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# THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

## European Bank supports Ukraine's developments

by **Illya M. Labunka**

*Kyiv Press Bureau*

KYIV – For the first time in a decade the city of Kyiv had the honor to host the Board of Directors of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), as Ukraine's single largest financial investor held its 17th Annual Meeting and Business Forum in Ukraine's capital on May 18 and 19.

The EBRD, based in London, was established in 1991, in the wake of the Soviet Union's collapse, to assist former Eastern Bloc countries in their transition from command to free market economies. Since opening an office in Kyiv in 1993, the EBRD has invested over \$9 billion in 163 projects in Ukraine, ranging from the improvement of financial infrastructures, legal reforms, transportation networks and housing, to boosting the country's agribusiness industry, energy efficiency and focusing on the appropriate emendation of the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant.

Speaking to approximately 400 students at Kyiv's Taras Shevchenko National University on May 16, prior to the bank's annual meeting, EBRD President Jean Lemierre praised Ukraine for its progress over the course of the last decade. The EBRD leader underscored the fact that Ukraine had developed a multiparty

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## Hundreds to compete at Diaspora Olympiad

HORSHAM, Pa. – Hundreds of athletes will compete at the fourth Ukrainian Diaspora Olympiad, which will be held on July 4-6 (during the Fourth of July weekend) at the Ukrainian American Sports Center Tryzub, in Horsham, Pa., and at Central Bucks South High School in Warrington, Pa. The competition will include: soccer, swimming, golf, chess, tennis, volleyball, and track and field events.

The first Olympiad, held on May 27-30, 1988, was dedicated to the commemoration of the 1,000th anniversary of Christianity in Ukraine, and was hosted by the Ukrainian American Sports Center Tryzub and Delaware Valley College in Doylestown, Pa., with over 800 athletes participating.

The second and third Olympiads were held at Tryzub over the Fourth of July weekend in 1995 and 2000, and attracted 580 athletes and 650 athletes, respectively.

During the previous Olympiads, participating athletes competed in friendly sporting events and enjoyed the cultural program during the three-day festival. There had been requests to once again hold an event that would bring together Ukrainian athletes in the diaspora as new Ukrainian sports clubs have been organized in many cities by the Fourth-Wave Ukrainian immigration.

According to an informational questionnaire sent to each of the participating organizations, over 600 athletes from throughout the United

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## Ukraine becomes WTO's 152nd member

GENEVA, Switzerland – The World Trade Organization on May 16 welcomed Ukraine as its newest member. Ukraine started its accession negotiations in 1993.

Director General Pascal Lamy said: "I am very pleased to welcome Ukraine as a new member. It is a significant step for the WTO as this new membership will strengthen the multilateral trading system. We will continue facilitating fuller integration into the world economy of other countries."

The terms of membership – including the Working Party Report for Ukraine's Accession, the Protocol of Accession and the Schedules of Ukraine's commitments on Market Access for Goods and Services – were adopted by the WTO at the General Council on February 5.

Ukraine ratified its accession package on April 16. This was the final step in the accession process before it could officially join the WTO. Under WTO rules, a country becomes a member 30 days after national ratification.

An official news release from the WTO described Ukraine as follows: "Ukraine, Europe's second largest country by area, is a land of agriculture and heavy industry with a population of 46.6 million people. Its main trading partners are the EC [European Community], Russia, Turkey, Belarus and the U.S."

As noted on its website, the World Trade Organization is the only global international organization dealing with the rules of trade between nations. At its heart are the WTO agreements, negotiated and signed by the bulk of the world's trading nations and ratified in their parliaments. The goal is to help producers of goods and services, exporters, and importers conduct their business.

The WTO was established in 1995, as a successor organization to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Its functions include: administering WTO trade agreements, serving as a forum for trade negotia-



A banner on headquarters building of the World Trade Center in Geneva, Switzerland welcomes Ukraine as the 152nd member of the WTO.

tions, handling trade disputes, monitoring national trade policies, providing technical assistance and training for developing countries and cooperating with other international organizations.

## Canada to provide \$10M for redress program

TORONTO – Jason Kenney, secretary of state for Multiculturalism and Canadian identity on May 9 announced that the Canadian government will provide a grant of \$10 million to the Ukrainian Canadian Foundation of Taras Shevchenko to establish an endowment fund to support initiatives related to the World

War I internment experience that predominantly affected the Ukrainian and other East European ethnic communities in Canada.

"I believe this approach will allow all communities affected by internment during the first world war to undertake meaningful commemorative and educational

activities to ensure that the internment experience is shared and understood by Canadians, and that a sense of closure can be achieved," said Secretary of State Kenney. "The government believes that it is important for all Canadians to understand our history, including the more difficult periods."

The funding is being provided under the Community Historical Recognition Program, which was first announced by Prime Minister Stephen Harper in June 2006. The program will fund community-based projects that will allow communities affected by Canadian wartime measures and immigration restrictions to have their experiences acknowledged in a way that is meaningful to them. Eligible projects could include monuments, commemorative plaques, educational material and exhibits.

"The Ukrainian Canadian community is grateful to all those Parliamentarians

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At Stanley Barracks in Toronto (from left) Andrew Griffith (Canadian Heritage), Dr. Lubomyr Luciuk, Secretary of State for Multiculturalism and Canadian Identity, Jason Kenney, Andrew Hladyshevsky and Paul Grod sign the agreement on the establishment of a \$10 million endowment fund to support commemorative and educational programs related to World War I internment operations.

## ANALYSIS

## Crimea's status continues to be questioned by Moscow

by Vladimir Socor  
Eurasia Daily Monitor

Moscow Mayor Yuri Luzhkov and senior members of Russia's Duma persisted in making territorial claims to Sevastopol, following Mr. Luzhkov's foray into the Ukrainian territory of Crimea. These continuing statements appear designed to question Ukraine's sovereignty in Sevastopol, and more broadly in Crimea, at the Russian-Ukrainian level and even internationally.

Russia's executive branch of government is itself moving, albeit less demonstratively than the politicians, from unqualified recognition of Ukraine's territorial integrity to a qualified recognition, contingent on Ukraine's decisions with regard to Russia's naval base in Sevastopol and Ukraine-NATO relations. Russia is building leverage to pressure Ukraine on those issues by questioning the territorial status quo.

On his return to Moscow, Mr. Luzhkov escalated the demands for territorial revision in a televised interview and a communiqué from his office. "Ukraine thinks that Crimea belongs to Ukraine and that Sevastopol also does. I say that this state has no grounds whatsoever for appropriating the Crimea and Sevastopol." At a minimum, "it is our obligation to confirm the Russian status and the Russian ownership of Sevastopol."

Furthermore, he said, Russia must act before the expiration of the Russian Fleet's lease of the Sevastopol base [it expires in 2017, but the evacuation would have to start much earlier]. Along with "our special attitude to our history, our special memories," he argued, "Russia cannot provide security for our southern borders without Sevastopol. The consequences of losing it are unimaginable." (Interfax, Center TV, May 13).

According to the Duma's vice-chairman from the One Russia governing party, Lyubov Sliska, "Luzhkov's statements correspond to reality. We shall have to resolve the Crimea problem in any case." Ms. Sliska and other Duma members support the proposal to launch legal action in international courts for the return of Sevastopol, and potentially Crimea, to Russia (Interfax, ITAR-TASS, May 12, 13).

Russian politicians often cite Sevastopol's status bestowed in 1948 as

an administrative entity distinct from the rest of Crimea and subordinated (as was the rest of the Crimea for a period of time) directly to the central authorities in Moscow. According to this argument, Sevastopol's status of direct subordination to Moscow did not change when the USSR government transferred Crimea to the Ukrainian SSR in 1954. Russian revisionist politicians now regard that transfer as an illegitimate "personal" decision by Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev, although the decision was in fact made collectively by USSR's bodies of power in accordance with the Soviet law of the time.

The revisionist arguments also ignore the legal situation that has existed since 1991, with international recognition of Ukraine's sovereignty in Crimea and Sevastopol (with no distinction made between them). In addition, Russia itself recognized Ukraine's sovereignty over the area in the 1997 interstate treaty, 1997 agreement on the basing of the fleet and the 2004 Russia-Ukraine treaty on the mutual borders.

The Russian Foreign Affairs Ministry's May 12 statement defending Mr. Luzhkov omitted the customary acknowledgement of Ukraine's territorial integrity. Such acknowledgements have been a matter of routine in official statements even with regard to countries where Russia violates that integrity de facto, such as Georgia and Moldova. Meanwhile, Russia has openly withdrawn its recognition of Georgia's territorial integrity and is moving toward a conditional form of recognition of Ukraine's integrity. The omission of an acknowledgement of territorial integrity from the Russian MFA's statement, along with its support for Mr. Luzhkov, reflects this incipient process.

Vladimir Putin's recent remarks, made while he was still president of Russia, clarified Russia's position on that account. During the recent NATO summit and in the follow-up meeting with U.S. President George W. Bush in Sochi, Russia, Mr. Putin commented that much of Ukraine's 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 Crimea and eastern regions of Ukraine.

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## RFE/RL Newline no longer produced

PRAGUE, Czech Republic – "RFE/RL Newline" will no longer be produced, it was announced in a May 14 letter to Newline subscribers by Jeffrey Gedmin, president of RFE/RL Inc.

The text of the letter was as follows.

"The weakening U.S. dollar is placing our company, which broadcasts in 28 languages to 21 countries, under enormous budgetary pressure. Recently, I was faced with the difficult choice of scaling back RFE/RL's broadcasting efforts or making cuts to our research and analysis capabilities. Because our core mandate is to broadcast uncensored information to parts of the world where free and independent media are fragile or nonexistent, I chose the latter.

"As a result, I deeply regret that we are no longer able to produce 'RFE/RL

Newline.' However, in the next few months, we will be launching a newly designed English-language website (www.rferl.org) dedicated to translating and highlighting the best RFE/RL content from our broadcast services.

"The new site will feature more video, blogs and interactive content along with continued in-depth reporting from our broadcast regions. Budget permitting, we also hope to launch a headline service in the near future and will keep you apprised of progress on this new project.

"I want to thank the many analysts and researchers whose excellent work over the years made 'RFE/RL Newline' one of the most influential and well-regarded reports from our broadcast regions."

## NEWSBRIEFS

### Ukrainian pavilion opens in Cannes

KYIV – The first ever Ukrainian pavilion at the Cannes Film Festival was opened under the general sponsorship of Nemiroff vodka, it was reported on May 18. Ukraine's presentation at the 63rd international festival was unveiled by Andrii Khalpakhchi, director of the Ukrainian Film Foundation and art director of the Kyiv Youth Film Festival Molodist. (Ukrinform)

### Ani Lorak at Eurovision

KYIV – Performers from 43 countries are participating in Eurovision 2008 in Belgrade, Serbia. Ukraine's representative, Ani Lorak, said: "I am feeling good here. The time passes very quickly, and the people are wonderful here." The semifinals were scheduled for May 20 and May 22, with the 10 best performers heading for the finals, where Serbia, France, Germany, Great Britain and Spain were admitted without a preliminary selection. The competition's finals will take place on May 24. The contest began on May 17 with a concert of the competition participants, as well as stars of the previous years' Eurovision contests, among them Serbia's Marija Serifovic (2007) and Ukraine's Ruslana (2005). (Ukrinform)

### Klitschko calls on others to withdraw

KYIV – Kyiv mayoral candidate Vitali Klitschko is calling on all marginal candidates opposing the current mayor, Leonid Chernovetskyi, to withdraw their candidacies. At a news conference on May 20 Mr. Klitschko said only the withdrawal of "no-go" candidacies could ensure the election of a new team in Kyiv. He believes that he is a representative of the only political force in the Kyiv election that is able to resist the current mayor. Mr. Klitschko addressed all young Kyiv residents, asking them not to ignore the election and to get out and vote. "If you miss the election, others will vote for you," he said. The Kyiv mayoral election is scheduled for May 25 and at last report there were 78 candidates for the city's top job. (Ukrinform)

### Kyiv to Moscow: prepare for withdrawal

KYIV – Ukraine's Foreign Affairs Ministry has demanded that Russia start preparations for the withdrawal of its Black Sea Fleet from Crimea, according to Foreign Affairs Minister Volodymyr Ohryzko, it was reported on May 17. He said that Ukraine had already suggested to Russia that it start preparing for gradual withdrawal of its troops from Ukraine, as this process could take much time. However, Mr. Ohryzko said the Russian side had not yet responded to this. Mr. Ohryzko said Ukraine does not want to worsen relations with Russia due to the fleet's presence in Ukraine; however, it wants its position to be heard by Russia. Ukraine and Russia signed an intergovernmental agreement on conditions for the Russian Black Sea Fleet's stay in Ukraine on May 28, 1997. The document provided that Russia would pay rent for basing part of its fleet in Sevastopol until 2017. (Ukrinform)

### NATO to assess public support

KYIV – NATO member-states will assess the level of support among Ukraine's citizens for the country's membership in the alliance, said Ukraine's First Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Volodymyr Khandogiy. "A high level of public support is one of the most important criteria for NATO membership. Accordingly, it is impossible to become a member [state] of the alliance if people are against it. ... NATO member-states will assess this support. Of course, they will make the use of our sociological and statistical data, but they have their own 'thermometer' to measure the real 'temperature of our body.' If we analyze the NATO summit in Bucharest and investigate why Ukraine received no clear answer to its request to join the Membership Action Plan (MAP) of the alliance, one of the important arguments was the low level of support for this in Ukraine," he said. (Ukrinform)

### Tarasyuk on Sevastopol's status

KYIV – Former Ukrainian Foreign

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## NEWS ANALYSIS: Ukraine's president will be marginalized by constitutional and political instability

by Taras Kuzio

*Eurasia Daily Monitor*

The three recent holiday breaks in Ukraine (Easter, May Day and World War II Victory Day) were only a short respite before the two main figures in Ukrainian politics, President Viktor Yushchenko and Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko, resumed their fight to the bitter end.

Mr. Yushchenko and Ms. Tymoshenko are ostensibly members of the same democratic (i.e., Orange) coalition established after the September 2007 pre-term elections. The conflict within the Orange camp was evident on May 13, when the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc blockaded Parliament to protest what it described as "sabotage" of government policies. The bloc prevented the president from giving his annual address – an act unprecedented in Ukraine's almost 17 years of independence.

The center of the conflict is the chair of the Presidential Secretariat Viktor Baloha, little known until the 2002 elections except in his home border region of Zakarpattia. The majority of Western embassies, a large share of Ukrainian politicians (even from Our Ukraine – People's Self Defense [OU-PSD] and the opposition Party of the Regions), think-tanks, journalists and the public are united in their view that Mr. Baloha's strident antagonism to Ms. Tymoshenko does more harm than good to the president and to the OU-PSD, of which Mr. Baloha is honorary chairman.

Most observers of Ukrainian politics cannot understand how the president can let his chief of staff make daily denunciations and demands of its government, without a moral or constitutional basis on which to do so. Mr. Yushchenko appears oblivious to the negative effect this has on his own and the OU-PSD's ratings.

A May poll found that for the first time the hero of the Orange Revolution had higher negative approval ratings than

positive. Only 13 percent trust Mr. Yushchenko, while 26.5 percent distrust him (the respective figures are 30 and 26 percent for Ms. Tymoshenko and 24 and 26 percent for Viktor Yanukovich). The same poll found that the Tymoshenko Bloc (YTB) continues to have greater support (25 percent) than the Party of the Regions (23 percent), with OU-PSD support collapsing from 14 percent in the 2007 elections to 5.4 percent.

In a May 6 statement Mr. Baloha continued to lambaste the government's policies. The major bone of contention remains privatization, but the roles have been reversed since the 2005 Tymoshenko government.

