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Translation of U.S. scholar's book aims to fight historical revisionism

by Zenon Zawada
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – Historical phenomena such as the Holodomor – the Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933 in Ukraine – have come under increasing attack from Stalin apologists creeping into the mainstream of Russian and Ukrainian societies.

With Kremlin support, the debate has degenerated questions about what caused the Holodomor to whether it was genocide at all and whether it was unique to Ukraine.

For example, Russian historians have increasingly argued that famines in the Lower Volga basin and Kazakhstan during the same period also qualify as genocide, making the Holodomor not unique to Ukraine.

To combat such historical revisionism, Dr. Norman M. Naimark's book "Stalin's Genocides" (Princeton University Press, 2010) has been translated into Ukrainian and published by the National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy.

Dr. Naimark's work arrives at a time when neo-Soviet cultural policies are being pursued by the administration of Viktor Yanukovich and his minister of education, science, youth and sports, Dmytro Tabachnyk. These policies reject notions of Russification and Soviet subjugation of the Ukrainian nation, and cast the Soviet experience in a largely positive light.

Their political force, the Party of Regions of Ukraine, rejects the idea that the Holodomor was a genocide orchestrated by Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin

and his entourage to eliminate the Ukrainian peasant class – which was not only opposed to collectivization but was also the core of Ukrainian national identity – as the biggest threat to Soviet rule.

They say the Holodomor was part of a tragedy endured by the people of the USSR equally, without any particular nation being singled out. They argue that non-Ukrainians also died in the Holodomor.

The Communist Party of Ukraine goes so far as to allege that there was no artificially induced famine, but merely harvest troubles in separate regions of Ukraine. The Holodomor concept was invented at Harvard University as anti-Soviet propaganda, the party alleges in its literature.

"I came to the conclusion, and I proved that Stalin persecuted the Ukrainian peasants in order to disallow achieving independence, to deprive them of their nationality, and to deprive them of creating opposition to Sovietization in some way," Dr. Naimark told a May 10 press conference in Kyiv.

"The combination of these social and ethno-national dimensions was at the core of Stalin's destructive, ruinous campaign," said the Stanford University scholar.

Dr. Naimark's book was translated by Vasyl Starcko in record time, said Dr. Serhiy Kvit, rector of the National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy.

In the book Dr. Naimark offers evidence that Stalin's genocides persisted during the period between the early

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Hunger-striking Lutsenko reported to be seriously ill



UNIAN/Aleksandr Kosarev

Yurii Lutsenko, former internal affairs minister of Ukraine, in an April 21 photo taken in the Kyiv appellate court, which ruled that day to keep him behind bars. Mr. Lutsenko declared a hunger strike the next day to protest his imprisonment.

by Volodymyr Musyak

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

KYIV – The life of imprisoned former Internal Affairs Minister Yurii Lutsenko, who has been on a hunger strike since April 22, is reportedly in danger as he awaits a corruption trial that is widely viewed as part of the Ukrainian government's political persecution of the opposition.

His wife, Iryna, who's been allowed to visit him only periodically, reported on May 19 that her husband has an inflamed esophagus, 20 intestinal ulcers and deteriorating blood vessels in the brain. Doctors had previously said starvation caused a chronically inflamed pancreas and Type 2 diabetes. Prominent leaders called upon Mr. Lutsenko to stop starving himself before he does permanent harm to himself.

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Chicago community commemorates Chornobyl anniversary



Walter Tun

Dr. Yuri Shcherbak delivers the keynote address at the Chicago commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the Chornobyl nuclear disaster.

by Anna Mostovych

CHICAGO – Twenty five years after the Chornobyl catastrophe and two months after the accident at the Fukushima-Daiichi nuclear power plant in Japan, several organizations in Chicago joined forces to commemorate one disaster and bring attention to the other.

The multifaceted event – featuring a keynote address by Dr. Yuri Shcherbak, the presentation of awards to Chornobyl researchers, a photography exhibit and a documentary film – was held at the Chicago Cultural Center on Thursday evening, April 28.

Some 350 people, representing Chicago's diplomatic corps, the Consulates of Japan and Ukraine, and members of the Ukrainian American and greater Chicago communities, attended.

Vera Eliashevsky, chair of the Kyiv Committee of Chicago Sister Cities International, which spearheaded the event, set the evening's tone in her introductory remarks. "We honor those who perished and those who survived," she said, requesting prayers for victims of both the Chornobyl and Fukushima disasters. The Rev. Myron Panchuk, co-chair of the anniversary planning committee, then asked for a moment of silence for all the victims.

Co-chair Dr. Daniel Hryhorchuk, director of global environmental health at UIC College of Medicine, extended "empathy and solidarity to the people of Japan" and read official greetings from various dignitaries, including Chicago Mayor Richard M. Daley, Ambassador Oleksandr Motsyk of Ukraine and Dr. Boris Lushniak, deputy surgeon general of the United States.

Core lessons of Chornobyl

For Dr. Shcherbak, former ambassador of Ukraine to Israel, Canada and the United States, the two disasters were global-scale events that affected the destinies of millions of people and demonstrated that "any nuclear reactor of any type and any design in any country is ... a delayed atom bomb that requires handling with utmost responsibility."

In his keynote address, "Chornobyl: 25 Years After: Lessons for Mankind," Dr. Shcherbak, who flew in from Kyiv especially for the commemoration, drew on his experience as an eyewitness to the Chornobyl disaster and as Ukraine's first minister of environmental protection, as well as on his expertise as a medical doctor and epidemiologist.

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ANALYSIS

Opposition remains fragmented ahead of 2012 parliamentary election

by Pavel Korduban
Eurasia Daily Monitor

Clashes between far-right and pro-Russian activists marred the Victory Day ceremonies in the western Ukrainian city of Lviv on May 9.

Militants from the far-right Svoboda party beat up pro-Russian activists, who arrived in Lviv from Russophone southern regions, clashed with police, burned red flags and destroyed a wreath which the Russian consul, Oleg Astakhov, was going to lay at the local cemetery. One member of Svoboda was shot in the leg by a local pro-Russian activist (www.zaxid.net, *Ukrayinska Pravda*, May 9). Lviv Oblast Governor Mykhailo Tymshenko, pressed by the Svoboda party, which dominates the regional council, tendered his resignation on the following day (www.zaxid.net, May 10).

The radicals from the Svoboda party in Lviv made use of divide-and-rule tactics, which the ruling Party of Regions (PRU) pursues ahead of the parliamentary elections scheduled for October 2012. On April 21, the PRU-dominated Parliament ruled that red flags would be used along with the national blue-and-yellow flags during the Victory Day celebrations across the country. By doing so, the PRU deliberately provoked tension in Lviv and other western areas where red flags are associated with communism and the Soviet occupation in the mid-20th century rather than with the victory in World War II.

On April 28, the Lviv Oblast Council ruled to outlaw red flags in Lviv (www.zaxid.net, April 28). At the same time, pro-Russian activists from Crimea decided to go to Lviv with red flags evidently to provoke the Svoboda party and other nationalists (www.comments.ua, May 6). Conflict in this context was inevitable.

Despite ideological differences, Svoboda and the PRU pursue one common goal ahead of the parliamentary election. This is to weaken the most popular opposition force, the bloc of former Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko. PRU ideologists want to radicalize society in western Ukraine where Svoboda and the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc (YTB) share the same nationalist electorate so that the more radical elements of the electorate vote for Svoboda rather than the YTB.

Such tactics worked in the local elections last fall, as a result of which Svoboda dominates several oblast councils in western Ukraine. At the same time, support for Svoboda is limited to that part of Ukraine, while popular support for YTB is geographically much wider, so Svoboda is seen in the PRU as a lesser

evil on the national scale.

Opinion polls conducted this year and in 2010 show that Svoboda's popularity has been on the rise, but it is far from supplanting the YTB as the most popular opposition party. It is currently only the third most popular opposition force. According to opinion polls by the Kyiv-based Razumkov think-tank, the share of Ukrainians who are ready to vote for Svoboda increased from 2.8 percent in August 2010 to 4.6 percent in April 2011. Over the same period, support for the YTB grew from 13.7 percent to 17.9 percent. The figures for the second most popular opposition party, the Front for Change, which is headed by charismatic and young former chairman of the Verkhovna Rada Arseniy Yatsenyuk, improved from 5.3 percent to 10.8 percent.

The opposition's popularity is growing obviously at the expense of the PRU and its junior partner in the government, the relatively new party Strong Ukraine, whose leader is the liberal Vice Prime Minister Sergey Tigipko. Razumkov's polling figures for the two parties plunged, respectively, from 41.2 percent to 22.1 percent and from 11.1 percent to 6.1 percent.

Mr. Tigipko has signaled that he may quit the government to focus on the election campaign if the government continues to drag its feet over unpopular market reforms (*Ukrayinska Pravda*, March 18; *Inter TV*, March 25). As a result, Strong Ukraine's popularity may grow at the expense of both the YTB and the PRU as last year's presidential election showed Mr. Tigipko drew support from the regional strongholds of both parties.

Mr. Tigipko may well join the ranks of the opposition ahead of the election, further fragmenting the opposition, which is disunited even without him.

Ms. Tymoshenko is wary of alliances with smaller nationalist opposition parties such as former President Viktor Yushchenko's Our Ukraine after her squabbles with them when she was prime minister in 2008-2010. She told a recent press conference that she does not talk with Mr. Yushchenko as they share different values (*UNIAN*, May 6).

The ambitious Mr. Yatsenyuk does not intend to join any alliances either. He said his goal is to overtake the YTB in the 2012 polls so as to become the second strongest party in parliament after the PRU (*Segodnya*, February 21).

The Svoboda party is not against forming alliances, its leader, Oleh Tyahnybok

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Weather forecast plus political commentary

KYIV – A Ukrainian weather forecaster, Lyudmila Savchenko, who is well-known on national radio for her daily weather reports, “has created a storm of her own by taking a swipe at Ukraine’s leadership during a live radio broadcast,” Reuters reported on May 18.

According to the news service, Ms. Savchenko, head of the forecasting section of Ukraine’s meteorological service, said: “One cannot remain indifferent to this beauty which shows in the tender scent of lilac and lily of the valley, and the melodious trilling of the birds.”

