

**INSIDE:**

- Ukraine's most livable cities — page 3.
- Work begins on film about William Kurelek — page 11.
- LvivArt promotes Ukraine's artists online — page 13.

# THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Published by the Ukrainian National Association Inc., a fraternal non-profit association

Vol. LXXVI

No. 28

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

SUNDAY, JULY 13, 2008

\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

## Parliamentary Assembly of OSCE approves Holodomor resolution

ASTANA, Kazakhstan — The Parliamentary Assembly of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) on July 3 adopted a resolution on the Famine of 1932-1933 in Ukraine that “strongly encourages all parliaments to adopt acts regarding recognition of the Holodomor.”

The resolution states, in part: “The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly pays tribute to the innocent lives of millions of Ukrainians who perished during the Holodomor of 1932 and 1933 as a result of the mass starvation brought about by the cruel deliberate actions and policies of totalitarian Stalinist regime.”

The Holodomor resolution was passed during a plenary meeting of the assembly's 17th annual session held on June 29-July 3 in Astana, Kazakhstan. Oleh Bilorus, chairman of Ukraine's delegation to the Parliamentary Assembly, authored the resolution.

The measure was passed over objections from Russia and Kazakhstan, which insisted that the Ukrainian people were not the only ones affected by the tragedy. The speaker of the Russian Federation Council, Sergey Mironov, called the resolution acknowledging the Famine “complete nonsense.”

Russian delegate Natalia Karpovich said, “We should acknowledge that the Holodomor was not only in Ukraine; Russians, Poles, Kazakhs and other peoples suffered in the tragedy.” Kasymzhomart Tokaev, speaker of the Kazakhstani Senate, agreed with Ms. Karpovich. France also did not support the resolution.

The resolution was passed by a majority of votes and was met with indignation in Moscow, reported Kommersant. “History will avenge,” Mr. Mironov stated.

Members of the U.S. Helsinki Commission, who were part of the U.S. delegation to the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, co-sponsored the Holodomor resolution.

The resolution also “supports the initiative of Ukraine to reveal the full truth of this tragedy of Ukrainian people, in particular, through raising public awareness of the Holodomor at international and national levels” and “invites the parliamentarians of the OSCE participating states to participate in the events commemorating the 75th anniversary of the Holodomor of 1932-1933 in Ukraine.”

Speaking at a news conference, Mr. Bilorus said the Ukrainian delegation, when formulating the draft resolution, “adopted a reasonable considered position and characterized the Holodomor as

(Continued on page 16)

## Verkhovna Rada in political deadlock, again

by Danylo Peleschuk  
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Another political deadlock emerged last week as national deputies from the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc (YTB) obstructed the rostrum in Ukraine's Parliament on July 7, amid serious concerns that the Party of the Regions (PRU) faction was planning to topple the current government.

While YTB lawmakers argued that their priority was to review and amend the 2008 budget, the opposition claimed the blockade was a move to delay the PRU's proposed vote of no confidence in the Cabinet of Ministers. Ms. Tymoshenko and other leaders say, however, that the Party of the Regions faction lacks the majority vote to do so.

“They do not have enough votes to dismiss the government,” said Our Ukraine bloc leader Viacheslav Kyrylenko. “If they did, a new coalition would have been in place, and we would have heard nominations for a new prime minister and even a new speaker.”

Rendering government operation impossible just days before the Verkhovna Rada's scheduled summer recess, the blockade prevented the review of the 2008 budget amendments, as well as the government's statement on budget allocations throughout the past six months, a request made by the PRU.

Speaking about the sudden political upheaval, Rada Chairman Arseniy Yatsenyuk said during a press conference last week that there are, in fact, enough votes in Parliament to dismiss the current government, and not enough to make the requested amendments to the budget.

“That is why the [Tymoshenko] faction blocked the parliamentary rostrum,” Mr. Yatsenyuk said, “demanding first to adopt the budget amendments, realizing at the same time that the incumbent government may be dismissed.”

Mr. Yatsenyuk invited both factions to discuss a compromise late last week, but opened and closed parliamentary sessions on July 8

(Continued on page 16)



Verkhovna Rada Chairman Arseniy Yatsenyuk attempts to open a parliamentary session on July 9 as members from the Yulia Tymoshenko faction block the rostrum.

## Ukraine boosts value of hryvnia to U.S. dollar

by Zenon Zawada

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

KYIV — For the first time in more than three years, Ukraine's top banking officials agreed on July 4 to boost the value of the national currency, this time by 4 percent to 4.85 hryv per \$1.

The National Bank of Ukraine (NBU) first voted to boost the hryvnia's value on May 21, but its supervisory council, led by billionaire businessman Petro Poroshenko, vetoed the move, arguing the decision needed further review and that Ukrainian exporters would suffer.

The July 4 agreement to appreciate the hryvnia, allowing it to float 4 percent in either direction, is aimed at stemming Ukraine's inflation, which has been the highest in Europe last year and this year.

“If today's situation remains in place, our actions prevented the growth of inflation by 3 percent,” NBU Board Chairman Volodymyr Stelmakh told the Ukrainian Parliament in May after the first attempt to boost the hryvnia-U.S. dollar exchange rate.

Although Ukraine's banking officials are trying to stifle inflation using monetary policy, economic experts criticized the tinkering with the hryvnia-dollar exchange rate,

(Continued on page 4)

## Uncertainty looms over Euro 2012 in Ukraine

by Danylo Peleschuk  
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — After the chair of Europe's premier soccer federation visited Kyiv last week, doubts were revealed about Ukraine's ability to adequately prepare for the Euro 2012 soccer championships, sparking concerns that it may lose its bid to host the games and forcing organizers to

hatch a back-up plan.

The president of the Union of European Football Associations (UEFA), Michel Platini, urged Ukraine on July 3 to snap into shape and make several “small guarantees” to expedite construction on its stadiums, which for months has been lagging behind schedule.

(Continued on page 16)



Michel Platini (right), president of the Union of European Football Associations, meets in Kyiv with President Viktor Yushchenko.

## ANALYSIS

## GUAM summit notes adverse trends on energy and frozen conflicts

by Vladimir Socor  
*Eurasia Daily Monitor*

Leaders of the GUAM group of countries – Georgia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan and Moldova – and of GUAM Partner countries (Lithuania, Poland, Romania and Czech Republic) held the annual GUAM summit on July 1 in Batumi, Georgia. Under the motto, “GUAM: Integrating Europe’s East,” a signal that the European Union could not miss, this year’s summit registered adverse trends on the issues of uppermost concern to GUAM countries: secessionist conflicts and Caspian energy transit.

In the backdrop to the GUAM summit, Russia accelerated the seizure of Abkhazia from Georgia by force – the first instance of seemingly successful Russian territorial revisionism in the post-Soviet era and potentially repeatable elsewhere. In his speech at the summit, Georgian President Mikheil Saakashvili noted the parallels with the situation in Europe during the late 1930s.

European Union leaders, however, had failed to raise this issue at the EU-Russia summit on June 26-27, despite multiple appeals by Georgia and countries friendly to the EU.

In the wake of that EU failure, Lithuanian President Valdas Adamkus told the GUAM summit, “Georgia and the whole of Europe need clear answers about what an alien army does in this or

that country, on whose authority and on what mandate. Russia’s so-called peace-keeping operation is preventing the return of hundreds of thousands of expellees, while forcing the remaining population to link their future with the presence of Russian troops” (Baltic News Service, July 2). Azerbaijan’s President Ilham Aliyev also expressed strong support for Georgia in that context (Trend, July 2).

The summit registered “deep concern about the threats caused by the protracted conflicts and armed separatism” (Abkhazia, South Ossetia, Karabakh and Transdnistria). It called for resolving those conflicts on the basis of “territorial integrity and inviolability of the internationally recognized borders of the states, reintegration of the uncontrolled territories into the states that they are a part of, return of forcibly displaced persons, development of civil society, restoration of destroyed infrastructure on these territories,” and mobilization of international support toward that end (summit communiqué, July 1).

Stagnation of Western-led pipeline and overland transport projects through the region is the other issue of concern to GUAM countries. The group is appealing to the EU to revitalize these projects, particularly the long-planned trans-Caspian transport links, “without which GUAM’s transit potential could not fully develop,

(Continued on page 18)

## Poland, Sweden breathe new life into Eastern neighborhood

by Ahto Lobjakas  
*RFE/RL*

BRUSSELS – Poland and Sweden have floated a plan for the European Union to set up a new “Eastern Partnership” for Ukraine, Belarus, Moldova, Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan.

The initiative, unveiled at an EU foreign ministers meeting in Brussels, seeks to reinforce the bloc’s ties with its eastern neighbors – with a view to putting at least some of them on the path to European Union membership.

It also reflects growing concerns among the EU’s newer member-states that the bloc is neglecting its eastern neighbors.

Speaking ahead of the EU foreign ministers meeting at the European Policy Center on May 26, Polish Foreign Affairs Minister Radoslaw Sikorski said closer ties with countries like Ukraine and Moldova are hampered by what he called “enlargement fatigue” within the EU.

The EU’s current European Neighborhood Policy (ENP) makes no distinction between the bloc’s eastern and southern neighbors. (ENP participants include Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Egypt, Georgia, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Moldova, Morocco, the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Syria, Tunisia and Ukraine.) Crucially, the ENP is designed to remain noncommittal about countries’ future membership prospects.

This is a circumstance Poland wants to change. Mr. Sikorski said Warsaw and Stockholm are looking for an “ideologi-

cal” enhancement of the ENP.

“We in Poland make a distinction between the southern dimension and the eastern dimension [of the ENP] and it consists in this – to the south, we have neighbors of Europe, to the east we have European neighbors,” Mr. Sikorski said.

He said that this constitutes “a big difference. These are countries – Belarus, Ukraine, Moldova – whose entire territories lie in Europe, and by the provisions of the [EU’s founding] Treaty of Rome they all have the right one day to apply, to fulfill the criteria [for EU membership] and, perhaps, to become members.”

Meanwhile, the EU’s southern member-states have secured two-thirds of the 12 billion euros (\$18.9 billion U.S.) available to the ENP between 2007 and 2013 for North African countries – although they have already been deemed ineligible for EU membership. France is spearheading efforts to set up a “Mediterranean Union” to coordinate EU cooperation with the southern neighbors.

Mr. Sikorski said the Eastern Partnership would be one of the main priorities of the EU’s Polish presidency in 2011. But the initiative is likely to kick off even sooner.

Czech Deputy Prime Minister Alexandr Vondra told journalists as he arrived at the Brussels meeting that the Czech EU presidency in 2009 will also work to “balance” the EU’s eastern and southern dimensions.

“We support this Polish-Swedish initiative very much,” Mr. Vondra said. “It goes in the same direction that we want.

(Continued on page 18)

## NEWSBRIEFS

### Yanukovich awarded Russian order

KYIV – Viktor Yanukovich, leader of the Party of the Regions of Ukraine, has been awarded the Russian Order of Alexander Nevsky, first degree, for his prominent achievements and significant contribution to strengthening economic and cultural cooperation between Ukraine and Russia, the party’s press service reported on July 9. The Russian National Committee of Public Awards made the decision to honor Mr. Yanukovich. (Ukrinform)

### 1,020th of Christianization of Rus’

KYIV – On the initiative of President Viktor Yushchenko, in July and August Ukraine will host festive events dedicated to the 1,020th anniversary of the conversion of Kyivan Rus’ to Christianity. Presidential Secretariat Vice-Chairman Yurii Bohutskyi announced plans for major events during a briefing on July 4. “The Ukrainian president hopes that these events will favor the unification of Ukrainian Orthodoxy, including the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the Kyiv Patriarchate and the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church,” Mr. Bohutskyi said. He added that there is a historic opportunity for such a unification, which lies in the recognition that the state should have a single local Orthodox Church. It has been confirmed that a delegation headed by Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew will arrive in Kyiv in order to participate in the celebrations. “This is a momentous event which demonstrates that the ecumenical patriarch highlights initiatives of the Ukrainian president related to the celebration of the 1,020th anniversary of baptism of the Kyivan Rus’,” said Mr. Bohutskyi. He reported that President Yushchenko had sent invitations to the anniversary events to the heads of all the Orthodox Churches of the world. (Ukrinform)

### President threatened via e-mail

KYIV – The Security Service of Ukraine (SBU) and the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) have found a 20-year-old citizen who was sending threatening e-mail messages to Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko. Acting SBU Chief

Valentyn Nalyvaichenko told the Segodnia newspaper on July 3 that the criminal is a resident of Luhansk, Ukraine, who was temporarily staying in Miami. “The criminal was arrested and interrogated thanks to close cooperation between the SBU and the FBI, and respective legal proceedings are being instituted against him,” Mr. Nalyvaichenko said. The question of repatriation of the Ukrainian citizen is currently being considered. (Ukrinform)

### Pirates release ship’s crew

KYIV – All the crewmembers, including citizens of Ukraine, of the German vessel Lehmann Timber, which was seized by Somali pirates in the Gulf of Aden on May 28, were released late on July 8, the press service of the Ukrainian Foreign Ministry said on July 9, citing information received by Ukraine’s Consulate General in Hamburg, Germany. According to the press service, the vessel is currently heading to a safe port, where sailors will be given the necessary aid. Relatives of the sailors have already been informed about their release. The release of the Ukrainians became possible thanks to a number of measures taken by the Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Ministry and international governmental and non-governmental organizations, several countries and the special anti-crisis headquarters working for the release of hostages. Somali pirates seized the ship, with 15 people aboard. The captain of the vessel is a Russian citizen; four crewmembers are Ukrainians, one is Estonian and nine are from Myanmar. The pirates demanded a ransom for the release of the hostages. (Ukrinform)

### Kyiv hosts talks on free trade zone

KYIV – The third round of talks on creating a free trade zone between Ukraine and the European Union started in Kyiv on July 7, the Economics Ministry press-service reported. During the course of five days, the parties are to discuss trade in goods and services, protective trade activities, intellectual property protection, customs cooperation and trade facilitation, rules of origin and other issues. (Ukrinform)

(Continued on page 14)

## THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

FOUNDED 1933

An English-language newspaper published by the Ukrainian National Association Inc., a non-profit association, at 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054.

Yearly subscription rate: \$55; for UNA members – \$45.

Periodicals postage paid at Parsippany, NJ 07054 and additional mailing offices.  
(ISSN – 0273-9348)

The Weekly: UNA:  
Tel: (973) 292-9800; Fax: (973) 644-9510 Tel: (973) 292-9800; Fax: (973) 292-0900

Postmaster, send address changes to:

The Ukrainian Weekly  
2200 Route 10  
P.O. Box 280  
Parsippany, NJ 07054

Editor-in-chief: Roma Hadzewycz  
Editor: Matthew Dubas

The Ukrainian Weekly Archive: [www.ukrweekly.com](http://www.ukrweekly.com); e-mail: [staff@ukrweekly.com](mailto:staff@ukrweekly.com)

The Ukrainian Weekly, July 13, 2008 No. 28, Vol. LXXVI

Copyright © 2008 The Ukrainian Weekly

### ADMINISTRATION OF THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY AND SVOBODA

Walter Honcharyk, administrator

(973) 292-9800, ext. 3041

e-mail: [ukradmin@att.net](mailto:ukradmin@att.net)

Maria Oscislawski, advertising manager

(973) 292-9800, ext. 3040

e-mail: [adukr@optonline.net](mailto:adukr@optonline.net)

Mariyka Pendzola, subscriptions

(973) 292-9800, ext. 3042

e-mail: [ukrsubscr@att.net](mailto:ukrsubscr@att.net)

## NEWS ANALYSIS: Moscow ready for major confrontations with Georgia and Ukraine

by Pavel Felgenhauer  
Eurasia Daily Monitor

In the past Russia strongly protested the expansion of NATO to include Central European states that were Soviet clients and former Warsaw Pact members during the Cold War, as well as the Baltic republics that were part of the Soviet Union. In the end, however, Russia backed down and accepted the inevitable shrinking of its effective sphere of influence. Now the rulers in Moscow seem to be ready for a major confrontation that includes the threat of military force against the pro-Western governments in Georgia and Ukraine, which aspire to join the alliance.

After a recent meeting between Presidents Dmitry Medvedev of Russia and Mikheil Saakashvili of Georgia in St. Petersburg, Foreign Affairs Minister Sergei Lavrov told journalists, "We told the Georgians that their desire to join NATO will not help solve the problems of Abkhazia and South Ossetia; it will lead to renewed bloodshed" (RIA-Novosti, June 6). Later Mr. Lavrov added in a radio interview, "We will do anything not to allow Georgia and Ukraine to join NATO" (Ekho Moskv, April 8).

Speaking in June in Sevastopol in Crimea, the main base of Russia's Black Sea Fleet, Russian Deputy Prime Minister Sergei Ivanov warned Ukraine that joining NATO would have serious consequences: "A complete disruption of military-industrial ties between Russia and Ukraine is inevitable, as well as the reduction of other trade and economic ties and an introduction of a visa regime." Mr. Ivanov implied that NATO would "force Ukraine to introduce a

visa regime." Mr. Ivanov added, "More than 30 million Russians live outside Russia, and we are morally responsible for them" (RIA-Novosti, June 14).

Russian officials connect Ukraine's possible future NATO membership with the fate of the Black Sea Fleet. Mr. Ivanov announced, "It is hard to imagine the Russian Black Sea Fleet without its main base; the fate of Sevastopol matters for all those who lived in the Soviet Union, it is our city." Ukraine's call for the withdrawal of the fleet from Crimea is perilous, because "it is dangerous to play not only with fire but also with history" (ITAR-TASS, June 14).

Mr. Ivanov's rhetoric matches other recent official statements. Russia's permanent representative to NATO, Dmitry Rogozin, said in a TV interview: "The Black Sea Fleet simply does not have any other home; no Russian politician will agree for the fleet to leave Sevastopol, and this will not happen" (Vesti TV June 12). A rejection both of Ukraine's NATO accession and the possible future withdrawal of the Russian fleet from Crimea after 2017, when the present lease of the Sevastopol base expires, are today part of Russia's official foreign policy.

Western assurances that Sevastopol will not be used as a NATO naval base after the Russians withdraw are not taken seriously. But there is a lot of time until 2017 and the Ukrainian NATO accession may not be swift, since today the majority of Ukrainians are against NATO membership and the government in Kyiv has promised a national referendum to decide on membership (RIA-Novosti, June 16).

Russia does not at present have the infra-

structure on its own Black Sea coast to house the Black Sea Fleet, and building the needed facilities will require lots of time and money. What is worse, Russia does not have adequate military shipbuilding or ship-maintenance facilities on the Black Sea to keep a large fleet.

The flagship of the Black Sea Fleet, the cruiser Moskva, has been repaired and modernized in Mykolaiv in Ukraine at a naval shipyard where in Soviet times all the aircraft carriers were built. Russia has managed to build several relatively small naval ships since 1991 (frigates and coastal patrol boats) in St. Petersburg and Kaliningrad, but not enough to replace its rapidly aging navy. Without access to the Mykolaiv yard, there may not be much fleet left to withdraw from Sevastopol (Nezavisimoye Voennoye Obozreniye, June 12).

At present Moscow is using threats that Ukrainians will suffer if their country joins NATO or if the Russian fleet is ousted from Sevastopol. At the same time, Russia has been supporting pro-Russian separatist feelings in Crimea and making territorial claims on Sevastopol. Moscow needs a pro-Moscow allied government in Kyiv or, if

that is impossible, a separation of Crimea and eastern and southern Ukraine (with Mykolaiv), where millions of Russian speakers may either want to join Russia or form an allied protectorate.

The situation is different in Georgia, where a vast majority voted to join NATO in a referendum on January 5. There is no hope in Moscow that any anti-NATO pro-Russian forces may come to power in Tbilisi, and military action in support of separatists in Abkhazia and South Ossetia is being seriously contemplated (see Eurasia Daily Monitor, June 12). The Russian Foreign Affairs Ministry has officially announced that Moscow refuses to discuss with Tbilisi the legality of the deployment of additional troops and armaments in Abkhazia, because the troops "prevented a Georgian blitzkrieg" (www.mid.ru, June 17).

When substantial talks are essentially stopped while additional troops are deployed, it's more than just a threat of the use of force.

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

## Ukrainian, Austrian presidents meet



Official Website of Ukraine's President

VIENNA – Presidents Viktor Yushchenko of Ukraine and Heinz Fischer of Austria (seen above) met in Vienna on July 8. At a joint news conference following their meeting, the two presidents said they focused on Ukraine's European integration. Mr. Yushchenko stressed that Austria's support of key points in concluding a new enhanced agreement between Ukraine and the European Union is of great importance for Ukraine. Mr. Fischer said that his country backs Ukraine's Euro-integration in every way possible. "Ukraine-EU relations should become closer from year to year. And, as regards Austria, we'll make all efforts for that," Mr. Fischer stated. (Ukrinform)

## RFE/RL Romanian-language service to close

PRAGUE – After nearly 60 years of providing uncensored news and information to the people of Romania, Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty's Romanian-language service will cease broadcasting to Romania on August 1.

However, Romanian-language broadcasts to Moldova and the Transnistria region will continue.

"During the course of nearly six decades, hundreds of RFE/RL journalists, researchers and analysts displayed extraordinary bravery, dedication and commitment to a free and independent press in Romania, often at great risk to themselves and their families" said RFE/RL President Jeffrey Gedmin. "Their contributions to the collapse of communism and in helping to pave the way for a democratic Romania's entry into institutions such as NATO and the EU, will never be forgotten."

The Romanian Service began experimental broadcasting on July 14, 1950, and was fully operational by May 1, 1951. For years, its broadcasts were a thorn in the side of Romania's Communist rulers who, according to a 2006 Romanian government report, may have been responsible for the deaths of three RFE/RL Romania service directors.

