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\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

Applebaum to write book on Holodomor

New book commissioned by HURI

by Peter T. Woloschuk

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. – Harvard University's Ukrainian Research Institute (HURI) announced that it has entered into an agreement with noted author, columnist and historian Anne Applebaum, commissioning her to research and write a new book on the Holodomor.

The book will take into account the most recent evidence that has become available since the collapse of the Soviet Union and will address current scholarly debates on the questions of genocide, intentionality and population loss.

In preparation for this work, Ms. Applebaum attended HURI's two-day International Conference on the Holodomor in November 2008 and had discussions with many of the experts and scholars assembled there.

Ms. Applebaum is currently completing her research for a new book on the Stalinization of post-war Central Europe and afterwards will begin work on the Holodomor book. She will officially join HURI as a research associate early this summer; it is envisioned that she will spend several years on the book project. As part of her commitment, Ms. Applebaum has agreed to lecture periodically for HURI on her archival research and her findings, and to discuss the progress of her work. She will also make appearances in Kyiv.

Ms. Applebaum, who has indicated a particular interest in reviewing the volumes of eyewitness accounts that have been assembled throughout Ukraine, will be assisted in her archival research in Ukraine by Tetiana Boriak, a scholar who received her candidate of sciences degree in history with additional specialization in archival and source studies from Taras Shevchenko Kyiv

National University.

Ms. Boriak has previously assisted on other HURI-related projects: the translation from English into Ukrainian of the institute's publication "Trophies of War and Empire: The Archival Heritage of Ukraine: World War II and the International Politics of Restitution" by Patricia Kennedy Grimstead (2001). Currently Ms. Boriak holds the position of senior teacher at the Department for Documental Communication of the State Academy of Executives in Cultures and Arts.

Commenting on her commitment to the new Holodomor book project, Ms. Applebaum said, "The Harvard Ukrainian Institute has thought a good deal about this issue," adding that HURI wishes "to approach (the Holodomor) in an objective and professional way. All of us understand the high emotions around the subject of the Famine, and we want its history to be told ... as well as possible."

This new book on the Holodomor is part of HURI's larger ongoing Holodomor Research Project, which is overseen by a committee of Harvard scholars coordinated by Serhii Plokhii, Mykhailo Hrushevsky Professor of Ukrainian History.

As he discussed the book and the Holodomor Research Project, Prof. Plokhii said, "We certainly need a new and thorough work on the history of the Great Famine in Ukraine. Since the publication of 'The Harvest of Sorrow' in 1986, the formerly secret Soviet Archives have been opened, new publications have appeared, new questions have been asked, and HURI believes that its task now is to support a new interpretive research on the history of

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Anne Applebaum with Prof. Serhii Plokhii of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute.

Rukh members recall Chornovil on 10th anniversary of his death



Zenon Zawada

People's Rukh of Ukraine Chair Borys Tarasyuk (left) and Soviet-era dissident Bohdan Horyn attend the March 21 commemoration of the 10th anniversary of Vyacheslav Chornovil's death.

by Zenon Zawada

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – More than 1,000 members of the People's Rukh (Movement) of Ukraine, the successor political party to the mass movement that was key to re-establishing Ukraine's independence, on March 21 commemorated the 10th anniversary of the death of iconic leader Vyacheslav Chornovil.

Rukh veterans and party newcomers alike participated in Ukrainian Orthodox

Church services in the morning, later lifting bright blue-and-yellow flags in their march toward the Chornovil monument in central Kyiv, where the leader's colleagues reminisced about the historic days of the late 1980s and early 1990s.

"When Rukh was formed – we are preparing to mark its 20th anniversary – Chornovil told the whole world that the time for the final struggle had arrived: the struggle for Ukraine's independence,"

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With oligarchs' money, Kharkiv hopes to displace Lviv as Euro 2012 host city

by Anna Poludenko and Zenon Zawada

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

KYIV – Fueled by oligarchs' money and riding a wave of recent wins in the UEFA Cup, Kharkiv is poised to swipe the honor of hosting the Euro 2012 soccer championship away from Lviv.

While Kyiv, Dnipropetrovsk and Donetsk are certain to be host cities, as they are building new stadiums and tourist infrastructure, "the top question is whether Lviv or Kharkiv will be the [fourth] host since one more site is left and both cities have more or less equal chances," said Andrii Kapustin, an adviser with the Euro 2012 Public Control Committee, a non-government organization financed by membership fees.

While Lviv was among the original four cities selected to host Euro 2012, the preparations stage so far has shown that its historical wealth and romantic architecture mean

little without the financial support of a billionaire oligarch, which is the advantage held by eastern Ukrainian cities.

Donetsk business kingpin Rinat Akhmetov is building what is hyped to be one of Europe's most attractive and modern stadiums, slated for completion in 2010, while banking magnate Igor Kolomoisky financed the new Dnipro Arena, which opened in September 2008 to great fanfare.

It's the oligarch factor that has boosted Kharkiv's standing with the Union of European Football Associations (UEFA), smitten with Ukraine's second largest city, which is gradually looking more attractive than the rustic western Ukrainian Lviv.

"We noticed a great feeling of enthusiasm with which the city, regional government and the federation is preparing to Euro 2012," David Taylor, the UEFA general secretary, said following a February visit to

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ANALYSIS

Medvedev fingers the 'reset button' while preaching anti-Americanism

by Pavel K. Baev
Eurasia Daily Monitor

Russian President Dmitry Medvedev on March 20 received the Russian-American Public Dialogue Group co-chaired by Henry Kissinger and Yevgeny Primakov and confirmed that he was looking forward to the first meeting with U.S. President Barack Obama and expected "a real exchange of opinions regarding all issues" (RIA-Novosti, March 20).

A fortnight before, he met with the members of the Commission on U.S. Policy towards Russia co-chaired by former Sens. Gary Hart and Chuck Hagel, and shared his feeling "that we have all the opportunities to turn a new page in Russian-American relations" (RIA-Novosti, March 10).

In between these two meetings, Mr. Medvedev presided over the gathering of the Russian High Command and named NATO as a source of threat, while Defense Minister Anatoly Serdyukov elaborated on the build-up of the U.S. military presence around Russia aimed at securing access to energy resources (Nezavisimoe Voennoe Obozrenie, March 20).

This relapse into Vladimir Putin's Munich-style rhetoric might seem to be just a reassuring signal to the top brass that is seriously upset by the draconian cuts in the officer corps (Ezhednevny Zhurnal, March 18). There is, however, such an unmistakable anti-American emphasis in the proposals, which Mr. Medvedev has prepared for the G-20 summit in London, that Sergei Aleksashenko, one of the leading Russian economists, suggests that the Kremlin is fixated on a "zero-sum" financial game

(Moscow Echo, March 19).

There is definitely a strong desire to impose tight constraints on the U.S. leadership in the global financial system and, in particular, to undermine the role of the U.S. dollar. This ideological goal is not shared by Finance Minister Aleksei Kudrin, who agreed with his G-20 counterparts to drop wishful thinking about a global currency and even instructed the reserve funds to increase their holdings of U.S. dollars (Ezhednevny Zhurnal, March 19).

Mr. Kudrin, however, remains quite isolated in the crowd of courtiers stirred with all kinds of ideas about escaping from the crisis – and currently the most popular proposition has a peculiar moral twist. President Medvedev has personally explained to bankers that it would not be "fair" to demand money from the insolvent Rusal and its owner Oleg Deripaska; he also maintains that the International Monetary Fund should be governed by a board with a "fair" representation of contributors.

Deputy Prime Minister Igor Sechin suggested at the recent OPEC meeting to establish a more "fair" system of regulating oil prices, which the gang of seasoned quota-fixers found only slightly amusing (Kommersant, March 16).

This concern about "fairness" is not always driven by pragmatic calculations but betrays a grudge about the lost prosperity and stability that were perfectly on track until the U.S. made its economic problems everybody's headache by provoking the global crisis.

This resentment inevitably reduces think-

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Romanian-Ukrainian spy scandal exacerbates already poor relations

by Taras Kuzio
Eurasia Daily Monitor

NATO and European Union (EU) membership for Romania was meant to consign to history its penchant for territorial claims and its poor record on national minority rights, but this was not to be. Ukraine, the non-NATO member with the greatest level of cooperation with NATO, has expelled two diplomats of NATO-member Romania after accusing them of supporting separatists and discrediting the alliance's image of Ukraine.

The expelled diplomat and military attaché lived in the Romanian Consulate in Chernivtsi, the capital of the oblast of the same name, in the northern Bukovyna region annexed from Romania by the USSR in 1945. A visit by Romanian President Traian Basescu to Ukraine scheduled for February 24 and 25 was put off indefinitely. Mr. Basescu had planned to visit the Romanian minority in Chernivtsi Oblast, Ukrainian sources believed, so that he could establish his nationalist credentials and proclaim in his election campaign that he was a "collector of Romanian lands" (Zerkalo Nedeli, March 7-13).

Two Ukrainian diplomats were also expelled from Bucharest. This was the fourth time a country had expelled Ukrainian diplomats since 1991. (The three earlier cases were from Canada, Russia and Georgia.) The Ukrainian military attaché was alleged to have been purchasing military secrets from Petar Zikulov, a Bulgarian who had ties to Florizel Akimov, an officer

in the Romanian Ministry of Defense.

The official Ukrainian statement accused the Romanian diplomats of having propagated "unionist and separatist feelings" among the Romanian minority. The Romanian diplomats also allegedly financed civic organizations and cultural societies that "propagate anti-Ukrainian ideas" (www.pravda.com.ua, March 5).

Romanian diplomats also agitated among Romanian civic organizations to support calls to establish an autonomous ethnic Romanian region in the Chernivtsi Oblast. Ukraine has always ruled out creating any autonomous entities outside of Crimea, and the issue of autonomy is quite sensitive.

A more nebulous Ukrainian charge was that the Romanian diplomats had propagated a picture of the Ukrainian authorities that "discredited our country in the world arena" (www.pravda.com.ua, March 5). In the last four years, President Viktor Yushchenko has not required any Romanian assistance in discrediting himself and the Orange Revolution. As Zerkalo Nedeli (March 7-13) pointed out, the doors to NATO for Ukraine will remain closed for some years, and "we have discredited ourselves far better than any Romanians could have accomplished."

Segodnya (March 6) wrote that the Romanian aim was to establish an image of Ukraine in the EU and NATO as a country "that undertakes espionage activity against NATO members." Bucharest is aware that the Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Ministry has greater maneuverability for adopting a tough

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NEWSBRIEFS

MFA to continue Westward course

KYIV – Dr. Oleh Shamshur, Ukraine's ambassador to the United States and a candidate for the post of foreign affairs minister, said President Viktor Yushchenko expects the new chief of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) to continue the course toward European and Euro-Atlantic integration. "I talked to the president before my candidacy was put forward in the Verkhovna Rada. The president told me that he intended to set forth my candidacy. He expects me to continue the course toward European and Euro-Atlantic integration, that is, our strategic course," Dr. Shamshur said. Apart from this, he underlined that he was ready to meet the opposition Party of Regions of Ukraine (PRU) at any time. He spoke after a March 19 meeting with the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc. National Deputy Hanna Herman of the PRU had alleged that Ambassador Shamshur refused to meet with her party. The PRU is supporting Ukraine's ambassador to Russia, Kostyantyn Gryshchenko, for the post of foreign affairs minister. (Ukrinform)

Ukraine to renew cooperation with IMF

KYIV – Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko said on March 24 that she believes the adoption of anti-crisis bills by the Verkhovna Rada will ensure that Ukraine receives the second tranche of the International Monetary Fund's standby arrangement. She was speaking at a press conference in Brussels on the results of a meeting with European Commission President Jose Manuel Barroso. "Ukraine's cooperation with the IMF is one of the priorities of Ukraine's government. And we will persistently fight for this priority," Ms. Tymoshenko said. She noted that on March 31 the Verkhovna Rada will consider a package of anti-crisis measures that ensure a program of Ukraine's cooperation with the IMF and the recovery of Ukraine's financial sector. The prime minister also expressed her conviction that such an anti-crisis package will be successfully adopted. "This work has been carried out in cooperation with the EU and the European Commission, we appreciate such a part-

nership and intend to successfully develop it in the future," she stated. (Ukrinform)

Ukraine's GTS to be modernized

KYIV – Speaking in Brussels on March 24, Ukraine's Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko commented on the discussion that took place within the framework of the international investment conference on modernization of the Ukrainian gas transit system (GTS). She noted in particular that over the past year the work of the gas sector in Ukraine became more transparent and free from corruption. "We have transferred to direct agreements between Russia and Ukraine on the basis of two state enterprises, we have removed all ineffective mediators, and step by step we approach market prices for gas on Ukraine's domestic market. We have concluded a long-term agreement with Russia, for 10 years, an agreement on price formation for gas for Ukrainian consumers and for the transit of Russian gas to Europe. These are component parts of the gas transit system's stable work," the prime minister stated. According to Ms. Tymoshenko, using modern technologies in GTS modernization will permit an objective accounting of gas volumes that are pumped via the gas pipelines, apply modern energy-saving technologies and equipment for uninterrupted supply of gas to the European Union, as well as decrease the transit cost. (Ukrinform)

Ukraine to retain GTS ownership

KYIV – Under any circumstances, the Ukrainian gas transit system (GTS) will remain state property in line with Ukraine's legislation, Ukraine's Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Konstantyn Yeliseyev said on March 18. He spoke after talks at the European Commission dedicated to preparation of a donor conference on modernization of the Ukrainian GTS. The diplomat voiced hope that a text of the final declaration of this international forum, due in Brussels on April 23, would reflect such a principled position of the Ukrainian party. Mr. Yeliseyev

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Zenon Zawada (Kyiv)

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ADMINISTRATION OF THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY AND SVOBODA

Walter Honcharyk, administrator

(973) 292-9800, ext. 3041
e-mail: ukradmin@att.net

Maria Oscislawski, advertising manager

(973) 292-9800, ext. 3040
fax: (973) 644-9510

Mariyka Pendzola, subscriptions

e-mail: adukr@optonline.net
(973) 292-9800, ext. 3042
e-mail: ukrsubscr@att.net

NEWS ANALYSIS: EU-Ukraine pipeline agreement piques Moscow

by Bruce Pannier
RFE/RL

The European Union's announcement that it will finance the modernization of Ukraine's gas pipeline system has sparked fresh tensions with Russia, whose state-run gas behemoth now looks like the odd man out as EU companies get set to propel the project forward.

Prime Minister Vladimir Putin was among the first Russian officials to respond to the news of the EU-Ukraine agreement. His reaction left little room for ambiguity.

"If Russia's interests are going to be ignored, we will be compelled to begin reviewing the principles of our relations with our partners," Mr. Putin said.

If Russia's sentiments needed clarification, the following day Mr. Putin and President Dmitry Medvedev announced that a planned meeting next week between Mr. Putin and Ukrainian Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko had been postponed indefinitely. The meeting was to discuss cash-strapped Kyiv's request for a \$5 billion loan from Russia.

Mr. Putin's warning suggests that relations between Russia and the EU and Ukraine, at least concerning gas supplies, may once again be entering rough waters. Tensions calmed only recently after a dispute this winter over Ukrainian debts to Moscow and gas and transit prices led to temporary cuts in Russian gas supplies to the EU.

The issue of ownership

Europe gets about 40 percent of its imported gas from Russia, and much of that comes via Ukraine.

Kyiv's pipeline system is in desperate need of modernization, and for years Gazprom has assumed it would do that work and become at least a part owner. But Kyiv has been clear about not wanting to hand over any part of its pipeline system to any Russian company.

On March 23 the EU and Ukraine announced that the EU would provide 2.5

billion euros to upgrade Ukraine's 13,500 kilometers of natural-gas pipelines. While the deal did not explicitly say it, analysts appear convinced that EU companies are likely to carry out that work. The deal also raised speculation that EU firms may become operators of Kyiv's pipeline system.

Adding to the fresh tensions is the EU's Eastern Partnership program, officially unveiled last week, which aims to improve relations with ex-Soviet republics – Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine – and similarly does not involve Russia directly.

Russian criticism of the EU-Ukraine deal has focused on Moscow's involvement in the project, given that the pipelines carry Russian gas.

Politics is clearly part of Russia's calculation, but economics is also in the equation. Gazprom this year will pay Ukraine some \$2.3 billion euros in transit fees (\$1.70 per 1,000 cubic meters per 100 kilometers). That pricing structure was part of a deal Russia and Ukraine reached in January to help end their recent gas dispute. Now it's at risk.

The Russian Internet newspaper gazeta.ru reported on March 24 that, if Ukraine's pipeline system comes under the ownership of EU companies, the transit fee will rise to the average European fee – \$3 per 1,000 cubic meters per 100 kilometers. According to gazeta.ru, "then [Gazprom] would need to pay some \$3.9 billion per year" in transit fees.

The same report cited Gazprom estimates that the modernization of Ukraine's pipeline network would cost some \$16 billion – far more than what Ukraine is due to receive from the EU and European financial institutions.

When she signed the deal with the EU in Brussels, Prime Minister Tymoshenko indicated that Ukraine would retain ownership of its pipeline system. "Our joint declaration states clearly that in accordance with Ukrainian law, Ukraine's gas transit system is and will remain state property," she said.



Official Website of Ukraine's President

President Viktor Yushchenko and Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko with European Commission President José Manuel Barroso on March 23 in Brussels, where they signed a gas pipeline agreement with the European Union.

"Transfer of control"?

Some in the EU, and of course in Russia, believe that is not the case – and that the EU will want some control over the Ukrainian system to ensure Russian gas reaches its destination in the EU.

Gazeta.ru suggested that the EU-Ukraine agreement "implies a transfer of control over the export part of the Ukrainian pipeline system to a new operator, most likely one of the big European companies."

There is also speculation that Russia's negative reaction to the EU-Ukraine deal is also intended to hinder improving ties between the EU and Ukraine.

At the same time, Russia is signaling interest in improving ties with the EU enough to realize two alternative gas pipeline projects that avoid Ukrainian territory – Nord Stream under the Baltic Sea and South Stream under the Black Sea.

Nord Stream is due to start operations in 2011 and has EU support, particularly from Germany. When completed, Nord Stream will be capable of exporting about half the

amount of Russian gas that now transits Ukraine.

The EU, while seemingly securing a victory in the Ukrainian pipeline battle, is now set to wade deeper into the treacherous waters of Ukrainian politics.

Prime Minister Tymoshenko and President Viktor Yushchenko were both at the signing ceremony in Brussels, but each has worked to marginalize the other in recent months.

Trying to retain some distance from that domestic power struggle is likely to prove challenging to the European Union and any EU-based firms that take on the task of upgrading, and possibly managing, Ukraine's export pipeline system.

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With oligarchs' money...

(Continued from page 1)

Kharkiv.

"We not only saw enthusiasm, but the proper planning for this important event, the realization of which has already begun. What I saw in Kharkiv is truly a giant step towards success," he noted.

Kharkiv native and construction giant Oleksander Yaroslavskyi, whose Development Construction Holding (DCH) Group is working on big projects throughout Ukraine, owns the Kharkiv Metalist soccer team and has been the main engine behind Kharkiv's bid.

In February-March alone, Mr. Yaroslavskyi pumped \$1.9 million into the construction of the Metalist stadium, named after the city's soccer team.

The total cost of the Kharkiv project, which includes stadium renovation and construction of tourist-related infrastructure, is estimated at \$810 million, said Olena Derevianko, a DCH Group spokeswoman.

Mr. Yaroslavskyi will foot 75 percent of that whopping bill, she said, already investing \$20 million in the stadium renovation.

Meanwhile, government budgets, both local and national, have been able to offer only about \$15 million for the Kharkiv effort, said Ms. Derevianko, an advisor to Mr. Yaroslavskyi.

So, while regarded as Ukraine's cultural jewel, Lviv's lack of polluting smokestacks and heavy industry just may be its undoing.

