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# THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

## Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute starts semester

by Peter T. Woloschuk

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — The Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute (HUSI) launched its 2008 program with a formal convocation and orientation at the Center for Government and International Studies and followed it up with an ice cream social on June 23.

There are 29 students attending HUSI this summer including 11 from Ukraine, 15 from the United States (Arizona, Florida, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Utah, including three full-time Harvard students), two from Canada and one from Pakistan, Sardar Sharif, who studied medicine at the Medical Institute in Ternopil, Ukraine.

The summer semester comprises eight weeks of intensive accredited university instruction and will end on Friday, August 15.

The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute's (HURI's) director and Oleksandr Potebnja Professor of Ukrainian Philology, Michael S. Flier, welcomed the assembled students and guests and gave a brief history of Ukrainian studies at Harvard. He pointed out that the impetus for the endowed professorships, the Research Center, and the Summer Institute came from students and stressed that they were instrumental in

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## Patriarch Lubomyr Husar receives Plast's highest award

by Illya M. Labunka

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

KYIV— Members of Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization from around the world converged on Kyiv's Left Bank on Sunday, June 22, to honor one of their most prominent members. Following liturgical services in the chapel of the Patriarchal Cathedral of the Lord's Resurrection, in partial commemoration of his 50th year of priesthood, the head of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, Patriarch Lubomyr Husar, received the Order of the Eternal Flame in Gold.

During the solemn award ceremony, Plast's Chief Scout (Nachalny Plastun) Lubomyr Romankiw, noting "this is the greatest honor of my life," presented the order to Patriarch Lubomyr in recognition of his many years of service to the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church. The Order of the Eternal Flame in Gold is Plast's highest honor; it is bestowed upon its members for extraordinary contributions to community work or scholarship.

Following the official awards ceremony, national heads and representatives of Plast from other countries were granted the opportunity to personally extend congratulatory remarks to the patriarch. These included the heads of Plast in several countries, Halyna Shyptur — Canada, Petro Stawnychy — United States, Orest Mialkowskyi — Germany, Mariusz Babiak — Poland, and the official delegate representing Plast in Argentina, Marusia Lytvyn.

Oleksander Bystryshkin, chair of the Department of Humanitarian Policy of the



Illya M. Labunka

During the ceremony in front of the Patriarchal Cathedral of the Resurrection of Our Lord are: (front row, from left) the former head of Plast worldwide, Yaroslava Rubel, Patriarch Lubomyr Husar, Chief Scout Lubomyr Romankiw and (second row, right) the current world leader of Plast, Volodymyr Bazarko.

Presidential Secretariat of Ukraine, extended greetings on behalf of President Viktor Yushchenko.

Yaroslava Rubel, the former world head of Plast, personally congratulated Patriarch Lubomyr, recalling her first meeting and long-time friendship with him.

Mrs. Rubel underscored the fact that although the young Lubomyr Husar, a member of the "Chervona Kalyna" frater-

nity of Plast, did not have the opportunity to engage in frequent hiking trips or participate actively in sports as a young priest, he often took part in numerous meetings and seminars organized by Plast at which the future agenda of the organization was actively discussed and decided. The Rev. Husar's keen insight and recommendations

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## Violent storm ravages Lviv Oblast, killing five, causing widespread damage

by Danylo Peleschuk

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Five people were killed and up to \$6 million worth of damage was caused when a massive storm ravaged the Lviv Oblast on Monday, June 23, which caused mass power outages in the city center and neighboring regions.

The storm struck downtown Lviv about 3 p.m. — an hour earlier than local meteorologists had predicted — and caught the city's population by surprise, sending residents enjoying what had been a pleasant afternoon fleeing to the nearest sheltered areas.

Among the dead was a 10-year-old boy from the Drohobyt'skyi region, who died shortly after the storm when he stepped on and was electrocuted by a downed power line. Another victim, a 27-year-old woman, was killed instantly by a falling shard of glass that had been ripped from a building by the gusts of wind.

Various news agencies reported that between seven and 23 people were hospitalized, at least one of whom was left



Oleh Kolodiy

A view of some of the damage in Lviv's city center from the violent storm that hit the Lviv region on June 23.

in critical condition.

The storm's 68-mile-per-hour winds tore entire roofs from buildings and

uprooted trees and the heavy downpour quickly turned the streets of downtown Lviv from roads to riverways about 12

inches deep.

After only about three hours, the storm left the streets littered with trees, branches, crushed cars and debris from buildings. Also caught in the devastation was Lviv's prestigious Lychakiv Cemetery, which saw considerable damage to its historic gravestones.

About five regions in the Lviv Oblast were affected by the storm, either sustaining personal and property damage, or power and telecommunications shortages. Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko flew to the Yavoriv'skyi region on Tuesday, June 24, to visit and console the stunned residents. While there, she promised financial assistance to the devastated areas.

Lviv Oblast State Administration Chair Mykola Kmit said the oblast's government would pay about \$10,500 to each of the victim's families. Meanwhile, the state treasury has already begun to allocate the \$5.6 million needed for reconstruction efforts from its reserve funds, Emergency Minister Volodymyr Shandra said on June 25.

## ANALYSIS

## Ukraine prepares legal procedures for Russian fleet's scheduled withdrawal

by Vladimir Socor  
Eurasia Daily Monitor

Ukraine's Cabinet of Ministers is drafting a bill for submission to the Verkhovna Rada on preparations for terminating the Russian Black Sea Fleet's deployment in Ukraine in 2017. Concurrently with that draft law, the Cabinet is working on a comprehensive assessment of the economic, ecological and other implications of the Russian fleet's deployment in Ukraine.

President Viktor Yushchenko has instructed the Cabinet to provide those documents by July 20, so as to initiate the process of withdrawal of Russia's Black Sea Fleet from Ukrainian territory as soon as possible (Ukrainian Center for Independent Political Research, Research Update, Vol. 14, No. 20/538, June 2008).

Nine years ahead is not too soon for initiating the withdrawal process, if the deadline of 2017 is to be respected. Russia's Black Sea Fleet, with its personnel of approximately 16,000 and extensive land-based installations in Sevastopol and elsewhere in Crimea, will require a long time to relocate to Russia and hand over its land-based fixed assets to Ukraine.

The Russian government, however, insists that any discussion about the withdrawal process is premature. It also argues that Russia is entitled to avail itself of the basing agreements' prolongation clause. Such arguments indicate that Russia intends to stall any serious discussions about withdrawal until the deadline of 2017 draws near, then to demand prolongation on the grounds that any withdrawal requires lengthy preparations.

The agreements on the temporary deployment of Russia's Black Sea Fleet in Ukraine were signed in May 1997 for a 20-year term. They leave open the pos-

sibility of prolonging the deployment by subsequent periods of five years at a time, unless either side serves official notice of termination at least one year prior to the 2017 deadline or the subsequent five-year deadlines.

These provisions inescapably signify that Russia's naval presence in Ukraine would lose any legal basis in 2017, if Ukraine serves a termination notice one or more years ahead of the deadline. The process of withdrawing the fleet must start with sufficient lead time, if the withdrawal is to be completed by 2017.

Ukraine's president and government deem it necessary to begin talks as soon as possible on procedures and a timetable for the Russian fleet's withdrawal. In addition, Kyiv seeks to continue and accelerate the long-running talks with Moscow on drawing up an inventory of buildings, training installations and land plots used, leased or sublet by Russia's fleet, often illicitly, in Crimea; settling financial accounts in that regard; transferring lighthouses and other navigational installations from the control of the Russian fleet to Ukraine; and the distribution and delimitation of radio communications frequencies used by the Russian fleet and Ukrainian authorities, respectively.

The Ukrainian president and government take the position of "adhering to the basing agreements to the last letter" while negotiating "calmly and respectfully" to bring Russia into compliance with the agreements (UNIAN, Interfax-Ukraine, June 7, 14).

A gradual withdrawal of the fleet, from an early starting date to completion by 2017, should be relatively painless for Russia, both militarily and politically. Conversely, a precipitate withdrawal on a

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## Russia stalls talks on fleet's withdrawal from Ukraine

by Vladimir Socor  
Eurasia Daily Monitor

Moscow opposes Kyiv's suggestions to begin discussing preparations for the withdrawal of Russia's Black Sea Fleet from Ukraine's Crimea, with sufficient lead time to complete the multi-year process by the 2017 deadline. Russia's position seems to imply that the withdrawal process might only get under way by 2017 or close to that date, if Ukraine insists on adhering to the deadline. If that process does not start soon enough, however, Moscow would undoubtedly argue that the basing agreement should be prolonged by a five year-term, ostensibly to negotiate the fleet's possible withdrawal at some later time. Moscow could then drag out those negotiations indefinitely.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Sergei Lavrov and Russia's Ministry of Foreign Affairs apparently seek to steer the discussion with Ukraine toward issues of the fleet's "presence and functioning" (prebyvanie i funktsionirovanie), rather than tackling the time-table and procedures for withdrawal (ITAR-TASS, June 6, 13).

Such tactics are reminiscent of those used in negotiating on the Russian military bases in Georgia. The Russian side wanted to talk about the terms of those bases' pres-

ence and the conditions of their operation, rather than their withdrawal. Those negotiations and the withdrawal lasted a total of eight years (1999-2007) for three bases and some smaller installations, with a total presence of 7,000 to 8,000 at the start of the process. Russia's Black Sea Fleet in Ukraine involves far greater manpower and materiel.

At present, Moscow seeks to intimidate Kyiv into postponing any start of the withdrawal process. Moscow apparently hopes that friendlier political forces will come to power in Kyiv and might be prepared to continue hosting the Russian fleet.

Russian President Dmitry Medvedev (as cited by Mr. Lavrov) warned Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko during the recent St. Petersburg summit that the present Ukrainian authorities must not predetermine decisions on the Russian fleet that would be taken in 2017 by the Ukrainian Parliament and government of that time. Consequently, Mr. Medvedev "strongly urge[d] the Ukrainian authorities not to take a unilateral decision that would preclude the possibility of prolongation" of the basing agreements. Such a decision by Kyiv would be "incompatible with partnership relations"

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## NEWSBRIEFS

### Deputies won't curtail privileges

KYIV – The Verkhovna Rada on June 17 failed to adopt a bill on restriction of privileges for deputies and introduction of an imperative mandate. In the first reading, 192 national deputies voted for the bill submitted by the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc (YTB) faction out of 436 deputies registered in the session hall. Factions of the opposition Party of the Regions, as well as the Communist Party and the Volodymyr Lytvyn Bloc voted against. Some deputies of Our Ukraine – People's Self-Defense faction (39 deputies) and all the deputies of the YTB faction (153 deputies) voted for the bill. The bill provided for abolishing privileges, in particular, free transportation, free use of the hall of official delegations, free housing and medical care. The bill also established additional grounds for pre-term termination of deputies' powers. Following the unsuccessful vote, there was a proposal to resubmit the current bill, but this proposal did not receive adequate support. The main discussion concerned the imperative mandate for local government bodies, which the deputies called discriminatory, undemocratic and incompatible with democratic principles. Deputy Oleh Zarubynskyi (Lytvyn Bloc) reminded his colleagues that in fully developed democratic countries there is a ban on "instructions" to deputies. The opposition Party of the Regions described the imperative mandate proposed by the YTB as "a straight-jacket" for deputies. (Ukrinform)

### YTB blocks Rada rostrum

KYIV – National deputies of the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc (YTB), which is part of the ruling coalition, on June 19 and 20 blocked the Verkhovna Rada rostrum and presidium. The deputies were demanding the endorsement of a law on the cancellation of deputies' privileges and the introduction of a norm concerning the imperative mandate, which they say would be an efficient instrument for fighting corruption in the Parliament. Observers link the blocking of the Rada with the possible reformation of the majority coalition, which would lead to the dissolution of the current government and, consequently, the

dismissal of Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko. (Ukrinform)

### Yatsenyuk adjourns Rada session

KYIV – Verkhovna Rada Chairman Arseniy Yatsenyuk on June 20 closed the Rada's morning meeting since national deputies of the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc blocked the Parliament's rostrum and presidium. Mr. Yatsenyuk said that during a conference with the heads of parliamentary factions he had proposed consideration of social issues, which would not create political tension in the session hall. However, the faction leaders ignored his proposal. Mr. Yatsenyuk also said that resolutions of no confidence in the Rada chair and the government had not been registered in the Rada. He added that if deputies collect 150 signatures in support of holding an extraordinary meeting of the Verkhovna Rada, he would convene such a meeting. In the meantime, deputies will work in committees and constituencies for the next two weeks. (Ukrinform)

### Red Army soldiers reinterred

KYIV – "There may not be a future if memory about the past is not preserved, and respect starts with respect for those who defended us, who fought for the most sacred things – our land and our independence," President Viktor Yushchenko said on June 19, while participating in the reinterment of remains of Red Army soldiers killed in Vinnytsia during the first years of World War II in a Nazi concentration camp for Soviet war prisoners. The remains of 100 Soviet war prisoners were reinterred on the eve of the 67th anniversary of the beginning of hostilities between the Soviet Union and Nazi Germany. It was the largest reinterment of people killed during the second world war. During excavations in the Vinnytsia area, the interment of over 12,000 Soviet war prisoners killed in Stalag 329 was discovered. (Ukrinform)

### Ombudsperson concerned about safety

KYIV – According to Verkhovna Rada Commissioner for Human Rights Nina

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# NEWS ANALYSIS: Russian-Ukrainian relations reveal deeper problems

by Taras Kuzio

Eurasia Daily Monitor

President Viktor Yushchenko's first meeting with newly elected Russian President Dmitry Medvedev failed to resolve the outstanding issues between Ukraine and Russia. Despite Mr. Yushchenko's optimism that all of these issues would be resolved, the negotiations, taking everything into account, became very heated.

These issues cannot be easily dealt with, because of the growing range of problem areas between Ukraine and Russia, Russia's assertive nationalism and the divergent transition paths of both countries that began during Vladimir Putin's first and Leonid Kuchma's second terms in office and accelerated following the 2004 Orange Revolution.

Eleven areas bedevil Ukrainian-Russian relations, showing a close interconnection between domestic and international affairs.

- First, energy: Ukraine has absorbed Russian gas price increases from \$50 to \$179.50 per 1,000 cubic meters over the last four years; there is a threat that this price will be doubled in 2009. Nevertheless, annual negotiations over gas contracts continue to be overshadowed by anger and accusations. The energy sector continues to be very corrupt, and this factor reduces the ability of Ukraine's elites to act in unison toward Moscow.

Ukraine has three strategic advantages over Russia: pipelines carrying 80 percent of Russian gas to Europe, storage facilities and World Trade Organization (WTO) membership. The Yushchenko-Yulia Tymoshenko rivalry and corruption undermine Ukraine's leverages and leads to angry exchanges inside Ukraine and between Russia and Ukraine.

- Second, CIS: The Orange administration has continued and deepened Ukraine's lack of interest in integration with the Commonwealth of Independent States, including the Single Economic Space (SES). Mr. Yushchenko does not follow Mr. Kuchma's rhetorical lip service to the SES and CIS integration. Interest in the CIS is overshadowed by a reorientation toward a Deep Free Trade Area with the EU. The Party of the Regions proposes not CIS integration but "neutrality" as an alternative to NATO membership.

- Third, Ukrainian exiles in Russia: High-level officials accused of abuse of office (Ihor Bakai, Ruslan Bodelan) or involvement in Mr. Yushchenko's poisoning (Volodymyr Satsiuk) continue to remain in exile in Russia. Russia has a long record of harboring fugitives sought by countries such as Georgia.

- Fourth, Russian oppositionists, unable to work freely in Russia, who increasingly settle in Ukraine or work from it: Exiled Russian oligarch Boris Berezovskiy not only gave financial assistance to the Orange Revolution but also financed the transcription of the Mykola Melnychenko tapes. Russians were convinced the Orange Revolution was part of a "Western conspiracy" and could never believe that Ukrainians were capable of undertaking a revolution without a "guiding hand."

- Fifth, the nature of the bilateral relationship: The Russian-Ukrainian relationship has always been plagued by Russia's unwillingness to treat Ukraine (like Belarus) as a partner rather than a vassal. Russia's unwillingness to treat Mr. Kuchma, elected in 1994 on a "pro-Russian platform," with due respect turned him into an ardent supporter of NATO. Mr. Yushchenko's demand for a change in the Russian-Ukrainian rela-

tionship to one between two independent states is even more demanding than that proposed by Mr. Kuchma.

As seen by then President Putin's comments during the NATO-Russia Council at the Bucharest summit, Russia is unable to treat Ukraine as a foreign, serious and coherent entity.

- Sixth, borders: The 2003 territorial claim on the island of Tuzla showed to what degree border issues continue to remain unresolved. On June 3 the Russian State Duma voted to seek the abrogation of the 1997 friendship treaty if Ukraine got a NATO Membership Action Plan. The resolution followed Moscow Mayor Yuriy Luzhkov's Crimean visit, during which he re-opened the Crimean-Sevastopol issue.