As Messrs. Yushchenko and Baloha repeatedly stress, they do not agree that a portion of the proceeds from privatization should continue going toward the repayment of lost or stolen Soviet-era bank savings – the first tranche of which was paid in January. Mr. Baloha complained that the proceeds from the privatization of the Odesa Port Terminal, which the president is repeatedly attempting to halt, should go toward economic growth and societal needs and not for a "one-off PR ploy" for Ms. Tymoshenko.

The repayment of Soviet-era savings lost in Russia's nationalization of Soviet banking assets in 1991 and Ukraine's 1993 hyperinflation has become hostage to the next presidential election. President Yushchenko is threatened by Prime Minister Tymoshenko's high ratings – one reason for which is the popularity she has gained from fulfilling her 2007 electoral pledge to repay the lost savings.

The repeated non-fulfillment of election promises has had a negative impact on both Mr. Yushchenko's and OU-PSD's ratings. Mr. Yushchenko's 2004 election program supported the government's repayment of savings. If elected, Mr. Yushchenko promised to "make the oli-

garchs really pay all their taxes. I am against a re-division of property, but oligarchs will be made to pay a real price for the enterprises that they have grabbed during privatization practically for nothing and the billions of hryvni from this will go toward repaying the stolen savings of citizens."

The continuing attacks by Messrs. Yushchenko and Baloha on Ms. Tymoshenko have also had four important ramifications.

First, they have demonstrated that Mr. Yushchenko does not comply with the rule of law. This was exemplified by his legally questionable April 2, 2007, decree disbanding Parliament. A wide variety of commentaries have pointed to the unconstitutionality of the majority of the president's interferences in the work of the Tymoshenko government. The president, let alone a state bureaucrat who heads his Secretariat, has no legal right, for example, to intervene in economic affairs and privatization. YTB National Deputy Mykola Tomenko wondered on what grounds the Presidential Secretariat "teaches the Ukrainian people and government how to work."

Second, the attacks and rivalry have eroded the president's support to such an extent that nearly all commentators agree that Mr. Yushchenko cannot be elected to a second term. His ferociously anti-Tymoshenko stance immediately following her confirmation as prime minister on December 18 of last year lost Mr. Yushchenko the opportunity to align himself with her electoral prowess and popularity to win a second term as an Orange president while she would remain as prime minister.

Third, the attacks have subjected Ms. Tymoshenko and the YTB to interference and unrelenting criticism of a greater scale than even that of the opposition's shadow Cabinet.

The situation came to a head in mid-April, during a week marked by the distribution of an anti-Tymoshenko pamphlet at a meeting between the president and oblast governors, Ms. Tymoshenko's speech to the Parliamentary Assembly of

the Council of Europe, Mr. Yushchenko's two-hour diatribe against alleged corruption in the Tymoshenko government, threats by the Presidential Secretariat to launch criminal proceedings against the government and a harsh parliamentary response from the YTB

The outcome was not to the president's advantage. Ukraine's most pro-presidential political force, the YTB, which was the only faction to vote against constitutional reforms on December 8, 2004, is today in the vanguard in drawing up a Constitution that severely reduces presidential powers. The Party of the Regions, which feared a Tymoshenko victory under the 2006 Constitution, cannot believe its luck in finding in the YTB an unlikely ally in Parliament. Mr. Yushchenko's Constitutional Council, which he hoped would bring in constitutional reforms that would restore presidential powers, is for all purposes dead in the water.

Finally, President Yushchenko's unwillingness to abide by the 2006 Constitution that he himself negotiated in December 2004 has led to two near-violent incidents. In May 2007 and April of this year the president illegally ordered the presidential guard to take control of the offices of the Procurator General and the State Property Fund. Government buildings are supposed to be protected by Internal Affairs Ministry's Special Forces – not the presidential guard.

The two months leading to the summer recess are likely to determine Mr. Yushchenko's fate. If a new constitutional process is set in motion in Parliament, next year will see pre-term parliamentary and presidential elections, in which Mr. Yushchenko is likely to be eclipsed from Ukrainian politics.

*Sources: Ukrayinska Pravda, April 24-May 7, www.president.gov.ua May 5, YTB.com.ua, April 14, Viktor Yushchenko, Viriu v Ukrainu, 2004.*

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

## Supreme Court declines to hear last appeal by John Demjanjuk

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – John Demjanjuk, the former autoworker whom the U.S. government had accused back in 1977 of complicity in Nazi war crimes, seems to have exhausted all legal avenues in trying to remain in the United States.

The U.S. Supreme Court on May 19 refused to hear Mr. Demjanjuk's appeal of a deportation order handed down in 2005. The court rejected the appeal, which was filed in April, without comment.

Thus, Mr. Demjanjuk now faces the prospect of deportation to Ukraine, where he was born, or to Poland or Germany if Ukraine refuses to accept him. Observers said it is unclear if any country would accept him.

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the 6th Circuit had ruled on January 30 that a U.S. immigration judge had the authority to order the deportation of John Demjanjuk. The ruling came in Mr. Demjanjuk's appeal of a deportation order issued back in December 2005, following a ruling that he had been a guard at the Sobibor, Majdanek and Flossenberg Nazi concentration camps. The Court of Appeals heard arguments in the case on November 29, 2007.

### Background

For three decades, Mr. Demjanjuk, now 88, has maintained that he himself was a prisoner, captured by the Germans during

World War II, and that he is a victim of mistaken identity.

The Demjanjuk case dates back to 1977, when the Justice Department first accused him of being a guard at the Treblinka death camp. A naturalized U.S. citizen, he lost that status in 1981, when a court stripped him of his citizenship for lying when entering the U.S. He was ordered deported and in 1986 was extradited to Israel, where a war crimes trial began a year later.

He was sentenced to death in 1988, but that conviction was overturned on appeal in 1993 by Israel's Supreme Court, and Mr. Demjanjuk returned home to Seven Hills, Ohio. His citizenship was restored in 1998. In that 1998 ruling Judge Paul R. Matia cited fraud on the part of U.S. government prosecutors and wrote that attorneys of the U.S. Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations (OSI) "acted with reckless disregard for their duty to the court and their discovery obligations" in failing to disclose potentially exculpatory evidence to the Demjanjuk defense.

In 1999 the Justice Department filed suit once again to seek revocation of Mr. Demjanjuk's U.S. citizenship on the grounds that he illegally gained entry into the United States and illegally gained U.S. citizenship because he had concealed his service as a camp guard. His citizenship

(Continued on page 17)

## Helsinki Commission chairman urges RFE/RL to reverse shutdown of Newline

WASHINGTON – Congressman Alcee L. Hastings (D-Fla.), chairman of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (U.S. Helsinki Commission), sent a letter to Dr. Jeffrey Gedmin, president of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty expressing concern over the shutdown of the research and analysis division of RFE/RL.

In particular, the letter notes the May 9 demise of RFE/RL's flagship publication, "Newline." In February Rep. Hastings visited RFE/RL headquarters in Prague. Chairman Hastings said he plans to consult with colleagues in Congress to get the decision reversed.

Following is the text of Rep. Hastings' letter.

\*\*\*

I was dismayed to learn that you have decided to shut down the research and analysis division of RFE/RL. May 9 marked the demise of RFE/RL's flagship publication, "Newline."

Obviously, broadcasting is a critical priority of the radios, but for the Washington policy-making community, "Newline" and other analytical products of RFE/RL are no less essential. For

many Members of Congress and their staff, "Newline" is the best way to remain informed about events and trends in the former Soviet bloc. I need hardly remind you, with rumors of possible military action between Russia and Georgia and the recent passage in the House of Representatives of a resolution expressing support for Georgia, how unpredictable that part of the world remains. The loss of "Newline" and its sister publications would considerably complicate our task of keeping up to date with fast-changing developments there and responding legislatively.

Considering that Sen. [Ben] Cardin and I were so recently in Prague to see the RFE/RL operation, we should certainly have received advance notice of your intention. I am very disappointed that you saw fit to eliminate the RFE/RL products most familiar and important to Congress, which funds the entire RFE/RL operation.

I urge you to reverse this decision. For my part, I intend to consult with my colleagues about the closure of RFE/RL's research and analysis division. You should expect to hear from me in the near future.

## Parma welcomes International Holodomor Remembrance Flame

by Jaroslav Zawadiwsky

PARMA, Ohio – Sponsored by the United Ukrainian Organizations of Ohio (UUOO) the International Torch Relay Holodomor Remembrance Flame arrived in Parma, Ohio, on May 13. The torch relay is part of the international commemorations of the 75th anniversary of the Ukrainian genocide, of 1932-1933 or Holodomor in which up to 10 million people, including 3 million children, were starved to death.

At Parma City Hall, Mayor Dean DePiero welcomed the crowd and the torch and then read a proclamation by Parma condemning the Holodomor. In attendance were elected City of Parma officials and representatives of various other city, county, state and federal officials. UUOO President Wasyl Liscynsky also spoke of the Holodomor.

Then the torch was lit by Mayor DePiero, Mr. Liscynsky and Hrehorij Tymczenko, a survivor of the Holodomor.

The torch relay was then run by youths, representing various Ukrainian organizations from Parma City Hall to the Holodomor Memorial Monument next to St. Vladimir Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral. There, over 200 people gathered, including representatives of various Ukrainian organizations with their flag-bearers.

A panakhyda (requiem service) in

memory of those starved to death during the Holodomor was concelebrated by Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox hierarchs and clergy: Bishop Robert Moskal, Msgr. Thomas Sayuk, Msgr. Michael Poloway, the Rev. John Nakonachny, the Very Rev. Dennis Kristof, the Rev. Bohdan Zhoba, the Rev. Ivan Tsikhotskyy, the Rev. Ihor Kasiyan, the Rev. Volodymyr Nemyra and Deacon Roman Turchyn. Responses were led by the St. Vladimir Choir, along with choir members from other Ukrainian churches, under the direction of Markian Komichak.

After the panakhyda, Petro Tvardovsky, editor of the "Visti UZO" newsletter and radio host of Radio Ukraina on WCPN 90.3 Cleveland, spoke in Ukrainian about the Holodomor. Andrew Fedynsky, executive director of the Ukrainian Museum Archives in Cleveland, spoke in English about the Holodomor.

At the end of the memorial commemoration, flag-bearers came forward and paid homage to those who had perished 75 years earlier.

The torch was then passed on to Mr. Komichak, a representative of the next city in the International Torch Relay, Pittsburgh.

Some local television coverage of the Parma event can be seen at [www.wkyc.com/news/news\\_article.aspx?storyid=89457](http://www.wkyc.com/news/news_article.aspx?storyid=89457).



Jaroslav Zawadiwsky

The commemoration in front of the Holodomor memorial erected by parishioners of St. Vladimir's Cathedral in 1993 on the 60th anniversary of the Holodomor.



United Ukrainian Organizations of Ohio President Wasyl Liscynsky (left), Holodomor survivor Hrehorij Tymczenko (center) and Parma Mayor Dean DePiero light the torch.



Runners of the torch relay along the route to St. Vladimir Cathedral in Parma, Ohio.

## International Torch Relay travels to communities across Canada

by Irka Mycak

TORONTO – Since its arrival on Canadian soil on April 18 the International Holodomor Remembrance Flame has traveled to communities throughout the country.

Following a successful event in Toronto, Ontario, in conjunction with the opening at City Hall of the exhibit "Holodomor: Genocide by Famine," the flame departed for western Canada. From April 20 through May 5 the flame touched the hearts of communities in Winnipeg, Manitoba; Yorkton, Regina, Saskatoon and North Battleford, Saskatchewan; Vegreville, Calgary, Red Deer and Edmonton, Alberta; and Vernon, British Columbia.

The flame was welcomed in every community by the local Ukrainian population, and it also generated a significant amount of both political and media interest.

In Winnipeg on April 20 youths escort-

ed Holodomor survivor Stefan Horlatsch to City Hall, where a ceremony took place in front of the local monument honoring victims of the Holodomor. A focal point was the active participation in the commemoration of children and grandchildren of Holodomor survivors.

The Saskatchewan tour on April 28-30 included the participation of Provincial Premier Brad Wall in the Regina ceremony. "We in Saskatchewan, as much as anywhere on the planet, understand the amazing gift that the world was deprived of because of this famine and genocide, for we have been such significant benefactors of that gift – the gift of Ukrainian value and tradition and contribution," Mr. Wall said in a speech. "Those values are poured into the DNA of this province."

On May 7 Saskatchewan became the first Canadian province to recognize the victims of the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide (Holodomor) of 1932-1933. The legislation passed unanimously with back-to-back second and third readings.

The bill was introduced only one day earlier by Saskatchewan Education Minister Ken Krawetz, who also participated in the Regina ceremony.

On April 30 through May 3 the flame traveled through the province of Alberta. A large component of the Alberta program involved taking the flame to schools in Vegreville, Red Deer and Edmonton. The students had an opportunity to honor the victims while learning about the Holodomor by meeting with survivors.

In Edmonton on May 3 Premier Ed Stelmach participated in a ceremony at the provincial legislature.

On May 5 the Remembrance Flame concluded its West Coast tour with a commemoration in Vernon at City Hall.

UCC National President Paul Grod spoke of the success of the flame in Canada. "As this International Holodomor Remembrance Flame has delivered its flame of truth from province to province, city to city, town to town and

school to school throughout Canada," he said, "it has left a valuable message with Canadians: we must have a world without genocide."

"The flame has also touched legislators as it traveled throughout Canada with virtually every province in which it was welcomed either having adopted or pledging to enact legislation recognizing the Holodomor as a genocide and declaring the fourth Saturday of every November as Holodomor Memorial Day. We hope that the Remembrance Flame can have a similar impact as it travels the United States of America," underscored Mr. Grod.

The flame was to return to Canada on May 22 to continue its Canadian journey through Niagara, Hamilton, Toronto, Windsor and London, Ontario; Montreal, Quebec; and Ottawa, Ontario.

For details on these events and a photo gallery, readers may log on to [www.ucc.ca](http://www.ucc.ca).

# Will Ukraine have a great coat of arms in time for Independence Day?

by **Illya M. Labunka**

*Kyiv Press Bureau*

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko issued a decree on March 3 instructing the Ministry of Justice to draw up and submit legislation to Ukraine's Verkhovna Rada on the national coat of arms of Ukraine.

In the hope of having a national coat of arms, known as the great coat of arms of Ukraine, ratified in time for Ukraine's 17th anniversary of independence on August 24, the president ordered the legislation to be submitted to Parliament by June 1. The deadline for submitting artistic drafts for competitive consideration to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism passed on April 10.

However, according to a resolution issued by the Cabinet of Ministers on August 15, 2007, the Committee for Organizing the Competition to Select the Best Artistic Draft of the National Coat

with viburnum (kalyna) and wheat at the bottom.

This draft version of Ukraine's national coat of arms was approved by a government commission over a decade ago. However, the draft, submitted by historians Yurii Savchuk and Maria Dmytrienko, and artists Vitaliy Mychenko and Oleksander Ivakhnenko, had languished since the late 1990s in various academic and government institutions until 2001, when it once again came up for a vote in Parliament and then again in 2004 – ultimately failing to be ratified on both occasions.

According to Article 20 of the Constitution of Ukraine, the establishment of the national coat of arms of Ukraine must be based on the small coat of arms as its main element, and must be approved by no less than two-thirds of the constitutional constituency of Ukraine's Parliament.

There are various opinions on the reasons for the constant delay in ratifying the national coat of arms of Ukraine.

National Deputy Anatoliy Matviyenko of the Our Ukraine – People's Self-Defense bloc, who oversaw the initial attempts to ratify legislation on the national coat of arms during the Verkhovna Rada's third and fourth convocations, said the main problems facing Ukraine's national emblem were its monarchic implications, and human and geographic factors.