In a 2006 address to Parliament, Romanian President Traian Basescu paid homage to the RFE/RL journalists who, he said, "fought with altruism and passion for the knowledge and utterance of the truth... Their unforgettable [Radio] Free Europe broadcasts were the moral conscience of Romanians."

The Broadcasting Board of Governors (BBG), an independent U.S. government agency that oversees all U.S. international broadcasting, is closing the Romanian service as RFE/RL focuses its broadcasting efforts in places such as Iran, Iraq,

Afghanistan and the Central Asian republics.

"As the threat of communism recedes in Europe, RFE/RL's mission is changing," said BBG Governor Jeffrey Hirschberg. "The latest threat to democracy and free expression is authoritarianism. That's why RFE/RL is directing its resources so heavily to places where repressive rulers deny their people access to free and independent media."

Since Romania's accession last year to the European Union, media competition has increased dramatically and Romanians now have access to more than 70 daily newspapers, 300 private FM radio stations, cable TV and the Internet.

In 2005 Romanian filmmaker Alexandru Solomon released his documentary, "Cold Waves," a fascinating behind-the-scenes look at the RFE/RL Romanian service's struggle against Communist Dictator Nicolai Ceausescu during the Cold War.

Mr. Solomon wrote in the film's synopsis: "I grew up with it. Every evening, in an underground atmosphere, my father listened to Radio Free Europe as anyone else did. It meant more than information. While Ceausescu's propaganda had less and less to do with reality, Free Europe's Romanian section provided – apart from news – some hope."

\*\*\*

Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty (RFE/RL) is an independent, international news and broadcast organization whose programs – radio, Internet and television – reach influential audiences in 21 countries such as Russia, Iran, Iraq, Afghanistan and the republics of Central Asia. RFE/RL is funded by the U.S. Congress.

## Magazine lists Ukraine's most livable cities

Ukrinform

KYIV – Ukrainians are moving more often in search of a better life. Regional residents move to the capital to get high wages, while Kyiv residents rent their apartments and move to outlying areas to live a quiet life.

What are the best places to live in Ukraine? For two years running, Focus magazine has analyzed living conditions in 55 of Ukraine's biggest cities utilizing 10 parameters. Chernivtsi is recognized as the top city, Kyiv ranked second, the resort city of Yalta ranked third.

The top 10 cities are mainly western municipalities; large industrial centers appeared at the bottom of the list, for

example, Dnipropetrovsk was in 44th place, Donetsk, 46th, Kharkiv, 50th, and Zaporizhzhia, 55th (last place).

Kyiv remains the most attractive city for both investors and tourists. It has the lowest level of unemployment and the highest wages. The major part of budgetary funds is spent for every Kyiv resident. The capital has the highest migration increase.

Kerch leads in infrastructure development. Chernihiv was named the most ecologically clean city. Kolomyia has the lowest crime rate. Symferopol provides the cheapest housing and communal services. Sudak has the greatest concentration of historical and cultural sites.

# Rep. Levin introduces resolution on Holodomor's 75th anniversary

WASHINGTON – Rep. Sander M. Levin (D-Mich.) on June 26 introduced a resolution “remembering the 75th anniversary of the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933 and extending the deepest sympathies of the House of Representatives to the victims, survivors and families of this tragedy.”

The measure has 21 co-sponsors: Robert E. Andrews (D-N.J.), Roscoe G. Bartlett (R-Md.), Howard L. Berman (D-Calif.), Gus M. Bilirakis (R-Fla.), Jim Costa (D-Calif.), Joseph Crowley (D-N.Y.), Lincoln Diaz-Balart (R-Fla.), Eliot L. Engel (D-N.Y.), Jim Gerlach (R-Pa.), Gabrielle Giffords (D-Ariz.), Maurice D. Hinchey (D-N.Y.), Marcy Kaptur (D-Ohio), James R. Langevin (D-R.I.), Thaddeus G. McCotter (R-Mich.), Jim McDermott (D-Wash.), Michael R. McNulty (D-N.Y.), Candice S. Miller (R-Mich.), Steven R. Rothman (D-N.J.), Allyson Y. Schwartz (D-Pa.), Timothy J. Walz (Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party-Minn.) and Henry A. Waxman (D-Calif.).

House Resolution 1314 has been referred to the House Committee of Foreign Affairs.

The full text of the resolution follows.

\* \* \*

Remembering the 75th anniversary of the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933 and extending the deepest sympathies of the House of Representatives to the victims, survivors, and families of this tragedy, and for other purposes.

Whereas in 1932 and 1933, nearly 10 million Ukrainian people perished at the will of the totalitarian Stalinist government of the former Soviet Union, which perpetrated a premeditated famine in Ukraine in an effort to break the nation's resistance to collectivization

and communist occupation;

Whereas the Soviet government deliberately confiscated grain harvests and starved millions of Ukrainian men, women and children by a policy of forced collectivization that sought to destroy the nationally conscious movement for independence;

Whereas Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin ordered the borders of Ukraine sealed to prevent anyone from escaping the man-made starvation and preventing any international food aid that would provide relief to the starving;

Whereas Canadian wheat expert Andrew Cairns visited Ukraine in 1932 and was told that there was no grain “because the government had collected so much grain and exported it to England and Italy,” while simultaneously denying food aid to the people of Ukraine;

Whereas nearly a quarter of the rural population of Ukraine was eliminated due to forced starvation, while the entire nation suffered from the consequences of the prolonged lack of food;

Whereas the Soviet government manipulated and censored foreign journalists, including New York Times correspondent Walter Duranty, who knowingly denied not only the scope and magnitude, but also the existence, of a deadly man-made famine in his reports from Ukraine;

Whereas noted correspondents of the time were castigated by the Soviet Union for their accuracy and courage in depicting and reporting the Famine-Genocide in Ukraine, including Gareth Jones, William Henry Chamberlin and Malcolm Muggeridge, who wrote, “[The farmers] will tell you that many have already died of famine and that many are dying every day; that thousands have been shot by the government and hundreds of thousands exiled”;

Whereas in May 1934, former Congressman Hamilton Fish introduced a resolution in the House of Representatives (House Resolution 399 of the 73d Congress) which called for the condemnation of the Soviet government for its acts of destruction against the Ukrainian people;

Whereas the United States Commission on the Ukraine Famine, formed on December 13, 1985, conducted a study with the goal of expanding the world's knowledge and understanding of the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933 (Holodomor), and concluded that the victims were “starved to death in a man-made famine” and that “Joseph Stalin and those around him committed genocide against Ukrainians in 1932-1933”;

Whereas on May 15, 2003, in a special session, the Ukrainian Parliament acknowledged that the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide was engineered by Joseph Stalin and the Soviet government deliberately against the Ukrainian nation;

Whereas with the dissolution of the Soviet Union, archival documents confirmed the deliberate and premeditated deadly nature of the famine, and the Soviet government was exposed for its atrocities against the Ukrainian people; and

Whereas on October 13, 2006, the president of the United States signed into law Public Law 109-340, authorizing the construction of a memorial in the District of Columbia to honor the victims of the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide, in recognition of the upcoming 75th anniversary of the genocide in 2008:

(Continued on page 16)

## Ukraine boosts...

(Continued from page 1)

arguing it would have minimal success because Ukraine's inflation is largely due to poor budgetary policy and government instability.

“In Ukraine, inflation does not have a monetary factor,” said Vasyl Yurchyshyn, director of economic programs at the Kyiv-based Razumkov Center for Economic and Political Studies, which is financed by Western grants.

“Inflation is related to fiscal factors, with high social payments that were not always rational, and unclear agricultural policies which created deficits on certain markets. Currency markets have very little influence in controlling inflation,” he noted.

Standard & Poor's analysts offered a similar assessment, blaming the inflation on government wages that Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko's government increased nearly 50 percent in the first quarter.

Despite such criticisms, inflation indeed slowed following the announcement of the new exchange rate in late May. Inflation was only 0.8 percent in June and 15.5 percent year-to-date, slowing from a pace that had reached an alarming 13.1 percent year-to-date pace in April.

Critics of Ms. Tymoshenko continue to blame her for accelerating Ukraine's inflation when her first move after becoming prime minister in late December 2007 was to return billions in payments to Ukrainians who lost their bank savings during the Soviet Union's collapse.

Meanwhile, Ms. Tymoshenko blames the government of her predecessor, Viktor Yanukovich, for creating the inflation she inherited.

When Mr. Yanukovich was prime minister in 2007, Ukraine's inflation reached 16.6 percent – the highest in seven years.

Ukraine's biggest businessmen, often referred to as oligarchs, oppose a stronger hryvnia because their exports become more expensive and difficult to sell.

For example, Mr. Poroshenko exports Roshen chocolates and candies to Eastern Europe, the former Soviet states and North America. Victor Pinchuk sells steel pipes to Europe through Interpipe Corp., and Rinat Akhmetov's Metinvest exports millions of tons of iron ore annually.

The last time the NBU appreciated the hryvnia was on April 22, 2005, from 5.25 to 5.05 hryvnia per U.S. dollar; the move was regarded as a gain for average Ukrainians whose purchasing power was increased.

Mr. Yurchyshyn of the Razumkov Center said he expects the hryvnia's appreciation to be temporary and predicted it would depreciate back to 5.05 hrv per dollar by the year's end.

Several economic factors will cause the hryvnia to depreciate, including Ukraine's increasing trade deficit, rising energy prices and the expected strengthening of the U.S. dollar in the fall, he explained.

“I recommend not selling the U.S. dollar, because it's appreciating,” Mr. Yurchyshyn said.

## The Ukrainian Weekly Press Fund: June

Amount	Name	City	Lapic		
\$200.00	Maria Briggs	West Hartford, Conn.	\$10.00	Jaroslav Bilyj	Grand Island, N.Y.
\$150.00	Zenon Masnyj	New York, N.Y.		Walter and Mary	Eastpointe, Mich.
\$100.00	Roman Lysniak	Hempstead, N.Y.		Dobush	
	Don Zalucky	Wilton, Conn.		Ann Goot	New York, N.Y.
\$55.00	John Husiak	New York, N.Y.		Christine Hotra	Troy, Mich.
	Ed Kaminskyj	Flushing, N.Y.		Makar Kopanycia	Trenton, N.J.
	Irene Kushnir	Philadelphia, Pa.		Bohdan and Lydia	Clifton, N.J.
	George Lewycky	Milltown, N.J.		Kramarchuk	
	Askold Melnyczuk	Medford, Mass.		William Maruszczak	Wayne, Pa.
	Wolodymyr Wolowodiuk	Chatham Township, N.J.		Bohdan Pestrak	Whitestone, N.Y.
	Zenon Zubrycky	Los Gatos, Calif.		Natalie Skorupa	Cardington, Ohio
\$50.00	Chrystyna and Mykola	Livingston, N.J.		Mykola and Irena	Silver Spring, Md.
	Baranetsky			Stawnychy	
	Irene Sarachmon	Woonsocket, R.I.		Irene Szymanskyj	Schiller Park, Ill.
	(in memory of Francis			Roman Tresniowsky	Ann Arbor, Mich.
	Shatynski)		\$7.00	Pauline Sokolski	Wilmington, Del.
	Tunia and Ted Shatynski	Pennington, N.J.	\$5.00	Areta Akerstrom	Cary, Ill.
	Inia Yevich-Tunstall	Annandale, Va.		Andrej Bachynsky	Montreal, Quebec
	Oksana Zakydalsky	Toronto, Ont.		Robert Beck	Lubbock, Tex.
\$45.00	George Jaskiw	South Euclid, Ohio		Wasil and Eleanor	Parma, Ohio
	Roman Klodnycky	East Peoria, Ill.		Chmilak	
	Roman Okpysh	Dana Point, Calif.		Don Stefan Fontana	Pittsburgh, Pa.
	W. Rybak	Dixon, Ill.		Katherine Gagnon	Goffstown, N.H.
\$30.00	Mark Dushnycky	Brooklyn, N.Y.		Christine Kaczmar	Media, Pa.
	Ihor Makarenko	Yonkers, N.Y.		Harry Kasha	Clark, N.J.
\$25.00	Silvia Bilobron	Clifton, N.J.		O. Kowerko	Chicago, Ill.
	Michael Komichak	McKees Rocks, Pa.		Michael Krywulych	Amsterdam, N.Y.
	Marta Kowal	Florham Park, N.J.		Myroslaw Kulynych	Jackson Heights, N.Y.
	Paul Melinyshyn	Elk Grove Village, Ill.		Taras Laszyn	Trenton, N.J.
	Roman Procyk	Huntingdon Valley, Pa.		Andrew Lewczyk	Washington, D.C.
	T.F. and L.W. Stock	Arlington, Va.		Mary Pelechaty	Toledo, Ohio
	Oksana Sydorak	Hillsborough, Calif.		L. Petlura	Stoney Creek, Ont.
\$20.00	Ted Kowalchyn	Scotch Plains, N.J.		Larissa Sawka	Des Plaines, Ill.
	Roman and Stacy	Farmington, Conn.		Michael Scyocurka	Laguna Woods, Calif.
	Leskiw			Gertrude Tkachyk	Tucson, Ariz.
	Stephen Lukasewycz	Duluth, Minn.		Bohdan Turczeniuk	Elkins Park, Pa.
	W. and S. Terleckyj	Philadelphia, Pa.		Zenon Wozny	Chicago, Ill.
	Florence Welsh	Oklahoma City, Ok.		Sophia Zaczko	North Haven, Conn.
	Edward Zetick	Huntingdon Valley, Pa.		Lubomyr Zobniw	Binghamton, N.Y.
\$15.00	Bohdan Czmola	Verona, Pa.		Zoriana Zobniw	Silver Spring, Md.
	Ihor and Luba Dekajlo	Flushing, N.Y.			
	Nicholas Gevas	Granger, Ind.			
	I. Horodyskyj	Culpeper, Va.			
	Alexandra Kochman	Chicago, Ill.			
	Liliana and Bohdan				
	Kotys				
	Kendall Park, N.J.				
	Genevieve Kufta	Bayonne, N.J.			
	John Kytasty	Livonia, Mich.			
	John R. and Natalie	Elverson, Pa.			

**TOTAL: \$2,097.00**

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

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



# THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

## Delaware woman donates \$150,000 to church in Dobromyl region

by Matthew Dubas

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – Catherine Husak, 86, of Wilmington, Del., visited Ukraine many times, stopping at her village of Kniazhepil in the Dobromyl region of Ukraine, but she was troubled by the state of disrepair of the village church.

In 2006, with the counsel of her family and friends, she decided to support the building of a new church in her village. It was a daunting task for the woman, but Mrs. Husak diligently sent more than \$150,000 to ensure the speedy construction of the church. Prior to the completion of the church, Mrs. Husak also commissioned an icon of the Dormition of the Mother of God.

On August 28, 2007, the new church was blessed by Bishop Dionisii Liakhovych assisted by area clergy. In attendance were many faithful, including some from surrounding villages. Following the inaugural liturgy, a banquet was held at which Mrs. Husak received a certificate recognizing her support of the church.

Accepting the certificate, Mrs. Husak said she had never experienced such joy and satisfaction in her entire life. She explained that it seemed the entire village was born again with the blessing of the new church.

Born to a religious family of five sisters and one brother, Mrs. Husak fondly recalled attending services as a child in the village church – in particular, services she attended in April for the Mayivka feast in honor of the Blessed Mother.

During the second world war, the family was caught between the advancing Nazi and Red armies, but, Mrs. Husak recalled, their faith gave them hope that things would get better. Mrs. Husak was taken to work as a slave laborer in a factory in Germany.

In 1946 she married her friend, Yevstakhiy Husak, and soon her prayers were answered when the American forces liberated Nazi Germany.

In 1949 the couple left for America to the unknown city of Wilmington, where they settled down.

Mr. Husak passed away in 2005. Since the couple had no children, Mrs. Husak wanted to share what she had via good works. She said the donation to her village church was her way of giving back to the homeland she left so many years ago.

Mrs. Husak is a member of Branch 173 of the Ukrainian National



Catherine Husak with the certificate of recognition she received for donating more than \$150,000 toward building a church in her native village in Ukraine.

Association.

It was the branch secretary, Peter Serba (who has served in that post since 1954), and his son, UNA

Advisor Gene Serba, who first alerted The Weekly to the remarkable generosity of a true fraternalist, Mrs. Husak, to the village of Kniazhepil.



The village church in Kniazhepil, Dobromyl region of Ukraine.

"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.

Log on to [www.ukrweekly.com](http://www.ukrweekly.com)

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.

### Want to reach us by e-mail?

Editorial materials:  
staff@ukrweekly.com

Subscription Department:  
subscription@ukrweekly.com

Advertising Department:  
advertising@ukrweekly.com

Production Department:  
design@ukrweekly.com

Preview of Events:  
preview@ukrweekly.com

## THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

### Check us out online

Earlier this year, in late February, The Ukrainian Weekly unveiled its new website at [www.ukrweekly.com](http://www.ukrweekly.com). Whereas, previously, visitors to our website saw text only, now they can view stories laid out on pages just as they appeared in the printed version of the newspaper, with photos, charts, etc. These pages can be viewed in either of two formats, pdf or DjVU (readers select which they prefer by clicking on a link at the top right of the homepage; DjVU is recommended for faster viewing). To view the list of stories contained in a particular issue, simply click on the date and then scroll down; to view the entire issue, double-click on the date and then proceed from one page to the next by clicking on the arrows next to the page number.

Now available in this new format are all issues for the years 2006 and 2007, as well as the issues for the current year. Previous years' issues, beginning with 1996, are also available on our website, under the rubric of "Archive," for the time being as text only. In addition, the "Special Issues" portion of the website includes annual "year in review" editions, plus issues devoted to special topics such as the Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933 and the Chernobyl disaster, as well as issues of great historic importance, such as the declaration of Ukraine's sovereignty, the proclamation of Ukraine's independence and, later, its affirmation via nationwide referendum.

Explore a little further and you will find a "Special Features" section that includes information on the first man-made famine in Ukraine (1921-1923), the Holodomor, the defamation of Ukrainians and the campaign to revoke Walter Duranty's Pulitzer Prize. Click on "The Ukrainian Weekly Index," and you will find the tables of contents for all issues from the years 1933-1946 and 1977-2006. (We're working on filling in the gaps.)

A very attractive – and most interesting – new feature is the pdf version of our two-volume publication "The Ukrainian Weekly 2002," which contains "the most significant news stories and commentaries published in The Ukrainian Weekly" (Volume I: 1933-1969; Volume II: 1970-1999).

Of course, the website also contains information about subscriptions and advertising, and a section called "About Us" that tell readers about our newspaper and its staff. In the planning stages is a section called "Community Events," that will allow us to list the major happenings in our community well in advance – this, in an effort to help our organizations and community members with their scheduling and planning.

All this, Dear Readers, is currently available for you to peruse at will (an added plus is that the site is searchable) and, for a limited time only, at no cost.

We are working hard to make every single issue of The Ukrainian Weekly published since its founding in 1933 available online for the benefit of our readers and our community, not to mention researchers and the general public. This achievement is possible thanks to The Ukrainian Weekly's and Svoboda's digital archives project, which has received the generous support of two community institutions: the Shevchenko Scientific Society (which gave us a grant of \$15,000 earmarked for the project) and Self Reliance New York Federal Credit Union (which donated \$50,000).

We invite you to visit and see what The Weekly has to offer. With our online version, wherever you are, The Ukrainian Weekly can be there with you!

July  
14  
1993

### Turning the pages back...

Fifteen years ago, on July 14, 1993, Ukraine's Parliament voted 316-3 to adopt a resolution in response to the Russia Parliament's decision on July 9, 1993, to declare Sevastopol a Russian city. The resolution directed President Leonid Kravchuk, the Ukrainian government and the Ministry of Defense to conduct

negotiations and reach a decision concerning naval units in Crimea that had raised St. Andrew's flag, the ensign of the Russian Imperial Navy. "These are foreign armies on Ukrainian territory," the resolution stated.

"The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine proposes that the Russian Duma and the Congress of People's Deputies of the Russian Federation cancel their resolution, which is capable of shaking the solid foundation of the centuries-old history of brotherly relations between the Ukrainian and Russian peoples," continued the resolution.

President Kravchuk condemned the Russian act as "a gross violation of the principles of international law."

Political analysts said that the actions by the Russian Parliament reflected the tensions between Russia and Ukraine. "The battle among Russian leaders has now crossed over into Ukrainian-Russian relations," said Dmytro Pavlychko, chairman of the Verkhovna Rada's Foreign Relations Committee. "This action can be viewed as tantamount to a declaration of war," continued Mr. Pavlychko. "When one state makes decisions about the territory of another state this is the only way this can be interpreted."

Russian President Boris Yeltsin, who attempted to quell fears among the Ukrainians, said, "The problems of the Black Sea Fleet and the city where it is based must be solved both calmly and gradually."

Mr. Kravchuk stated: "It seems to me that the Russian Parliament, during the past year, has done everything possible to worsen relations between Ukraine and Russia, to sow animosity between our peoples. However, I do not think that the Russian Parliament reflects the interests of the Russian people, of Russian democratic circles. And I hope they will not support the decision of the Russian Parliament."

Mr. Kravchuk and the Ukrainian Parliament called for the world community to support Ukraine's territorial integrity, as guaranteed by international law. The Russian Parliament, he continued, is violating its international responsibilities, which emerge from Russia's membership in the United Nations and participation in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, as well as bilateral agreements signed with Ukraine.

