant rate of inflation, namely an increase in the accessibility of capital to the average consumer. In the period between February 2007 to February 2008, wages increased by 44.3 percent. In addition, an increase in pensions and Prime Minister Tymoshenko's first-quarter program of reimbursing lost Soviet-bloc sav-

ings have also been accepted as inflationary stimulants, as the majority of the recipients of the compensation program were the elderly, who almost immediately spent their earnings.

Similarly, when compared to the previous two years, the agricultural and energy sectors have produced less than anticipated results. Sunflower production decreased by 21.6 percent in comparison to the 2006 harvest. Grain production was down by 15.5 percent in comparison to the same period, and milk production decreased by 8 percent compared to the 2006 yield.

Another blow to the economy occurred on March 28 when the Cabinet of Ministers agreed to extend grain export quotas for wheat, barley and rye until the end of April. According to Volodymyr Klymenko, president of the Ukrainian Grain Association, grain export restrictions amounted to a loss of \$1.3 billion for Ukraine's grain producers over the last eight-month period. As a result, many farmers are reluctant to grow crops due to the uncertainty of exporting their goods abroad. The

restriction on grain export quotas is a leftover decree from the previous administration of Mr. Yanukovich.

"Inflation on the one hand and declining growth in industrial output precede the onset of stagflation," said Volodymyr Stelmakh, head of the NBU. "Our policy aims to avert stagflationary processes in the economy. Stagflation usually occurs when a contraction in industrial output is accompanied by rising unemployment and inflation."

"The key policy at the moment which we should undertake is one that would stimulate the national manufacturer – this is the main anti-inflationary step which should be taken when we talk about the consumer market," said President Viktor Yushchenko in response to the economic crisis.

According to experts, the rate of inflation in 2008 will reach its peak during the months of April and May. Afterwards, prices should begin to decrease steadily during the summer – provided a good harvest alleviates the pressure on the cost of consumer goods.

## Self Reliance NY...

(Continued from page 1)

copies of the newspapers, as well as on microfilm. Not all years are available, however.

Full texts of The Weekly's issues from 1996 through 2007 are available on the newspaper's website [www.ukrweekly.com](http://www.ukrweekly.com); select issues of Svoboda also are available online at [www.svoboda-news.com](http://www.svoboda-news.com). In addition, the current year's issues of The Weekly

and Svoboda are online – for the time being at no charge.

Digitization of both newspapers' back issues – a project that will be invaluable to researchers and scholars, as well as the Ukrainian community at large – will guarantee broader access to Svoboda's and The Ukrainian Weekly's historic archives. Furthermore, the archives will be searchable. These digitized archives can be made available to universities, libraries, scholarly institutions and other interested parties around the globe.

However, the realization of the project requires a substantial financial commitment that is well beyond the financial means of the Svoboda and The Weekly, which are published as non-profit ventures.

The first donation for the newspapers' digital archives project came from the Shevchenko Scientific Society in the form of a \$15,000 grant from its George Kusiw Fund.

Svoboda and The Weekly are seeking additional sponsors for their digital archives project.



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## Conference at U.N. to address continuing issues of Chernobyl

UNITED NATIONS – This year will mark the 22nd anniversary of the disaster at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in Ukraine. As part of ongoing efforts to educate the world about the lingering effects of the Chernobyl accident, the 17th international Conference on Health and Environment: Global Partner for Global Solutions will be held at the United Nations Secretariat Building (First Avenue and 45th Street) on Wednesday and Thursday, April 23-24, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., in Conference Room 4.

The overall theme of this year's conference is "Chernobyl Update and Youth Action. The conference is organized by World Information Transfer and co-sponsored by the government of Ukraine; it is being held in collaboration with the U.N. Development Program, World Health Organization, Non-Governmental Liaison Service and Stakeholder Forum.

The conference program on April 23 includes the film "Radiophobia" by producer/director Julio Soto. It is a touching documentary entirely shot in Chernobyl's "forbidden zone." The film examines the Chernobyl disaster and its consequences 20 years later from the perspective of a

group of survivors and people who were on duty at the reactor on the fateful night of April 26, 1986. Viewers also meet many of the peculiar inhabitants who never left this highly radioactive and somewhat surreal area inside the "zone."