"Parliamentary deputies contend that the crowning of Danylo Halyskyi has never been proven. The Kozak is holding a musket on his left shoulder as if he is a left-handed individual. But swapping the positions of the lion and the Kozak would be incorrect, as the symbol of western Ukraine would then be on the eastern side and the

Kozak on the western side," explained Mr. Matviyenko.

Commenting on the geographic aspect of the coat of arms, Viktor Buzalo, deputy head of the State Awards and Heraldry Department of the Presidential Secretariat, criticized the popular notion of the lion symbolizing the Right Bank of Ukraine and the Kozak the Left Bank of Ukraine, as simplistic. "These images do not symbolize a territorial division, but rather the evolution and creation of the state," said Mr. Buzalo.

With respect to debate surrounding the crown, Mr. Buzalo underscored the fact that today many non-monarchic countries have adopted national coats of arms with crowns as integral components of their national emblems. "The Hungarians, for example, solved the problem by incorporating the crown of King Stephen I on their coat of arms. He was crowned in the year 1000. Case closed," added Mr. Buzalo.

Speaking anonymously, a senior official in the Presidential Secretariat claimed the ratification of such a legislative bill is a very complex procedure, thus suggesting it should come as no surprise that the national coat of arms has



A draft of Ukraine's great coat of arms.



Ukraine's small coat of arms.

of Arms of Ukraine is actually charged with keeping the competition open until September.

Despite the confusion presented by the conflicting deadlines regarding Ukraine's national coat of arms, it's clear the president would like to settle the long process of establishing the country's national emblem once and for all.

Currently, a gold trident on an azure shield (the small coat of arms) serves as the country's official national symbol. The small coat of arms of Ukraine was adopted by Parliament on February 19, 1992.

The notion of replacing the simple trident with something more artistic, colorful and impressive, dates back at least 13 years, when the first formal competition to establish a national coat of arms took place in 1996-1997.

The latest artistic draft of the national coat of arms of Ukraine features a trident flanked on the left by a lion symbolizing the Principality of Halychyna, and a Kozak on the right symbolizing the Zaporizhian Sich. In addition, the draft includes the crown of Volodymyr the Great above the trident, representing Ukrainian sovereignty, and is decorated

not been adopted for 17 years and probably not will be this year either. "If some clever lawmaker had written in the Constitution that there should be only one coat of arms, we would not have any problems," to the official aid..

Finally, on top of all the geographic and aesthetic squabbling, leftist and Communist opposition in Parliament also has not benefited the cause of a national coat of arms for Ukraine. Ever so nostalgic for, and desperately clinging to, the past, opposing legislators claim that a small coat of arms suffices for Ukraine, because it was once part of both the Russian Empire and Soviet Union and did not have its own national coat of

arms during these periods in its history.

Mr. Savchuk, one of the designers of the artistic draft of the great coat of arms of Ukraine, counters this view by arguing that the question of whether Ukraine really needs a national coat of arms should not even be an issue. The adoption of the national coat of arms is written into the Constitution and, therefore, it must either be adopted or the Constitution must be changed, Mr. Savchuk noted.

Once the Law on the National Coat of Arms is passed it will be used on state stamps and seals, border signs, currency, various state letterheads and documents in Ukraine's embassies.

## New bishop named for Saskatoon Eparchy

PHILADELPHIA – The Rev. Bryan Bayda, CSSR, pastor and superior of the Redemptorist Fathers at Yorkton, Saskatchewan, has been appointed by Pope Benedict XVI as bishop of the Eparchy of Saskatoon, reported *The Way*, the newspaper of the Philadelphia Archeparchy of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the U.S. in its May 11 issue. The appointment was made on May 2 and the date of his ordination and installation has not yet been reported.

Father Bayda succeeds a fellow Redemptorist, Bishop Michael Wivchar, whose resignation was accepted by the pontiff.

The Saskatoon Eparchy in Saskatchewan encompasses 8,422 faithful, 11 priests, three permanent deacons and 27 religious.

The *Way* provided the following information about the bishop-elect.

He was born in Saskatoon in 1961 and ordained a priest in 1987. He currently serves as pastor of St. Mary's Church in Yorkton, Saskatchewan.

The third of six children of Joseph and Florence Bayda, he attended elementary school in Saskatoon and high school at St. Vladimir's College

Minor Seminary in Roblin, Manitoba.

In 1982 he completed a B.A. in philosophy (1982) and a Master's of Divinity (1987) at St. Michael's College, University of Toronto, and was ordained a Ukrainian Catholic Redemptorist priest on May 30, 1987, at St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church in Saskatoon.

After obtaining his Bachelor of Education degree from the University of Manitoba in 1990 he returned to St. Vladimir's College in Roblin to teach high school and eventually direct the college in 1993-1994. He soon moved to Toronto as formation director of the major seminary for his community. During this time he obtained a Diploma in Eastern Christian Theology from the Sheptytsky Institute of Eastern Christian Studies, University of St. Paul, in Ottawa, Ontario.

In the following years he served on the Provincial Council and was pastor of numerous parishes in western Canada. For the last few years he has been pastor of the Yorkton District and superior in Yorkton at St. Mary's Ukrainian Catholic Church. He is one of the presbyteral consultants to Bishop Wivchar.

### Tired of searching and surfing?

*The Ukrainian Weekly: your one reliable source  
for all the news  
about Ukraine and Ukrainians.*

## THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

### Recognition, restitution, reconciliation

Recognition, restitution and reconciliation have been sought for two decades by the Ukrainian Canadian community for the internment in 1914-1920 of thousands of Ukrainian Canadians and other European Canadians. This month, finally, the government of Canada established a \$10 million endowment fund within the Shevchenko Foundation and thereby taken a very concrete step in righting this grave injustice.

Thousands of innocents were sent, during and after World War I, to 24 internment camps across Canada. Under the provisions of the War Measures Act, they'd been declared "enemy aliens" by virtue of their birthplaces, not their convictions. Their possessions were confiscated, and they were disenfranchised. Over 5,000 of these 8,579 "enemy aliens" were Ukrainians, immigrants from territories then controlled by the Austro-Hungarian empire. The internees were used as slave labor to develop Canada's national parks, logging, mines and infrastructure. In addition, 80,000 other persons – the overwhelming majority Ukrainians – were required to register as enemy aliens and to report regularly to local authorities.

One of those internees was Mary Manko Haskett. For years, she said, her own children and grandchildren had trouble believing she had been interned in Canada. After all, Canadian historians did not write about the subject. Ms. Manko wrote in 1994: "I have lived with memories of that injustice all my life. I can never forget what was done to my family and me. We were innocent and yet we were treated as 'enemy aliens.' Worse, perhaps, the country then forgot about what was done to us. For many years it was almost as if it was all a bad dream, a nightmare it would be best if we forgot – certainly not something other Canadians wanted to talk about with us, the victims."

Her daughter Louise told The Montreal Gazette: "She would tell us that when she was a kid she was in an internment camp, but as far as we could tell there was no such place. ... We'd look for Spirit Lake on the map, but there is no such place. There was nothing about it in any books, nothing we could find from any source..."

Ukrainian Canadians tried to tell others about this forgotten chapter of history, and they sought acknowledgement of this terrible wrong. For a long time no one listened.

In 2001 MP Inky Mark introduced Bill C-331 – The Internment of Persons of Ukrainian Origin Recognition Act, and in August 2005 an "agreement in principle" was reached by the Ukrainian Canadian community with the government of Canada regarding recognition of and redress for the unjust internment and disenfranchisement of Ukrainian Canadians. This was the first step in resolving the issue. The Canadian government became legally obliged to negotiate a settlement when Bill C 331 received royal assent in November 2005. But then Ottawa stalled and wavered, and offered a less than satisfactory solution when it ignored the agreement in principle and instead proposed an alternative funding formula via a general fund of \$25 million earmarked for about a dozen ethnic groups, including Ukrainians. These groups were told they could apply for project funding.

The Ukrainian community's representatives balked, refusing to apply for money they had already been promised and arguing that the proposed solution did not recognize the uniqueness of the Ukrainian Canadian experience. They did the right thing, and now their efforts have finally borne fruit in the form of a \$10 million endowment.

The settlement, however, should have been more timely. We prayed that it would be. The last two survivors of the internment operations, Mrs. Haskett (who was sent at age 6 with her family to Spirit Lake Internment Camp) and Mary Hancharuk Bayrak (who was born at that very camp) died on July 14, 2007, and January 14, 2008, respectively. They did not live to see justice done.

But at least their children, grandchildren and great-children, and new generations of Canadians will now learn the truth about what happened in 1914-1920.

May  
28  
2006

### Turning the pages back...

Two years ago, on May 28, 2006, a Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty analysis by Soviet nationalities expert Paul Goble questioned the potential threat of the rise of Russian nationalism for Russians as well as non-Russian groups.

Research by Sergei Markedonov, a senior specialist on ethnic relations at the Moscow Institute of Political and Military Analysis, argued that there are three interrelated contributing factors behind the rise of Russian nationalism.

First, he explained, never before in Russian history have ethnic Russians formed such a large percentage of the population of the state that bears their name. According to the 2002 census, more than 80 percent of the population of the Russian Federation is Russian, which is far more than during the times of the Soviet Union or the Russian Empire.

Some polls, according to Mr. Markedonov, suggested that over 60 percent subscribe to the approach "Russia for Russians," which has exacerbated tensions in areas such as Chechnya and perpetuates the view of non-Russian groups as "ethnic opponents."

Second, the rise of Russian ethno-nationalism has been defined by extremist groups – rather than moderates – in the former Soviet republics, and promotes hostility and violence against minorities, explained Mr. Markedonov. These groups, he continued, foster an anti-Western and isolationist attitude, which combine to undermine the future of Russia and non-Russians alike.

Finally, the moderate variant of Russian nationalism, consistent with constitutional freedoms and development requirements, has alternated between ignoring and condemning or seeking to exploit it for the Russian government's own political goals, noted Mr. Markedonov.

By going unaddressed during most of the 1990s, the Russian government allowed Russian nationalism to grow in a way in which its most extreme and violent forms have increasingly assumed center stage, Mr. Markedonov said. This will result in a domino effect that the Russian government will unlikely be able to control.

Source: "Why Russian nationalism now threatens Russia's future," by Paul Goble, RFE/RL Newsline, The Ukrainian Weekly, May 28, 2006.

## NEWS AND VIEWS

### The redress issue: we did it

by Lubomyr Luciuk

I did it.

Admittedly, that was my first thought. Near-instantly, I countered this hubris by reminding myself that this victory was not mine alone – not by a long shot.

It has taken over 20 years, but the government of Canada has just recognized that branding thousands of Ukrainians and other Europeans as "enemy aliens," herding them into concentration camps, forcing them to labor for the profit of their jailers, confiscating what little wealth they had, disenfranchising them and subjecting them to other repressive state-sanctioned measures during this country's first national internment operations was unwarranted and unjust. It's about time.

Sadly, no survivors remain. The last one we knew of, Mary Bayrak, passed away this January, and Mary Manko, who we once believed was the last, died in the summer of 2007. They did not live long enough to witness a timely and honorable settlement. I will always regret that. I should have worked harder.

None of the internees asked for much – they wanted only an acknowledgement of what had been done to them. Their claim was about memory, not money. Yet they were dismissed and ignored, their experiences denied – for decades.

I have no full answer for those who today ask me a simple question: Why did it take so long for this episode in Canadian history to be recalled? Perhaps because the victims were afraid to speak up. Or it may have been because most records of the Office of Internment Operations were destroyed. Certainly Canadian society prefers to believe that racist xenophobia is reserved only for those who look different than the rest of us. Since Canadians of Ukrainian heritage aren't members of a "visible minority" – I "look white" – they can't have been discriminated against. Right? Wrong. I remember being told to "stop speaking that damn foreign language" on a city of Kingston bus. The bigot also called us "garlic-eaters." We certainly were. Nowadays most Canadians are too. Garlic is good for you. We knew that. Now everyone does.

I can't begin to list all of the good

*Prof. Lubomyr Luciuk volunteers as chairman of the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association.*

women and men who helped this campaign. Some were my professors at Queen's University, others at the University of Alberta and University of Toronto. A few were Ukrainian Canadian veterans, like Bohdan Panchuk and Stephan Pawluk. The former said his gospel was "Do Something!" During and after the Second World War, Panchuk saved thousands of political refugees because he dared to act, instead of wallowing about listing reasons why he shouldn't. And Pawluk, who served with the merchant marine, was an amateur historian and a founder of Branch 360 of the Royal Canadian Legion. He provided me with a copy of Gen. Otter's final report on the Internment Operations, documentary evidence proving what had occurred. Until then I wondered why I had never been taught about any of this story, not in high school or at the university.

Purely by chance, in the late 1970s, while doing an M.A. in historical geography at Queen's, I met an internee, Mykola Sakaliuk. I hadn't gone looking for one. Instead I wanted to find out who Kingston's first Ukrainians were, when they had arrived and why. Sakaliuk explained that he got here in the fall of 1914. But he had not come to work in the Locomotive Works, or at the Davis Tannery, or in the shipyards. Instead they marched him up Fort Henry hill, where he was a prisoner in Canada's first permanent internment camp. In a very real way, the Ukrainian Canadian community's campaign began from that day. Quite unexpectedly, I realized that the fortifications I played around as a boy possessed a hidden history that no one I knew had any inkling of.

The community's campaign for recognition did not take off, however, until the mid-1980s, after I earned my Ph.D. and became involved with the Civil Liberties Commission. John Gregorovich, a Toronto lawyer, headed that Ukrainian Canadian group. Sensing the importance of righting a historical injustice, John unleashed me, and what became the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association launched a crusade that is only now reaching its goal.

Over time many joined us. Kingston's own Peter Milliken was the first member of Parliament to rise in the House of Commons to call for redress. Other MPs,

(Continued on page 17)

## Ukrainians honor a hero

May 23, 2008, will mark the 70th anniversary of the death of a Ukrainian national hero, Yevhen Konovalts. One of the prominent leaders of the Ukrainian national liberation movement who fought for the independence of his homeland, Konovalts is a prime example of patriotism that we all should follow. Without consideration for his own life, he fought so that future generations of Ukrainians could live in a free and independent Ukrainian state.

As leader of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, Konovalts put the idea of Ukrainian statehood first, and throughout his entire life he worked to make it a reality. He became an example for numerous Ukrainians who fought to liberate Ukraine, finally achieving their dreams in Ukraine's renewed independence in 1991.

An extraordinarily talented military and political leader, Konovalts established the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists and made it a powerful engine of the Ukrainian

national liberation movement. Konovalts successfully brought the Ukrainian question to the forum of the League of Nations, thus exposing it on an international level. Because of his tireless and successful work, a Soviet government agent took his life.

Ukrainians throughout the world honor Konovalts as one of the fathers of the Ukrainian state. The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (UCCA) urges the Ukrainian American community to appropriately commemorate this tragic date and hold public events in the memory of Yevhen Konovalts. His role in the history of our nation is extremely important, and we must remember his heroic life, which he dedicated to the Ukrainian nation and its brighter future.

On behalf of the UCCA

Executive Board:

**Michael Sawkiw, Jr.**, president  
**Marie Duplak**, executive secretary

## Let's talk about it

BY YARO BIHUN

## PERSPECTIVES

BY ANDREW FEDYNSKY



### The meaning of "Bereza"

"Bereza."

I'm not sure which meaning of the word I learned first as a child growing up in the displaced persons camp in Berchtesgaden, Germany, and later in the near South Side of Cleveland. Was it the willow tree, the normal meaning of the word in Ukrainian, or was it that evil place back in the old country where the Polish police used to beat my father?