Forty countries, as of July 9, 1993, condemned the Russian Parliament's actions. Roman Popadiuk, U.S. ambassador to Ukraine, noted: "The United States notes

(Continued on page 7)

## NEWS AND VIEWS

### Ukraine and Russia: the empire strikes again

by Taras Hunczak

#### CONCLUSION

Despite the Russians' diplomatic failure of 1993, the idea of "imperial grandeur" did not die out in Russia. This is eloquently attested by the declaration of Russia's Foreign Affairs Minister Andrei Kozyrev, issued a few years later, in which he proposed that a "Russian Monroe Doctrine" be formulated and disseminated in the "near abroad," i.e., in all the territories of the former Soviet Union. Mr. Kozyrev's proposal made a strong impact on the political views of Russia's citizens. This is borne out in particular by a sociological survey conducted in Moscow in 1999, in which 85 percent of Russians supported the restoration of the "great empire," with only 7 percent disagreeing.<sup>1</sup>

The next challenge in Ukrainian-Russian relations emerged on September 29, 2003, when Russia failed to inform Ukraine that it had started building a dam from the Taman Peninsula in the direction of the Ukrainian island of Tuzla. This act, which put Ukraine's use of the Kerch Strait at risk, infringed on Ukrainian rights in the Sea of Azov and cast doubt on Ukraine's sovereignty over Tuzla, sparked a swift and strong reaction from Kyiv.

Already by October 10, 2003, Ukrainian military boats, planes and heavy weapons appeared in the vicinity of the island. A decisive stand in defense of Ukraine's borders was made by President Kuchma, who declared that "if Russia is building a dam in our territorial waters, [then] we should use force." On their part, 369 parliamentarians in the Verkhovna Rada passed a resolution condemning Russia's actions as "unfriendly acts that are forcing Ukraine to re-examine its current relations with the Russian Federation."<sup>2</sup>

The war of words continued. The October 21, 2003, issue of the Kyiv-based Russian-language newspaper *Stolichnye novosti* contained an item about the statement made by Aleksandr Voloshin, the head of Russia's Presidential Administration, who said that "Russia will never leave the Strait of Kerch to Ukraine... and, if necessary, will do everything possible and impossible in order to defend its position... If necessary, we will drop a bomb there!"<sup>3</sup>

An interesting conversation about the Ukrainian Russian confrontation took place between Boris Pasternak, the political correspondent of the Russian newspaper *Izvestiia*, and President Kuchma of Ukraine. "We understand," the Ukrainian leader said during the discussion, "that some people in Russia have a thirst for imperialistic self-affirmation... It is awkward to talk about the ordinary empire that everyone remembers very well, so people have begun talking about a 'liberal,' 'democratic' one."

Referring to the impact of these events on Ukrainian society, President Kuchma noted that "as could be expected... the

*Dr. Taras Hunczak is professor emeritus of history at Rutgers University. The article above was translated from the original Ukrainian by Marta Olynyk.*

latest encroachment on our interests and our dignity has noticeably unified the people of Ukraine. "Tuzla is clearly serving to consolidate the Ukrainian political nation. But such methods of consolidation, despite their effectiveness, are not our choice. We would like to consolidate and we will be consolidating on a different, calmer and more creative foundation – on the basis of the peaceful development of our statehood, on the basis of mutual concern for economic growth," emphasized the Ukrainian president.<sup>4</sup>

Shortly afterwards Russia halted the dam construction, and by the end of the year a temporary truce was struck between Ukraine and Russia. But even this time the respite was short-lived.

The brief lull was interrupted by the 2008 NATO summit in Bucharest. Since Ukraine is a candidate country for the military alliance's Membership Action Plan (MAP), a wave of imperialist hysteria, threats and condemnation erupted in Russia in connection with this.

On April 7 the Russian newspaper *Kommersant* reported that, during a closed session of the Russia-NATO Council, President Vladimir Putin threatened that if Ukraine joins NATO, that step could mean the end of its existence as an independent state. In particular, Russia could annex Crimea and the eastern part of Ukraine. In order to prevent NATO from reaching Russia's borders, Mr. Putin "promised to apply adequate measures."

Speaking to U.S. President George W. Bush, Mr. Putin took the liberty of remarking, "Ukraine is not even a state! What is Ukraine? Part of its territory is Eastern Europe, but part of it – a considerable part – was gifted by us!"<sup>5</sup>

The Russian president's declaration sparked a flurry of statements from Russian journalists and politicians, who attacked Ukraine's sovereign right to formulate its own policies. In an interview with the Ekho Moskvy radio station, Russia's Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov said that his country would "do everything to prevent Ukraine and Georgia from joining NATO and to avert the drastic worsening of relations with the alliance and its members, and the neighboring countries of the RF [Russian Federation] which would be inevitably connected with this possible decision."<sup>6</sup>

Far worse threats were made by Yuri Baluevsky, the head of the General Staff of Russia's Armed Forces, who said, "Russia will definitely implement actions aimed at ensuring its interests near the state borders. These will be not only military measures; these will be measures of another character."<sup>7</sup>

In response to the crazy uproar unfolding in the Russian press and among high-ranking officials around the question of Ukraine and NATO and to the insane threats of Gen. Baluevsky, the Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Ministry issued the following statement dated April 12:

"The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine is very disturbed by the recently publicized statements of Russian Federation officials concerning Ukraine.

"The statements made by high-ranking officials of the Russian Federation have an overtly anti-Ukrainian character, ques-

(Continued on page 20)

<sup>1</sup> Solchanyk, "Ukraine and Russia," pp. 71-73.

<sup>2</sup> Roman Woronowycz, "Russian-Ukrainian dispute over Tuzla escalates," *The Ukrainian Weekly*, October 26, 2003.

<sup>3</sup> UNIAN, October 21, 2003.

<sup>4</sup> *Ukrainska Pravda*, October 27, 2003.

<sup>5</sup> NEWSru.ua: Ukraine, April 7, 2008, 13:48.

<sup>6</sup> [www.pravda.com.ua](http://www.pravda.com.ua), April 8, 2008, 19:57.

<sup>7</sup> UNIAN, April 11, 2008.

## IN THE PRESS

## Russia loses hold on youth; the Kremlin and Ukraine

**"The East Looks West," by Owen Matthews, Newsweek, June 9:**

"The Kremlin may act triumphant, but Russia is losing its hold on the youth of former Soviet states.

"...All across the former Soviet Union, thousands of students are making the same choice – embracing English rather than Russian, and Western education standards. 'Our students want to integrate into the European Community rather than keep up with their Russian,' says Anatoly Bourban, a professor at one of Ukraine's leading universities, Kiev's [sic] Mohyla Academy, where courses are taught in Ukrainian and English only. Azerbaijan's leading private university, Khazar University in Baku, teaches mostly in English and offers U.S.-style M.B.A. courses. So do the Georgian American University and Black Sea University in Tbilisi, as well as the American University of Central Asia, based in Kyrgyzstan's capital, Bishkek. Several of these also offer Western syllabi and standardized tests – in part so their students can pursue their studies abroad. Prof. Charles Fairbanks from the Washington-based Hudson Institute teaches a course on great books at Ilia Chavchavadze State University. 'Now only one third of my students can read Russian,' he says. 'The majority communicate and read fluently in English.'

"The implications of this shift extend far beyond the classroom. The language and culture in which people educate their young say a lot about the world they expect their kids to grow up in. For many members of the elite in Ukraine, Georgia and the Baltic states—and to a lesser extent Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan – the cultural center of gravity is no longer Moscow. ..."

**"Why the Kremlin is So Scared of Ukraine," by Andrei Piontkovsky, visiting fellow at the Hudson Institute in Washington, The Moscow Times, July 3 (© Project Syndicate):**

"...Ukraine does present a threat, but not to Russia's security, as Kremlin propagandists claim. The real threat is to the Putin model of a corporate, authoritarian state, unfriendly to the West. For the Kremlin it is a matter of life and death that countries that were once part of the Soviet Union but chose a different model of development – Ukraine being the chief example – should never become attractive to ordinary Russians. ..."

"Ukraine's success will mark the political death of Putinism – the squalid and bankrupt philosophy of 'KGB capitalists.' If Ukraine succeeds in its European choice, if it is able to make it work, it can settle the question that has bedeviled Russian culture for centuries – Russia or the West? So the best way to help Russia today is to support Ukraine's claim that it belongs to Europe and its institutions. This will influence the Kremlin's politi-

cal mentality more than anything else.

"If the Kremlin's anti-Western paranoia continues and its Eurasian fantasy of allying with China lasts another 10 to 15 years, Russia will end up seeing China swallowing its Far East and Siberia. Indeed, the weakened Russia that will be [Vladimir] Putin's legacy will then also lose the Northern Caucasus and the Volga region to their growing Muslim populations.

"The remaining lands would then have no other choice but to attach themselves to Ukraine, which should by then have become a successful member of the European Union.

"After 1,000 years, Russia will have come full circle, returning to Kievan Rus' after wandering on the roads of the Mongol hordes, the Russian Empire, Soviet communism and farcical Putinism."

**"Finding Common Ground with Russia," by Henry A. Kissinger, The Washington Post, July 8 (© 2008 Tribune Media Services Inc.):**

... Conventional wisdom treated [Dmitry] Medvedev's inauguration as president of the Russian Federation as a continuation of President Vladimir Putin's two terms of Kremlin dominance and assertive foreign policy. But after recently visiting Moscow, ... I am convinced that this judgment is premature.

In many ways, we are witnessing one of the most promising periods in Russian history. Exposure to modern open societies and engagement with them is more prolonged and intense than ever before – even in the face of unfortunate repressive measures. The longer this continues, the more it will impact Russia's political evolution.

... Three issues dominate the political agenda: security; Iran; and the relation of Russia to its former dependents, especially Ukraine. ...

The issue of Ukraine goes to the heart of both sides' perceptions of the nature of international affairs. America sees the situation in terms of overcoming a potential military threat. For Russia, the question of relations with Ukraine is, above all, about coming to terms with a painful, historic upheaval.

Genuine independence for Ukraine is essential for a peaceful international system and must be unambiguously supported by the United States. Creating close political ties between the European Union and Ukraine, including EU membership, is important. But the movement of the Western security system to the approaches to Moscow brings home Russia's decline in a way that is bound to generate emotions that will inhibit the solving of all other issues. With NATO accepting the principle of Ukrainian membership, there is no urgency to accelerate the implementation. ...

ing to strain that relationship. The United States supports the territorial integrity of all boundaries under the Helsinki Accords. Sevastopol is an integral part of Ukraine."

Source: "Claim on Sevastopol condemned as Russian 'act of aggression,'" by Marta Kolomayets, *The Ukrainian Weekly*, July 18, 1993.

### Turning the pages...

(Continued from page 6)

President Kravchuk's statement on the Russian Parliament's action concerning Sevastopol. President Kravchuk has made clear his intentions concerning good bilateral relations with Russia. This is no time for the Russian Parliament to be attempt-

## CROSSCURRENTS

by Andrew Sorokowski

### A usable famine

Are we simply commemorating the victims of the Great Famine of 1932-1933, or are we cynically exploiting that tragedy for our own purposes? Is it wrong to "use" a human catastrophe? Is there a distinction between "use" and "abuse" of the Holodomor?

As has been recognized since Van Wyck Brooks coined the term "usable past," everyone "uses" history in one way or another. Here are several ways in which we use the Holodomor. The reader can judge whether they are legitimate.

For Ukrainians worldwide, the Holodomor is a symbol of the nation's victimization, much as the Holocaust symbolizes Jewish suffering. It has been suggested that we come up with a single figure for the number of victims, like the Jews' 6 million. A recent editorial in the *Kyiv Post* called on Ukrainians to "Agree on a Number" (May 15, 2008). But this is not easy – not only because we are quarrelsome (no more so than the Jews), but because no one really knows the number, and most of us are too honest to just guess. Fact-based estimates range from 3 or 3.5 million to 7.5 million and even 10 million victims. Figures of 15 to 20 million have also been proposed. While no one will admit to measuring patriotism by the size of one's death count, there has been something of a "competitive martyrology," including a transparent (though deniable) attempt to out-do the Jews' 6 million victims by asserting 7 million. For a judicious discussion of this issue, advocating a figure of between 7 million and 10 million, see the article by Ukrainian World Congress President Askold S. Lozynskyj (*The Ukrainian Weekly*, May 11).

A recent Internet discussion elicited some acerbic comments about Holodomor minimalists. Weekly columnist Orysia Tracz observed that "there is an unofficial group of Ukrainians (including some academics) who try to find anything negative, who pick up every rock and inspect the underside – it's as if they want to find what is not good or correct... I'm all for accuracy, honesty, etc., but... bending over backwards ain't the way."

Why, indeed, do some scholars prefer a low estimate? Are they repelled by the bombastic hyperbole of the politicians? Are they afraid of being associated with right-wing nationalism and losing all hope of tenure? Does academia naturally draw neurotic self-doubters and minimalists? Or are they merely being scrupulous with facts and conclusions?

Naturally, a single figure for the number of victims would have impact. But to choose it arbitrarily smacks of the cynical calculation of the public-relations stunt. There is nothing dishonorable in admitting that until all the archives are opened, we cannot be sure of the toll.

Meanwhile in Ukraine, some would make the Holodomor an obligatory tenet of civic loyalty. President Viktor Yushchenko has proposed a law making Holodomor denial, along with Holocaust denial, punishable by law. Such bans tend to reinforce a single, officially approved version of events. It is debatable whether the social and ethical benefits of legislative chilling of free Holocaust discussion in Europe have outweighed the attendant harm to a genuine understanding of the Third Reich, and

thus to the prevention of similar phenomena in the future. Besides, a law punishing Holodomor denial would differ from current European bans on denying, minimizing, justifying or approving of the Holocaust, which aim chiefly at intolerance and xenophobia.

Such a law would obviously fly in the face of human rights and civil liberties. Last year's European Union statute prohibiting the incitement of violence by "denying or grossly trivializing" genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes is essentially optional and defers to national laws as well as to freedom of speech. A Ukrainian ban on Holodomor denial would have to be either similarly toothless – or repressive. Moreover, it would lend its target the allure of a forbidden fruit.

The Holodomor may also be "usable" as a basis for litigation. But who would bring the indictment, and against whom? The chief perpetrator, Joseph Stalin, died in 1953. Few of his accomplices, if any, remain. Criminal liability does not pass to successors. A civil action for compensation for mass killing might lie against the successors of the Communist Party and the Soviet Union. But the chances of prevailing would be slim.

Are we using the Holodomor as a political weapon? Yuri Fedotov, Russian ambassador to Great Britain, thinks we are. In a June 27 letter to the *Times*, he writes that "The tragedy is being distorted deliberately to drive a nationalist political agenda in Ukraine, driving a wedge between the Russian and Ukrainian people."

Mr. Fedotov does not explain why classifying the Famine as a genocide of the Ukrainian people should drive a wedge between them and the Russians. No one is suggesting that the Russian people are responsible for the Holodomor.

Opponents of the Ukrainian genocide thesis point out that Russians, too, starved in 1932-1933. But this does not disprove that thesis. In fact, in a recent debate between Ukrainian Holodomor expert Stanislav Kulchytsky and Russian historian Viktor Kondrashin (*The Day*, June 10; *Ukraine List* No. 428), Dr. Kulchytsky suggested that in addition to Stalin's genocide of the Ukrainians, there may have been a genocide of Russians in Russia. By citing the existence of Russian victims as evidence of multiple Soviet genocides rather than none, supporters of the Ukrainian genocide thesis would deprive their opponents of their chief argument.

But aside from these symbolic, legal, historical and alleged political uses, why do we commemorate the Holodomor? Naturally, we seek truth and justice. But the root of our motivation is our moral revulsion at the deliberate starvation of human beings.

That suggests a course of action once the anniversary observances are over. Deposit the remaining money into a fund in memory of the victims. Pay the interest to a famine aid organization. For our tribute to the Holodomor victims will not be worthy until we have fed at least one starving child.

Andrew Sorokowski can be reached at [samboritanus@hotmail.com](mailto:samboritanus@hotmail.com).

## FOR THE RECORD

# U.S. must beware of Russian energy sector's opaqueness

by Roman Kupchinsky

*Testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Hearing on "Russian Energy Sector Opaqueness" delivered on June 12.*

Today I want to address the question of criminality and the lack of transparency in the Russian energy sector.

The reason for this is that in the near future the United States will become more dependent on LNG (liquefied natural gas) imports from Russia. Last year Gazprom executives stated that they intend to supply up to 20 percent of the U.S. LNG market by 2015. And while this will help America meet its energy needs, the LNG business needs to be fully transparent and in compliance with American law.

Unfortunately, persistent opaqueness in the Russian oil and gas sectors, along with a number of murky schemes created by Gazprom, the Russian state-owned gas monopoly, has lowered Russia's business reputation to the point where many Western companies are loath to trust their Russian partners, and are forced to deal with them mostly out of necessity.

There is a great deal of evidence which suggests that Russian organized crime has been involved in the Russian energy business – with the full knowledge and quiet approval of the Russian leadership – both past and present. I will describe some of these schemes in my testimony.

*Roman Kupchinsky was the director of the Ukrainian Service of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty in 1989-2002. He is currently a partner in the risk-analysis firm AZEast Group. He immigrated to Brooklyn, N.Y. in 1949 from a refugee camp in Austria; served in the U.S. Army as a rifle platoon leader in Vietnam in 1968, and earned a B.A. in political science from Long Island University.*

## Commerce secretary: U.S. is bullish on Ukraine

*Following are excerpts of a speech by U.S. Secretary of Commerce Carlos M. Gutierrez delivered at the American Chamber of Commerce, U.S. Commercial Service Meeting, in Kyiv on June 5. Mr. Gutierrez was the first U.S. secretary of commerce to visit Ukraine.*

... We can look at countries on a map, and read all kinds of things, but not until you get on the ground do you start developing a clear picture.

...I understand this is the first visit by a U.S. secretary of commerce, and I can assure you this will not be the last. This is an area with an amazing history, rich, extraordinary, and a people whose love for liberty has persevered. What a great view throughout many centuries.

The great Ukrainian poet and nationalist, Taras Shevchenko, wrote of the "great, new family of the free," and that has been, based on my limited knowledge, a dream of Ukrainians for many, many generations.

Our two nations, as President [George W.] Bush said, have built our friendship on our love of liberty, and our love of freedom, and our love of independence. I'm here today to talk about expanding trade and investment as cornerstones of free and democratic societies. ...

I'd like to begin by thanking the

Prior to his election, Dmitry Medvedev, the new president of Russia, was the chairman of the board of Gazprom, which supplies 25 percent of Europe's natural gas. Was Mr. Medvedev aware of Gazprom's alleged links to organized crime? Many observers believe that he was and chose to remain silent about it.

I also believe that it is inconceivable for him not to have known the facts.

The nexus of organized crime and government in Russia is not a new phenomenon, but today it has taken on an important geopolitical role.

Russian organized crime, with the tacit support of the Kremlin, is playing a significant role in expanding the Kremlin's economic hegemony throughout the former USSR and the Warsaw Pact countries.

In Romania, the aluminum business was taken over by Russian-owned companies using suspect means and there are serious questions about how that country's gold mining industry is being bought up by companies from Central Asia who are friendly to the Kremlin and who appear to have a working arrangement with some high-level Romanian officials.

In the Baltic states, the Kremlin has deliberately done everything in its power to isolate and punish the Lithuanians, Latvians and Estonians for standing up to Russia by spending billions of dollars in order to ensure that energy supplies destined for Europe circumvent these countries via the Nordstream pipeline.

In Hungary, shady companies with suspected links to organized crime and to Gazprom seek to control large segments of the domestic gas distribution and power generation business.

Within the Kremlin there are competing clans who want to maintain the flow of cash through little-known middleman companies in the gas trade in order to finance various political projects (many

American Chamber [of Commerce] for 16 years of promoting U.S.-Ukraine commercial ties. With a membership of 600, you are a key resource for the business community, and you're a powerful voice for the benefits of a market economy. You are living proof of what the market economy does for the population, for the country as a whole.

... As President Bush said, Ukraine is a friend, and it has demonstrated its commitment to democracy and to free markets. The U.S.-Ukrainian Trade and Investment Cooperation Agreement, signed in April, provides a framework for further expanding our commercial partnerships. With AmCham's help, U.S.-Ukrainian bilateral trade and investment is strong and growing.

In 2007 our two-way trade exceeded \$2.5 billion, with U.S. exports up more than 77 percent, which is well above our average and at the top of the list of export growth in terms of countries.

And these are not just consumer products like we saw yesterday, these are exports like agricultural machinery, high-tech machinery, machinery for construction, products that will help efficiency, productivity, it will help infrastructure, it will help the country. We're very pleased

(Continued on page 20)

***Russian organized crime, with the tacit support of the Kremlin, is playing a significant role in expanding the Kremlin's economic hegemony throughout the former USSR and the Warsaw Pact countries.***

of which spout stridently anti-American propaganda), as well as provide for their own personal needs.

Gazprom, with the silent support of the Kremlin, has set up 50 or so middlemen companies, silently linked to Gazprom and scattered throughout Europe – such as the Centrex group of companies and the Gazprom Germania network – which do not add any value to the price of Russian gas being sold on European markets. Yet, they earn enormous sums of money which appears to simply vanish through shell companies in Cyprus and in Lichtenstein.

Last year the CEO of Germany's largest gas company E.ON Ruhrgas, Burghard Bergmann, who is the only Westerner on the board of directors of Gazprom, told the chairman of the board, Mr. Medvedev, that Gazprom Germania and a Swiss-based middleman, RosUkrEnergo, should be disbanded. Mr. Bergmann also complained that Russian state-backed gas schemes in Hungary were opaque and tarnished Russia's reputation.