Ukraine has always had a cross-party consensus on protecting its territorial integrity, and Russia's territorial demands merely push Ukraine toward NATO, whether under the Kuchma or the Yushchenko administration. Senior Party of the Regions leader Andrii Kluyev warned, "Anti-Ukrainian statements by Russian politicians... are strategically very bad for the interests of both states," because they pit both peoples against each other and give ammunition to "anti-Russian forces in Ukraine."

- Seventh, the Russian Black Sea Fleet: The fleet pays a low rent of \$100 million per annum, its personnel take part in anti-NATO and anti-American protests, and the fleet illegally occupies numerous buildings (lighthouses) and land that are commercially used. The lack of respect for Ukraine is seen in recent naval troop exercises conducted on Crimean land without offering prior notification to the Ukrainian authorities.

Based on Russia's unwillingness to withdraw from Moldova and Georgia, and Russian officials' statements, Ukraine's major concern is whether the Fleet will withdraw from Sevastopol in 2017.

- Eighth, church and language: During the Yushchenko-Medvedev meeting the Russian side raised the perennial issues of alleged "discrimination" against the Russian language in Ukraine and attempts at uniting the Ukrainian Autocephalous and Russian Orthodox Churches.

- Ninth, NATO enlargement: Because of Russia's unreformed world view and historically unchanged attitude toward Ukraine, it is unable to discuss Ukraine's drive to join NATO rationally but only in emotional and hysterical terms, using words such as "treason." Such language was evident during Mr. Putin's speech to the NATO-Russia Council, where he challenged Ukraine's territorial integrity and right to exist.

- Tenth, frustration: Russia has long been frustrated by its inability to influence domestic affairs in Ukraine. Attempts to use energy pressure have always failed, notably in January 2006, when the entire West backed Ukraine in the gas dispute. A February 2007 Ukrainian parliamentary vote to block privatization of the gas pipelines (i.e., transfer them to Russian or joint control) received 420 of 450 votes. Outside of Sevastopol, Russian nationalist parties have never been able to establish Ukrainian bases of support.

- Eleventh, history: Ukraine and Russia's views of Soviet and pre-Soviet history radically changed under President Kuchma, and this divergence has accelerated under President Yushchenko. Whereas Ukraine has moved to a Ukrainian national historiography, Russia has maintained a Soviet Russophile interpretation of history. School textbooks in both countries give radically different



Official Website of Ukraine's President

Presidents Viktor Yushchenko and Dmitry Medvedev at their first meeting.

perspectives on every aspect of Russian-Ukrainian history over the last two millennia.

Mr. Yushchenko's campaign to obtain domestic and international recognition of the 1933 Famine as an act of genocide, as seen during his May 25-28 visit to Canada, has been heavily criticized by Russia's president, Foreign Ministry and State Duma.

A continuing exhibition in Kyiv of photographs from KGB files of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA), which fought Nazi and Soviet forces from 1942 to 1952, was countered by an anti-UPA

exhibition in Russia and threats by Russian nationalists to attack the Kyiv exhibition. Russian nationalists destroyed a Famine exhibition in Moscow last year.

In Kyiv there is a consensus among the elite and the public alike that relations between Ukraine and Russia will likely continue to deteriorate.

Sources: *Zerkalo Nedeli*, June 7-13; *Ukrayinska Pravda*, May 26-June 10.

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

## U.S. report on human trafficking ranks Ukraine as Tier 2 country

U.S. Embassy in Kyiv

KYIV – U.S. Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice released the 2008 Trafficking in Persons Report at the State Department in Washington on June 4. As directed by the U.S. Congress, the State Department prepares reports for all countries in the world. The goal of these reports is to stimulate action and create partnerships around the world in the fight against modern-day slavery.

The current report lists Ukraine as a Tier 2 country. This is because although the government of Ukraine is making significant efforts to eliminate trafficking, it still does not fully comply with the minimum standards.

The report determines that Ukraine is making modest but tangible progress in improving the punishment of convicted traffickers, prosecuting labor trafficking, training the judiciary and carrying out prevention activities. For example, the Internal Affairs Ministry reported that the number of prosecutions for labor trafficking increased from three in 2006 to 23 in 2007.

The report also mentions that although local governments have made some progress on victim assistance, there was little evidence of efforts to curb trafficking complicity of government officials and of concrete steps to protect and assist traf-

ficking victims at the national level.

The U.S. Embassy in Kyiv currently works with the government of Ukraine to combat trafficking in persons; the Embassy is committed to helping Ukraine increase its efforts to meet anti-trafficking standards.

U.S. government programs to help Ukraine improve its anti-trafficking efforts include U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) support to anti-trafficking NGOs that provide counseling, job-skills training, employment referral, and awareness campaigns to inform the public about trafficking. USAID assistance has helped over 2,000 victims of trafficking reintegrate into Ukraine. The Embassy is also helping the Internal Affairs Ministry strengthen investigation and information technology capabilities of their anti-trafficking department. The U.S. Embassy also actively participates in the working group on visa and document fraud in human trafficking that was recently established by the Foreign Affairs Ministry.

The complete text of the 2008 Trafficking in Persons Report can be found in English at [www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2008](http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2008). The chapter on Ukraine can be found in Ukrainian at [kyiv.usembassy.gov/files/080604\\_TIP\\_Report\\_2008\\_Ukraine\\_Ukr.html](http://kyiv.usembassy.gov/files/080604_TIP_Report_2008_Ukraine_Ukr.html).

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# Documentation center's Holodomor testimonies are published

by Oksana Zakydalsky

Special to the Ukrainian Weekly

TORONTO – Testimonies of Ukrainian Holodomor victims and witnesses stored in the archives of the Ukrainian Canadian Research and Documentation Center (UCRDC) – mostly in video and audio format – have recently been published in Ukraine in the fifth volume of the series “Ukrainskyi Holokost 1932-1933 – Svidchennia Tykh, Khto Vyzhyv” (Ukrainian Holocaust 1932-1933 – Testimonies of survivors).

Of the 48 transcribed testimonies, 22 were taped in 1982-1984 as part of preparations of the UCRDC film “Harvest of Despair.” These testimonies can be put into three categories: those who lived through the Famine and describe their personal experiences; foreigners – diplomats, journalists, etc. who witnessed the Famine; and inhabitants of western Ukraine who were living outside the borders of Soviet Ukraine and tried to send aid.

After the film “Harvest of Despair” was finished – it premiered on October 21, 1984 – the UCRDC archives were created to house the material that had been gathered for the film. It was also decided to continue the collection of Holodomor testimonies, and a questionnaire and instructions for interviews were developed. Twenty-six of the testimonies included in the new book, selected from a large number testimonies stored in the UCRDC archives, are from interviews done between 1985 and 2007.

The “Ukrainskyi Holokost 1932-33” series is edited by the Rev. Dr. Yuri Mycyk, professor of history at the National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy and is published by the Kyiv-



Cover of Vol. 5 of “Ukrainskyi Holokost – 1932-1933.”

Mohyla Academy Publishing House. The previous four volumes include testimonies recorded in Ukraine mainly by Dr. Mycyk's university students, as well as excerpts from memoirs and correspondence. The fifth volume is the result of an agreement of cooperation between Dr. Mycyk who in 2004 was on a research visit in Canada, and Iroida Wynnyckyj, the archivist of the UCRDC. In 2007 the UCRDC engaged Mykola Chaban, a historian and journalist from Dnipropetrovsk, to prepare the testimonies for publication.

The 48 testimonies in the collection reflect the efforts of the diaspora to preserve memories of the Holodomor and

explain this tragedy to the Western world. Ms. Wynnyckyj explained: “In making the selection for this volume, an effort was made to choose those testimonies which deal with facts that help to demonstrate the Famine as genocide against the Ukrainian nation and not merely to prove that a famine took place. Particular attention is paid to testimonies that speak of the confiscation of food and the taking away of the means of livelihood from the peasants, the brutal conduct of the officials towards the population, proof that collective farm workers were also dying from hunger, the role of the ‘torgsins’ (where valuables could be exchanged for bread), instances of the resistance of the peasantry, and proof that there was no famine in Moscow or other Russian cities as people tried to go there to barter for food but were prevented from doing so.”

The testimonies recorded are those of people who were adults during the Famine and some of whom held positions of authority. The testimonies of the foreigners – diplomats such as Hans von Herwarth, an attaché at the German Embassy in Moscow, or Ulrich Hencke, the German consul in Kyiv – provide a unique perspective and

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Oksana Zakydalsky

Archivist Iroida Wynnyckyj at the Ukrainian Canadian Research and Documentation Center.

## The UCRDC's archives and its volunteers

by Oksana Zakydalsky

TORONTO – As pointed out by Iroida Wynnyckyj, archivist of the Ukrainian Canadian Research and Documentation Center (UCRDC), for an archive to be useful to researchers, the materials in it have to be catalogued and their provenance established. As for unpublished works, these must be carefully reviewed, deciphered and summarized.

The UCRDC archives currently hold

110 unpublished manuscripts – some given to the center by the authors themselves, others by friends or family, still others passed on by family members or trustees after the death of the author. As they cover the period of the 20th century, many topics of research and documentation with which the center has been involved in the preparation of its documentary films, are dealt with in the manuscripts. Many of the manuscripts are handwritten, others typed – no digital versions have yet been submitted.

Reading the manuscripts to ascertain their value and provides précis of the contents was a task started several years ago when Lida Babota, a lecturer at Presov (Priashiv) University in Slovakia, was engaged by the UCRDC. She managed to review about 60 manuscripts.

When Dr. Iryna Matiash, Director of the Institute of Archival Research in Kyiv, recently worked in the UCRDC archives, she pointed out that the manuscripts contained a lot of valuable factual material and actual names, and she prompted Ms. Wynnyckyj to revive the project this time with volunteers. Several volunteers started to do so, but soon gave up as the deciphering of handwritten manuscripts can be tedious and their style and prose hardly mesmerizing.

Fortunately, Lydia Palij, herself a writer and memoirist, has not given up so easily. She is currently on her third manuscript – the memoirs of a Ukrainian who was in the Polish army and whose manuscript provides inside details of the retreat of the Polish army after the German attack in

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Oksana Zakydalsky

Lydia Palij, a volunteer at the Ukrainian Canadian Research and Documentation Center.

## New Zealand tree-planting marks Holodomor

AUCKLAND, New Zealand – New Zealand's Ukrainian community planted in over 1,200 trees on Saturday, May 10, here in Shakespeare's Orewa National Park to commemorate the 75th anniversary of Holodomor in Ukraine.

With this activity the Ukrainian diaspora's International Coordinating Committee for the 75th Anniversary of the Holodomor is rolling out a number of

international projects over the next 12 months to ensure the process of recognizing the Holodomor as genocide. The coordinating committee functions under the aegis of the Ukrainian World Congress.

The international tree-planting campaign was announced in November 2007 during a United Nations forum in New York.

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.

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**THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM**

**Young UNA'ers**



Andrew Cameron Shaup, son of Steven and Stacy Shaup of Plantation, Fla., is a new member of UNA Branch 305. He was enrolled by his grandparents Louis and Joy Shaup.



Nicholas and Abigail Dutton, children of James and Tania Dutton of New Britain, Conn., are new members of UNA Branch 277. They were enrolled by their grandmother Ivanka Cronkhite.

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

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



Maria J. Serdyuk, daughter of Alisa and Daniel Serdyuk of Watervliet, N.Y., is a new member of UNA Branch 13. She was enrolled by her grandmother Maria I. Miroshnichenko-Jarosh.



Brittany and Grace Marc, daughters of Julieanne and Michael Marc of Amherst, N.Y., are new members of UNA Branch 360. They were enrolled by their grandparents Nadia and Fred Marc.

**Insure and be sure. Join the UNA!**

In memoriam

**Estelle Woloshyn, UNA Branch 348**

Estelle Woloshyn lived a full and active life for 87 years. She was the daughter of Bronislava and Dmytro Szmagala, UNA activists. The Szmagala family has been on the UNA Supreme/General Assembly since 1941 with Mrs. Woloshyn's father, Dmytro Szmagala serving as advisor from 1941 through 1961. Later Mrs. Woloshyn's brother Taras Szmagala Sr. served on the board from 1966 to the present, his son Taras Jr. served on the board from 1994 to 2002.



**Estelle Woloshyn**

Mrs. Woloshyn also was an active UNA member, serving as secretary of UNA Branch 348 in Youngstown, Ohio, and as district chairman for many years. She was awarded the national title of Fraternalist of the Year. Mrs. Woloshyn and her husband, Eugene, were instrumental in the founding of the Ukrainian Heritage Foundation of North America. Together they were very active in the UNA Seniors; Mr. Woloshyn was the organization's president for many years.

blessed with two grandchildren, Andrew and Alex Woloshyn.

Mrs. Woloshyn and her husband of 52 years, Eugene, lived in the Cleveland area, where they raised their children, Elaine, Evonne and Gene. They were

Estelle Woloshyn will be missed by family and friends and the community that she served, including the extended UNA family.

**"What's past is prologue."** — William Shakespeare (carved on the National Archives Building in Washington, D.C.)

**1933 2008**

**Take a look at the past:**

- Read The Weekly's special section about the Great Famine, or Holodomor, of 1932-1933.
- Peruse our special issues section, including The Weekly's inaugural issue of October 6, 1933.
- Enjoy our "Year in Review" issues published annually since 1976.
- Enter your search terms and find information previously accessible only in hard copy.

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Our unique website also contains the full texts of all issues published between 1996 and 2007. We are working on making every single issue of our newspaper published since 1933 available online.

Also available — for a limited time only — are the full texts of all issues published in the current year. Soon to come: paid subscriptions to the online version of each week's edition of The Ukrainian Weekly. Take advantage of this opportunity to experience what an online subscription to The Ukrainian Weekly offers.

## THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

### The UNWLA looks ahead

Last week's front page carried a news story about the 28th convention of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, a venerable Ukrainian community organization founded back in 1925, that unites women of Ukrainian descent from throughout the United States.

Now part of our library here at the newspapers of the Ukrainian National Association, i.e. The Ukrainian Weekly and Svoboda, is the 408-page convention book released in conjunction with that conclave. Yes, we did say 408-page. Perusing the pages of this highly informative bilingual (Ukrainian-English) compilation, which contains a section dedicated to the 75th anniversary of the Holodomor, reports of UNWLA officers, as well as the customary greetings from Ukrainian and American leaders, Ukrainian community institutions, organizations and individuals, one cannot help but be struck by both the volume and breadth of the UNWLA's work.

The UNWLA today unites Ukrainian women of all generations, Ukrainian-born and American-born, representatives of all immigrations, including the latest group to move to this country from Ukraine – the Fourth Wave. It is an organization with a proud past that is looking to the future to continue its work for the benefit of all Ukrainians.

For decades, the UNWLA and its members served as the voice of women in Ukraine who could not speak for themselves. In 1933, for example, the UNWLA was most active in telling the world about the Great Famine then ravaging Ukraine. The organization's national board convened a meeting of UNWLA branches and established the Emergency Relief Committee for Starving Ukrainians. That committee sent appeals to save Ukraine's people to President Franklin D. Roosevelt and his activist wife, Eleanor, to relief agencies such as the International Red Cross, to members of the U.S. Congress, as well as the press.

Today the UNWLA's good work can be seen on both the national level and locally. The national board, branches and districts are extremely active, organizing and running myriad projects that cover various fields of endeavor – education, social welfare, ecology, health, culture, the arts, archives, etc.

The organization's very successful scholarship program has helped thousands of young Ukrainians in various parts of the world get a higher education; its charitable contributions have helped flood victims in Ukraine's Zakarpattia region and widows of miners killed in mining disasters in eastern Ukraine.

It was the UNWLA that in 1976 founded The Ukrainian Museum, a landmark in New York City that brings Ukrainian art and culture to the attention of countless visitors to this world capital. The UNWLA maintains contacts and acts in concert with mainstream American and international women's organizations (it was thanks to the UNWLA that the International Council of Women held its 2006 General Assembly in Kyiv); it maintains contacts with movers and shakers on the local, state and federal level, as well as with Ukraine's leaders.

Notably, the UNWLA has managed to attract Ukrainian American women who live beyond our organized communities, inviting them to join the organization and play active roles as members-at-large who do not belong to a local branch.

The UNWLA's outgoing and newly elected presidents, respectively, Iryna Kurowyckyj and Marianna Zajac, have noted that the UNWLA, through its diverse projects and multifaceted activism, has something to offer all women who have a Ukrainian connection. As the organization approaches its 85th anniversary (which will be celebrated in 2010), its leadership seeks to attract new generations and groups of women who want to be a part of something greater than themselves and who want to make their town, their country, their people and their world a better place.

June  
29  
2007

### Turning the pages back...

Last year, on July 29, 2007, thousands of Ukrainians in Lviv commemorated the centennial of the birth of Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) Commander-in-Chief Roman Shukhevych.

Also known by his pseudonym, Taras Chuprynka, Gen Shukhevych was remembered with memorial concerts and events of solemnity and admiration for one of Ukrainian history's greatest figures.

On June 29, 2007, people from all over the world, including UPA veterans, filled the Solomiya Krushelnyska Lviv Opera House for an evening dedicated to Gen. Shukhevych.