I suspect the latter. While the willow tree may well have been mentioned in conversations at home, in that post-World War II immigrant environment, the other Bereza — the one with a capital "B" and "Kartuzka" often added — certainly was, and it made a lasting impression. It would not come up in day-to-day conversations but frequently enough at the dinner table on a parent's or relative's birthday, a Ukrainian historic holiday or during visits by old family friends.

I'm sure our family was not unique in this respect. It was an experience shared in hundreds if not thousands of western Ukrainian immigrant households in the United States, Canada and elsewhere.

Bereza Kartuzka was the name of the infamous concentration camp set up in 1934 by the Polish government in an effort to quash all internal opposition, especially by Ukrainians opposed to its occupation and Polonization of western Ukraine. Men and women, doctors and lawyers, teachers and farmers, university and high school students — all could and many were sent to this "isolation" camp in what is now Belarus without any formal investigation, charges or legal procedures, simply on the suspicion by a local Polish official that they, as the prescribed detention order stipulated, "were a threat to national security, peace and order."

At Bereza, they were subject to long hours of forced labor, sleep deprivation and other privations, beatings, torture as well as an assortment of indignities. The initial mandatory three-month term of incarceration could be prolonged indefinitely at the discretion of the prison authorities. Of the large initial group of internees, most were held for just a few months, but a few were held for up to two years. My father, Mykola Bihun, was released after a year and three months.

The memory of that experience was not easily forgotten, and being a member of the Bereza fraternity was seen as a badge of honor in the Ukrainian community. As the

years passed, however, and many of the older fraternity members died, the community's memory of their experience waned as well.

Until recently, that is, when Yuriy Luhovy, the Canadian filmmaker whose father served time in Bereza, focused his professional spotlight on it with the documentary "Bereza Kartuzka." The film recreates the concentration camp with historical background material and interviews with some of the remaining survivors of the camp, like Askold Hladylovykh of Montreal, with Prof. Taras Hunczak and other historians and experts in the field. The filmmakers' company, La Maison de Montage Luhovy, was able to get a crew into Belarus to film the ruins of Bereza and bought — at some expense — the rights to some historical footage from that period.

The Ukrainian version of the documentary, which cost more than \$200,000, has been shown in a few cities in Canada and the United States, as well as in Kyiv. The English-language version, costing at least another \$20,000, is scheduled to be released soon.

Mr. Luhovy and his key partner in the project, his wife, Zorianna, brought the film to the Washington area on April 12. The presentation at the Holy Trinity Particular Ukrainian Catholic Church attracted an audience that included more than a dozen relatives of former Bereza Kartuzka inmates, among them the Rev. Taras Lonchyna's wife, Jaroslava, and her mother, Kateryna Styn, whose husband was a prisoner at Bereza.

During the discussion that followed, some of those relatives shared their recollections and underscored the importance of not letting that painful, lawless moment in history be forgotten.

Myroslava Dmytrijuk, who traveled from Buffalo, N.Y., to see the film, which contained shots of her father and uncle, said that her father singled out dehydration as the most excruciating experience for him at Bereza. They were given only one small glass of water a day, she said.

Other relatives recalled how the inmates were awakened and forced to do strenuous exercises in the middle of the night, about having to invent secret codes for clandestine communication between themselves because guards would not let them talk to each other, about the beatings and other

(Continued on page 20)

### A tragedy and a genocide

You could say that Russia is making progress — somewhat. On April 2 the Duma acknowledged what had been denied for nearly three-quarters of a century: that the Soviet government forcibly seized grain from the peasantry, resulting in at least 7 million deaths by starvation. During the Soviet era, the official line insisted there had been no famine at all. Indeed, Stalin suppressed the 1937 census and executed those who conducted it for revealing the obvious: Ukraine had suffered a catastrophic decline in population.

Yet even as the Duma acknowledges that there had been a government-organized famine after all, it rejects the genocide label, calling it a "tragedy" instead: "this does not have — and cannot have — any internationally recognized indications of genocide and should not be used as a tool for modern political speculation." The Duma's reasoning is pretty strange: the Soviets didn't just kill Ukrainians, they also murdered people of other nationalities, including Russians.

The Soviets, to be sure, did murder untold numbers of Russians, Balts, Poles, Chechens, etc., but that does not obviate calling the murder of 10 million Ukrainians genocide. Following the Duma's logic, the German Bundestag could pass a resolution denying the Holocaust was genocide because the Nazis didn't just murder Jews, they also killed Gypsies (Roma), Slavs, ethnic Germans, gays, etc. Germany, of course, accepted full blame for World War II and all that followed and has taken many steps to atone.

Russia is different. It's revealing that the Russian SFSR was the only Soviet "republic" that did not declare independence in 1991. It was understood that the Soviet Union had been a continuation of the Russian Empire and the Russian Federation which emerged from the post-Soviet rubble was its successor, inheriting assets like the Kremlin in Moscow, the Hermitage in Leningrad/St. Petersburg, embassy buildings abroad, gold, nuclear weapons and a seat on the United Nations Security Council.

The "republics" for their part, were now free to develop independent political, economic and social systems, as well as their own cultures. In the case of Ukraine, this has increasingly included examination of the country's history, where the question of the Holodomor (death by starvation) has been looming ever larger. This is the national trauma — the repressed memory that the nation must come to terms with if it is to move forward. Consider: more Ukrainians died in that one year (1932-1933) than died over the course of five years in World War II or all the combatants of all the countries in four years of World War I. Understandably, the issue of genocide is raised and the finger of blame for seizing the harvest and sealing the borders points northward to the Kremlin, where the decision to create the Famine was reached, perhaps in the very offices most recently occupied by Presidents Boris Yeltsin and Vladimir Putin and now Dmitry Medvedev.

And it is this issue of genocide that Russians find uncomfortable. Unlike Germany, which made a clean break with its totalitarian past, many Russians today demonstrate a troubling and dangerous nostalgia for the Soviet Union. President Putin himself called the fall of the USSR "the greatest geopolitical catastrophe of the 20th century" and has been working to maintain

continuity between the Soviet era and Russia today, bringing back the melody of the Soviet national anthem, the red star as Russia's official military emblem and the red banner as its military flag. He placed a bust of Felix Dzerzhinsky, founder of the Soviet secret police, at the headquarters of the Russian Internal Affairs Ministry and, of course, Lenin's embalmed corpse continues to be venerated at Red Square, where Soviet-style military parades are back in fashion. Mr. Putin is even said to have offered a toast to Stalin's memory on the dictator's 120th birthday.

And, looking to the past as a model to restore Russia's "greatness," Mr. Putin has been waging an ugly neo-imperialist campaign against Georgia, Ukraine, Estonia, etc. using energy supplies, computer hackers and "peacekeeping troops" as the point of his spear seeking to restore hegemony over countries Russia considers in its sphere of influence, what it calls the "near abroad."

Calls for international recognition of the Holodomor as genocide, of course, raise inconvenient questions about the Soviet legacy and Russia's subsequent efforts to influence the internal affairs of the countries that fled Moscow's domination as soon as they had the opportunity. And, among those, none is more strategic or carries more emotional baggage for Russia than Ukraine. Now, to Moscow's chagrin, the once-forbidden topic of the Holodomor is driving an ever broader wedge between the two countries.

And so, trying to defuse the genocide issue, the Duma points out that the Kremlin killed Russians as well as Ukrainians. Well, to a nation whose heroes include Ivan the Terrible and Peter the Great, it might seem normal for the government to commit mass murder, but most others find it aberrant. For Ukrainians the realization is growing that 10 million of their countrymen would not have starved to death in 1932-1933 if a free market in Kyiv instead of central planners in Moscow had controlled the country's grain crop; if Lenin, Stalin, Dzerzhinsky and other Bolsheviks interred within the Kremlin walls had not forced independent Ukraine to join the Soviet Union in 1921.

Following the precedent President Bill Clinton set in June 2000, President George W. Bush placed a wreath at the Famine Memorial in Kyiv on April 1. The very next day the Duma passed its resolution calling the Holodomor a "tragedy," not genocide. Honoring the Famine victims was the right thing to do, just as President Bush was right to press for Ukraine's entry into NATO, a policy Russia opposes and fails to comprehend.

President Viktor Yushchenko, who successfully thwarted Russia's intrusion into Ukraine's election in 2004, certainly understands the connection between Ukraine's military security and the Famine. That's why he's simultaneously pressing for recognition of the Holodomor as genocide and for Ukraine's entry into NATO. The two initiatives are intimately linked.

As for Russia, the country can't be forced into an apology, but that doesn't mean its leaders and citizens shouldn't be reminded of the truth in the hope they might someday follow the example of the German people who made a clean break with their own totalitarian and genocidal past and are now living the slogan, "Never again."

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



Jaroslav Martyniuk

One of the buildings of the infamous Polish concentration camp Bereza Kartuzka, photographed during a visit there in 2002 by Jaroslav Martyniuk.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Kolcio and Kytasty deserve kudos

Dear Editor:

What happens when you mix a professor of dance at Wesleyan University with a bandurist from downtown New York City? You end up with "The Energy Which Remains," a phenomenal performance piece consisting of dance choreographed by Prof. Katja Kolcio and music composed by the extraordinary Julian Kytasty.

I had the opportunity to see this work three times. The first time was as "History in Sound and Motion," at a salon presented by Prof. Kolcio and Mr. Kytasty on November 4, 2007, at Wesleyan's Green Street Arts Center. During the salon, Prof. Kolcio talked about her inspirations for the piece – the Ukrainian immigration, its coming to the Rochester, N.Y., area, and the community that arose there. That performance consisted of Mr. Kytasty on bandura, with dance by Prof. Kolcio and a male dancer – quite simple, and, in retrospect, an outline for what was to be.

When I next saw this piece, it was as "The Energy Which Remains" ("Zberezhena Enerhiya"), premiered at The Ukrainian Museum in New York City on April 5. This was not the first I had seen a few months earlier, but a large dance group directed by Prof. Kolcio with a music ensemble headed by Mr. Kytasty. I saw them twice that day – a full rehearsal and then the sold-out performance. Each performance was just a little different than the other, reflecting the improvisational freedom that Prof. Kolcio and Mr.

Kytasty allowed the performers. I was astounded by both performances.

My third experience of "The Energy Which Remains" was on April 27, the closing of a four-day series of sold-out performances at the Center for the Arts at Wesleyan University. This was the complete work, extended from what I had seen only weeks earlier in New York City.

The dance in this piece involved everything you can imagine – group, solos, dancers walking on other dancers, walking upwards, up a bridge constructed of other dancers, full of dynamic and ever-changing movement. The musicians were an ensemble led by Mr. Kytasty (bandura/sopilka/hand drum) with Amanda Schebenske (violin), Woody Leslie (tablas/hand bells/drymba) and Asa Horwitz (acoustic guitar/musical saw). To allay any misgivings about the mix of instruments, a bandura, tablas and a musical saw sound just fine together – in fact, better than just fine. The compositions, all by Mr. Kytasty, ranged from note-perfect "banda" dance-kolomyiky from the 1920s, to orchestrated ensemble playing, to free improvisation played to the movements of individual dancers.

At times during the performance, I really had to think about what I was hearing, and to remind myself that these were all acoustic instruments, that the sounds they were making had no help from any electronics or effects, just the skilled hands of these musicians. The music reflected what the dancers were doing, yet it also was independent of their movements. This produced a sensation that a certain synergy was taking place. The dancers were not moving to the music, and the music was not to be danced to. Instead, each complementing the other

and representing the other through movements or sounds – a true synesthesia. The dancers – a diverse group that added to the impact of the piece – were in superb form, moving naturally and loosely, yet in complete control of their movements – a physical personification of the music.

For example, the opening piece started with a rather up-tempo tabla solo and with the other musicians joining in. To this music, the dancers slowly walked in, some walking tall, others composing themselves downward, the ones in back walking around those in front. The effect? A flow, an unstoppable flow from stage right, across and down towards the audience in the first row. The music reinforced that this was unstoppable, that they were going to go around and over whatever was in front of them. At the end of the evening, with the piece over, we were left with the energy – that which remains.

This work is a continuation in the series of collaborations between Prof. Kolcio and Mr. Kytasty – ones that explore movement and music, and how they intertwine and reflect each other. My suggestion? Make every effort to see these works – you will enjoy them!

Ihor Slabicky  
Portsmouth, R.I.

### Why "Bogdan," not Bohdan?

Dear Editor:

Reading about the SUSTA national conference (April 13), one cannot avoid being struck by the unnecessary Russification of Ukrainian names, e.g. "Bohdan" becomes "Bogdan," "Ihor" becomes "Igor," etc. It is true that the Russian way of spelling Ukrainian names was imposed in Soviet times, and one can understand (albeit disagree) that these Russified forms are the official way the Fourth Wave students are registered in America. However, it is impossible to comprehend why Ukrainian students must voluntarily Russify their names at all-Ukrainian affairs like the SUSTA national conference.

Taras Shevchenko said it best in his "Epistle": "If you would train yourselves alone, you'd have some wisdom of your own" (translation by Andrusyshen and Kirkconnell).

Leo Iwaskiw  
Philadelphia

### Yushchenko and Catherine II

Dear Editor:

In "The great memory purge" (March 30), Adrian Karatnycky noted that "... In November 2005 his [Russian President Vladimir Putin's] government approved a new monument to Felix Dzerzhinsky ..."

As I recall, President Viktor Yushchenko similarly approved a monument to Catherine II, which was unveiled in October of last year in Odesa – something even his eastern-leaning predecessor would not do.

As Taras Chukhlib, historian and director of the Kozak Research Center at the Institute of History of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, pointed out: "Even in the not so distant year of 1995 his predecessor Leonid Kuchma banned such a monument."

Orest S. Slupchynskij  
New York City

### Chornobyl forum at United Nations

Dear Editor:

On Wednesday and Thursday, April 23-24, in a large auditorium of the United Nations in New York, the 17th international Chornobyl conference was held with a sizable participation of youth. The main organizers and sponsors of this annual event were Dr. Christine Kovskych Durbak, the CEO of World Information Transfer (WIT), a non-governmental organization at the United Nations, and representatives of Ukraine and the United Nations.

The Wednesday program had an interesting format that included a variety of subjects. It comprised three main parts: 1) lectures and presentations on the subjects of health, ecological pollution and its effects on physical and mental health, 2) a luncheon with a keynote speech on biofuels and 3) a film about Chornobyl "Radiophobia."

"Radiophobia" was created and produced by Julio Soto. It was filmed at Chornobyl reactor No. 4 and the adjoining Prypiat area. There was a short background section about the explosion, which brought out the mistakes made by the operating crew and their lackadaisical attitude. It also focused on several present-day individuals who still live in the zone and argue that it makes no difference where they live; they are apathetic and resigned. The film reflects hopelessness and despair.

The second day of the conference dealt with lectures and discussions about cancer of the thyroid and other health problems. Dr. Durbak is doing a commendable job in disseminating information about conditions in Ukraine by engaging scientists, specialists and public officials to talk, write and discuss subjects such as: protection of health, ecology, radioactive and chemical pollution, Chornobyl and its aftermath, etc. In addition, she has engaged student volunteers and interns to help in her endeavors.

She also publishes the periodical World Ecological Report in the English, Ukrainian, Chinese and Russian languages. In order to accomplish these tasks she also raises funds to pay for the costs.

This year's Chornobyl conference was significant due to the participation of numerous young people – high school seniors and college students, who filled the conference hall to capacity.

The 17th Chornobyl conference of 2008 created a positive and reassuring feeling as it reported on new endeavors and scientific research in the ecological field. It is reassuring to know that there are intelligent and enthusiastic young individuals who are willing to do serious work that will strive to save our planet.

Walter Bodnar  
Newark, 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.