"Radiophobia" has been sold globally to channels such as: Spanish TVE, Al Jazeera International, History Channel Italy, DR2 (Denmark), MTV3 (Finland), 1+1 (Ukraine), PTS Taiwan and TVR (National TV Romania). When it premiered at the 2006 ECU European Independent Film Festival in Paris, the film received the Best Film, Best Documentary and Best Photography awards. It has already been selected for many festivals around the world.

Ambassador Yuriy Sergeyev, Ukraine's permanent representative to the United Nations, as well as health and environmental experts from Ukraine also will participate in the conference. Among the topics to be discussed will be problems of environmental health in Ukraine.

The conference is free; however, registration is necessary for admission to the United Nations Headquarters. Those interested in attending should e-mail WITconf@gmail.com or fax their names and contact information to 212-686-2172.

## AAUS presents awards in Ukrainian studies

NEW YORK – The American Association for Ukrainian Studies (AAUS) awards were announced on Saturday, April 12, at the AAUS meeting held during the annual conference of the Association for the Study of Nationalities (ASN) in New York City. The AAUS honored five scholars for their recent contributions to the field of Ukrainian studies.

The 2006-2007 AAUS Prize for Best Book in the fields of Ukrainian history, politics, language, literature and culture was awarded to the following co-winners:

- Vitaly Chernetsky, assistant professor, department of German, Russian and East Asian languages at Miami University, for "Mapping Postcommunist Cultures: Russia and Ukraine in the Context of Globalization" (Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 2007);

- Catherine Wanner, associate professor of history and anthropology, department of history at the Pennsylvania State University, for "Communities of the Converted: Ukrainians and Global Evangelism" (Ithaca, N.Y.: Cornell University Press, 2007).

The 2006 AAUS Prize for Best Article in the fields of Ukrainian history, politics, language, literature and culture was awarded to the following individuals and works:

- First prize: Alexandra Hrycak, associate professor of sociology at Reed College, for "Foundation Feminism and the Articulation of Hybrid Feminisms in Post-Socialist Ukraine," East European Politics and Societies 20.1 (2006): 69-100.

- Second prize: Natan M. Meir, lecturer, School of Humanities, University of Southampton, for "Jews, Ukrainians and Russians in Kiev: Intergroup Relations in Late Imperial Associational Life," Slavic Review, Vol. 65, No. 3 (Autumn, 2006), pp. 475-501.

- The AAUS 2006-2007 Prize for Best Translation from Ukrainian into English was awarded to Michael Naydan, professor of Slavic languages and literatures at the Pennsylvania State University, for his forthcoming translation of Bohdan Ihor Antonych's, "The Grand Harmony" (Lviv: Litopys Publishers, 2007).

The winners of the AAUS prizes were selected by separate committees chaired by the following: book prize committee – Marian Rubchak, professor of history, Valparaiso University; article prize committee – Andriy Danylenko, professor of modern languages and cultures, Pace University; and translation prize committee – Maria Rewakowicz, professor of Slavic languages, University of Washington-Seattle.

## The new dance academy...

(Continued from page 5)

SK: We are trying to think of innovative ways to partner with other organizations and emphasize the community role Soyuzivka has always played. Soyuzivka is a unique place whose purpose always was to provide a venue where Ukrainians could meet, be part of the unique Ukrainian experience, promote Ukrainian arts, music, theater and culture, and, most importantly, pass on the traditions, like

Ukrainian folk dance, to new generations.

This new cooperative relationship seemed to be a natural progression with the dance academy, as Soyuzivka's relationship with the late Roma Pryma Bohachevsky has spanned many decades. Her daughter continues this tradition, and we are proud that Syzokryli have chosen to make Soyuzivka their summer home. Incidentally, Syzokryli will practice at Soyuzivka during the summer months, as well as perform. They will become members of the Soyuzivka Heritage Foundation.

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## Rutgers conference...

(Continued from page 1)

attendance, including Yuriy Sergeyev, Ukraine's ambassador to the United Nations, and Mykola Kyrychenko, consul general of Ukraine in New York.

Commenting on the recent passage of legislation in the Russian Parliament (the Duma) that the Holodomor was not a genocide intentionally directed against the Ukrainian people, Dr. Hinton questioned the legal basis for the Russian

argument. "In using the common-sense definition of the word genocide," he continued, "the Holodomor was a genocide."