President Viktor Yushchenko, however, was noticeably absent in what was widely believed to be a political maneuver. A day prior to the event, June 28, 2007, the president's Our Ukraine People's Union had formed a bloc with the People's Self-Defense, led by Yuriy Lutsenko, who insisted that their political force avoid the UPA issue.

The Lviv ceremony included recitations and re-enactments of UPA military scenes. Military marching bands and choirs performed insurgent songs, and Taras Chubai performed his rendition of "Vzhe Vechir Vechoriye."

Patriotic speeches were delivered by Lviv Mayor Andrii Sadovyi, Lviv Oblast Council Chair Myroslav Senyk and Lviv Oblast State Administration Chair Petro Oliinyk.

Mr. Oliinyk, in demonstrating his personal appreciation, bowed before the veterans and relayed a heartfelt greeting on behalf of President Yushchenko to "the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, the Ukrainian national army."

Olha Ilkiv, one of Gen. Shukhevych's couriers and trusted confidants, declared "we were, are and will be, whether we are recognized or not as members of OUN

(Continued on page 19)

## THE FAMINE-GENOCIDE

### Holodomor in historical and literary context: "The Yellow Prince" by Vasyl Barka

by Jean-Pierre Cap

Having to resort continuously to brutal and even barbaric repression, the Soviet regime was particularly concerned about concealing the genocidal Famine of 1932-1933 it deliberately inflicted on the Ukrainian peasantry to coerce it to accept collectivization, and to reduce its resistance to Russification and communism.

The Famine resulted from a thorough confiscation of all grain, farm animal and foodstuff carried out with utter brutality. Furthermore, the peasants were forbidden to leave their villages in search of work and food. The enforcers, called "activists," were criminal elements from Russia, led by Chekists.

The Famine caused the death of between 7 million and 10 million, mostly peasants, in Ukraine and in areas of neighboring territories – the Kuban, Kazakhstan and the northern Caucasus – inhabited mostly by ethnic Ukrainians. Stalin resorted to the use of hunger as a more practical and efficient method by which to "liquidate" as large a number of Ukrainian peasants as possible, rather than to shoot 10 million men, women and children over a short period of time, or even to deport and abandon them in the vast inhospitable regions of northeastern Siberia.

To conceal this horrific genocide – for it amounts to the destruction of a class – the peasantry, who in Ukraine had always been the core of the Ukrainian nation, extraordinary precautions were taken. Until the collapse of the regime, it was strictly forbidden to discuss or write about the Famine, which was to remain forever unknown to the world and to history. The Famine was to be an annihilation. This policy was more effective internally than abroad. Consequently, few memoirs or other literary works were written about the Famine in Ukraine prior to independence. This was not always the case beyond its borders.

Even during the Famine, a considerable number of letters made their way abroad, as well as reports by a few diplomats, journalists and travelers who managed to inform the world about the Famine. A number of articles appeared in France, the United Kingdom, Austria, Poland and North America, where the Ukrainian community even organized protest marches.

Unfortunately, there was no outrage among the general public. Governments, for the most part, chose to believe Moscow's denials, echoed by communists and fellow travelers, especially in academe and in the media. Soon the public became preoccupied by the worldwide Depression and other momentous events of the remainder of the 1930s and the 1940s.

It was not until survivors of the Famine and other refugees from Eastern Europe began to arrive in North America that the world could be informed about Holodomor. They had to overcome incredulity and deference to Soviet denials relayed by their collaborators around the world. The gulag was denied until Alexander Solzhenitsyn

*Dr. Jean-Pierre Cap is professor emeritus at Lafayette College. The French-born scholar has degrees in French literature and history, both of which he taught at the University of Pennsylvania, Rutgers University, the University of Maryland and Lafayette College, where he was the Williams Professor of Foreign Languages and Literatures. The article above is a summary of his April 5 presentation in Washington at the Embassy of Ukraine.*

published his powerful testimony in 1973. So was the horrific Katyn massacre, until President Boris Yeltsin showed proof of Soviet culpability to the world.

The first work of undeniable high literary quality to have been written about the Holodomor by a survivor was "The Yellow Prince" (Zhovtyi Kniaz) by Vasyl Barka. It was published in 1968 in Ukrainian. It is a tragic story of a typical Ukrainian peasant family's ordeal during the Famine. All aspects of the Famine are treated with realism, but without the slightest hyperbole or attempt at rhetorical effect by a very talented and sophisticated writer.

Barka had earned a doctorate in medieval studies from Moscow State University. He was a polyglot with an especially keen appreciation for Italian and French literatures. He had begun to write as a student, especially poetry. By the time he was writing "The Yellow Prince," he was a

**No work is more iconic of the Genocide-Famine of 1932-1933 in Ukraine than Vasyl Barka's "The Yellow Prince."**

highly experienced writer. Within the linear structure imposed by his subject, the events are treated in a remarkably interesting fashion. The story is poignant and heart-wrenching. The tone throughout is marked by simplicity and great respect. Poetic finds, worthy of a great poet, abound.

The excellent literary quality of "The Yellow Prince" was noticed in France, where it was published in 1981 by Gallimard, arguably the most distinguished French publishing house of the 20th century. Unfortunately, it seems that nearly the entire tirage was purchased by a KGB agent for destruction.

Thus, until now, only Ukrainians and a very small number of Francophones have had the opportunity to read this astonishingly beautiful and moving work on one of the most difficult subjects: the destruction of a people by hunger. It surpasses such much-acclaimed works lamenting other tragic events of the 20th century as "Darkness at Noon," in which Arthur Koestler lamented the fate of the "great" Bolshevik leaders, exterminated during the Great Terror; or even "The Human Condition," in which André Malraux attempted to extol a "new" and superior Communist ethos with undeserved brilliance.

However, Barka did not think his duty to the victims of Holodomor fulfilled. Until he died in 2004, he often returned to the terrible subject. Among his papers, a continuation of "The Yellow Prince" was found. It seems almost ready for publication. Hopefully the complete work will soon be published not only in Ukrainian, but in English, French and numerous other languages.

No work is more iconic of the Genocide-Famine of 1932-1933 in Ukraine than "The Yellow Prince," and as of this date none can better memorialize the victims. Numerous other literary works of considerable merit,

(Continued on page 8)

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Some thoughts on Ukrainian women

Dear Editor:

Just a couple of weeks ago I attended an impromptu dinner party of Ukrainian women in the Washington area that stemmed from the fact that we all see each other at Ukrainian school for a limited amount of time but don't have a chance to really socialize. Although I knew everyone by sight or through short conversations, it was one woman's suggestion that we say a few words about ourselves that fueled the conversation that night.

The woman on my right, whom I knew as a beloved Plast "sestrychka," (counselor) turned out to be a Ph.D. mathematician, a code breaker, and a concert pianist reviewed by The Washington Post. To boot, she was the mother of three children who had also taught philosophy and ancient Greek at university.

The woman on my left, whom I knew as a quiet unassuming "novachka" (cub scout) at Novyi Sokil was a lawyer who had lived in Ukraine for 14 years and was currently planning to conduct clinical trials of a vaccine in Ukraine.

Next up was a mother of two and a Harvard law patent attorney with two children whose law firm had coincidentally done the legal work for the patent of the mathematician/code breaker/ professor/concert pianist/(and now) patent owner.

Another woman had written four books, someone was filming a documentary in Ukraine, while another worked in Ukraine, Vienna and London before moving to Washington.

Our hostess never got her story in between the cooking and serving of sangria, but I learned that she had been a journalist in Hong Kong for several years and had lived in Ukraine for several more after that.

It occurred to me that Ukrainian women – many of whom are Uki school moms – must be some kind of phenomenon churning out patents, books, films, sonatas, children and traveling the world while volunteering at Plast and sewing costumes for "Mykolaya" (St. Nicholas program).

Next time you see a mother serving varenyky at a Uki school fund-raiser don't be surprised if she is planning to climb Mount Everest that afternoon.

**Orysia Pylyshenko**  
Washington

## Don't blame Yulia Tymoshenko

Dear Editor:

Who is Yulia Tymoshenko? Many Ukrainian politicians blame the problems of Ukraine on her.

For 15 years, I have been an activist working for "Orphan's Aid Society," established by UPA Captain, Ivan Yowyk, and his wife, Maria. For over a decade, I have spent two months out of the year in Ukraine on behalf of the O.A.S. During those times, I have had a chance to see Ms. Tymoshenko speak on TV about the problems Ukraine faces every day due to the mostly Russian-speaking, unscrupulous, and unpatriotic politicians, who harbor malevolent thoughts directed against the welfare of Ukraine as an independent country.

Yulia Tymoshenko is an opponent of this ruling class of oligarchs. In every one of her speeches on TV or to the Parliament, she defends the Ukrainian cause. She is not afraid to stand up to pressure from dictatorial Russian President Vladimir Putin (now Dmitry Medvedev), and the corrupted oli-

garchs in Ukraine. Ms. Tymoshenko stands very firmly on her position, attempting to stop the oligarchs and the fifth column from dividing Ukraine and robbing her people of their constitutional rights to speak Ukrainian and to be true patriots of their country.

Ms. Tymoshenko is an ardent defender of the Ukrainian people and has the support of over one-third of the population. Why, then, is she blamed for all the ills of the present situation? The blame should be placed on the oligarchs and the fifth column, as well as President Viktor Yushchenko for allowing the unlawful influence of Russian government in Ukrainian affairs.

Ms. Tymoshenko remains steadfast to her position to deal with Russia only if its government keeps its hands off of Ukraine. President Yushchenko and his advisor, Petro Poroshenko, ruthlessly thwart whatever she tries to accomplish for the good of Ukraine after the Orange Revolution. The president appears to have lost all of his patriotism and honesty, behaving like a voiceless puppet at the hands of the evil forces of his advisor, the oligarchs and the Russian government. These factors are to blame for the terrible political and economic situation, as well as the obstruction of justice in Ukraine. I think if Ms. Tymoshenko is given honest and full support, she will do the best for the economy of Ukraine and the country will gain due respect from its neighbors. Then, the evil Viktor Yanukovich and his anti-Ukrainian stooges: (Petro) Symonenko, (Nataliya) Vitrenko, (Dmytro) Kyseliov, and (Oleksander) Moroz, many of whom assumed Ukrainian last names in order to pose as wolves in sheep's clothing, will leave Ukraine for Russia forever. Had President Yushchenko not dismissed Ms. Tymoshenko after the Orange Revolution, this scenario would be the current situation in Ukraine.

Now that she is again the Prime Minister of Ukraine, if no one interferes with her work, the daily lives of Ukrainians would drastically improve. With Yulia Tymoshenko as their leader, the politicians that today hold the majority in the Verkhovna Rada could do miracle for the Ukrainian people. Ms. Tymoshenko always has had the best ideas for Ukraine, but could not put them into action because we, the Ukrainian people, could not find the courage to stand firm against our internal and external enemies.

I am asking all those concerned: please do not interfere with Ms. Tymoshenko's work. Let her do the best for Ukraine.

**Myron Lucyshyn**  
Phoenix, Arizona

*Myron Lucyshyn is an active member of the Orphan Aid Society.*

## Kuropas: a patriot and a treasure

Dear Editor:

I certainly look forward to each commentary written by Dr. Myron B. Kuropas. His articles are thought-provoking, and his analyses of events reflect particular wisdom which is, unfortunately, increasingly in short supply in society today, when truth is so often sacrificed on the altar of political correctness.

Some might denigrate my comments because I am not of Ukrainian heritage, nor am I an American. Heck, I also confess to not being a Democrat/liberal.

The fact remains: Dr. Kuropas is a patriot and a treasure. The Ukrainian Weekly is extremely fortunate to have his input.

**Alexander James Black**  
Mississauga, Ontario

## NEWS AND VIEWS

## Light from the East

by George Weigel

"When the Lamb broke open the fifth seal, I saw under the altar the spirits of those who had been martyred because of the witness they bore to the word of God. They cried out at the top of their voices, 'How long will it be, O Master, holy and true, before you judge our cause and avenge our blood among the inhabitants of the earth?' Each of the martyrs was given a long white robe, and they were told to be patient a little while longer until the quota was filled of their fellow servants and brothers to be slain, as they had been." – Revelation 6:9-11

No Christian community in the 20th century had to exercise such heroic patience amidst martyrdom as the Greek-Catholic Church in Ukraine. Bitterly persecuted by Stalin and his NKVD henchmen, the Greek-Catholics of Ukraine – Byzantine in liturgical and theological practice and sensibility while in full communion with the bishop of Rome – became the world's largest outlawed religious community, forced to worship and catechize underground for decades. That the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church survived the Soviet Union was a miracle of heroism, empowered by grace.

Throughout those difficult years, the Greek-Catholic Church in Ukraine was blessed by two remarkable leaders: Metropolitan Andrej Sheptytsky, a man of culture and vision and a pioneer ecumenist, and Cardinal Josyf Slipyj, who survived years in the gulag to become the model for "Pope Kyril I" in "The Shoes of the Fisherman." Both Sheptytsky and Slipyj dreamed of building a Catholic university in Ukraine. Now, under the current head of the Greek-Catholic Church, the equally remarkable Cardinal Lubomyr Husar, that dream is becoming a vibrant reality. And the Greek-Catholics of Ukraine are becoming a cultural force to be reckoned

*George Weigel is Distinguished Senior Fellow of the Ethics and Public Policy Center in Washington, and author of such best-selling books as "Witness to Hope: The Biography of Pope John Paul II." This column is reprinted with permission from the Denver Catholic Register.*

## Olzhych Foundation helps Ukraine

by Volodymyr Bakum

For more than a quarter of a century the Olzhych Research Foundation has been working for the good of Ukraine. Just in the last 10 years, the foundation has granted Ukraine \$460,000 of assistance.

This sum includes: 552 undergraduate scholarships of \$150 each, and 44 graduate scholarships of \$350 to \$450 each to master's and doctoral candidates.

It also includes more than 20 scholarly and literary publications such as: the three-volume "History of the Polish-Ukrainian Conflicts" by Mikolai Siwicki; the three-volume "Works of Oleh Olzhych" (poetry, essays, correspondence); a two-volume selection of Mykola Ponedilok's "Humoresques"; Oles Shevchenko's collection of essays "Kyivan Spring"; Petro Tronevych's historical study "Volyn in the Shadows of Ukrainian History of the 14th-16th

with in one of the world's most strategically important countries.

The Ukrainian Catholic University (UCU) in Lviv is led by a Ukrainian American, Father Borys Gudziak, who brings to his work a Harvard doctorate in church history, indefatigable energy, organizational skill and spiritual vision. I am a suspect witness in the case of Father Gudziak, as we've been friends for years. But I will risk special pleading by saying publicly what I've said privately: if I had to name the 50 Catholics whose present work is most important for the future of the world Church, Father Gudziak's name would easily make the cut. What he has built in a decade in Lviv, starting from scratch, is breathtaking.

Lviv is a university town, home to some 100,000 students. Only 1 percent of those students attend UCU, but they generate half the public discussion in town. Books published by the UCU press win prestigious awards; UCU's theology department broke through the secularist bias in post-Communist Ukraine and got theology recognized as an academic discipline. Of the university's 500 graduates to date, almost 40 percent have gone on for graduate studies, and all but one of those students has come back to Ukraine. UCU forms its students for a mission: building the free and virtuous society from under the rubble of communism. And the students respond.

During the 2004-2005 Orange Revolution in defense of Ukrainian democracy, UCU students were among the leaders of nonviolent protests against a stolen election that threatened to undo the gains of the post-communist period; they were also leaders in seeking reconciliation and cooperation with Orthodox and secular students. If Ukraine has thus far escaped reincorporation into a Russian imperial system, UCU can claim some measure of the credit – and that's good both for Ukraine and for the world.

You can learn more about this remarkable enterprise, and how to share in its work, by contacting the Chicago-based Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation at 773-235-8462; visiting [www.ucef.org](http://www.ucef.org); or e-mailing Matthew Rarey, communications director, at [rarey@ucef.org](mailto:rarey@ucef.org).

Centuries" and others. It also financed the publication of the scholarly journal Rozbudova Derzhavy ("Development of the State.")

The Olzhych Research Foundation also granted financial assistance to the Kyiv Olzhych Foundation, which allowed it to acquire a much-needed computer. The archives of several noted scholars of the Ukrainian diaspora were sent to the Kyiv foundation, among them those of architect Oleksa Povstenko and Dr. Zenon Horodyskyj.

The results of our work are evident. Our scholarship recipients were active participants in the Orange Revolution. This year students who graduated from institutions of higher learning with our financial assistance had a reunion in Kyiv. Many of them now occupy important positions in government institutions. None of them belong to the Communist

(Continued on page 19)

# INTERVIEW: Stefan Horlatsch, survivor of the Holodomor of 1932-1933

by Fran Ponomarenko

Early in the morning on May 26 Fran Ponomarenko had the opportunity to travel by car to Ottawa in the company of Stepan Horlatsch, an active member of the Canadian Friends of Ukraine library project who was the carrier of the International Holodomor Remembrance Torch throughout its Canadian sojourn. The torch will visit over 30 countries before ending its journey in Kyiv in November. The following is a transcript of Ms. Ponomarenko's interview with Mr. Horlatsch. Fran Ponomarenko teaches in the English Department at Vanier College, Montreal.