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New York City



# Pavlo Hunka strives to release anthology of Ukrainian art songs

by Oksana Zakydalsky

TORONTO – The renowned bass-baritone Pavlo Hunka – born in the United Kingdom of an English mother and a Ukrainian father – has had a distinguished international opera career. He has sung in more than 70 operas, including 45 major operatic roles in many of the world's leading opera houses.

He made his debut with the Canadian Opera Company (COC) in Toronto in 2004 in the title role of Verdi's "Falstaff" to rave reviews and is now a frequent guest at the COC. In the 2008 season he has appeared in the role of Shishkov in Janáček's "House of the Dead" and is currently singing the role of Prince Golaud in Debussy's "Pelléas and Mélisande."

Four years ago Mr. Hunka embarked on a unique long-term project: the documentation of all the art songs by Ukrainian composers. Mr. Hunka intends to create a complete anthology of Ukrainian art songs. This would include 15 composers and will probably take as many years to accomplish. The double-CD set of the 42 art songs of Kyrylo Stetsenko, which was released in 2006, became the first in the series. The art songs of Mykola Lysenko are now in production.

The art song is distinguished from the folk song in that the latter has relatively simple melodies and expresses emotions in a general way. In contrast, the art song (lied, lieder in German) is a poem set to music, for a trained voice, with piano or other musical instrument accompaniment. It is a combination of music and literature, both subtle and complex, expressing one or two emotions in a deeper way.

It was Franz Schubert who, at the beginning of the 19th century, established the new genre of the art song as a poetic-musical form. He was followed by other composers in Germany, France, Russia and other Slavic countries.

But although several Ukrainian composers wrote art songs – they included Kyrylo Stetsenko (1882-1922), Mykola Lysenko (1842-1912), Yakiv Stepovy (1883-1921) and Borys Liatoshynsky (1895-1968) among others – they remained largely unknown and unperformed. (Although much of the music was published in 1960s it was not brought to the attention of conservatories or singers.)

At first, this was due to the tsarist Ems Ukaz of 1876, which forbade publishing and performing in the Ukrainian language. When Russian tsarism was replaced by Soviet domination the policy of the new regime was to deny any type of nobility or even bourgeois representation in Ukrainian culture and acknowl-

edge only a peasant representation. Folk songs, accompanied by folk instruments, became the standard of Soviet Ukrainian vocal music.

I asked Mr. Hunka what started him on this art song project and what was his inspiration. Mr. Hunka, who lives in the U.K., replied that from the day he sang the Epistle in church at the age of 9, he fell in love with Ukrainian music. Although he went through university studying languages and then became a lawyer, it was not until the end of his 20s that he finally fulfilled his dream to sing.

"But all that time I had been collecting music from Ukraine – anything I could get," he said. "At the age of 18 I came across the works of Stetsenko and tried to sing them. My voice was not developed enough to deal with the intricate detail and vocal demands of the pieces. I was also too naïve about life to be able to interpret these great works in a convincing manner. I learned more about Stetsenko's and Lysenko's music but had great difficulty obtaining the art song scores themselves."

"It's taken 30 years from the time I first encountered the songs of Stetsenko to bring to fruition this dream of mine of documenting them," he continued. "This is my and the Canadian Ukrainians opportunity to offer a present to the Ukrainian nation, to return to it a part of its culture. There are about 1,000 art songs that nobody knows about."

To date, Mr. Hunka has collected about 600 Ukrainian art songs out of the estimated 1,000.

Mr. Hunka pointed out that art songs are classical songs composed by each composer to the poems of very eminent poets, not only Ukrainian, but from all over Europe. For example, Stetsenko used the poetry of Russia's Konstantin Balmont, as well as Ukraine's Borys Hrinchenko, Lesia Ukrainka and Oleksander Oles, who was his favorite. Lysenko set music to such poets as Germany's Heinrich Heine, Russia's Semyon Nadson and Poland's Alex Mickiewicz.

Every classical composer, including Ukrainian composers, spent an enormous amount of time with art songs, Mr. Hunka said, "to develop their emotional expression. It is painfully saddening to me that I have spoken to people in Ukraine and many musicians don't know about these songs."

Ukrainians spend a lot of time showing how different they are, he said, but it is also important to show that there are creative strengths in Ukrainian culture, which have been kept out. "Ukrainian art songs are as wonderful as any of those of Schubert or Schumann," he emphasized.

"Another very important part of the

project is to show the world that Ukrainians are a cultured western European nation. We are geographically positioned on the outskirts of Europe, but we are still part of Europe," Mr. Hunka emphasized.

"Fortunately I was introduced to people in Canada who fully understood the importance of this art form. Together, we decided that this project would be produced on the highest professional level. It has taken three years to set ourselves up and form a truly professional organization. We have the best studio in Canada, the best recording engineer and stars of the opera world," Mr. Hunka said. The Ukrainian Art Song Project is being realized under the auspices of the Canadian Ukrainian Opera Association.

One measure of success of the Ukrainian art song project is the fact that non-Ukrainians have started to perform Ukrainian art songs. For example, on March 28, 2008, as part of the International Vocal Recital Series, two of Canada's operatic stars, Russell Braun and Michael Schade, performed art songs by Lysenko and Stetsenko in Ukrainian.

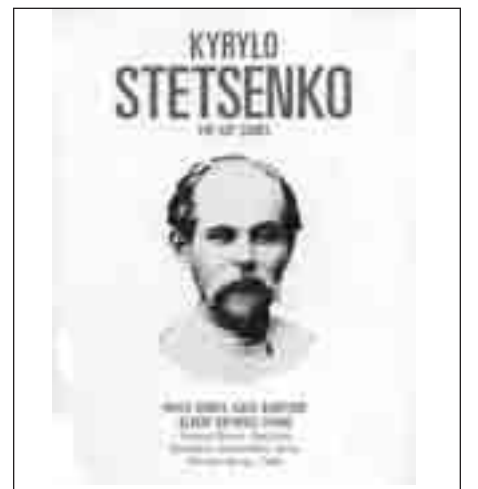
This was a historical moment, as this was the first time that non-Ukrainian opera stars (although Mr. Braun comes from a family of Mennonites who came to Canada from Ukraine) had performed Ukrainian classical song on a world stage. The two Ukrainian composers were on a program with composers such as Mendelssohn, Schubert, Schumann, etc. "Our song is now taking its rightful place in the mainstream classical repertoire," Mr. Hunka emphasized.

"We have had great success with the Stetsenko recording. But it has become painfully clear to me that Ukrainians still do not appreciate the importance of the art song in the world of classical music. Although people have told me what a great voice I have, I would have preferred to hear how wonderful Stetsenko's music is together with such comments as 'we didn't know that we had such wonderful classical music,'" Mr. Hunka said.

"We have to make people aware what this art form means to our nation. It is



Pavlo Hunka



Cover of the recently released art songs of Kyrylo Stetsenko.

classical song – it is not folk song. Art song music is set to passionate, emotional poetry. These world-famous poets talk about emotions that go well beyond the folk song. The art song delves more deeply and searches out particular emotions," he said.

Kyrylo Stetsenko, grandson of the

(Continued on page 17)

## A letter of thanks from composer's grandson

Following is a letter of support for the Ukrainian Art Song Project sent to Pavlo Hunka by Kyrylo Stetsenko, grandson of the composer. The letter, dated February 5, 2007, is translated from Ukrainian.

Dear Pavlo:

My family and I are so grateful for the wonderful gift of the CD of the "Art Songs of Kyrylo Stetsenko," my dear grandfather. This work is not only a treasure worth cherishing for myself, but for all Ukrainians, and indeed, for all true admirers of this classical art form. As far as I know, such a recording has never been produced. Congratulations to you all.

Your heartfelt, stirring and powerful interpretations aroused in us many thoughts and emotions. The quality of the production of the CD is indeed wonderful. The design is ingenious and refined; the literary content insightful.

I would like to express my heartiest congratulations to the collaborating artists – pianist Albert Krywolt, singers Benjamin Butterfield and Russell Braun, cellist Roman Borys and producer Roman Hurko. Please convey to them my sincerest thanks.

We have yet another reason to be grateful. In 1963, my grandfather's art songs were published in totality under the former USSR. Only 12 of these were ever performed by Ukrainian singers in the period 1922-2002. There were two reasons for this:

- the prevalent ideology in professional music circles in Ukraine which considered Ukrainian culture to be second-class, inferior to Russian culture;
- a deeply ingrained inferiority complex in the consciousness and behavior of Ukrainians.

Until your recording of the complete Stetsenko art songs, we had only heard 16 of the 44 songs. The other 28 were a revelation to us all.

In 2002 I persuaded several Ukrainian singers to perform 12 of the art songs at the 120th Anniversary Celebrations of my grandfather's birth. This concert was staged at both the Ukrainian National Opera and the Mykola Lysenko Concert Hall in Kyiv. The songs performed included "And you abandoned," "The Blacksmith" and "This song is for you."

Once again, my eternal thanks to you and your team. Your contribution to Ukrainian culture is inestimable. Our congratulations to you all.



Pavlo Hunka in the title role of Verdi's "Falstaff."

credit

## USUF's "Travel to Ukraine" website ranked No. 1 by Google and Yahoo

WASHINGTON – The "Travel to Ukraine" website, [www.traveltoukraine.org](http://www.traveltoukraine.org), has become the top-ranked resulting entry (non-sponsored) on the Google and Yahoo! search engines when an Internet user types in the words "travel Ukraine."

In less than two years of operation, the website, which is sponsored by the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation, has become the leading information resource for people seeking to discover the tremendous opportunities for travel in Ukraine, whether for business or pleasure, educational or cultural reasons.

The U.S.-Ukraine Foundation ([www.usukraine.org](http://www.usukraine.org)), a 501(c) (3) non-profit founded in 1991, promotes democracy, a free market and human rights in Ukraine, as well as effective U.S.-Ukraine relations. Program activities are organized through offices in Washington and Kyiv, and implemented via a network of facilities in Ukraine in the cities of Cherkasy, Donetsk, Kherson and Lviv.

Nadia K. McConnell, the foundation's president, said, "We now hope that "Travel to Ukraine" will become the official travel website for Ukraine. Several years ago we decided to expand our business and economic development activities by promoting Ukraine's travel industry – a specific sector of the economy and one with significant potential for Ukraine's development."

"As you know, the foundation has been supporting Ukraine's economic development through various projects

and websites, such as 'Business in Ukraine' ([www.businessinukraine.org](http://www.businessinukraine.org))," said Ms. McConnell. "In addition, the foundation has been a strong supporter of professional and student travel exchanges between the U.S. and Ukraine for the past 17 years. For example, this summer we expect 800 university students from Ukraine to travel to the U.S. through our Summer Work Travel program ([www.exchangeusa.org](http://www.exchangeusa.org)). These programmatic connections make 'Travel to Ukraine' a natural asset for the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation as well as for Ukraine."

Foundation Vice-President John A. Kun added, "I would like to congratulate Oleksiy Synelnychenko for his technical work over the past two years in making the 'Travel to Ukraine' website so successful. I would also like to point out that this project began through the volunteer efforts of a summer 2005 intern, Stephen Choma Thompson."

The U.S.-Ukraine Foundation expects that its 'Travel to Ukraine' website will continue to provide the quality information, such as hotel accommodations, medical services, passport and visa information, that users have already come to expect and enjoy.

For more information or to inquire about advertising opportunities readers may contact Mr. Synelnychenko of the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation at [oleksiy@usukraine.org](mailto:oleksiy@usukraine.org) or at 202-223-2228.

## BOOK NOTES

### NGO volunteer's novel set in Ukraine

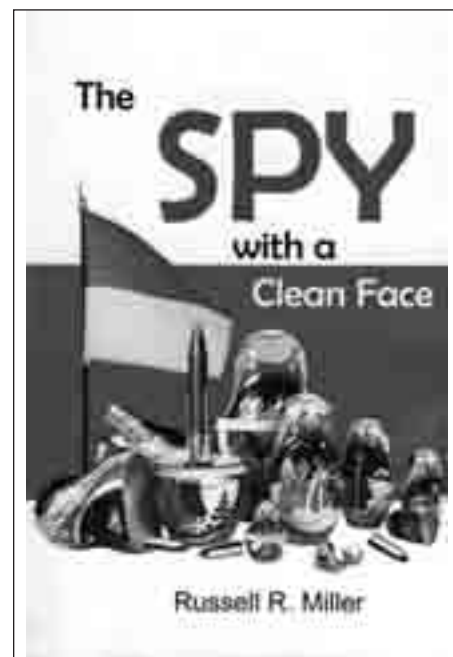
"*The Spy With a Clean Face*," by Russell R. Miller, Chesterfield, Mo.: Beach House Books, 2008. ISBN: 978-1-59630-031-6, 300 pp. \$18.95 +\$5 shipping.

This book is a tale about Charlie Connelly, whose ties with the Central Intelligence Agency are reconnected after he is unexpectedly approached by his former recruiter, accompanied by an attractive female agent, for assistance in a mission.

During his travels, which take him to Maracaibo, Medellin, Tianjin, Tel Aviv and Kyiv, Charlie becomes intertwined with the mysteries that surround his predicament. After suffering a betrayal by the political maneuverings of the agency and being abandoned by his own company, Charlie finds himself working on an NGO project in Ukraine, where he is contacted by the agency to find and eliminate a defecting American rogue agent near the Chernobyl dead-zone.

At first glance, the reader may notice that the author was inspired by Ian Fleming's James Bond character. However, Mr. Miller's Charlie Connelly prefers Bombay Sapphire gin martinis to Bond's Smirnoff vodka "shaken, not stirred" martini variety. Also, in all of his adventures, Bond never paid a visit to Ukraine.

Mr. Miller is a resident of La Grange, Ill., and this is his fourth book on Eastern Europe. Mr. Miller has traveled to over 100 countries as an international executive and on NGO projects for the Vienna-based United Nations Industrial Development Organization, United Nations Development



Project, the World Bank and the International Executive Service Corps.

Mr. Miller's book "Journey to a Closed City," featured in The Weekly on March 7, 2004, chronicled his work in Ivano-Frankivsk.

Readers may obtain copies by writing to: Science and Humanities Press, P.O. Box 7151, Chesterfield, MO 63006-7151; calling 636-394-4950; or by logging on to [www.beachhousebooks.com](http://www.beachhousebooks.com) or [www.amazon.com](http://www.amazon.com). Large-print format is also available for \$28.95 (ISBN: 978-1-59630-023-3).

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# Chicago-based Selfreliance credit union holds 57th annual meeting

by Theodora Turula

CHICAGO – Every ethnic group in the United States strives to maintain its identity, often uniting around a religious or cultural organization to which a majority of its members belong. Ukrainian Americans are unique in that besides their strong community structure they have also created a network of financial institutions and credit unions that lend their support to these institutions as they serve their member-owners.

Chicago's Selfreliance Ukrainian American Federal Credit Union (SUAFUCU) has been working for the benefit of its members and the community organizations which they support since 1951, and on April 13, at the credit union's 57th annual meeting, representatives of the many of the organizations that the credit union supports expressed their gratitude to the assembled members.

The meeting was called to order by the chairman of the board, Michael R. Kos, who asked Bishop Richard Seminack to bless the assembly.

The assembly honored the credit union's President/CEO Bohdan Watral with a rendition of "Mnohaya Lita" on the occasion of his birthday the previous day. Board VP/Secretary Victor Wojtychiw then read the Minutes of the 2007 annual meeting, which were approved as read. The various organization's representatives were then invited to speak.

First to approach the microphone was Consul General of Ukraine Vasyl Korzachenko, who praised the credit union for its community involvement and social orientation, saying that this, along with its Ukrainian spirit, are the reason why he and all the consular staff in Chicago were active members of the credit union.