“At times it seems that such miraculous days are a gift from nature to com-

pensate us for the chaos, lawlessness and injustice that reign in our country,” she added. “It is simply incomprehensible that anyone can dislike this paradise on earth, this country, the Ukrainian people so much that they treat it so badly.”

Ukrayinska Pravda cited a source at national radio in reporting that after Ms. Savchenko’s remarks a decision was made to end live broadcasts from the weather center. It was unclear whether any action would be taken against the weather forecaster. However, Verkhovna Rada Chairman Volodymyr Lytvyn said Parliament would support an opposition move to ask national radio not to sack Ms. Savchenko.

NEWSBRIEFS

Rada won't condemn Putin's remarks

KYIV – The Verkhovna Rada has refused to condemn the statement by Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin diminishing the role of Ukraine in the victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945, it was reported on May 18. The draft response of the Ukrainian Parliament to Mr. Putin, filed by the opposition faction Our Ukraine–People’s Self-Defense, received only 97 votes. The rejected draft statement also proposed calling on the Russian government to treat with respect the tragic pages of Ukraine’s history and to prevent speculation on sensitive topics. Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin on December 16, 2010, said that the USSR would have won the war even without Ukraine. The Foreign Affairs Ministry of Ukraine did not give an official response to the statement, describing it as the personal position of the Russian prime minister. (Ukrinform)

Yanukovich on ethno-national policy

KYIV – Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukovich has said that the principles of state ethno-national policy and tolerance have to be improved. “Much work is still to be done. We should improve the principles of the state ethno-national policy, establish an intercultural dialogue and tolerance in public life, and work more on the settlement of problems linked to the improvement of life in the motherland of those deported and their descendants,” reads the text of president’s address on the occasion of the 67th anniversary of deportation of Crimean Tatars and persons of other nationalities from Crimea. President Yanukovich noted that 67 years ago about 200,000 Crimean Tatars were deported from the Crimean peninsula, which destroyed their “centuries-old life organization and cultural tradition.” The president said, “The obtaining of independence by Ukraine opened the way back to their native land for those deported, and at present we can be proud of the variety of our multinational cultural heritage. We by right are proud that over the years of Ukraine’s independence there were no serious international conflicts. This testi-

fies that we are a united people, the solidarity of which nobody and nothing can destroy.” (Interfax–Ukraine)

Investors sour on Ukraine

LONDON – Reform has ground to a halt in Ukraine, which is losing its investment appeal, investors said during the seventh Adam Smith Conference summit in London. The situation in Ukraine is disappointing, said Timothy Ash, director for emerging market research at Royal Bank of Scotland, according to May 16 news reports. Prospects were good a year ago and it seemed that remarkable people in the administration would not only talk, but also promote reform, he said. Everything looked promising until November 2010, when the process of reforms halted, said Anders Aslund, senior researcher at the Peterson Institute for International Economics. Mr. Ash also said that half of the growth in investment in Ukraine was due to banks, especially banks with foreign capital. But after the crisis and due to a low level of capital return banks will remain cautious for a long time, he said. The only exceptions are Russian banks, which have been aggressively expanding their balances, driven by geopolitical interests, the RBS representative said. Investors have been increasingly eyeing Asia, Latin America and Africa, therefore rivalry for investment has been increasing in Europe, he said. Neighboring countries have managed to create a far more appealing investment climate than Ukraine, Mr. Ash said. (Interfax-Ukraine)

A “shameful” Victory Day

KYIV – National Deputy Andriy Shevchenko of the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc-Batkivschyna faction said he thinks the people of Ukraine deserve an apology for the May 9 clashes in Lviv. “This situation deserves an honest conversation and apologies, and people will draw their own conclusions,” he said in Parliament on May 11. He said that this year’s Victory Day on May 9 made it possible to draw certain conclusions: “Conclusion No. 1: We had the most shameful Victory Day in

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NEWS ANALYSIS: The V-Day spectacle and beyond

by Mykola Riabchuk

“Show,” “spectacle,” “theater” and “performance” seem to be the most popular metaphors employed by Ukrainian observers to describe the May 9 clashes in Lviv between local nationalists and Russian barnstormers who came with red flags from Odesa and Crimea to celebrate Victory Day in a city that has a substantially different view of the “victory” and a radically different view of red flags.

The “theatrical” metaphors should not undermine the seriousness of the conflict and its consequences for Ukraine’s future. Rather, they signal the staged, prefabricated character of the event, pointing to its Kyiv directors and, arguably, Moscow architects.

The stage for the conflict was set on April 21 when the Ukrainian Parliament amended the 2000 law on commemoration of victory in the so-called “Great Patriotic War” of 1941-1945. A politically crucial request was added to raise the red Soviet flag (euphemistically defined as the “Flag of Victory”) on all official buildings and sites, and to use it at all official ceremonies on V-Day and at relevant events, alongside the national blue-and-yellow flag.

Neither Ukrainian national deputies nor the president needed to have been great statesmen to understand the provocative and subversive character of this suggestion. Even if they watched only Russian TV and used no other sources of information, they would certainly have known that the Soviet flag is absolutely unacceptable for a significant portion of the Ukrainian population, primarily in the western but also in the central part of the country. They should certainly have known that for millions of Ukrainians the red flag is, first and foremost, the symbol of occupation, of terror and genocide, the gulag and the Holodomor, Russification, and national humiliation.

For many Ukrainians, like for the Poles and the Balts, World War II on their territory was a clash of two equally dreadful predators: the Nazis and Bolsheviks. Which of the two was more oppressive might be an interesting question for academic debates, but it is of little relevance for people who feel today that the Nazi regime is dead and buried, while the Soviet regime, in its Putinist neo-imperial reincarnation, is alive and well, and still threatens their shaky stability and sovereignty by various means.

This is why a significant portion of Ukrainians does not buy the Stalinist notion of the Great Patriotic War and rejects defiantly Russian attempts to capitalize politically on the historical victory by promoting particular nationalistic and imperialistic agenda.

So, the main question is whether President Viktor Yanukovich and his Party of Regions (in fact, the party of one region, mostly comprising the Donbas) share the Russian nationalistic view of the second world war as a great victory of the Soviet (read Russian) people and the proof of their superiority over their neighbors, thus legitimizing their current “privileged interests” in the region.

This might well be true taking into account the provincial character of the ruling Donbas “elite,” their extremely low cultural and educational level, poor knowledge of both national and global history and the outside world in general, the profound entrenchment of Soviet values and stereotypes in their minds, and, of course, their sheer opportunism driven by multiple business (political-cum-economic) interests.

Thus, the real question is not about their views and commitments, whatever they are, but about their complete ignorance of the beliefs of the other part of society that makes up, by various surveys, between one-quarter and one-half of the national population.

Why have the “Regionals” reintroduced the red flag that is a clear irritant for so many co-citizens?

Is it just an attempt to appease and to mobilize their Sovietophile electorate at the cost of the perceived anti-Soviet minority? Is it a symbolic gesture to indulge Russia in exchange for some personal/corporate benefits? Is it merely a maneuver to divert public attention from the dramatic failures of their social and economic policies, from the rampant corruption within their own ranks and growing international criticism of their heavy-handed dealing with opposition?

Or, maybe, as Prof. Alexander Motyl suggests, it is a part of a wider strategy: to undermine the Ukrainian, i.e. largely pro-European and anti-Soviet identity, and thereby to weaken the social base of the Orange opponents?

All these assumptions may hold some truth but they hardly justify the costs to be inevitably paid for the presumed benefits. In long run, the Sovietophile policies would definitely subvert Ukraine’s European integration, preclude any chances to become a part of the first world, and deadlock it perhaps forever in the Russia-dominated “Eurasian” space of backwardness and despotism.

This actually might not be a problem for the ruling “elite” since they personally joined the European Union long ago, keeping their accounts, families and real estate in the hostile West rather than in friendly Russia. But the real cost of contentious, divisive policies stubbornly pursued by the Donbas “elite” might be the division of the country at best, or its “Ulsterization” at worst.

One may find some disturbing analogies between Russian supremacists waving red flags in western Ukrainian cities and Ulster unionists marching with their flags through the Catholic quarters to celebrate the 1688 historical victory and symbolic dominance of the colonizers over the aborigines. Aborigines apparently dislike it and react emotionally, as happened in Lviv, to the great joy of Moscow propagandists who represent Ukrainians’ outrage at imperial symbols as a crypto-fascist denial of the “Great Victory” and another proof of solidarity with the defeated Nazis arguably inherent in Western Ukraine.

“Perception of past Nazi collaborators divides Ukraine” ran the headline of Russia Today, the leading Kremlin mouthpiece, clearly outlining how the clashes in Lviv should be interpreted for both the domestic and international market.

Both the Russians and foreigners buy the news at face value. Even the respectable BBC informed its readers about the “clashes between Ukrainian nationalists and pro-Russian activists,” as if “pro-Russianness” was the main feature of rabidly chauvinistic and Ukrainophobic provocateurs purposely brought to Lviv from southeastern Ukraine. The pre-war Sudetenland Nazis might have been labeled “pro-German activists” by the same logic and with the same precision.

The Russian intent to deepen the Ukrainian divide has become an obsession, along with efforts to discredit any strong anti-Soviet, pro-European Ukrainian identity as rabidly anti-Russian, xenophobic and crypto-fascist.

These intents may perfectly resonate with the Party of Regions’ desire to marginalize the political opposition by a complex two-fold strategy. One aspect was mentioned already: re-Sovietization and Russification of Ukraine as a way to weaken Ukrainian identity and undermine the power-base of the Orange opponents. The other aspect is aimed at promotion and covert support of radical nationalists in western Ukraine in order to undermine Ukrainian moderates as real political rivals

with potentially a much broader electoral base all over the country.

But the price for this perfidious game might be too high. And there are some signs that the Party of Regions, despite appearances to the contrary, is not homogenous and monolithic in this regard. First, President Yanukovich opted not to sign the controversial decree on the red flag’s official usage and relied on so-called legal expertise. He condemned the violence in Lviv and promised a “determined response to those who want to bask in a bloody fire” but did not specify the culprits. In fact, his reference to “some activists [that] are trying again to split the Ukrainian people,” and to the “attempts to exploit politically the tragedies of the 20th century” can be applied to both sides (<http://www.president.gov.ua/en/news/20032.html>).