Already stretched to the limit after allocating \$9.3 million in city funds in August for the stadium renovation, Lviv City

Council deputies didn't support the proposal from Mayor Andrii Sadovyi to borrow \$68 million from the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, particularly amidst a crippling financial crisis.

The estimated cost of Lviv's Euro 2012 project, which includes construction of tourist-related infrastructure, as well as airport and stadium renovation, is about 7 billion hrv (about \$875 million U.S.), said Vitalii Kulyk, director of the Center of Civil Society Studies in Kyiv.

An investors' pool which is aiming to raise \$420 million claims to have collected \$100 million so far, Mr. Kulyk said, adding that he doubts those funds are even accessible at the moment.

Meanwhile, oblast authorities asked the Verkhovna Rada in mid-February to earmark any available financing for the airport's renovation, the architectural drawings for which were displayed in Lviv on March 3 in line with the Euro 2012 preparation schedule.

The renovated international airport will accommodate disabled travelers, and there are plans for 900 outdoor parking spaces and 400 indoor.

Demonstrating the city's seriousness, and perhaps desperation, the Lviv City Council on March 5 approved the State Property Privatization Program to raise funds for its Euro 2012 preparation.

Among the properties slated for sale are those under 100 square meters in size, such as basements and attics, as well as unprofitable state enterprises.

The renovated Lviv stadium will expand from the current 28,000 seats to 41,500 (36,000 of them covered) and serve as the



Andrey Avdoshin/UNIAN

Oligarch Oleksander Yaroslavskyi of Development Construction Holding.

focal feature of a shopping, sports and entertainment complex. Meanwhile, the city's airport will be renovated.

"Lviv started stadium construction just recently with a very qualitative engineering plan," said Rostyslav Karandeyev, the deputy minister overseeing Euro 2012 at the Ministry of Family, Youth and Sports.

"It's been a long time since Kharkiv started its stadium renovation (in 1995)," he added. "The point is that UEFA needs stadiums not immediately, but on certain dates," opening a window of opportunity for Lviv.

In Mr. Karandeyev's assessment, while Lviv's blueprints are attractive, Kharkiv has tangible results. Renovation of the Metalist stadium has occurred at a brisk pace and

will be done before its December deadline. As the result, its seating will be boosted from 30,000 to 41,000.

In his assessment, Football Federation of Ukraine (FFU) President Hryhorii Surkis said at its February 21 executive committee session that UEFA experts recognize that Kharkiv has made more progress in construction than Lviv.

Politics have played a significant role, and Kharkiv national deputies have already formed a "For Kharkivschyna" group to lobby their native city.

"Another strong point for Kharkiv is that Serhii Storozhenko, the first vice-president of the FFU, lives there and lobbies the idea of his city hosting the championship," Mr. Kapustin said. "I think it's fine. It's international practice to do so."

The Kharkiv effort gained yet another advantage when the Metalist team defeated Italy's Sampdoria on February 26 to advance further in the annual UEFA Cup tournament, the second-most prestigious in Europe, before losing to Dynamo Kyiv.

Of course, the competition between Lviv and Kharkiv could result in a third outcome – both cities could lose in favor of a Polish city.

The Polish newspaper Gazeta Prawna stated in early March that Lviv is likely to lose Euro 2012 in favor of Krakow or Chorzow. Within days, President Viktor Yushchenko assured the public that Ukraine wouldn't lose the chance to host any Euro 2012 matches to Poland.

The Union of European Football Associations will decide on the final list of host cities at a May meeting in Bordeaux, France, officials said.

Ukrainian Church hierarchs of North America meet at fourth "Encounter"

CLEARWATER, Fla. – For the fourth time in the last eight years, the hierarchs of the Ukrainian Catholic and Ukrainian Orthodox Churches in North America met in a brotherly "Encounter" to discuss the relationship between the two Churches and the common concerns they share in shepherding the faithful entrusted to their spiritual care. The meeting took place in Clearwater, Fla., on March 12-13 immediately following separate meetings of the two groups of hierarchs.

Taking part in the meeting from the Churches in the United States and Canada were: Metropolitans Constantine (Ukrainian Orthodox Church – U.S.A.), Stefan (Ukrainian Catholic Church – U.S.A.), John (Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Canada) and Lawrence (Ukrainian Catholic Church – Canada); Archbishops Antony (UOC-U.S.A.) and Yuriy (UOC-Canada); Bishops David (UCC-Canada), Paul (UCC-U.S.A.), Richard (UCC-U.S.A.), John (UCC-U.S.A.), Ken (UCC-Canada), Andriy (UCC-Canada), Daniel (UOC-U.S.A.) and Bryan (UCC-Canada).

A guest participating in the Encounter was Archbishop Jeremiah of the Ukrainian Orthodox Eparchy of Brazil and Latin America. Unable to attend this year's meeting were: Bishops Robert (UCC-U.S.A.), Stephen (UCC-Canada) and Ilarion (UOC-Canada).

Of primary concern to the hierarchs was the present state of ecclesiastical life in Ukraine in all jurisdictions and the fate of the Churches under the present unfortunate political divisions within the Ukrainian government and in Ukrainian society as a whole.

In the minds of all the hierarchs present at the Encounter, Christian witness in Ukraine is not only endangered by the disarray in government and societal life, but damage is actually being done to the efforts toward ecclesiastical unity and the

Christian service to those in Ukrainian society who are most in need.

The consensus of opinion of the Encounter participants, having heard from the Orthodox hierarchs about the recent visit of Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew I to Kyiv, was that it was a positive event, which can result in consequences beneficial to all Christianity in Ukraine.

The Catholic hierarchs shared their experiences in relationship to their brother hierarchs in Ukraine, in particular information about the progress of construction and program development at the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Sobor in Kyiv.

The hierarchs are of one mind in the belief that the Church must reclaim its place as the moral conscience of the Ukrainian nation – a role denied to the hierarchs or abandoned by some – during the long, dark night of Communist subjugation.

The Encounter participants agreed to explore the ways in which both the Churches of Constantinople and Rome can be encouraged to promote the stabilization and independence of ecclesiastical life in Ukraine, particularly in light of possible challenges to that independence that may result from political changes in the government and in the church of neighboring Russia.

Lengthy discussion was devoted to a thorough examination of Church life in both the Orthodox and Catholic Churches in North America. The hierarchs were greatly concerned about declining membership in so many parishes and the conditions, which seem to exacerbate this critical problem. The hierarchs will continue to discuss on a regular basis in upcoming meetings new possibilities for jointly conducting youth ministry, programs related to clergy education and welfare, and adult education.



At the March 12-13 meeting of Ukrainian Catholic and Ukrainian Orthodox hierarchs of North America are: (front row, from left) Metropolitans John, Stefan, Constantine, Lawrence, (second row) Bishop John, Archbishops Antony, Jeremiah and Yuriy, Bishop Ken, (third row) Bishops Andriy, Richard, Paul, David, Bryan and Daniel.

They hierarchs said they hope to share in a common outreach to their faithful in confronting the effects of the secularization of society on the life of both Churches and the threats to Christian life, which abound in the moral, ethical and social issues facing those societies and, indeed, Ukrainian community life in both Canada and the United States.

The hierarchs concluded that there is an enormous need to devote much more prayer and time contemplating and focusing upon the manner in which the Church gives witness in an ever-changing society.

The Encounter participants repeatedly stressed that there is much more that unites, rather than divides, them in fulfilling their responsibilities before God. They are convinced that the Holy Spirit is at work in their gatherings and that there

is a need to closely examine the paths to a deeper ecclesiastical relationship between them, benefitting all the faithful entrusted to their care.

To this end, they envision their meetings evolving into a permanent Eastern Christian Dialogue, which will enable such an examination and even provide a focus for the more general and long-established Orthodox-Catholic dialogue.

The time spent together during this Encounter was deeply valued by all the hierarchal participants, who departed with a new sense of purpose and relationship in the Name of the Lord.

– Press release issued jointly by the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. and the Ukrainian Catholic Church of Canada and the U.S.A.

Ukrainian Catholic bishops of North America meet

CLEARWATER, Fla. – Eight bishops representing the Ukrainian Catholic hierarchy of North America gathered for two days of meetings here on February 10-11.

Archbishop Stefan Soroka of Philadelphia, metropolitan for Ukrainian Catholics in the U.S.A., welcomed the participants of the two-day meeting. "It is good to be together for the next few days. It will provide us a chance to pray together, to discuss both our shared challenges and blessings," he said.

The metropolitan headed the American delegation consisting of Bishop Richard Seminack of the St. Nicholas Eparchy of Chicago, Bishop Paul Chomnycky, OSBM, of the Stamford Eparchy and Auxiliary Bishop John Bura of Philadelphia.

Archbishop Lawrence Huculak, OSBM, of Winnipeg, the Metropolitan for Ukrainian Catholics in Canada, led the four-member delegation from Canada also consisting of Bishops David Motiuk of the Edmonton Eparchy, Ken Nowakowski of the New Westminster Eparchy and Bryan Bayda, CSsR, of the Saskatoon Eparchy.

The bishops heard a presentation by

Guy Camarata and Charles Neubecker, who have been working closely with Cardinal Lubomyr Husar, head of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, and the Patriarchal Curia on the development and overall structuring of the Patriarchal Curial offices in Ukraine. Their presentation to the bishops was titled "Strategic Studies and Roadmapping – Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church." The bishops and the two speakers discussed positive areas of support for the work of the Curia and underlined the need to ensure good communications.

The two-day meeting allowed the bishops to evaluate and further develop the areas of pastoral collaboration between the American and Canadian metropolia, especially in the areas of seminary formation.

Immediately following their meeting, the Ukrainian Catholic hierarchs of North America met with the hierarchy of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of North America for a two-day meeting. This "Encounter" allowed the bishops of the two Churches the opportunity to discuss areas of pastoral concern for their faithful of the Ukrainian communities in Canada and the United States.

Vasyl Luchkiw, UNA leader, community activist, dies at 79

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – Vasyl Luchkiw, Ph.D., a longtime activist in the Ukrainian National Association, the Ukrainian American Veterans and a host of other Ukrainian community organizations, died on March 18. He was 79.

Dr. Luchkiw was an auditor on the Ukrainian National Association's General Assembly since 2006. Prior to that he was a UNA advisor in 1990-1994 and 1998-2006. He was also secretary of UNA Branch 16 for 29 years and served for many years as chairman of the New York District Committee of the UNA.

Dr. Luchkiw was also a delegate to numerous UNA conventions and was a member of the UNA Scholarship Committee. He served also on the Convention Committee for the 36th UNA Convention.

He was actively involved also in the work of the Ukrainian American Veterans, serving as national commander and in other posts on its national executive board, as well as in his local UAV Post 19.

He was a member of Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization and was a teacher and administrator of schools of Ukrainian studies. He headed the Ukrainian Library Association of America and was an officer of the Ukrainian Free University Foundation for over 25 years. He was president of the Rockland for Ukrainian Children of Chornobyl Fund.

He was a leader of the Ukrainian Council of Rockland County, N.Y., was deputized as a county sheriff and provid-



Vasyl Luchkiw

ed translation services for law enforcement agencies in the county.

Dr. Luchkiw was born on October 29, 1929, in Ukraine to Hryhory and Paraska (nee Lytkan) Luchkiw. After emigrating to the United States, he was drafted into the U.S. Army, serving in 1951-1952.

He earned a master's degree in Slavic and Ukrainian studies and a B.L.S. (graduate) degree from the University of

(Continued on page 15)

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Winnipeg Free Press honored for coverage of Holodomor

WINNIPEG, Manitoba – The editorial board of the Winnipeg Free Press was named the recipient of the John Synnack Award for Journalism, sponsored by the Ukrainian-Canadian Foundation of Taras Shevchenko.

This is the third time the Shevchenko Foundation is awarding its Synnack Journalism Award. According to Shevchenko Foundation President Andrew Hladyshevsky, "The Winnipeg Free Press was chosen for best sustained coverage in 2008 of the 1932-1933 Holodomor, a famine/genocide of historical significance to the free world and the Ukrainian Canadian community."

The selection committee included pre-eminent Canadian scholars and leaders from the Ukrainian Canadian community, representing all regions of Canada and a readership of over 1 million people.

The editorial board of the Winnipeg Free Press facilitated consistent coverage by the newspaper's staff writers and independent journalists. The year 2008 was full of events across Canada to commemorate the Holodomor, as well as to explore the issues and controversy surrounding it. The Winnipeg Free Press was there throughout the year with coverage – almost monthly, the Shevchenko Foundation noted.

The award is named in honor of John Synnack, who served as editor of Ukrainian Voice from 1947 to 1970. Under Mr. Synnack's editorial stewardship; Ukrainian Voice became a leading voice for hundreds of thousands of Ukrainian Canadians who sought to define and promote the interests of their community within a multicultural Canada.

The award was presented to the Winnipeg Free Press on March 9.

Applebaum...

(Continued from page 1)

the Holodomor that will take into account all these new developments in the field."

"We are very excited that Anne Applebaum has agreed to take this task upon herself, and we expect that her book will not only open new vistas in research on the Holodomor, but will also make new findings available to the broadest audience possible," he noted.

HURI will also work with the Ukrainian Studies Fund (USF) in producing a series of booklets dealing with various aspects of the Holodomor as outreach for the North American public.

The USF has been a co-sponsor of the Holodomor Research Project and has generously agreed to help underwrite much of the work. Dr. Roman Procyk said of the project: "This work makes a lot of sense, especially today, when the post-colonial society in Ukraine is rethinking its past. This undertaking is truly important and is an essential dimension of the overall effort to commemorate the Holodomor in the diaspora. It will have an immeasurable impact on future generations as they attempt to understand and deal with the Holodomor."

Ms. Applebaum, 45, is a journalist and Pulitzer Prize-winning author who has written extensively about communism and the development of civil society in Central and Eastern Europe. Born in Washington, she graduated from the prestigious Sidwell Friends School. She earned a B.A. (summa cum laude) from Yale University in 1986, where she was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. As a Marshall Scholar at the London School of Economics, she earned a master's degree. She studied at St Antony's College, Oxford, before moving to Warsaw, Poland, in 1988.

Working for The Economist from 1988 to 1991, Ms. Applebaum provided coverage of important social and political transitions in Eastern Europe, both before and after the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989. She also covered the collapse of communism as the magazine's Warsaw correspondent. In 1992 she was awarded the Charles Douglas-Home Memorial Trust Award.

Ms. Applebaum lived in London and Warsaw during the 1990s, and was for several years a widely read columnist for London's Daily and Sunday Telegraphs and the Evening Standard newspaper. She wrote about the workings of the British government, and opined on issues foreign and domestic.

Ms. Applebaum currently is a colum-

nist for The Washington Post and Slate. She also writes for a number of other newspapers and magazines, including the New York Review of Books. She was a member of the Washington Post editorial board in 2002-2006 and worked as the foreign and deputy editor of the Spectator magazine in London.

Her first book, "Between East and West: Across the Borderlands of Europe," was a travelogue, and was awarded an Adolph Bentinck Prize in 1996. It describes a journey that Ms. Applebaum took through Lithuania, Ukraine and Belarus, then on the verge of independence.

"Gulag: A History," was published in 2003 and won the Pulitzer Prize for non-fiction in 2004. The Pulitzer committee said that Gulag was a "landmark work of historical scholarship and an indelible contribution to the complex, ongoing, necessary quest for truth."

The book narrates the history of the Soviet concentration camp system and describes daily life in the camps, making extensive use of recently opened Russian archives, as well as memoirs and interviews. "Gulag: A History" has appeared in more than 40 languages, including Ukrainian.

When "Gulag" was released in its Ukrainian edition, Ms. Applebaum traveled to Kyiv, where she was warmly received by the public, as well as by academics, the media and experts on the Soviet penal system.

Over the years, Ms. Applebaum's writings have also appeared in The Wall Street Journal, the Financial Times, the International Herald Tribune, Foreign Affairs, The New Criterion, The Weekly Standard, The New Republic, The National Review, The New Statesman, The Independent, The Guardian, Prospect, Commentaire, Die Welt, Cicero, Gazeta Wyborcza, Dziennik and The Times Literary Supplement, as well as in several anthologies. Her Washington Post/Slate column appears in newspapers across the United States and around the world.

Ms. Applebaum has also lectured at numerous colleges and universities, including Yale and Columbia, the University of Heidelberg, the University of Zurich, the Humboldt University in Berlin, and Lafayette, Davidson and Williams colleges. In the spring of 2008 she was a fellow at the American Academy in Berlin, Germany.

Ms. Applebaum is fluent in English, French, Polish and Russian. She is married to Radosław Sikorski, the Polish minister of foreign affairs. They have two children, Alexander and Tadeusz.



THE UNA FORUM



Vasyl Luchkiw

October 29, 1929 – March 18, 2009

The Executive Committee of the Ukrainian National Association regrets to announce to the members of the General Assembly, to members of Branch 16 and to the UNA membership at large that Vasyl Luchkiw, member of the Auditing Committee of the UNA, former advisor of the UNA General Assembly for 12 years, NY District chairman for many years and secretary of Branch 16 for 29 years, passed away on March 18, 2009.

The Executive Committee and the entire UNA membership wish to express their deepest sympathy to his wife, Mary, sons, Michael, William, John, and their families and the entire Luchkiw family in the U.S. and in Ukraine. Mr. Luchkiw was an avid supporter of the UNA, participated in many UNA conventions and was extremely active in various committees and proceedings of the UNA. His loyalty and dedication to the Ukrainian National Association will not be forgotten.

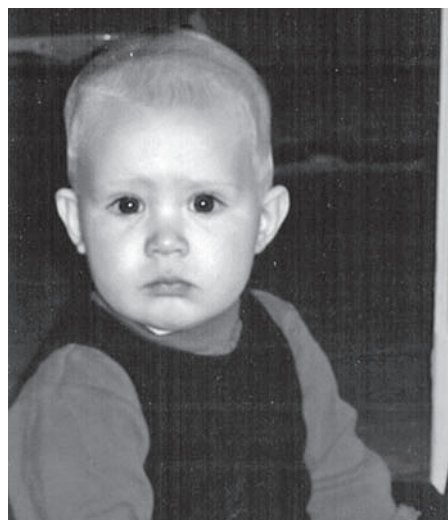
Vichna Yomu Pamiat



Young UNA'ers



Twins Roman Gabriel and Philip Julian Schiavone are the sons of Handzja (Tania) and Robert Schiavone of Monroe Township, N.J. The boys are the newest members of UNA Branch 171 and were insured by their "Didio" Wolodar and "Babusia" Martha Lysko. Mrs. Lysko is a former national secretary and first vice-president of the Ukrainian National Association.



Zina Adriana Parker, daughter of Anya Shepelavey and Todd Parker of Staunton Va., is a new member of UNA Branch 15. She was enrolled by her grandmother Christina Shepelavey.



Santino Dominic Vanucci, son of Daniel and Jennifer Vanucci of Aliquippa, Pa., is a new member of UNA Branch 120. He was enrolled by his great-grandmother Ann Matiash.

THE UNA: 115 YEARS OF SERVICE
TO OUR COMMUNITY

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

The Times and the Famine

On March 16, The New York Times published a news report from Kyiv headlined "A New View of a Famine That Killed Millions" that tells the story of Prof. Stanislav Kulchytsky, a historian who refused to go along with the Soviet cover-up of the Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933. The "new view" in the headline refers to the fact that the Famine is now widely considered to have been "man-made" and that Ukraine is campaigning to have it internationally recognized as genocide. (To most Ukrainians, of course, – particularly those in the diaspora – this is no "new view.")

The article by Clifford Levy (which appeared on page A-11 along with a photo of Kyiv's new Holodomor memorial) speaks of "a movement lasting decades to unearth the truth about that period" and notes that the "pro-Western government in Kiev [sic] ... calls the famine a genocide that Stalin ordered because he wanted to decimate the Ukrainian citizenry and snuff out aspirations for independence from Moscow." It adds: "The archives make plain that no other conclusion is possible, said Prof. Kulchytsky."