Rick Galushka of Members United Corporate Credit Union addressed the meeting, congratulating the leadership of SUAFUCU for its achievements. He stated that Members United is proud to be a partner with Selfreliance in supporting Ukrainian American credit unions, as well as the Ukrainian National Association of Savings and Credit Unions in Ukraine (UNASCU).

Other partner organizations taking the opportunity to voice their best wishes were the credit union's parent organization, Selfreliance Association of Ukrainian Americans, represented by its chair, Leo Kazaniwskyj, and the Ukrainian National Credit Union Association of the U.S., represented by President Orysia Burdiak, who also spoke on behalf of the Ukrainian Insurance Agency.

Some 20 organizational representatives of the Chicago area also addressed the

annual meeting.

Special guest Nina Bai, editor of the Kyiv newspaper Ukrainske Slovo also addressed the meeting, saying that she was envious of the organizations in Chicago for having such a strong supporter in its credit union.

Following the community greetings, the meeting returned to its formal agenda. Mr. Kos addressed the members, thanking them for their support and mentioning the debt the credit union owes to its founders, of whose number the credit union recently lost a great leader and longtime manager, Omelan Pleszkewycz, as well as an organizer of the Selfreliance credit union in New Jersey, Orest Lysynecky.

Mr. Watral spoke of the financial achievements of Selfreliance Ukrainian American Federal Credit Union in 2007. Credit union assets surpassed \$464 million, and credit union capital exceeded \$80 million. Credit union membership is approaching 24,000. Member deposits surpass \$386 million, and the credit union paid out nearly \$13 million in dividends. The credit union has \$253 million in outstanding loans to its members. In 2007 Selfreliance expended \$1.13 million in support to various community organizations – a significant indicator of its dedication to the cooperative principles of service to members.

The committee chairmen then reported on their activities. Anthony Kit, credit committee chairman, reported that the committee approved 1,547 loans in 2007, totaling over \$47 million. Supervisory Committee chairman Bohdan Wruskyi stated that the National Credit Union Administration commended SUAFUCU for its stability and financial strength.

Following a discussion of all the reports, three new members were elected to the board and the proposed 2008 budget was read and approved.

The general comments which followed included a request by Roman Zajac that the credit union dedicate more resources to St. Nicholas School, which is in danger of closing. This elicited a lively discussion on the need for area parishes to encourage attendance and the recommendation that a scholarship fund be established for pupils whose parents cannot afford the tuition. SUAFUCU provides a stipend of \$1,000 to its employees for each child attending St. Nicholas Cathedral School.

Mr. Watral was also asked about the safety and stability of Selfreliance Ukrainian American Federal Credit Union, in light of the recent financial crisis in the U.S. He responded that, because of sound fiscal management, the credit union has limited exposure to risk and potential losses; the credit union's financial position is excellent



Members of the Selfreliance board of directors at the annual meeting.

and it is able to overcome any temporary instability in today's economic environment, so long as it continues to receive the support of its members.

The final comment from the assembly was a request that Selfreliance pursue the possibility of building a home for seniors, as the Ukrainian population in Chicago increasingly needs such a facility.

The meeting was adjourned by Mr. Kos,

following a closing prayer by Bishop Seminack.

\*\*\*

A similar meeting was held in New Jersey on April 20 for members of SUAFUCU's three branches in that state. The meeting and a luncheon took place at the Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey in Whippany.

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Selfreliance President/CEO Bohdan Watral addresses the meeting.

HOLODOMOR

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The Ukrainian Museum  
Tuesday, May 27, 2008, 5:30 p.m. – 8:00 p.m.

The exhibition was produced by:  
The League of Ukrainian Canadians and  
the Museum of Soviet Occupation  
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in cooperation with  
The Ukrainian Museum in New York

The exhibition opening follows the  
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organized by the UCCA NY to commemorate  
the 75th anniversary of  
the Ukrainian Genocide of 1932-1933

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1933



2008

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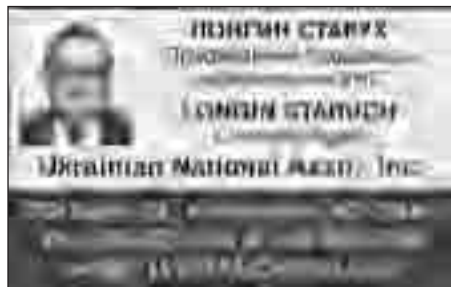
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## NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

Affairs Minister Borys Tarasyuk, a national deputy of Our Ukraine – People's Self-Defense, said Ukraine has the right to ask the United Nations Security Council to confirm the status of Sevastopol as territory belonging to Ukraine. "At any moment, the Ukrainian side has all the grounds to use the mechanism of the U.N. Security Council," he told Channel 5 TV on May 13. According to Mr. Tarasyuk, after the Russian State Duma said that Sevastopol belongs to Russia, Ukraine appealed to the U.N. The Security Council, by its decision of July 20, 1993, confirmed the territorial integrity of Ukraine and described moves by the Russian Parliament as contradicting the principles and goals of the U.N., as well as a Ukrainian-Russian agreement. The former foreign minister said that due to that decision, Ukraine could again address the United Nations with this question. Commenting on a statement by Moscow Mayor Yuri Luzhkov on the status of Sevastopol, Mr. Tarasyuk said that he absolutely supports a decision taken by the Security Service of Ukraine to ban Mr. Luzhkov from entering the country. "I think that the Russian side had no grounds to take measures in response, because no Ukrainian politicians made any anti-Russian statements that could offend the honor and dignity of the Russian nation," he said. During celebrations of the 225th anniversary of the Russian Black Sea Fleet in Sevastopol on May 11, Mr. Luzhkov said the city of Sevastopol had never been given to Ukraine and that it should be returned to Russia. On May 16 President Viktor Yushchenko, speaking at a meeting of the National Security and Defense Council (NSDC), said, "Ukraine must do its best to ensure that no one calls into question that Crimea is territory belonging to Ukraine." (Ukrinform)

### Viktor Yushchenko in London

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko, while on a working visit to Great Britain, participated in the opening of an exhibition "Executed by Famine: Unknown Genocide of Ukrainian People," dedicated to the 75th anniversary of the 1932-1933 Holodomor. The exposition was opened in the British Parliament. In his speech, Mr. Yushchenko noted the large scale of this humanitarian catastrophe, when about 10 million Ukrainians died over the course of one year. He reminded his listeners that the Holodomor was knowingly planned by the totalitarian regime: "The matter concerns purposeful actions on the annihilation of the entire people." The President emphasized the importance of establishing the historical truth about those tragic events, in particular taking into consideration the fact that this page of Ukrainian history was concealed for a long time. (Ukrinform)

### UK supports Ukraine's orientation

KYIV – Britain is supporting Ukraine's aspirations for gaining full membership of the European Union and NATO, President Viktor Yushchenko said on May 15 after a meeting with British Prime Minister Gordon Brown in London. A joint statement signed by Messrs. Yushchenko and Brown reads that Ukraine, as soon as it has all the criteria for membership, should become a full member-state of the European Union. "Britain believes that the signing of an association agreement that will also include a free trade area should become the next step for the EU and Ukraine," according to the document. Britain confirmed that it would also help

(Continued on page 15)

# European Bank...

(Continued from page 1)

democracy and experienced considerable economic growth, and as a result, a stronger Ukraine, bolstered by further reforms, is in a solid position to determine its own independent future and thus secure a tighter relationship with the European Union (EU). In light of such a positive assessment regarding Ukraine's progressive Euro-Atlantic integration, Mr. Lemierre was nevertheless challenged by the students to offer his opinion on their country's recent setback at the NATO summit in early April in Bucharest. As a result, Mr. Lemierre rejected the notion that Europe was ignoring Ukraine.

"Europe does pay attention to, and supports, Ukraine. But this is a long process. It's important to create a relationship with Europe 'step by step'. In this context, Ukraine has taken a very important step in its accession to the World Trade Organization. Making a success of WTO membership would open up the country to new opportunities," said Mr. Lemierre.

At the same time, despite his praise for Ukraine's economic and political reforms, Mr. Lemierre did warn of a number of serious challenges currently facing Ukraine, namely the country's rampant inflation and the need to find a consensus on key constitutional issues. During his discussion with government and National Bank of Ukraine leaders at the EBRD's annual meeting, Mr. Lemierre expressed concern that rising inflation is still a major problem and may not only have a negative effect on economic growth but could spell serious consequences for Ukraine's social programs as well. "This will affect the level of prosperity," said Lemierre.

While addressing the EBRD's opening session on May 18, President Viktor Yushchenko expressed his sincere gratitude to the bank's Board of Directors for not ignoring Ukraine for the last decade by providing much needed assistance.

"The EBRD is a reliable partner. Its decision to hold a meeting in Kyiv for a second time is a validation of the reforms and democratic changes and the progress of the judiciary in Ukraine," said President Yushchenko. Mr. Yushchenko – adamant on promoting and making Ukrainian trade, commerce, manufacturing and foreign investment integral and viable components of the international financial community – said that Ukraine is well placed to withstand the current global economic crisis. "I am confident that the new markets, in particular the Ukrainian stock market, are not going to lose their attractiveness. Ukraine is developing steadily. Unemployment is at its lowest since the country gained independence. The international community and business world are very interested in our country," underscored Mr. Yushchenko. Alluding to Ukraine's recent accession to the WTO, President Yushchenko remarked: "Progress is irreversible." Ukraine's leader also thanked the EBRD for taking a leading role in cleaning up the aftermath at Chernobyl. On the second and final day of the EBRD's annual meeting, the bank announced it would allocate approximately \$212 million to Ukraine to support clean-up efforts at the site of the nuclear reactor. The funds are expected to cover construction costs of a so-called "New Safe Confinement," a structure that will be built over Chernobyl's reactor 4, which was damaged by the 1986 nuclear accident. The confinement, assessed as the largest such project in the history of engineering, will cover the present shelter which was constructed shortly following the accident, but which has been deteriorating considerably over the years.

Similarly, Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko, in expressing her appreciation for the EBRD's generous support, called attention to the need for energy efficiency, an activity that has become one of the EBRD's top priorities in Ukraine in recent years. "This is a challenge facing Ukraine, in particular, and the whole world. Such expensive energy resources are so thoughtlessly wasted. I



Oleksander Prokopenko/Pool/UNIAN

Jean Lemierre (left), president of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, with Ukraine's Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko and President Viktor Yushchenko, during the opening session of the EBRD's Business Forum, held in Kyiv under the aegis of the EBRD board of directors' 17th annual meeting.

hope investments will be aimed at this area where there is so much potential," added Ms. Tymoshenko.

According to EBRD officials, real GDP growth in Ukraine is expected to slow to 5.5 percent in 2008. Ukraine's government had initially projected a 6.8 percent pace of growth.

The leader of Ukraine's government also highlighted the need for increased investments in the country's agricultural sector at a time of increasingly rising food prices – an area where the EBRD is planning to provide much anticipated support.

President Lemierre, meanwhile, congratulated Ukraine's leaders and people for the impressive progress they had made since the bank last convened in Kyiv in 1998. "The most profound difference is, of course, the fact that a peaceful revolution has turned this country into a leading democracy in the region," stated the bank head.

Mr. Leamierre, a native of France, took over the helm at the EBRD in 2000 and served two terms as the financial institution's fourth president. In July 2008, Mr. Lemierre is scheduled to step down as the EBRD's head and will be

succeeded by Thomas Mirow, current Deputy Finance Minister of Germany. Mr. Mirow was appointed successor to Mr. Lemierre and formally introduced during the second and final day of this year's EBRD Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors in Kyiv.

According to EBRD Director for Ukraine Kamen Zahariiev, the bank's annual planned investment budget for Ukraine equals approximately \$1.5 billion – 1.7 billion dollars in 2008. Mr. Zahariiev, who has been administering the EBRD's Ukrainian branch since 2003 said there is still too much corruption, too many non-transparent court decisions and a lack of accountability for the judges who make such decisions. The worst kind of corruption, in the financier's opinion, occurs when those called on to enforce the rules of the game are corrupt themselves.

"The most important task in front of Ukraine's political elite is to arrive at a constitutional consensus, and from there start implementing key reforms and legislation," added Mr. Zahariiev, reiterating Mr. Lemierre's similar sentiments, mentioned earlier, regarding the need for legal and judicial reform.

## NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 14)

Ukraine achieve the goal of joining NATO. According to the Ukrainian president, his meeting with the British prime minister has confirmed strategic bilateral relations. He said the two countries have decided to start talks on a visa facilitation agreement between Ukraine and Britain. (Ukrinform)

### Dobriansky receives Ukrainian award

WASHINGTON – U.S. Undersecretary for Democracy and Global Affairs Paula Dobriansky has been awarded the Ukrainian Order of Merit. An award ceremony took place at the Embassy of Ukraine in Washington on May 14. Ms. Dobriansky was awarded the order for her significant contribution to the popularization of Ukrainian historical and contemporary achievements around the world and the formation of Ukraine's positive image. She said that the award was very important for her, as she has Ukrainian roots. Ms. Dobriansky said her parents, who were of Ukrainian origin, told her about the importance and originality of Ukrainian culture, language and history since her childhood. "They tried to give me a feeling about what being a Ukrainian means. That is why I am very proud to receive this order," she said. (Ukrinform)

### A Silicon Valley in Kharkiv

KYIV – A ceremony launching the

Educational, Scientific and Production Complex Silicon Valley will take place at one of the oldest higher educational establishments of Ukraine, the National Technical University Kharkiv Polytechnical Institute. The project aims to give an opportunity to students and university faculty to practically apply what they learn and teach. The opening ceremony was dedicated to the Ukrainian Day of Science and to World Information Society Day, celebrated on May 17 under the auspices of the United Nations. The Educational, Scientific and Production Complex Silicon Valley is a joint project of the Kharkiv Polytechnical Institute and Telesens company, one of the largest software manufacturers in the sphere of telecommunication in the Commonwealth of Independent States. The director of Telesens, Eduard Rubin, the holder of the "Silicon Valley" trademark on the territory of Ukraine, noted: "In such a rapidly developing industry like the IT business, technologies change every five to six years. Our educational system is unable to keep pace with it and as a result we have low-level practical specialists. Within our Silicon Valley both teachers and students will get access to real practical work and up-to-date technologies, applied by modern IT-companies. Thus, the gap between theoretical knowledge and practical skills will disappear. Silicon Valley is an open project, and we hope that other companies and higher-educational establishments of Ukraine will join it." (Ukrinform)

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### Canada to provide...

(Continued from page 1)

who supported the establishment of a meaningful endowment as symbolic restitution for the economic losses of the internees," said Paul Grod, president of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress.

#### The internment operations

More than 80,000 Ukrainians were branded "enemy aliens" during Canada's first national internment operations of 1914 to 1920. In addition, almost 5,000 Ukrainians, including men, women and children, were interned as forced laborers in 24 Canadian concentration camps during and after World War I. More than 8,000 people were interned in total. People were interned not because of anything they had done, but only because of where they had come from and who they were. There was no evidence then, nor has any been found since, of divided loyalties on the part of the victims of these internment measures. The present-day value of the economic losses suffered by

the internees is approximately \$50 million.

On May 9 the Ukrainian Canadian community, as represented by Dr. Lubomyr Luciuk (Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association), Andrew Hladyshevsky (Ukrainian Canadian Foundation of Taras Shevchenko) and Paul Grod (Ukrainian Canadian Congress) signed a document providing for the establishment of the \$10 million endowment within the Shevchenko Foundation.

"This is, finally, a tangible, positive accomplishment, one that we hope will bring us a step nearer to closing a dark chapter in Canada's wartime history," said Dr. Lubomyr Luciuk, President of the UCCLA. "While we have, over the last 12 months, lost both Mary Manko and Mary Hancharuk – the last two known survivors of the internment operations, may they both rest in peace – we nevertheless hope that thousands of their descendants and all Canadians who have immigrated from other lands can bear witness to a reconciliation."