Hanna Herman, his top adviser, expressed this idea unequivocally by saying that the both sides of the conflict deserve each other: “Яке їхало таке здібалю” (Like guests, like hosts).

Oleksandr Yefremov, the head of the parliamentary faction of the Party of Regions, seemed to backtrack when he stated that “probably we have to stipulate this [the red flag official status] not by law but by parliamentary decree and to think more deeply about this matter” (<http://gazeta.ua/articles/politics/382050>).

And the Ukrainian Ministry of Foreign Affairs responded to its Russian counterpart with a sharp – albeit wrapped in diplomatic wording – call to tone down anti-Ukrainian hysteria in the Russian mass media and pay more attention to nationalistic and xenophobic excesses in Russia itself. The statement implies that Russia, unlike Ukraine, has not yet got rid of “politicians who earn political dividends through provoking tensions in bilateral relations.” Still worse, some Russian politicians try to “divide peoples into more or less worthy heirs of the victory over fascism” (<http://www.mfa.gov.ua/mfa/en/publication/content/53249.htm>).

Ukrainian TV, even though largely state-controlled, covered the May 9 events in Lviv in a much more balanced and moderate way than Russian TV networks, engaged in overtly propagandistic Halychyna-bashing and anti-nationalistic witch-hunts, in which “anti-nationalism”

was as subtle a substitute for anti-Ukrainian angst as Soviet “anti-Zionism” for anti-Semitism.

It is not clear yet whether we are witnessing some splits within the ruling team between the pro-Moscow hawks and more pragmatic doves, or whether this reflects some backtracking from too rough and assertive anti-Ukrainian policies of today’s mostly Russian and Russophone “elite,” or perhaps some hesitation evoked by the obvious fact that re-Sovietization in Ukraine, despite initial expectations, has not proceeded as smoothly as in Russia and Belarus.

One thing is clear, however: the genie of Russian/Russophone nationalism in Ukraine has been released from the Soviet bottle and is very unlikely to be put back. What looked like mere Sovietophile nostalgia throughout the 1990s has been institutionalized recently as a vociferous political movement, with very strong Russian and probably FSB connections and even stronger Ukrainophobic zeal. This might be a greater challenge for any Ukrainian government than the antithetical and ideological Frankenstein from the Ukrainian far right cherished covertly by the Party of Regions.

Whatever President Yanukovich does with the as yet unsigned law, he will encounter a problem. The red flag has been used already without his signature and is likely to be re-deployed in the future. The regional authorities in Luhansk have already declared they are not going to remove the red flags at least until June 22 – the day when the Great Patriotic War began. They may well extend, in good faith, the presence of these flags indefinitely, or even substitute them for the national flags.

In the longer term, they may have no need for a national president in remote Kyiv.

Mykola Riabchuk is an author and journalist from Ukraine, and a leading intellectual who is affiliated with the journal Krytyka.

The article above is reprinted from the blog “Current Politics in Ukraine” (<http://ukraineanalysis.wordpress.com/>) created by the Stasiuk Program for the Study of Contemporary Ukraine, a program of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta.

Quotable notes

“Myth No. 1 is that the red flag is a symbol of victory. On the contrary, under this flag, the Soviets started a bloody war on September 1, 1939. This fact is hidden by those who want to enforce upon Ukrainians Stalin’s interpretation of World War II history.

“Many Ukrainians do not really know who started the war. They were Joseph Stalin and Adolph Hitler.”

– *Taras Vozniak, political expert and editor of the independent magazine Yi, in a May 5 interview with ZIK (Western Information Agency), answering the question: “What myths about World War II dominate history books and the mindsets of Ukrainians?”*

“I will say it frankly: for the past few years I have not felt the trauma that I experienced on May 9. What kind of a nation would mark this day by standing under the red banner?”

– *Former President Viktor Yushchenko, speaking during events commemorating victims of Communist repressions at the Bykivnia Graves National Reserve on May 15, as quoted by Interfax-Ukraine.*

“Ukraine is the most divided today than at any time in its two-decade history, something deepened by [Minister of Science, Education, Youth and Sports Dmytro] Tabachnyk and the flying of the Soviet flag in World War II victory celebrations this month. Ukraine’s divisions were pushed by the Yanukovich election campaign to the brink of civil war in the 2004 elections and have been made worse by his successive policies.”

– *Taras Kuzio, an Austrian Marshall Plan Foundation visiting fellow at the Center for Transatlantic Relations, School of Advanced International Studies, Johns Hopkins University, in his commentary “Time to Take a Reality Check,” published in the Kyiv Post on May 11.*

Translation...

(Continued from page 1)

1930s and World War II, beginning with dekurkulization, then the Holodomor, and followed by the persecution of a wide range of ethnic minorities, ranging from Poles to Tatars.

The scholar even addresses Stalin's order to arrest more than 800,000 "anti-social" elements of society, such as alcoholics and prostitutes, estimating that half of those rounded up were eventually murdered.

"Stalin's Genocides" also illustrates how Soviet delegates lobbied for the wording of the genocide convention, ultimately adopted in 1948 by the United Nations General Assembly, to be restricted to ethnic, national, racial and religious groups, excluding social and political groups.

"Some historians say that, even if Stalin had the goal of destroying Ukrainian peasants, it doesn't necessarily mean that he wanted to destroy them because they were Ukrainian," Dr. Naimark said. "In this regard, I pose the question, 'What [is the] difference?'"

Soviet leaders realized that the Ukrainian peasant wasn't going to fit into the new social order being built by the Soviets, which was based on a homogenized, denationalized Soviet citizen, he said.

"Stalin and his lieutenants used the beginning of the Holodomor to literally break the backs of the Ukrainian peasantry, and we have all the evidence and proof of this," he said.

Dr. Naimark's work also offers evidence that the Holodomor was a genocidal act that was distinct from the famines that plagued the Lower Volga basin and Kazakhstan at that time, debunking a claim that has gotten much attention and



Dr. Norman M. Naimark presented his book "Stalin's Genocides," translated into the Ukrainian language, at the National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy on May 11.

gained legitimacy among Russian academia, with the Kremlin's support.

"The Holodomor was a very concealed terrorist act against the background of a general Soviet famine, yet caused by entirely different reasons," said Dr. Stanislav Kulchytskyi, one of Ukraine's top Holodomor researchers, who joined Dr. Naimark in presenting the book.

"Ukraine was already boiling before the 'smashing blow' – as Stalin called it – was applied. That is the essence of the Holodomor which differentiated it from the Kazakh and central Russian famines," Dr. Kulchytskyi noted.

The day after his press conference, Dr. Naimark discussed his book with students at Kyiv Mohyla Academy, followed by a formal presentation attended by leading Holodomor historians, such as Dr. Yuri Shapoval, and members of the Ukrainian intelligentsia.

Dr. Naimark earned his three academic degrees at Stanford University, which is world renowned for its Soviet studies department. For 15 years he was a professor of history at Boston University and a fellow of the Russian Research Center at Harvard University.

The day before Dr. Naimark's presentation, Ukrainians celebrated Victory Day, which remains a national holiday. Communists in Kharkiv hoisted up Stalin portraits while marching in the city's Victory Day parade, and the Soviet Officers' Union paid for a Stalin billboard to be hung in the city of Sevastopol.

Dr. Naimark said he was startled to see portraits of Stalin for sale among the souvenir kiosks lining Kyiv's picturesque Andriyivskyi Uzviz (St. Andrew's Descent). "Imagine if portraits of Hitler were sold in such a way," he said, revealing his disgust.

Investors sue producers of film on Holodomor

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – "Investors in a documentary about a Stalin-era genocide in Ukraine are suing the film's producers for failing to release the picture," was the news carried by The Hollywood Reporter on April 27.

The film is "Holodomor: Ukraine's Genocide." And the suit was filed by Eugenia Dallas, Luba Keske, Nestor Popowych and Walter Keske against filmmakers Bobby Leigh and Marta Tomkiw and their entity, Holodomor the Movie, LLC.

However, the group of plaintiffs described by the news media as investors is more than that. They include producers, fund-raisers and a survivor of the Holodomor – the Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933 in Ukraine.

Eriq Gardner of The Hollywood Reporter wrote: "The plaintiffs allege the failure caused emotional distress for the Ukrainian community and constituted a fraud on all those who put up money with the expectation that an atrocity that exterminated approximately 25 percent of the Ukrainian population in the early 1930s would finally be recognized by the world."

The story was picked up also by Courthouse News Service's Entertainment Law Digest, which disseminated the news on April 29.

Luba Keske, who was executive producer of the film, was asked by The Ukrainian Weekly to comment on the suit. In a statement received on May 9, Ms. Keske, speaking on behalf of Mrs. Dallas, Mr. Popowych and Mr. Keske, said:

"After four years of providing encouragement and financial assistance to complete this important film project, and after the final cut of the film was completed in late 2009, we were left with no alternative but to proceed seeking assistance from the legal system. Before going to court, we made every possible attempt to persuade Mr. Leigh and Ms. Tomkiw to complete the final touches of the movie with the goal of being distributed to the worldwide public. Unfortunately, both participants have decided not to continue our mutual goal of having the film completed.

"Therefore, in order to reach this goal, namely: 'to have this film released with historical accuracy and distributed worldwide, as promised to Holodomor survivors, to the government of Ukraine and, very importantly, to the countless individual supporters and contributors from the U.S. and around the world,' we were required to proceed with the present action."

Reached by The Weekly, Ms. Tomkiw wrote in a May 10 e-mail message:

"It is with great shock, disappointment and a deep sadness within our hearts we take this moment to inform the Ukrainian diaspora that on April 25, 2011, Luba Keske, her German husband, Wally Keske, Nestor Popowych and Eugenia Dallas have filed a lawsuit against our film 'Holodomor: Ukraine's Genocide,' against Bobby Leigh, the director of the film and against Marta Tomkiw, the producer. ...