The Gazprom board rejected Mr. Bergmann's request. Part of the reason could well be that Russia does not have a Foreign Corrupt Practices Act – the Kremlin and Russian law enforcement agencies tend to close their eyes on how Russian energy companies – be it the private oil company Lukoil or the state-owned oil company Rosneft or Gazprom – conduct business abroad.

These energy deals are closely linked to Russian foreign policy.

"Pipeline diplomacy" practiced by the Kremlin is dominated by a small group of individuals and what we are in fact witnessing is the large-scale privatization of foreign policy by the Russian elite.

Some American experts downplay the lack of transparency and the dubious methods used by Russian state-owned companies to conduct business by saying "Companies in the U.S. and Europe also do crooked things" and pointing to the Enron affair and recent accusations of wide-scale bribery by the German company Siemens. The argument is that American "Russophobes" are holding Russia to a higher standard.

The difference, however, is that the U.S. and Germany arrests and prosecutes criminal behavior while in Russia the crooks not only go scot free – they are awarded state medals for their actions, while individuals like Mikhail

Khodorkovsky, who opted to run a clean shop and refused to bow to President Vladimir Putin's will, wind up in prison.

One gas trading intermediary company, RosUkrEnergo, based in Zug, Switzerland, is owned 50 percent by Gazprom and 50 percent by two Ukrainian businessmen who hid their identities for years and who are alleged to be linked to Russian organized crime. This is a classic case study of how the Kremlin and Gazprom conspired to protect what was believed to be a criminal enterprise.

President Putin, was directly involved in creating this company along with former Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma in July 2004, and has publically defended RosUkrEnergo on a number of occasions, saying: "Believe me, we don't know the identities of the hidden Ukrainian owners" [of RosUkrEnergo].

Mr. Putin's statement raises an important issue; is it common practice for Gazprom, the world's largest gas company, to sign multi-billion dollar contracts with individuals whose names they do not know? How can this state-owned company possibly conduct due diligence?

To make matters worse, Gazprom vehemently denied allegations in the world press that its partners, whose names they claimed not to know, were in league with Russian organized crime figures. Later when the public evidence became overwhelming, Gazprom and Mr. Putin accused the Ukrainian government of "forcing" the Russian side to accept the Swiss-registered company into the Ukrainian-Russian gas contract signed in 2006.

Who can believe that Ukraine can force Russia to do whatever it wants?

To achieve its ends, Gazprom shut off gas supplies to Ukraine in January 2006 – and to Europe – until its terms were met. The Ukrainian prime minister at the time, Yuriy Yekhanurov, stated that one of Gazprom's main demands during the negotiations was that the Swiss-based RosUkrEnergo be included in the contract.

One of the managing directors of RosUkrEnergo was Konstantin Chuychenko; three weeks ago the new Russian president, Mr. Medvedev, made him a key advisor in his new administration.

Can any of Gazprom's statements be taken at face value?

What next?

Gazprom is currently seeking to list on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE). This is something Congress should support in principle – it makes economic sense to have the world's largest gas company listed on the NYSE.

At the same time, it is imperative that we do not reward Gazprom management, which often acts as a tool for Russian foreign policy, for its opaque ways of conducting business.

It is not enough for the NYSE to state that everything is in order with Gazprom's bid to list without a thorough due-diligence investigation into its European operations and its strong-arm tactics within Russia. I believe the Department of Justice should oversee this due diligence investigation in order to insure its accuracy.

In the long run, Congress must take all appropriate measures it can to assure the nation that the U.S.-Russia energy relationship is free of uncertainty and questionable practices in order to protect the energy security of the United States.



## Holodomor specialist speaks at the Library of Congress

WASHINGTON – Dr. Stanislav Kulchytsky, a noted Ukrainian historian and deputy director of the Institute of Ukrainian History in Ukraine, gave a lecture on the Holodomor on May 30 at the Library of Congress.

The lecture was part of the events surrounding the Holodomor Remembrance Torch's arrival at its last U.S. stop, Washington. The mayor of the city, Adrian M. Fenty, proclaimed that day to be "Holodomor Torch Relay Day."

The occasion was marked by long-sought recognition of the atrocity. Written statements of solidarity were issued by Sens. John McCain and Hilary Clinton, House Majority Leader Steny Hoyer, and Reps. Robert Casey and Lincoln Diaz-Balart. In addition, the council of the District of Columbia passed a resolution recognizing the Famine of 1932-1933 and recognizing May 30, 2008, as the official 75th anniversary of the Holodomor.

The lecture at the Library of Congress was sponsored by its European Division and its Professional Association's Ukrainian Language Table, as well as the Embassy of Ukraine in the United States.

One of the key organizers, Ukraine's Ambassador to the United States Oleh Shamshur, in his remarks to the audience gathered in the Library's European Reading Room, credited the U.S. Congress with helping to end the silence surrounding the truth about the Famine.

The event began with a statement by

Librarian of Congress James H. Billington, presented in his absence by Dr. Jeremy Adamson, director for collections and services. Dr. Billington acknowledged the availability of information about the Famine after the collapse of the Soviet Union. He stated, "With a free Ukraine has come freedom of information."

Dr. Billington continued, saying, "Scholars, researchers and the public now have access to material about the special horror of this famine, discovering in-depth what happened three quarters of a century ago."

Dr. Billington noted that the Library of Congress has been aiding research about the Famine since the 1980s and that it holds a number of archival materials relating to the Holodomor. One hundred ten selections from these materials, published in a variety of languages, were on display in the European Reading Room during the lecture. The Library also provided a six-page reader's guide compiled by Jurij Dobczansky and Regina Frackowiak, which highlighted some of the Holodomor-related material at the Library of Congress.

Dr. Billington's statement also noted Dr. Kulchytsky's contribution to public awareness of the Holodomor and invited all to return to use the wealth of resources at the Library of Congress.

Among distinguished members of the Ukrainian community in attendance was Dr. Shamshur and Dr. Paula Dobriansky, undersecretary of democracy and global



Dr. Stanislav Kulchytsky presents the latest book of archival documentation on the Holodomor to the Librarian of Congress.

affairs, U.S. State Department.

Dr. Dobriansky spoke briefly, noting that by remembering those lives lost at the hands of Soviet leaders, present totalitarian-driven genocide can be prevented.

Dr. Kulchytsky then delivered his lecture, which was followed by a question and answer session. (The full text of the lecture appears below.)

At the conclusion of the event,

Holodomor eyewitnesses Maria Halych-Dutkevych of Windsor, Ontario, and Tetiana Pavlichka of Philadelphia were unexpectedly honored with the ceremonial task of carrying the Holodomor Remembrance Torch from the European Reading Room to the Southwest Pavilion, where the Ukraine 3000 Fund had organized a display of 34 Holodomor-related posters.

## The Ukrainian Famine of 1932-1933: a case of genocide

*Following is the text of a lecture delivered by historian Stanislav Kulchytsky of Ukraine at the Library of Congress on May 30. (The text has been edited for clarity by Jurij Dobczansky, senior cataloguing specialist and recommending officer for the Ukraine, Central and East European Languages Team, Social Sciences Cataloguing Division at the Library of Congress.)*

Interpretation of the Ukrainian Holodomor of 1932-1933 differs in contemporary Ukraine and Russia. The Ukrainian Parliament adopted a law that defines the Holodomor as genocide. When this bill was under consideration in the Verkhovna Rada, the Institute of History of Ukraine submitted to national deputies a convincing array of evidence.

The genocidal character of this crime perpetrated by Joseph Stalin was highlighted in our publications of the early 1990s, yet our Russian colleagues blame the Institute for allegedly distorting the facts at the government's request.

Let us leave aside the issue of whether one should consider as genocide the death by famine of hundreds of thousands of people in different regions of the USSR, including Ukraine, because of mandatory government grain procurement requisitions.

Let us remember another: the death of millions of people caused by the confiscation of all food under the procurement pretext. Until the last months of 1932, people in Ukraine, as well as in other regions, were dying because their bread was taken away. However, starting from November 1932 they were dying because all other food was taken from them – not only bread.

This carefully disguised crime staged against the backdrop of famine in other parts of the Soviet Union had its own reasons. This crime was different from the hunger in the rest of the USSR caused by the forced pace of industrialization and Stalin's resolve to make the collective farm system an integral element of the centrally

planned economy.

As a rule, our opponents present the following three arguments, which they claim deflate the interpretation of the Holodomor as genocide. First, people of different nationalities were starved to death in Ukrainian villages. Second, nobody persecuted Ukrainians based on their nationality. Third, they refer to the large-scale food aid program in 1933 organized by the Soviet government and targeting specifically the population of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Kuban region.

The argument about the death of people of different nationalities in the Ukrainian countryside is apparently not very persuasive. Stalin's strike was aimed at rural areas of Ukraine. It is obvious that not only Ukrainians inhabited the villages.

The second argument, at first glance, looks rather convincing. Ukrainians were not killed just for the fact that they were born Ukrainians, i.e., as an ethnic group. But at the same time, ethnic Ukrainians were the so called "titular nation," i.e., representatives of their own state with vast constitutional rights.

Whom was Stalin trying to destroy? James Mace was the first to state that the terror targeted not the people of a certain ethnicity or occupation, but the citizens of the Ukrainian state that emerged for a few brief years after the collapse of the Russian empire, quickly suffered its own demise and was reincarnated in the form of the Soviet Ukrainian state. The algorithm of execution by starvation of Ukrainians as representatives of the state nation is presented in Dr. Mace's report to the first academic conference on the Holodomor of 1932-1933, held in Montreal in 1983.

Finally, our opponents say that the fact that the Famine-Genocide was man-made is at odds with the fact that food aid was provided to the victims. Indeed, some food was provided, but at a later stage of the Holodomor.

One may think that this information on food aid for starving farmers of Ukraine

injected into history papers is a blow to the genocide theory. But one should not jump to conclusions.

I believe that genocide can take two forms: direct ethnic purges or terror through famine. Genocide against the Jews is a typical example of ethnic purge. Can the Holodomor qualify for the same definition?

Many in Ukraine call the Holodomor "the Ukrainian Holocaust." One can agree with this statement when we compare the scope of both tragedies. On the other hand, these tragedies are very different. Ethnic purge is in most cases "purging" the territory for another nation.

In this regard, the Nazis used the term "living space" ("lebensraum") and developed the so called "Ost" plan aimed at cleansing the territory of Eastern Europe as far as Crimea of the local population in the name of creating a Greater Germany.

The Holodomor should be viewed as terror by famine. This form of terror falls within the purview of the U.N. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. The Convention defines genocide as complete or partial elimination of a group of people. Any form of terror aims to repress a part of the population in order to terrify the whole. Terror in its different forms was the chief method of building communism in the Soviet Union.

The Kremlin confiscated all food from the starving Ukrainian village in order to prevent social upheaval. This action was meant to aggravate the hunger to the fullest extent, because a starving person is incapable of active protest. Stalin understood that in 1921. At that time, the Terror Famine was used in Ukraine to deal with the alleged "banditry of farmers."

It was organized by extorting the rest of the grain from farmers in the Southern provinces who were already starving. Originally, the hunger was caused by severe drought that hit the entire south of Ukraine, the Northern Caucasus and the Volga region.

So, having used the weapon of famine

efficiently to break farmers' opposition, Stalin could afford to order from February 1933 the feeding via collective farms of those who were able to work. In other words, the government first robbed the people of all food to eliminate the possibility of an uprising, starved millions of them to death and only then started to hand-feed those who still survived.

Based upon testimonies of former Ukrainian citizens, Robert Conquest, in his book "The Harvest of Sorrow," stated that the terror was aimed at Ukrainians. In his "Economic History of the USSR," Alec Nove wrote that Stalin's strike was aimed at peasants, among whom there were many Ukrainians, rather than at Ukrainians, among whom there were a lot of peasants. Even today scholars still argue about whom Stalin was trying to purge – Ukrainians or peasants?

But that is the wrong question to ask.

The Holodomor of 1932-1933 was the consequence of a combination of specific circumstances of time and place.

During 1918-1920 the Bolsheviks succeeded in laying down the foundations of the command economy. Beginning in 1929 Stalin started another "breakthrough," trying to finish the business that Vladimir Lenin could not finish: to force millions of farmers into communes. This resulted in a social upheaval in the first quarter of 1930. Stalin had to pull back and suspend overall "collectivization" for half a year.

One may think that the story of collectivization is well-known. But from the documents published by Russian historian Victor Danilov in his five-volume work "Tragedy of the Soviet Village," one can draw an unexpected conclusion. In 1930-1932 the state did not differentiate between collective farms and state-owned farms: everything produced on these farms was expropriated. State farm workers received wages, while collective farm workers were left with whatever they produced on their own personal plots.

(Continued on page 10)

## The Ukrainian Famine...

(Continued from page 9)

In April 1930 the law on grain procurement was adopted: collective farms had to give to the state from a third to a quarter of their gross output. The lion's share of the harvest was to be distributed among the peasants.

Was to, but was not.

The world crisis of 1929-1930 resulted in a slump in the prices of industrial equipment. Soviet trade organizations were buying up everything they could get at reduced prices. It turned out that food prices plummeted even lower. The Soviet Union was not able to get any long-term loans until it agreed to pay off tsarist Russia's debts.

The only way to earn hard currency and pay the bills was to sell more grain. Grain procurement plans had no realistic limits. The state confiscated all of the harvest from collective farms in order to increase export.

Realizing that the government was taking away all grain, farmers in collective farms started to work in a slipshod fashion. The harvest was damaged by weeds because nobody cared. Over-ripe grain fell to the ground and was lost because it was not harvested in a timely manner. Harvest losses increased due to badly managed transportation.

In short, harvest losses were the consequence of farmers' economic disinterest. But the Kremlin explained away the disastrous decreases in grain procurements as organized sabotage, grain concealment and theft.

Hence, on August 7, 1932, Stalin personally wrote the resolution of the USSR Central Executive Committee "On the protection of state property at enterprises, collective farms and cooperatives." According to the document, a person who stole collective farm property could be shot dead or imprisoned for at least 10 years.

By this time the economic crisis had worsened. The Kremlin had to cut its military budget and capital construction expenses. Specially created grain procurement commissions were urgently dispatched to the main grain-producing regions (Ukraine, the Northern Caucasus, the Volga region) during the autumn of 1932. The activities of these commissions led to the famine not only there, but also in the grain-consuming regions that were partially withdrawn from the centralized supply.

Official propaganda depicted "food complications" as a consequence of the kulaks' (wealthy peasants) sabotage on the collective farms. But the government knew the causes of the crisis perfectly well. On January 19, 1933, another resolution was adopted by the Communist Party: "On obligatory grain supply to the state by collective farms and private households."

Could one document drastically change the relations between the leaders of the country's economy and the farmers? It surely could and here is an example: the decision to switch from so-called food distribution (prodrozkladka) to the food tax (prodpodatok) marked the beginning of a new economic policy. The regulation of January 19, 1933, stipulated that the amount of food to be taken by the state in the form of a tax should be known in advance, even before the beginning of the year.

The tax character of the supplies meant that the grain seeded on collective farms belonged to farmers. For the first time, the state acknowledged the farmers' and collective farms' property rights to the raised harvest.

Why did Stalin not confine himself to these reasonable economic measures to overcome the crisis but instead added the terror campaign against Ukrainian regions? To answer that question, it is important to remember that the Terror Famine was aimed not only at Ukrainian peasants.



Jurij Dobczansky

**A view of the audience in the European Reading Room at the Library of Congress during the lecture by Holodomor historian Dr. Stanislav Kulchytsky.**

Stalin's repressions also focused on the Communist Party of Ukraine, whose half a million members were eventually reduced by 50 percent. The party's leadership was exterminated completely in 1937. That was the beginning of the persecution of the Ukrainian intelligentsia as punishment for having taken part in the national liberation movement.

Stalin's often quoted letter to Lazar Kaganovich of August 11, 1932, was revealed in the year 2000. Alarmed by developments in Ukraine, Stalin intended to appoint Kaganovich as secretary general of the Communist Party of Ukraine. Stalin also planned to send the deputy chief of the OGPU (predecessor of the KGB), Balytsky, to Ukraine. Explaining these personnel readjustments, Stalin said: "Without these and similar actions [economic and political consolidation of Ukraine and its frontier regions in the first place] we may lose Ukraine."

Recently OGPU reports to the Kremlin have been made known to the public. The situation was difficult everywhere, but Stalin singled out Ukraine – a national republic with tremendous economic and human potential at the border of Europe. He did not forget that it took three attempts to conquer Ukraine in 1917-1919. He remembered also that in the spring of 1920 the Ukrainian Communist Party conference rejected the list of Central Committee members recommended by Lenin and elected other leaders according to its own wishes.

Stalin did not forget March 1930, when collectivization in Right-Bank Ukraine had to be suspended because of social upheaval.

Our opponents underestimate the national background of the crisis that took place at the beginning of 1930s. For them, a starving Ukrainian peasant remains just a peasant and not a citizen of the Ukrainian state. They consider the Soviet Union as a group of republics deprived of any rights. But it became such only after the famine of 1932-1933 and the terror of 1937-1938. Prior to that, the Soviet Union was an alliance of

states.

Soviet statehood is a very complex concept, both in its original Russian dimension and in its derivative national aspect. The pan-Soviet center neither associated itself with Russia (which would have run counter to the Constitution of the USSR), nor did it endeavor to create in Moscow a competitive center of Russian power. The concept of "together and equal" introduced at the time of the USSR's creation by merging the Russian and Transcaucasian Federations, Ukraine and Belarus, hiccupped decades later during the confrontation in 1990-91 between the pan-Soviet center (the Kremlin) and the Russian Federation (Moscow). This confrontation eventually tore the Soviet Union apart.

Until the constitutional reform of Mikhail Gorbachev, Soviet power was a combination of the Communist Party dictatorship and the administrative authority of Soviet councils and their executive committees. This authoritative tandem was dual. For that reason, the Bolsheviks succeeded in revamping the centralized empire in the form of a conglomeration of independent (since 1923 – allied) states. Soviet constitutions did not even mention the existence of the party with its chiefs' dictatorship.

What was so dangerous about this dual authority at the time of transition from Soviet statehood in the Kremlin to national statehood? The people's councils, or the soviets, including national ones, concentrated real executive authority and gave the party its legitimacy by affiliating its members within the administrative structure. There was no threat of the USSR's disintegration as long as this authority was under the Kremlin's direct control. But as soon as the control shifted to regional structures (when the central authority went into crisis), the danger of collapse became real. The biggest challenge for the Kremlin was associated with Ukraine – a republic with strong traditions of non-Soviet-type statehood.

After the USSR was created, the Kremlin started a campaign in the nation-

al republics called "korenizatsiya." The term came from the word "korin" (root), and the purpose of the campaign was to introduce Soviet power and mentality deep into the roots of non-Russian societies. Korenizatsiya in Ukraine soon went beyond the scope of a bureaucratic campaign and became an instrument of national renaissance. After the population census of 1926, Ukrainian leaders persistently raised before the Communist Party's Politburo the issue of joining to Ukraine the neighboring territories of the Russian Federation (like the Kuban region) where ethnic Ukrainians constituted the overwhelming majority. These petitions were not successful, but they did result in obtaining the Kremlin's consent for the Ukrainianization of these territories. The Kuban region soon transferred all administrative correspondence, mass media and schools from the Russian to the Ukrainian language to reflect the population's needs. The Kremlin watched this process with increasing concern.

A totally Ukrainian Kuban would end up becoming the territory of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, which would mean increasing even more the great human potential of Ukraine within the USSR. For that reason, Stalin labeled Ukrainianization outside the borders of the Ukrainian SSR as "Petliurivska" – after Ukrainian national leader Symon Petliura.

Hence, on December 14, 1932, a resolution was passed by Soviet authorities demanding an immediate switch from the Ukrainian to the Russian language of all the Soviet and cooperative bodies' administrative correspondence, as well as all newspapers and school curriculum throughout the Ukrainianized regions of the Northern Caucasus.

Therefore, the second part of 1932 became a point at which two crises crossed and overlapped – one in social economic policy and the other in national policy of the Kremlin. Stalin was very afraid of social upheaval in starving Ukraine. Therefore, repressions were aimed both at Ukrainian peasants (Terror Famine) and at the Ukrainian intelligentsia (individual terror on a mass scale and the "purging" of the ranks of the Communist Party of Ukraine).

On the one hand, the main thrust of repressions was aimed not at people of a particular ethnic group, but against citizens of the Ukrainian state. On the other hand, it was clear that the large majority of those were those same Ukrainians. Even in the straitjacket of a Soviet republic, the mere existence of Ukrainians posed a threat to the Kremlin.

When we say that the state pushed the Ukrainian peasantry into total dependency by confiscating all the food reserves, our opponents demand: Show us a document. They claim: If there is no document, there was no genocide.

Holodomor survivors and witnesses tell many stories about special brigades that conducted requisitions in farmers' households, taking away all the food supply. Dozens, hundreds and thousands of testimonies from people of different settlements and communities, when put together, create an integral picture. This picture brings us to the only possible conclusion: those who searched the households must have been guided by a special order even if that order was not fixed on paper. Yet they still demand a written document from us.

Well, it is possible to present some written evidence. In November 1932 Stalin sent the afore mentioned emergency grain procurement commission to the Ukrainian SSR under the guidance of his close crony, Molotov. Molotov drafted the texts of two party regulations; the final texts were signed by Stalin. These regulations contain articles about fines-in-kind – by confiscating meat and potatoes.

On January 1, 1933, Stalin sent a

(Continued on page 11)

## Filmmaker Halya Kuchmij begins work on 'William Kurelek: The People's Painter'

ETOBICOKE, Ontario – Award-winning filmmaker Halya Kuchmij has recently begun work on a feature length documentary film about Ukrainian Canadian artist William Kurelek (1927-1977).