Certainly, we must be grateful to Mr. Levy and The New York Times for publishing this story about the Holodomor. As Ulana Mazurkevich notes in her letter to the editor of The Times published on March 25, the story about "a tragedy that is not sufficiently well known" was "most welcome." Thus, many readers may learn for the first time about the Ukrainian genocide and the crimes of the Soviet regime.

And yet, we can't help but recall that The Times still has not come clean about its own role in covering up the Famine-Genocide. After all, its Moscow correspondent Walter Duranty knowingly and with premeditation helped Stalin and his cronies conceal the Famine as it was ravaging Ukraine's countryside, leaving millions dead.

Yes, The Times has taken some steps to rectify the situation. In 1990 it published an "Editorial Notebook" item by Karl A. Meyer which acknowledged that what Duranty wrote from his post in Moscow constituted "some of the worst reporting to appear in this newspaper." In 2001, in the book "Written into History," which contains Pulitzer reporting of the 20th century from The Times, it is parenthetically noted after Duranty's name that "Other writers in The Times and elsewhere have discredited this coverage"; elsewhere it is mentioned that Duranty's Pulitzer "has come under a cloud" and that his reporting "ignored the reality of Stalin's mass murder."

As a newspaper of record whose slogan is "All the news that's fit to print," we believe The New York Times owes its readers a full accounting – something akin to the lengthy and prominently displayed exposé it published in 2003 after the notorious Jayson Blair affair (in which a Times reporter was found to have falsified and plagiarized his stories). Like Blair, Duranty perpetrated fraud upon the newspaper's readers. Duranty's fraud, however, also concealed the deaths of millions at a time when reporting the truth might well have saved some of them.

In order to right this grievous wrong perpetrated in the 1930s, The New York Times must do no less than expose Duranty for what he was and what he did, renounce the Pulitzer he received for his propagandistic reporting from the USSR, and set the record straight on its complicity in one of the world's greatest cover-ups for all the world to see.

March
29
2004

Turning the pages back...

Five years ago, on March 29, 2004, seven member-states delivered accession documents to U.S. Secretary of State Colin Powell and formalized their membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, expanding the alliance into countries once under the Soviet sphere of influence. The total

number of NATO member-states increased to 26, and each country pledged to defend each other militarily.

During the fifth NATO ceremony at the White House since NATO's founding in 1949, President George W. Bush welcomed Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia. (The previous expansion in 1999 included Poland, the Czech Republic and Hungary.)

"The people of these seven nations were captives to an empire. They endured bitter tyranny. They struggled for independence," President George W. Bush said. "They earned their freedom through courage and perseverance, and today they stand with us as full and equal partners in this great alliance."

Officials and commentators in Russia reacted negatively to the admission of the seven new members, Russian media reported. Duma Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Konstantin Kosachev noted that four of the new members – the Baltic states and Slovenia – had not signed the Treaty on Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE) and that this failure could produce "a gray zone" that would worry Moscow, ITAR-TASS reported.

Gen. Viktor Zavarzin, chairman of the Duma's Defense Committee, said Russia would need to rethink its defense posture now that the Baltic states had joined NATO. "Taking into account NATO actions, we can adjust our military-construction plans. Moreover, I believe outlays for national defense should be boosted," Gen. Zavarzin said.

As the NATO expansion ceremonies were being formalized, four Belgian F-16 fighter jets landed at Lithuania's Zokniai airport near the northern city of Siauliai shortly before the ceremonies in Washington. The aircraft were to patrol the airspace over Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

The defense ministers of the three Baltic states issued a joint statement in Washington in which they welcomed the beginning of NATO air patrols over their territories and gave assurances of their states' readiness to provide technical and legal support in implementing the airspace-surveillance system.

Source: "Seven new members welcomed into NATO; Russia reacts negatively," RFE/RL Newslines, The Ukrainian Weekly, April 4, 2004.

THE NATO SUMMIT

UCCA statement on Ukraine and its application for a MAP

Following is a statement of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America on the eve of the NATO summit. The statement was released on March 23.

On April 3-4, 2009, a NATO Summit of Heads of State and Government will be held in Baden-Baden and Kehl, Germany, and in Strasbourg, France. The issues of security for the states of the Alliance, as well as the future chartered course of NATO will dominate the discussions at the summit.

During the consultations regarding the armed military conflicts and energy security issues which have arisen since the last NATO summit in Bucharest, the NATO allies must find strength and resolve in their consideration of Ukraine's geo-strategic interests and security guarantees. "A Europe, whole and free," as described by former President George H.W. Bush, includes Ukraine, for without it, Europe could once again be riddled with divisions and unnecessary dilemmas.

Since independence, Ukraine has been a loyal and staunch ally of the West in general and the United States in particular. By voluntarily relinquishing the world's third largest stockpile of nuclear weapons, joining the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) as a non-nuclear weapon state and actively participating in multinational NATO-led peacekeeping operations, Ukraine has proven its commitment and shown itself to be a responsible partner for international peace.

In October 2008, then presidential candidate Barack Obama wrote, "I fully support the efforts of Ukraine's citizens to build a stable, independent and democratic Ukraine, integrated into Europe and contributing to trans-Atlantic security. The United States must work closely with our European allies to accelerate and deepen Ukraine's integration into the West. Ukraine is ready for a NATO Membership Action Plan: I pledge to work with America's allies to build agreement among them for taking this next key step in Ukraine's efforts to earn its rightful place as a member of the Euro-Atlantic community."

Subsequently, in December 2008, the United States and Ukraine signed a Charter on Strategic Partnership, which indicates their "mutual desire to strength-

en our relationship across the economic, political, diplomatic, cultural and security fields." And, most recently, during her March 2009 trip to Brussels, U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton, proclaimed, "We [Western allies] should continue to open NATO's door to European countries such as Georgia and Ukraine."

Therefore, prior to the upcoming April summit of NATO, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (UCCA), the representative organization of the 1.5 million Americans of Ukrainian descent, urges U.S. officials to reaffirm the Bucharest summit's language, whereby NATO stated, "NATO welcomes Ukraine's and Georgia's Euro-Atlantic aspirations for membership in NATO. We agreed today that these countries will become members of NATO... MAP is the next step for Ukraine and Georgia on their direct way to membership. Today we make clear that we support these countries' applications for MAP."

Should similar language not be included in the 2009 statement, NATO will be perceived as abandoning its commitment to Ukraine and capitulating to an unacceptable Russian veto. Such a capitulation will send the wrong message to Russia – one of tacit approval of its aggressive, anti-democratic behaviors of the past year. Russia must not be permitted to isolate Ukraine, and other former Soviet states, from the West.

Furthermore, U.S. officials should make clear that the alliance does not accept the concept of a sphere of influence in the post-Soviet space and that Russia's recently declared foreign policy principles including a sphere of "privileged interests," does not give Moscow the right to dictate the foreign policy choices of its neighbors.

Russia, both directly and through its surrogates, has attempted to derail Ukraine's Western course of democracy and security. Yet, despite the substantial pressures exerted by Moscow, Ukraine has continued to steadfastly work toward its goal of integration into Euro-Atlantic structures. Ukraine's inclusion in these structures dearly serves our national interests. The security of the United States lies in the expansion of democracy, not in the appeasement of Russia.

IN THE PRESS: The reset button

"For Russia, More Than A 'Reset,'" by Anne Applebaum, The Washington Post, March 24:

"... Yes, it's a wonderful feeling, pressing that reset button. Unfortunately, it is also a deeply misleading, even vapid, metaphor for diplomatic relations. First deployed by the vice-president – Joe Biden told a security conference in February it was time to 'press the reset button' on U.S. relations with Russia – it was then repeated by the president, who spoke of the need to 'reboot' the relationship as well. Earlier this month, Hillary Clinton even presented her counterpart, Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov, with a red 'reset button' to place on his desk. ...

"It would be nice, of course, if U.S.-Russia relations really had been frozen as a result of irrelevant technical complications and could begin afresh. Unfortunately, while America may have a

new president, Russia does not. And while America may want to make the past vanish – as a nation, we've never been all that keen on foreigners' histories – alas, the past cannot be changed. The profound differences in psychology, philosophy and policy that have been the central source of friction between the American and Russian governments for the past decade remain very much in place. Sooner or later, the Obama administration will have to grapple with them.

"Anyone who doubts the truth of this need only look at remarks Lavrov himself made last weekend in Brussels, where he presented a vision of the world utterly unchanged by the events of January 20. ...

"The transcript of his remarks, and those of other Russians attending the same conference, do not capture their snide tone, or the scorn with which they dismissed suggestions that Russia's neighbors might have wanted to join NATO because they were afraid of Russia. ..."

NEWS AND VIEWS

Banderivtsi, Melnykivtsi and a murder

by Askold S. Lozynskij

I was surprised to see a column in The Ukrainian Weekly (March 1) accusing the Banderivtsi of killing a Melnykivets. I thought this type of fraternal calumny was a thing of the past. But then I noticed that it was Myron Kuropas's column. Some things never change. The Cold War continues.

Almost 18 years after independence, most Banderivtsi and Melnykivtsi have taken their grievances to the grave, while the remaining have found a *modus vivendi* to help cultivate jointly an independent and democratic Ukraine as a sanctuary for Ukrainians, their language and culture. But not Dr. Kuropas.

This time he accuses the Banderivtsi of killing in January 1944 Col. Roman Sushko, a high-ranking member of the Melnyk wing of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN-M). Why this is significant today is not clear, except that more than halfway through his article Dr. Kuropas writes: "Who killed Col Sushko? The colonel's granddaughter, Khrystyna Owad, asked that question in her Ukrainian-language book, "Colonel Roman Sushko" (published in 2006)." Dr. Kuropas impugns four possible assailants, ranging from the Gestapo, Polish partisans, the NKVD and the Bandera wing of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN-B), and concludes with the last being the most likely. As evidence, he submits the writings of Soviet agent Pavel Sudoplatov and the Owad book, revealing an alleged May 20, 1943, UPA high command declaration-document exhibiting the requisite intent for the killing. Though the document is dated May 20, 1943, and the killing took place almost eight months later, Dr. Kuropas offers it as the proverbial smoking gun.

Upon retrieving the Owad book, I was further surprised. Almost the entire piece by Dr. Kuropas, save for a personal account of the young Kuropas and Col. Sushko, came from the book. There is no independent study or analysis by Dr. Kuropas.

Irrespective of Ms. Owad's best intentions, because of personal feelings her objectivity has to be highly prejudiced. She is a granddaughter of the victim. Furthermore, she is not a historian, but an educator with master's degrees in French, education and public affairs and policy (credentials she cites in her book). Without questioning her personal credentials any further, I will address her work.

The publication she put together about her grandfather is attractive and clearly manifests much dedication and effort on her part. However, her scholarship and conclusions are the problem. Of the four possible assailants noted above, she dismisses the first three relatively cavalierly and completely fails to address a fifth possible perpetrator: a fellow Melnykivets.

The Germans are dismissed because they would have killed openly; the Poles because they should be viewed as possible allies with the Ukrainians at that time (interesting how that alliance seemed to work in Volyn at the same time) and Ukrainians did not constitute a threat to them in Lviv; she dismisses the Soviets because Sudoplatov would have bragged about this killing in his memoirs. Instead Sudoplatov writes in passing:

"The death of [Yevhen] Konovalets brought about a split in the OUN. Those OUN leaders who worked with Konovalets met tragic fates in 1939-1943. During the

internal struggle for power within the OUN between [Stepan] Bandera, released by the Germans in 1939 and Konovalets' officially designated successor [Andrii] Melnyk, several renowned soldiers and colleagues of Konovalets perished. The Banderivtsi shot Baranowsky, Sciborsky, Hrybiwsky, Sushko in Zitomir [Zhytomyr] and in Lviv in 1942-1943. The soldier Lemek was liquidated by them in Poltava in 1942."

Is this based upon personal knowledge or Soviet mudslinging? Apparently the latter, since the above quote contains numerous inaccuracies which impeach the overall accusation and credibility of this witness (among the minor inaccuracies: Sushko was killed in 1944). Perhaps the easiest to refute involves Mykola Lemyk, who was killed by the Germans in October 1941 in Myrhorod. His wife passed away in December of last year. I had numerous conversations with her – she was my mother's school chum from the 1930s. She never once mentioned anything about the Banderivtsi killing her husband and she herself remained a Banderivka to the end.

Cases of internecine killing and betrayal between the two OUN factions in the 1940s have been the subject of too much debate. One of the most prominent accusations was made in 1941 by the leadership of the OUN-M, which accused the OUN-B of killing Omelian Hrybiwsky Senyk and Mykola Sciborsky. The OUN-B denied the accusation vigorously. Subsequently, Nazi secret police documents were unearthed and published by various historians, among them Prof. Volodymyr Kosyk. Those documents reveal that both Hrybiwsky Senyk and Sciborsky were led to their death by a Soviet agent, Poluwedko, who had infiltrated the OUN-M and that another Soviet agent killed them. According to the German documents, the killer was shot by German soldiers and Poluwedko was arrested by the Germans in Kharkiv and hung himself in prison.

Perhaps the most egregious accusation against the OUN-B came from an OUN-M leader and part-time historian who accused the Banderivtsi of killing their own Gen. Roman Shukhevych. However, in this case Soviet agent Sudoplatov came to the aid of the OUN-B by confessing to the killing in his memoirs. Sudoplatov had direct personal knowledge and, in fact in his memoirs carefully detail the Soviet operation in which he was actively involved that resulted in the death of Shukhevych. ("Special Tasks," pp. 254-257).

The alleged "smoking gun" – the May 20, 1943, UPA document referred to above is referenced by Ms. Owad to the UPA Litopys (Chronicle of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, Vol.2, Kyiv-Toronto, 1999.) The subject Litopys references this document to the Central Government Archive of Civic Associations in Kyiv (a Soviet archive).

Editors of the Litopys series found many documents in Soviet archives. Editor Prof. Petro Potichnyj told me that he does not dispute the validity of the document and believes that it may have been disseminated in Volyn by Commander Klym Savur. He states, however, that prior to locating it in the Soviet archives, he had never heard of or seen this document within any of the UPA archives in the diaspora or in Ukraine. Furthermore, he does not view it as evidence of the Banderivtsi killing Col. Sushko because of the time lapse.

(Continued on page 22)

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas

**OSI circus back in town**

After years of cajoling, the Office of Special Investigations (OSI) of the U.S. Department of Justice, has finally conned German prosecutors into charging John Demjanjuk with exactly 29,000 counts (not one more, not one less) of accessory to genocide as an alleged guard at Sobibor, a Nazi death camp.

In 1971 the OSI claimed John Demjanjuk was "Ivan the Terrible" of Treblinka, another Nazi death camp. Following a speedy Cleveland trial during which OSI attorneys unexpectedly introduced Soviet evidence, Mr. Demjanjuk was convicted of lying on his 1952 application to enter the U.S. He was stripped of his U.S. citizenship in 1981. Israel requested his extradition in 1983.

In 1984 former OSI director Allan A. Ryan published "Quite Neighbors: Prosecuting Nazi War Criminals in America" in which he wrote: "The Displaced Persons Act of 1948 was a brazenly discriminatory piece of legislation, written to exclude as many concentration camp survivors as possible and to include as many Baltic and Ukrainian and ethnic German Volksdeutsche as it could get away with... Had Congress tried to design a law that would extend the Statue of Liberty's hand to the followers and practitioners of Nazism, it could not have done much better than this without coming right out and saying so."

In his chapter on Mr. Demjanjuk, Mr. Ryan revealed that Soviet prosecutors supplied the SS card allegedly issued to Mr. Demjanjuk and that more information was offered by a Ukrainian named Wasyl Yachenko ("his name was changed to protect his privacy," wrote Mr. Ryan). Right. Wasyl's real name was Michael Hanusiak; he was the well-known editor of a Ukrainian American Communist newspaper. I knew the late Mr. Hanusiak. Lesia and I visited him in 1971 in his New York City office (where a portrait of Stalin was prominently displayed) and again in Kyiv in 1974. For Mr. Ryan, Soviet "information" made the OSI case against Mr. Demjanjuk airtight.

Ukrainians were outraged. Led by Ihor and Bozhena Olshaniwsky of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine, and organizations such as the Ukrainian National Association (which established the UNA Heritage Defense Committee) the Ukrainian American Justice Committee (headed by the Rev. Peter Galadza), The Ukrainian Weekly and the late Ukrainian Canadian entrepreneur Peter Jacyk, Ukrainians in North America raised an estimated \$1.5 million for Mr. Demjanjuk's defense.

Mr. Demjanjuk's Israeli trial began in 1987 and ended in 1988. Found guilty, he was sentenced to death. As Israeli defense attorney Yoram Sheftel observed in his book, "Defending Ivan the Terrible: The Conspiracy to Convict John Demjanjuk," chaos erupted in the courtroom as the verdict was read. "The unruly crowd began cursing, dancing, screaming insults," wrote Mr. Sheftel. " 'Death, death,' 'Death to Ivan,' 'Death to the defense attorney,' 'Death to all Ukrainians,' 'Death, death, death.' "

While the Demjanjuk appeal was being heard, the Soviet Union collapsed. As new evidence was unearthed in Ukraine, the Israelis discovered that they had convicted the wrong Ivan the Terrible.

U.S. courts quickly revisited the original Demjanjuk conviction and on June 5, 1992, Justice Gilbert Merritt of the Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit in Cincinnati,

ordered a review to determine if the Demjanjuk extradition was the result of OSI fraud. On June 29 U.S. Judge Thomas Wiesman rendered a 210-page verdict concluding, among other things, that as early as 1978, the U.S. Department of Justice had in its possession evidence that Mr. Demjanjuk was not Ivan the Terrible, and that none of this exculpatory evidence was provided to defense attorneys during the Cleveland trial. No OSI attorneys were sanctioned for this abomination.

The Israeli Supreme Court overturned the Demjanjuk conviction in 1993, but Israel never compensated Mr. Demjanjuk for seven years of unlawful imprisonment. Despite vehement objections from the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) and various Jewish groups, the Federal Appeals Court of the 6th District in Cincinnati ruled that Mr. Demjanjuk could return home.

In November 1993, a three-judge federal appeals panel in Cincinnati unanimously ruled that the prosecutors in the Demjanjuk case withheld evidence "in part to curry favor with Jewish organizations which had put pressure on them to prove that Mr. Demjanjuk was the notorious 'Ivan the Terrible'..." The panel was especially critical of Mr. Ryan who had taken an ADL-sponsored lecture tour of Israel in order to drum up support for a Demjanjuk trial. The panel also concluded that OSI had engaged in "prosecutorial misconduct..." In 1994 the U.S. Supreme Court let stand, without comment, the ruling that OSI attorneys committed fraud. No OSI attorneys suffered disbarment.

In 1998 U.S. District Court Judge Paul R. Matia in Cleveland restored Mr. Demjanjuk's citizenship; incredibly, he also allowed the OSI to continue investigating. Following a year of feverish review of evidence, OSI now "discovered" that Mr. Demjanjuk was a Nazi guard at three death camps: Sobibor, Majdanek and Flossenber.

In 2001 Judge Matia presided over another trial reviewing "new evidence," and found Mr. Demjanjuk guilty, again, of lying on his original visa application. In 2002 he lost his citizenship, again. He appealed, but his plea was rejected in 2004. That same year the U.S. Supreme Court spurned Mr. Demjanjuk's final appeal. In 2005 U.S. Immigration Judge Michael J. Creppy ruled that Mr. Demjanjuk could be deported, again.

And so here we are in 2009, 32 years after Mr. Demjanjuk's ordeal began. He stands accused of war crimes, again. His family has been destroyed. He lost his house. His daughter divorced Ed Nishnic who, remarkably, still devotes days defending his former father-in-law. Our community, tired and drained, has lost interest in Mr. Demjanjuk. He's yesterday's news.