"Our film, 'Holodomor: Ukraine's Genocide,' although currently viewable, is not yet 100 percent complete in the form that we can distribute it. We still need to make a few technical adjustments, such as color correction, sound mix, post-production completion; we need to pay a few individuals who are still owed money and who worked on deferred payment. Unfortunately fund-raising efforts and the post-production of our film has grown to a halt.

"We, Marta Tomkiw and Bobby Leigh, cannot even begin to comprehend why

(Continued on page 22)

The Ukrainian Weekly Press Fund: April

| Amount | Name | City |
|----------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| \$105.00 | Oleh Podryhula | East Sandwich, MA |
| \$100.00 | Jaroslav and Maria Tomorug | Clark, NJ |
| \$55.00 | Ihor Bemko | Edinboro, PA |
| | Andrew Czernyk | Bedford Hills, NY |
| | Marta Pereyma | Arlington, VA |
| | Roman Procyk | Huntingdon Valley, PA |
| \$50.00 | Oksana Bashuk-Hepburn | Gatineau, QC |
| | Gloria Paschen | Elgin, IL |
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| \$45.00 | Volodymyr Mohuchy | Newark, NJ |
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| \$30.00 | Mary Efremov | New York, NY |
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| \$25.00 | Marian Bellinger | Riverton, WY |
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| | Andrew Boyko | Cleveland, OH |
| | Ulana Koropecyj | Lusby, MD |
| | Chorney | |
| | Michael Kowalysko | Gaithersburg, MD |
| | George and Irene Nestor | Nanty Glo, PA |
| | Rostyslaw and Helen Ratycz | Edison, NJ |
| | Helena Reshetar | Tucson, AZ |
| | Oksana Sydoriak | Hillsborough, CA |
| | Klara Szpiczka | North Port, FL |
| | Orest and Chris Walchuk | Pittstown, NJ |
| \$20.00 | Peter Bencak | Chicago, IL |
| | Ihor and Alla Cherney | Oradell, NJ |
| | Sonia Dubas | Parsippany, NJ |
| | Michael Tomych | Glendale, CA |
| \$15.00 | Olga Ariza | Miami, FL |
| | Walter Gerent | West Hartford, CT |
| | Stefan Golub | Minneapolis, MN |

| | | |
|---------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| | A. and K. Kobryn | North Port, FL |
| | Anna Krawczuk | Holmdel, NJ |
| | John R. and Natalie Lopic | Elverson, PA |
| | Maria Leskiw | Philadelphia, PA |
| | Oksana and Lavro Polon | Penn Yan, NY |
| \$10.00 | Iya Awramtshuk-Klim | West Lafayette, IN |
| | Olena Dockhorn | Southampton, PA |
| | Christine Kaczmar | Media, PA |
| | Tom Krop | Afton, VA |
| | William Lypowy | Ringwood, NJ |
| | Irene Onufryk | Flanders, NJ |
| | Gregory Pylypiak | Ewing, NJ |
| | George and Tatyana Sierant | Berkeley Heights, NJ |
| | Z. and L. Singura | Carteret, NJ |
| \$5.00 | John Petro Garbera | Stamford, CT |
| | Areta Halibey | Westchester, IL |
| | Ivanna Hanushevsky | North Providence, RI |
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| | Elsie Jaremko | Buffalo, NY |
| | Myron and Daria Jarosewych | Downers Grove, IL |
| | Andrew Lewczyk | Washington, DC |
| | Sam Liteplo | Brooklyn, NY |
| | Dmytro Porochniak | Wayne, NJ |
| | Dmytro Sich | Alfred Station, NY |
| | Walter Strzalka | Perth Amboy, NJ |
| \$4.00 | Jerry Petryha | Van Nuys, CA |

TOTAL: \$1,366.50

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THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

SPOTLIGHT ON SOYUZIVKA: Environmental specialists on the scene

KERHONKSON, N.Y. – Recently, passers-by may have witnessed huge excavating equipment, cherry-pickers and construction crews invading the woods of Soyuzivka. Many have wondered what has been going on.

On March 8, a release of heating oil on Soyuzivka property was reported by a motorist to the New York Department of Environment Conservation (DEC). Oil was observed on the eastern side of the Main House on Foordmore Road. The release was not visible from Soyuzivka's Main House or public areas.

Roma Lisovich, UNA treasurer, reports that Soyuzivka began containment efforts within hours of the notification and engaged environmental specialists in an effort to identify the source of

the release and establish and implement a clean-up protocol in cooperation with and response to the DEC.

The DEC is making regular inspections of the site and, at their latest meeting with UNA executives, reported it is pleased with the efforts to date. Stefan Kaczaraj, UNA president, and Ms. Lisovich were joined by the DEC inspector last week for a joint site inspection to review the progress that has been made.

The 24-hour continuous response project, ably coordinated by Nestor Paslawsky, Soyuzivka's general manager, has been ongoing since March and is being implemented by a tireless combined crew of Soyuzivka's own staff and specialists.



Excavation equipment on the scene at Soyuzivka.



Officials from the New York Department of Environmental Conservation with the UNA president and Soyuzivka manager.

"We are focused on this 'round the clock. Staying on top of the situation is key," said Mr. Paslawsky. All steps are being taken to contain the release.

The underground oil tanks serving the Main House had to be removed to reach the impacted soil underneath, in compliance with DEC requirements. A temporary oil tank has been installed and is providing the Main House with heat and hot water.

The good news is that the project will not impact the operation of the summer season. The response site is not part of Soyuzivka's public area and will be fenced off to identify its location. Crews

will still be working throughout the next coming months.

As can be expected, the cost of this response action requires a substantial and immediate outlay of funds, putting a substantial strain on Soyuzivka's resources. "This could not have happened at a worse time," President Kaczaraj noted. "Reimbursement efforts, of course, are being aggressively pursued. We hope our members will understand, be patient and supportive."

UNA executives say that they will continue to take all the necessary steps required to respond in accordance with DEC guidelines.

OUN's worldwide leader visits UNA headquarters

by Roma Hadzewycz

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – Stefan Romaniw, leader of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists worldwide, paid a visit to the headquarters of the Ukrainian National Association here on April 8.

His stopover took place in the midst of his tour of Ukrainian communities in the United States, where he was to speak about the role of the OUN in the development of Ukraine, as well as the role of the diaspora given present-day realities in Ukrainians' ancestral homeland.

Mr. Romaniw, who also serves as general secretary of the Ukrainian World Congress and is particularly active in efforts to gain worldwide recognition of the Holodomor as genocide targeting the people of Ukraine, met with UNA executive officers and the editor-in-chief of the UNA's two newspapers, Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly.

He spoke about the goal of developing "a Ukrainian Ukraine" as an alternative to "[President Viktor] Yanukovich's Ukraine." One of the ways to do this, he noted, would be to create an Institute of Public Affairs, a think-tank or brain trust, that would work to prepare a posi-

tion paper on "The Independent Ukrainian State: 2011 and Beyond."

The type of Ukraine that the OUN leader said he would like to see developed is "a Ukraine where people of various nationalities want to live," where the people would think about "what they can do for their Ukraine."

Mr. Romaniw, who was elected in July 2009 to lead the OUN worldwide, visited communities in Passaic, N.J., New York, Yonkers and Buffalo, N.Y., Philadelphia and Chicago between April 7 and 17. He said his aim was to engage the community in a dialogue on the topic "What does it mean in 2011 to be a nationalist?"

In addition, Mr. Romaniw said he would ask Ukrainian community members to ponder what it means to be valuable to Ukraine and to begin a discussion about what an independent Ukrainian state means for the diaspora as well as the people of Ukraine.

He told the UNA leaders, President Stefan Kaczaraj, First Vice-President Michael Koziupa and Treasurer Roma Lisovich, as well as Editor-in-Chief Roma Hadzewycz that he would present his thesis that "We all have a role to play in the development of Ukraine – no matter where we are."



Roma Hadzewycz

Stefan Romaniw (second from left) with UNA executive officers (from left) Treasurer Roma Lisovich, President Stefan Kaczaraj and First Vice-President Michael Koziupa.

Mr. Romaniw also noted that he would like to put on the agenda of the Ukrainian World Congress a plan about how to disseminate information about the contributions of the Ukrainian diaspora in order to make people in Ukraine aware of its

important work.

Concluding his visit to the UNA, Mr. Romaniw agreed to be interviewed after he completed his tour of Ukrainian communities in order to share his observations about his meetings.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

The Demjanjuk verdict

Perhaps it should come as no surprise that a court in Munich found John Demjanjuk guilty on 28,060 counts of accessory to murder – one for each person who died during the time he was ruled to have been a guard at Sobibor. After all, once it was clear the court had accepted into evidence certain controversial pieces of evidence – supplied by Soviet authorities during the Cold War – the jig was up.

First, there was the infamous Trawniki identification card – whose provenance and authenticity have been questioned by numerous experts and observers of the more than 30-year-long Demjanjuk case. The credibility of the ID card was previously called into question in legal proceedings in both the United States and Israel, and the card is suspected to be a KGB forgery for reasons too numerous to be mentioned here.

And then there was the matter of previously discredited testimony originally given in 1949 to Soviet authorities by one Ignat Danilchenko, who claimed to have known Mr. Demjanjuk in 1943 at Sobibor. In 2009, when the Demjanjuk trial was set to begin in Germany, Danilchenko was listed among the witnesses, although he had died in 1985 without ever being questioned about his testimony. The court allowed the transcript of a 1979 interview with Danilchenko by a Soviet prosecutor to be read into the record over the protestations of the Demjanjuk defense. There continue to be concerns the Danilchenko record could be a forgery by the Soviet KGB or that it could have been obtained under duress.

It was troubling also that the Munich court repeatedly denied the defense's motions for access to more documents, as well as additional expert witnesses on the reliability of documents from the former USSR. "The court's bias is further evidenced by their willingness to ignore the Demjanjuk investigative files still hidden in Russia," Mr. Demjanjuk's son, John Demjanjuk Jr., said in a statement in November of 2010. "The history of the Israeli proceeding, which nearly ended in the execution of the wrong man, should cause them to want all of the evidence available."