Dr. Hinton, who organized the conference, questioned the difference between mass-murder and genocide and the gray areas of definition and differentiation between the two, as well as the focus on the part of the Soviet government, and later the Russian government, of denying the very existence of Famine in Ukraine in 1932-1933.

Following these opening remarks, a film clip of "Holodomor: Ukraine's

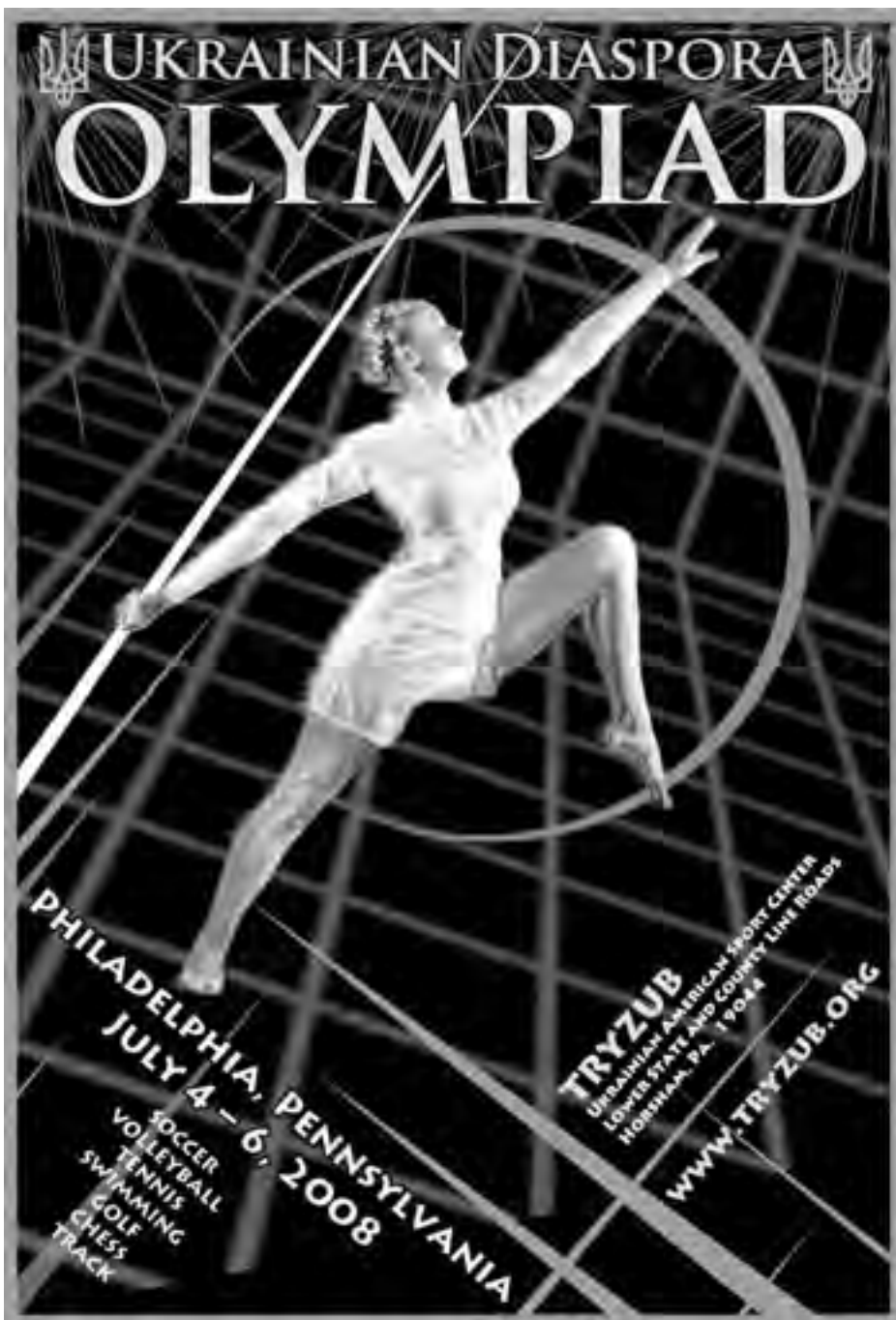


Markian Hadzewycz

**Daria Schulha Kira, a Holodomor survivor, along with her son, who read her English-language testimony, field questions from the audience.**



**Former Ambassador of Ukraine to the United Nations Valery Kuchinsky recalls his experience in working toward international recognition of the Holodomor as a genocide.**



Genocide of 1932-33" by Tomkiw Entertainment and Moksha Films was screened to give audience members who were not familiar with this human tragedy a brief overview of the effects and the reality of the Holodomor.