The latest Demjanjuk debacle has absolutely nothing to do with justice. It's about restoring the discredited reputation of the OSI. You can be sure that Eli Rosenbaum, the petulantly duplicitous OSI director, spent thousands of American taxpayer dollars in Germany, arm-twisting the German judiciary into taking on the Demjanjuk case. Will German prosecutors become OSI skills, the latest clowns in the OSI circus? One would hope they could learn from Israel's experience.

Myron Kuropas's e-mail address is kuropas@comcast.net.

Askold Lozynskij is an attorney based in New York City. He is a former president of the Ukrainian World Congress.

UUARC program "Know your native land" focuses on students

by Yury Nakonechny

The United Ukrainian American Relief Committee's (UUARC) winter exchange program "Know Your Native Land" is most popular among children in Ukraine. Nothing beats a trip for the lighting of the main Christmas tree in golden-domed Kyiv, or wandering through the snow-covered villages of the Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast in the Carpathian Mountains. Such trips are an opportunity to get to know the colorful localities of Ukraine, participate in folk rituals, study traditions and develop into nationally aware citizens.

This year in January there were two groups of students: 40 from the Obertyn district in the Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast and from the Luhansk Oblast who traveled to Kyiv, and 20 from the city of Konstantynivka in the Donetsk Oblast who visited the village of Olesha in the Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast.

Letters of thanks reveal the young people's creative imagination and spirit, full of awe at the mountain beauty of the Carpathians, and their gratitude for the organized excursions to the Kolomyia's Pysanka Museum, where they saw 2,500 works of folk art; to the rainbow-colored resort town of Yaremche; and to the ski resort in Vorokhta, where they were given a lift up the mountain in a cable car and even rode on a snowmobile.

Even Komardin, an 11th grade student from the city of Konstantynivka in the Donetsk Oblast who was the winner of the regional Ukrainian-language contest "The Creative Youth of Donbas," wrote:

"I am truly grateful that I had the opportunity to celebrate the Nativity of Christ, one of the most important holidays in Christendom, in the cradle of our culture and traditions – in western Ukraine. It was very enjoyable to experience in person the sights and sounds of the beautiful Christmas carols, to interact with such friendly and kind people, to experience the depth of the culture of our nation... I would like to spend time again in this colorful place."

Viacheslav Poper, a 10th grade student in Konstantynivka's School No. 13 in the Donetsk Oblast, noted:

"This year was my first time in the sanctuary of Ukrainian culture and customs thanks to the 'Know Your Native Land' project, which unites the eastern and western lands of Ukraine through the eyes of children. At first we were cautious, not knowing what to expect in western Ukraine. We heard about clashes between east and west in the political arena, on television and in newspapers. We feared that an imperfect knowledge of Ukrainian would lead to misunderstandings. But all our doubts vanished as soon as we arrived in the village of Olesha.

"We were greeted with the traditional bread and salt on an embroidered ritual cloth, fed right away and sent on an excursion. At 2 p.m. children of families that were to take us into their homes were already waiting at the school. They took us very quickly. Some families took in one student; others took two or even three. 'My family' lived in the neighbor-



Students from the Donetsk Oblast in the Carpathian Mountains.

ing village of Odayiv. Immediately after we arrived there I was astounded by the beauty – we don't have anything like it. As soon as we entered the house, my new 'mom and dad' got busy, introduced themselves and set the table.

"The warmth of their hearts and their sincerity was sensed right away. Any talk about any kind of hostility between east and west was out of the question. The people are friendly; wherever you go they greet you and wish you a joyous holiday season.

"...In the eastern regions they do not know how to celebrate Christmas the way it is done in western Ukraine. Recall Hohol's 'Evenings at a Farm near Dykanka' – in the village of Odayiv this scene is a hundred times more sacred, mysterious and fairytale-like. I was told that the Christmas kutia (a dish from poppyseeds and honey) was made traditionally out of wheat or barley seeds. Another very important custom is the actual Christmas Eve ritual. The house is cleaned and decorated before Christmas. A small sheaf of wheat (didukh) is brought in and placed in the corner of the room. Hay is spread out under the table. It was considered a good omen if a dog or cat slept on it.

"When the first star appeared in the sky, the whole family gathered at the table. The head of the family sat down first; all the others followed. A prayer was said at the beginning. It's interesting that almost every district has its own traditions and customs. In 'our family' the youngest member crawled underneath the table and imitated the sounds of the various farm animals, so that there would be an abundance of them in the new year. After supper, this youngest member gathered up all the spoons, ran outside and

started beating them against each other. Whichever livestock responded first meant that it would be most numerous in the new year.

"After supper we went out into the village. All the young people, upon seeing a stranger – and not knowing that I was from Donetsk – ran over to get acquainted. We caroled all night. By evening my Ukrainian became fluent, although my host family insisted that I speak Russian if it made me more comfortable. The next day was just as great. We went to see a vertep (Christmas play), caroled and sang Ukrainian songs.

"It was very difficult to say goodbye; many of the village girls cried. We managed to become such good friends in a short time... therefore, the stereotypical claim that the western inhabitants of Ukraine do not like easterners is a fabrication.

"I wish to express a huge 'thank you' to the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, Anna Kudlyk and the Maria Halay-Lion Foundation for this great step forward in achieving friendship of a united nation."

Ancient Kyiv also left an indelible impression upon the students. This was the first time they saw Independence Square, visited Kyiv's holy churches, walked along the Khreshchatk (the capital's main boulevard) and viewed the national Christmas tree.

During these times of economic crisis, this winter vacation for 60 students became a real Christmas miracle – a wonderful winter tale made possible thanks to the generosity and good-heartedness of the UUARC's donors.

(Translated by Leo Iwaskiw)



A vertep as performed in the village of Olesha, Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast.

NEWS AND VIEWS: Reflections on "Visualizing the Holodomor"

by Lana Y. Babij

In December 2008 I attended the conference "Visualizing the Holodomor," sponsored by the Ukrainian Film Club of Columbia University. Although the entire proceedings were very informative and interesting, I was particularly impressed with the new documentary, "The Living" (Zhyvi) by renowned Ukrainian film director Serhiy Bukovsky, which had its U.S. premiere as part of the conference's evening program.

(See <http://www.theliving.org.ua/> for further information about the film, including a trailer and links to reviews.)

Sadly, at this premiere showing, in New York City, with the director as well as co-producers Viktoria Bodnar and Mark Edwards present to discuss the film with

Lana Y. Babij is a librarian at the University of Connecticut, Storrs, and resides in Manchester, Conn.

viewers, the small auditorium was hardly filled to capacity.

Yes, it was a weeknight, in uptown New York, and perhaps folks are now experiencing Holodomor fatigue after a year full of marches, exhibits and other commemorations.

Perhaps another reason is that "The Living" is yet another "documentary." Let's be honest: documentaries – particularly ones about suffering long ago and far away – don't have mass appeal. Apparently, that is the case even when the documentary is about the suffering of one's own people, as evidenced to some degree by the disappointing turnout at Columbia University.

At the International Conference on the Holodomor at Harvard in November 2008, one speaker quipped somewhat parenthetically, that what Ukraine needs is the equivalent of a "Bollywood" to appeal to the general public. I might add to this the rather obvious statement that mainstream motion pictures can be a powerful means for con-

veying an indelible understanding of an idea or event. Was any history lesson in school as vivid in conveying the many horrors of the Civil War as was "Gone With the Wind?"

It might be instructive to look very briefly at how the Jewish people used film in getting the story out about their suffering in general, and the Holocaust in particular. For one, they were able to develop generalized sympathy via endearing or otherwise compelling popular fare such as "Fiddler on the Roof" and "Exodus." Secondly, the Holocaust has been incorporated as a greater or lesser subtext in countless mainstream films, for example, in "Life is Beautiful."

Perhaps what we, at least in America, should be attempting to do in film now is promote, collaborate on, and/or create mainstream films in which the Holodomor is a notable subtext to another story.

A couple of ideas come to mind.

• A story about Walter Duranty titled "Pulitzer." Duranty (hmm, Matt Damon comes to mind), an egotistical dandy, curries

favor with FDR, a president who desperately wants to make nice with the USSR because he needs an ally against growing threats from the Far East. As Duranty fabricates his stories for The New York Times and Roosevelt, we see the suffering of the Ukrainian people and the whole international web of deceit as a subtext. The screenplay could be based on S.J. Taylor's "Stalin's Apologist," a fascinating, must-read biography of Duranty published in 1990 by Yale University Press.

• A story of the milieu of the cultural elite of the 1920s and '30s which by and large was quite favorably inclined toward the great Communist "experiment" and dismissed any accounts of suffering there, both for ideological reasons and because of disdain toward the "peasant" classes. A juxtaposition of their glamorous, insular lifestyle against the horrific realities of the Holodomor could make for a potent film.

(Continued on page 21)

HURI conference breaks new ground in Holodomor studies

by Peter T. Woloschuk

CONCLUSION

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. – The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute (HURI) held the international conference “The Great Famine in Ukraine: The Holodomor and Its Consequences, 1933 to the Present” on November 17-18, 2008. The event drew some 30 of the world’s most noted experts on the Holodomor and an audience of nearly 120 scholars, students, diplomats and community representatives. Below is the third and last part of the detailed article on the conference presentations.

Fifth session

The fifth session, chaired by Roman Szporluk, Mykhailo Hrushevsky Professor of Ukrainian History Emeritus, Harvard University, addressed the impact of the Holodomor on present-day Ukrainian culture.

Valerii Vasylyev, senior research fellow, Institute of History of Ukraine, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, explored “The Great Famine in the Eyes of the Soviet Ukrainian Elite (1950s-1970s)” and described how Soviet elites in Ukraine from the 1950s to the 1970s viewed the Holodomor. Using memoirs of party authorities, he described how they survived the Famine in their youth.

Petro Shelest, first secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine (CPU) wrote in his memoirs that while he was an engineering student in Mariupil between 1932 and 1934 “...there was a terrible famine in the country. It was nothing less than a crime. All the suffering... everything... was written off as the cost of progress.”

The mother of Volodymyr Scherbytsky, another first secretary of the CPU and a staunch Stalinist, often spoke of the fact that during the time of hunger she saved her family and herself by feeding them fish that she caught and melons that she took from the fields.

Oleksander Liashko, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR and chairman of the Council of Ministers, recalled that in 1933, as a student in Luhansk, he saw on a regular basis swollen bodies in the street. “At first I questioned what was happening and asked if it couldn’t be avoided, but then I quickly came to the conclusion that it was better not to doubt the government and the party but to believe in their goals and objectives and to do what was asked of me.”

Mr. Vasylyev then observed that the Soviet Ukrainian leadership was well aware of the Famine and its consequences from the very beginning. “There is clear evidence that party officials knew that the impossibly high grain quotas that they set, the confiscatory taxes that they imposed, and the requisitioning of meat and other food products would cause millions of deaths,” he said. “Stalin himself cynically said that the histo-

ry of man knew of many tragic examples where entire nations died out, due to a shortage of bread, and buried themselves in history.”

“It is clear that the leadership of the Soviet Union and Soviet Ukraine knew of the Famine and understood how it forever compromised them and the Communist party, and they decided that the best approach was to deny that it ever occurred and to forbid any mention of it, hoping that ultimately memory of it would fade away,” Mr. Vasylyev said. “That is why the Politburo opposed [Nikita] Khrushchev and his reforms and did everything it could to undermine them. That is also why Ukrainian party officials were often hard-liners and refused to admit that the party had made mistakes even under [Mikhail] Gorbachev.”

“It is also clear that the Soviet leadership in both Moscow and Kyiv was well aware of the activities of the Ukrainian diaspora in spreading information about the Famine and, later, in branding it as genocide,” Mr. Vasylyev continued. “[Soviet leaders] did what they could to discredit [the diaspora’s] efforts by painting them as Nazi collaborators or later as tools of the American imperialists. They applied the same tactics when Ukrainian dissidents began raising the issue of the Holodomor.”

There is also much evidence that the Ukrainian intelligentsia was fully aware of the man-made nature of the Holodomor, and also knew of its true extent. They were disturbed by it, but were very passive. Ultimately it was the Ukrainian diaspora that pressed for the world to recognize what had happened.

Mr. Vasylyev concluded by calling for research to be conducted among the older leadership cadres of Ukraine while there were still significant numbers of them alive to determine what they really knew about the Famine and the impact that this knowledge had on them.

Dr. Heorhii Kasianov, head of the Department of Contemporary History and Politics, Institute of History of Ukraine, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, spoke next, looking at “The Holodomor and the Politics of Memory since the 1980s.” He started with a discussion of how personal and national traditions and memories are generated and then developed, and how a canonical narrative about the Holodomor has been formed in contemporary times both in Ukraine and in the diaspora, noting that this is now slowly becoming a litmus test for Ukrainians.

Dr. Kasianov gave an overview of this process from the 1980s onward and explored developments in both the diaspora and in Ukraine. He started by placing diaspora efforts in the context of the Cold War and showed how Soviet officials tried to discredit them. He also looked at the way the diaspora used the Jewish community’s propagation of the Holocaust as a model for its own activities.

The next stage came in the early 1980s,



Valerii Vasylyev



Dr. Heorhii Kasianov

when the diaspora launched a massive campaign to make the Holodomor visible in the West and in Ukraine itself. The publication of “The Harvest of Sorrow” and the release of the documentary “The Harvest of Despair” elicited bitter denials and recrimination, but their message was picked up by the dissident movement in Ukraine. In the late 1980s Ukrainian activists began to use the Holodomor as a major tool to discredit the Communist Party, as well as the government itself, and they began to press for the filling in of the blank spots in the nation’s history.

This process accelerated with independence and gained further momentum as the elites and government leadership undertook the task of nation-building.

It was given even greater priority as the Communists and their supporters lost all vestiges of power. By 2003 even President Leonid Kuchma had espoused the Holodomor, although he did so for his own purposes. With the accession of Viktor Yushchenko and the forces of the Orange Coalition, the Holodomor was finally given full national recognition and attempts were even made to pass legislation to criminalize denial of the tragedy.

“In little more than 20 years,” Dr. Kasianov said, “the Holodomor narrative in Ukraine has proceeded from official denial to grudging recognition of the event accompanied by attempts to explain it away; to minimize it or to put it into a broader context; to fully accept it and to recognize its true magnitude; and then to recognize the man-made nature of the event, its anti-Ukrainian motivation; and finally to acknowledge the Famine as genocide.”

“The Holodomor had an immeasurable impact on the Ukrainian people, their beliefs, attitudes, way of life, and even on their psyches when it occurred, and it has continued to shape their thoughts and their actions even today,” Dr. Kasianov said. “There has been no closure. There is a disconnect and a resulting dysfunction. To date, no one has accepted responsibility for the Holodomor and no one has been punished. Unless and until Ukrainians fully elaborate their Holodomor narrative and come to terms with it, they will continue to have difficulties as a nation and as a body politic.”

He concluded by saying that much scholarly work still needs to be done on the Holodomor, but its current politicization in Ukraine is making the work more difficult.

Next, Volodymyr Dibrova, editor, Ukrainian Research Institute, and preceptor, department of Slavic languages and literatures, Harvard University, addressed the topic “The Holodomor and the Contemporary Ukrainian Writer.” He started by providing an overview of how Ukrainianness itself – language, culture and identity – was a victim of the Holodomor. He revisited the questions of whether Ukrainian peasants were tortured and starved because they were peasants, because

they were Ukrainian, because they were class enemies, or simply because they were in the wrong place at the wrong time.

In order to survive this onslaught, Mr. Dibrova pointed out, Ukrainians had to surrender themselves to Soviet realities, and, in light of the Holodomor, millions of them chose to do so. To become upwardly mobile and acceptable to the Communist Party they had to conform. Although President Yushchenko’s family suffered in the Holodomor, he was a member of the Pioneers, joined the Communist Party and, as a young man, served as an elite KGB border guard in order to get ahead.

Mr. Dibrova then turned his attention to the Soviet Ukrainian literary scene and emphasized the fact that the mere mention of the Holodomor was a criminal offense. He stressed the fact that most writers were aware of the calamity but only a few had the temerity to deal with the topic at all, and they did so obliquely.

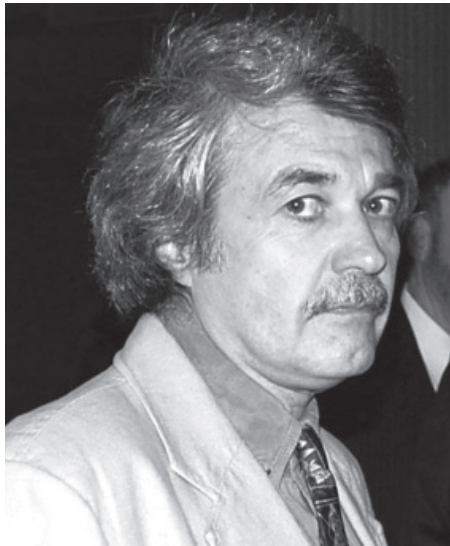
He looked at the major Ukrainian novel “Marusia Churai,” which on the surface is a tragic love story set in 17th century Ukraine during the Time of Ruin. The work was written by Lina Kostenko in the generation after the Holodomor and Mr. Dibrova persuasively argued that much of the imagery that the author employed was a veiled description of the Holodomor and its impact on the Ukrainian landscape and the Ukrainian people.

Mr. Dibrova then looked at current Ukrainian authors and current Ukrainian literature and pointed out, “the Soviets took control of Ukrainian literature when it was in its Romantic phase and current writers feel that they need to start at this point. They all want to write about new people and the new life. No one wants to deal with the experience of the parents and grandparents. Things Soviet, including the Holodomor, are passé. Almost all current Ukrainian literature focuses on two topics: sex and a fascination/revulsion with the West.”

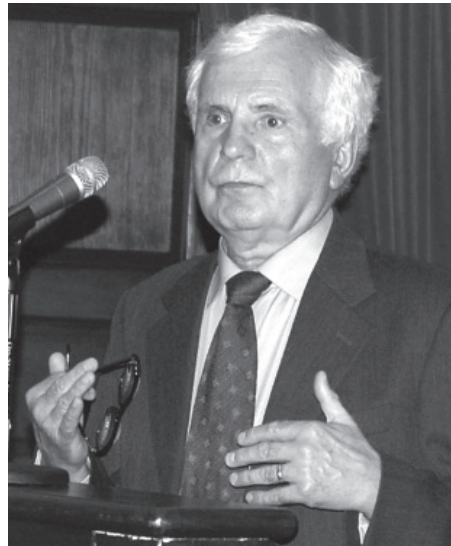
Dr. Dibrova concluded by pointing out that “even though an individual or a nation physically recovers from a great injury or trauma, the psychological impact remains and needs to be dealt with. Ukrainian artists have both a duty and an obligation to deal with the Holodomor and, by doing so, they will help the society finally come to terms with it.”

Prof. George Grabowicz, **ГОЛОВНИЙ** Professor of Ukrainian Literature, Harvard University, was discussant for the panel. He began by pointing out that Mr. Dibrova’s remarks were to the point because they addressed the main theme of the conference, which was to look at the long-term consequences of the Holodomor. He emphasized that in his mind there is no question about the Holodomor being genocide and that the horror was compounded by the fact that there was no punishment for the perpetra-

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Volodymyr Dibrova



Prof. Roman Szporluk

HURI conference...

(Continued from page 9)

tors, and that, in fact, for decades Ukrainians were forced to express gratitude and love for their murderers.

"This, to some extent, helps to explain," Prof. Grabowicz said, "why the Ukrainian genocide took longer than any other to reach the attention of the world and why many Ukrainian to this day still identify themselves with their tormentors."