The court's intransigence on this matter continued even into the Munich trial's closing days, when the Associated Press published a bombshell: "An FBI report kept secret for 25 years said the Soviet Union 'quite likely fabricated' evidence central to the prosecution of John Demjanjuk." A newly declassified FBI field office report questioned the authenticity of, yes, the Trawniki ID card – a key piece of evidence against Mr. Demjanjuk in the U.S. and Israel, and now in Germany. The card is all the more important because no living witnesses have placed Mr. Demjanjuk at Sobibor.

Mr. Demjanjuk's attorney Ulrich Busch argued that the FBI report was "completely new" and was not among the 100,000 pages of U.S. documents related to the case that were received by German investigators. Dr. Busch asked the court to suspend his client's trial, saying he needed more time to investigate whether more such material could be found at the National Archives in Maryland, where the AP unearthed the document. Inexplicably, the court denied his request.

And then there is the matter of the surprising legal precedent that has now apparently been established – at least in Germany. As the AP reported: "There was no evidence that Demjanjuk committed a specific crime. The prosecution was based on the theory that if Demjanjuk was at the camp, he was a participant in the killing – the first time such a legal argument has been made in German courts."

It must also be noted that back in November 2009, Scott Raab wrote in Esquire magazine: "...guilt and innocence, not to mention truth and justice, are beside the point in this case. The Germans did not bring Demjanjuk here to determine his guilt, but to assuage their own. Regardless of the verdict, the old man's fate will be the same: Demjanjuk they brought here to die." His words appear to be prescient.

Now the Demjanjuk defense is preparing an appeal, while back in the U.S. Mr. Demjanjuk's deportation case might be reopened in view of the newly uncovered FBI report, which Federal Public Defender Dennis G. Terez argued raises "a fundamental issue of fairness." Mr. Terez asked: "Why has the [U.S.] government for almost 30 years withheld, contrary to court rule and order, documents which on their face are plainly exculpatory and relevant?"

And, so the strange case of John Demjanjuk continues – into its 34th year.

May
23
2001

Turning the pages back...

Ten years ago, on May 23, 2001, a memorial dedicated to Heorhii Gongadze and other slain journalists disappeared just two days after its installation outside the offices of the Ukrainian Independent Information Agency (UNIAN) in Kyiv.

The black marble, four-foot-high, tombstone-like monument, "To the Slain Journalists of Ukraine: Fighters for the Truth," was inscribed with names of eight journalists: Vadym Boiko,

Svatoslav Sosnovskiy, Volodymyr Ivanov, Borys Derevianko, Ihor Hrushetsky, Volodymyr Baster, Marianna Chorna and Gongadze. It was commissioned by the Ukraine Without Kuchma opposition group. Few group members believed the monument would remain in place for very long.

"This is a national disgrace," said Volodymyr Lutsenko, who was one of the co-organizers of the efforts to honor eight Ukrainian journalists – first and foremost among them Gongadze – who the Ukraine Without Kuchma group believed were murdered because of what they wrote or reported about state authorities.

Mykhailo Batih, president of the UNIAN news agency, said he witnessed 15 men in civilian clothes lifting the monument onto a truck. "The [Ukraine Without Kuchma] people had not approached us about putting the monument up," said Mr. Batih. "We had very little contact with them on the matter, so I really did not know what to think when I saw the thing being hauled away."

The opposition group encountered resistance from law enforcement officials when erecting the monument, because the group had not obtained the required city permits.

National Deputy Oleksander Moroz and members of his Socialist Party appeared on May 21, 2001, at the UNIAN site with the monument, which had just arrived from Rivne, where it had been commissioned and constructed after extensive problems.

(Continued on page 21)

COMMENTARY

Eurasia, including Ukraine, no longer strategic priority under Obama's 'reset'

by Taras Kuzio

Independent Ukraine has worked with four U.S. presidents and these can be readily divided into two groups in terms of their policies and attitudes towards Ukraine. The most pro-Ukrainian were Democrat Bill Clinton and Republican George W. Bush, while the less interested in Ukraine, and the ones committed to a Russia-first policy were Presidents George H.W. Bush and the current president, Barack Obama.

This points to the fact that there is not a "pro-Ukrainian" political party in the U.S. as policies are very much dependent upon the personality of the president, the situation on the ground and the geopolitical situation during the period of time he is in office. Democrats and Republicans, therefore, have been both pro-Ukrainian and Russia-centric.

The same was true during the Cold War.

Republican U.S. Presidents Richard Nixon and Bush (the elder) supported, in the first case, détente with the USSR, and in the latter, cooperation with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. Meanwhile, the greatest support given to Ukraine was by Democratic President Jimmy Carter and especially Republican President Ronald Reagan, both of whom were ideological presidents who competed with the USSR over human rights, democracy, national rights, and geopolitical and military issues.

President Reagan established the National Endowment for Democracy in 1984 and U.S. opinion polls show that greater numbers of Republican (than Democratic) voters support promotion of democracy as a U.S. government objective. That's because Republicans tend to be more in favor of the export of manifest destiny, seeing democracy-promotion as spreading American political and economic values around the world. Of course, isolationism also exists within both parties.

Presidents Clinton and Bush (the younger), like Presidents Carter and Reagan, also were ideological presidents committed to enlarging NATO to post-Communist Europe which they equated with expanding the zone of democracy from West to East. All post-Communist states that have joined NATO have used this as a steppingstone to join the European Union.

President George W. Bush was ideologically committed to democracy promotion, whereas President Obama is less so and this change in policy has been welcomed by Moscow. President Viktor Yushchenko lost the best opportunity in two decades of Ukrainian independence to utilize support from the Bush administration to support Ukraine's integration into trans-Atlantic structures. In April 2005 I witnessed how President Yushchenko – during his visit to Washington, where he spoke to both houses of Congress – had the city literally eating out of the palm of his hand.

The Obama administration's Russia-first policies towards Eurasia resemble those of the first President Bush in the

early 1990s who he had the misfortune to give what became known as the "Chicken Kiev" speech to the Soviet Ukrainian Parliament in July 1991. But, of course, the geopolitical situation today is very different for President Obama.

The Obama administration's "reset" policy with Russia has eclipsed other policies towards the non-Russian states of Eurasia, including Ukraine and even Georgia, where reforms have taken place (unlike Ukraine). This has been advantageous to Russia because President Obama, unlike his predecessor, does not actively support NATO enlargement or more assertive promotion of democracy. Ukraine, therefore, is less important to his administration. The Yanukovich administration and experts in Kyiv have failed to understand that Ukraine is not a priority for Washington, which has far more pressing issues to deal with (Afghanistan, Iraq, Libya, Syria, etc.). In the post-9/11 world, the importance of Eurasia to US security has declined.

President Viktor Yanukovich's policies have deepened the Russia-first policies of the Obama administration by making Ukraine less geopolitically important to Washington. Mr. Yanukovich is the first of four Ukrainian presidents to not support Ukraine's membership in NATO and his administration has never explained (or outlined a strategy) as to how Ukraine would be the first post-Communist country to join the EU without going through NATO first.

To be fair, the Obama administration's disinterest in Ukraine is also an outcome of the Ukraine fatigue that emerged in 2008-2009, the primary blame for which can be placed upon President Yushchenko. This led to the U.S. being neutral in the 2010 elections between the two main candidates, Mr. Yanukovich and Yulia Tymoshenko, which resulted in into granting President Yanukovich far too long a honeymoon until autumn of last year.

The U.S. Embassy in Kyiv initially exhibited too much wishful thinking about Mr. Yanukovich, who has never admitted to committing election fraud in 2004 and who still believes he was freely elected that year but was denied the presidency through a joint conspiracy by the CIA and President Leonid Kuchma.

The U.S. should have looked more closely at Mr. Yanukovich's track record as he has presided over four election frauds as Donetsk governor (1999, 2002), prime minister (2004) and president (2010). Indeed, free elections and Mr. Yanukovich are about as compatible as horseradish and borsch.

The Russia-first policy of the Obama administration does not mean that Washington has fundamentally changed its stance towards Ukraine. Orest Deychakiwsky of the U.S. Helsinki Commission notes: The Obama Administration's policies towards Ukraine broadly track with those of previous administrations: there is support for Ukraine's independence and democracy, as frustrating as that may be given that Ukraine's ruling elites often have acted in ways that give cause for questioning their commitment to Ukraine's well-being. With respect to the Obama Administration, there is good practical cooperation on various security and economic issues (such as highly enriched uranium and Chernobyl), although the administration is rightly concerned – and could

(Continued on page 22)

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From a Canadian Angle

by Oksana Bashuk Hepburn



Dismissing Ukrainian issues leads to bad Canadian election results

Make no mistake, Canada's political parties supporting issues dear to the Ukrainian Canadian community scored in the recent federal election. Those that didn't were tufted out.

A political disaster descended on the Liberal Party of Canada. It dropped to 34 seats out of Parliament's total of 308 – an unprecedented defeat for the country's oldest party, which had dominated Canadian politics for over 150 years. Bloc Québécois, the party seeking exodus from Canada was tufted out, reduced to four seats.

The clear winners were the Conservatives, gaining 24 new seats for a total of 167. They now have a clear majority. But the surprising victory came to the socialist New Democratic Party. Nearly obliterated several elections ago, it surged to win 102 seats – including an ex-Communist who won against Canada's foreign minister – to become, for the first time in history, the official opposition.

So what happened? And what is the Ukrainian Canadian connection?

Briefly, having led Canada through a global economic downturn relatively unscathed – strong banks, a booming housing market, strong employment figures – Prime Minister Stephen Harper was handed the majority denied him since he became prime minister five years ago. The Liberals, who have traded with the Conservatives between governing or leading the opposition since Canada was founded in 1867 and gave Canada such leaders as Pierre Trudeau and Jean Chrétien, lost primarily due to their inept leader, Michael Ignatieff.

Despite the hype – he was portrayed as sophisticated, worldly and intellectual – Mr. Ignatieff failed to shine in creative policy, sharp messages or debates. Canadians were left puzzled by his rhetoric, strong on eloquences, but weak on substance.