## When were you born, and how did the whole Famine catastrophe begin in your family and in your village?

I was born in the Melitopil area in 1921. In 1930 my father was dekurkulized and deported. My mother was left with five children. Then we were thrown out of our house and sent to another raion. There someone helped us. Our family home was boarded up. Eventually, in 1932 we did return to our house, but they did not accept my mother to work in the kolhosp (collective farm).

There were three categories of kulaks: 1) the worst enemies: these were shot or sent to the gulag along with their families; 2) less evil enemies: these were usually sent out of Ukraine but could also be sent to another region in Ukraine; 3) least dangerous enemies: these were usually given poorer lands outside of the kolhosp.

[In principle, all kulaks were barred from joining the kolhosp, but the Soviet system was not efficient and so there were periodic clean-outs of kulaks who were in the kolhosp. – FP.]

## What were you eating in this period of collectivization and Famine?

Initially, they brought in combines into the kolhosp [collective farm], but these were not efficient machines. When the combines and the seeders went into the fields, lots of seeds went by the wayside and were not seeded. At night, when no one saw, my mother went to gather these grains of wheat. Mother made bread and biscuits from this.

My mother was very religious and she read the Bible all the time. She seemed to have had the foresight that something bad was going to happen.

## What was the fate of other people around you who were not in the kolhosp?

In 1932 they imposed taxes on those who were not in the kolhosp. This consisted of turning over to the State a certain amount of milk and meat. As people couldn't meet the quota, they were forced to sell personal possessions in order to pay up these taxes. With the sale of personal items, gold if they had it, they bought chickens and pigs to hand over to the state so that they could meet the tax impositions. This was the pressure that was put on people to go work in the kolhosps.

When someone didn't pay the tax, his house were taken as payment and that person and his family was exiled to Siberia.

## Who carried out the imposition of the taxes? Locals?

SH: At first locals did this. But the locals soon saw that these tax impositions were too stringent and they didn't want to continue with this. So, the state sent in people from other places.

## How did the search for food take place after the imposition of the "fines-

in-kind"?

They had what resembled a farm implement, called a "kliuchka." It has a sharp point like a bayonet and then it had this other sort of cup section and they shoved this into walls to see if grain was hidden. They tore up walls and floors. They were brutal. They frightened adults and children with a Nagant revolver.

## How was your mother able to hide something for the children to have something to eat?

We had a chest. It was two meters long and one meter wide. Clothes were kept in it. One night mother woke me and asked me to help her move it. Under that she started to dig out the clay floor because that is the kind of floor we had. She dug and there beneath that were boards, dug in the earth, under them she had hidden biscuits, sunflower seeds and flour. When they searched they did not think to look at the floor under the chest. When she made this hiding place, I do not know.

She was a saintly woman. At that time many people did all manner of things to save children. When we recall the 10 million, we must also pray to these kinds of people because they were saintly.

## How bad did things become? Did you and your siblings become emaciated?

We were very thin. My sister constantly asked for "water, tea, water, tea." I remember well how she sat. She was old-looking and very skeletal. I also remember I went to the house of a distant relative. I entered and three corpses lay there in the house. No one in the family had the strength to bring them out. They also were close to death.

## How did you become involved in this action to carry the International Holodomor Remembrance Torch from one city to another across Canada?

Even last year, I wanted to travel across Canada to inform Canadians about the Famine-Genocide. A friend and I bought a mobile home to go across the country. I wrote to the Ukrainian Canadian Congress to ask if they would support such an action and this spring Irka Mycak from UCC central told me there was a Remembrance Flame project in the works. She asked if I would like to do it. I agreed.

Then on the 18th of April the Remembrance Flame came to Toronto and I took it from the ambassador of Ukraine and the next day I left for Winnipeg, and then to all the other cities across Canada.

## One final question. What happened with your father?

The last we knew was that he was in Karelia and he disappeared. We didn't know when or where.

## Holodomor...

(Continued from page 6)

including excellent poems, memoirs and plays were also inspired by the Holodomor.

After 1983, thanks to works by such scholars as Robert Conquest and James E. Mace, as well as many others, no one could reasonably deny the Holodomor any longer. Nonetheless, the publication in 1997 of "Le Livre Noir du Communisme. Crimes, Terreur, Repressions" (The Black Book of Communism. Crimes, Terror, Repressions) by Stéphane Courtois et al gave the coup de grâce to Communist denial of Holodomor.

However, Nicolas Werth, who treated the Holodomor in this volume, estimates the number of victims at approximately 4 million, which is less than one half the number advanced by the vast majority of specialists. Since then he has upped his estimate to between 5 million and 6 million. He concludes that "The [G]reat [F]amine marked a formidable regression [...] and [...] a huge backslide into barbarism."

One had to wait until the late 1980s to publicly "mention the national and mass genocide of the Ukrainian peasantry," as did Courtois in his *Du Passé Façons Table Rase! Histoire et Mémoire du Communisme en Europe* (Let us Wipe the Past off the Slate! History and Memory of Communism in Europe), published in 2002 as a complementary volume to "The Black Book."

Commenting on the work of two Ukrainian historians, Lydia Kovalenko and Volodymyr Maniak, who published a book-memorial of the Famine in the late 1980s and subsequently died mysterious deaths, Courtois writes that "they paint an apocalyptic picture of a war of extermination against the most dynamic and independent segment of the peasantry, they justify the expression 'class genocide' that I used [in an introductory essay] in 'The Black Book of Communism,' but several earlier and later studies insist on the national dimension of this genocide."

Quoting another scholar, he adds "Laurence Weissard has underscored the fact that 'the intention to exterminate the peasants by famine could not simply be intended to destroy "a social class" as one

would a national or ethnic Ukrainian group: [because] in Ukraine, peasants constituted the national group as such, 80 percent of Ukrainians being peasants.' Weissard and Françoise Thom further pointed out that 'the famine was accompanied by a process of denationalization of Ukraine – including its Communist Party – and that by means of famine, Stalin wanted to deal the Ukrainian nation a final blow'."

Courtois concluded: "Of course, the communists did all they could to deny and disguise this genocidal practice [...] Soviet propaganda was disseminated by Western personalities, and they smothered all information on the Ukrainian famine and even passed it for an anti-communist canard."

Edouard Herriot participated, perhaps unwittingly, in this cover-up. After having been treated to a Potemkin Tour of Ukraine in 1933, the prominent French politician claimed he had seen no famine, that he "had seen nothing." He was thoroughly ridiculed for his naiveté.

As in the case of the Holocaust, there is an evolution in the assessment and the characterization of the 1932-1933 Great Famine in Ukraine. Increasingly, historians are seeing it for what it was, not only as collateral damage in the process of implementing the communist policy of collectivization, but a deliberate attempt at exterminating as many Ukrainian peasants as possible in order to weaken the core of the Ukrainian people, so that it could be forced to accept communism more easily, be Russified and absorbed by Russia. Therefore, Moscow's intent was to commit genocide, and by killing approximately 10 million Ukrainians out of 40 million, it did nearly attain its barbaric goal.

On at least two occasions, Stalin stated that 10 million Ukrainians perished during the Famine of 1932-1933: to Walter Duranty of The New York Times and to Winston Churchill at Yalta in 1945.

Clearly, the 1932-1933 Famine in Ukraine, as documented by a vast corpus of archival documents, by survivors' accounts and literary works such as Vasyl Barka's "The Yellow Prince," has all the characteristics of a genocide as defined by the United Nations on December 9, 1948, and as entered in the statutes of the International Court of Justice in 2002.



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### Patriarch Lubomyr...

(Continued from page 1)

about the need for change coupled with the necessity to maintain unity in Plast, especially with respect to its young members, were always valuable suggestions, said Mrs. Rubel.

Paying a tribute to the fellow Plast member and the leader of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, Mrs. Rubel stated that "this day in Plast history should forever be etched in golden letters."

Similarly, Vyacheslav Stebnytskyi, head of the National Plast Council of Ukraine, extended his greetings to Patriarch Lubomyr and thanked the Church leader for his efforts to spiritually unite all Ukrainians in Ukraine and throughout the world.

In addition, Mr. Stebnytskyi expressed his gratitude for Patriarch Lubomyr's counsel and advice on how to be a good citizen

of the world. "We are grateful for your inspiration and understanding. And I know I speak for all members of Plast in Ukraine and throughout the world when I say that we promise to abide by the teachings of God and Plast in order to set an example for the entire world," added Mr. Stebnytskyi, as he extended his left hand to Patriarch Lubomyr - as part of the traditional greeting among members of Plast.

Following all of the salutations and congratulatory greetings, Patriarch Lubomyr spoke. He said he is rarely moved in life, but admitted that this day, when he received the Order of the Eternal Flame in Gold, is an exception, "because I can't remember the last time I was so moved to the point where I am almost at a loss for words."

Thanking all those responsible for his recognition and to all those in attendance for the awards ceremony, Patriarch Lubomyr emphasized the significance of

Plast's contribution to humanity throughout the world as he recalled lyrics from the Plast hymn: "V plasti roste novyj liud." The future generations of youth are what need to be fostered by Plast, for Ukraine and for the world, said the Patriarch.

Commenting on the award received by Patriarch Lubomyr, Volodymyr Bazarko, the current world head of Plast and a fellow member of the "Chervona Kalyna" fraternity, said that the award is certainly well-deserved. "The significance of the award is the fact that Plast's membership includes not only able leaders who run the organization itself, but Plast also boasts members in good standing who are active in the community and perform good deeds in Plast's name and in the spirit of the organization, but outside of Plast," Mr. Bazarko explained.

Similarly, the head of Plast in the United States, Mr. Stawnychy, offered his view on the significance of the award and underscored that the patriarch and cardinal is a very good example of someone who was born in Ukraine, left and then came back, and yet has always throughout his life considered himself first and foremost a Ukrainian. "It's a lesson that we can all learn, those of us in the diaspora as well as those of us in Ukraine - that it's not geographic boundaries that determine whether or not someone is Ukrainian, but rather the feeling in our hearts and souls which is so important," said Mr. Stawnychy. According to Mr. Stawnychy, Patriarch



Ilyia M. Labunka

**Plast's Chief Scout Lubomyr Romankiw bestows the Order of the Eternal Flame in Gold on fellow Plast member Patriarch Lubomyr Husar.**

Lubomyr is an excellent example of what a member of Plast would call somebody who has worked towards - and whose whole life has been a journey - to what Plast members call the "Velyke Zavtra" (Great Tomorrow). "Through his spirituality and kindness, Patriarch Lubomyr is perhaps the best example of who we have as far as someone who doesn't act in order to get accolades or honors, but someone who acts because they believe in what they're doing and they believe in the goodness of what they're doing," Mr. Stawnychy added.

### Harvard...

(Continued from page 1)

the fund-raising that made the dream a reality.

He then introduced HUSI's new director, Assistant Prof. Steven Seegel of the history department of Worcester State College, and mentioned that Dr. Seegel is an alumnus of HUSI and that he spent almost two years working for the Institute on the Krawciw Map Project.

Prof. Seegel earned his Ph.D. in history in 2005 at Brown University. After graduation, he was a lecturer at the University of

Tennessee. He spent the spring semester of 2007 at Harvard as a Eugene and Daymel Shklar Research Fellow researching the topic "Cartography and the Representation of Modern Ukraine."

Prof. Seegel spoke briefly on the importance of Ukrainian Studies and set the tone for the semester by reminding the students of the seriousness of their undertaking. He listed some of the graduates from the institute's program over the last 37 years and what they have accomplished.

He then introduced the instructors of the six summer courses in Ukrainian language, history, literature and music, and asked each of them to make brief remarks. The faculty includes Ukrainian language instructors Alla Parkhomenko, Yuri Shevchuk and Volodymyr Dibrova, who each have over 20 years of experience in Ukrainian-English language pedagogy; George Grabowicz, the Dmytro Cyzevskiy Professor of Ukrainian Literature at Harvard University; and Serhii Plokhii, the Mykhailo S. Hrushevskiy Professor of Ukrainian History.

Prof. Seegel noted that Virko Baley, distinguished professor of music and composer-in-residence at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, would be arriving in July. Dr. Baley will present a film on the Ukrainian avant-garde composer Valentin Silvestrov and deliver a lecture on the making of his original opera, "Hunger: Red Earth."

The HUSI director also introduced HUSI staffers who were present and then asked Tamara Nary, special events and fellows coordinator, to brief the students.

Finally, Prof. Seegel went over the schedule of special events and guests that the institute would be hosting over the summer and reminded students that they had an obligation to attend.



Vsevolod Petriv

**Dr. Steven Seegel, director of the 2008 Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute, addresses students.**



**Students of the Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute at the orientation held in the Belfer Case Study Room of the Center for Government and International Studies.**

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 Rev. Theodor (Tom) Malley, St. Mary's Ukrainian Catholic Church, Allentown, Pennsylvania

**DATE, SCHEDULE AND LOCATION**

Wednesday, August 13 - Sunday, August 17  
 St. Mary's Ukrainian Catholic Church, Allentown, Pennsylvania

Wednesday, August 13 - 7:00pm	Registration and Orientation
Thursday, August 14	Full day of USM 101
Friday, August 15	Full day of USM 101
Saturday, August 16	Full day of USM 101
Sunday, August 17	Music Theory

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- Develop the student's ability to sing and play the organ in Ukrainian sacred music.

- Provide practical instruction in the history, theory, and construction of the organ and the vocal choir.

- Develop the student's ability to perform in the church choir and organ.

- Develop the student's ability to perform in the church choir and organ.

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Oleh Melnyk, Music Director and Conductor of the Buzkova Church of the United States of America, and Director of the Vocal Choir of the Church of the Holy Spirit, New York City  
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 Rev. Theodor (Tom) Malley, St. Mary's Ukrainian Catholic Church, Allentown, Pennsylvania

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**BOOK NOTES**

**A memoir of military service**

*"A Soldier Remembers: A Memoir of Service in the 1st Infantry Division, 1941-1945,"* by Demetrius "Pete" Lypka, Chicago, Ill.: 1st Division Museum, 2007. ISBN: 1-890093-22-X. 248 pp. \$20.00 (shipping included).

This memoir, part of the Cantigny Military History Series, is an account of first-generation Ukrainian American soldier Demetrius "Pete" Lypka and his division's multi-continental odyssey during the second world war. The book covers, in great detail, the experiences of a soldier on the front line between 1941 and 1945, as well as the military training that prepared him.

The thoughtful retelling is supplemented by wartime photos taken by the author, as well as strategic military maps used to orient the reader. The text is an informative mixture of personal thoughts and logistical information, which takes the reader through combat in North Africa and Europe, including the legendary 1944 D-Day invasion at Normandy.

Mr. Lypka was born in Clifton, N.J. and was a parishioner at St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church in the neighboring town of Passaic. His parents emigrated from the Ternopil region of Ukraine in the early 20th century. Mr. Lypka currently resides in King, N.C.

The 1st Division Museum is a part of the 1st Division Foundation, which serves to preserve the history of the 1st Infantry Division, the first permanent division in the regular army. Its Cantigny Military History series seeks to share first-hand accounts of the experiences of 1st Division soldiers with the public.



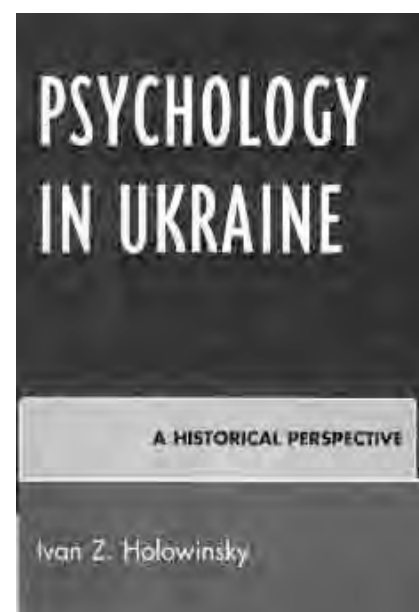
Readers may obtain copies of this memoir from the publisher by writing to: 1st Division Museum, 151 Winfield Road, Wheaton, IL 60187-6097; by calling the museum at 1-630-260-8132; or by logging on to [www.FirstDivisionMuseum.org](http://www.FirstDivisionMuseum.org).

**Psychology in Ukraine**

*"Psychology in Ukraine: A Historical Perspective,"* by Ivan Z. Holowinsky, Lanham, Md.: University Press of America Inc., 2008. ISBN: 0-7618-4046-X / 978-0-7618-4046-6. 83 pp. \$16.95 + \$5 shipping.

In this scholarly work, Prof. Ivan Z. Holowinsky takes the reader through the history of the discipline of psychology in Ukraine from prehistory to predictions for the future. This work is intended to bridge the gap between Western and Ukrainian psychologists by providing insight into the latter's history. This important work is one of few American works discussing Soviet psychology, and the only one to focus on Ukrainian psychology.


Dr. Holowinsky is a professor emeritus of Rutgers University's Graduate School of Education and a member of the Rutgers' graduate faculty in psychology. He was a Fulbright scholar to Ukraine in 1995 and currently is a fellow of many organizations: the American Psychological Association, American Psychological Society, the American Association on Mental Retardation, and the American Academy of School



Psychology. He is the author of numerous works on psychology and education, and his research interests encompass the areas of mental retardation, developmental disabilities, East European psychology and special education.