The film, titled "William Kurelek: The People's Painter," has received initial funding from Bravo Television and the Canadian Television Fund for research and development. The film's producer is Winifred (Winn) Kuplowsky, best known for her work with Help Us Help The Children, a project of the Children of Chernobyl Canadian Fund and "Chernobyl 20 Memorial Concert" (2006).

The Kurelek film project has received the support of Jean Kurelek, the artist's widow, and her family and Av Isaacs, Kurelek's art dealer.

The production of this documentary film is the initiative of Ms. Kuchmij, who has received the recognition of her peers as an accomplished documentary producer and director. With 30 years' experience at the CBC and the National Film Board, she has won over 50 awards nationally and internationally. In 2006 she received the Media Award from the Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Club (Toronto) in recognition of her outstanding body of work and in particular, films dealing with Ukrainian subject matter.

Kurelek's story is inherently dramatic, being that of a young impoverished prairie farm boy of Ukrainian ancestry,

who battled his personal demons to become one of Canada's most beloved and successful artists. He is perhaps best known for his paintings depicting everyday life among many of the ethnic groups that settled in Canada, whether they were Ukrainian, Polish, Jewish, Irish, Inuit or French Canadian. Kurelek's art had a raw intensity that reflected his own life and the ritual of family life among the founding peoples of Canada.

Kurelek was awarded with the Order of Canada in 1976. By the time of his premature death in 1977, he had produced over 2,000 paintings as well as numerous books and autobiographies. His works can be found in prominent collections at The National Gallery of Canada, The Museum of Modern Art and the Art Gallery of Ontario. He is a Canadian icon, renowned not only nationally but also internationally.

"William Kurelek: The People's Painter" will be shown in theaters as well as on television; DVDs will be made available for personal and educational sales. Three language versions will be made – English, French and Ukrainian. Filming will take place in Canada (Alberta, Manitoba and Ontario), England, Mexico and Ukraine, following the trajectory of Kurelek's life story. Completion is slated for early 2010.

The project currently is in the pre-production phase, which requires the sum of \$80,000. Donations in any amount will be greatly appreciated. Each donor will receive a credit in the film, as well as a charitable tax receipt from the Taras Shevchenko Foundation. Checks should be made out to "Shevchenko Foundation-Kurelek" and mailed to the film's producer :Winn Kuplowsky, 6 Vancho Crescent, Etobicoke, ON. M9A 4Z2 CANADA. More information is available by contacting Ms. Kuplowsky at kuplowsky@rogers.com

Ms. Kuchmij is a well-known Ukrainian Canadian director, who has worked in film and television for the past 30 years winning many national and international awards, among them the Genie, eight Gemin nominations, the Gabriel award, the Anik, eight Chris awards, the New York Film and Television award and the Sovereign award.

Some of her films dealing with Ukrainian subject matter are: "The Strongest Man in the World," "Laughter in My Soul,"



Self-portrait by William Kurelek.

"Millennium," "Chernobyl: The Legacy," "Pierre le Canadien" and "The Fullness of Time: Ukrainian Stories from Alberta."

Ms. Kuchmij has worked for the CBC for the past 25 years and prior to that was a director at the National Film Board of Canada. She has two university degrees (Honors B.A., Bachelor of Fine Arts) and also graduated as a "director fellow" from the American Film Institute.

Ms. Kuplowsky is well known in the Ukrainian Canadian community as a community activist, organizer and fundraiser. She is a founding member of Help Us Help the Children as well as a director and second vice-president with the Children of Chernobyl Canadian Fund, a volunteer organization that brings aid to

victims of the 1986 Chernobyl disaster and to children living in Ukrainian orphanages.

Ms. Kuplowsky has produced fundraising events and galas, the most recent being a world-class Chernobyl memorial concert at Roy Thompson Hall (2006). For the past 25 years, she has also worked in a number of interdisciplinary fields, among them education, creative production and volunteerism.

Born in Scotland of Irish parentage, she is married to Walter Kuplowsky, a Ukrainian Canadian lawyer with Mitchell, Bardyn and Zalucky. They have three sons. Ms. Kuplowsky has two university degrees (Honors B.A., Bachelor of Education).



Filmmaker Halya Kuchmij

## The Ukrainian Famine...

(Continued from page 10)

telegram to the former capital of Ukraine – the city of Kharkiv – telling his government there "to inform broadly through village councils, collective farms, collective and individual farmers that: a) those, who hand over voluntarily to the state the previously stolen or hidden grain will not be subject to repressions; b) the collective farms, collective and individual farmers that persistently continue to conceal grain stolen and hidden from registration, will suffer the most severe penalty measures envisaged by the regulatory document of the Central Executive Committee of August 7, 1932."

The above telegram looks strange. Never before did Stalin address farmers of the Soviet republics with direct threats. Besides, he knew very well that Ukraine did not have any more bread because searches conducted by special police units in December 1932 produced minimal results. The content of this document becomes clear when one

combines two points. The second point was addressed to all those who ignored the requirement of the first one and did not give up all grain. How could one determine individuals who were hiding grain? Only by conducting house-searches. In this way Stalin's telegram was an implied order for searches.

Holodomor survivors report that during the searches, not only potatoes and meat, but actually all food was taken away from farmers as envisaged in the resolutions on fines-in-kind. In this way, the telegram points directly to the person – Stalin – who issued the order that clearly meant a repressive campaign on expropriation of food and on organization of the Terror Famine.

At present, the Ukrainian Institute of National Memory is finalizing its work on a commemorative book of Holodomor victims. One of its chapters consists of testimonies of Holodomor survivors regarding the confiscation of all food. This means that the government deliberately created conditions incompatible with survival. Hundreds of testimonies from different locations span

the whole of Ukraine. This map can serve as proof in any court.

Stalin did not confine himself to confiscation of food. On January 22, 1933, he personally – there is a document with his original signature – wrote a directive to the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the Council of Peoples' Commissars, ordering the leaders of neighboring regions to seal the borders with Ukraine and the Kuban region.

After the Holodomor and mass repressions of 1937-1938 Ukraine lost its potential for rebellion (with the exception of its western regions that became a part of the USSR in 1939).

Stalin's powerful blow was targeted specifically against Ukrainians within the borders of Soviet Ukraine as representatives of the "titular" nation, and against the Ukrainians of the Kuban region who dared to implement "Ukrainianization à la Petliura" with the purpose of joining the national republic and thus obtaining also the status of the "titular" nation.

If that blow had targeted only the peas-

antry, it would have had to be regarded as sociocide. Such sociocide was the campaign throughout the entire Soviet Union to "exterminate kulaks – wealthy farmers – as class." However, Stalin's blow was directed not only against Ukrainian farmers, but also – in a different form – against the Ukrainian intelligentsia as the carrier of the national liberation movement of 1917-1920, and against members of the Communist Party of Ukraine as the carrier of constitutionally enshrined national statehood.

Stalin himself admitted that "the peasant issue" was one kind of "nationality issue." That is why he used the most horrible weapon against farmers – the Terror Famine. This terror aimed at creating conditions incompatible with physical existence (total expropriation of food, sealing of borders, ban on recognition of the famine) is well-documented. This compendium of facts proves clearly that the Ukrainian Holodomor ought to be qualified as genocide on the basis of nationality, in accordance with the U.N. Convention.

*The future is in your hands  
Together, we can make it happen.*

*Introducing...*

- ◆ **Federal Stafford and PLUS Loans**
- ◆ **Federal Consolidation Loans**
- ◆ **Non-Federally Guaranteed Student Loans**

***SELF RELIANCE NEW YORK  
Federal Credit Union***

**MAIN OFFICE: 108 Second Avenue New York, NY 10003**

**Phone: 212 473-7310 Fax: 212 473-3251**

**KERHONKSON :**

6325 Route 209  
Kerhonkson, NY 12446  
Tel: 845-626-2938  
Fax: 845 626-8636

**UNIONDALE:**

226 Uniondale Ave,  
Uniondale, NY 11553  
Tel: 516 565-2393  
Fax: 516 565-2097

**ASTORIA:**

32-01 31st Ave.  
Astoria, NY 11106  
TEL: 718 626-0506  
Fax: 718 626-0458

**LINDENHURST:**

225 N. 4th Street  
Lindenhurst, NY 11757  
Tel: 631 867-5990  
Fax: 631 867-5989

Your savings federally insured to at least \$100,000 and backed  
by the full faith of the United States government

**NCUA**

National Credit Union Administration, a U.S. Government Agency

Website: [www.selfreliancenyc.org](http://www.selfreliancenyc.org)

E-mail: [info@selfreliancenyc.org](mailto:info@selfreliancenyc.org)

Outside of NYC call toll free: 1-888-SELFREL

# LvivArt gallery's online counterpart has worldwide reach

by Taissa Bushnell

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

LVIV – Culture and art are no strangers to this historical and picturesque western Ukrainian city. And one might think that the opening of yet another art gallery here would just be business as usual. Not necessarily so. A new gallery, LvivArt, did open its doors there on May 31; it has an important distinction: not only does it have a physical location, but it also boasts an online counterpart that allows Lviv artists to promote their works worldwide.

The online version of the gallery – LvivArt.com – allows visitors to its website, both in Ukraine and abroad, to browse and, if they so desire, purchase any piece of art displayed there. Unique to the site also is a feature that pre-calculates for a potential buyer the shipping cost and applicable taxes and/or duties for any desired item. Buyers make their payments, as they would in many other online stores, through U.S.-based PayPal, which also accepts regular credit cards. And, the site is fully operational in Ukrainian and English.

One more noteworthy feature – the online part of LvivArt did not originate in Lviv. Rather, it was the brainchild of Jurij Hiltajczuk, a Ukrainian American living in Alexandria, Va., who conceived the idea after a trip to Ukraine following the Orange Revolution.

I spoke to Mr. Hiltajczuk shortly after the opening of the “physical” LvivArt Gallery, for which he traveled to Lviv.

\*\*\*

**The question that begs itself – how did you come up with the idea that would allow Lviv artists to promote and sell their works online?**

I think all of us in the diaspora, at one point or another, wanted to do something for Ukraine. For me that opportunity presented itself after a trip my wife, our children and I took to Ukraine in the summer of 2005. Part of that trip was a visit to Lviv.

Although I had been there before, I never had had enough time to look up some distant relatives I knew lived in the city. We had known about each other, but we had never met. That summer I was determined to change that and, in the process, it turned out that I was actually related to a family with a good amount of artistic talent – which is ironic since I myself am unable to draw a straight stick figure.

Part of the encounter was an evening spent at the apartment of one of my relatives, painter Orest Skop. He is best known in Ukraine and abroad for his series of depictions of “Kozak Mamai” – almost iconic images in Ukrainian folk art representative of the resilience of the Ukrainian people and their long-fought struggle for independence.

After I saw these works in his apartment – dozens of them – I came to the sad realization that he had no way of sharing the magnificence of these pieces unless he invited somebody to his apartment, put out a catalogue or held an exhibit. And I also asked myself – how many apartments like his are there in Lviv, filled with masterpieces that hardly ever see the light of day?

**So just this realization gave rise to the idea of creating LvivArt.com?**

Well, it was not until a few weeks after I had left Lviv that I started thinking about that. While in Lviv I had also met a

*Taissa Bushnell is adviser to the mayor of Lviv for cultural heritage management.*



A display at the LvivArt Gallery of some of Orest Skop's Kozak Mamai paintings. Courtesy of LvivArt

nephew of Orest's, Roman, who had struck me with his IT-savvyness. Also, Roman had a sister, Julia, and although I had not met her at the time, I knew she had an art background and connections within the local artistic community.

However, I could not bring myself to simply pick up the phone and ask them what they would think about creating a website for Lviv artists together. Frankly, I was worried that they would think that was too outlandish of an idea. So I went back to Ukraine in November of that same year to present them with my proposal in person. I still don't know whether they took me seriously that day, but they got on board.

**How does one build a website with you on one side of the Atlantic and your partners on the other?**

Very slowly. First, we developed a very rough concept of what the site would offer, and then we started looking for a local web design firm that would be capable of creating what we had envisioned.

We had to stay local because probably no design firm in the U.S. would have been up to the task of creating a fully functional bilingual – Ukrainian and English – site, and even if there had been one, the cost of creating such a site in the U.S. or any other western country would probably have been prohibitive.

Luckily, we found a company in Lviv that was willing to take on the challenge at an affordable price.



LvivArt colleagues (from left): gallery manager Mykhailo Skop, gallery artistic director Julia Skop, LvivArt web project founder Jurij Hiltajczuk, artist Orest Skop and gallery financial director Roman Skop. Courtesy of LvivArt

**Communication under such circumstances must have been a daunting task.**

It was indeed. From my end, everything had to be communicated by e-mail, because it wasn't a situation where we could all gather in front of one computer screen and brainstorm. So we basically communicated our ideas and suggestions amongst each other, then to the firm, the firm then did some design and programming work, and we would react to it by either approving what had been done or it was back to the drawing board for all of us.

**Having been born in the diaspora – did you encounter any language barrier?**

I'm fortunate to be quite comfortable in both English and Ukrainian, but, yes, there was some computer terminology I had to catch up on. Fortunately, many of the terms are adaptations from English.

**What was it that you set out to create? And how did you want your site to be different from ones that might have already been in existence?**

Indeed, there were sites promoting Ukrainian artworks already in existence, but in my view they had three major deficiencies. Many were set up by individual artists rather than by groups of artists; few had an English version; and just about all of them offered no mechanism for a prospective buyer to purchase a piece of art in a safe, easy-to-understand and effi-

cient online environment.

At best, these sites would offer a prospective buyer the possibility of contacting artists by e-mail and making purchase arrangements that way. Not exactly the most enticing or promising way to do business.

**So, you and your partners set out to fix these deficiencies.**

In order to have a viable site we had to. The first thing we knew we had to do was to connect with artists from one geographical location. The second was – we knew we had to set up a site that was fully functional in Ukrainian and English. And the third was to offer users a safe, one-stop-shop environment in which artwork could be purchased online.

**What do you mean by one-stop-shop?**

One-stop-shop means that we carry the buyer through the entire purchase process. If someone likes, let's say, a painting by a particular artist on our site, all he or she needs to do is to select their country of residence and follow the ensuing steps. In that process, the user will find that our site is programmed to pre-calculate for each potential buyer the shipping cost and applicable duties and/or taxes involved in the purchase of any item on our site. If a trans-national purchase takes place, duties of varying amounts are imposed by just about by every destination country. These duties have to be collected and paid beforehand to ensure customs clearance. Hence, they are included in the purchase price.

Only U.S. buyers of Ukrainian paintings by contemporary artists are fortunate in that they may be imported into the U.S. duty-free.

**What countries do you ship to?**

We ship within Ukraine, to European Union countries, the U.S., Canada, Australia and New Zealand. For shipments to other countries we can make special arrangements.

**Who does the shipping and are shipments insured?**

International shipments are done by UPS and insured for an amount equivalent to the value of the shipped item. Within Ukraine, we are in the process of switching from UPS to a company called TNT – simply because the latter offers insurance and UPS does not, not in Ukraine at least.

(Continued on page 20)

# CLASSIFIEDS

TO PLACE YOUR AD CALL MARIA OSCISLAWSKI, (973) 292-9800 x 3040  
or e-mail: [adukr@optonline.net](mailto:adukr@optonline.net)

## SERVICES

**TRIDENT®**  
Associates Printing  
Toronto - St. Catharines  
Buffalo, NY

Українська Друкарня  
**ТРИЗУБ**  
Торонто - Ст. Кетеринс  
Боффало, Н.Й.

**COMMERCIAL PRINTING**  
UNIQUE ENGRAVED INVITATIONS  
WITH UKRAINIAN DESIGNS

Graphic Design • Custom Imprinting

Toll Free 1-800-216-9136  
Tel. (905) 938-5959 Fax (905) 938-1993

We can also print from your camera ready copy

**ОКСАНА ТРИТЯК**  
Професійний представник  
зобов'язання УНО

**OXSANA TRYTIAK**  
Licensed Agent

**Ukrainian National Ass'n, Inc.**

2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280 Parsippany, NJ 07054  
Tel: (973) 292-9800 ext. 3011 • Fax: (973) 292-9800  
E-mail: [OXSANA@UWEEK.COM](mailto:OXSANA@UWEEK.COM)

## OPPORTUNITIES

**CAREER OPPORTUNITY**

**NETWORK ADMINISTRATOR**

Ukrainian-American credit union has an immediate opening. Responsibilities include:

- Installation and maintenance of LAN/WAN network hardware and software;
- Responsible for the daily performance and availability of the organization's network;
- Coordinate development, implementation and maintenance of the organization's web environment. Monitor web traffic, maintain web server and all related equipment;
- Responds to and/or support calls for trouble shooting, problem solving, and training;
- Performs daily, weekly and monthly system backup, upgrades, and processing functions

Skills based in New York City. Travel to branch locations required. Bachelor's degree in Computer Science or related degree from four year college or university with three to five years related experience and/or training required. CCNA and MCSA certifications are desirable. Fluency in English and Ukrainian is required.

We offer a competitive compensation and benefits package. If you qualify please send a resume (no phone calls, please) with salary requirements to:

Self-Reliance (NY) Federal Credit Union  
Attention: Human Resources  
288 Second Avenue  
New York, NY 10005  
[hr@selfreliance.org](mailto:hr@selfreliance.org)

**EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER  
M/F/D/V**

## A SPECIAL OFFER:

Volumes I and II of  
"The Ukrainian Weekly 2000"  
and "Ukraine Lives!"  
FOR ONLY \$25!

"The Ukrainian Weekly 2000" is a two-volume collection of the best and most significant stories that have appeared in The Ukrainian Weekly since its founding through 1999.

"Ukraine Lives!" transports readers back to the time of perebudova and the independence regained in 1991, and gives an overview of the first decade of life in newly independent Ukraine.

To order copies of all three unique books, please call (973) 292-9800, ext. 3042. But, hurry! Only a limited number of copies is still available.

## FOR SALE BY OWNER

**OPEN HOUSE DURING VERHOVYNA FESTIVAL,  
SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JULY 19-20 FROM 12  
NOON TO 5 P.M. ADDRESS: 446 HIGH ROAD,  
GELN SPEY, NY**

Large 2700 Sq. Ft. home with separate apartment in Glen Spey, NY, walking distance to Ukrainian church, plus summer concerts and "zabavas" at Verhovyna resort. Main house has 4 bedrooms, 3 baths, walk-in cedar closet, plus additional rooms in huge walkout basement. Attached 3-room apartment has separate entrance and utilities. Partially wooded 1.8 acre lot. Price: \$297,000.  
Tel: 919-535-8689.

## Home For Sale

A beautiful bi-level in White Meadow Lake, NJ, 3/4 Br, 2.5 BA, Kitchen Rec room, deck, 1 block from beach, close to community tennis court and swimming pool. Asking \$400,000. Call 973-625-4565

## THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

**ATTENTION, MEMBERS OF THE  
UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION!**

Do you enjoy your subscription to  
The Ukrainian Weekly?  
Why not share that enjoyment with a friend?

**ORDER A GIFT SUBSCRIPTION  
TO THE WEEKLY**  
at the member's rate of \$45 per year.

To subscribe, write to The Ukrainian  
Weekly, Subscription Department,  
2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280,  
Parsippany, NJ 07054;  
or call (973) 292-9800.

## TOURS

### Bridges

### Ukraine Tours

Exciting new tours for 2008

- The Beauty of Crimea-  
Arrive Kyiv June 21<sup>st</sup>.

6 days - 5 nights, \$2570.

- 3 in 1 Tour-

Central, Western & Southern  
Ukraine

Arrive Kyiv June 23<sup>rd</sup>,

9 days - 8 nights, \$2650.

Airfare not included unless  
listed in tour package.

Tours include professional  
guide and interpreter, all  
transportation, breakfasts,  
lodging, and sightseeing.

Please see our website at:  
[www.bridgesukrainetours.com](http://www.bridgesukrainetours.com)  
under "2008 Tours" for  
detailed itinerary information.