He was in political hot water with the Ukrainian Canadian community from the get-go. Parachuted as a candidate into a riding where the community held significant membership and was fielding a candidate, questionable shortcuts in the election process hit main street media. In his little book "Blood and Belonging" he slurred Ukrainians, then failed to redeem himself when he issued a half-apology.

This cavalier, damn-the-consequences behavior was not the only "Ukrainian" factor to influence voting. Consider the following.

The Ukrainian Canadian Congress, an umbrella grouping of some 1.2 million Canadians of Ukrainian origin, conducted a pre-election survey to determine party positions on Canadian values important to the Ukrainian community.

The NDP filled the blanks and, cleverly, wished Ukrainians a fine Easter – in Ukrainian. The Conservatives set out their pro-human rights record: celebrating the 25th anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall, facilitating the Monument to Victims of Communism in Canada's

capital, and becoming a global leader in recognizing the Holodomor, the artificial famine orchestrated by the Kremlin in 1933 that starved some 10 million Ukrainians, as a genocide.

These two parties now form the opposition and the government, respectively.

Meanwhile, the Bloc Québécois advised that, due to time constraints, it responds only to surveys that serve its self-interest! The bloc is history.

The Liberals, Mr. Ignatieff's party, provided elaborate "notes." For example, it opined that Ukraine's European integration was dependent on what Ukraine's people wanted, when a simple yes or no sufficed. This was a safe political response but inadequate in the face of Russia's pressure, on such members as France and Germany, to keep Ukraine out of Europe. The response suggested that, if elected, Mr. Ignatieff would lead a Canada that would do little but stand back were Ukraine to follow Russia into Soviet-era recidivism.

Then came the kicker. Mr. Ignatieff's Liberals chose the wrong side of a high-stakes Canadian values debate. The proposed – less than equitable – treatment of the Holodomor at the Canadian Museum for Human Rights is an issue that makes the blood boil of many fair-minded citizens. They see such treatment as reactionary and un-Canadian, as a position that will not only undermine an institution devoted to equity and inclusivity but also Canada's reputation as a global human rights leader.

The UCC survey indicated that the Liberals would "not attempt to dictate to the museum board how to display issues." In doing so the party confused key Canadian values with "micromanagement" – their word – a serious faux pas for any political party, especially one that stands for liberalism. The party that gave Canada and the world multiculturalism, a policy dedicated to equal treatment, backed off in favor of independent management. In other words, unfair treatment is okay providing it's managed well.

Mr. Ignatieff's mishandling of the issues dear to the hearts of the Ukrainian community was an arrogant dismissal of, to his mind, an insignificant or, as he might describe, them "little" group, despite the efforts of Borys Wrzesnewskyj, who soldiered perhaps harder than most to balance the missteps of his leader.

Mr. Wrzesnewskyj lost his seat by 20 votes and will be greatly missed. You heard it here first: he should run for the party's leadership.

Other Canadians saw through Mr. Ignatieff's disdain and on election day voted him into political oblivion. Unfortunately, he dragged many good people along with him. Now he is going to a prestigious University of Toronto school to teach young minds how he did it. Good grief!

Oksana Bashuk Hepburn may be contacted at oksanabh@sympatico.ca.

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



Canadian capers

The Canadian Museum for Human Rights (CMHR) in Winnipeg, first proposed to the federal government of Canada in 2000 by Jewish millionaire Israel Asper, seemed like a splendid idea.

The goal was "to explore the subject of human rights, with special but not exclusive reference to Canada, in order to enhance public understanding of human rights, to promote respect for others, and to encourage reflection and dialogue." One of the permanent galleries was to be devoted to the plight of Canada's First Nations peoples. So far so good.

When it was revealed that the other permanent gallery was to focus on the Holocaust, Canada's Ukrainians, led by the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, suggested the inclusion of the Holodomor as still another permanent gallery. Ukrainian Canadians also suggested the inclusion of Canada's internment camps during the first world war.

Moe Levy, executive director of the Asper Foundation, prime sponsor of the CMHR, seemed to agree. In an April 11, 2003, letter to UCC President Paul M. Grod and to Andrew Hladyshewsky of the Ukrainian Canadian Foundation of Taras Shevchenko, Mr. Levy acknowledged that the Famine-Genocide "will be featured very clearly, distinctly and permanently in the CMHR... We will work with your organization to ensure that this is accomplished." He also agreed that the World War I internment should be included. It soon became clear, however, that only the Holocaust would be featured permanently.

Dr. Lubomyr Luciuk, current research director of the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association (UCCLA) suggested that one of 12 galleries be devoted exclusively to the thematic treatment of genocide in general, with no group's suffering "being elevated above all others" in the CMHR. An April UCCLA news release noted that a UCCLA-commissioned Nanos Research poll demonstrated "that an overwhelming majority of Canadians (60.3 percent from all regions, ages and voter groups) favored this approach. The UCCLA release also mentioned that the CMHR board of trustees was "largely unrepresentative of Canada's multicultural society."

What really got things riled up was an earlier open letter to the UCCLA, the UCC and the CMHR, published in the Jewish Canadian press and elsewhere, accusing the UCCLA and the UCC of "campaigning against the plans of the Canadian Museum for Human Rights in Winnipeg to mount a permanent Holocaust gallery." The letter was critical of the UCC for suggesting that the Holodomor should receive "no less coverage... than the Holocaust" and for having "distorted historical accounts of the Holodomor while at the same time refusing to acknowledge the Ukrainian nationalist movement's role in the Holocaust," specifically the role of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) and the Waffen-SS 14th Grenadier Division in the murder of Poles and Jews. Say what?

The letter was signed by 78 intellectuals from Canada, as well as from the United States, Israel, France, England, Ukraine, Germany, Lithuania, Ireland, Austria and Russia. Included were well-known Ukrainophobes Efraim Zuroff and David Matas, as well as Ukrainian Canadians Marco Carynyk, Prof. John Paul Himka, and Myrna Kostash.

It should be noted that Ms. Kostash authored a 2009 piece in the Literary Review of Canada in which she wrote that the Holodomor was a "vast tragedy," but hardly a genocide. Cited as one of her sources, was "Fraud, Famine and Fascism: The Ukrainian Genocide Myth from Hitler to Harvard" by the pro-Soviet author, Douglas Tottle. Ms. Kostash's inspiration for the article, she happily admitted, came after auditing a course titled "Topics in Ukrainian History" taught by Prof. Himka.

The UCC responded to the letter by labeling the accusations "malicious" and "prejudicial," "intended to defame the reputation of the UCC and its leadership." The UCCLA rejected the letter as "deceitful and slanderous," and questioned the propriety of foreigners commenting on a Canadian national museum. "How we spend our tax dollars, and how a Canadian national museum is governed, and what should be in it are matters for Canadians to decide – our business, not theirs," the UCCLA noted.

A blistering academic response came from Prof. Roman Serbyn, who dissected the letter paragraph by paragraph, labeling it as "mendacious" and contradictory. "One does not have to be a specialist in the fields in which the signatories claim expertise, to see that the presentation of the activities of OUN, UPA and the Division is one-sided and therefore lacking in scholarly integrity," he wrote. "All the atrocities are attributed to the Ukrainian side in the Polish-Ukrainian conflict, Jews are shown as being only persecuted and never saved by Ukrainians..."

One wonders. Is it possible that so many non-Canadians are suddenly deeply distressed about a museum in Canada? Marco Levytsky, editor and publisher of Ukrainian News, a Canadian newspaper distributed throughout Canada, thinks he knows the answer. In his open letter on the subject, Mr. Levytsky suggests that Dr. Himka and one of his former students, Pers Rudling, may have collaborated in composing the letter. Mr. Levytsky then goes on to quote from a paper titled "The Jewish Card in Russian Special Operations Against Ukraine" by Moses Fishbein, delivered at the University of Illinois in June 2009: "The claim that 'UPA engaged in anti-Jewish actions' is a provocation engineered by Moscow... Tell me: how could the UPA have destroyed Jews when Jews were serving members of UPA?"

Prof. Himka responded by questioning the sources cited by Mr. Levytsky, claiming that "OUN and promoters of OUN and UPA like Marco Levytsky have to resort to falsifications," which indicates their lack of real evidence.

Millions of federal and local dollars have already been allocated for the CMHR, but the battle is far from over. Prof. Luciuk, believes it has merely reached a temporary lull.

Personally, I am not surprised by the lingering tensions in Canada. Prof. Timothy Snyder had it right when he wrote recently that "the Holocaust disfigures the natural reflex to make sense of the past..." Must European history of the first half of the 20th century forever be viewed through the prism of the Holocaust? Good question.

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

Chicago community...

(Continued from page 1)

Both accidents, which have been classified as level 7 nuclear accidents according to the International Atomic Energy Agency scale, serve as "alerts from the future" about the possible failures of complex and vulnerable technological super systems, he said. Both disasters, with their unpredictably severe consequences destroyed the "optimistically irresponsible myth of the nuclear industry complex."

Quoting numerous statistics, Dr. Shcherbak emphasized the enormous scale of the Chernobyl accident. Chernobyl radiation levels were at least 100 times bigger than the two atom bombs in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, he said. Precipitation from Chernobyl clouds affected territories populated by 3 billion persons. Thirteen European countries saw 50 percent of their territory dangerously polluted with Chernobyl radioactive nuclides and eight countries had 30 percent of their territory similarly affected.

Some 5 million people live today in the areas of Ukraine, Belarus and Russia contaminated with radioactive nuclides, he continued, representing an area similar in size to the combined territory of Belgium and Austria. In Ukraine, the explosion resulted in radioactive contamination of 2,294 villages and small towns, and more than 2.3 million individuals, including 643,000 children, have been given the status of Chernobyl sufferers.

Although the full impact of the Fukushima explosion is still unfolding, Dr. Shcherbak pointed out that radioactive clouds have already reached California.

The Chernobyl accident permanently changed the flora and fauna of northern Ukraine and affected the health of countless individuals. Even though Dr.



(left to right): Filmmakers Julian Hayda and the Rev. Myron Panchuk, photographer Luba Markewycz and Consul Uichiro Nakano of the Consulate General of Japan in Chicago.

Shcherbak admitted that the number of direct Chernobyl fatalities remains controversial, with estimates ranging from 30 to 100,000, he left no doubt that the victims are numerous.