Readers may obtain copies of this work from the publisher by writing to: University Press of America, 4501 Forbes Blvd, Suite 200, Lanham, MD 20706; by calling 1-800-462-6420; or by logging on to [www.univpress.com](http://www.univpress.com).

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# Lushniak speaks in Shevchenko Society's medical lecture series

by Alexandra Kushnir

NEW YORK – As part of The Shevchenko Scientific Society's Medical Section lecture series, Rear Admiral Dr. Boris Lushniak presented a lecture titled "Pandemic Influenza; Planning and Preparing for the Unknown."

Dr. Lushniak is also the FDA assistant commissioner on counter terrorism policy and serves on the FDA's pandemic preparedness task force.

An eager audience of 40 people gave a warm welcome the rear admiral as Dr. Lesia Kushnir, Director of the Medical Section, introduced the speaker.

Seasonal influenza is an annually occurring respiratory illness transmitted from person to person. Globally it causes 250,000 to 500,000 deaths each year and approximately 36,000 in the U.S. Associated costs are an estimated \$10 billion to \$30 billion in the U.S.A. alone.

Influenza is transmitted through the respiratory route, such as sneezing and coughing, or hand-to-hand contact with secretions.

Avian or bird flu occurs naturally among wild birds. However, between

2003 and April of this year, 378 human cases were reported with 238, or 63 percent, deaths. The avian flu virus H5N1 strain is especially virulent. As it is spread by migratory birds, it has now been identified in more than 50 countries worldwide. It spreads from birds to mammals; however, limited person-to-person transmission was seen in Pakistan during an outbreak in 2007, Dr. Lushniak reported.

Ukraine reported an outbreak of avian flu in Crimea affecting domestic birds in 2005 and an outbreak in wild birds in 2006. Additional outbreaks in poultry were seen in June 2006 through February of this year.

The speaker noted that a pandemic situation has three characteristics: a new viral subtype, the virus's ability to cause serious illness, and the free viral spread from person to person. The threat of a 21st Century pandemic is especially worrisome with the swiftly growing global population and urban concentration, as well as an increasingly elderly population and widespread international travel.

The effects of a pandemic would see waves of spreading infection, and an



Rear Adm. Dr. Borys Lushniak, the Food and Drug Administration's assistant commissioner on counterterrorism policy, speaks at the Shevchenko Scientific Society.

underserved population with an estimated 50 percent of the infected seeking medical help due to an overburdened medical system, Dr. Lushniak said. This would be associated with a high mortality rate, as well as severe socioeconomic disruption and losses.

The FDA is working to develop vaccines, antiviral drugs and new diagnostic methodology as well as public education. Of dire concern is the continuous mutation of the virus and the emergence of different strains, creating great difficulty in developing an effective and timely vaccine, Dr. Lushniak explained.

How can we avoid, or even prepare, for a pandemic? Dr. Lushniak stressed an

increased awareness regarding prevention of spreading the disease and methods of self-isolation when sick, as well as avoiding large crowded areas where exposure is likely. However, in the dire event of a pandemic we must be prepared to deal with the veritable shut-down of our communities and network systems that we rely on such as the workplace, schools and transport. We should store emergency supplies to suffice for two-weeks of daily requirements and be vigilant by being informed about the latest developments and instructions.

A lively question-and-answer period followed the lecture as the audience met with the speaker over refreshments.

## Motyl presents book in D.C.



Yaro Bihun

WASHINGTON – Alexander J. Motyl, professor of political science at Rutgers University, has appeared at scholarly venues in Washington on a number of occasions, discussing developments in Ukraine and other countries of what used to be the Soviet Union. His most recent appearance, however, was a "Meet the Author" evening on June 5 at the Embassy of Ukraine, which was sponsored by The Washington Group Cultural Fund. There Prof. Motyl wore his other, more recent professional hat, that of a novelist; he discussed and read excerpts from his two novels, "Whiskey Priest" (2005) and "Who Killed Andrei Warhol" (2007).

## Documentation...

(Continued from page 4)

shine a light on the policies of the Soviet regime at the time. The witnesses from western Ukraine, for example Metropolitan Mstyslav Skrypnyk, describe the cruel refusals to accept any aid for the famine-stricken population of Soviet Ukraine.

The film "Harvest of Despair," which

was the catalyst for the UCRDC archives, played a powerful role in informing the West about the Holodomor. Originally made in English, the film has been translated into Ukrainian, French and Spanish and is available in DVD format. For information on DVDs and the book "Ukrainskyi Holokost – 1932-1933," Vol. 5, readers may contact the UCRDC at office@ucrdc.ca.

## The UCRDC's...

(Continued from page 4)

1939 and describes his work in the building of an airport in Ukraine under the Soviets. Ms. Palij comes to the UCRDC once a week for five to six hours to read the manuscripts; she takes notes during her reading, and then writes up a summary and her comments.

Does the fact that she herself is a writer

help her in this work? Ms. Palij commented that she can find something interesting in any writing, but that she has also developed a knack for spotting untrue or fictitious writing. "I hear when someone is making it up," she explained.

The UCRDC is hoping to find other such "reading volunteers" and welcomes manuscripts for its archives. More information can be obtained by e-mailing office@ucrdc.ca.

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# A bird's-eye view of verdant Soyuzivka



Lyudmila Mykolayevych

KERHONKSON, N.Y. – Yuri and Lyudmila Mykolayevych of Hicksville, N.Y., flying over Soyuzivka on the afternoon of Memorial Day, May 26, sent in this aerial shot of the Ukrainian heritage center owned by the Ukrainian National Association. The photo was taken by Ms. Mykolayevych; her husband piloted the plane. Most visible in the photo are the Veselka complex (center), the pools and the tennis courts; the Main House is seen on the left (other buildings are partially obscured by trees). The husband and wife were flying in a rented Cessna 172, a high-wing single-engine plane, taking off from Resnick Airport in Ellenville, N.Y. During their one-and-a-half hour flight back to Brookhaven Airport on Long Island, the Mykolayevyches continued up the Shawangunk mountains between lakes Awosting and Minnewaska, then over the famous cliffs off Route 55, over New Paltz and Poughkeepsie N.Y., Danbury and East Bridgeport, Conn., and the Long Island Sound. Mr. Mykolayevch, a civil engineer, is a Club Suzy-Q'er and a member of the Khmelnychenky Plast fraternity, and is active in the Ukrainian American Nautical Association (he has skippered sailboats several times). His wife, Lyudmila, immigrated from Chernivtsi, Ukraine, and works as a bookkeeper. The couple enjoy sailing, flying, hiking and travel.

## “Mysteries of the Trypillian Culture” exhibition to be launched in Toronto

by Oksana Zakydalsky

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

TORONTO – Beginning on November 29 the Royal Ontario Museum in partnership with the National Museum of the History of Ukraine and with the collaboration of the Institute of Archaeology in Ukraine, will mount a major exhibition – “Ancient Ukraine: Mysteries of the Trypillian Culture.”

During the great age of archaeological discoveries – late 19th and early 20th centuries – that unearthed Troy, Mycenae, Knossos and the many civilizations of Mesopotamia, in 1896 an unexpected discovery was made in Ukraine in the village of Trypillia, south of Kyiv, Ukrainian archaeologist Vikenty Khvoika found the remains of a prehistoric people who, between 5000 B.C. and 2750 B.C., had lived in the forest-steppe region of Ukraine from the upper Dnister River on the west to mid-Dnipro River on the east. He called them the Trypillians after the village where the discovery was made.

So far, about 2,000 Trypillian sites have been found in Ukraine. These included settlements, burial grounds and barren grounds and thousands of masterpieces of ancient art and artifacts which help to illuminate the ancient history of this culture.

The Trypillians were farmers and herders who excelled in the making of ceramics and who were builders of city-like agglomerations – the earliest in Europe. The Royal Ontario Museum (ROM) exhibit will attempt to recreate the mysterious and largely unknown culture of the Trypillians through artifacts, maps, two- and three-dimensional reconstructions

and video presentations. There will be 210 artifacts from Ukraine, and 25 from ROM's own collection.

The exhibit will comprise six sections, beginning with “Discovery,” which will include original reports and drawings made by Khvoika and objects he himself unearthed to present the archaeological mind at work, trying to make sense of a lost society.

The second section – titled “A People of the Copper Age” – will place the Trypillians in their historical context and will show that they shared much with other Copper Age peoples but in some respects were atypical – their pottery was especially fine, their civilization lasted for an unusually long time and they built extraordinary “giant settlements.”

The third section will highlight the “Economy.” The Trypillians lived peacefully and thrived on the fertile soil and benign climate of southern Ukraine. Their land was

a combination of forest and steppe, so their mixed economy consisted of farming, hunting and gathering. Probably, because of such ideal conditions, they built the largest settlements of any Neolithic peoples.

It is to these settlements that the fourth section will be devoted. The settlements were discovered only in the 1970s and, according to scholars, appear to be the earliest quasi-cities built in Europe. For example, the settlement at Talianky, built between 3700 BC and 3500 BC, covered 450 hectares and housed about 15,000 people.

The ROM will build a 3-D miniature model of a large settlement to give visitors an idea of its size and the number of buildings that it held. The Trypillians were expert in the construction of houses – a 3-D model of a Trypillian house will be part of the exhibit.

But why did the Trypillians, a certain time after building their settlements, destroy

them by fire and abandon them? This is one of many intriguing mysteries of the Trypillians.

As the Trypillians burnt their towns, they left some of their possessions. These material remains – especially their outstanding ceramics which were better able to survive the flames – will form the fifth section of the exhibition – “Art and Belief.” Their intriguing anthropomorphic figurines, with a marked preponderance of female figurines, are also objects that give rise to speculation. Were they figurines of the female deity – the Great Mother Goddess?

The last section will highlight the mysteries that linger concerning Trypillian culture. Their relations seem to have been peaceful, yet they mysteriously disappeared. What happened to them? Did they assimilate with their neighbors – those belonging to a Bronze-Age horse riding, pastoral culture? Was their disappearance due to the climate, which became dryer as forest-steppe gave way to steppe?

To support the exhibition, a formal gala dinner is planned for November 27. The Royal Ontario Museum is a world-renowned institution, with 45 galleries – the largest collection in Canada – and the fifth largest museum in North America. It has recently undergone extensive renovation and features a dramatic addition known as the Michael Lee-Chin Crystal, where the gala dinner is to be held.

“Ancient Ukraine Mysteries of the Trypillian Culture” is planned as a touring exhibition and will remain at the ROM through March 22, 2009. The ROM is now seeking additional venues for the exhibition from spring 2009 through 2011.



Archeologia Ukrainy (Archeology of Ukraine) – Yaroslav Pasternak

Ceramic Trypillian urn and female figure (front and back).

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# NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

Karpachova, the accident rate in Ukraine's coal mines has reached a critical point, which requires immediate amendments to the Criminal Code. The ombudsperson suggested on June 17 that the code be amended to include the responsibility of owners and heads of enterprises, first of all coal mines, for deliberate violations of labor safety rules. The ombudsperson also said she will submit a proposal to the Verkhovna Rada on the need to bring national legislation into line with international standards. She also insisted on acceleration of the International Labor Organization convention of 1993 on the prevention of major industrial accidents and the 1995 convention on safety and health in mines. (Ukrinform)

### Zlenko receives prestigious award

KYIV – Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko on May 31 bestowed the Order of Yaroslav the Wise, fifth degree, on Anatolii Zlenko. Mr. Zlenko, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, foreign affairs minister of Ukraine in 1990-1994 and 2000-2003, was honored "for personal contribution to the establishment and development of the Ukrainian diplomatic service and raising the prestige of Ukraine on the international scene." (Ukrinform)

### President honors Ani Lorak

KYIV – Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko on May 31 granted the title of National Artist of Ukraine to Ukrainian singer Ani Lorak, who took second place at Eurovision-2008, and National Artist of Russia Filipp Kirkorov, who sponsored her participation in the contest. Mr. Yushchenko said he considered Ani Lorak's performance "brilliant." He said, "I wish to say distinctly and clearly that it was a Ukrainian victory, and the people who worked for it deserve the best rewards on behalf of the Ukrainian state." (Ukrinform)

### A meeting with Robert Ballard

KYIV – Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Minister Volodymyr Ohryzko on June 1 met with Dr. Robert Ballard, director of the Institute of the Archeological Oceanography of the University of Rhode Island, and representatives of the U.S. National Geographic Society. The parties discussed the Ukrainian-American scientific cooperation through 2012 in exploring the depths of the Black Sea in order to find and raise cultural heritage objects dating from ancient times through the present. The Ukrainian side backed a proposal of the National Geographic Society to set up a Ukrainian-language version of the National Geographic magazine. (Ukrinform)

### Best coins of 2007 named

KYIV – Two coins issued by the National Bank of Ukraine were named winners of the Best Ukrainian Coin of the Year 2007 contest: "Holodomor – Genocide of the Ukrainian People" (silver, white copper) and "The Milky Way" (silver). The NBU issued 31 titles of memorial and jubilee coins (39 types) in 2007. Since 1995 the Bank has put into circulation over 282 titles of memorial and jubilee coins (351 types), including 30 types of golden coins. (Ukrinform)

### Swallow's Nest coins issued

KYIV – The National Bank of Ukraine, continuing the "Architectural Monuments of Ukraine" series, on May 28 put into circulation the "Swallow's Nest" coins bearing face values of 50 hryv and 10 hryv. The coin depicts the well-known Crimean landmark, the Swallow's Nest castle built

on a cliff in 1912 by architectural engineer Leonid Shervud. (Ukrinform)

### St. Andrew's transferred to UAOC

KYIV – According to the Kommersant information agency, on May 21 the Presidential Secretariat passed a resolution to transfer St. Andrew Church from the St. Sophia Historical-Cultural Reserve to the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church (UAOC). Representatives of the reserve, including the head of the department for St. Andrew's Church, Hanna Lytvychuk, called the decision "catastrophic," arguing that UNESCO will now refuse to include the church on its list of world heritage monuments, while the head of the UAOC, Metropolitan Mefodii (Kudriakov), was happy about what he called a "triumph of justice." Meanwhile, at a press conference on May 27, scholars, restorers, museum workers, and public figures expressed their bewilderment at the Presidential Secretariat's proposal to transfer St. Andrew's to the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church. (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

### MDs reject doubts about poisoning

KYIV – A group of doctors from Ukraine, Switzerland, France and Japan that conducted laboratory-diagnostic check ups of President Viktor Yushchenko and participated in his treatment and consultations, on June 11 strongly rejected any statements questioning whether Mr. Yushchenko was poisoned with dioxin. The chairman of the International Group of Doctors and head of the Dermatology Clinic at the University Hospital in Geneva, Jean Sora, told a press conference in Geneva that independent laboratory tests carried out at many certified laboratories of the world proved the existence of extremely high concentrations of dioxin in Mr. Yushchenko's body. The president's personal physician, Rostyslav Valikhovskiy, stressed that any talk about the absence of evidence of the poisoning of the presidential contender in 2004 is nothing but "biased political statements." Dr. Valikhovskiy stated that 90 percent of the dioxin has now been removed from Mr. Yushchenko's system. Recently one of Mr. Yushchenko's supporters in the 2004 presidential campaign, David Zhvania, who today is a national deputy of the Our Ukraine – People's Self-Defense bloc, made a sensational statement alleging that there was no poisoning and that all medical documents were forged. Mr. Zhvania made his statement after the Procurator General's Office instituted criminal proceedings against him on the charges that he received Ukrainian citizenship on the basis of forged documents. (Ukrinform)

### Shufrych proposes bill on neutrality

KYIV – Nestor Shufrych, a national deputy of the Party of the Regions, on June 10 proposed a bill on Ukraine's neutrality. The bill stipulates that Ukraine will not participate in military blocs and will adhere to three non-nuclear principles: not to accept, not to produce and not to procure nuclear weapons. The bill notes that the state neutrality policy of Ukraine includes the refusal to sign military obligations or international treaties of military direction, the refusal to deploy military bases on its territory and refusal to cooperate in arms production with belligerents. If the bill is adopted by the Verkhovna Rada, Mr. Shufrych proposes approaching the United Nations, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and other international structures and notifying the legislatures of Ukraine's state neutrality. (Ukrinform)

(Continued on page 15)

## NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 14)

### Akhmetov richest man in Ukraine

KYIV – The Ukrainian weekly magazine Korrespondent published its third annual list of the richest people in Ukraine on June 12. The top 50 list includes six newcomers. According to new ratings, Rinat Akhmetov is the richest person not only in Ukraine, but also in the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and Europe. The owner of the System Capital Management brought the value of his assets to a record sum of \$31.1 billion (U.S.). The total assets of the 50 richest people were \$112.7 billion, which is more than two annual budgets of Ukraine. Despite an international financial crisis and decline of the stock market, the 50 richest Ukrainians almost doubled their assets. Eight of those listed are from the Party of the Regions with total assets of \$35.42 billion. The Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc boasts five of the richest men. Metallurgy and energy are the business sectors for at least 20 participants in the top 50. Another 10 people are from the banking sector; others listed included builders and food producers. (Ukrinform)