The conference was chaired and moderated by Dr. Alex Motyl, professor of political science at Rutgers University-Newark, who introduced Taras Hunczak, professor emeritus of history at Rutgers University-Newark. Each speaker was given 15 minutes for his presentation.

Dr. Hunczak's topic, "The Ukrainian Genocide and Soviet Policy," examined Communist economic planning and the fate of the "kulaks," or farmers who had property, and in the eyes of the regime were seen as subversive bourgeoisie and targeted for persecution. Dr. Hunczak also was critical of The New York Times correspondent Walter Duranty, who won a Pulitzer Prize for his falsehoods that described a prosperous Soviet system rather than the thousands who were dying per day as a result of that system during the Holodomor.

According to Dr. Hunczak, the Famine only peaked in 1932-1933, but was ongoing for years prior, with 1 million Ukrainians being transplanted outside of Ukraine, to the east and to Siberia, beginning in 1930. Secret directives by the Soviet regime prevented an exodus of Ukrainians in search of bread to Russia or Belarus, he added.

Dr. Frank Sysyn, director of the Peter Jacyk Center for Ukrainian Historical Research and a research associate at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta, spoke on the topic "Putting the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide on the Scholarly Agenda: The Role of the Ukrainian Diaspora." Dr. Sysyn began with the question: "Why did it come so late as a topic of study?" Points made by Dr. Sysyn included: 1.) it matters how and who makes the statement of the Holodomor as genocide; 2.) after World War II, the nationalities issue was a hot topic with the signing of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk and the expansion of the Soviet sphere; 3.) certain fields of study and use of the Soviet archives were forbidden.

Dr. Sysyn commented on the efforts of the diaspora, including the dissemination of knowledge about the Holodomor and the expansion of Ukrainian studies at universities. The U.S. Commission on the

Ukraine Famine, the International Famine Commission at The Hague, the release of the documentary "Harvest of Despair" and Robert Conquest's book "Harvest of Sorrow" incited dialogue, not only among Ukrainians, but among the scholarly community as well. Soviet revisionist historiography perpetuated academic deafness and a lack of independent thinking to "do the homework." There was a danger of not accepting the Holodomor as a field of study due to lack of physical evidence and a paper trail, Dr. Sysyn noted.

Dr. George Grabowicz, Dmytro Cyzevskyi Professor of Ukrainian Literature at Harvard University, who is the editor of the literary journal Krytyka and director of the Krytyka Institute in Kyiv, spoke on "The Famine-Genocide in Ukrainian Culture." Dr. Grabowicz commented on the struggle of "Ukrainianization" versus "Russification" and noted that during the Holodomor the Soviet regime prevented aid from coming in to the affected areas, to which Dr. Grabowicz rhetorically asked: "What regime would prevent aid to famine?"

According to Dr. Grabowicz, Ukrainians lacked a voice to inform people about the Holodomor at the time and depended on the diaspora for spreading information about this human tragedy. The Ukrainian case of genocide is unique, he continued, because Ukrainians in the Soviet Union were forced to praise their victimizers, which perpetuated a false memory of national consciousness.

Valery Kuchinsky, former ambassador of Ukraine to the United Nations, informed the audience about the progress toward recognition of the Holodomor as genocide by the United Nations. Mr. Kuchinsky recounted how, in an official statement on the Holodomor read during a meeting of the General Assembly, which gained support from one-third of the member-states, President Vladimir Putin mentioned "the terrible hunger in Ukraine." This was the first time that any Russian leader had mentioned or even acknowledged before the General Assembly the famine conditions in Ukraine during 1932-1933, Mr. Kuchinsky explained.