More than 20,000 families are receiving welfare payments due to the loss of their breadwinners, he said. More than 4,300 Ukrainians, primarily children, have been operated on for thyroid cancer. Many others are suffering from chronic fatigue syndrome, or so-called "Chernobyl AIDS," and a previously unknown pathology of the muscular skeletal system in children has also been linked to Chernobyl, he reported.

Accidents of the magnitude of Chernobyl and Fukushima place enormous burdens on a country's technical, civic and financial resources, Dr. Shcherbak said, and Ukraine is still struggling to contain the radioactivity leaking through the makeshift shelter over

Chernobyl's No. 4 reactor and to finance the construction of a new shell. At the same time, Japan is facing the necessity of constructing steel walls to protect the sea from further contamination and an estimated \$170 billion to pay for other containment and remediation.

The estimated \$250 billion Ukraine has spent on Chernobyl remediation exhausted the country's finances and damaged the economy, he remarked. More than 600,000 clean-up workers, soldiers, engineers, scientists and medical personnel participated in emergency activities in the contaminated territories. Some 2,500 doctors and 5,000 nurses were employed and approximately 400 special medical units were formed, he said.

Dr. Shcherbak said he is convinced the accident was a precipitating factor in the ultimate dissolution of the Soviet Union and that it continues to serve as a lesson on the destabilizing forces of mass catastrophes. Soviet authorities initially hid the scale of the disaster from their own citizens and the international community, even encouraging unprotected children to take part in May Day parades in the affected areas.

This kind of disinformation and the resulting widespread revulsion and cynicism destroyed the credibility of the Soviet system, he concluded, while also pointing out that, even in democratic countries, public authorities tend to minimize the scale of disasters to avoid generating mass panic, as evidenced in the aftermath of the Hurricane Katrina and now the Fukushima catastrophe.

Similar disasters in poor countries would easily lead to chaos, loss of sovereignty and international destabilization, he said. Under worst-case scenarios, nuclear disasters caused by accident or terrorism would have devastating consequences for world populations and international peace. He posed the question: What would happen if there was a nuclear accident in Iraq, Afghanistan, Bosnia, the Chechen Republic or parts of Africa?

Emphasizing that the most important lesson of both accidents is the "necessity to create a new international reliable legislative and normative basis regulating management of nuclear and radiation safety," Dr. Shcherbak concluded that "humankind is facing a critical choice today: How do we ensure world energy supplies without new Chernobyls and Fukushimas?"

Researchers receive awards

The next speaker, Dr. Damon Arnold, director of the Illinois Department of Public Health, emphasized the need to fund research and provide support to the victims of both nuclear disasters so their "lives don't receive a second tragedy."



Broadcaster Bill Kurtis introduces the documentary film "Block Four: Chernobyl 2011."

He also commended the organizers of the conference and the many individuals, like Dr. Hryhorczuk, who have devoted their lives to serve others.

Dr. Hryhorczuk, professor emeritus at the University of Illinois School of Public Health, and his longtime colleague Dr. Irina Dardynskaia, research associate professor at UIC School of Public Health, were then presented with awards from the Kyiv Committee of Chicago Sister Cities International for their "continuous, principled and dedicated work" on the health effects of the Chernobyl disaster on populations in Ukraine and Belarus.

Dr. Hryhorczuk began working on Chernobyl in 1992 as part of the World Bank Environmental Mission to Ukraine. He has served as an advisor to Ukraine's Ministry of Health and the U.S. National Cancer Institute on the health consequences of the Chernobyl accident.

For the past 15 years, Dr. Hryhorczuk has been the principal investigator on a U.S. National Institutes of Health Fogarty grant that supported research training on environmental health issues, including Chernobyl, in Ukraine, Belarus and Russia. For the past decade, he and his research team in Ukraine have provided data management support to the U.S. National Cancer Institute research program on "Thyroid Cancer in Children Following the Chernobyl Reactor Accident."

Dr. Dardynskaia, associate director of the University of Fogarty programs in Russia, Belarus and Ukraine, has been researching Chernobyl health issues since 1987, initially as associate professor at the Belarusian Research Institute of Radiation Medicine and as the health team leader in the Belarusian-led project that first presented on-site assessments of Chernobyl's effects on in-utero exposed children.

For the past 23 years, Dr. Dardynskaia and her collaborators in Belarus and Russia have been studying health effects of Chernobyl on women and children. Dr. Dardynskaia also served as the principal U.S. investigator of studies of breast cancer in women of Belarus and the health effects of radiation exposure in children exposed to Chernobyl accident while in utero.

Finally, Dr. Hryhorczuk presented Ihor Masnyk, Ph.D., retired head of the Chernobyl Research Unit, National Cancer Institute, with an award from the Ukrainian Academy of Medical Sciences for his outstanding 46-year career with the National Cancer Institute and especially for his dedicated work in designing and implementing the NCI Chernobyl research program, which included populations in Ukraine and Belarus.

(Continued on page 17)

IN THE PRESS: Chernobyl

"The Meaning of Chernobyl," by Yulia Tymoshenko, Moscow Times, April 25:

"... none of us knew the precise moment when catastrophe struck at Chernobyl [sic] 25 years ago. Back then, we lived under a system that denied ordinary people any right whatsoever to know about even essential facts and events. So we were kept in the dark about the radiation leaking from the shattered reactor at Chernobyl — and blowing in the winds over northern Europe.

"But the more bizarre fact about the Chernobyl disaster, we now know, is that Mikhail Gorbachev, then-general secretary of the Communist Party, was also kept in the dark about the magnitude of the disaster. Indeed, it may be this very fact that finally condemned the old system to the dustbin of history a mere five years later. No regime built on limitless self-delusion is capable of retaining a shred of legitimacy once the scale of its self-deception is exposed.

"... unlike Japan's Fukushima nuclear crisis, Chernobyl's real lesson is not about nuclear-plant safety. It is about official arrogance and indifference to suffering — and a cult of secrecy that allows information to be shared only among a narrow elite obsessed with stability. ...

"Indifference... means that no response to injustice and no help for the suffering will ever come. It is the tool of governments that are, in fact, the enemy of their people, for it benefits only the ruler — never the victim, whose pain is magnified by neglect. ...

"... This is perhaps the central lesson of Chernobyl: Governments that systematically turn a blind eye to their citizens' fate ultimately condemn themselves."

"Continuing Questions About Chernobyl," editorial, The New York Times, May 10:

"It has been 25 years since the worst nuclear power accident in history at the Chernobyl [sic] plant in Ukraine, and we still aren't certain what health damage it may ultimately cause. That gap needs to be filled by a vigorous research program — both to improve readiness to cope with another bad nuclear accident and to enhance understanding of the long-term effects of low doses of radiation.

"... international health authorities have found the damage from fallout downwind to be far less than originally feared. ...

"Critics have long contended that such estimates downplayed the dangers. Now a panel of experts assembled at the request of the European Commission is also calling for a wider look. It cited scattered reports, many appearing in leading scientific journals, suggesting that Chernobyl's radiation might be increasing the risk of breast cancer, various other cancers, and immunological abnormalities, among other effects.

"The panel suggested that a research foundation be established to conduct long-term studies much as a foundation in Japan has been studying the long-term effects of the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. It is a very good idea. ..."

“Settling on an entirely new place is always hard. Having our own house was a dream that seemed to never be accomplished. But thanks to the help of the consultants from Ukrainian National, we got the mortgage and we got our home! It’s huge and bright and warm... But what’s more important, it’s full of a child’s laugh and happiness!”



Ihor T. and Tetyana T. with their son, Andriyko.
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Sisters of St. Basil the Great – 100 years of service in the New World

FOX CHASE MANOR, Pa. – As part of the centennial of the arrival of the Sisters of St. Basil the Great to the United States, symposium, “The Sisters of St. Basil the Great – 100 Years of Service in the New World,” was held on Friday, April 30, at the Basilian Spirituality Center in Fox Chase Manor, Pa.

The organizers of the event were: the Sisters of the Order of St. Basil the Great, St. Sophia Religious Association of Ukrainian Catholics in U.S.A., and the Shevchenko Scientific Society in Philadelphia.

The symposium was opened with a prayer service celebrated by the Very Rev. Daniel Troyan, chaplain at the Holy Trinity Chapel, followed by words of welcome extended by Sister Dorothy Ann Busowski, OSBM, provincial superior, who expressed her gratitude to the organizers and speakers of the event.

The moderator of Session I, Nicholas Rudnytzky of the St. Sophia Religious Association, quoted an excerpt from the speech by Sister Maria Kish, OSBM, former provincial superior’s on the occasion of 75th anniversary of the Basilian Sisters’ in the U.S. in which she compared the sisters to a precious diamond, a beautiful and unbreakable jewel of the Ukrainian national spirit and spirituality.

This idea was developed by the first speaker, the Very Rev. Dr. Ivan Kaszczak, former chaplain of the Basilian Sisters, in his presentation, “Blessed Is She, Who Believes.” He focused on love as the “perpetuum mobile” of the sisters’ life and mission. The perfect example of such dedicated and sacrificial love can be found in the image of the Blessed Virgin Mary, who, regardless of unbearable pain and suffering she endured at the Crucifixion of



Sisters of St. Basil the Great and speakers at the symposium marking the centennial of their arrival in the United States. Evhen Partyka

her Son, said the Rev. Kaszczak.

Father Kaszczak set the historical background of the sisters’ arrival in the New World in 1911, and described the challenges of their first years in the U.S. The pioneer sisters from Yavoriv (Ukraine) shared with the Most Rev. Soter Ortynsky, OSBM, first bishop of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in America, many difficulties. Among them were: animosity from the Latin hierarchy; lack of administrative organization of the Ruthenian Greek-Catholic Church; financial problems; demoralization of the younger generation; great number of homeless orphans and many more.

With great sacrificial love the Sisters dedicated themselves to the service of those in need, said Father Kaszczak. They

worked at the orphanage of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception in Philadelphia, subsequently developing a firm foundation of Catholic education in the area. Their contribution to the life of the Ukrainian Catholic Church and community are yet to be discovered, he concluded.