### Dial 112 for emergency calls

KYIV – The emergency telephone number 112 will be introduced for the Euro-2012 soccer championships, announced Emergency Minister Volodymyr Shandra, while commenting on the Cabinet's decision to form an inter-departmental working group on setting up and implementing a system of urgent assistance to the population. Mr. Shandra is to head the group. "In compliance with the European Union's directive, all the countries joining the European Union should have a single telephone number for emergency calls, 112. The UEFA also has a requirement that such a system be implemented in the Ukrainian cities where the European Football Championship will be held," said Mr. Shandra. (Ukrinform)

### Euro-2012 hotel opens in Kharkiv

KYIV – The first hotel built especially for the Euro-2012 soccer championships has opened in Kharkiv, it was reported on June 5. Built by the Monolit Construction Alliance Co., the Viktoriya hotel is as a four-star business hotel in the business sector of Kharkiv. Located alongside the hotel are branches of Ukrainian and international banks, representative offices of financial and trade companies, business centers and educational establishments, as well as places of recreation, such as parks and public gardens, cafés and restaurants. The Monolit Construction Alliance invested close to 30 million hrv in the hotel's construction. Company President Anatolii Peradze noted that Viktoriya is the first hotel in the city opened after it became known that the Euro-2012 would take place in Ukraine. "For our company, first, it is very important to make our contribution toward preparations for the European championship and to show that we in Kharkiv are able to provide visitors with the best conditions for living. Second, the Viktoriya is our first experience in hotel business development and the fate of this trend in our company's activities depends on its success," he noted. (Ukrinform)

### Land for Euro-2012 stadium in Kyiv

KYIV – The State Affairs Administration has allocated land near the ExpoCenter of Ukraine exhibition complex in Kyiv for the construction of a new stadium by the time of the European Soccer Championships in 2012, Anatolii Holubchenko, first vice-chair of the city administration, said on June 13. The new stadium will most likely be built by the Eugene company, to whom the plot is

expected to be given as compensation for removal of the unfinished trade center in front of the Olympic national sports complex. According to Mr. Holubchenko, a land allocation procedure must be outlined. Ukraine and Poland are jointly hosting the Euro-2012 championship; the opening of the championship will take place in Warsaw and the finals in Kyiv. (Ukrinform)

### 10 M hrv for Famine memorial

KYIV – The Ukrainian Finance Ministry transferred 10 million hrv on June 6 to the Ukrainian Institute of National Remembrance for the construction of a memorial to the memory of famine victims. A total of 80 million hrv will be allocated for the memorial's construction this year. Ukraine is marking the 75th anniversary of the Famine of 1932-1933. The action plan for 2007-2008 foresees the construction of the aforementioned monument in Kyiv. According to various sources, up to 10 million people, a third of them children, died in the Famine-Genocide. (Ukrinform)

### Ukraine opens first BP gas station

KYIV – Ukraine's first British Petroleum gas station opened in Kyiv on June 12. By the year 2010, BP plans to open 13 more stations in Kyiv, TNK BP Executive Vice-President Anthony Considine stated at the station's opening ceremony. It will be a premium brand in Kyiv's market, he said. Eventually, BP plans to increase the number of gas stations in Kyiv to 20. The brand may appear also in Dnipropetrovsk and Donetsk. The gas station is operated by the Kersher Co., which is part of the TNK-BP Group in Ukraine. The company has seven filling stations in Kyiv, six of which are named Tyumenskaya Neftyanaya Kompania (Tyumen Oil Company). (Ukrinform)

### 573,000 unemployed in Ukraine

KYIV – According to the State Statistics Committee, in May the official unemployment level dropped to 2 percent of the total number of the able-bodied population. As of June 1 the State Employment Service registered 573,000 unemployed, while in May there were 612,000. (Ukrinform)

### 28 countries at diaspora conference

KYIV – Representatives from 28 countries and all regions of Ukraine participated in the Ukrainian Diaspora Congress at the Solomiya Krushelnyska National Academic Opera and Ballet Theater on June 18. The International Institute of Education, Culture and Diaspora Communications of the National University of the Lviv Polytechnic and the City Council initiated the event, which was attended by 400 participants. The congress held roundtables, presentations and sectional meetings to deal with the diaspora's role in promoting Ukrainian national interests within the international community, recognizing the Holodomor of 1932-1933 as genocide, adopting pro-Ukrainian bills, and working toward Ukraine's membership in the European Union and NATO. The Congress program also included exhibitions, presentations and music performances. (Ukrinform)

### 4,187 publications printed in Ukraine

KYIV – About 4,187 publications are published in Ukraine today, including 2,448 newspapers and 1,739 magazines, the director general of the Ukrainian Association of Press Publishers (UAPP), Oleksii Pohorelov, said on June 19. At the same time, he noted that the Justice Ministry has registered over 30,000 publications, which are periodically reregistered. Mr. Pohorelov said that 36 public-political publications are issued daily on

the Ukrainian press market; as well as three business publications, two special sports publications, one special military publication, one finance publication, three advertisement publications and three free newspapers. (Ukrinform)

### Fifth foreign student murdered

KYIV – A Palestinian student of the Bohomolets Medical Institute was killed on the night of June 19 in Kyiv, reported the head of the Kyiv militia press center, Volodymyr Polischuk. A murder took place not far from the hostel where the student resided. Two drunken entrepreneurs from the Donetsk region inflicted grave bodily injuries as a result of which the student died. The murderers were detained by the militia patrol detachment, and an investigation is under way. According to Mr. Polischuk, this was the fifth murder of a foreign student in Kyiv since the beginning of 2008. Other murder victims were Congolese and Nigerian students. On the instruction of the central government, a special group has been set up to carry out measures aimed at preventing international strife and racial intolerance, as well as to develop recommendations on amending legislation. According to the Internal Affairs Ministry, 22 foreign citizens died in Ukraine during 2007. (Ukrinform)

### Kozak ship stranded in Kherson

KYIV – The Spas, a reproduction of a Kozak chaika, an oared sailing-ship of 16th-17th centuries, is idle in Kherson due to bureaucratic issues. The crew of the ship hopes to receive permission to continue its voyage to France in order to participate in a festival of ancient ships. The Kozak ship cannot set out to sea because it lacks documentation of a technical inspection. The ship's captain, Myron Humenetskyi, told Ukrinform on June 24 that Ukraine does not have codes on technical inspections of wooden boats and, therefore, the ship cannot obtain the required document. While stranded in a creek of the Dnipro River in Kherson, the crew has been receiving guests, telling them about Kozak military ships and the history of Ukrainian Kozaks. About 200 local handicapped children have already visited. The ship was constructed in the Lviv region in 2005. It is 20 meters long and 3.8 meters wide, with a draft of 1.2 meters. Its mast is 14 meters high, and the sail area is 80 square meters. The Spas, which has a diesel engine, is a modernized version of the ancient chaika. Its average

speed is 6 miles per hour. After the festival in the French city of Brest, the Spas intends to make a trans-Atlantic voyage to Chicago to prove that it is possible to cross the Atlantic Ocean on a traditional Kozak ship. (Ukrinform)

### Yushchenko visit Portugal

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko, while on an official visit to Lisbon, described Ukrainian-Portuguese relations as "dynamic." At a June 23 meeting with Portugal President Anibal Cavaco Silva, Mr. Yushchenko discussed trade-economic cooperation, cooperation in the humanitarian and social spheres, and the perspectives for Ukraine's European and Euro-Atlantic integration. He noted Portugal's long-standing support of Ukraine on those issues and he noted that trade turnover between Ukraine and Portugal increased by 67 percent in 2007. Ukraine and Portugal came to an agreement on holding the first meeting of the joint Intergovernmental Commission on Trade-Economic Cooperation and the first meeting of the Bilateral Commission on Humanitarian Cooperation. At a June 24 meeting between Mr. Yushchenko and Portuguese Prime Minister Jose Socrates, the topics of discussion included mutual recognition of diplomas of higher educational establishments and diplomas of scientific degrees and titles. Mr. Yushchenko noted that the parties "found common understanding of importance" in concluding an agreement on social protection of Ukrainian labor migrants. In his turn, Mr. Socrates noted the role and place of the Ukrainian community in the life of the Portuguese state. He assured the Ukrainian president that his country will make every effort to ensure that Ukrainian citizens working in Portugal have equal opportunities. The two countries signed a Road Map of Ukraine-Portugal Relations for 2008-2010, as well as agreements on air service, crime control and military cooperation. During his trip Mr. Yushchenko took part in a ceremony during which a street in the Portuguese capital was named Ukraine Street in honor of the Ukrainian citizens who contributed to the development of Lisbon. "It is a great honor for me to open Ukraine Street. This is an assessment of the Ukrainian presence in Portugal, the role Ukraine is playing in the current Portuguese history," Mr. Yushchenko told representatives of the Ukrainian community who were present at the ceremony. (Ukrinform)



It is with deep sorrow that we share with family and friends that on June 21, 2008, passed into eternity our beloved husband, father, grandfather and great-grandfather

## Dr. Alexander Sokolyszyn

Born in Chernivtsi, Bukovyna, Ukraine.

Panakhoda was held on Thursday, June 26, 2008, at Peter Jarema Funeral Home in New York City. Funeral Liturgy was held on Friday, June 27, 2008, at St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church in New York, followed by interment at St. Andrew Cemetery in S. Bound Brook, NJ.

In profound sorrow:

Wife Sophia

Daughter Alexandra with husband Dr. Bohdan Nychka

Grandchildren Dr. Ariadna Holynsky with husband Oleh and daughters Alexa and Sophia  
Dr. Andrew Nychka with wife Renata and sons Markian and Mykola  
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## Wreath-laying ceremony honors victims of communism worldwide

WASHINGTON – U.S. Secretary of Commerce Carlos Gutierrez and U.S. House Majority Leader Steny Hoyer topped a long list of distinguished speakers who spoke at a wreath-laying ceremony at the Victims of Communism Memorial on Capitol Hill on June 12.

The event honored the more than 100 million victims of communism worldwide and paid tribute to recently deceased Congressman Tom Lantos. More than a dozen ambassadors from Washington's diplomatic corps and over 200 international guests also participated in the observance.

The activities marked the first anniversary of the dedication of the Memorial in June 2007. Then Rep. Lantos (D-Calif.) joined President George W. Bush and Rep. Dana Rohrabacher (R-Calif.) as dedication speakers before an international crowd of nearly 1,000.

Rep. Lantos, who died in February, was posthumously awarded the Truman-Reagan Medal of Freedom, which is given to individuals who have distinguished themselves in opposing communism and tyranny. Previous medal recipients include Lech Walesa, Vaclav Havel, Elena Bonner, Pope John Paul II, William F. Buckley, Jr., Sen. Henry "Scoop" Jackson, Sen. Jesse Helms and Sen. Joseph Lieberman. Rep. Lantos' wife, Annette, accepted the medal.

Commerce Secretary Gutierrez noted in his speech that, "many great men and women have lived under tyranny." "Many have fought back, stood for what is right and have made the cause of freedom and human dignity their own. Mr. Lantos was one of those people," he added.

Other featured speakers included: Reps.

Rohrabacher Thaddeus McCotter (R-Mich.), Dennis Kucinich (D-Ohio), Shelley Berkley (D-Nev.), Jackie Speier (D-Calif.), Eliot Engel (D-N.Y.), Anna Eshoo (D-Calif.), Marcy Kaptur (D-Ohio), and Ileana Ros-Lehtinen (R-Fla.), as well as former Don Ritter (R-Pa.).

Dr. Lee Edwards, chairman of the Victims of Communism Memorial Foundation, the event's sponsor, added that the outpouring of support by members of Congress and the diplomatic corps for this first anniversary has been "phenomenal." In all, 23 nations and peoples were represented on Thursday.

Ambassadors and diplomats from an array of formerly Communist nations, along with the leaders of numerous American-based groups laid memorial wreaths. Participating groups included the Joint Baltic American Committee, the National Federation of American Hungarians, the American Afghanistan Chamber of Commerce, the International Campaign for Tibet and the Crimean Tatar Assembly. Other groups included representatives from the still Communist nations of Cuba, China, Vietnam and North Korea.

Following the ceremony, a preview of the forthcoming online Global Museum on Communism was presented at a near-by luncheon. The presentation highlighted exhibits on the former USSR, China and Tibet, which are slated to be launched in January 2009.

The Victims of Communism Memorial Foundation is dedicated to educating this generation and future generations about the history, philosophy and legacy of communism.

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Oselia CYM is located at 8853 Route 209, Ellenville, NY 12428. Directions and other information can be found online at [www.CYM.org/us/ellenville](http://www.CYM.org/us/ellenville)  
Tent camping will be available from Friday 10am until Sunday 6pm only. Open campfires, pets, generators, weapons, ATVs and motorcycles are prohibited

# Kino-Q Ukrainian Film Festival kicks off Soyuzivka season

by Christina Kotlar

KERHONKSON, N.Y. – As a new season opened at Soyuzivka over Memorial Day weekend, May 23-25, the Kino-Q Ukrainian Film Festival brought a slew of film programming meant to engage and enlighten the audiences coming for a holiday weekend that normally signals the start of the summer season.

With high hopes and high expectations – while the traffic crawled along the New York State Thruway – the Friday night program was kicked off with an introduction and welcome by Festival Director Christina Kotlar.

She introduced a short film by former Ukrainian journalist and documentary filmmaker Yuri Shapochka. “High Expectations” is a wry twist of ironic fate, the story of a recently released prisoner who after 20 years of incarceration is sentenced to commit a crime in order to remain a free man.

Now working as an independent filmmaker based in Birmingham, Ala., Mr. Shapochka has created a film that brings an absurd situation to the forefront with more absurdity yet pathos for the character in an uncompromising setting. The film, in English, is a Platinum Remi Award Winner at the 40th Annual WorldFest Houston and an official selection in numerous film festivals, as well as at the Cannes Film Festival’s Short Film Corner. The KINO-Q audience had no difficulty in identifying with the music and the characters that bespeak the countless situations Yuri may have encountered as a journalist witnessing the judicial system in Ukraine.

“Copley: An American Fairytale” took the audience into the realms of traditional ghost storytelling. Ukrainian American filmmaker Alexander Pikas leads the viewer from the warm comfort of hearth and home into an unsettling rollercoaster ride where the real and unreal collide in jolting moments, making the audience jump in their seats at every turn. According to a New York Times review summary “In places where these energies are manifest, one school of thought would term them, ‘Special,’ whereas another would prefer the term ‘Evil.’ The rules of the game: Life: For Heather, Alex and their daughter Alexandra their home on Copley Lane is special.” The film is scheduled to open in theaters sometime in September.

The Saturday session began with the short films “Kinomania,” directed by Ukrainian filmmaker Anna Yavorenko, and “Oira,” by Vladyslav Chabaniuk also from Ukraine.

“Kinomania” is the true story of how a small village in the heartland of Ukraine is overtaken by a “mania” for cinema (kino), not for watching it, but for making it. Mr. Yavorenko follows Vladyslav Chabaniuk, a local schoolteacher at his day job, who becomes director, casting local villagers and relying exclusively on their local resources and talent to create “Oira,” a feature film about the events of the 1917-1922 Civil War that engulfed their village.

While the film budget is touted as being only \$300 (and technically, it shows) the end result undoubtedly is priceless as Mr. Yavorenko captures the ambience of current village life and times past, and the villagers find their continued overall community spirit. The film was awarded First Prize at Vidkryta Nich Film Festival (Kyiv 2004), the Special Prize from To Love a Cinema Film Festival (Moscow, 2004), the Diploma of the International Docs Festival “Kontakt” (Kyiv, 2005) and was nominated for the National “Teletriumph” Award (2005).

Right after “Kinomania,” its end product, “Oira” directed by Mr. Chabaniuk, was screened in Ukrainian with English subtitles.

Another short film, “Birdcatcher,” by writer/director Larysa Artiugina, from Kyiv, startled the audience with an unusual end result.

The Saturday afternoon session “Spotlight on a Documentary Feature,” focused on the work of award-winning Ukrainian Canadian filmmaker Yuriy Luhovy’s film “Freedom Had a Price.” This documentary deals with Canada’s first national internment operation, a little-known story of Ukrainian immigrants who, described by the Canadian government as “enemy aliens” at the outbreak of World War I, found themselves subject to discriminatory and repressive measures for the following six years.

The work is painstakingly accurate and was the first to find and film many of the original internment sites and archival footage drawn from the miles of film reels. Mr. Luhovy is a member of the Canadian Film and Television Academy and is currently working on documen-

taries dealing with 20th century history based on survivor’s stories, one of which “Bereza Kartuzka” (Ukrainian version), is being screening throughout the U.S. and Canada, and which premiered in Kyiv in November 2007.

Saturday evening’s “Special Presentation of an Award-Winning Documentary” featured “The English Surgeon.” The film asks: What is it like to have God-like surgical powers, yet to struggle against your own humanity? What is it like to try and save a life and yet to fail?