Prof. Roman Serbyn, professor of history (emeritus), University of Quebec at Montreal, then rhetorically posed the question: What is the lesson of the Holodomor and what can be learned from it? He suggested that the answer lay with the rule of law, particularly international law. "Ukrainians have an obligation to speak up to make sure that the Holodomor is never repeated," Prof. Serbyn said. "Justice also demands that the crimes perpetrated against them be dealt with once and for all. Famine was used as a political tool against them, and, unfortunately, it continues to be used by other governments in other places, even today."

Members of the audience also commented. Composer Virko Baley concurred and pointed out that no one has ever been formally blamed for the Holodomor and no one has accepted responsibility. He added that research on the Holodomor has to be continued until the evidence is conclusive.

"The Germans accepted responsibility for their crimes during World War II," Dr. Baley said, "and the same needs to be done with the Holodomor if there is ever to be closure."

Alexander Babyonyshev (pseudonym Sergei Maksudov) associate, Davis Center for Russian and Eurasian Studies, Harvard University, pointed out that it is necessary to come to an understanding of how deeply rooted subconscious factors impact societal behavior. He pointed out that few people in contemporary Ukrainian society are willing to talk about the Holodomor and contrasted it with statements taken from 3,000 Soviet refugees in 1948 who all mentioned the Famine and talked about it as a major event.

Mr. Babyonyshev concluded by pointing out the need for further in-depth study on the Holodomor itself, saying that "although it was a major catastrophe and a horrible crime, I still can't call it genocide. To date I have not seen a single official document that says kill Ukrainians or even one that says 'take food away from Ukrainians.'"

Sixth session

The sixth and final session was a roundtable panel discussion, led by Serhii Plokhii (Mykhailo Hrushevsky Professor of Ukrainian History, Harvard University) and included Profs. Andrea Graziosi (professor of contemporary history at the University of Naples, "Federico II"), Szporluk, Felix Wemheuer (assistant professor of East Asian studies, University of Vienna; visiting scholar, Fairbank Center for Chinese Studies, Harvard University), Timothy Snyder (professor of history, Yale University), and Lubomyr Hajda (associate director, Ukrainian Research Institute, Harvard University).

Prof. Plokhii began by outlining the role of the roundtable to deal with a number of issues, including what happened at the conference, what was discussed, what wasn't discussed, what conclusions can be drawn from the new material that was presented, and, finally, what is next.

Prof. Graziosi stated that Ukraine has the most special, and the most tragic, history in Europe. He insisted that the Holodomor has to be called genocide and pointed out that it primarily impacted peasants, but emphasized that Stalin knew that by breaking the peasants, he broke the nation.

He added that the survivors of the Holodomor were further marginalized by being forced onto collective farms without

passports, without pensions and without prospects, and that the peasant class as a whole was eradicated. No one wanted to be identified with these people, to listen to their stories, or to take up their cause. He said that, as a result, the diaspora became the agents of memory and, significantly, the diaspora was composed primarily of western Ukrainians who were not direct victims of the Holodomor.

Finally, he pointed out that unfortunately the perpetrators of the Holodomor have escaped justice. The main leaders are all dead. As a result, reconciliation and closure are difficult, if not impossible.

Prof. Szporluk contrasted the impact of the Holodomor on Ukraine with the consequences of the 1917 Revolution on Russia and asked: "Why do Russians get upset by Holodomor commemorations? And why don't the Russians blame the Soviet system for the genocide of the Russian nation?"

He pointed out that the Bolshevik Revolution destroyed Russian civil society and the intelligentsia, and called the ensuing civil war a process of the destruction of the Russian nation. In effect, that the Russians committed a "genocide," he said,

He then went on to point out that when the Communists came to power, Lenin considered the Russian nationality question to be the most important nationality question facing the government. "However," he emphasized, "Lenin and the Communist leadership knew that the Russian peasants had not yet become either nationally or ethnically self-conscious. It is important to remember that there was no separate 'Russian' country in the Russian Empire and the communists debated whether there was a need for a separate Russian Republic in the Soviet Union. Conditions as they existed at the time of the revolution made it easy for the Communists to introduce the idea of an international proletariat without having to deal with the question of Russian nationalism. Even today, there is not a 'Russian' country or nation, but a Russian Federation composed of many nationalities and ethnic groups."

"Lenin, and later Stalin, were also well aware of the fact that the Ukrainian peasantry had gone through the process of self-identification similar to that of the Polish, German, French or Italian peasantry before it and knew of the distinctiveness of its language, culture and traditions," Prof. Szporluk continued. "Because the Communists believed that the peasantry was the repository of the history and values of the nation, they viewed the Ukrainian peasantry as a major stumbling block in the creation of the new socialist order."

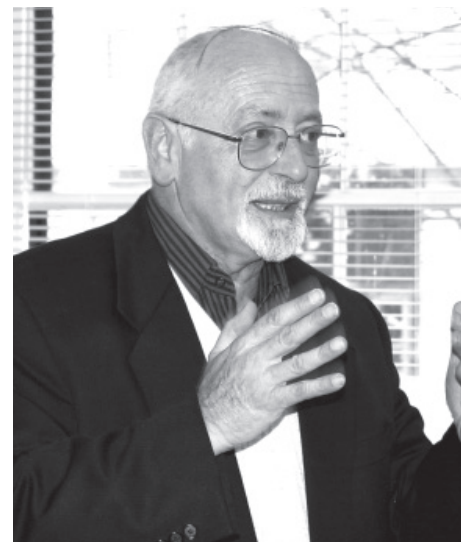
"It is clear that Stalin viewed the Ukrainian peasantry, with its ties to Poland, Germany and the West, as the major threat to the ongoing development of the USSR. They had opposed all government efforts to take over the agricultural sector, and they were responsible for more than half of the uprisings in the country in the late 1920s and early 1930s," Prof. Szporluk concluded. "Stalin wanted to break them once and for all and he chose mass starvation and terror as his tools. It is also clear that his action against the Ukrainian peasantry was nothing less than genocide."

Prof. Wemheuer spoke next about an analogous famine that raged during China's Great Leap Forward in 1958-1961 and compared and contrasted it with the Ukrainian Holodomor. He indicated that he had spent several years in China and had had the opportunity of doing research into the famine and speaking with party officials, intellectuals and villagers.

When starvation was endemic in the northern and eastern province of the country, the Chinese Communist Party denied that there was any type of a problem, let alone famine, and refused all outside help. As in the Ukrainian case, records were falsified and later destroyed, and as a result there is no way of pinpointing the actual start of the famine, how long it lasted, or how many



Prof. Timothy Snyder



Dr. Lubomyr Hajda

victims it claimed. Estimates vary from 15 million to 45 million, and most scholars now believe that the death toll actually approached the higher figure.

Prof. Wernheuer could not find any direct proof that the Chinese officials used the Ukrainian famine as a model, but indications exist that they were aware of it. "The similarities are startling," he said. "In both cases there is a total, almost contemptuous disregard for the peasantry; there is a desire to collectivize agriculture and rapidly industrialize; there is the imposition of unrealistic taxes and quotas for the surrendering of foodstuffs; there is a closing off of the impacted areas; and there is clearly an awareness of the impact on the population of these measures by the government."

As in Soviet Ukraine, there were clearly many instances of collaboration by individual villagers with the authorities, and there were many instances of violence committed by roving bands of leftist cadres dedicated to enforcing the will of the government. There are also clear instances where local officials were able to intervene and save their people.

"In one village that I went to," Prof. Wernheuer reported, "there was no famine and no one died of hunger, and yet there was massive starvation in all of the surrounding villages. The difference was made by the local party officials who simply refused to implement orders and then sent in false reports to the regional administration. They risked their own lives, but they saved their village."

"There were also a number of differences between the two famines," Prof. Wernheuer pointed out. "There was no national or ethnic component to the Chinese famine as there was in Ukraine. The primary victims were Han Chinese. The minority areas, including those populated by Mongolians, Muslims and Tibetans, were not touched by the famine."

"Also, to this day the Chinese government and the Communist Party officials refuse to admit that there was a famine," Prof. Wernheuer said. "They will admit that mistakes were made during the Great Leap Forward, and they will talk about problems, but will not criticize Mao and the leadership. And they know that any admission on their part will ultimately compromise the legitimacy of their regime."

Prof. Wernheuer pointed out that the current generation of Chinese is not interested in the suffering of a past generation of peasants and that there is a disconnect even with the intelligentsia. There is no one researching what happened, and there is no one to articulate it.

Finally, he stressed the fact that the Chinese diaspora has not taken up the cause of the famine victims, unlike the Ukrainian diaspora, and nothing has been done by the community to bring the memory of the tragedy to the attention of the world community.

Prof. Wernheuer ended by speculating that there would never be closure on the differences in interpretation of the Holodomor between Ukrainians and Russians, and pointed out that the Germans and the French

have been squabbling for centuries over a much simpler issue: the nationality of Charlemagne.

Prof. Snyder began by giving a chronology of the onset of the Holodomor and also explored the links between 1932-1933 and the later actions of the Third Reich against Ukraine and the Soviet Union. He started by pointing out that the Soviet government began a drive to rapidly collectivize in 1930 but was forced to retreat and retrench. In 1931 it imposed new taxes and slowly moved forward again with collectivization efforts.

By 1932 it was clear that the government wouldn't fully have its way and that there was a problem with the harvest, and Stalin clearly decided to take his revenge. The Communist Party of Ukraine was purged, meat was requisitioned, communities were blacklisted, and borders were sealed. As a result, famine rapidly ensued, and within the first few months of 1933 deaths occurred in the Ukrainian countryside on a massive scale.

"It is very clear," Prof. Snyder said, "that Stalin defined the opposition to the government's efforts to collectivize agricultural production in national terms. He wanted to punish the Ukrainians."

He then compared Hitler's decision to use famine against the Ukrainians in 1941 both to provide foodstuffs for the citizens of the Reich and to clear valuable agricultural land for future colonization with Stalin's decision in 1932.

"The logic of malice is the same in both cases," Prof. Snyder said. "Hunger and death were used as political tools. It is clear that the Ukrainian Famine set the pattern for the German famine and that it can be linked causally to a whole series of horrors committed by various governments in the 20th century against their own people, including the famine in the People's Republic of China and the killing fields in Pol Pot's Cambodia."

Prof. Snyder also discussed the ongoing impact of the Holodomor on the Ukrainian population and in response to a number of questions from the audience pointed out that a lot had transpired in Ukraine under Soviet auspices after the Famine up until the time of independence. He emphasized that one of the major problems was that the perpetrators of the Famine are all dead.

"What I'd like to see," Prof. Snyder said, "is for the Ukrainian government to take a series of positive steps and implement a plan of affirmative action that leads to social mobility for Ukrainians, their culture and their language. Emphasis needs to be put on the common culture. Good movies in Ukrainian need to be produced, good television, popular fiction and even comic books for children."

Prof. Graziosi briefly touched on the fact that it was important not to lose sight of the fact that the Holodomor was only one tool in the attack on Ukrainians. "At the same time that hunger was stalking the most fertile area of Europe, the Soviet government also purged the Ukrainian Communist Party

(Continued on page 11)

Klitschko defeats Gomez by TKO to retain WBC title

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – Vitali Klitschko (38-2, 37 KO) defeated Juan Carlos Gomez (44-2, 35 KO) with a TKO in the ninth round on Saturday, March 21, in Stuttgart, Germany, to retain his WBC title belt.

Klitschko, 37, demonstrated that Gomez's speed was no match for Klitschko's powerful blows. The fight began with the two fighters probing, with Gomez connecting occasionally, and Klitschko finding the best distance to keep. By the third round, Klitschko started to get some head shots in, but by the fifth round, Gomez was cut over his right eye. In the sixth round Klitschko suffered a gash on the top of his head after a collision and, despite the damage, Klitschko steadily increased his lead on all three judges' cards.

Gomez got dropped to the canvas in the seventh round by Klitschko, with the Cuban struggling to beat the count. In the ninth round, Klitschko's head apparently struck Gomez and referee Daniel Van de Wiele deducted a point from the champion for gouging. This angered Klitschko and he went for the kill, dropping Gomez again.

The referee stopped the bout with one minute, 11 seconds remaining in the round.

After the fight, Klitschko said: "Gomez is a world-class boxer. He was not a casual challenger. We've known each other for a long time. I tried to operate rationally, but at the same time I made many superfluous movements. It was difficult for me, but I won." (Gomez was Klitschko's former sparring partner.)

Gomez stated: "I try to look at this defeat philosophically. There are good days and bad days, as happened today. I'd like to say that I very well could have beat Klitschko, but the cut above the right eye which I received in one of the early rounds very much prevented me from boxing. I had trouble seeing his punches."

This was Klitschko's first title defense after he reclaimed the title in October 2008 against Samuel Peter. Now the question remains of who Klitschko will fight next. The champion wants a unification fight against Nikolai Valuev, the WBA champion, but the WBC has ordered a fight against former WBA champion Oleg Maskaev.



A victorious Vitali Klitschko at the conclusion of his bout with Juan Carlos Gomez.

HURI conference...

(Continued from page 10)

and brought the process of Ukrainianization to a halt. Ukrainian culture was denigrated and all but eliminated. What survived was restricted to a few limited areas and was closely controlled."

"It must also be remembered," Prof. Graziosi said, "that the government did not hesitate to use the most brutal forms of torture against the peasants. They were mercilessly beaten, they were held in prisons in sub-freezing temperatures, they were made to stand naked in the center of the villages in the snow and the cold until they surrendered everything that they possessed, their families were threatened, and they were denigrated and humiliated."

"There was no one to come to their assistance," Prof. Graziosi concluded. "The peasants either had to accept their fate and conform, or else they could quietly die. At the height of the Famine the records clearly show that the peasants promised the authorities that they would be good, that they would work hard, and that they wouldn't complain – if only they could have something to eat."

Dr. Hajda had been scheduled to be part of the roundtable discussion, but was asked by the Voice of America to do a television interview about the conference for broadcast to Ukraine. He returned near the end of the roundtable session and gave the concluding remarks and summation. He pointed out that the conference should not be regarded as the culmination of Holodomor studies but a simple marking of their maturation, perhaps reaching some sort of a mid-point. He indicated all of the areas of research that the various presenters had said still needed vigorous pursuit and called for the ongoing exchange of new information. He said that, as an aid to this process, HURI would make all of the proceedings of the conference available and would publish all of the papers presented in a timely fashion.

The keynote address was delivered in a special evening session by Dr. Nicolas Werth, research director at the Institute for Contemporary History of the National Center for Scientific Research in Paris, on the topic "The Great Famine in Ukraine: Holodomor and Its Consequences, 1933 to the Present." (For the full text see The Ukrainian Weekly issues dated February 22 and March 1.)

He began by giving an overview of the academic work that has been done on the Holodomor since the appearance of Dr. Robert Conquest's groundbreaking book "The Harvest of Sorrow" in 1986 (sponsored by HURI as part of its ongoing Famine Project), particularly the work done by Ukrainian scholars since independence, that has enabled

the construction of a credible detailed chronology of decisions and events leading up to the onslaught of the Famine, an almost day-by-day account of the Famine itself, as well as the days, months and years following its conclusion.

Dr. Werth mentioned the fact that historians now need to go village by village, raion by raion, and oblast by oblast, and look at the surviving documents to fill in the picture. He speculated that the task will be difficult because of the systematic destruction of documents and because many of the most impacted areas were completely cut off from the rest of the country by blockade and that very little formal documentation ever existed.

Dr. Werth also discussed the Kazakh victims of a similar Soviet famine that occurred a year before the Ukrainian Famine and which claimed the lives of one-third of the Kazakh population. He emphasized the fact that it was different from the Ukrainian Famine because it was an "unplanned result of the total destruction of the nomadic and semi-nomadic Kazakh economy by a policy of collectivization and sedentarization. These fatal policies were the result of a rather vague program elaborated in Moscow implemented in a distant frontier region by local officials, the majority of whom were Russian, with strong anti-Kazakh prejudices.

"Historiography on the Soviet famine, and especially on the Ukrainian Famine" Dr. Werth concluded, "has produced considerable results over the past years, and, as a result, my own interpretation of the Ukrainian Famine has changed over the past 10 years. I had stressed the fact that the Ukrainian peasantry was the principal victim of the 1932-1933 famines. But I had considered these tragic events as a whole and essentially concluded this to be the last episode in the confrontation between the Soviet state and the peasantry which had begun in 1918-1922. I now take into account new evidence and new arguments which have convinced me that there was a strong, qualitative, specificity to the Ukrainian case and that the answer to the question, 'Was the Holodomor a genocide?' can only be a resounding 'yes.'"

Concluding remarks were made by Profs. Graziosi and Michael S. Flier, who summed up the importance of the new material presented at the conference and pledged the speedy publication of all of the conference materials by Harvard Ukrainian Studies.

A total of 13 hours, 40 minutes of the conference proceedings have been uploaded onto HURI's website and can be viewed at www.huri.harvard.edu/na/2008_11_17-18-famine_conf.html. All of the sessions are posted, as are the roundtable discussion and the keynote address.

Rukh members...

(Continued from page 1)

said Bohdan Horyn, 72, a fellow Soviet-era dissident, who spoke at the afternoon meeting at the statue of his longtime friend.

"Vyacheslav Chornovil was the extension of such glorious cohorts as the writer, historian and government figure [Mykhailo] Hrushevsky; the writer and government figure [Volodymyr] Vynnychenko; the writer, journalist and military figure [Symon] Petliura; like [Yevhen] Konovalets; like [Mykola] Mikhnovsky; like the two Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists offshoots – Andrii Melnyk and Stepan Bandera, and Roman Shukhevych."

A decade since the car accident that killed Chornovil on March 25, 1999, there has yet to be an official re-investigation of the suspicious circumstances surrounding the independence leader's death, which was officially declared an accident the next day by the corrupt Minister of Internal Affairs Yuriy Kravchenko.

Rukh became a political party in 1993 and reached its apex about two months before Chornovil's death, when Yuriy Kostenko led a major splintering of the party from which it never recovered.

Mr. Kostenko was upset that Chornovil tapped top-ranking Soviet-era diplomat Hennadii Udovenko as the party's candidate in the 1999 presidential election, a decision approved by the Rukh party congress held about three weeks before Chornovil's death.

The rift with Mr. Kostenko exhausted Chornovil mentally and emotionally, Mr. Horyn said.

"He put much effort into one of his closest associates becoming chair of the administration of a patriotic oblast," Mr. Horyn said, referring to Mr. Kostenko. "That man wrote him as much as he could, inviting him at least every week, but the moment came and he turned away and betrayed the man who brought him onto the political arena. That was a hard moment for Chornovil."

In an article published in Rukh's newspaper, Mr. Horyn said all three Ukrainian presidents played a role, at one point or another, in Rukh's divide, particularly in financing Mr. Kostenko's offshoot, which became the Ukrainian People's Party.

By May 2003 Rukh elected as its leader another Soviet-era diplomat-turned-Ukrainian patriot, Borys Tarasyuk, who led the 10th anniversary

commemoration events.

Addressing the hundreds assembled for the commemorative evening at the Teacher's Building, Mr. Tarasyuk avoided discussing politics "because we didn't gather here today to discuss politics – we gathered today to speak of Vyacheslav Chornovil."

In fact, Mr. Tarasyuk was hoping to avoid any references to the latest rift in the party ranks that occurred in late January, when Mr. Tarasyuk led the party in voting to evict longtime members Yaroslav Kendzior and Ivan Stoiko.

The two national deputies led a revolt within the party against Mr. Tarasyuk's decision to align the party with the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc, which they viewed as a betrayal of President Viktor Yushchenko, to whom they believed the party should remain loyal.

The commemorative evening consisted mostly of a concert performed by the Kyiv Camerata chamber symphony, led by conductor Valerii Matiukhin, which performed compositions by Johann Bach, Mykola Lysenko and Myroslav Skoryk.

Only Messrs. Tarasyuk and Udovenko delivered speeches. Mr. Tarasyuk accused the government of former President Leonid Kuchma of intentionally planting the double-trailer Kamaz truck in the middle of the highway in order to cause the fatal accident.