## PERSONAL

Ukrainian man, 26 years old, would like to meet a lady who is a ready to start a family. If you are serious, please send photo and write to: [ostap.oi@mail.ru](mailto:ostap.oi@mail.ru) Tel: 612-599-3701

## NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

### Ukrainians say Rada's work is poor

KYIV – According to a poll conducted by the Sofia Center for Social Studies on June 21-29, 82.6 percent of Ukrainian citizens said the Verkhovna Rada's work is poor. A total of 2,020 respondents over age 18 from all Ukrainian regions participated in the survey; the poll's margin of error does not exceed 2.2 percent. The Parliament's work was rated negatively by 46.4 percent of those polled; 36.2 percent said it was somewhat negative; 10.3 percent – somewhat positive; 2.4 percent – positive; and 4.7 percent – undecided. The activities of the Cabinet of Ministers were negatively assessed by 40.2 percent of respondents, 30.7 percent assessed the government's work somewhat negatively, 19.6 percent somewhat positively, 3.9 percent positively, and 5.6 percent were undecided. The activities of President Viktor Yushchenko were negative in the eyes of 41 percent of Ukrainians, 31 percent described them as somewhat negative, 17.4 percent as somewhat positive, 5.3 percent as positive, and 5.3 percent were undecided. As for Rada Chairman Arseniy Yatsenyuk, 27.5 percent of those polled assessed his work negatively, 26.1 percent somewhat negatively, 27.2 percent somewhat positively, and 7.8 percent positively, while 11.4 percent were undecided. The work of Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko was negatively assessed by 39.9 percent of Ukrainians, 23 percent said it was somewhat negative, 22.3 percent saw it as somewhat positive, 10.8 percent as positive, and 4 percent were undecided. (Ukrinform)

### Baloha joins United Center Party

KYIV – Ukrainian Presidential Secretariat Head Viktor Baloha on July 8 signed a statement on joining the United Center Party. The text of his statement was posted on the party's official website. "I have written a statement on joining United Center – a political force with a new quality of democratic foundations, real ideology and responsibility," Mr. Baloha said in the statement. "The need to create such a party has long been obvious, at least since the democratic parties have faced too many breaches and breaks," he noted adding, "The United Center Party is a union of various people based on a clear ideology. It is a Ukrainian-oriented party with national priorities and fair and open activities. United Center is a constructive alternative. It does not set the goal of subordinating and usurping a democratic idea." Mr. Baloha also underscored, "This political force shares the program of activities of President Viktor Yushchenko and will assist the head of state in its implementation in every way possible." (Ukrinform)

### Gongadze defendants lose appeal

KYIV – The Kyiv Appeals Court's sentence in the murder of Heorhii Gongadze will stand, as a panel of judges of the Supreme Court of Ukraine on July 8 turned down the appeals of the three defendants. Mykola Protasov, Valerii Kostenko and Oleksander Popovych were found guilty in the journalist's murder back on March 15 and were sentenced to between 12 and 13 years of imprisonment. Gongadze disappeared on September 16, 2000; soon afterwards a headless body, believed to be the journalist's was found in a forest near Kyiv. (Ukrinform)

### Ukraine-Hungary talks in Kyiv

KYIV – Kyiv hosted extended talks between Ukraine and Hungary within the framework of a visit of the Hungarian president to Ukraine on July 7. The negotiations were chaired by two countries' presidents,

(Continued on page 15)

**FIRST QUALITY**  
UKRAINIAN TRADITIONAL-STYLE  
**MONUMENTS**  
SERVING NY/NJ/CT REGION CEMETERIES

**OBLAST  
MEMORIALS**  
P.O. BOX 746  
Chester, NY 10918  
**845-469-4247**  
BILINGUAL HOME APPOINTMENTS

## MERCHANDISE

### Ukrainian Book Store

Largest selection of Ukrainian books, dance supplies, Easter egg supplies, music, icons, greeting cards, giftware and much more.

10215-97st

Edmonton, AB T5J 2N9

Toll free: 1-866-422-4255

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



**LvivArt.com**

## PROFESSIONALS

### LAW OFFICES OF ZENON B. MASNYJ, ESQ.

In the East Village since 1983

Serious personal injury, real estate for personal and business use, representation of small and mid-size businesses, securities arbitration, divorce, wills and probate.

(By Appointment Only)

157 SECOND AVENUE  
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10003  
(212) 477-3002

## NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 14)

Viktor Yushchenko and Laszlo Solyom. Mr. Yushchenko characterized Ukrainian-Hungarian relations as stable and positive. "We are greatly content with the dynamics of political, economic, trade and other relations," he said. The Ukrainian president noted the considerable strengthening of cooperation in the sphere of European and Euro-Atlantic integration and pointed out that the foreign trade volume with Hungary was over \$2.7 billion (U.S.) in 2007, a 39.9 percent increase from 2006. Hungarian President Solyom stated during a joint press conference with his Ukrainian counterpart that Hungary supports Ukraine's Euro-integration and Euro-Atlantic aspirations. Mr. Solyom stated that his country would make maximum efforts so that a consensus is reached on Ukraine's accession to NATO during the NATO summit in December. (Ukrinform)

### Historian cites Mazepa myth

KYIV – Scholar and journalist Serhii Pavlenko said in Chernihiv on June 24 that the idea that Ukrainians did not support Hetman Ivan Mazepa (1639-1709) and the Ukrainian-Swedish alliance against Russia is a myth invented by Russian historians. The hetman, accused of many misdeeds by historians from the Russian Empire and later from the USSR, had been called a "traitor" by Russia. According to Mr. Pavlenko, Ivan Mazepa had the support of the Ukrainian population. The historian cited the people's participation in Hetman Mazepa's many battles. Furthermore, according to historian Dr. Taras Chukhlib, Mazepa pursued a policy aimed at preserving the Ukrainian state system and the Ukrainian Kozaks. Another historian, Dr. Yurii Mytsyk, stressed that Mazepa was known for cultural development as well; he

opened about 200 religious and scientific establishments in Ukraine and supported the Kyiv-Mohyla Academy. On April 8, 1709, Mazepa signed a military-political alliance with the Swedish King Charles XII. On October 9, 2007, Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko signed a decree on celebrations of the 300th anniversary of events related to the military-political actions of Mazepa. (Ukrinform)

### Poland may open another consulate

KYIV – The Polish Foreign Ministry is studying the possibility of opening another Consulate General in one of the cities of western Ukraine, Polish Consul General Wieslaw Osuchowski told a press conference in Lviv on July 4. He said this is related to the fact that the Consulate General in Lviv is not able to satisfy the needs of residents for visas. An additional consulate may be opened in Vinnytsia, Zhytomyr, Ivano-Frankivsk or Ternopil. Poland currently has two consulates in western Ukraine – in Lutsk and Lviv. (Ukrinform)

### World War II mine found in Crimea

KYIV – On June 25 the Emergency Department of Crimea detonated a German ground mine found by vacationers on the beach in Heroyivske, near Kerch, in Crimea. According to the Emergency Situations Department, the mine was detected 10 meters from the shore. Officials identified the object as a 1939 German anti-boat mine. The decision was made to destroy the mine due to the complexity of the fuse. According to deputy head of the Main Emergency Department in Crimea, Volodymyr Ivanov, this is not the first German mine found on Ukrainian soil. These mines were widely used during World War II and since the beginning of 2008 alone, over 3,000 mines from that era were detonated in Crimea. (Ukrinform)

### Inflation forecast at 15.3 percent

KYIV – The Cabinet on July 2 changed its forecast for inflation for 2008 from 9.6 percent to 15.3 percent. According to the State Statistics Committee informed, inflation was up 1.3 percent from April to May; it was 31.1 percent higher than in May of 2007. The consumer price increase was 13.1 percent during the period of June through April of this year. (Ukrinform)

### Few see good economic situation

KYIV – About 8.8 percent of Ukrainians consider the economic situation in Ukraine to be positive, said the director general of

the FOM-Ukraine company, Oleksander Bukhalo, at a July 2 press conference. The sociologist noted that since early 2008 the number of those dissatisfied with the economic situation grew from 28.7 percent to 67.4 percent. "This is a direct reflection of the evaluation and, accordingly, of Yulia Tymoshenko's activity rating as a prime minister," he commented. "At present, 57.6 percent of respondents find her economic policy negative and 33.6 percent of those polled approve of her activities." The survey was carried out June 14-28 in 160 settlements; some 2,000 respondents over age 18 were interviewed. (Ukrinform)

**В 40 ДЕНЬ СМЕРТИ**

**СВ. П.**

**ОСИПИ (ЛІДИ) КОБЗАР**

яка відійшла у вічність 8 червня 2008 р.

будуть відправлені

**СВЯТІ ЛІТУРГІЇ та ПАНАХИДИ**

17 липня 2008 р.

в церквах:

- св. Миколая в Пасейку, Н. Дж.;
- св. Тройці в Силвер Спрінг, Мд.;
- у Львові, відправить Владика Гліб Лончина;
- в Римі, відправить Ігумен Маврикій Попадюк.

Просимо ласкаво згадати Покійну у своїх молитвах.

Син Богдан з родиною

The following article about the late Dr. George Peter Sendeckyj's professional career with the U.S. Air Force is reprinted from the AF Wright Aeronautical Laboratories' annual AFWAL Fellows awards presentation which took place a few years ago.



**Dr. George Sendeckyj**  
AFWAL Fellow

Dr. Sendeckyj is recognized as an international authority and leader in the field of structural integrity of advanced composite materials. His interests in the fundamental nature of the behavior of materials led to his developing methods for modeling their behavior, techniques for studying the damage accumulation process, and analysis methods for predicting their behavior.

His significant research contributions to the durability of composite materials included residual strength degradation fatigue models, fatigue data analysis procedures, and a penetrant enhanced

stereo x-ray radiography technique that has been widely adopted by the scientific community for studies of damage accumulation processes in composite materials.

Dr. Sendeckyj has edited a book and written three book chapters and over 50 papers on elasticity theory, micromechanics and structural integrity of composite materials. In addition to many awards within AFWAL, he received the ASTM Award of Merit, achieved the rank of ASTM Fellow, and received the Outstanding Professional Achievement Award from the Dayton Affiliate Societies Council.

He is a member of many government/non-government boards, committees and review groups and has been invited to present seminars at MIT, Case Western Reserve and other leading universities.

Dr. Sendeckyj received his Bachelor's degree from Cooper Union and his Master's and Doctoral degrees from Northwestern University. His hobbies include photography and listening to classical music.



Ділимося сумною вісткою, що 3 липня 2008 р.

відійшов у вічність наш найдорожчий

**БАТЬКО І ДІДО**

**СВ. П.**

**інж. ІВАН МОКРІВСЬКИЙ**

нар. 10 квітня 1924 р. в Добровлянах.

ПАНАХИДА була відправлена 8 липня 2008 р. в похоронному заведенні Петра Яреми в Нью-Йорку.

ПОХОРОННІ ВІДПРАВИ відбулися 9 липня 2008 р., в церкві св. Юра в Нью-Йорку, а відтак на цвинтарі св. Андрія Первозваного в С. Бавнд Бруку, Н. Дж.

Залишені у смутку:

- дочки – РОМА з мужем МИХАЙЛОМ
- КСЕНЯ з мужем ШАНОМ
- внучка – СТЕФАНІЯ
- кузин – ЗЕНОВІЙ ОНИШКЕВИЧ з родиною
- кузинка – ЛІДІЯ ДЛЯБОГА з родиною

В пам'ять Покійного просимо складати пожертви на:  
Brody-Lew Inc, P. O. Box 261, Cooper Station, New York, NY 10276  
або

St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church  
30 East 7th St., New York, NY 10003-8092.

Вічна Йому пам'ять!

## Parliamentary Assembly...

(Continued from page 1)

scientists and historians do.”

“We proceeded from particularly humanistic positions emphasizing that we blame neither modern Russia, nor modern states, but we, first of all, defend the honor and dignity of 10 million innocent victims who died as a result of the Holodomor in the USSR republics,” Mr. Bilorus said, according to Ukrinform.

The Parliamentary Assembly of the OSCE comprises 320 parliamentarians from 56 European and North American countries. Joao Soares of Portugal was elected the new president of the Parliamentary Assembly, succeeding Goran Lennmarker of Sweden, who had served the maximum two years.

Sources: Ukrinform, Kommersant, U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Parliamentary Assembly of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

## Rep. Levin introduces...

(Continued from page 4)

Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, that the House of Representatives –

(1) solemnly remembers the 75th anniversary of the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933 and extends its deepest sympathies to the victims, survivors and families of this tragedy;

(2) condemns the systematic violations of human rights, including the freedom of self-determination and freedom of speech, of the Ukrainian people by the Soviet government;

(3) encourages dissemination of information regarding the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide in order to expand the world's knowledge of this man-made tragedy; and

(4) supports the continuing efforts of Ukraine to work toward ensuring democratic principles, a free-market economy and full respect for human rights, in order to enable Ukraine to achieve its potential as an important strategic partner of the United States in that region of the world.

## Uncertainty looms...

(Continued from page 1)

Both President Viktor Yushchenko and Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko assured Mr. Platini that Ukraine would be ready to host the series.

“We will do everything – even the impossible – so that this becomes a beautiful celebration for the entire world,” Ms. Tymoshenko said.

But the unacceptable state of some of Ukraine's facilities, especially Olympic Stadium in Kyiv, is causing growing concerns for Mr. Platini and the UEFA. Ukraine's relatively underdeveloped infrastructure has also played a role in raising doubts, as the cities set to host the games – Kyiv, Lviv, Donetsk and Dnipropetrovsk – have yet to renovate facilities such as hotels and airports, and about 2,600 miles of roadway.

Although officials in Donetsk and Dnipropetrovsk have announced that their brand new arenas – both named National Stadium – will be finished within a year, Kyiv and Lviv have been sluggishly renovating their dilapidated stadiums and infrastructure. First opened in 1923, Kyiv's Olympic Stadium lacks major amenities, including modern bathrooms and appropriate seating.

Lviv's Ukraina Stadium, which was opened in 1992, is undergoing a \$110 million renovation to boost its capacity from 28,000 to 32,000.

Kyiv's biggest obstacle has been demolishing the newly built Troyitsky shopping center adjacent to its stadium, which, officials claim, would block emergency exits and foster further security threats. The Kyiv City State Administration and State Affairs Department only recently reached an agreement with the center's developer, Yudzyn LLC, to knock it down, thereby freeing up space around the stadium, which is to host the final match of the European soccer championship.

“[The government] has a clear anti-crisis plan for resolving the most problematic question in Ukraine's preparations for Euro 2012: the reconstruction of the Olympic Stadium,” said Ukrainian Vice Prime Minister Ivan Vasiunyk. “We are confident this plan will be successfully implemented.”

Although Mr. Platini admitted to not having a clear-cut back-up plan, the UEFA has urged Poland, co-host of the European championship in 2012, to pick up the slack and prepare all eight stadiums necessary to host the games in

case Ukraine should lose its bid. Polish officials claim their country will have at least six stadiums ready come 2012.

“We expect that Poland and Ukraine will jointly host the games as planned, but it's necessary to take into account the risk factor and prepare a reserve plan,” said Polish Minister of Sports and Tourism Miroslaw Drzewiecki.

The UEFA executive committee will meet in Bordeaux, France, on September 23 to review Ukraine's progress, Mr. Platini said.

Poland's host cities include Chorzow, Gdansk, Krakow, Poznan, Warsaw and Wroclaw.

Ukraine and Poland won joint hosting privileges for Euro 2012 through a vote in April 2007. Held every four years since 1960, the European Football Championship is among the world's most renowned sporting events, and one of Europe's most popular, second only to soccer's FIFA World Cup.

## Verkhovna Rada...

(Continued from page 1)

and 9 after both sides remained in disagreement and the rostrum remained blocked.

YTB national deputies huddled around Mr. Yatsenyuk in an intimidating fashion as he stood at the podium attempting to address the Verkhovna Rada. They kept the podium blocked throughout the night on July 8, and vowed thereafter to take turns occupying the Parliament hall around the clock.

With neither faction meeting its goals and without any clear compromise between them, it seems likely that the Parliament will recess for the summer and return in September still deadlocked – a situation against which President Viktor Yushchenko warned the Parliament.

“We have inflation of 15.5 percent in six months. This obliges, first and foremost, the government and, secondly, the Parliament and all politicians to compensate for the spending to poor people and review pensions and salaries,” Mr. Yushchenko said during a July 9 joint press conference in Kyiv with Maltese President Edward Fenech Adami.

Mr. Yushchenko stated that the Parliament has no right to recess before it passes the budget amendments requested by the Tymoshenko Bloc.

America's oldest and largest

33rd Annual Verkhovyna

# Ukrainian Festival

Friday, July 18, 2008 Pub Night at 6:00 p.m. with **Matt Dubas**

renowned Ukrainian accordion artist

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

Sunday, July 20 2:00 p.m.

Stage shows featuring:

“Volya” Dance Ensemble from Edmonton, Canada

“Avantgard” Concert-Marching Band from Toronto, Canada

Violin virtuoso **Wasył Popadluk**

Popular “Cheres” Carpathian Band

Liliya Ostapenko, Tanya Ghorniy, duet Oksana & Halya

Saturday 9:00 p.m. Dances “Zabaras” with

“Zolota Bulava” from Montreal and “Halychany” bands

Exhibits, Vendors, Food, Refreshments and a Great Time

**Roman Wasylyk**  
MG & Comedian

Come and see the amazing restoration under the new management

**MV** **Верховина**  
**Mountain View Resort**

369 High Road (Route 41)  
Glen Spey, New York 12737  
Tel. (845) 856-1105  
[www.MVresort.com](http://www.MVresort.com)  
[www.Verkhovyna.com](http://www.Verkhovyna.com)



## NOTES ON PEOPLE

### County prosecutor receives award

ELIZABETH, N.J. – Theodore J. Romankow, the prosecutor of Union County, N.J., made a pledge when he took office in 2002 – to make the war on drugs his personal priority.

“Drugs are the underlying cause of so many crimes,” said Mr. Romankow, who estimates 60 percent to 70 percent of all crimes are driven by illegal drug activity. “If we can stop the supply of illegal drugs into this country, we can cut the crime rate across the board.”

True to his word, Mr. Romankow has consistently fought to stem the drug trade in Union County. His success was honored on June 5 when the New Jersey Narcotic Enforcement Officers Association presented Mr. Romankow with its first-ever “Prosecutor of the Year” award, praising his “commitment to narcotic enforcement and education as well as his tireless support of the NJNEOA.”

His office has succeeded in routing drug dealers of every stripe – from the street-level pusher to the organized gang-level wholesaler. Mr. Romankow’s office has been involved in over 16 major drug takedowns in Union, Essex, Morris and Somerset counties in New Jersey.

The most recent success for the Union County Prosecutor’s Office was the destruction of the Elizabeth branch of the Latin Kings, a violent, multi-national street gang. This past April, Mr.

Romankow’s office oversaw the investigation and subsequent arrests of 23 members of the Latin Kings, who were estimated to be doing up to 400 retail drug transactions a day with a street value of as much as \$400,000 a week.

In 2007, one of New Jersey’s main heroin and cocaine suppliers, Wilson Valdez, pled guilty to racketeering and other first-degree crimes, and was sentenced to 20 years. Mr. Valdez’s conviction was the result of a 2005 wiretap investigation headed by Mr. Romankow’s office, which became one of the largest wiretaps in New Jersey law enforcement history. The wiretap led to another indictment, that of Mr. Valdez’s supplier, Colombian drug lord Alejandro Cleves, who is still at large in Colombia.

In an attempt to formulate a plan for Mr. Cleves’ arrest, Mr. Romankow accepted an invitation from the Colombian attorney general, Dr. Mario German Iguaran Arana, to visit Colombia. The attorney general assured him that every effort would be made to arrest and extradite Mr. Cleves for trial in the U.S.

In March, Mr. Romankow and several members of his office’s Narcotics Strike Force ventured southward for a first-hand look at the drug interdiction efforts of the U. S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and the Colombian government. “Colombia is on the front lines of this war,” Mr. Romankow said. “It’s important to understand where the drugs originate to formulate a policy that can help us keep



Union County Prosecutor Theodore J. Romankow (second from left) and his colleagues, (from left) Assistant Prosecutor Tim Isenhour, Special Agent in Charge of New Jersey Gerald McAleer and Sergeant Tony Pino, outside the Office of the Attorney General in Colombia.

illegal drugs from reaching U.S. shores.”

While in Colombia, Mr. Romankow and his staff took part in three days of intensive briefings regarding drug trafficking organizations and the joint efforts of the DEA and Colombian officials to eradicate production and distribution of cocaine and heroin. Mr. Romankow said he was impressed by the commitment of the Colombian government to stopping the drug trade. “The Colombian Attorney General, the prosecutors and investigators fight the drug lords at great personal risk to themselves and their families,” said Mr. Romankow. “Despite risk, they

are determined to put these criminals out of business.”

He was also pleased by the size of the U.S. commitment to assist the Colombian government, noting that the war on drugs is “too overwhelming for one country to handle alone.”

When he returned to the United States in mid-March, Mr. Romankow said he was relieved to be home and humbled by the enormity of the task that faces the government of Colombia. “It gave us renewed energy and resolve,” Mr. Romankow said of his experiences in Colombia.

### Attorney named to state commission

TRENTON, N.J. – Attorney Helen Oscislowski was appointed by Gov. Jon Corzine to the New Jersey Health Information Technology Commission, which is geared toward preparing New Jersey for a statewide regional health information organization or RHIO, on May 13. Ms. Oscislowski was appointed to the commission along with five other New Jersey state residents.

Ms. Oscislowski contributed the cover article to the June issue of *Advance for Health Information Executives*, a trade magazine for healthcare providers and IT executives. Her article, titled “Business Value of RHIOs,” dealt with the monetary as well as practical benefits of RHIOs for private practices and hospitals. She stated that despite initial expenses, RHIOs will save money in the long run by eliminating duplicate medical testing, as well as reduce errors and inefficiency in the practice of medicine.

Ms. Oscislowski is known for her work relating to the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act or HIPAA. She created the New Jersey State Public Sector Law Review of HIPAA Privacy and its related Privacy Crosswalk. She also writes a legal blog dealing with HIPAA and health information sharing, which includes electronic sharing.

Ms. Oscislowski is also on the board of directors for the Corner House Foundation, a charitable organization that raises money for the teen counseling



Helen Oscislowski

and crisis center in Princeton, N.J.

Ms. Oscislowski is a corporate health care attorney at Fox Rothschild LLP in Princeton. She graduated Phi Beta Kappa with a B.A. from Rutgers University and then graduated with honors from the Rutgers School of Law.

In the early 1990s, Ms. Oscislowski danced with Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky’s Syzokryli dance ensemble and performed during the troupe’s 1992 tour of Ukraine.

She and her husband, Daniel Oscislowski, M.D., are members of Ukrainian National Association Branch 234.