Shot in a Ukrainian hospital full of desperate patients and makeshift equipment, “The English Surgeon” is an intimate portrait of brain surgeon Henry Marsh as he wrestles with the dilemmas of a doctor/patient relationship.

Writer/director Geoffrey Smith of the United Kingdom, has made over 22 films for all major broadcasters in the U.K. He is drawn to observational real-life dramas in which ethical and moral dilemmas abound. This one is exceptional and most recently a winner of the Best Feature Documentary at Hot Docs, Toronto, one of the most prestigious documentary film festivals in North America. More recently, the film won the Sterling World Feature Award at Silverdocs, the most prestigious documentary film festival in the U.S.

On Sunday, “Cinema Speaks: An Update on Ukrainian Cinema Worldwide” started the day with news that, for the first time, Ukraine had its own pavilion at the Cannes Film Festival. Ukraine’s First Lady Kateryna Yushchenko introduced the Ukrainian Cinema Foundation and film screenings of the latest Ukrainian cinema on the international film market.

The session featured a selection of short films by up and coming as well as veteran filmmakers from Ukraine: “Free Sashko” by Vyacheslav Katelevskyy, “On the Edge” by Artem Sukharev and Mykyta Ratnikov, “The Stray” by Valeriy Yamburskyy, “The Oath” by Maryna Vroda, “Taxi-Driver” by Roman Bondarchuk, “Kateryna” by Roman Bondarchuk and Oleh Skrypka, “Against the Sun” by Valentyn Vasyanovych.

After the International Holodomor Remembrance Torch arrived at Soyuzivka that afternoon, the audience was invited to view “Holodomor: Ukraine’s Genocide of 1932-1933.” This nine-minute trailer of a proposed feature documentary presently in production produced by Moksha Films and Tomkiw Entertainment was shown at the Cannes Short Film Corner.

The “Emerging Filmmakers” session introduced American University students Olya Onyshko and Sarah Farat, as they presented their work in progress: “Land of Dilemmas.” They began with a question. Would you risk your life to save your enemy? They then discussed their project examining ordinary Ukrainians, Poles and Jews who took extraordinary risks under extreme circumstances during World War II in Halychyna.

Supported by the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation (USUF), their project started as a video installation and is now a work-in-progress as a documentary film. Their advisor, AU artist-in-residence and professor, Gary Keith Griffin, an Academy Award-winning cinematographer, spoke about the documentary storytelling process and the difficulty in getting documentaries made and distributed.

The audience Q&A that followed was lively and informative, with many commentaries about the proposed film, as well as the making of feature films and documentaries.

The film schedule then turned to the past with “Rediscovering Ukrainian Film Classics.” “Shadows of Forgotten Ancestors” (1964), directed by Sergey Paradzhanov, was the most prominent representative of Ukrainian poetic cinema of the 1960s. It details Hutsul culture, showing not only the harsh Carpathian environment and brutal family rivalries, but also the beauty of Hutsul traditions, music, costumes and dialect.

This film was Paradzhanov’s first major work and earned him international acclaim. Federico Fellini once referred to Paradzhanov as a “magician of cinema.”

The evening kicked up its heels during the “Feature Documentary and Meet the Filmmakers” event as “Folk!” – a film about Ukrainian folk dancing – packed in the night crowd, especially after the ribbon-cutting ceremony officially opening Roma Pryma Dance Academy held the day before. Roxy Toporowych, Jeremy McCarter and Yarko Dobriansky were present with an introduction and a Q&A session after a rousing applause by many of the dancers present for the film presentation.

Competing with a clear starry night and entertainment out by the Tiki Bar, the “Midnight Madness” segment, “Wake Up Callz” by Adrian Hordynsky stirred up film diehards and night owls with its extrasensory perception and mind-bending featuring the Amazing Kreskin.

The Kino-Q Ukrainian Film Festival closed with a Sunday night “Wrap Party” at the Tiki Bar.

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YOU ARE NOT TOO LATE...  
JULY 10-13, 2008**

**The second annual Ukrainian Cultural Festival at Soyuzivka will take place this July. Last year over 2,000 people attended. This year the program and exhibits are even greater. There are still spaces available for VENDORS. If you are interested please contact Bohdanka Puzyk at (203) 274-5579, if no answer leave a message, or e-mail her at [bpuzyk@optonline.net](mailto:bpuzyk@optonline.net)**

## HELP IRYNA

Please help Iryna, 15 years old who lives in Ternopil, Ukraine. She has leukemia and must have expensive treatment. She must have a bone marrow transplant.

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*Thank you for your generous support and prayers.*

## Ukraine arrives at Cannes Film Festival

by Christina Kotlar

CANNES, France – The annual Cannes Film Festival seems to be redefining itself by allowing the inclusion of the Hollywood “blockbuster” movies alongside lesser known out-of-competition films, as well as in-competition independent films. While out-of-competition films like the latest installment of “Indiana Jones” may have generated tremendous excitement, the bigger buzz at the 2008 festival, among cinephiles like this writer, was the inauguration of Ukraine’s participation.

Ukraine arrived for the festival, held on May 14-25, with its own pavilion at the Village International lining the Riviera near the Palais des Festivals; it was the first time the Ukrainian flag flew over a pavilion at Cannes.

In the past, the foreign press and film industry didn’t understand the difference between Russia and Ukraine, and any film that came from Ukraine would be identified under the Russian umbrella.

But now the Ukrainian cinema industry is slowly emerging with homegrown productions and efforts to entice film production companies to Ukraine as a destination country for film shooting.

With recent changes in law on the distribution of films in Ukraine, there is now a high percentage of films in the Ukrainian language, or dubbed and/or subtitled in Ukrainian. There is also increased opportunity to get Ukrainian film products out domestically and abroad.

Last year at Cannes, members of the Ukraine 3000 Foundation made a formal request for a spot among the international pavilions representing the film industries of various countries.

On Friday, May 16, Ukraine’s First Lady Kateryna Yushchenko, chairperson of the supervisory board of the Ukraine 3000 Foundation, welcomed festival organizers and visitors as filmmakers were introduced and their film clips presented. Her remarks focused on the founda-



Christina Kotlar waiting to walk the red carpet for a world premiere at the Grand Lumière Theatre.

tion’s commitment to support efforts of the Ukrainian film industry, and to invite foreign investment, co-productions and sponsoring partnerships that can pave the way for producing, marketing and distributing Ukrainian-made films to the rest of the world.

Andriy Khalpakhchi, director of the Ukrainian Cinema Foundation, commented on the non-governmental organization’s purpose, noting that it seeks to promote Ukrainian cinema in the world as widely as possible. For example, in February a selection of short films was taken to the Berlin Film Festival’s film market and on March 29-April 22 the Days of Polish Cinema in Ukraine were presented.

Although films submitted by the Ukrainian Cinema Foundation did not have any titles in this year’s Official Selection at Cannes, there were several films screened at the Marché du Film (Film Market), including Mykola Mashchenko’s “Bohdan-Zynovii Khmelnytskyi” and Oles Yanchuk’s “Vladyka Andrey.”

Ukraine’s first lady noticed the short film “Holodomor: Ukraine’s Genocide of 1932-1933,” produced by Moksha Films & Tomkiw Entertainment, that was accepted in the out-of-competition Cannes Short Film Corner.

She mentioned that the Ukrainian Cinema Foundation is supporting a documentary on the Great Famine currently in production under the auspices of British filmmaker Mark Edwards, who attended the pavilion opening that afternoon. Mr. Edwards is currently immersed in the production phase of the film, with almost all of the shooting complete. The scheduled completion for the documentary is November.

Mrs. Yushchenko also commented on the film line-up for this year’s Kino-Q Ukrainian Film Festival at Soyuzivka. She noted that the date for the festival was Memorial Day weekend – only a week away from the Cannes Festival – and responded that regrettably she could not make it, this time.



At the seaside reception for the opening of the Ukrainian Pavilion in the International Pavilion Village, Ukraine’s First Lady Kateryna Yushchenko is flanked by Adriana Luchechko (left) and Christina Kotlar.

## Olzhych Foundation...

(Continued from page 7)

or Socialist parties or the Party of the Regions. They are dedicated young professionals working for the good of the Ukrainian state.

Our budget for the current year envisions an additional 38 scholarships and the publication of Mykhailo Braychevsky’s two-volume monograph. The tragic 70th anniversary of Col. Yevhen

Konovalets’s murder will be memorialized with the publication of a collection of essays, “The Rotterdam Tragedy,” and a concise biographical study.

We are asking the Ukrainian community for financial support of our projects. Ukraine still needs our assistance. No less than 96 percent of the contributions are used to finance our program.

Tax-deductible contribution may be sent to: Olzhych Research Foundation Inc., 1229 Spring Ave., Wynantskill, NY 12198.

## Turning the tide...

(Continued from page 6)

[Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists] and UPA, because we have already recognized ourselves through our toils and efforts.”

Yurii Shukhevych, the son of Gen. Shukhevych, said, “Indeed, all of these veterans fought so that there would no longer be any famines such as those in 1921, 1932-1933 and 1946-1947, which brought death to millions and millions of human victims.”

Mr. Shukhevych challenged the members of the audience to ask themselves just what kind of Ukraine the UPA soldiers fought for. “A Ukraine that forced 7 million of its sons and daughters to flee abroad to earn enough for a crumb of bread?” “A country with some of the richest black soil on earth that compels

our daughters to consider a life of prostitution and our sons a life of organized crime, alcoholism and drug abuse. Is this the country these veterans fought for?”

Eight oblast administration chairs recognized the UPA as an official Ukrainian army. But, according to Vasyl Oleskiw, a London resident who served as a leader of the OUN, only western oblasts, where the UPA was formed and active, have offered recognition. He added that the Verkhovna Rada’s failure to grant recognition demonstrates that it does not represent the Ukrainian people. The ineffective Parliament is just a “consortium of business interests,” he commented.

Source: “Shukhevych centennial marked in Ukraine,” by Illya M. Labunka, *The Ukrainian Weekly*, July 15, 2007.

## Christina Saj’s art depicts “Six Days of Creation”

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J. – A month-long exhibition of “Six Days of Creation,” a religious series by Christina Saj, at the New Brunswick Theological Seminary closed on May 30. The panels, inspired by the biblical book Genesis, were created for the seminary’s chapel, where they were shown.

Ms. Saj, who prides herself on a mastery of Byzantine icon painting, holds a B.A. from Sarah Lawrence College in Bronxville, N.Y., and an Master of Fine Arts from Bard College in Annandale-on-Hudson, N.Y. She has exhibited her work at the The Ukrainian Museum in New York, and the Museum of Cultural Heritage in Kyiv, as well as at the American Embassy in Qatar and the White House.

Ms. Saj’s work has been hailed by Rachel Nicholls, in her book “Walking on Water,” as “an intriguing post-modern achievement that has broken the bounds of each tradition,” while still keeping true both 20th century modern art and traditional Byzantine icon painting.

Ms. Saj dedicated the exhibition at the New Brunswick Theological Seminary to her grandmothers, Olha Bachynsky and Luba Cholhan, who fled Ukraine in the mid-20th century, allowing her the freedom to become an artist.



“Day Four: Sun and Moon” (2008)

The seminary is a part of the Reformed Church in America and is located adjacent to the Rutgers University New Brunswick Campus.

## NOTES ON PEOPLE

### Graduates from medical school

LIVINGSTON, N.J. – Andrew Paul Demidowich, son of Dr. George and Christine Demidowich of Livingston, N.J., graduated with “distinction in research” from Robert Wood Johnson Medical School in Piscataway, N.J.

The new M.D. is a 2003 graduate of Cornell University, where he was president of the Ukrainian Club. Dr. Demidowich has been a Plast counselor for many years, is a member of the Chornomortsi fraternity and the editor of its newsletter, Orion.

While Dr. Demidowich was a medical student he was very active in peer mentoring, was a co-president of the Physician’s Wellness Elective, and was involved in the CARE Elective.

He was one of 30 medical students representing 19 schools from around the country who was selected for a fellowship in the 2006-2007 Clinical Research Training Program (CRTP) for Medical and Dental Students at the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Md. As part of the CRTP program medical students spend a year away from the classroom and participate in conducting laboratory research.

Dr. Demidowich was co-author of a research paper on Job’s syndrome, a rare disorder of immunity and connective tis-



Dr. Andrew Demidowich

sue, which appeared in the New England Journal of Medicine, and of another on skin lesions in children, published in Infectious Diseases in Children. He is currently working on two other papers.

Because he was part of the Job’s Syndrome Group, Dr. Demidowich was recently selected to receive the National Institutes of Health Director’s Award in a ceremony that will take place in July.

The new doctor will begin his residency in internal medicine at Mount Sinai Medical Center in New York City.

### Featured on blog by Martha Stewart

STAMFORD, Conn. – Lubow Wolynetz, librarian and curator of the Ukrainian Museum and Library, was featured in the March 24 post of “The Martha Blog,” homemaking magnate Martha Stewart’s blog.

Ms. Wolynetz is pictured holding a traditional Ukrainian paska and is credited with providing the traditional Easter bread for Martha Stewart’s own holiday meal. Ms. Wolynetz, who appeared several years ago on an episode of Martha Stewart’s previous show, provided insight as to the importance of the paska at Easter.

According to the blog, which can be accessed at <http://blogs1.marthastewart.com/martha/2008/03/paska-a-special.html>, Ms. Wolynetz “explained that for Ukrainians, paska is so important at Easter time, representing joy of new life,” and that “baking it is never taken lightly.” Readers can also access a recipe for a traditional paska and a traditional-style serving suggestion, endorsed by Ms. Stewart.

The blog continues with photos of the Ukrainian Museum and Library in Stamford, as well as a brief history of the building. More information on the Ukrainian Museum and Library, including online exhibits of embroidery and icons, can be found at [Ukrainianmuseumlibrary.org](http://Ukrainianmuseumlibrary.org).

### Runs for Congress in Pennsylvania

HUNTINGTON VALLEY, Pa. – Marina Kats, who emigrated from Ukraine in 1979, is running for Congress with a “back to basics” platform. Ms. Kats, who hopes to represent Pennsylvania’s 13th Congressional District, endorses a simplified tax system and a single rate economic system. She advocates greater control of the economy by the middle class, seemingly reminiscent of the policies of Ronald Reagan in the 1980s.

Ms. Kats, currently the president of the Russian-Americans Chamber of Commerce for the Greater Philadelphia Area, is a trial lawyer at the Pennsylvania-based firm, Kats, Jamison, van der Veen, and Associates.

An immigrant herself, Marina Kats takes a strong stand against illegal immigrations, and opposes all forms of illegal immigration and all amnesty efforts associated with it.

She is running against Democratic incumbent Allyson Schwartz and is endorsed by the Montgomery County Republican Committee.

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**33rd Annual Verkhovyna**

# Ukrainian Festival

**Friday, July 18, 2008 Pub Night**

**Saturday, July 19 2:00 & 6:00 p.m.**

**Stage shows**

**Volya Dance Group | Avantgard Concert Band**  
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**Liliya Ostapenko, Tania Ghorniy and other Top Entertainers**

**9:00 p.m. Dances “Zabaras” with bands**

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from Montreal, Canada / and popular

**Sunday, July 20, 2:00 p.m. Stage Shows**

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# Soyuzivka Heritage Center 2008 Summer Programs

**Memorial Day Weekend:** Kiso-Q Film Festival, Music with Matthew Debas, Zolota with Elin, 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 2009! **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 one day instruction and competitive play presented by George Sawchuk. Limited to 40 participants.  
**June 23-July 3**

### Exploration Day Camp

Ages 7-10  
**\$150** per week, per child  
**\$25** per day, per child  
 Five days of fun-filled outdoor activities.  
**Session 1: June 23-June 27**  
**Session 2: June 30-July 4**

### Tabat Pishat

A First Day camp for July campers.  
**Session 1: June 22-June 28**  
**Session 2: June 29-July 5**

### Bandura Camp

3 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 15 & up  
**\$950** UNA Member  
**\$1000** Non Member  
 Nineteen week dance training for intermediate and advanced dancers, culminating with performances on stage at our festival.  
**June 29-July 13**

### Discovery Camp

Ages 5-11  
**\$400** UNA Member  
**\$450** Non Member  
 Needs many 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 surface and open water requirements for PADI open water certification. Classes are given by George Hamslerewsky, scuba diver instructor.  
**Week 1: July 13-July 19**  
**Week 2: July 20-July 26**

### Ukrainian "Sitch" Sports Camp

Ages 5-18  
**\$390** per session per camper  
**\$190** for commuters to daily camps  
 39th Annual Ukrainian "SITCF" Sports Camp run by the Ukrainian Sitch Sports School. This camp will focus on soccer, volleyball, swimming and tennis.  
 Contact Marika Bokalo at (908) 851-0677.  
**Session 1: July 20-July 26**  
**Session 2: July 27-August 2**

### Roma Pryma Bohachevsky

#### Ukrainian Dance Camp

Ages 5-6  
**\$950** UNA Member  
**\$1000** Non Member  
 Directed by Roma Bohachevsky-Lukaczek, daughter of Roma Pryma Bohachevsky. Expert instruction for beginners, 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)

## 61st UAV National Convention to be held in New Jersey

HOLMDEL, N.J. – The 61st national convention of Ukrainian American Veterans (UAV) will be held on September 26-27, at the Holiday Inn Somerset, 195 Davidson Avenue, Somerset, NJ 08873 (near South Bound Brook), starting at 10 a.m. each day.