Chornovil was a talented journalist who could have "quietly made himself a nice career if he had only sat calmly and, God forbid, not criticized the Soviet government and Communist ideology, similar to many others," Mr. Tarasyuk said.

"But he followed his will. Through his life Chornovil was hunted. They shut his mouth, ripped his pen out of his hands, threw him in holding cells. The Communist Party machine tried to defame this prominent figure from all sides. Surely there wasn't any person about whom so many rumors and nonsense were spread," noted Mr. Tarasyuk.

The Rukh veterans attending the day's commemoration recalled those historic days when Ukrainians began to surrender their Communist Party cards as the independence movement rapidly accelerated.

"It was an enormous uprising of the people, which no one even expected, not the government," said Oleksander Burdeniuk, chair of the Chernivtsi Oblast Organization of the People's Rukh. "Not even the Rukh members, at the start, could hope for the success that we gained at the end of 1989 and the start of 1990."

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Violinist Ivakhiv and pianist Humetska perform at Embassy of Ukraine

by Yaro Bihun

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

WASHINGTON – It seemed as if springtime came a day earlier to the nation's capital this year. You could see and feel it in the smiling faces and enthusiasm of the audience reacting to violinist Solomiya Ivakhiv and pianist Marianna Humetska's March 19 evening recital at the Embassy of Ukraine.

They were moved both by the virtuosity and flair of these two young artists and the original program they selected for that evening, which featured – with the exception of a sonata by Cesar Frank – modern works of living composers from Canada, Ukraine and Russia.

The musical careers of both performers began in Lviv, where Ms. Humetska was born and where Ms. Ivakhiv had her debut with the Lviv Philharmonic at the age of 13.

Since then, Ms. Ivakhiv has moved to the United States, graduated from the Curtis Institute of Music in Philadelphia and performed in concert halls and at music festivals in North America, Europe and Asia.

In recent years she has also been guest concertmaster with the Fresno Philharmonic (2003-2006), principal violinist with the Philadelphia Chamber Orchestra (2005-2006) and a substitute with the Philadelphia Orchestra and Baltimore Philharmonic. She is also pursuing a doctoral degree at Stony Brook University.

Ms. Humetska has a master's degree

from the Lviv Academy of Music, a diploma from the Tchaikovsky Conservatory in Moscow, and an artist diploma from the Glenn Gould School of Music in Toronto. She has won numerous international competitions and has performed in solo recitals and with leading orchestras of Ukraine, Russia, Europe, Canada and the United States.

The two artists opened the evening with Gary Kulesha's "...and dark time flowed by her like a river..." As the Ukrainian Canadian composer explained it in the program notes, the title was taken from Thomas Wolfe's novel "The Web and the Rock," but it does not reflect its story – only a mood of passion and despair.

They followed with "Post Scriptum," a sonata for violin and piano by Valentin Silvestrov, considered one of Ukraine's foremost composers. The piece, as the composer has described it, is a postscript to Mozart and Classicism, supplementing them with "our own remarks, ideas and questions, with our bewilderment, astonishment and regret."

The first half of the concert concluded with "Concert Fantasy on Themes from Gershwin's 'Porgy and Bess'" – the Russian composer Igor Frolov's light-hearted interpretation of some of the American composer's most popular songs, among them "Bess, You Is My Woman Now," "It Ain't Necessarily So" and "Summertime."

Their performance of Franck's Sonata for Violin and Piano in A Major after the intermission concluded the evening's program.



Solomiya Ivakhiv and Marianna Humetska respond to the warm reception of the audience at their March 19 performance at the Embassy of Ukraine.

The audience, however, would not be denied an encore, which turned out to be "Melody," by still-another Ukrainian contemporary composer, Mykola Skoryk, who had marked his 70th anniversary here last November at a Sunday Music Series concert. That event – and this most recent Embassy recital – was co-spon-

sored by The Washington Group's Cultural Fund and the Embassy of Ukraine.

The next concert in the series, on March 29, will feature another young duo – this time from Kyiv – soprano Solomia Dutkewych and violinist Solomia Gorokhivska.

Yanchuk's movie "Metropolitan Andrey" screened in Boston

by Peter T. Woloschuk

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass. – Award-winning producer-director Oles Yanchuk personally presented his latest film, "Metropolitan Andrey," at its eastern New England debut on Saturday, March 21, at Boston College (BC) to an audience drawn from the greater Boston Ukrainian community, with people coming from as far away as Rhode Island, as well as faculty and students from the university.

The event was co-sponsored by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Boston branch, the Ukrainian Student Society of Boston College and the Harvard University Ukrainian Research Institute, with additional support coming from BC's Slavic and Eastern languages and literatures department, theology department, and School of Theology and Ministry.

Before the screening of the two-hour-five-minute film, Mr. Yanchuk spoke briefly about the need for a major film on the life of Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky, archbishop of Lviv from 1901 to 1944, and attempted to put his life and his time in context.

He emphasized the historic role that the metropolitan played in western Ukraine during the first half of the 20th century, and his permanent legacy and the ongoing impact he has had on Ukraine in the six and a half decades since his death.

Mr. Yanchuk then shared some technical information regarding the development of the film's concept, its script and screenplay, as well as the languages and locations used in shooting. "I first conceived of the idea of doing a film on the metropolitan more than six years ago, and it just wouldn't go away. I was busy and had other commitments, but time and time again found myself coming back to this project," Mr. Yanchuk said.

"Getting the script and the screenplay together took time, and then I wanted to assemble the perfect cast," Mr. Yanchuk continued. "Early on, I also decided that the film needed to be as historically accurate as possible, so I took pains with the costuming and with the languages used by various characters in the film. In addition to Ukrainian and Old Slavonic, German, Italian, English, Polish, Hebrew and Russian are used where appropriate."

"Wherever possible we shot on location," Mr. Yanchuk said, "and for our scenes of Sheptytsky's early visit to Rome and his audience with the pope, the Vatican gave us access to some of its grounds and gardens that are rarely accessible to film crews. The Archeparchy of Lviv was also very cooperative and gave us almost unrestricted access to the Metropolitan's Palace and to St. George Cathedral. Finally, we were also able to film on the former estates of the Sheptytsky family, including those of the Fredro family where the metropolitan's mother was born and grew up."

At the conclusion of the film Mr. Yanchuk received a standing ovation. A reception followed, and the filmmaker went out of his way to answer questions from the audience.

Mr. Yanchuk, 53, was born in the city of Fastiv in the Kyiv Oblast. He graduated from the Ivan Karpenko-Karyi Kyiv State Institute of Theatrical Art and then worked as an assistant producer in the Oleksander Dovzhenko Film Studios in Kyiv. One of the most prolific contemporary Ukrainian producers, Mr. Yanchuk is known for his sympathetic portrayals of historic events with a distinct national patriotic accent. Almost all of his works deal with topics that were forbidden by the Soviet regime.



Oles Yanchuk at Boston College during the New England premiere of his latest film, "Metropolitan Andrey."

Mr. Yanchuk's works include: "Famine-33" (Holod-33), 1991, about the genocidal Holodomor; "Assassination" (Atentat), 1995, about Ukrainian nationalist leader Stepan Bandera; "The Undeclared" (Neskorenni), 2000, about Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) Commander Roman Shukhevych; and "The Company of Heroes" (Zalizna Sotnyia), 2004, about the UPA. His work has received acclaim at the Cannes International Film Festival and he has twice received presidential honors in Ukraine.

"Holod-33" played a significant role in ensuring the vote for Ukraine's independence during the December 1991 referendum. When it was first released, authorities in Ukraine made it very difficult for Mr. Yanchuk to show it. However, with the unflagging support of the democratic and pro-independence forces, it was finally aired on Ukrainian national television the night before the referendum. Both supporters and critics maintain that the program's impact translated both into a higher voter turnout and a higher pro-independence vote.



The audience at the screening at Boston College.

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noted that Ukraine, along with European partners, had been readying this conference since 2006. At the same time, the January gas crisis gave a political dimension to the international forum on the modernization of the Ukrainian GTS, in addition to the investment and economic components. "It is of great importance for us that the conference be the first of other such events. It should prove that, against the background of new projects, in particular the South Stream or the North Stream [pipeline], the Ukrainian GTS was, is and remains a strategic part of the common European transit system. In our opinion, this is where the importance of this conference lies," Mr. Yeliseyev underscored. (Ukrinform)

Ukraine's prime minister to visit Russia

KYIV – Ukrainian Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko will pay a visit to the Russian Federation on April 8. Addressing the Cabinet of Ministers' meeting on March 20, she said the visit would take place within the framework of the Ukraine-Russia Economic Committee meeting. Ms. Tymoshenko said she will also visit China in the course of the coming two months. She will discuss economic cooperation, including attracting investments in the real estate sector of the Ukrainian economy, as well as cooperation in the field of aircraft engineering. (Ukrinform)

U.S. office in Crimea targets investors

KYIV – The opening of U.S. representation in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea aims to attract investors to Crimea, U.S. Ambassador William B. Taylor said in an interview with Radio Liberty. "We would like to interest a greater number of American investors to visit Crimea, because everybody who was there knows that it is a wonderful site. Sometimes tourists need help, and if we have an office there, it will be more convenient for tourists," the diplomat said, according to a March 23 news report. The U.S. envoy expressed his desire "to establish a great exchange between the U.S. and Ukraine, and Crimea especially." He added, "We would like to spread our assistance programs to Crimea – in particular, assistance in health care, for example, mother and child care. We have managed to achieve great success in improving the health of infants and their mothers." A decision to establish U.S. representation in Crimea was part of the Strategic Partnership Charter between Ukraine and the United States signed last December. The decision caused indignation among Crimean Communists and the opposition Party of Regions, who perceived a provocation intended to worsen relations with Russia. (Ukrinform)

Kyiv demands Moscow's explanations

KYIV – The Ukrainian Embassy in Russia sent a note to the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs asking for a prompt explanation over the detention of Verkhovna Rada National Deputy Oleh Bilorus at Moscow's airport, Ukraine's Embassy press secretary Oleh Voloshyn announced on March 18. According to Mr. Voloshyn, Ukraine's Embassy in Russia is displeased by the deputy's detention. Dr. Bilorus himself links his detention to his position on international recognition of the Holodomor of 1932-1933. (Ukrinform)

Ukraine's population: 46.12 M

KYIV – In January, Ukraine's population decreased by 0.06 percent, or by 27,800 persons, from December 2008. As of February the country's population was

46,115,900, the State Statistics Committee reported. The urban population was 31,575,000 as of February 1. According to data of the 2001 census, 48,457,000 people lived in Ukraine. (Ukrinform)

Five political forces in Rada

KYIV – According to a newly released opinion poll conducted by the Research & Branding Group, if the Verkhovna Rada elections were held in mid-March, the new political force now being formed by former Rada Chairman Arseniy Yatsenyuk would be elected to Parliament with 8.4 percent support. The Party of Regions (23.5 percent), YTB (16.5 percent), Communist Party (5 percent), Volodymyr Lytvyn Bloc (4.8 percent) would also be elected. The pro-presidential Our Ukraine Bloc, if it is indeed established, would receive only 2.7 percent support. In addition, 3.3 percent of respondents said they would vote for other parties and 12.5 percent against all. A total of 13.3 percent said they would not participate in the voting and 8 percent of respondents failed to answer. The poll's margin of error does not exceed 2.2 percent. (Ukrinform)

New civil movement presented

KYIV – Academician and political figure Volodymyr Semynozhenko on March 13 introduced a new civil movement called New Ukraine. The organization's manifesto declares that its goals are to change the law on elections in order to elect deputies by open lists, to give the regions possibilities for development, to strengthen Ukraine's off-bloc status, to renew friendship with Russia, to ensure investments into science and up-to-date technologies, as well as to realize a just social policy. In order to achieve this, Mr. Semynozhenko proposes implementation by a government of professionals of the developed "National Strategy Ukraine-2015." He noted, "We stand for restoration of a system of the country's government, a single anti-crisis program and anti-crisis center." The director of the European Institute for Integration and Development, Dmytro Vydrin, noted that the main political forces in Ukraine have turned into closed joint stock companies that work for the sake of their own corporate interests. Therefore, he said, there is a great need for an organization to which each thinking person will have free access. (Ukrinform)

Victims of totalitarianism museum

KYIV – The Lviv City Council announced on March 13 that it has decided to set up a museum in memory of the victims of totalitarianism called Prison on Lontskyi. Back on September 8, 2008, Lviv had announced an international contest for the best memorial to the victims of the occupation regime. The memorial will be located at 1 Stepan Bandera St., in premises currently belonging to the Security Service of Ukraine. In the 19th century the building housed Lviv's main Polish police department, and with the coming of Soviet power in the middle of the 20th century a remand prison of the KGB. (Ukrinform)

Ukrainians polled on economic crisis

KYIV – According to the results of a public opinion poll conducted by the Rating Group, 38.7 percent of the Ukrainians believe that the economic crisis in the country will be overcome in some two or three years, while 13.9 percent are sure that Ukraine will overcome the crisis threshold in four or five years at the earliest. There are few optimists: only 7.2 percent of respondents expressed hope for improvement of the situation in half a year, and 19.2 percent in the com-

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NEWSBRIEFS

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ing year. At the same time, a third of Ukrainians (32.7 percent) believe that Ukraine has been hit by an economic crisis, while half that number (16.4 percent) say it is a political crisis. However, 41.8 percent believe the crises are intertwined. A small number (1.3 percent) do not feel any crisis at all. In overcoming the economic crisis, the overwhelming majority, 63.4 percent, are pinning hopes only on themselves, 18.5 percent on domestic business, 7.6 percent on other countries' assistance and only 6.1 percent on the authorities (4.4 percent found it difficult to say). At the same time, 56.5 percent of citizens believe that, in crisis conditions, the authorities' main problem is lack of attention to ordinary people's problems; 54.4 percent say the authorities do not observe laws; 45.4 percent say the authorities lack consolidation; 35.2 percent say they lack common sense. A third of all respondents say Ukraine's authorities lack professionalism. The poll results were reported on March 17. (Ukrinform)

Ukraine rated 97th by Forbes

KYIV – Ukraine ranks 97th on a rating of the most attractive countries for business activities, according to the list prepared by Forbes magazine. Forbes noted that the second tranche of the International Monetary Fund's \$16.5 billion (U.S.) loan to Kyiv was delayed because of the unstable political situation in Ukraine. Denmark has topped the rating for the second year in a row, the United States ranked second, and Canada third. Russia is 103rd among a total of 127 countries on the list. In 2008 Ukraine was 75th on the list. (Ukrinform)

Ukrainian expedition goes to Antarctic

KYIV – The 14th Ukrainian scientific expedition is heading to Antarctica. The expedition includes 14 polar explorers who have undergone a strict competition and preparations. They will live in conditions of 12 winter months and polar nights. The expedition will arrive at the Argentine part of the Tierra del Fuego archipelago and then travel by ship to the "White Continent." The group is expected to arrive at the Vernadsky Ukrainian Antarctic Station on March 25. (Ukrinform)

Real income could drop by 40%

KYIV – By year's end, the real available income of the population could drop by 40 percent, predict some Ukrainian experts who were asked to make a macroeconomic forecast. More optimistic experts asserted that citizens' incomes would drop by no more than by 10 percent. According to the State Statistics Committee, the available income that could be used by the population to purchase goods and services rose by 38.1

percent over 2008, and the real available income, determined by taking into account the price factor, by 10.3 percent. (Ukrinform)

Officials' salaries cut by half

KYIV – The Cabinet of Ministers on March 18 halved salaries for the prime minister, vice prime ministers and ministers for the period of April 1 to January 1, 2010. Cabinet members agreed to cut salaries only for those who hold political posts. At the same time, the Cabinet did not back a proposal to cut salaries for officials of all levels and servants of state-run enterprises, taking into account poor salaries in such organizations. On March 3 the Verkhovna Rada reduced salaries for high-ranking officials, including the president, the prime minister and national deputies. In addition, expenses allowed for national deputies were also significantly reduced. (Ukrinform)

26,500 to be drafted in Ukraine

KYIV – In April and May 26,500 citizens will be drafted for military service, Defense Minister Yurii Yekhanurov reported on March 18. "The number of citizens subject to a draft for military service for a fixed period will not be reduced during the spring draft. It is a standard number – 26,500 citizens," Mr. Yekhanurov said. At the same time, the government failed to approve a bill "On the Number of the Armed Forces for 2009-2011" at its meeting that day. However, it was decided to continue consideration of this project. Mr. Yekhanurov failed to specify what number was proposed by the Defense Ministry for the armed forces for 2009-2011. In compliance with the state program, a transfer of the armed forces of Ukraine to complete recruitment of contract servicemen should be in effect by January 1, 2010. Now, due to the critical lack of financing, the professionalization of the armed forces has been postponed. In February Minister Yekhanurov said the Defense Ministry plans a transfer to a professional army by the end of 2015. (Ukrinform)

Kyiv approves program on HIV/AIDS

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko on March 20 signed a law adopting a nationwide program on HIV-infection prevention, treatment and examination, and support for HIV-infected and AIDS patients for the years 2009-2013. The program is expected to be financed from funds of national and local budgets, as well as other sources. The approximate funding totals 3.65 trillion hrv, including 2.91 trillion hrv from the state budget, 267.34 million hrv from local budgets and 478.57 million hrv from other sources. Ukraine has the highest rates of HIV/AIDS infection in Europe. According to official statistics, as of mid-2008 there were almost 130,000 HIV-infected persons registered in Ukraine and over

New Jersey.

Surviving are Dr. Luchkiw's wife, Mary; son Michael with his wife, Tina; son William with his companion, Meredith; son John with his wife, Renee; grandchildren Juliana, Christina, Alexandra and Nicholas; and two sisters in Ukraine, Hanya and Sofiya.

A funeral liturgy was offered on Monday, March 23, at Ss. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church in Spring Valley, N.Y., followed by a private burial. UNA President Stefan Kaczaraj and Treasurer Roma Lisovich attended the funeral services.

In lieu of flowers, the family has requested memorial donations to the American Cancer Society or a charity of the donor's choice.

13,000 deaths due to AIDS. (Ukrinform)

TV channels agree on morals

KYIV – The National Commission of Experts on the Protection of Public Morals, the National Council on TV and Radio Broadcasting and the heads of leading TV companies agreed on a partnership to ensure information rights and freedoms and protection of public morals. It was reported on March 19 that a charter on these issues was signed by Vice Prime Minister Ivan Vasiunyk, Chairman of the Commission on Morals Vasyl Kostytskiy, First Deputy Chairman of the National Council on TV and Radio Broadcasting Ihor Kurus and the heads of TV companies, such as Channel 5, ICTV, New Channel, TV and Radio Company Ukraine, TET, 1+1 Studio and Era. According to the document, the mass communications media will not allow propagation of war, fascism and neo-fascism, violence, humiliation and disparagement of personality, xenophobia, Ukrainophobia, anti-Semitism, racism, pornography and the kindling of interregional, interethnic and inter-confessional conflicts. The charter is open for other parties to sign on. (Ukrinform)

Memo on Ukrainian Internet security

KYIV – Vasyl Kostytskiy, head of the National Commission of Experts on the Protection of Public Morals, and Tetiana Popova, CEO of the Internet Association of Ukraine, have signed a memorandum of cooperation on issues of security on the Ukrainian segment of the Internet. The parties recognized the need for eradication of content on open segments of the Internet that contain violence, child por-

nography, racial and ethnic intolerance, and terrorism. This is a fresh attempt to reach an agreement with participants of the information market and non-governmental organizations. Memos on cooperation in the protection of public morality were also signed with the All-Ukraine Council of Churches and the Association of Printed Mass Media. (Ukrinform)

Book of U.S. presidents' speeches

KYIV – A book of inaugural speeches by U.S. presidents was presented in Kyiv on March 19 under the auspices of the U.S. Embassy to Ukraine and the United World humanitarian foundation. The book contains speeches by all 44 presidents of the United States. (Ukrinform)

Ukrainians proud of their citizenship

KYIV – In recent years the number of Ukrainians proud of their citizenship has grown significantly, said experts of Kyiv's Horshenin Institute. They pointed to the results of the annual sociological survey program named "Project of the Country." According to the survey, despite the financial-economic and political crisis, 88 percent of respondents consider Ukraine their homeland. Compared to 2006, the number of Ukrainians who are proud of their citizenship has increased by 16.3 percent (from 52.2 percent to 68.5 percent in the current year). The regions most attractive to residents are Kyiv, Crimea, Zakarpattia and the southern regions comprising the Odesa, Mykolayiv and Kherson oblasts. Fifty-eight percent of the country's population prefers a unitary state, while 22 percent would like to see a federal system. (Ukrinform)



З глибоким смутком ділимося сумною вісткою, що 20-го березня 2009 р. відійшов у вічність на 88-му році життя наш найдорожчий і незабутній БАТЬКО, БРАТ і ВУЙКО

СВ. П.