## MARK YOUR CALENDARS!

*The Friends of the Ukrainian Catholic University & the Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation invite you to one of the fall events supporting the Ukrainian Catholic University:*

- |                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <b>Sunday, October 26:</b>  | <b>Pokrova Parish Hall</b><br>6812 Broadview Rd * Parma, OH       |
| <b>Sunday, November 2:</b>  | <b>Ukrainian National Home</b><br>140 Second Ave * New York City  |
| <b>Sunday, November 9:</b>  | <b>Ukrainian Cultural Center</b><br>2247 W. Chicago Ave * Chicago |
| <b>Sunday, November 16:</b> | <b>Ukrainian Cultural Center</b><br>26601 Ryan Rd * Warren, MI    |

Enjoy fellowship and a sit-down meal while emissaries from the Ukrainian Catholic University explain the good news happening at UCU and thank you for your continued support, which remains so vital to the ongoing success of this noble mission:  
*Educating young minds and shaping souls for the good of all Ukraine!*



**Won't you join us?**



Details to follow. For more information, please call Nell at 773-235-8462 or email her at [nell@ucef.org](mailto:nell@ucef.org)

*“Notes on People” is a feature geared toward reporting on the achievements of members of the Ukrainian National Association and the Ukrainian community. All submissions should be concise due to space limitations and must include the person’s UNA branch number (if applicable). Items will be published as soon as possible after their receipt.*

## Poland, Sweden...

(Continued from page 2)

And we see that the next year, we need to balance. This year, it is a Mediterranean year. So, the next year would be the eastern year."

### Grand bargain within EU

Diplomats say the EU's larger member-states – who often oppose the smaller "new" states over issues related to the former Soviet space – are supportive of the Eastern Partnership initiative. France, which will take over as the next EU presidency in July, is motivated by the need to build support for its Mediterranean strategy among the eastern member-states. Germany traditionally takes a close interest in the EU's eastern policy, while Britain is traditionally one of the staunchest supporters of continued enlargement.

It also appears the Polish-Swedish initiative is part of a grand bargain within the EU that has seen Lithuania formally drop its objections to an EU-Russia strategic partnership deal. EU foreign ministers have agreed that the long-delayed talks with Russia can begin at the EU-Russia summit at Khanty-Mansiisk on June 26-27.

Significantly, Poland and Sweden led the EU mediating effort earlier this month when Lithuania first stepped in to veto the talks. Vilnius's concerns – ranging from trade complaints, the status of criminal investigations and Russia's recent aggressive moves in Georgia – are now to be addressed in the course of the EU-Russia negotiations.

The Polish-Swedish initiative is unlikely to bring with it an immediate sea change in the EU's eastern policy. Reflecting the weight of the consensus

within the bloc, the EU's external relations commissioner, Benita Ferrero-Waldner, said on May 26 that she does not think it is a good idea to introduce distinctions between the eastern and southern neighbors.

Instead, Ms. Ferrero-Waldner said the Eastern Partnership initiative would need to show it can "add value" to the existing Neighborhood Policy. "In Eastern Europe, indeed, there are some issues which can suitably be addressed at a regional level – for instance, on energy, transport networks, maybe cooperation on trafficking, [cooperation] against illegal immigration," she said.

Ms. Ferrero-Waldner appeared particularly concerned the new plan could interfere with the EU's "Black Sea Synergy" scheme announced last year – which also involves Russia and Turkey.

Polish Foreign Affairs Minister Sikorski also stressed the importance of practical cooperation, but in a subtly different sense. He said Ukraine, Moldova and, eventually, Belarus would be well-advised to follow the example of the Visegrad group, which was set up by Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, and Hungary to pursue regional cooperation before those countries were granted entry into the EU.

Mr. Sikorski noted that while eastern membership hopefuls "cannot change the rules of accession, they can change the perceptions" in the EU if they demonstrate an ability to work together and reform. This, in turn, could stand them in good stead when the EU "catches its breath" and recovers from the current enlargement fatigue.

*Copyright 2008, RFE/RL Inc. Reprinted with the permission of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, 1201 Connecticut Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20036.*

## GUAM summit...

(Continued from page 2)

and the bridge between Europe and Asia could not be created," as the Azerbaijani presidency noted when handing over the reins to Georgia in Batumi (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan, "Report on GUAM during the Azerbaijani Presidency," July 2008).

Some projects are being realized incrementally and on a relatively small scale, primarily through the efforts of GUAM countries themselves and short of the strategic scale that Brussels and Washington had envisaged before dropping the flag.

During the Batumi summit, Presidents Saakashvili and Aliyev symbolically lit the gas stove in a Batumi apartment, inaugurating the flow of gas from Azerbaijan to this part of Georgia. Energy Ministers Natig Aliyev of Azerbaijan and Alexandre Khetaguri of Georgia, Economics Minister Eka Sharashidze of Georgia and Transport Minister Serik Ahmetov of Kazakhstan discussed plans to increase oil deliveries along the direct corridor from Kazakhstan to Azerbaijan and Georgian Black Sea ports, for further shipment to Ukraine and into the projected Odesa-Brody-Plock-Gdansk route. The energy summit held in Kyiv in May launched an updated, expanded version of this project.

The Georgian-led GUAM Secretariat and the International Road Union (IRU) announced the creation of a partnership at this summit. The IRU, an overarching organization representing trucking, bus and other forms of the motor transportation business, has launched a New Eurasian Land Transport Initiative (NELTI) involving the GUAM countries.

GUAM Secretary-General Valeri Chechelashvili and IRU Secretary-General Martin Marmy presented the concept to the summit participants. It envisages the formation of the Europe-Caucasus-Central Asia transport corridor for freight services and passenger traffic, along the historic Silk Road. Trans-Black Sea and trans-Caspian ferryboat links for motor vehicles are key elements in this project (Statement by the GUAM Heads of State, July 1). NELTI might become one component in the overall Europe-Caucasus-Central Asia transit corridor, originally promoted as TRACECA (Transport Corridor Europe-Caucasus-Asia) by EU authorities in Brussels, but then relegated to the back burner of EU policy.

Azerbaijan's chairmanship of GUAM (June 2007-June 2008) proved to be the most efficient and dedicated chairmanship in GUAM's institutional history. It collected and published for the first time the full record of GUAM documents and activities, from the organization's inception in 1997 to date. It hosted three goal-oriented, project-based international conferences in Baku, and published the proceedings with full-scale policy recommendations concerning protracted conflicts, energy development and transportation ("Basic Principles for the Settlement of Conflicts on the Territories of GUAM States," April 2008; "GUAM Transit," April 2008; and "GUAM Development Strategy," May 2008).

These contributions have laid the basis for a "GUAM acquis." They also form a basis for GUAM's incoming Georgian chairmanship to move forward.

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

## UKRAINIAN AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (UABA)



# 2008 ANNUAL CONVENTION

A gathering of lawyers, judges and law students

Location: **Fajardo, Puerto Rico**  
Date: **October 30 - November 2**  
Program: [www.uaba.org](http://www.uaba.org)

Hotel and Conference Facilities:  
**EL CONQUISTADOR RESORT & GOLDEN SPA**  
1000 Conquistador Road, Fajardo, Puerto Rico 00738  
Toll Free (866) 317-8932  
[www.elconresort.com](http://www.elconresort.com)

- \* the UABA annual convention is typically attended by lawyers from the United States, Canada and Ukraine
- \* the tropical Caribbean location is well suited for a vacation/conference combination
- \* very attractive rates

Details: special \$159 nightly rate for UABA members and guests is available at the noted fabulous sea-side resort for the extended period October 25th through November 4th, with cruises, tours and group activities planned throughout. RUSH your registrations and payments to [www.uaba.org](http://www.uaba.org) and BOOK EARLY at [www.elconresort.com](http://www.elconresort.com) while room availabilities last. Discounted registration and lodging rates may apply only to reservations made through July 2008.

For additional details contact UABA President Stephen Grogoza (239) 775-3700 or UABA Chairman Andrew Pidgirsky (713) 308-0138.

**WE LOOK FORWARD TO SEEING YOU. CALL NOW!**

## Ukrainian pro hockey update

by Ihor Stelmach

### 2007-2008 NHL season saw some 25 Ukrainian skaters

#### Conclusion

**UNDERACHIEVERS:** Lee Stempniak (St. Louis), Travis Zajac (New Jersey), Ruslan Fedotenko (N.Y. Islanders), Brad Lukowich (Tampa Bay), Darcy Hordichuk (Nashville), Jeff Woywitka (St. Louis), Vitaly Vishnevski (New Jersey), Alexei Zhitnik (Atlanta).

It just might be a tad unfair to list the following two youngsters as underachieving forwards for the recently completed 2007-2008 hockey season. Any experienced sports observer could easily write off the second full seasons for LEE STEMPNIAK (80 game, 13 goals, 25 assists, 38 points and 40 penalty minutes) and TRAVIS ZAJAC (82-14-20-34-40) as perfect examples of a young player's sophomore slump. This frequent second-year let-down comes when a rookie exceeds projections in his first year, which is then compounded by higher expectations in year No. 2. To Stempniak's and Zajac's credit, both played their team's full schedule of games – neither was benched for poor play or exiled to the press box to learn by observing. Zajac's continued development was definitely hindered by a change in coaching philosophy. Maybe they were both achievers, but based on point totals from their rookie year, we prefer to be strict with our player ratings. Go get 'em next year!

As we're into pairing up our Ukrainian NHL stars into parallel situations, underachievers RUSLAN FEDOTENKO (67-16-17-33-40) and BRAD LUKOWICH (59-1-6-7-20) had lots in common this past season. Both found themselves on new teams, though for Lukowich it was a homecoming of sorts in Tampa Bay. Both were very much sidelined by leg injuries, limiting their ability to suit up for action. Fedotenko was one of several late Islanders signings as part of a last-ditch effort to field a full roster of NHL players. Lukowich was brought back to help anchor a porous defense corps of predominantly young legs. How Fedotenko managed even 16 goals with the cast of characters he was lined up with is an unknown. Yet he'll still be searching for another new home this July.

Quite frankly, DARCY HORDICHUK (45-1-2-3-60) is fortunate to still be on an NHL roster. His role of shift disturber/enforcer has mostly been eliminated since the league's re-enforcement of obstruction rules. Today's NHL player can still fight, intimidate and bodycheck, but also should be able to skate, score an occasional goal and exhibit restraint and self-discipline. Hordichuk could learn from teammate Jordin Tootoo, who has evolved into an all-round player the past couple of years. The fact that Hordichuk dressed for barely half of his team's games is an indicator of his near-extinct species.

St. Louis defenseman JEFF WOYWITKA (27-2-6-8-12) was Philadelphia's first-round draft pick (No. 27 overall) in the 2001 entry draft. The Blues are Jeff's third team in the past four years, Edmonton having taken him from the Flyers before passing him along in a deal to the Blues. It's fair to offer the evaluation that this young man has not come close to meeting his potential.

Ever since the retirements of defensemen Scott Stevens and Ukrainian Kenny Daneyko, the New Jersey Devils have searched for quality defenders to plug into its team defense system of shutting down opponents. The latest search saw VITALY VISHNEVSKI (69-2-5-7-50) arrive to man one of those blueline roles. Though still one of the league's best bodycheckers,

Vishnevski's ice time dwindled through the course of the season, ending with him watching Devils action from the press box.

ALEXEI ZHITNIK's underachieving campaign ended a lot sooner than the rest of his teammates. Zhitnik (65-3-5-8-58) was banished to the press box as a healthy scratch after a loss to Carolina on March 5. The club did not take him along on their final road trips. Due \$3.5 million in 2008-2009, GM Don Waddell will do all in his power to move this salary during the off-season. It promises to be a hard sell. If Zhitnik does some serious soul-searching and dedicates himself the way he can, there's one more hope with a new club. If not, it might be time to return to the Russian League.

**FUTURE ACHIEVERS:** Ryan Potulny (Philadelphia), Johnny Boychuk (Colorado), Jonathan Filewich (Pittsburgh), Joe Motzko (Atlanta), Darren Haydar (Atlanta), Zenon Konopka (Columbus).

This last grouping of Ukrainian hockey players seeing action on NHL rinks in 2007-2008 can be sub-divided into two separate categories: prospects and spares. Potulny, Boychuk and Filewich are all 24 years old or younger, still considered potential NHLers. Motzko, Haydar and Konopka all will be 28 or older this year. Their future hopes are to catch on as inexpensive extra players that can skate on a fourth line or replace an injured teammate.

RYAN POTULNY saw action in seven games for the Flyers, spending the majority of his season with the American Hockey League's (AHL) Phantoms. He was actually with the big club for 35 games in 2006-2007 when he tallied seven goals and 12 points. Shows how much the parent Philadelphia squad improved this season. Potulny could stick with the Flyers in 2008-2009.

They say it takes a little longer for a young defenseman to mature and learn the ropes of the NHL. Twenty-four-year-old JOHNNY BOYCHUK has had a couple of decent training years in the AHL, finally getting a quick cup of coffee with Colorado (four games) this season. He's a big, hard-nosed physical defenseman climbing up the depth chart.

AHL All-Star JONATHAN FILEWICH also sipped some big-time coffee this year in Pittsburgh, joining the Stanley Cup finalists for a five-game injury replacement gig. The 6-3, 205-pound right wing's scoring has dipped a little, so he must add some nastiness and grit to his game if he wants to make it as a third-or fourth-liner. Two years ago he was named the fastest skater at the AHL All-Star Classic.

A packed suitcase should always be nearby for poor JOE MOTZKO. A perennial AHL All-Star, this poor right winger has gone from Anaheim to Washington to Atlanta in less than two years. Prior to being dealt to Atlanta late this season, Motzko got into eight games for the Capitals, managing two goals and four points. This is one of those borderline minor leaguers who just needs a good chance. Let's hope he gets it.

Speaking of perennial All-Stars, let's not forget 2006-2007 AHL MVP DARREN HAYDAR (16-1-7-8-2) and the well-travelled ZENON KONOPKA (three games with Columbus). Coming off his MVP honors the Thrashers had no choice but to give Haydar a spot in their line-up at the start of 2007-2008. After all, the minor league scoring champion had little left to prove on the farm. He didn't disappoint with his eight points in 16 games, but then the coach was

fired and the team imploded. Haydar quickly got sent back down to Chicago (AHL) where he led the Wolves into the Calder Cup championship round. Ironically, one of his running mates was Motzko.

Finally, there's Konopka, a high-scoring center who likes to mix it up in the corners and even drop the gloves. Once a decent prospect with Anaheim, he tried Europe for a brief while, then returned to Portland (AHL), only to be traded to Columbus in a minor league swap. He is the type of player who could be the last man on the Blue Jackets' roster or the first call-up.

\*\*\*

**FINAL UKRAINIAN UTTERINGS:** Senators owner Eugene Melnyk surprised the Canadian troops stationed in Kandahar, Afghanistan, when he showed up with \$50,000 worth of street hockey equipment, Ottawa Senators jerseys and Tim Horton's (a donut chain) gift certificates. Melnyk went to visit the troops after watching a couple of his horses race in nearby Dubai... An interesting did you know: Tampa Bay's Brad Lukowich was informed he had been traded to the Lightning on his wedding day... From the Ukrainian pro hockey archives: Walter "Ants" Atanas is the owner of one dubious NHL record. During the 1944-1945 season, his only year in the big-time, he scored two goals for the New York Rangers. But, get this, he also scored two inadvertent own-goals for the opposing Montreal Canadiens in a 2-2 tie... Going further back in the Uke archives to 1934,

when Turk Broda and the Bruneteau brothers traveled down from Winnipeg to try out for the Detroit Red Wings, the trio sought sleeping quarters at the local YMCA. Since they were stretched for funds, the boys could only afford one room. There was bed space for only two of them. One of the brothers, Modere, better known as "Mud," lived up to his nickname by losing the coin flip and being relegated to sleep in the bathtub... There was a story in The New York Times about Ty Gretzky (Wayne's son) in which his famous father was quoted as saying, "By no means does he think he's going to be the next Sidney Crosby." Let's get this straight: Wayne Gretzky is saying his son is not going to be the next Next One? Right, okay, we get it...

Speaking of the "Great One," there's a new wine labeled No. 99 – Wayne Gretzky Estates. Now, don't call him the "Grape One" just yet, but Gretzky now has his own line of wines. There's the WGE 2006 Merlot: a dry, smooth vintage featuring grapes from five vineyards around Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario. If you prefer white, try Gretzky's WGE Unoaked Chardonnay 2006, a table wine with a fruity aroma. Nothin' like watching the game with a nice cold bottle of...wine...

That's it for hockey for a while. Next puck drops in early October. This writer will be in Ottawa for the 2008 NHL entry draft, keeping tabs on Ukrainian hopefuls like Zach Boychuk, Greg Neisz, Neal Prokop and some others from next generation of Ukrainian pro hockey stars.



## UKRAINIAN NATIONAL FEDERAL CREDIT UNION

**Main Office**  
215 Second Ave  
New York, NY  
(212) 533-2980

**Branches**  
1678 E 17 Street  
Brooklyn, NY  
(718) 376-5057  
1-866-857-2464

35 Main Street  
So. Bound Brook, NJ  
(732) 469-9085

691 Roosevelt Ave  
Carteret, NJ  
(732) 802-0480

Visit our web site  
[WWW.UOFCLU.ORG](http://WWW.UOFCLU.ORG)

### FlexTeller is here!

**ACCESS YOUR ACCOUNT FROM HOME**

- Check your balances
- Transfer between accounts
- View account history
- 24 hour account access

Stop into your local branch for more details  
and an application to sign  
up for online access to  
your account.

**Call Toll Free**  
1-866-859-5848



## Commerce secretary...

(Continued from page 8)

that we get to be making contributions to the development and growth of Ukraine. Ukraine is America's second largest trading partner in the region, and U.S. firms have invested more than \$1 billion in Ukraine. I heard yesterday that the total foreign direct investment last year was close to \$9 billion. ...

We believe that as Ukraine continues its progress toward openness and reform, that everything will show results, that the results will be tangible, and that it demonstrates that we are just literally, literally getting started.

We believe that the key is openness, and countries that have had the will to open to ideas, open to investment, open

to trade, open to foreign ownership, are the ones that are growing faster, they're the ones that are creating more jobs, they're the ones that have higher per capita income, they're the ones that are creating more prosperity for their people.

That is a big challenge. It is how far can we go toward openness, and will there be a will to have confidence in opening up the economy? And so far, Ukraine has demonstrated that that is a direction in which you want to go.

... We believe that Ukraine has great opportunity. We believe that there are few countries that have the kind of opportunity and future that can be boasted by Ukraine, and we also believe – I don't think this is an exaggeration – that Ukraine can become one of the most attractive economies in the world. ...

## LvivArt...

(Continued from page 13)

### How, then, is payment rendered?

In a secure environment called PayPal, which is completely separate from our site and used by countless online merchants worldwide.

### What about the legal aspects of your endeavor? Are there legal entities for LvivArt both in Ukraine and in the U.S.?

Yes, basically, there are two legal entities cooperating with one another. There is LvivArt-Ukraine that is set up as what we in the U.S. call a small business, and a LvivArt-U.S. that operates as a limited liability company. The two interact on the basis of a number of agreements. The former primarily handles contacts with Lviv artists, as well as orders and shipments within Ukraine, while the latter handles international orders and shipments.

### Can artists who promote their works through your site still sell them independently?

Yes, we don't have exclusive marketing rights. I don't think any artist would enter into a relationship with us if we insisted on having such rights. All that we require is that when an artist gives away or sells a given piece of art that is displayed on our site, that he or she notify us within 24 hours so that we can take the given item off our site.

### And who sets the price for artwork displayed on your site?

The artists themselves.

### And to that you add a commission?

Yes, it's fixed at 40 percent of the price set by the artist, which, we are told, is very reasonable by gallery standards.

### You and your partners just opened a gallery in Lviv. Had this been your intention all along?

Not initially, but after we launched the website we came to understand that we needed some kind of physical presence – both for buyers who might not be comfortable enough to purchase art online, and for artists, many of whom prefer to deal with a physical rather than an online entity.

### Are there any plans to expand beyond Lviv in terms of artists' offerings?

Yes, it's something we're actively thinking about. It's quite a complex endeavor from a logistical standpoint, but we think it's something within reach, hopefully within the next few months. Actually, we would like to take this idea even one step further by being able to offer a promotional platform not only for artists in Ukrainian cities other than Lviv, but also for artists in the Ukrainian diaspora.

\*\*\*

The LvivArt Gallery is located at 21 Lesia Ukrainka St. in the heart of old town Lviv. It opened with an exhibit of works by painter Orest Skop, a Merited Artist of Ukraine. It is run by Julia and Roman Skop, who also administers the LvivArt.com website.

## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

(Continued from page 24)

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.html>.

### Thursday, July 31

**CAMBRIDGE, Mass.:** The Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute will host a film presentation titled "Ukraine: A View from the West." Yuri Shevchuk will introduce the film, "Import-Export" by Ulrich Seidl (Austria 2007). This event, co-sponsored by the Ukrainian Film Club at Columbia, will be held 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.html>.

### Friday, August 1

**CAMBRIDGE, Mass.:** The Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute will host a lecture given by Virko Baley, distinguished professor of music and composer-in-residence, University of Nevada, Las Vegas. His talk is titled "Break, Blow, Burn: Famine as Virtual Opera" and will focus on the making of his original opera, "Hunger: Red Earth." The lecture 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.html>.

## OBERAMMERGAU PASSION PLAY 2010



PERFORMED JUST ONCE EVERY 10 YEARS!