A banquet marking the UAV's 60th anniversary will be held on September 27 starting at 6 p.m.

Three New Jersey UAV posts will be hosting this double event: UAV Post 6 (commander Michael Fedirko), UAV Post 17 (commander James Fedorko), and UAV Post 30 (Commander Bernard Krawczuk). The 60th anniversary banquet will be hosted by UAV Post 17.

For more information, readers may e-mail the banquet chairman, Mr. Fedorko, at fedorko\_15003@yahoo.com

The Ukrainian American Veterans Inc., was founded on Memorial Day 1948 by World War I and World War II U.S. armed forces veterans of Ukrainian heritage. Ukrainian Americans have served honorably in all the wars and conflicts of the 20th and 21st centuries. Today, in an all-volunteer American military, Ukrainian American men and women are serving in Iraq, Afghanistan

and other parts of the world fighting the war on terrorism.

The UAV has undertaken two important projects. The UAV Registration Project was initiated in 1998 and is ongoing. Its principal mission is to register and honor Ukrainian Americans who have honorably served in the U.S. armed forces. Volume I of "UAV Registration Project Report (1998-2003)," with 3,115 names, was released in 2004 and was dedicated to World War II veterans. Material for Volume II (2004-2008) is being compiled and will be dedicated to Korean-era veterans.

All American veterans of Ukrainian heritage are asked to register themselves and relatives of veterans are asked to register family members. The UAV is also searching for archival sources such as publications, photos of plaques, monuments, etc. For information regarding this project readers may write to UAV Registration Project, P.O. Box 172, Holmdel, NJ 07733 or e-mail uav.reg@att.net

In October 2004, the UAV National Monument Committee was formed with Co-Chairs Mathew Koziak, UAV past national commander, and the Very Rev.



Members of the 61st UAV Convention Committee (from left) Jurij Jacus, Michael Fedirko, Walter Bodnar, Michael Krawczuk, Anna Krawczuk, Bernard Krawczuk and James Fedorko.

Frank Estocin of UAV Post 4. This National Monument will honor all men and women of Ukrainian heritage who have honorably served in the U.S. armed

forces and will be erected on a prominent site donated by the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. at St. Andrew's Cemetery in South Bound Brook, N.J.

## Ukraine prepares...

(Continued from page 2)

short-term Ukrainian legal notice could be painful for all concerned and fraught with risks for Ukraine. If the latter scenario occurs, Moscow would probably orchestrate a domestic nationalist backlash and use it as an excuse for noncompliance with the deadline.

A quick start to talks about procedures and a time-table would help foster political expectations that the Russian fleet would indeed ultimately withdraw. The prospect of withdrawal should stimulate Russia to prepare new bases, at Novorossiysk or elsewhere on Russia's Black Sea coast, for accommodating the ships and personnel ahead of their relocation from Sevastopol.

Conversely, if Russia doubts Ukraine's intentions in this regard, or if Moscow generates doubts about Ukraine's capacity to obtain compliance with the deadline, Russia would not seriously tackle the base construction at Novorossiysk. It

would then claim that the Russian fleet had nowhere to go from Sevastopol and use that argument to pressure Ukraine for a prolongation of the basing agreement.

Ukraine's Constitution prohibits the basing of foreign forces on the country's territory. Transitional provisions of the Constitution, however, make an exception, allowing the temporary deployment of Russia's Black Sea Fleet until 2017. This reflects the Ukraine-Russia agreements of 1997 on the basing of the Fleet in Sevastopol.

Russia, however, seems to have learned in Moldova that it can station military forces on a country's territory in defiance of that country's Constitution, which in Moldova's case as, in Ukraine's, bans the stationing of foreign forces. Neither country will be able to rid itself of Russian forces if it is left to handle the problem on its own, without serious Western backing.

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## Russia stalls...

(Continued from page 2)

and "not add to stability in bilateral relations" (ITAR-TASS, June 6).

In a similar spirit, Russia's envoy to NATO, Dmitry Rogozin, sent a warning in Europe's direction: "Russia created Sevastopol for the fleet, not the fleet for Sevastopol"; and First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrei Denisov sneered at Kyiv: "No need to begin talks ahead of time... The main thing is not to make a fuss" (Interfax, RIA Novosti, June 8).

Some of those remarks contain barely veiled threats.

The line about potential destabilization of bilateral relations alludes to the possibility of raising the Russian flag in the Crimea, if Ukraine insists on the removal of the Russian fleet from Sevastopol. The remark about incompatibility with partnership relations alludes to the possibility of Russia abandoning the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, signed in 1997 with Ukraine and recognizing the existing borders. Russia's abandonment of that treaty could imply freedom of action with regard to Ukraine's borders, particularly in Crimea. Officials in Moscow argue that the interstate treaty and the fleet basing agreement were signed in a package and that Ukraine's refusal to prolong the agreement would untie Russia's hands on the treaty.

Finally, the line about Sevastopol's raison d'être suggests to the West that Russia regards its Black Sea Fleet as inseparable

from Sevastopol, irrespective of treaties and borders, which Russian officials seem to feel increasingly free to disregard.

On June 4 the Kremlin-controlled Duma adopted a resolution asking the government to consider the possibility of abandoning the interstate treaty if Ukraine persists in seeking NATO membership, which Moscow also deems "incompatible with partnership relations" and closely linked with Kyiv's declared intention to terminate the Russian fleet's presence. Ukrainian former and aspiring Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich attended that Duma sitting as a guest of honor, only two days prior to President Yushchenko's visit to Russia, a signal that Russia is prepared to play Ukrainian political forces against each other on this and related issues.

Moscow evidently calculates that stalling the necessary preparations for the fleet's withdrawal from Ukraine would necessitate prolongation of the basing agreement. Russia seems to construe 2017 as a start of a putative withdrawal process. Ukraine, however, looks at 2017 as the completion date of a multi-year withdrawal process. Unless preparations start soon in the form of technical talks on the withdrawal's procedures and time-table, Moscow will be emboldened to set the stage for making prolongation look inevitable and pressure Ukraine into acceding to such "inevitability."

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## Maryland parish to celebrate 50th anniversary on July 6

WHALEYVILLE, Md. – Holy Trinity Ukrainian Orthodox Parish in Whaleyville, Md., just outside of Ocean City, will celebrate its 50th anniversary.

Archbishop Antony of New York and Washington, and Bishop Daniel of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A., headquartered in South Bound Brook, N.J., will concelebrate the divine liturgy on Sunday, July 6, at 10 a.m. They will be joined by the Rev. Petro Zhoba, pastor.

After the anniversary Liturgy a lunch-

eon will be held, sponsored by the parish council. The public is are invited to join the parish in its anniversary celebration.

The parish originally purchased the Eden Presbyterian Church building in 1958, renovating and converting it for its use. The original building was built by the Eden Presbyterian community in Whaleyville, in 1855 and is a historic example of post and beam construction.

Readers may call 267-980-0168 for more information about the parish's 50th anniversary.

### Career Opportunities

- Compliance Assistant
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We provide our employees with competitive compensation, benefits, and opportunities for training and advancement. Our regular full-time employees receive an excellent benefits package.

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# OUT AND ABOUT

- |  |   |                            |   |
|--|---|----------------------------|---|
| Through September 6<br>Cleveland         | Exhibit, "Displaced Persons Camps Exhibit: The Journey from Ukraine to America - WW II Refugees," Ukrainian Museum-Archives, 216-781-4329                 | July 7<br>Cambridge, MA    | Greene County, 518-263-4619   |
| Through March 22<br>Toronto              | Exhibit, "Ancient Ukraine: Mysteries of the Trypillian Culture," Royal Ontario Museum, 416-586-8000   | July 10<br>Cambridge, MA   | Lecture by Roman Szporluk, "Great Russia' and Ukraine," Harvard University, 617-495-4053  |
| June 30-July 5<br>Leighton, PA           | Ukrainian Folk Dance Camp and Workshop, Ukrainian American Heritage Foundation of Schuylkill County, Ukrainian Homestead, 570-708-1992                    | July 11<br>Philadelphia    | Lecture by Yuriy Sergeyev, "Ukraine's Foreign Policy Challenges: Regional and Global Dimensions," Harvard University, 617-495-4053  |
| July 3<br>Cambridge, MA                  | Film presentation by Yuri Shevchuk, "New Works and New Names in Ukrainian Cinema," Harvard University, 617-495-4053                                       | July 11-13<br>Brampton, ON | Film screening, "Meshes of the Afternoon" by Maya Deren and "Man With the Movie Camera" by Dziga Vertov, Kinofilm Project, Ukrainian League of Philadelphia, 215-684-3548   |
| July 3-7<br>Weaverville, CA              | "Ivana Kupala," Ukrainians of Northern California in Weaverville, Trinity Alps Wilderness Area, 530-623-1955 or 530-661-6776                              | July 12<br>Jewett, NY      | Multicultural festival Ukrainian pavilion, St. Elias Ukrainian Catholic Church, Chris Gibson Recreation Center, 905-584-5468 or ukiepavilion@yahoo.com  |
| July 4-6<br>Ellenville, NY               | Lemko Vatra Festival, Organization for the Defense of Lemko West Ukraine, Ukrainian American Youth Association Resort, 845-647-7230 or Ellenville@cym.org | July 14<br>Cambridge, MA   | Concert featuring Cheres, Music and Art Center of Greene County, 212-674-6569 or 518-989-6479   |
| July 6<br>Milton, ON                     | Golf tournament, Barvinok Ukrainian Dance School, Royal Ontario Golf Club, 519-852-5531   | July 14<br>Cambridge, MA   | Presentation by Natalka Husar, "Between Tradition and the Avant-Garde," Harvard University, 617-495-4053  |
| July 6 through September 1<br>Jewett, NY | Art exhibit, featuring works by Ukrainian artists, Music and Art Center of  |                            | 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 <a href="mailto:mdubas@ukrweekly.com">mdubas@ukrweekly.com</a> . |

## UKRAINIAN DIASPORA OLYMPIAD - 2008

### and YOUTH RALLY

*Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.*

*under the auspices of the Ukrainian Sports Federation of America and Canada.*

**OPENING CEREMONY  
PARADE OF ATHLETES**  
Friday, July 4 - 1 pm

**ATHLETIC COMPETITIONS**  
Soccer - Volleyball  
Track - Tennis - Swimming  
Golf - Chess

**MEDAL CEREMONIES**  
Daily

**CLOSING CEREMONY**  
Sunday, July 6, - 4:30 pm

**ADMISSION: \$10.00 / day/person**  
- or -  
**\$25.00 / person for ALL 3 DAYS**  
Children (13 and under) - FREE

**July 4, 5, & 6, 2008**

*Sponsored by*

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**CONCERTS**  
Daily - 2 pm

**FEATURING:**  
Voloshky Dance Ensemble  
Pawlyschyn Sisters Duet  
Ukrainian Barvy  
Holubka Quartet  
Luba & Mykola  
Karpaty Band

**SPECIAL GUEST:**  
1994 Olympic Gold  
**OKSANA BAIUL**  
Figure Skating

**OLYMPIC DANCE**  
Saturday, July 5 - 7:30 pm  
indoors & outdoors  
Bands: **Svitanok & Luna**  
**ADMISSION: \$15.00 /person**  
**ATHLETES: \$10.00/person**

			<b>Presenting Sponsor</b> <b>UKRAINIAN SELFRELIANCE</b> FEDERAL CREDIT UNION PHILADELPHIA		
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## Soyuzivka's Datebook

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>June 22 - 29</b> – Tabir Ptashat session 1                    | <b>July 20 - August 2</b> – Roma Pryma Bohachevsky Dance Camp session 1; recital Saturday, August 2                   |
| <b>June 22 - July 3</b> – Tennis Camp                            |   |
| <b>June 28 - 29</b> – USCAK tennis tournament                    | <b>July 27 – August 2</b> – Sitch Sports Camp session 2   |
| <b>June 29 - July 12</b> – Roma Pryma Bohachevsky Dance Workshop | <b>July 27 - 31</b> – Adoptive Ukrainian Children and Parents Heritage Camp session co-sponsored by Ukrainian Embassy |
| <b>June 29 - July 6</b> – Tabir Ptashat session 2                |   |
| <b>June 30 - July 4</b> – Exploration Day Camp session 2         | <b>August 3 – 16</b> – Roma Pryma Bohachevsky Dance Camp session 2  |
| <b>July 10 - 13</b> – Soyuzivka Cultural Festival Weekend        | <b>August 9</b> – Miss Soyuzivka Weekend  |
| <b>July 13 -18</b> – Heritage Camp session 1                     | <b>August 9-16</b> – Club Suzie-Q Week – 25th Anniversary   |
| <b>July 13 - 19</b> – Discovery / Cultural Camp                  | <b>August 16</b> – Roma Pryma Bohachevsky Dance Camp session 2 recital  |
| <b>July 20 - 25</b> – Heritage Camp session 2                    | <b>August 17 - 23</b> – Joseph's School of Dance (Ballroom Dance Camp)  |
| <b>July 20 - 26</b> – Sitch Sports Camp session 1                | <b>August 25 – September 1</b> – Labor Day Week   |



To book a room or event call: (845) 626-5641, ext. 140  
216 Foordmore Road P.O. Box 529  
Kerhonkson, NY 12446  
E-mail: Soyuzivka@aol.com  
Website: www.Soyuzivka.com

## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

### Thursday, July 3

**CAMBRIDGE, Mass.:** The Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute will host a film presentation titled "New Works and New Names in Ukrainian Cinema." Yuri Shevchuk will introduce the three short films, "Taxi Driver" by Roman Bondarchuk, "Bozhychi" by Anastasia Kharchenko and "Stray Dog" by Valery Yambursky. This event, co-sponsored by the Ukrainian Film Club at Columbia, will be held Room S-020 of the CGIS Building South at 7 p.m. The South Building of the Center for Government and International Studies is located at 1730 Cambridge St., Cambridge, MA 02138. For more information contact HURI at 617-495-4053 or log on to <http://www.huri.harvard.edu/calendar.htm>.

### Monday, July 7

**CAMBRIDGE, Mass.:** The Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute will host a lecture given by Roman Szporluk, the Mykhailo S. Hrushevsky Research Professor of History at Harvard University. His talk is titled "Lenin, 'Great

Russia' and Ukraine" and will be held in the Belfer Case Study Room (S-020) of the CGIS Building South at 7 p.m. The South Building of the Center for Government and International Studies is located at 1730 Cambridge St., Cambridge, MA 02138. For more information contact HURI at 617-495-4053 or log on to <http://www.huri.harvard.edu/calendar.htm>.

### Thursday, July 10

**CAMBRIDGE, Mass.:** The Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute will host a lecture given by Ambassador Yuriy Sergeyev, permanent representative of Ukraine to the United Nations. His talk is titled "Ukraine's Foreign Policy Challenges: Regional and Global Dimensions" and will be held Room S-020 of the CGIS Building South at 7 p.m. The South Building of the Center for Government and International Studies is located at 1730 Cambridge St., Cambridge, MA 02138. For more information contact HURI at 617-495-4053 or log on to <http://www.huri.harvard.edu/calendar.htm>.

## PREVIEW OF EVENTS GUIDELINES:

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

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

Information should be sent to: Preview of Events, The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054; fax, 973-644-9510; e-mail, [preview@ukrweekly.com](mailto:preview@ukrweekly.com).

## Rooms Available for Soyuzivka Festival!

No need to miss the Ukrainian Cultural Festival because Soyuzivka is booked! Soyuzivka is pleased to announce that Orest Fedash, General Manager of Hudson Valley Resort has graciously agreed to accommodate our festival guests with a special room rate. Rooms are still available for July 10-13, 2008. Hudson Valley is just down the road from Soyuzivka. Call 1-888-9-HUDSON (1-888-948-3766) for reservations.

## Being Ukrainian means:

- Malanka in January.
- Deb in February.
- Sviato Vesny or Zlet in May.
- Ukrainian Diaspora Olympiad in July.
- Volleyball at Wildwood in August.
- Labor Day at Soyuzivka in September.
- Morskyi Bal in New Jersey in November.
- Koliada in December.
- A subscription to The Ukrainian Weekly.

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UNDERGROUND Film Series  
presents

## Meshes of the Afternoon and Man With the Movie Camera



A summer screening showcasing two films that greatly influenced the world of early independent filmmaking: Maya Deren's short film *Meshes of the Afternoon*, followed by Dziga Vertov's feature length *Man With the Movie Camera*. Completed in 1929 at VUFKU film studio in Kyiv, Vertov's film presents urban life through visual impressions in a semi-documentary style, with shots and scenes cut together based on relationships of image, motion, and activity - a timeless work that remains fresh and true.

8pm Friday July 11 2008  
Ukrainian League of Philadelphia  
Corner of 23rd & Brown Sts, Art Museum Area  
\$7 entry

need more info? [www.kinofilmproject.org](http://www.kinofilmproject.org)