Д-р ЕВГЕН СТЕЦЬКІВ

ПОХОРОННІ ВІДПРАВИ:

Середа, 25-го березня в похоронному заведенні Farley Funeral Home, 5900 South Biscayne Drive, North Port, Florida, год. 4:30 – 7:00 вечора.

Четвер, 26-го березня в церкві св. Марії у Норт Порті, год. 10:00 ранку. Похорон у Venice Memorial Gardens.

Залишилися у смутку:

син – АНДРІЙ ЕВГЕН СТЕЦЬКІВ
дочка – РОМА ЛОНГ з мужем ДЕЙЛОМ
сестра – СТЕФАНІЯ ТИСОВСЬКА
сестринка – УЛЯНА СТЕПЧУК з мужем ЗЕНКОМ, дітьми і внуками
сестрінок – д-р ЮРКО ТИСОВСЬКИЙ з дружиною РОБИН і дітьми

ближча і дальша родина в Америці, Австралії та Україні.

Вічна Йому пам'ять!

Пожертви в пам'ять Покійного просимо складати на Український Католицький Університет у Львові: Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation, 2247 West Chicago Avenue, Chicago, IL 60622.

Vasyl Luchkiw...

(Continued from page 4)

Ottawa. It was there that he married Mary Luby in 1960. He was awarded a Ph.D. in 1972 from the Ukrainian Free University in Munich, Germany.

He worked as a Slavic librarian at the University of Iowa and was assistant director of the library at the State University of New York at Brockport. In 1986 he became director of library services at Rockland Community College in Rockland County, N.Y., and later was director of library acquisitions for St. John's University in Queens. From 1984 through 1993, when he retired, he was director of library and cultural affairs at Passaic County Community College in



СПИСОК ЖЕРТВОДАВЦІВ І УЧАСНИКІВ НА БЕНЕФІС-ОБІДІ МИТРОПОЛІЇ НЬЮ-ЙОРКУ ДЛЯ ДОПОМОГИ УКРАЇНСЬКОГО КАТОЛИЦЬКОГО УНІВЕРСИТЕТУ У ЛЬВОВІ, ЩО ВІДБУВСЯ 2 ЛИСТОПАДА 2008 Р. В УКРАЇНСЬКОМУ НАРОДНОМУ ДОМІ У НЬЮ-ЙОРКУ.



\$ 164,000.00	- Rak Anna & Wolodymyr
50,000.00	- Self Reliance New York Federal Credit Union
40,000.00	- Slywotzky Wolodymyra & Stefan
30,000.00	- Klufas Michael
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1,000.00	- Salecki Anna
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Списки виготовив Микола Галів. Якщо трапились будь-які неточності пропущено ім'я і прізвище, чи неточно подана пожертва, заздалегідь вибачаюсь. Поправки зголошувати на адресу: Оксана Лопатинська, 98 Second Ave., New York, NY, 10003, або телефонічно: 1-212-777-1336, або Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation in Chicago, 2247 W. Chicago Ave., CHICAGO, IL. 60622, phone: 1-773-235-8462.

ВСІМ ЩЕДРИМ ЖЕРТВОДАВЦЯМ Й УЧАСНИКАМ БЕНЕФІС-ОБІДУ ВИСЛОВЛЮЄМО НЕВИМОВНО ЩИРУ ПОДЯКУ. ХАЙ ВСЕВИШНІЙ ГОСПОДЬ СТОРИЦЕЮ НАГОРОДИТЬ ВАС. ЗАПЕВНЯЄМО, ЩО ВАШІ ПОЖЕРТВИ НА УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ КАТОЛИЦЬКИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ СПРИЯТИМУТЬ РОЗВИТКУ УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ БОГОСЛОВСЬКОЇ НАУКИ Й УТВЕРДЖЕННЯ УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ ЦЕРКВИ В УКРАЇНІ. ЦЕ ЗА БОЖИМ БЛАГОСЛОВЕННЯМ ВИЗНАЧАЄ СВІТЛЕ МАЙБУТНЄ НАШОЇ ЦЕРКВИ І БОГОСЛОВСЬКОЇ НАУКИ.

Medvedev...

(Continued from page 2)

ing in the Kremlin about moving U.S. relations up from the not-that-uncomfortable nadir (Rossiiskaya Gazeta, March 18).

Mr. Medvedev may entertain some temptations about that already proverbial “reset button” (which on his website for some reason is called “reboot”), but it is hard to expect that he would develop a good rapport with President Obama, who is everything he is not: a self-made, charismatic leader ready to take responsibility for hard decisions.

Mr. Medvedev would be eager to present any compromise on the blown-out-of-all-proportion issue of U.S. missile defense in Poland as his great triumph, earned by determined opposition. He is also in favor of launching new strategic arms control negotiations, which are the only format where Russia could talk with the U.S. as an “equal.”

New negotiated limits are so much more important since Russia’s strategic arsenal continues to shrink fast, despite all the ritual pledges to grant priority attention to new missiles and submarines. The season of demonstrating Russia’s military muscle has ended, and all the ships have returned to their home ports for extensive repairs (Nezavisimoe Voennoe Obozrenie, March 20).

Besides these extra-hard-security matters, Russia does not seem to have any positive agenda to put on the table and it is hardly prepared to shift its ambivalent stance on Iran (Rossiiskaya Gazeta, March 17). Both President Medvedev and Prime Minister Putin tried to perform as wise statesman meeting with Dr. Kissinger, but in reality for them global issues are just a public relations campaign of little importance compared with their real priorities of re-distributing money and property among servile but disloyal oligarchs (Grani.ru, March 20).

This role of two-headed godfather is central for the regime’s survival in times of falling oil revenues when doubts in the irritated elites grow and spread under the surface of total obedience. Firing governors is apparently not enough to exterminate these mutinous doubts, so the second trial of Mikhail Khodorkovsky and Platon Lebedev is rolling toward the “guilty-as-charged” sentence (Novaya Gazeta, March 18).

There is no way around the simple premise that, in order to achieve a new positive start in U.S. relations, Russia has to begin a meaningful reformatting of its corrupt quasi-democratic regime. The Obama administration refrains from advocating any conditions of this sort, but Mr. Medvedev seems to be aware of the need to modernize the rigid system of “Putinism.” He remains reluctant, however, to deviate from the course set by his senior partner, who believes that the crisis hurts the U.S. more than Russia and will diminish its leadership, scorned as “unipolarity.”

Mr. Putin relies on the “fear factor” to keep the disgruntled elites under control and expects that demonstrative generosity towards pensioners and other “have-nots” would prevent an escalation of protest activity. His new anti-crisis plan unveiled last week does not envisage any new grants to struggling oligarchs, but gives first priority to social protection; it could, however, be overtaken by the unfolding disaster – as was the previous plan adopted last November (Kommersant, March 19).

Such an emergency would require different kinds of measures, and forceful mobilization against an external threat is Putin’s fall-back option of choice. Anti-Americanism, therefore, remains an important political resource – perhaps the very last refuge for a pair of scoundrels.

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Romanian-Ukrainian...

(Continued from page 2)

line toward Romania than it has toward Russia.

Romanian-Ukrainian relations have never been particularly good for five reasons.

First, Romanian irredentist nationalism has traditionally permeated Romania’s entire political spectrum. Extreme nationalists, for example, aligned themselves with the post-Communist social democrats who ruled the country in the 1990s. Romania joined Russia in 1997 as the last of Ukraine’s neighbors to recognize Ukrainian borders.

Second, Ukraine and Romania have never given priority to improving their relations. Ukraine has focused on Slavic Poland and the three Baltic states, dealt as best it could with Russia, was rebuffed by the EU and prioritized relations with the United States. Romania has focused exclusively on relations with the West, that is, joining NATO and the EU, while turning its back on its eastern neighbors.

Third, Romania condemns Ukraine’s policy of defining Moldovans in its censuses as an ethnic group distinct from Romanians. This issue is intimately bound up with Moldova’s status and Ukraine’s historical relationship with the Transnistria separatist enclave, which was the Moldovan Autonomous Republic in the interwar Soviet Ukraine. The Moldovan Soviet Socialist

Republic was the only Soviet republic (aside from Ukraine) with a larger population of ethnic Ukrainians than ethnic Russians.

Fourth, during Leonid Kuchma’s presidency, Ukraine began building a canal on the Danube that Romania opposed. Mr. Kuchma opened the first part of the canal on August 26, 2004, with the words, “I give the command to restore navigation in the Ukrainian part of the Danube Delta” (see Eurasia Daily Monitor, September 9, 2004). The EU added its critical voice to the building of the canal in the registered 70,000-hectare UNESCO World Heritage Site. In the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context, issued by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, members are required to notify and consult with each other on projects such as the Ukrainian Danube canal (www.unece.org/press/pr2008/08env_p06e.htm).

Fifth, territorial conflict over Serpents Island and its territorial waters was only resolved in February in Romania’s favor, after a five-year investigation by the International Court of Justice. The ruling equally divided the maritime zone without taking into account the existence of an island. Romania has consistently argued that the island was not mentioned in the 1947 border treaty between Romania and the USSR. The Ukrainian-Romanian dispute over Serpents Island centered on the delimitation of its shelf and the exclusive econom-

ic zones between Romania and Ukraine. If the island were to be recognized as an island, then the surrounding shelf would be considered Ukrainian waters. If it were not defined as an island (as the February ruling concluded), the maritime boundary between Romania and Ukraine would then simply ignore the island. Another area of contention was Chernivtsi Oblast (formerly northern Bukovyna), which has a Ukrainian majority and a Romanian/Moldovan minority.

Relations between Romania and Ukraine were already poor before the spy scandal. In an unusual move, Ukraine made the spy affair public and has used the occasion to condemn Romania’s support for separatism, which is always a sensitive issue in Kyiv.

Romania has not made similar accusations of Ukraine committing espionage or supporting separatism. Neither country will go so far as to recall ambassadors, but relations will decline to a very low level, thereby losing Ukraine a potential ally in its goal of seeking NATO and EU membership. The Polish, Hungarian and Czech ambassadors have advised Ukraine that joining NATO would require “political stability” and the “regulation of joint questions with [its] neighbors” (www.pravda.com.ua, March 17).

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Carpathian Ski Club hosts 55th annual races at Hunter Mountain

HUNTER, N.Y. – Nearly 90 skiers and three snowboarders competed at Hunter Mountain in the 55th annual ski races organized by the Carpathian Ski Club (known by its Ukrainian acronym as KLK) on Saturday, March 7.

The annual event attracted skiers of all ages, from 4 to 71, and once again entire families of skiers participated, with parents and their children racing in their respective age groups.

After registering at the ski lodge and obtaining their numbered race bibs, the skiers and snowboarders raced on a course sanctioned by NASTAR (National Standard Race), with each skier allowed to take two runs on the beautifully spring-like sunny day.

That evening at the Hunter Mountain Ski Lodge, competitors were joined by family members and friends for a dinner and awards ceremonies, during which medals and trophies were presented to the winners in each age group plus top male and females recognized for the fastest times and the most promising young skiers.

The traveling trophies for the male and female skiers who posted the fastest race

times were presented to Adrian Rybak, 22, and Stephanie Bitcon, 12. The names of the winners are inscribed on the trophies; no repeat winners are allowed.

Trophies for the most promising young skiers were presented to Miss Bitcon and Damian Kozak, 11. The trophies, which are sponsored by the Ministry of Youth and Sports of Ukraine led by Minister Yurii Pavlenko, were presented by Ambassador Yurii Sergejev, Ukraine's permanent representative to the United Nations, joined by his wife Nataliya.

Minister Pavlenko also honored KLK stalwart George Popel for his many years of service to the sports club and to Ukrainian sports in general. Ambassador Sergejev presented a trophy and certificate to the smiling Dr. Popel.

Ukraine's envoy to the United Nations also recognized KLK President Erko Palydowycz, unveiling for all to see a special U.N.-issued stamp sheet that features the longtime sports and community activist on panes in between the 42-cent postage stamps.

Irenaeus Isajiw of the Ukrainian Sports

(Continued on page 19)



Markian Hadzewycz

Stephanie Bitcon with her trophy for most promising young female skier. She also won the traveling trophy for the fastest race time among females.



Damian Kozak receives his trophy as most promising young male skier from Nataliya Shamshur, wife of Ukraine's ambassador to the U.N.



KLK skiing coordinator Orest Fedash (left) with the three snowboarders who competed (from left) Andrey Pencak, Oliver Chernyk and Zdan Korduba.



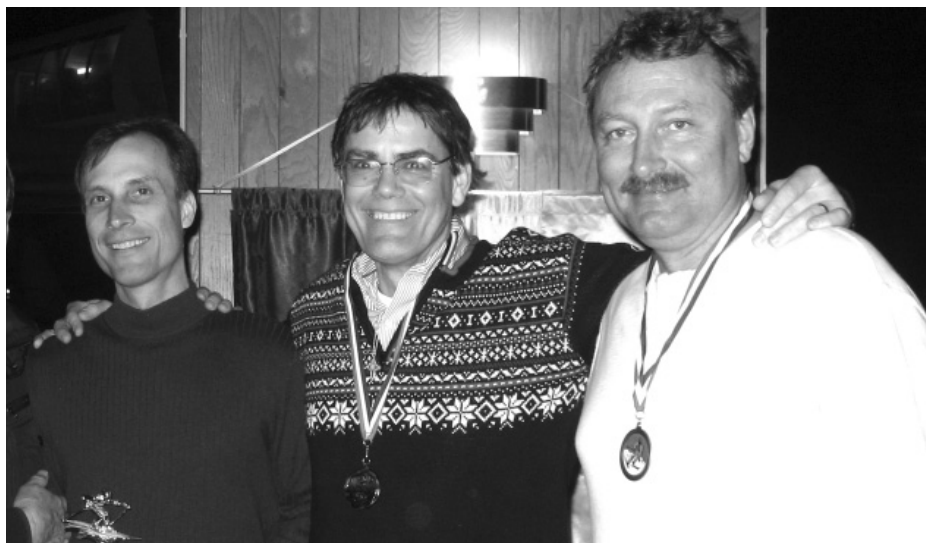
Winners in the women age 21-29 group: Melasia Doll (right) and Laryssa Rybak.



Adrian Rybak shows off his trophy for fastest time posted by a male skier.



Women's 46-49 champion Christa Kozak (left) with Ruth Lenchur (center) and Darka Pencak.



Men's 50-54 champion Andrew Kozak (left) with Vlodko Temnycky (center) and Roman Sorobay.



Skiers in the boys age 7-8 group (from right): champion Mark Blyznak, silver medalist Leo Hotsko and Dimitri Tytla.



KLK activist George Popel (left) receives a trophy and certificate of recognition from Ambassador Yurii Sergejev and his wife, Nataliya.

Carpathian Ski Club...

(Continued from page 18)

Federation of the U.S.A. and Canada (known by its Ukrainian-based acronym as USCAK), extended greetings on behalf of the federation, of which KLK is a member, and informed attendees about USCAK's plans to step up its activity.

The gathering was also addressed by David Slutzky, son of one of the founding owners of Hunter Mountain, who noted how great it was that the Carpathian Ski Club continues its tradition of ski racing and that the tradition is going strong, judging by the number of youths competing.

Thanks to sponsors of the evening gathering (Ukrainian credit unions in New York, Philadelphia and Clifton, N.J., as well as three individuals), dinner for all participants age 14 and under was free.

At the conclusion of the festivities, it was announced that KLK would be celebrating its 85th anniversary with a special fall event at the Soyuzivka Heritage Center in Kerhonkson, N.Y.

The Carpathian Ski Club was founded in 1924 in Ukraine and was reborn there in 1989. It began its activity in the United States after World War II, and held its first ski races in 1954 at Whiteface Mountain, near Lake Placid, N.Y.



Skiers of the youngest boys' group (age 5-6): champion Stefan Sorobay (left) and silver medalist Pavlo Pencak.



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KLK 2009 race results

Girls age 4 and under

- Olena Kucher

Girls age 5-6

- Andriana Hotsko

Girls age 7-8

- Kathryn Halarewicz
- Julia Moroch
- Lena Mojsiak
- Natalia Moroch

Girls age 9-10

- Diana Blyznak
- Taisa Sorobay
- Ruta Odulak
- Andriana Pencak (snowboard)

Girls age 11-12

- Stephanie Bitcon
- Natalia Blyznak
- Olenka Tytla
- Larysa Iwaskin
- Adriana Wojcickij

Girls age 13-14

- Katia Kozak
- Katya Palydowycz
- Catherine Lenchur
- Christine Lenchur

Girls age 15-16

- Natalia Hryhorowych
- Christina Temnycky

Women age 21-29

- Melasia Doll
- Laryssa Rybak

Women age 30-34

- Marta DUBYK

Women age 35-39

- Mariana Livcha
- Halyna Hotsko
- Mirka Moroch

Women age 40-45

- Olenka Ciolko
- Chrystyna Sorobay
- Sophia Lashcyk

Women age 46-49

- Christa Kozak
- Natalia Wojcickij
- Ruth Lenchur
- Darka Pencak
- Marybeth Palydowycz
- Irene Blyznak

Boys age 5-6

- Stefan Sorobay
- Pavlo Pencak
- Andriy Falenchuk
- Marko Wojcickij
- Mykola Pawliczko

Boys age 7-8

- Mark Blyznak
- Leo Hotsko
- Michael Moroch
- Andriy Stelmach
- Dimitri Tytla

Boys age 9-10

- Alexander Iwaskiw

Boys age 11-12

- Damian Kozak
- Peter D. Lenchur
- Adrian Temnycky
- Adrian Halarewicz
- Oliver Chernyk (snowboard)

Boys age 13-14

- Adrian Wowk
- Yevhen DUBYK
- Stepan Halarewicz
- Andre A. Wowk
- Paul Temnycky

Boys age 15-16

- Erko Palydowycz
- Nicholas Siokalo

Boys age 17-20

- Miroslav Nemelivsky
- Adrian Iwaskiw
- Stephan Kanarsky
- Alex Hryhorowych
- Mark Kochan
- Zdan Korduba (snowboard)

Men age 21-29

- Adrian L. Rybak
- Markian Hadzewycz

Men age 35-39

- Terence Filewych
- Marco Shmerykowsky
- Vassili Hotsko

Men age 40-44

- Andrew Moroch
- Andrew Halarewicz

Men age 45-49

- Eri Palydowycz
- Yuriy Kucher
- Peter M. Lenchur
- Andrew Tytla
- Stefan Wojcickij
- Taras Odulak
- Mark Pawliczko

Men age 50-54

- Andrew Kozak
- Vlodko Temnycky
- Roman Sorobay
- Nestor Blyznak
- Peter Livcha
- Jurij Mojsiak

Men age 55 -59

- Roman Stelmach

Men age 60-64

- Andrew Hrabovsky
- Oleh Kolodiy

Men age 70-74

- John Shmerykowsky

2009 Syzokryli



2009 Summer Camp Dates and Information

Tennis Camp

June 21 to July 2 \$675 UNA member \$725 non-member

Kicks off the summer with 2 weeks of intensive tennis instruction and competitive play, for boys and girls age 10-18, under the direction of Mr. George Sawchak. Attendance will be limited to 45 students.