### The redress issue...

(Continued from page 6)

like Toronto's Borys Wrzesnewskyj and Winnipeg's Joy Smith helped, as did Sen. Raynell Andreychuk. But it was not until Inky Mark's Bill C-331 – The Internment of Persons of Ukrainian Origin Recognition Act received royal assent on November 25, 2005, that Ottawa was legally obliged to negotiate a settlement – a process vigorously pursued by Paul Grod, president of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, and Andrew Hladyshevsky, president of the Ukrainian Canadian Foundation of Taras Shevchenko.

Despite the deniers, the naysayers, the nitpickers and the nuts, and in no small measure thanks to a well-informed Jason Kenney, MP, secretary of state for multiculturalism and Canadian identity, an agreement all of us are proud of was ratified on May 9. It establishes a \$10 million endowment within the Shevchenko Foundation. Interest earned will be disbursed annually for commemorative, cultural and educational projects recalling the desultory impact of these wartime measures on all of the affected ethnocultural communities. Another \$2.5 million, allocated to Parks Canada, will, over the next four years, fund exhibits at those national historic sites where internees

were once held and forced to do heavy labor. That will include places like Banff and Jasper national parks and our own Fort Henry.

I know some will complain that the citizenry today should not pay for mistakes made by others in years past, that it is unfair to burden the taxpayers of 2008 for injustices perpetrated between 1914 and 1920. I agree. So did all the internees I ever met. They did not demand one red cent of your money, or of mine. They only petitioned for a return of what was taken from them, under duress, asking that those recovered funds be used to ensure that what happened would not be forgotten. They believed doing so might prevent some other Canadian ethnic, religious or racial minority from suffering as they had, in some future period of international or domestic crisis. So this endowment was not set up by us but by the internees. No one should begrudge that legacy.

When I was asked if I would agree to serve on the advisory council responsible for ensuring that the internees' gift to Canada is well managed, I felt humbled. I am conscious of what the good book says about how a "good and faithful servant" should act (Matthew 25:14-30). And I accepted because I do believe in the simple gospel: "Do Something!"

### Pavlo Hunka...

(Continued from page 9)

composer, has sent Mr. Hunka a letter of appreciation and support (See text on page 9).

The documentation of Lysenko's art songs, now under way, is a major endeavor. There will be 124 songs – almost six hours of music. Fourteen of Canada's foremost musicians have been invited to join the project. The Lysenko release will feature Mr. Hunka, previous collaborators Albert Krywolt, Russell Braun, Benjamin Butterfield and Roman Borys, who will be joined by Isabel Bayrakdarian, Allyson McHardy, Monica Whicher, Krisztina Szabó, Michael Colvin, Doug Stewart (flute), Serouj Kradjian (piano), Mia Bach (piano), Elizabeth Turnbull and Robert Gleadow.

The first box of three CDs will be available in the spring of 2009, the second at the end of 2009. (An eight-track preview of the Lysenko recordings can be heard on www.musicaeopolis.com/lysenko.cfm).

When Mr. Hunka came to appear with

the COC, he was approached by a number of people who asked if there was a music project he would like to lead. Thus, the art song project was started in Canada. The recording of works by the first two composers – Stetsenko and Lysenko – is being funded by Torontonians. The next composer in the series will be Yakiv Stepovy, whose works will be recorded thanks to funding by the Ukrainian Millennium Foundation and people in Edmonton.

Mr. Hunka said that he has found some individuals in the U.S. who are interested in the project, and he will be inviting them and other organizations to join the Ukrainian Art Song Project and to offer funds for some of the recordings.

To generate interest in the Lysenko recordings, "An Evening with Pavlo Hunka and Friends – Discovering the Art Songs of Mykola Lysenko" is being organized on May 26 at the Four Seasons Center for the Performing Arts in Toronto.

More information on Pavlo Hunka and the Ukrainian Art Song Project can be found on www.musicaeopolis.com.

### Hundreds to compete...

(Continued from page 1)

States and Canada plan to attend this year's event. Registration forms are due to be sent in by the end of May. Some individual sport registrations like golf and tennis have an extended deadline of early June.

The presenting sponsor for this year's Olympiad is Selfreliance Ukrainian Federal Credit Union of Philadelphia, which made a generous donation to help cover associated costs. Selfreliance UFCU of Philadelphia has always supported community-based events and they are continuing this tradition, noted Olympiad organizers.

Organizations that have notified the organizing committee of their participation in the fourth Ukrainian Diaspora Olympiad include: Philadelphia Ukrainian Nationals Tryzub; Chornomorska Sitch, Whippany, N.J.; New York Ukrainian Sports Club; Ukraina Toronto; Karpaty Toronto; Krylati, Yonkers, N.Y.; teams representing the Ukrainian American Youth Association and Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization; Slava Volleyball Club, Chicago; Lys Volleyball Club, Whippany, N.J.; Ukraina Soccer Club, Syracuse, N.Y.; Kryla Sports Club, Chicago; and others.

For more information, or to register for the Olympiad, readers may visit Tryzub's website at www.tryzub.org.

### Supreme Court...

(Continued from page 3)

was revoked in February 2002, with Judge Matia saying there is enough evidence to prove Mr. Demjanjuk was a guard at Nazi death and forced labor camps without eye-witness corroboration. That ruling was affirmed in April 2004 by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 6th District.

In June 2005, Chief Immigration Judge Michael J. Creppy ruled that Mr. Demjanjuk, could be deported from the United States; on December 28, 2005, he ruled that Mr. Demjanjuk be deported from

the United States to his native Ukraine, or to Germany or Poland if Ukraine refused to accept him.

The U.S. government now claims that Mr. Demjanjuk – whom it once accused of being the notorious guard known as "Ivan the Terrible" at Treblinka – was a guard at the Sobibor, Majdanek and Flossenberg Nazi concentration camps.

Mr. Demjanjuk denies that he ever served the Nazis, but admits giving false statements when entering the United States in order to escape repatriation to the Soviet Union. He says he served in the Soviet army and was a prisoner of war captured by the Germans.

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### Minnesotans honor Shevchenko

by Dr. Michael J. Kozak

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. – Each year, during the month of March, Ukrainians in their homeland and those living abroad pay their respects to Ukraine's most favorite and beloved son, the 19th century poet laureate and champion for freedom Taras Shevchenko.

This tradition was followed for many years by the teachers and students of St. Constantine Parish's Ukrainian Saturday school. This year, however, for reasons beyond their control, this observance was held later, on Sunday, April 13. The program was well-prepared thanks to the efforts of the school director, Dmytro Tataryn; the program coordinator, Lesya Hutsal; the director of the school choir, Yuri Ivan; and teachers Volodymyra Kramarchuk and Halyna Tataryn. Maria Voronchak served as mistress of ceremonies.

After the divine liturgy and prior to the beginning of the program, a lunch was served, prepared by the mothers of the school children.

The following students participated in the program: Sophia Hutsal, Taras Hutsal, Dina Krykun, Lidia Krykun, Natalka Medvetski, Sophia Medvetski, Julianna Pawluk, Lieza Pawluk, Taurus Pawluk, Mika Pedro, Hadley Slocum, Jefferson Slocum, Aleksa Tataryn, Taras Tataryn, Halyna Voronchak, Nazar Voronchak and Olha Voronchak. The soft

background music of the bandura provided by honored artist of Ukraine Romanna Vasylevych added much artistic beauty to the entire program.

The main part of the program commenced with short introductory remarks by Ms. Voronchak, who underscored the greatness of Shevchenko in the history of Ukrainian people, emphasizing that Shevchenko was not only a towering literary genius, but above all a symbol of the national spirit and the longing for freedom of the Ukrainian people.

This one-hour presentation was intermingled by recitations of Shevchenko's verses and an outstanding performance of the student choir. The song "My Ukraine" performed by the Voronchak sisters – Maria, Halyna and Olha – accompanied by their mother, Ludmyla, was a moving addition to the program. Student Lidia Krykun masterfully played on the flute a melody composed to the words of one of Shevchenko's verses.

The program ended with the singing of Shevchenko's "Testament" by performers and the entire audience. At the closing, Mr. Tataryn thanked the children for their noteworthy performance, the teachers, music director and the parents for their time spent preparing the children for the program and the audience who came to pay their respects to Taras Shevchenko. He also expressed special appreciation to the local Ukrainian credit union for its generous support of the school.



Minnesota's young performers who paid tribute to Taras Shevchenko.

### Philadelphians to greet torch relay

by Andrea Zharovsky

PHILADELPHIA – The Philadelphia Ukrainian Community Committee to Commemorate the Holodomor – composed of representatives of over 30 local Ukrainian organizations – held a meeting on April 7 at the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center.

Ulana Mazurkevich, head of the Holodomor Commemoration Committee, opened the meeting and welcomed Dr. Mykola Zhulynskyi, an unexpected and honored guest from Ukraine. The former minister for humanitarian affairs is currently in the leadership of the Holodomor commemorations in Kyiv.

Dr. Zhulynskyi informed the committee about plans in Ukraine for the upcoming commemoration of the 75th anniversary of the Holodomor. He said a memorial will be constructed to honor the victims of the Holodomor. It will consist of a long black granite wall inscribed with the names of the villages decimated by the Famine-Genocide. Dr. Zhulynskyi thanked the committee members for their valuable and dedi-

cated work, and insisted on staying for the full meeting to hear about the forthcoming plans of the local Holodomor Commemoration Committee.

Ms. Mazurkevich continued the meeting, informing the committee that Philadelphia had started the yearlong commemoration with a very successful and well-attended program on March 9, under the leadership of Pastor Dmytro Login of the First Ukrainian Evangelical Baptist Church.

The committee then discussed the upcoming International Holodomor Torch Relay, an initiative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, the International Coordinating Committee of the Ukrainian World Congress and the Presidential Secretariat. The International Holodomor Torch will arrive in Philadelphia on May 28. It will depart for Baltimore and then conclude its journey on May 30 in Washington.

The Philadelphia Holodomor Committee is planning to welcome the torch at 7 p.m. in front of the Liberty Bell (between Fifth and Sixth streets and Market Street).

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### The Ukrainian Weekly announces a special section **Congratulations, Graduates!**

Every year tens of thousands of students throughout North America receive undergraduate and graduate degrees at colleges and universities, cresting a pinnacle of personal achievement.

The Ukrainian Weekly's special section – **Congratulations, Graduates!** – offers readers of The Ukrainian Weekly the opportunity to place a note congratulating family members and dear friends on their recent achievements. This annual section will be published on July 6, 2008.

To place an ad congratulating a recent graduate, please send us the following by June 22:

- your note of congratulations, in Ukrainian or English, which should be no more than 50 words, including names;
- in English, the full name of the graduate, the degree completed or diploma received, along with the date it was presented, a list of awards and honors given the graduate, and the name and location of the school;
- a photo of the graduate (optional);
- payment for the ad;
- your daytime phone number.

The ad sizes for the greeting are a 1/8 page horizontal for \$100 or a 1/4 page for \$180.

Please make checks payable to The Ukrainian Weekly and mail along with above information to:  
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## The meaning...

(Continued from page 7)

painful experiences. One of the scenes in the documentary recreating their maltreatment was an artist's rendition of a form of torture that has been in the news recently, "waterboarding." And my father on more than one occasion would mention how he was whacked with a wooden pole on the bare heels and soles of his feet.

Thousands of Ukrainians shared these or similar experiences in Bereza between 1934 and 1939, when the Polish guards abandoned their posts to flee from the invading German army.

Mr. Luhovy said that it was very important for not only Bereza survivors but other older members of the Ukrainian community to write or record what they remember, and the sooner the better. He cited as an example of what may happen if one waits too long his experience with Bohdan Deychakiwsky, the uncle of Yuri and Orest Deychakiwsky, who were present in the

audience that afternoon. Mr. Luhovy had traveled to Florida to interview him for the documentary, but on the day before the interview was to take place, Bohdan Deychakiwsky's physical condition deteriorated, making any meaningful interview impossible. Luckily, his nephew Yuri, a Washington cardiologist, did an audio interview with him a few years earlier, in which he described his experiences in Bereza as well as in the German and Soviet prisons. Dr. Deychakiwsky's wife, Irena Mostovych-Deychakiwsky, is also Bereza-related: her father Leonid and uncle Mykola Mostovych were there as well.

Why focus on this historical sore point between Ukraine and Poland now, when Poland has been in the forefront of trying to help independent, post-Soviet Ukraine in many ways, including its acceptance into NATO and the European Community? The straightforward answer is that Bereza is part of Ukrainian, Polish and world history, and should not be ignored or forgotten. This aberration must be studied, its lessons



Olha Onyshko

The audience viewing Yuriy Luhovy's documentary film "Bereza Kartuzka" at the Holy Trinity Particular Ukrainian Catholic Church in Washington included relatives of former concentration camp inmates who afterwards gathered for this group photo. Sitting (from left): Ross Chomiak, Myroslava Dmytrijuk, Tatiana Yasinsky, Kateryna Styn, Jaroslav Martyniuk; standing: Andrew and Yaro Bihun, Yuriy Luhovy, Iryna Yasinsky-Graves, Irena Mostovych-Deychakiwsky and Yuri Deychakiwsky, Jaroslava Lonchyna, Orest Deychakiwsky and Wolodar Lysko.



Ross Chomiak speaks during the discussion.

learned and, hopefully, not repeated.

Bereza Kartuzka was not the first concentration camp in recent history, as R.L. Chomiak, whose aunt Irena Chomiak-Krawciw was imprisoned there, pointed out during the discussion. The British established a system of their own earlier in South Africa.

Most everybody knows about the German concentration camps and the Soviet gulags, of course, and less so about the variations on the theme set up by other autocratic regimes around the world. But the practice of extra-judicial detention and mistreatment of persons suspected of being a threat to national security did not end in the previous century and continues to this day.

Mr. Luhovy has two other well-known Ukrainian documentaries to his credit — "Harvest of Despair," about the 1930s Holodomor in Ukraine (with Slavko Nowytski, in 1984), and "Freedom Had a Price," about the internment of Ukrainians in Canada during the first world war (1994).

\*\*\*

The program distributed during the showing of "Bereza Kartuzka" notes that organizations and communities interested in showing the documentary or in helping to cover the cost of its English version can get more information by calling Mr. Luhovy, 514-481-5871, or e-mailing [mmlinc@hotmail.com](mailto:mmlinc@hotmail.com).

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# Soyuzivka Heritage Center 2008 Summer Programs

**Memorial Day Weekend:** Kino Q Film Festival, Music with Matthew Dubois, 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 Sowchak. Limited to 45 participants.

**June 22-July 5**

### 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 Ptashat

A short day camp for little campers.

**Session 1: June 23-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.

**Weeks: 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 Hamathesky, 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

9th Annual Ukrainian "SITCH" Sports Camp, run by the Ukrainian Sitch Sports School.

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

Contact Marika Bohachuk (908) 831-0017.

**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 Anis Bohachevsky-Lonkevych, 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)

## Boston students learn varenyky-making

by Deanna Rakowsky

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass. – It was a rainy afternoon on Saturday, May 3, when members of the Ukrainian Society of Boston College mastered the perfect technique of varenyky-making. The club invited Ksenia Fedoriw of West Roxbury, Mass., and Josephine Didiuk of Needham, Mass., to teach the students about this wonderful culinary art.

Mrs. Fedoriw was head of the kitchen at Christ the King Ukrainian Catholic Church for a number of years and was undeniably knowledgeable about making flawless varenyky. She immediately set to work upon arriving at the apartment of Emily Harper, a senior who will be graduating this month from Boston College. Both Mrs. Fedoriw and Mrs. Didiuk graciously volunteered their time to spend the day cooking varenyky with club members.