Daria Schulha Kira, a Holodomor survivor, told of her life experience growing up under the Soviet regime and the terror she endured. Born in 1922 in the

(Continued on page 29)

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## Rutgers conference...

(Continued from page 28)

Zhytomyr Oblast, by the age of 3 she lost both parents to disease. Her parents were branded kulaks because they owned property, including cattle and horses, and hired a laborer to help with the harvest. They were forced onto collective farms and their assets confiscated as property of the state.

The grain harvest was abundant in her village in 1932, but was confiscated by the Soviet authorities, Ms. Kira continued. At the time, she was 10 years old, and she and her three siblings, the oldest age 17, survived on mushrooms, grasses, bark, roots, insects and worms. Acts of cannibalism were not uncommon, she explained.

"We should teach our children and future generations what happened in Ukraine in 1932-1933, that they should never forget and never allow such crimes to ever take place again," she said. The audience gave Ms. Kira a standing ovation for her testimony.

Dr. Henry Huttenbach, professor of history and director of the Russian and East European Studies Program at the City College of New York and editor of the Journal of Genocide Research, said the Holodomor was a unique tragedy that needs to be added to the curriculum of genocide studies. It should be approached from a comparative perspective, he commented.

During the discussion, Ambassador Sergeyev informed the audience that in order for the General Assembly of the U.N. to recognize the Holodomor as a genocide there needs to be proof of intent of the Soviet regime against Ukrainians. "The evidence is there," Mr. Sergeyev continued, "it's a matter of people accepting the evidence."

"Ukraine can't put the perpetrators on trial. All we can do is seek international recognition and dialogue, and academic study," Mr. Sergeyev added.

The Russian position in scholarship, according to Dr. Hunczak, is to treat all the former Soviet republics the same and to "pay no attention to what happened in Ukraine."

In his final commentary, Dr. Grabowicz spoke of the lack of national memory, or even a powerful institution to preserve the national consciousness. As an example of such institutions he cited the Institute of National Memory in Poland, which Dr. Grabowicz explained is a very powerful organization that can bring people to trial who committed crimes against the Polish people or who perpetuate false national history. In the Czech Republic there is a special division which addresses crimes committed under communism.

Another example of the Ukrainian government's inaction regarding the preservation of national memory, Dr. Grabowicz continued, is the back-room politics that put a Communist, Olha Ginzburg, in charge of Ukraine's state archives. Under her initiative, sections of the archive related to the Holodomor were closed and competent archivists were being replaced by fellow Communists unqualified for the job.

The integration of the Holodomor in the overall curriculum of genocide studies will combat ignorance, Dr. Grabowicz continued, but Ukraine should be more involved.

Dr. Hinton said that the academic community needed to speak out against denial of the Holodomor as genocide. Judging from the interest at this conference, Dr. Hinton anticipated more speakers and more information to be presented at next year's conference.



Ambassador Yuriy Sergeyev (left) listens to Prof. Henry Huttenbach's closing remarks.



Prof. George Grabowicz and Frank Sysyn listen to panelists.



# UKRAINIAN FILM FESTIVAL

## MEMORIAL DAY WEEKEND

FRIDAY MAY 23 THROUGH MONDAY MAY 26, 2008  
AT SOYUZIVKA "THE Q" KERHONKSON, NY

FRIDAY NIGHT FEATURE PRESENTATION "COPLEY" MEET THE FILMMAKER  
SATURDAY AFTERNOON SESSIONS SHORTS & EMERGING FILMMAKERS  
SATURDAY EVENING NEW YORK AREA PREMIERE "BEREZA KARTUZKA"  
SUNDAY AFTERNOON SESSIONS SHORTS & DOCUMENTARIES  
UKRAINIAN CLASSIC "SHADOWS OF FORGOTTEN ANCESTORS"  
CINEMA SPEAKS: THE STATE OF UKRAINIAN CINEMA DISTRIBUTION IN UKRAINE  
SUNDAY MIDNIGHT MADNESS NEW FILM TRAILERS & "TARAS BULBA"

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# SOYUZIVKA'S

## Ukrainian Cultural Festival

JULY 10-13, 2008



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featuring | ROMA PRYMA BOHACHEVSKY DANCE WORKSHOP | VOHON UKRAINIAN DANCE ENSEMBLE OF EDMONTON  
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# OUT AND ABOUT