Roma Pryma Bohachevsky Ukrainian Dance Workshop

July 5 to July 18 \$950 UNA member \$1,000 non-member

Vigorous 2-week dance training for intermediate and advanced dancers age 16 and up under the direction of the Roma Pryma Bohachevsky Ukrainian Dance Foundation, culminating with performances on stage at our Ukrainian Cultural Festival. (Additional information <http://www.syzokryli.com>)

Tabir Ptashat

Session 1: June 28 to July 5

Session 2: July 5 to July 11

Ukrainian Plast camp (tabir) for children age 4-7 accompanied by their parents. To register child please watch for registration form appearing February 27, March 6, April 3 in Svoboda, March 1, March 8, April 5 in The Ukrainian Weekly. For further information please contact Mrs. Neonila Sochan at 973-984-7456.

Exploration Day Camp

Session 1: June 29 to July 3 \$150 per week per child or \$ 35 per day per child

Session 2: July 6 to 10

A day camp for boys and girls age 7-10, with five hours of supervised fun daily.

Ukrainian Heritage Day Camp

Session 1: July 19 to 24 \$160 per week per child staying on premises

Session 2: July 26 to 31 \$200 per week per child staying off premises

A returning favorite for children age 4 to 7. Campers will be exposed to the Ukrainian heritage through daily activities such as dance, song, storytelling, crafts and games. Children will walk away with an expanded knowledge of Ukrainian folk culture and language, as well as new and lasting friendships with other children of Ukrainian heritage.

Discovery Camp

July 19 to 25 \$400 UNA member \$450 non-member

Sleep-away camp for children age 8-15 filled with outdoor activities, sports, and arts and crafts designed to enhance the Ukrainian cultural experience.

Ukrainian Chornomorska Sitch Sports Camp

Session 1: July 26 to August 1 \$395 per week

Session 2: August 2 to 8

40th annual sports camp run by the Ukrainian Athletic-Educational Association Chornomorska Sitch for campers age 6- 17. The camp will focus on soccer, tennis, volleyball and swimming, and is perfect for any sports enthusiast. Please contact Mrs. Marika Bokalo at 908-851-0617 or e-mail sportsschool@chornomorskasitch.org for application and additional information.

Roma Pryma Bohachevsky Ukrainian Dance Camp

Session 1: July 26 to August 8 \$950 UNA member

Session 2: August 9 to 22 \$1,000 non-member

Directed by Ania Bohachevsky-Lonkevych (daughter of Roma Pryma Bohachevsky), this camp is for children and teens age 8-16, and offers expert instruction for beginning, intermediate and advanced students. Each session ends with a grand recital. Attendance will be limited to 60 students.

NOTES ON PEOPLE

Harpist performs at New Jersey venues



NEWARK, N.J. – Harpist Odarka Polanskyj Stockert was chosen to play an opening lobby concert for the main stage performance of the Chieftains, a traditional Irish folk ensemble, at the New Jersey Performing Arts Center in Newark, N.J., on March 16. A new CD, “Secret Songs,” by the duo of Ms. Stockert and acoustic guitarist Redentor Jimenez is being released this month. Ms. Stockert can also be heard every Sunday evening at the charming and romantic Cafe Monet in Millburn, N.J., where she plays starting at 6 p.m. For more information about the Ukrainian American harpist readers may log on to <http://Odarka.com> and <http://www.myspace.com/odarkasharp>.

“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.

Reflections...

(Continued from page 8)

Granted, a historical drama might not be a box office hit comparable to “Quantum of Solace” with the lovely Olga Kurylenko. However, if well-made and, most importantly, reviewed on major websites or in print media such a motion picture could appeal to the same literate audiences that enjoyed “Good Night, and Good Luck” about legendary newsman Edward R. Murrow.

In the meantime, we are indeed blessed with a relative abundance of new documentary offerings on the Holodomor from both sides of the Atlantic, some yet to be released.

I might add just two observations regarding “The Living” that make me see this documentary as an important bridge to the next step of creating full-length historical genre films.

First, like some other Holodomor documentaries these days, “The Living” includes several interviews with elderly survivors.

What may be unique here is that Mr. Bukovsky allows us to develop a sympathetic relationship with them, to care about them as they are living today.

Second, “The Living” includes a compelling storyline via the narration of actual journal entries from Welsh journalist Gareth Jones, who traveled in Ukraine during the Famine and reported extensively on the conditions he observed and defined it as man-made. This narrative not only validates and corroborates the decades-old memories of the survivors, but it provides dramatic continuity and coherence to the film. In fact, a more developed narrative based on Jones’ life as reporter would make for another excellent historical drama option with a Holodomor subtext.

For now, I am looking forward to the wider release and distribution of “The Living.” It is a very skillfully created film that would leave a strong impression on Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian audiences with humanity and grace. See it when it comes to your area. And bring a friend.

Graduates program in management

ROCHESTER, N.Y. – The Ukrainian Federal Credit Union announced that its general manager, Oleg Lebedko, is a recent graduate of the Management Development Institute (MDI) of the National Association of Federal Credit Unions (NAFCU).

“We are very proud that Oleg Lebedko has successfully completed this rigorous management program that focused on sound and informed decision-making within both long-term and daily operational contexts,” said Tamara Denysenko, CEO of the Ukrainian Federal Credit Union (UFCU). “We had found that the best way to maximize our member service is to offer our staff opportunity to attend exemplary professional education that allows them to excel in their respective positions.”

MDI consists of an intensive executive education curriculum that addresses credit unions’ need for staff who can thrive in today’s complex financial services environment. Established in 1991, MDI boasts over 850 graduates. The NAFCU is a respected and influential trade association that represents the interests of federal credit unions before the federal government and the public.

MDI participants are taught by industry experts who cover a variety of critical topics, including administration and



Oleg Lebedko

human resources management; operations/technology management; regulatory compliance / accounting; finance and marketing.

Mr. Lebedko joined Ukrainian Federal Credit Union as assistant manager in 1995. He was born in Ukraine, graduated from Kyiv State University in 1992 and obtained his M.B.A. at the University of Dallas in 1994.

Ukrainian FCU was established in 1953 and now serves over 16,000 members of the Ukrainian community in Rochester, N.Y., and other cities across the country.

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Anders Aslund to discuss new book on Ukraine

TORONTO – The Canada Ukraine Chamber of Commerce and the Canada Ukraine Foundation are hosting an evening with Dr. Anders Aslund, an internationally recognized expert on Ukraine. Mr. Aslund has been provided this forum on Tuesday, April 7, to discuss his new book, "Ukraine - How Ukraine Became a Market Economy and Democracy."

Dr. Anders' credentials are extensive. He has been deeply engaged in Ukraine since 1985. He boldly predicted the fall of the Soviet communist system in his "Gorbachev's Struggle for Economic Reform" (1989). He served as an economic adviser to the Ukrainian government from 1994 to 1997. He was one of the founders of the Kyiv School of Economics. In 2004, he co-chaired a United Nations Blue Ribbon Commission for Ukraine, "Proposals for the

President: A New Wave of Reform."

He is the author of nine books, including "Russia's Capitalist Revolution: Why Market Reform Succeeded and Democracy Failed" (2007), which was named a Choice Outstanding Academic Title for 2008, and "How Capitalism Was Built: The Transformation of Central and Eastern Europe, Russia and Central Asia" (2007), which the Economist magazine named one of the best books of the year in 2007. He co-edited "Economic Reform in Ukraine: The Unfinished Agenda" (2000) and "Revolution in Orange" (2006).

Dr. Aslund joined the Peterson Institute for International Economics as senior fellow in 2006. He was the director of the Russian and Eurasian Program at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. He was founding director of the

Stockholm Institute of Transition Economics and professor at the Stockholm School of Economics. He earned his doctorate from the University of Oxford.

Dr. Anders' new book about Ukraine has received notable reviews, such as the one by Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski, former U.S. national security advisor, who called it "a comprehensive and insightful analysis of Ukraine's economic and political development since the achievement of its independence in 1991." Dr. Brzezinski also noted: "The implicit message of this important book is that Ukraine is and, even more, should be an integral part of Europe."

The presentation by Dr. Aslund will begin at 6:30 p.m. at the Trident Banquet Hall and Conference Center located at 145 Evans Ave. in Toronto.

Banderivtsi...

(Continued from page 7)

Prof. Potichnyj points out that in May 1943 Sushko was working actively with the Germans, but thereafter he and the de facto leader of the OUN-M in Ukraine, Oleh Kandyba Olzyzh, were actively pursuing OUN reconciliation efforts aimed at reuniting the two factions. Olzyzh was arrested by the Germans several months after Sushko's death, sent to the Sachsenhausen concentration camp and killed.

I also approached Prof. Taras Hunczak, who specializes in this area of Ukraine's history, about this document and he stated unequivocally that he had never seen it before. In fact, immediately after Sushko's killing, the OUN-M in various speeches and articles accused the OUN-B of the killing, and kept doing so for many years without ever revealing this document. One can only assume that they did not have it. Why? Perhaps it didn't exist.

Assuming the worst, the above document, even if valid, is not evidence of the Banderivtsi killing Sushko, but as Prof. Potichnyj said, it merely points to a motive for doing so in May 1943. In wartime they could have accomplished any killing quite expeditiously. But where is the motive in January 1944? The motive in January 1944 can certainly be ascribed to many other possible perpetrators.

In her book Ms. Owad writes that her mother, Col. Sushko's daughter, told her about how, after he was killed, all night his colleagues, members of the OUN-M, were burning documents from his apartment, destroying the OUN archive to prevent any documents from falling into the wrong hands. She also mentions that Col. Sushko's apartment contained substantial funds for OUN activity. Could they have been destroying evidence of OUN-M and German complicity when it was evident that Germany was losing the war? Could there have been members of the OUN-M unhappy with the prospect of reconciliation with the OUN-B that Sushko and Olzyzh were pursuing? These are obvious questions not addressed by Ms. Owad.

Col. Sushko himself is mentioned additionally in Sudoplatov's memoirs as an escort for the Soviet agent to the Soviet-Finnish border following his meeting with Konovalts in the 1930s. Sushko actively cooperated with the Germans during the war. Thus, there are several possible assassins. Certainly, the Germans could have killed Sushko if they discovered a Soviet connection or attempts to forge alliances with the West. The Soviets could have killed him for working actively with the Germans. The Banderivtsi could have killed him for either of the above affiliations. However, they would have done so much earlier than January 1944 for the German connection, since by January 1944 Sushko's efforts with the Germans would have been irrelevant. As for a possible Soviet connection, well, perhaps that would explain and possibly even justify it. And, maybe there was a Banderivtsi not interested in OUN reconciliation.

The point is that there are many possibilities and I am not interested in being a sleuth. Without the murder weapon and DNA testing I am not sure that this killing will ever be solved. Today the question of who killed Col. Sushko is largely irrelevant. Unfortunately, Ms. Owad has her own demons. She concludes her chapter on who killed Sushko with the following: "Exactly 15 years after the killing of Col. Sushko, Stepan Bandera was killed in his home, on the stairs, by a then unknown assailant in almost identical circumstances as Roman Sushko. Who knows, maybe this was punishment from the Almighty?"

I am sorry for Ms. Owad's loss. I am sorry more for her demons.

As for the rest of us, we need to move on.



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OUT AND ABOUT

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|------------------------------|--|
| April 1
Philadelphia | Viewing of Ukraine-England World Cup qualifier, Ukrainian League of Philadelphia, 215-684-3548 | | Youth Center, 914-844-3606 |
| April 2
Stanford, CA | Lecture by David Marples, "Historical Memory and the Second World War in Ukraine," Stanford University, 650-723-3562 | April 4
Piscataway, NJ | Pysanka Workshop with Olga Kobryn, Middlesex County Cultural and Heritage Commission and the Folklife Program for New Jersey, East Jersey Olde Town Village, 732-745-4489 |
| April 2
New York | Fund-raiser photo exhibit and film screening, "Holodomor: Ukraine's Genocide of 1932-1933," Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, 212-228-6840 or ucca@ucca.org | April 4
New York | SUSTA Conference, Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America, New York University, susta2009@gmail.com |
| April 3
Orland Park, IL | Art Exhibit, "Holodomor - Through the Eyes of a Child: The Famine Remembered," Orland Park Public Library, 708-428-5100 | April 4
Chicago | Lecture by Myron Kuropas, "Stalin, Roosevelt, Hollywood and Ukrainian Americans," Ukrainian National Museum, 312-421-8020 |
| April 3
Berkeley, CA | Conference, "1989: Twenty Years Later," Institute of Slavic, East European and Eurasian Studies and the Center for Russian, East European and Eurasian Studies, University of California at Berkley, 510-642-3230 | April 5
Lehigh, PA | Easter Bazaar, Ukrainian Homestead, 215-235-3709 or 610-377-4621 |
| April 3
Washington | Commemoration of 200th anniversary of Mykola Hohol's birth, Shevchenko Scientific Society, Embassy of Ukraine, 202-649-2977 or 240-205-1889 | April 5
New York | Lecture by Tetiana Stepykina, "Religious Aspects in the Modernization of the Ukrainian Vision of the World in Taras Shevchenko's Poetry," Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences, 212-222-1866 |
| April 3
New York | Concert with Julian Kytasty and New York Bandura Ensemble, "A Bandurist and His Legacy: Hryhory Kytasty 1907-1984," The Ukrainian Museum, 212-288-0110 | April 5
Whippany, NJ | Easter Bazaar, St. John Ukrainian Catholic Church, Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey, 973-476-1970 |
| April 3, 4, 5, 7-11
Cleveland, OH | Easter Bazaar, Ukrainian Museum-Archives, 216-781-4329 | April 5
Silver Spring, MD | Spring Bazaar, St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral, 301-593-5316 or 301-384-9192 |
| April 4
New York | Ukrainian Easter Traditions Workshop, The Ukrainian Museum, 212-228-0110 or www.ukrainianmuseum.org | April 6
Cambridge, MA | Lecture by Leonid Polyakov, "The Consolidation of Army Officer Training in Lviv: Its Significance for Ukraine's Military Development," Harvard University, 617-495-4053 |
| April 4
Yonkers, NY | Volleyball Tournament, Ukrainian American Youth Association, Sacred Heart High School, Ukrainian | | |

Entries in "Out and About" are listed free of charge. Priority is given to events advertised in The Ukrainian Weekly. However, we also welcome submissions from all our readers. Items will be published at the discretion of the editors and as space allows. Please send e-mail to mdubas@ukrweekly.com.



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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Friday, April 3

NEW YORK: The Center for Traditional Music and Dance, The Ukrainian Museum and New York Bandura Ensemble/Bandura Downtown present "A Bandurist and His Legacy: Hryhory Kytasty (1907-1984)" with Julian Kytasty, a musical retrospective on the life of the bandurist, composer and teacher who remains the greatest single influence on bandura players in North America. The event will be at 7 p.m. at The Ukrainian Museum, 222 E. Sixth St., between Second and Third avenues. Tickets: \$15; discounts available for museum/CTMD members and seniors. To reserve tickets (which include gallery admission plus reception following concert) call the museum, 212-228-0110.

Sunday, April 5

NEW YORK: Music at the Institute presents the 70th Birthday Celebration Concert of Virko Baley, composer, conductor, pianist and writer. The Talea Ensemble, conducted by Dr. Baley, will perform the world premiere of the 2005 revised version of his composition "Dreamtime: A Masque for Six Instrumentalists." The concert is at 2 p.m., followed by a reception, at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St., corner of Fifth Avenue. Suggested donation: \$30; members and senior citizens, \$25; students, \$20. Tickets may be obtained by sending a check payable to UIA-MATI or by calling 212-288-8660.

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in New York will host a lecture by Tetiana Stepykina, chair of the English department at Luhansk University and currently a Fulbright Scholar at Columbia University. The lecture, "Religious Aspects in the Modernization of the Ukrainian Vision of the World in

Taras Shevchenko's Poetry," will be held at the academy's building, 206 W. 100th St., at 3 p.m. All are invited. For more information contact the academy, 212-222-1866.

Monday, April 6

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute will host a lecture by Leonid Polyakov, former vice minister of defense of Ukraine; external consultant, Parliamentary Committee on National Security and Defense, Parliament of Ukraine; and fellow, Weatherhead Center for International Affairs and Ukrainian Research Institute, Harvard University. His lecture, "The Consolidation of Army Officer Training in Lviv: Its Significance for Ukraine's Military Development," will be held at 4 p.m. in Room S-050 (Concourse Level), CGIS Building South, 1730 Cambridge St., Cambridge, MA 02138. This event is free and open to the public. For more information call 617-495-4053 or e-mail huri@fas.harvard.edu.

Saturday, May 2

PALATINE, Ill.: The Ukrainian American Veterans 1st Lt. Ivan Shandor Post 35 in Palatine invites the community to a presentation titled "Islamic Radicalism." The moderators of the event are: Roman Golash, a bioterrorism consultant, and Chuck Dobra, an attorney and counselor at law. Combined, the moderators have over 60 years of military experience and plan to discuss what Americans need to know about jihad. The global war on terrorism will be discussed and the documentary "Obsession" will be shown, followed by a question and answer period. The presentation takes place at 2-4 p.m. at the Palatine Public Library. For more information call 847-910-3532 or e-mail romangolash@sbcglobal.net.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS GUIDELINES

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

Preview items must be received no later than one week before the desired date of publication. No information will be taken over the phone.

Information should be sent to: preview@ukrweekly.com or Preview of Events, The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054; fax, 973-644-9510. **NB: If e-mailing, please do not send items as attachments; simply type the text into the body of the e-mail message.**

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Awards and Scholarship Program for UNA student-members attending college in academic year 2009-2010

The UNA Scholarship program for UNA student members offers two programs: an Awards Program and a Scholarship Program.

UNA Awards Program: these awards are assigned by the Scholarship Committee, designating a set amount to each year depending on the total amount assigned for the awards. The applicant must comply with all rules and qualifications.

UNA Scholarship Program: offers special scholarships to active UNA members completing freshman, sophomore and junior years in college. These special scholarships are: Joseph and Dora Galandiuk; Maria, Demetrius and Olha Jarosewycz; Vera Stangl; Joseph Wolk; and the Ukrainian National Home Corp. of Blackstone. Each of these scholarships has special requirements that student applicants must meet.

- Scholarship awards will be granted to UNDERGRADUATE students attending accredited colleges or universities, studying towards their first bachelor's degree, and to high school graduates entering college.
- Applications for UNA SPECIAL SCHOLARSHIPS or UNA AWARDS will be accepted from students who have been **ACTIVE UNA MEMBERS** for at least **TWO YEARS** by June 1st of the filing year.
- Applications and required enclosures must be sent to the UNA in **ONE MAILING** and be postmarked no later than June 1, 2009.
- Incomplete and/or late entries will automatically be disqualified.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, INC.,
Scholarship Committee
2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054

Please send me a scholarship application for the 2009/2010 academic year.

Name (in English) _____

Name (in Ukrainian) _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Tel. _____ E-mail _____

Web: _____ I am a member of UNA Branch No. _____



2009 SUSTA Conference Culture, The Arts, and Ukraine

Saturday
April 4, 2009

Silver Center, Room 207
32 Waverly Place (off Washington Square Park)
New York University
New York, NY

Registration for this event is from 9:00 AM - 10:00 AM on-site
at New York University - Silver Center.
Conference will begin at approximately 10:00 AM.
This event is sponsored by a generous donation
from the Self Reliance New York Federal Credit Union.