The Ukrainian food workshop drew in

about 10 members of the Ukrainian society, with roommates and friends stopping by here and there throughout the afternoon to taste the delicious results. The participants enjoyed themselves from the start, when they peeled and mashed potatoes. By the end of the memorable day Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian members made slightly more than 300 varenyky.

Because of its success and popularity, the Ukrainian food workshop will be incorporated into next year's club agenda for the fall. It was a wonderful way not only to kick-start Boston College's final examinations week, but also a great event to conclude the school year.

The Ukrainian Society of Boston College is hoping to attract a substantial number of new members in the fall for the 2008-2009 school. The university has already increased the new club's budget by some 25 percent.



Ksenia Rakowsky

At the varenyky workshop (from left) experts Josephine Didiuk and Ksenia Fedoriw teach willing students Andrea Dzwinyk, Diana Osychny, Christopher Rizzo, Christopher Rusyniak, Ian Johnston and Deanna Rakowsky.

## Crimea's status...

(Continued from page 2)

While Kremlin spokesman Dmitry Peskov refused to deny President Putin's comments, Minister of Foreign Affairs Sergei Lavrov confirmed them almost explicitly, though more diplomatically, for the media.

Duma politicians and Kremlin consultants, such as Gleb Pavlovsky, have suggested that Russia withdraw from the 1997 treaty with Ukraine or, technically speaking, not renew its validity upon its expiration in 2009.

Non-renewal of the treaty, or suspension pending renegotiation, would also reflect Russia's move toward conditional

recognition of territorial integrity in the case of Ukraine and potentially with other countries also.

Moscow seems interested in generating some kind of bilateral or international debate about the status of Crimea and Sevastopol. It may also want to increase its influence on the peninsula by sending encouraging signals to local activist groups.

The Ukrainian government, meanwhile, is reacting calmly, aware that polemical reactions could play into Moscow's hands.

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

## Petrykevych extends winning streak at Ukrainian tennis tournaments

by George Sawchak

HORSHAM, Pa. – George Petrykevych of West Hartford, Conn., extended his winning streak at Ukrainian tennis tournaments to four over the past two years, winning Tryzub's 21st annual Spring Tennis Tournament held here at Tryzubivka on May 3-4.

In the finals of this men's-only singles event, he defeated George Hrabec of Denvers, Mass., 7-5, 6-3, for his 14th consecutive individual match win at these events.

To reach the finals, Petrykevych had to defeat Jerry Tymkiw of Pennsylvania, 7-5, 5-0, who retired in the semifinals, and Orest Wasyluk of Maryland in a very close match 6-3, 7-6 (5) in the quarterfinals.

Hrabec, who was also last year's finalist, won against Gene Serba of New Jersey, 7-5, 6-1, in the semifinals and George Tarasiuk in the quarters to reach the final round.

There were several close matches in other rounds of the main draw of this tournament. It took Tymkiw three sets to defeat Ihor Buhaj of Pennsylvania, 6-3, 3-6, 6-1, in the quarterfinals, and Serba's win over Walter Dziwak of New Jersey, was a closely contested 5-7, 7-6 (3). Wasyluk's first-round win 7-5, 0-6, 6-2, against Andrew Wapowsky of New Jersey, took over two and a half hours to complete. Tarasiuk's win over Marko Murowany of Delaware, 6-3, 6-

3, and Dziwak's win against Bohdan Krawtschuk of Pennsylvania, 6-1, 6-4, were also very hard, closely fought matches.


In the complete feed-in group, the winner of which receives third place in the tournament, Tymkiw defeated Serba 6-4, 6-3 in the final round. In the feed-in semifinals Tymkiw won against Dziwak with a pro set score of 8-3, and Serba defeated Wasyluk 8-4. The other match winners in the group were Dziwak over Wapowsky, Wasyluk over Buhaj and Murowany, Buhaj over Krawtschuk and Wapowsky over Tarasiuk.

George Sawchak, tournament director, and Hrabec presented trophies to winners and finalists of each group: Petrykevych, Hrabec, Tymkiw and Serba, during the closing ceremonies. Dziwak received the sportsmanship award. During the ceremonies, participants of the tournament, who came to Tryzubivka from six East Coast states, voiced their concern about the almost unplayable condition of Tryzubivka's tennis courts and the future of these tennis tournaments.

In 2008 there are plans for four more Ukrainian tennis tournaments: June 28-29, USCAK-East singles and doubles at Soyuzivka; July 4-6, Diaspora Olympiad singles at Tryzubivka; August 30-31, September 1, USCAK singles championships at Soyuzivka; September 27-28, Tryzub Fall Tournament at Tryzubivka.



Trophy winners (from left) at the closing ceremonies with George Sawchak (third from left), tournament director. Walter Dziwak, Jerry Tymkiw, George Hrabec, George Petrykevych and Gene Serba.




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## Point of View

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Opening Reception  
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Musical  
entertainment  
Sat. 9:00-2:00 a.m.

Viewing hours  
Sunday, June 8<sup>th</sup>  
10:30 a.m. — 4:00 p.m.

## OUT AND ABOUT

- |                                     |   |  |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| <p>May 30<br/>Philadelphia</p>      | <p>Film screening "Galicia: Land of Dilemmas" by Olha Onyshko and Sarah Farhat, Ukrainian League of Philadelphia, 215-684-3548</p>  | <p>Practice and the Migrant Experience," Kennan Institute, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, 202-691-4100</p>  |
| <p>May 30<br/>Washington</p>        | <p>Lecture by Stanislav Kulchinsky, "The Famine of 1932-1933: Case of Genocide," Library of Congress, www.loc.gov</p>   | <p>June 5<br/>Stanford, CA</p> <p>Lecture by Pavlo Kutuyev, "Weimar on Dnipro: Ukrainian Politics in Post-Constitutional Reform Period," Stanford University, 650-723-3562</p> |
| <p>May 30<br/>Stanford, CA</p>      | <p>Film screening "Import/Export" by Ulrich Seidl, Stanford University, 650-723-3562</p>  | <p>June 6<br/>Philadelphia</p> <p>Photography exhibit, "Point of View: Celebrating Women Through the Eyes of Tony Rubel," Ukrainian League of Philadelphia, 215-684-3548</p>   |
| <p>May 30<br/>Vancouver</p>         | <p>Presentation by Orysia Tracz, "Songs Your Mother Should Not Have Taught You: Erotic Symbolism in Ukrainian Folk Songs," Ukrainian Hall, 604-873-1738 or 604-942-4317</p>             | <p>June 6<br/>Toronto</p> <p>Concert featuring Vopli Vidopliasova, Alizier Intermedia, Kool Haus, www.alizier.com or 519-854-4790</p>  |
| <p>May 31<br/>New York</p>          | <p>Literary evening with Ukrainian authors, Cornelia Street Café, 212-989-9319</p>  | <p>June 6<br/>Washington</p> <p>Monthly social, The Washington Group, National Gallery of Art Sculpture Garden, 202-381-0993</p>   |
| <p>May 31<br/>Burnaby, BC</p>       | <p>European Festival, Scandinavian Community Center, 866-749-9208 or www.eurofestbc.ca</p>  | <p>June 8<br/>Arlington, VA</p> <p>Film screening, "Orange Revolution" by Steve York, Shirlington Library, cwsony@yahoo.com</p>  |
| <p>June 1<br/>Silver Spring, MD</p> | <p>Ukrainian picnic, St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral, 301-384-9192</p>  | <p>June 8<br/>Horsham, PA</p> <p>Youth Day, Ukrainian American Youth Association, Ukrainian American Sports Center Tryzub, 215-379-3676</p>                                    |
| <p>June 1<br/>Ottawa</p>            | <p>Performance, "Real Connections - Living with Heart," The Ottawa School of Ukrainian Dance and the Svitank Ukrainian Dance Ensemble, Bronson Center, 613-692-5243 or 613-825-7460</p> | <p>June 8<br/>New York</p> <p>Concert featuring Vopli Vidopliasova, Alizier Intermedia, Webster Hall, www.alizier.com or 519-854-4790 or 212-777-1116</p>                      |
| <p>June 2<br/>Stanford, CA</p>      | <p>Lecture by Faith Hills, "Between Empire and Nation: Urban Politics and Local Culture in Late Imperial Kyiv," Stanford University, 650-723-3562</p>                                   |  |
| <p>June 4<br/>Washington</p>        | <p>Seminar, "Transnational Migration to New Regional Centers: Policy Challenges,</p>  |  |

*Entries in "Out and About" are listed free of charge. Priority is given to events advertised in The Ukrainian Weekly. However, we also welcome submissions from all our readers. Items will be published at the discretion of the editors and as space allows. Please note: items will be printed a maximum of two times each. Please send e-mail to [mdubas@ukrweekly.com](mailto:mdubas@ukrweekly.com).*

### TO ALL MEMBERS OF UNA BRANCH 465

As of June 1, 2008, the secretary's duties of Branch 465 will be assumed by Mr. Eugene Osidacz.

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

Mr. Eugene Osidacz  
6 Old Forest Road  
Kirkland, Quebec H9S 2Z8  
Canada  
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### HELP WANTED at THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

The Ukrainian Weekly is seeking to hire a summer intern to work during the months of June, July and August for three days a week (Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday preferred) at its home office in Parsippany, NJ.

Responsibilities to include: proofreading, rewrites, reporting (depending on applicant's experience).

Interested applicants should e-mail a cover letter and resume to: [staff@ukrweekly.com](mailto:staff@ukrweekly.com).

### Mission Statement

The Ukrainian National Association exists:

- to promote the principles of fraternalism;
- to preserve the Ukrainian, Ukrainian American and Ukrainian Canadian heritage and culture; and
- to provide quality financial services and products to its members.

As a fraternal insurance society, the Ukrainian National Association reinvests its earnings for the benefit of its members and the Ukrainian community.

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## Soyuzivka's Datebook

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <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  |
| <b>June 23 - 27</b> – Exploration Day Camp session 1             | <b>August 9</b> – Club Suzy-Q Week – 25th Anniversary   |
| <b>June 22 - July 3</b> – Tennis Camp                            | <b>August 16</b> – Roma Pryma Bohachevsky Dance Camp session 2 recital  |
| <b>June 28 - 29</b> – USCAK tennis tournament                    | <b>August 17 - 23</b> – Joseph's School of Dance (Ballroom Dance Camp)  |
| <b>June 29 - July 12</b> – Roma Pryma Bohachevsky Dance Workshop | <b>August 25 - September 1</b> – Labor Day Week   |
| <b>June 29 - July 6</b> – Tabir Ptashat session 2                |   |
| <b>June 30 - July 4</b> – Exploration Day Camp session 2         |   |
| <b>July 10 - 13</b> – Soyuzivka Cultural Festival Weekend        |   |
| <b>July 13 - 18</b> – Heritage Camp session 1                    |   |



To book a room or event call: (845) 626-5641, ext. 140  
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Website: www.Soyuzivka.com

## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

**Tuesday, May 27**

**NEW YORK:** Join us at 5:30 p.m. for the opening of the exhibition "Holodomor: Genocide by Famine." The exhibition consists of 100 panels that document the deliberate attempt by Joseph Stalin and the Soviet government to crush the Ukrainian people by starvation in the man-made Famine of 1932-1933. The opening follows the "Walk Against Genocide" organized by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, New York branch, to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the Famine-Genocide. The Ukrainian Museum is located at 222 E. Sixth St., New York, NY 10003; telephone, 212-228-0110. For additional information about the exhibition visit [www.ukrainianmuseum.org](http://www.ukrainianmuseum.org).

**Saturday, May 31**

**NEW YORK:** The Shevchenko Scientific Society invites all to a lecture and piano performance by Pavlo Gintov (Kyiv-New York). Mr. Gintov is a graduate student in the Moscow State Conservatory and the Manhattan School of Music. The program will consist of music compositions of Ukrainian as well as world-renowned classical and contemporary composers. It will take place at the society's building, 63 Fourth Ave. (between Ninth and 10th streets) at 5 p.m. For additional information call 212-254-5130.

**NEW YORK:** The third annual Ukrainian Night at The Cornelia Street Café will feature: Myrna Kostash, Canadian award-winning author of "All of Baba's Children" and "Bloodlines: A Journey into Eastern Europe"; Vasyl Makhno, Ukrainian-language poet and playwright, author of "38 Poems about New York and Other Things" and "Cornelia Street Café"; Askold Melnyczuk, The New York Times "Notable Book" author of "What Is Told," "Ambassador of the Dead" and "The House of Widows"; Alexander J. Motyl, author of "Whiskey Priest," "Who Killed Andrei Warhol" and the work in progress "The Jew Who Was Ukrainian"; and Dzviniya Orlovsky, Pushcart Prize-winning poet and author of "A Handful of Bees," "Except for One Obscene Brushstroke" and "Convertible Night, Flurry of Stones." The first set is at 6-7:45 p.m.; second set, 8-9:45 p.m. Cover:

\$10. Address: 29 Cornelia St., New York, NY 10012. Information is available at [www.corneliastreetcafe.com](http://www.corneliastreetcafe.com). No reservations accepted.

**Friday and Sunday, June 6 and 8**

**PHILADELPHIA:** The Ukrainian League of Philadelphia (ULOph) will honor the late Tony Rubel, a member of the league, with an exhibit of his photographs titled "Women Through the Eyes of Tony Rubel." The opening of the photo exhibit will be on Friday in the upper hall of the Ukrainian League. The exhibit will be on view at 7-9 p.m. Afterwards, in the ULOph's downstairs club, Liubko Konrad, will entertain all with songs and ballads in Ukrainian and English. On Sunday the exhibit will be open to the general public at 10:30 a.m.-4 p.m. The ULOph is located at the corner of 800 N. 23rd St., Philadelphia, PA 19130; for information log on to [www.ukiebar.com](http://www.ukiebar.com).

**Saturday, June 7**

**WHIPPANY, N.J.:** Ukrainian studies schools of the Metropolitan area invite the public to their Maturalnyi Vechir (Graduation) at the Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey, 60 North Jefferson Road, Whippany, NJ 07981. Tickets to the dinner, which is preceded by a cocktail hour at 5 p.m., are \$80. The "zabava" (dance) begins at 9 p.m.; tickets for the dance only are \$15. For further information call Valentina Tabaka, 201-220-9235.

**Sunday, June 8**

**PARMA, Ohio:** St. Josaphat Preparatory School will hold a Closing Divine Liturgy of Thanksgiving at 3 p.m. at St. Josaphat Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral, 5720 State Road. The liturgy will celebrate "61 years of faith, learning and love." All current students, alumni, current and former faculty and staff are asked to gather in Sheptytsky Hall by 2:45 p.m.; there will be a solemn procession from the school to the cathedral, where the liturgy will be held. After the liturgy, a group photo will be taken in front of the main door of the school. Refreshments will be served in the school cafeteria courtesy of the Apostleship of Prayer. For information call Natalia Smolilo, 216-328-0743.

## 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 listing) by The Ukrainian Weekly to the Ukrainian community.

Listings of no more than 100 words (written in Preview format) plus payment should be sent a week prior to desired date of publication 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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The Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.  
and The Ukrainian Institute of America



invite the public to a presentation of

a book by Dr. Vasil Trukhly

**LITURGY:**

a collection of interpretations  
of sacred choral music by prof. Ivan Trukhly.

The participants are:

**Dr. Albert Kipa**

president of the Ukrainian Academy  
of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.

**Mgr. Vasyl Hrechynsky**

director and conductor of the DUMKA Choir

**Dr. Vasil Trukhly**

author and publisher

The presentation will take place on May 24, 2008, at 6 p.m. at

The Ukrainian Institute of America

2 East 79th Street,

New York, NY 10021

Admission free.

Reception to follow.