- April 25  
Philadelphia

Film screenings, "Radiophobia" by Julio Soto, "Have You Ever Heard About Vukovar?" by Paolo Borraccetti, Ukrainian League of Philadelphia, [www.kinofilmproject.org](http://www.kinofilmproject.org)
- April 26  
Syracuse, NY

Holodomor exhibit and film screening, Ukrainian National Women's League of America - Branch 68, Hazard Branch Library, 315-492-9696
- April 28  
Stanford, CA

Lecture by Oleh S. Ilnytskyj, "Two Nationalities, Three Cultures: Russians and Ukrainians in the Russian Empire," Stanford University, 650-725-5936
- April 28  
Cambridge, MA

Lecture by Yuriy Zazulyak, "Understanding Law and Society in Late Medieval Galicia," Harvard University, 617-495-4053
- May 2  
Washington

Monthly social, The Washington Group, Leopold's Café, 240-381-0993
- May 2  
Brooklyn, NY

Concert featuring Vasyl Popadiuk, Wave4 Entertainment, Exit Club and Lounge, 508-934-9341 or 212-447-0729

- May 3-4  
Bound Brook, NJ

St. Thomas Sunday "Providna Nedilia" Pilgrimage, Metropolia Center of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A., 732-356-0090
- May 10  
Perth Amboy, NJ

Spring zabava, Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary Ukrainian Catholic Church, 732-826-0767
- May 13  
Stanford, CA

Lecture by Roman Koropeckyj, "Self-Portraiture and Narrative in Taras Shevchenko," Stanford University, 650-725-5936

*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; photos will be considered. Please note: items will be printed a maximum of two times each. Please send e-mail to [mdubas@ukrweekly.com](mailto:mdubas@ukrweekly.com).*


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## APARTMENT FOR SALE

Beautiful, spacious, 2-bedroom/ 1 bath apartment in the "Ukrainian Village," South Bound Brook, New Jersey (residents must be 55+). Sunny apartment is located on the second floor for privacy, with wall-to-wall carpeting, A/C, a private balcony and eat-in kitchen. Unit has been recently renovated and has a new electric range. Offered at \$175,000. If interested please call (732) 796-1035 to set up an appointment to view the nicest unit in the "Ukrainian Village."

**National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy**  
Kyiv Mohyla Foundation of America and United Ukrainian Organizations of Ohio




Have the Honor to invite you to a reception with the new President of Kyiv Mohyla Academy



**Dr. Serhiy Kvit, President of NaUKMA**  
**Parma, Ohio**  
**May 2, Friday, 7 p.m.**

St Pokrova Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall  
6812 Broadview Rd, Parma, OH 44134


Admission \$10 per person.  
Donation to Kyiv Mohyla Academy would be greatly appreciated

PLEASE CONTACT THE KYIV MOHYLA FOUNDATION WITH ANY QUESTIONS  
Tel: 773-685-1828, e-mail: [mail@kymfoundation.com](mailto:mail@kymfoundation.com)  
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**National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy**  
Kyiv Mohyla Foundation of America and Ukrainian Cultural Center in Los Angeles




Have the Honor to invite you to a reception with the new President of Kyiv Mohyla Academy



**Dr. Serhiy Kvit, President of NaUKMA**  
**Los Angeles**  
**May 4, Sunday, 1 p.m.**

Ukrainian Culture Center  
4315 Melrose Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90029

Admission \$10 per person.  
Donation to Kyiv Mohyla Academy would be greatly appreciated

PLEASE CONTACT THE KYIV MOHYLA FOUNDATION WITH ANY QUESTIONS  
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# Soyuzivka's Datebook