Don't miss out on two spectacular tours being organized by the  
*Ukrainian Catholic Metropolis of USA*  
& *Metropolitan Stefan Soroka*

TOUR #1

### 12 Day Danube River Cruise plus Passion Play

Budapest; Bratislava; Vienna; Thekk Abbey; Füssen; Regensburg; Munich; Mittenwald; Oberammergau

"Escorted by Rev. Dr. Ivan Kaszczak"

July 3-14, 2010

Tour Price \$3,499<sup>pp</sup> (land only)  
(27 Meals Included: 13 Breakfasts - 7 Lunches - 11 Dinners)

TOUR #2

### 13 Day Lemkivshchyna Eastern Europe & Passion Play

Krakow; Przemyśl; Sankt; Zdynio; Prago; Regensburg; Oberammergau; Mittenwald; Munich

Featuring "Lemkivshchyna"

"Escorted by Metropolitan Stefan"

July 13-25, 2010

Tour Price \$3,650<sup>pp</sup> (land only)  
(26 Meals Included: 11 Breakfasts - 4 Lunches - 11 Dinners)

"A once in a lifetime  
experience!"

**Special Offer!**  
Make your deposit of \$500 <sup>pp</sup> by  
July 25, 2008 and save \$150 <sup>pp</sup>!

Due to high demand from Christians around the world, there is a very small window allowed for deposits and the hottest tickets of the decade. Reservation deadline is November 15, 2008.  
Don't be so worry! Cancellation insurance is included - so your deposit is protected!

Call for details!  
732-928-3792

Zania's Travel Club LLC

## Ukraine and Russia...

(Continued from page 6)

tion the territorial integrity of Ukraine and are a direct interference in its internal affairs.

"We emphasize once again: Ukraine is an independent state and independently designates its own internal and external policies, which are aimed at maintaining and protecting its national interests

"The foundation of Ukraine's foreign policy course is the strengthening of equal and partner relations with all countries, above all with neighbors, in accordance with generally acknowledged norms of international law, particularly the Statute of the United Nations. In relinquishing the third largest nuclear arsenal in the world, our state was governed by the desire to strengthen international peace and security. On their part, nuclear states, including the Russian Federation, gave Ukraine security guarantees that are entrenched in the Budapest Memorandum of 1994.

"It is absolutely unacceptable that the Russian Federation, as one of the signatories of this Memorandum and a permanent member of the U.N. Security Council, which bears responsibility for upholding international peace and security, is resorting to unfriendly steps toward Ukraine and questions its territorial integrity and sovereign right to make decisions about its own foreign policy choice. In this situation, it is becoming increasingly obvious that Ukraine's Euro-Atlantic choice is the only way to guarantee the security of our state. Therefore, Ukraine should integrate into NATO, which is the foundation of the system of collective security.

"The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine demands that the Russian side put an end to its practice of issuing threats against Ukraine and uphold the

clauses of the Russian Ukrainian Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Partnership. In particular, this treaty entails commitments concerning mutual respect of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, inviolability of borders, the non-use of threats of force, and non-interference in internal affairs.

"In order to protect its sovereignty and independence, Ukraine will apply all necessary measures that are envisioned in international law."

After the Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Ministry issued this statement, the situation calmed down somewhat, and Moscow arrived at an understanding with Kyiv to initiate expert consultations on Ukraine's intention to join NATO.

In the calmer atmosphere, Russia's Foreign Minister Lavrov declared that "at the summit in Bucharest, Mr. Putin did not say anything that would infringe on Ukraine's sovereignty."<sup>8</sup> Viktor Chernomyrdin, Russia's ambassador to Ukraine, called the information that had appeared in the press about Mr. Putin not considering Ukraine a state "ravings." "The president of Russia could never have said such a thing and will never say it. These are ravings," Mr. Chernomyrdin said.<sup>9</sup>

The latest stage of relative calm has now appeared in Ukrainian Russian relations. Only time will tell how long it will last, and whether the new-old Kremlin leadership will pass the test of political wisdom and its proclaimed commitment to the universal principles of peace and democracy.

It is difficult to say whether this will happen in view of Russia's aggressive policy toward Georgia, where in that country's Abkhazia and Ossetia regions the Russians are infringing on the sovereign rights of Georgia's territorial integrity – actions that contravene international laws. Such activity leaves little room for trust and optimism.

<sup>8</sup> UNIAN, April 15, 2008.

<sup>9</sup> Ukrainska Pravda, "Chernomyrdin: tse

maiachnia, shcho Putin obizvav Ukrainu ne derzhavoiu," April 17, 2008.

# OUT AND ABOUT

- |                             |  |                                |   |
|-----------------------------|--|--------------------------------|---|
| July 18<br>Whippany, NJ     | Richie Furay Band with The Midnight Ramblers, Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey, 973-585-7175                             | July 27<br>Minersville, PA     | Ukrainian Seminary Day, St. Nicholas Picnic Grove, 570-874-1101   |
| July 18-20<br>Glen Spey, NY | Ukrainian Festival, Verkhovyna Mountain View Resort, 845-856-1105  | July 28-August 1<br>Jewett, NY | Workshop on Ukrainian ceramics and pysanky, with Sofika Zielyk, Music and Art Center of Greene County, 212-674-6569 or 518-989-6479 |
| July 19<br>Jewett, NY       | Recital by violinist Nazarii Pylatiuk, Music and Art Center of Greene County, 212-674-6569 or 518-989-6479                               | July 30<br>Cambridge, MA       | Film presentation, "Virko Baley," a film about Ukrainian composer Valentyn Silvestrov, Harvard University, 617-495-4053             |
| July 19<br>Chicago          | Membership reception, Ukrainian American Bar Association, Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art, 239-775-3700                                | July 31<br>Cambridge, MA       | Film presentation by Yuri Shevchuk, "Ukraine: A View from the West," Harvard University, 617-495-4053                               |
| July 21<br>Cambridge, MA    | Film presentation by Yuri Shevchuk, "An Unknown Oleksander Dovzhenko," Harvard University, 617-495-4053                                  |                                |   |
| July 21<br>Cambridge, MA    | Lecture by Yohanan Petrovsky-Shtern, "Ukraine's Anti-Imperial Choice: The Case of Leonid Pervomaiskyi," Harvard University, 617-495-4053 |                                |   |
| July 22<br>Cambridge, MA    | Solo play by Halyna Stefanova, "Fieldwork in Ukrainian Sex," Harvard University, 617-495-4053  |                                |   |
| July 24<br>Cambridge, MA    | Literary evening with Volodymyr Dibrova, "Andriyivkyi Uzviz (Andrew's Way)," Harvard University, 617-495-4053                            |                                |   |
| July 26<br>Jewett, NY       | Concert featuring the Music at the Grazhda Chamber Ensemble, Music and Art Center of Greene County, 212-674-6569 or 518-989-6479         |                                |   |
| July 27<br>Whippany, NJ     | Pub night, featuring Chris Hillman and Herb Pedersen, Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey, 973-585-7175                     |                                |   |

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

## ODUM RESORT CENTER, INC. Notice of Shareholders' Meeting

A general meeting of all shareholders will be held on Sunday, July 27, 2008 at 1 PM, the Hall at St. Andrew's Center, Easton Avenue, So. Bound Brook, NJ. The meeting shall ratify dissolution of the corporation and allocation of its assets. All shareholders must pre-register with attorney Peter Piddoubny by July 20, 2008. Tel. 718-721-7600 Fax 718-721-9892.

Anton Filimonchuk, President  
Oleksij Shevchenko, Secretary



**Federal Credit Union**  
Visit us on the web at [www.sumafcu.org](http://www.sumafcu.org)

### Certificates of Deposit\*

**3.82** % APY\*\*  
3 Year Term  
(3.75% APR)

**4.18** % APY\*\*  
5 Year Term  
(4.10% APR)

### Mortgages

**6.125** % 30 Year  
Fixed  
(6.132% APR)

**5.50** % 5 Year  
Adjustable  
(6.825% APR)

\* Regular CDs over \$100,000 receive a 0.25% bonus \*\* Rates are based on a one year yield and are subject to change without notice.

## New Car Loans

**3.99%**  
and up \*

\* For qualified members.  
Call loan department for details.



### Main Office

125 Corporate Blvd.  
Yonkers, New York 10701  
Tel: 914-220-4900  
Fax: 914-220-4090  
1-888-644-SUMA

E-mail: [memberservice@sumafcu.org](mailto:memberservice@sumafcu.org)

### Yonkers Branch

301 Palisade Ave  
Yonkers, NY 10703  
Tel: 914-220-4900  
Fax: 914-965-1936

E-mail: [palisade@sumafcu.org](mailto:palisade@sumafcu.org)

### Spring Valley Branch

16 Twin Ave  
Spring Valley, NY 10977  
Tel: 845-356-0087  
Fax: 845-356-5335

E-mail: [springvalley@sumafcu.org](mailto:springvalley@sumafcu.org)

### Stamford Branch

39 Clovelly Road  
Stamford, CT 06902  
Tel: 203-969-0498  
Fax: 203-316-8246

E-mail: [stamford@sumafcu.org](mailto:stamford@sumafcu.org)

### New Haven Branch

555 George St.  
New Haven, CT 06511  
Tel: 203-785-8805  
Fax: 203-785-8577

E-mail: [newhaven@sumafcu.org](mailto:newhaven@sumafcu.org)

Your savings federally insured by FDIC (Member FDIC) and backed by the full faith and credit of the United States Government!

# NCUA

National Credit Union Administration, a U.S. Government Agency

# UKELODEON

FOR THE NEXT GENERATION

## St. George School and its students win awards in 2007-2008

NEW YORK – St. George School in the East Village enjoyed two great successes during the 2007-2008 school year. The school won a Golden Apple Award for recycling, and two of its students placed in a speech contest sponsored by Modern Woodmen of America, a fraternal benefit society.

In June, the elementary school placed in the city's 2008 TrashMasters! Super Recyclers contest, which awards cash prizes to schools for implementing superior recycling programs. In



District 1 speech contest winners, all of whom are Ukrainian. From left: Marta Antoniv, Jolene Sysak (Immaculate Conception School) and Makasym Lozynskyj.



St. George's student body after winning a Golden Apple Award.

addition to a cash prize of \$1,500, St. George's will receive a Golden Apple Trophy and a certificate of achievement from the city of New York in a ceremony this fall.

The school placed second in the borough of Manhattan and fourth overall for the city of New York. The contest is sponsored by the city of New York to raise awareness about and expand

mandatory recycling in schools.

Additionally, two students, Marta Antoniv and Makasym Lozynskyj, placed second and third, respectively in the Manhattan District 1 Speech Contest sponsored by Modern Woodmen of America on April 22. Marta and Makasym gave speeches on the assigned topic, "An American Landmark."

## Plast members in Syracuse-Utica-Binghamton report successful year

by Ivanka Temnycky  
and Kalyna Melnyk

ITHACA, N.Y. – After another successful year, the Syracuse-Utica-Binghamton, N.Y., branch of Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization met for its end-of-the-year closing ceremonies at beautiful Buttermilk Falls State Park in Ithaca, NY.

The members went for a three-mile hike along a path that follows Buttermilk Creek. The hike began with the choice of a steep path or 610 natural stairs, as Buttermilk Creek drops more than 600 feet over 10 separate waterfalls and flows down the east side of the Cayuga Valley. A highlight of the hike was Pinnacle Rock, a 40-foot pillar of shale formed by erosion of the creek around it.

After the hike, the members stopped for lunch overlooking one of the beautiful waterfalls. When the hikers

*Ivanka Temnycky, 13, will be an eighth grader at Christian Brothers Academy in Syracuse, N.Y. Kalyna Melnyk, 14, will be a freshman at Perry Junior High in New Hartford, N.Y.*

returned to the main site, the cub scouts went swimming in the large pool below the falls, while the older members played volleyball.

The members ended their year with a formal ceremony in a beautiful field overlooking the park. They received the merit badges they had earned throughout the year, such as pysanka-making, "friends of birds" and skiing. Some of the participants also earned various Plast ranks.

The Plast branch has been very active throughout the year, participating in various outdoor activities. In addition, the chapter holds regular meetings, at which the participants learn a lot about nature, wildlife and being a Plast member.

Over the 2007-2008 scouting year, the branch participated in six field-trips. In the fall, they went horseback riding at Highland Forest State Park in Fabius, N.Y. In January, the scouts went skiing at Song Mountain in Tully, N.Y. In February, the members went back to Highland Forest for a sleigh ride and sledding. They were given rides around the park by two large Clydesdale horses. In April, the



Syracuse scouts pose for a group picture after the closing ceremony at Buttermilk Falls State Park.

scouts went on a trip to the Burnett Park Zoo in Syracuse, N.Y. In May, the S-U-B Plast branch had an outing to Green Lakes State Park in Fayetteville, N.Y., where they went rowing on the beautiful lake and then hiking through the woods.

Thanks to the head of the Syracuse-Utica-Binghamton Plast branch, Yurko Temnycky, the branch enjoyed a very productive and fun year. It seemed that his amazing luck brought good

weather for Plast functions, no matter what the weathermen predicted.

Many of the branch's members will be participating in summer Plast camps at "Vovcha Tropa" in East Chatham, N.Y., "Novyi Sokil" in Buffalo, N.Y., and even in Seattle, Wash.

Even though ours is a very small Plast branch, its members remain very active. Isn't that partly what Plast is all about?

# 198 students mark end of year at Parma Ukrainian school

PARMA, Ohio – On Saturday, June 7, the Taras Shevchenko School of Ukrainian Studies of St. Vladimir’s Cathedral concluded the 2007-2008 academic year with a prayer service (moleben) in the cathedral, followed by the distribution of report cards and certificates of achievement in the parish’s cultural center. The school had 198 students, in 12 classes and a pre-kindergarten class. Ukrainian school staff included four clergy, who taught religion, and 21 lay teachers. The director of the school is Dr. Volodymyr Bodnar. Seen on the right are students and faculty of the school.



# N.Y. Plast youngsters celebrate spring with a special outing



HARTSDALE, N.Y. – Over 40 “novaky” and “novachky” (boys and girls age 6-11) from the New York City and Yonkers, N.Y., contingents of Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization held a joint “Sviato Yuriya” here on Sunday, June 1. Participants (seen on the left) competed in games and sports, held a bonfire – whose topic was “Night in the Plast Museum” – and

were the recipients of over 50 merit badges, which the cub scouts earned during the course of the year. The event was organized by Lesia Lopatynsky, Roman Juzeniw, Dianna Shmerykowsky and Ksenia Hentisz. Present were Oksana Kinal, president of the New York Branch of Plast and Ivan Shmotolocha, head of the Yonkers Plast Group.

# Boston children take up dance

BOSTON – Children of the Boston Ukrainian community participated in a spring dance workshop that culminated in a performance at a community “Sviachene” (Easter dinner) hosted by St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Boston. The event, held on May 18, coincided with the arrival of the Holodomor Remembrance Torch escorted by Dr. Oleh Shamshur, Ukraine’s ambassador to the United States. As

part of the commemorative program, the 18 boys and girls, between the ages of 7 and 11 performed two dances – a traditional “Pryvit” and a “Hopak” that showcased dance routines mastered over the nine-week workshop led by Vera Geba, Debra Luchanin and Roman Chicz, former members of the Mandrivka Ukrainian Dance Group. Seen below are the young dancers of the Boston area at their May 18 performance.



Vsevolod Petriv

## Mishanyna

Summer is a great time to watch birds and enjoy their playful songs. This month, find the names of a few species of birds hidden below. Then, find out which of these birds lives in your neighborhood. (Remember, look only for the capitalized words.)

- |                |             |             |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| blue JAY       | HUMMINGBIRD | SEAGULL     |
| Canadian GOOSE | MOCKINGBIRD | SPARROW     |
| CARDINAL       | OWL         | wild TURKEY |
| CHICKADEE      | PELICAN     | WOODPECKER  |
| DUCK           | RAVEN       | WREN        |
| GOLDFINCH      | ROBIN       |             |

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

# Soyuzivka's Datebook

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>July 10 - 13 – Soyuzivka Cultural Festival Weekend</b>   | <b>August 2 – Roma Pryma Bohachevsky Dance Camp 1 recital – 2 p.m.</b>  |
| <b>July 13 -18 – Heritage Camp session 1</b>  | <b>August 2 – Zabava with Svitanok</b>                                  |
| <b>July 13 - 19 – Discovery / Cultural Camp</b>   | <b>August 3 – 16 – Roma Pryma Bohachevsky Dance Camp session 2</b>      |
| <b>July 20 - 25 – Heritage Camp session 2</b>   | <b>August 9 – Exhibit: Rem Bahautdyn – paintings</b>                    |
| <b>July 20 - 26 – Sitch Sports Camp session 1</b>   | <b>August 9 – Zabava with Tempo</b>                                     |
| <b>July 20 - August 2 – Roma Pryma Bohachevsky Dance Camp session 1; recital Saturday, August 2</b>                   | <b>August 9 – Crowning of Miss Soyuzivka 2009 at midnight</b>           |
| <b>July 27 - August 2 – Sitch Sports Camp session 2</b>   | <b>August 9 -16 – Club Suzie-Q Week – 25th Anniversary</b>              |
| <b>July 26 – Exhibit: Ducia Hanushevska – ceramics</b>  | <b>August 15 – Pete &amp; Vlody at the Tiki Bar</b>                     |
| <b>July 26 – Zabava with Na Zdorovyia</b>   | <b>August 16 – Roma Pryma Bohachevsky Dance Camp 2 recital – 2 p.m.</b> |
| <b>July 27 - 31 – Adoptive Ukrainian Children and Parents Heritage Camp session co-sponsored by Ukrainian Embassy</b> | <b>August 9 – Zabava with Fata Morgana</b>                              |
| <b>August 1 – Pete &amp; Vlody at the Tiki Bar</b>  | <b>August 17 - 23 – Joseph's School of Dance (Ballroom Dance Camp)</b>  |
| <b>August 2 – Exhibit: Kozak family – paintings</b>   | <b>August 23 – Ballroom Dance recital</b>                               |
|   | <b>August 25 – September 1 – Labor Day Week</b>                         |



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

## Being Ukrainian means:

- Malanka in January.
- Deb in February.
- Sviato Vesny or Zlet in May.
- Soyuzivka's Ukrainian Cultural Festival in July.
- "Uke Week" at Wildwood in August.
- Back to Ukrainian school in September.
- Morskyi Bal in New Jersey in November.
- Koliada in December.
- A subscription to The Ukrainian Weekly.

### SUBSCRIPTION

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_  
(please type or print)

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

CITY: \_\_\_\_\_ STATE: \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP CODE: \_\_\_\_\_

PHONE (optional) \_\_\_\_\_

UNA member subscription price — \$45.00/yr.  Non-member subscription price — \$55.00/yr.

UNA Branch number \_\_\_\_\_

Mail to: Subscription Department, The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054

## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

**Saturday-Sunday, July 19-20**

**CHICAGO:** The Ukrainian American Bar Association is sponsoring a membership reception at the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art, 2320 W. Chicago Ave., on Saturday at 5 p.m. The event will continue on Sunday at U.S. Cellular Field as the White Sox battle the Royals. The UABA has arranged a "patio party" that will start at 11 a.m. inside the stadium, where members can watch batting practice from a special area and enjoy unlimited food and drink. Tickets are \$66. All attorneys of Ukrainian descent and guests are welcome. For information and tickets contact UABA President Stephen Groggoza at 239-775-3700 or steve@groggoza.com.

**Monday, July 21**

**CAMBRIDGE, Mass.:** The Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute will host a seminar given by Yohanan Petrovsky-Shtern, assistant professor of history at

Northwestern University. His talk is titled "Ukraine's Anti-Imperial Choice: The Case of Leonid Pervomaiskyi" and will be held in Room S-050 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.html>.

**Wednesday, July 30**

**CAMBRIDGE, Mass.:** The Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute will host a lecture and film presentation by Virko Baley, distinguished professor of music and composer-in-residence, University of Nevada, Las Vegas. His talk is titled "Valentin Silvestrov and the Mythopoetic Imagination" and will be held in the Belfer Case Study Room (S-020) of the CGIS

(Continued on page 20)

### 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.

To have an event listed in Preview of Events please send information, in English, written in Preview format, i.e., in a brief paragraph that includes the date, place, type of event, sponsor, admission, full names of persons and/or organizations involved, and a phone number to be published for readers who may require additional information. Items should be no more than 100 words long.

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).

## Ukrainian Sacred Music 101 (USM101) Course

in conjunction with Kobzarska Sich Camp

Sponsored by the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the United States of America

### INSTRUCTORS

Oleh Mahlay, Artistic Director and Conductor of the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus and former conductor at St. Vladimir Cathedral Choir of Parma, Ohio.  
 Adrian Bryttan, Artistic Director and Conductor Elect of the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus  
 Rev. Deacon Ihor Mahlay, St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral, Parma, Ohio

### DATES/SCHEDULE AND LOCATION

Wednesday, August 13 - Sunday, August 17  
 All Saints Ukrainian Orthodox Church Camp - Emlenton, Pennsylvania

Wednesday, August 13 - 7:00 pm	Registration and Orientation
Thursday, August 14	Full day of USM 101
Friday, August 15	Full day of USM101
Saturday, August 16	Full day of USM101
Sunday, August 17	Divine Liturgy

### GOALS

- Provide an opportunity to sing sacred works by Ukrainian master composers.
- Provide practical pointers for church singers, cantors, and conductors alike relative to common areas of church singing.
- Listening lectures will open up many hidden aspects of sacred music tradition.
- Basic vocal techniques will also be shown.
- Provide the chance to sing musical works that are difficult to accomplish in a usual church setting.

### FEE

\$180, includes lessons, lodging and meals

### CONTACTS

Anatoli Murha Kobzarska Sich Administrator 734.658.6452 KS@bandura.org	Rev. Deacon Ihor Mahlay 440.502.1051 imarlay@yahoo.com
---	--

To download the registration form, please visit [www.bandura.org/bandura\\_school.htm](http://www.bandura.org/bandura_school.htm)