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>May 10</b> – Private evening affair  | <b>June 30 - July 4</b> – Exploration Day Camp session 2  |
| <b>May 11</b> – Mother's Day brunch   | <b>July 10 - 13</b> – Soyuzivka Cultural Festival Weekend   |
| <b>May 24</b> – Memorial Day weekend<br>Official Soyuzivka Reopening<br>Kino-Q film Festival<br>Friday – Matthew Dubas<br>Saturday – Zabava with Hrim<br>Sunday – music by Walter Mosiurak and friend | <b>July 13 - 18</b> – Heritage Camp session 1   |
| <b>May 31</b> – New Ukrainian Wave Convention   | <b>July 13 - 19</b> – Discovery / Cultural Camp   |
| <b>June 2 - 5</b> – Stamford Diocese clergy retreat days  | <b>July 20 - 25</b> – Heritage Camp session 2   |
| <b>June 7</b> – Wedding   | <b>July 20 - 26</b> – Sitch Sports Camp session 1   |
| <b>June 8 - 13</b> – Seniors' Week  | <b>July 20 - August 2</b> – Roma Pryma Bohachevsky Dance Camp session 1; recital Saturday, August 2                   |
| <b>June 14</b> – Wedding  | <b>July 27 - August 2</b> – Sitch Sports Camp session 2   |
| <b>June 15</b> – Father's Day luncheon and cultural program   | <b>July 27 - 31</b> – Adoptive Ukrainian Children and Parents Heritage Camp session co-sponsored by Ukrainian Embassy |
| <b>June 21</b> – Wedding  | <b>August 3 - 16</b> – Roma Pryma Bohachevsky Dance Camp session 2  |
| <b>June 22 - 29</b> – Tabir Ptashat session 1   | <b>August 9</b> – Miss Soyuzivka Weekend and traditional events   |
| <b>June 23 - 27</b> – Exploration Day Camp session 1  | <b>August 16</b> – Roma Pryma Bohachevsky Dance Camp session 2 recital  |
| <b>June 22 - July 3</b> – Tennis Camp   | <b>August 17 - 23</b> – Joseph's School of Dance (Ballroom Dance Camp)  |
| <b>June 28 - 29</b> – USCAK Tennis Tournament   | <b>August 25 - September 1</b> – Labor Day Week and traditional events  |
| <b>June 29 - July 12</b> – Roma Pryma Bohachevsky Dance Workshop  |   |
| <b>June 29 - July 6</b> – Tabir Ptashat session 2   |   |



To book a room or event call: (845) 626-5641, ext. 140  
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# PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Friday, April 25

**PHILADELPHIA:** Spanish filmmaker Julio Soto's film "Radiophobia" is to be screened in Philadelphia at 8p.m. at the ongoing Underground Film Series at the Ukrainian League. This film provides a personal perspective into the healing processes of people affected by the Chernobyl accident. More info can be obtained online at [www.worldinfo.org](http://www.worldinfo.org) and [www.kinofilmproject.org](http://www.kinofilmproject.org). Free admission.

Monday, April 28

**CAMBRIDGE, Mass.:** The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute will host a lecture given by Yuriy Zazulyak, junior research fellow, Krypiakevych Institute of Ukrainian Studies, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine; and Eugene and Daymel Shklar Research Fellow, Ukrainian Research Institute. His lecture, "Understanding Law and Society in Late Medieval Galicia," will be held in Room S-050 (Concourse level) of CGIS Building

South at 4-6 p.m. The South Building of the Center for Government and International Studies (CGIS) is located at 1730 Cambridge St., Cambridge, MA 02138. For more information contact HURI at 617-495-4053 or log on to <http://www.huri.harvard.edu/calendar.htm>.

**ADVANCE NOTICE**

Friday, September 19

**OAK RIDGE/WHIPPANY, N.J.:** The Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey (UACCNJ) has rescheduled its sixth annual Golf Outing at Bowling Green Golf Club in Oak Ridge, N.J., from May 16 to Friday, September 19. Registration starts at 11 a.m., lunch is at noon, tee time is at 1 p.m. Cocktails, dinner and award presentations will follow at the UACCNJ, 60 N. Jefferson Road, Whippany, NJ 07981. For sponsorship information and more specific details please visit the UACCNJ website at [www.uaccnj.org](http://www.uaccnj.org).

## PREVIEW OF EVENTS GUIDELINES:

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

Preview items must be received no later than one week before the desired date of publication. 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 of Events, The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054; fax, 973-644-9510; e-mail, [preview@ukrweekly.com](mailto:preview@ukrweekly.com).

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**DEADLINE: JUNE 1, 2008**

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Ukrainian Catholic University

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