In her lecture titled “Through Work and Prayer the Dream made Manifest – Manor College,” Anna Maksymowych introduced the audience to the history of this renowned educational institution, established in 1947 through the efforts of Mother Josaphata Teodorowych, OSBM.

Initially named St. Macrina College, the institution opened with a student body of 11 young women. It was chartered and incorporated into the higher education system of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in 1959. Manor expanded its facilities to include dormitories and a library. In 1977 the Ukrainian Heritage Studies Center (UHSC) was established to preserve, promote and perpetuate Ukrainian culture and traditions through educational and cultural programs. In addition to a folk art collection, the UHSC maintains an extensive Ukrainian library and archives.

Today, Manor College has an enrollment of 900 students with access to an extensive and varied curriculum, as well as a two-year associate degree program. Through a participatory form of government, Manor encourages communication among all the constituencies of its academic community. The college is governed by a board of trustees, consisting of both lay and religious members.

The college confers the Associate in Art and the Associate in Science degrees in the liberal arts, transfer and career-oriented programs. Certificates and diplomas are likewise conferred in various areas of study.

In light of its Basilian tradition, Manor provides students equal opportunity, without discrimination, to benefit from its educational experience. With their prayers and steadfast work, the Basilian Sisters have fulfilled their dream in America – a dream that the entire Ukrainian communion should be proud of, concluded Ms. Maksymowych.

Following a brief intermission, the moderator of Session II, Yaroslav Zalipsky, chair of the Shevchenko Scientific Society in Philadelphia, introduced Roman Dubenko, who shared his thoughts on “The Sisters of St. Basil the Great in the Lives of Youth.” From his own perspective as a son of DP (displaced person) parents, he acknowledged the profound impact the Basilian Sisters had on his upbringing, outlook and education.

The discipline cultivated in the Basilian schools helped him, Mr. Dubenko said, to make a clear distinction between “right” and “wrong,” and to understand values that he is passing on to his own children.

Alexander Lushnycky delivered his presentation on a little-known topic: “Publishing: The Most Precious Legacy of the Sisters of St. Basil the Great.” He displayed a collection of some 45 unique publications – books, calendars, and newspapers – thus setting the historical background of the Basilian printing service. Bishop Ortynsky realized the importance of publications for multifaceted development of his flock; thus, in 1912, he brought the America newspaper to Philadelphia and placed it under the supervision of the Basilian Sisters. This was followed by the transfer of the Cathedral Orphanage Printing House to them in 1913.

After his death in 1916, the Sisters established the Misionar, a Catholic monthly magazine, and published school books, initially in Ukrainian, and subsequently, in both English and Ukrainian, always responding to the needs of the time and the community. The speaker emphasized the significant role of these publications played in spreading the spirit of knowledge and in preserving the spirituality of the Ukrainian people.

Sister Joann Sosler, OSBM, completed her presentation, “Women in Our Lives,” with a slideshow that highlighted the major aspects of Basilian life in the U.S.A. It began with the arrival of Mother Olena Langevych, OSBM and her companions in the New World in 1911. Their 100 years of activity on the American continent, she said, have been marked by the prayerful, life-giving and healing power which is expressed by their numerous achievements and contributions to parochial schools, St. Basil Academy, Manor College, summer camps, evening and catechetical courses and others.

Sister Joann focused on the mission of the Order of St. Basil the Great, which is based on a deep spirituality and contemplation. The pillar of monastic life has always been Lord Jesus Christ, “the model of prayerful, healing, compassionate, contemplative, discerning, inviting, listening, motivating and life-giving presence,” with which the Basilian Sisters have been imbuing the life of the Ukrainian Catholic Church for 100 years, she emphasized.

On behalf of the Sisters of St. Basil the Great, Sister Dorothy Ann Busowski expressed her gratitude to the organizers, speakers and guests of the symposium. The Rev. Troyan concluded the event with a prayer, which was followed by the wine and cheese reception.



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FATHER'S DAY FESTIVAL 2011

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SUNDAY, JUNE 19, 2011

PROGRAM

10:00 A.M. – 7:00 P.M. – National Cup Games (continuous)

1:00 P.M. - Festival Begins

2:00 pm - 3:00 pm
Festival Stage Show Featuring:
THE VOLOSHKY SCHOOL OF DANCE
SVITLYCHKA UKRAINIAN CHILDREN'S CHOIR
THE KARPATY ENSEMBLE

3:00 pm – 6:00 pm – “ZABAVA”
UKRAINIAN POLKA and BALLROOM DANCE featuring:
THE KARPATY DANCE BAND

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Voloshky Ukrainian Dance Ensemble
Fralinger String Band
-Mummers salute Ukraine's 20th Anniversary Of Independence

“Zabava” Public Dance ~ The Fata Morgana Dance Band

BOOK NOTES

Matios novel in translation

"...Hardly Ever Otherwise," by Maria Matios, (translated by Yuri Tkacz). Melbourne: Bayda Books. 154 pp. ISBN: 0908480369. \$23.95 (softcover).

Maria Matios, a popular award-winning female author from Ukraine, has written a family saga set in the Carpathian Mountains during the early 20th century.

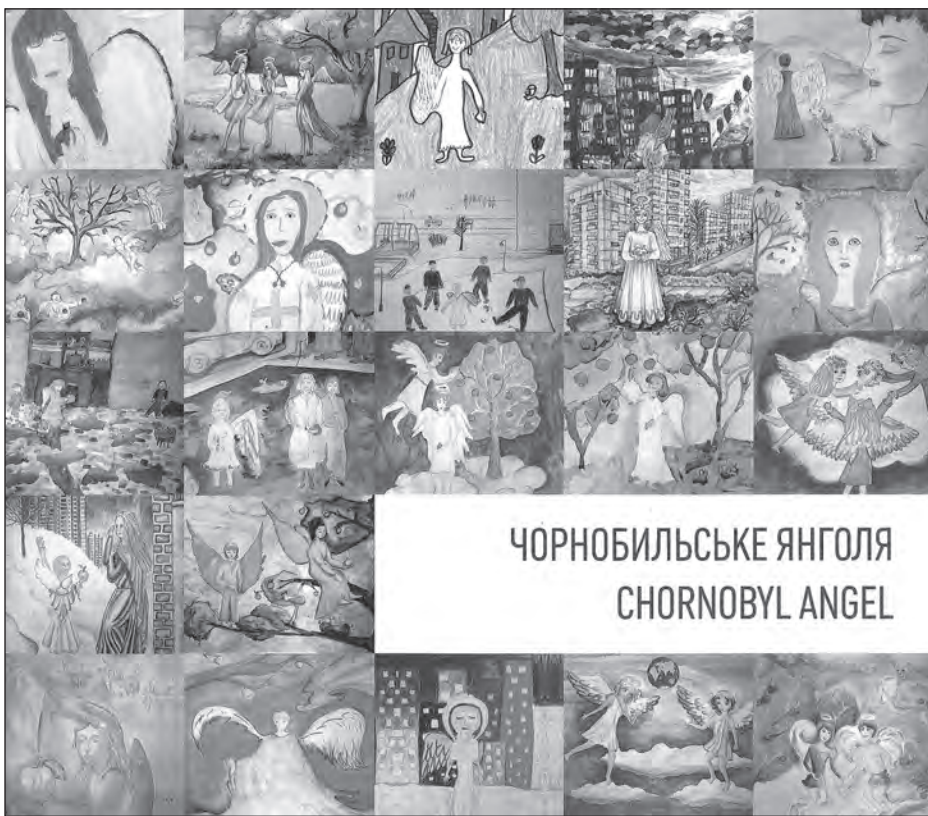
Constructed in three layers of revelation, with three chapters that include, "Four Brothers, Like Kith and Kin," "Fare Ye Well, Father" and "The Swing of Life," the reader finds, as in life, that things aren't as black and white as they first appear to be.

"Hardly Ever Otherwise" is a text full of emotions – love, revenge, death and suffering – against a background of colorful Hutsul culture and superstition.

Readers may obtain copies of "Hardly Ever Otherwise" for \$23.95 (U.S.) by contacting Bayda Books, P.O. Box 178, East Brunswick, 3057 Australia; by e-mailing Yuri Tkacz, the book's translator, ytkacz@gmail.com; or by visiting the website www.bayda.com.au.



'Chornobyl Angel' to raise funds



"Chornobyl Angel," Kyiv: Children of Chornobyl Relief and Development Fund, 2011. 49 pp.

On April 26, 1986, at 1:23 a.m., the No. 4 reactor 4 at the Chornobyl nuclear power plant exploded. Over the course of two and a half decades this disaster has affected the lives of many individuals. To commemorate the 25th anniversary of the Chornobyl disaster and the 20 years of its charitable work in Ukraine, the Children of Chornobyl Relief and Development Fund (CCRDF) partnered with the National Chornobyl Museum to publish a Ukrainian-English children's book that touches upon the aftereffects of the nuclear catastrophe.

Titled "Chornobyl Angel" ("Chornobylske Yanholia" in Ukrainian) and based on the novel by that name by Tetyana Lunyova, the bilingual book is illustrated by children from Ukraine, art schools in Kyiv and the United States (School of Ukrainian

Studies in Whippany, N.J.). Eighty-one watercolors were submitted by the children to illustrate the story; 24 are published in the book.

The book, described as a "social art-project" aims to remind and teach the next generations about Chornobyl and, in doing so, bring hope for a healthier and brighter future. A limited number of copies of "Chornobyl Angel" are available for purchase from CCRDF starting until June 1 – Children's Day.

CCRDF will combine 100 percent of proceeds from book sales with the funds raised through the Chornobyl Charity Walk to purchase neonatal equipment for the Chernihiv City Maternity Center, CCRDF's partner hospital located closest to Chornobyl.

To join this effort and make contributions for this crucially needed equipment, readers may contact CCRDF at info-ua@ccrdf.org with "Chornobyl Angel" in the subject line to order a copy of the book. A \$15 donation will be greatly appreciated.

The best of Antonych's poetry

"The Essential Poetry of Bohdan Ihor Antonych: Ecstasies and Elegies" translated by Michael M. Naydan. Cranford, N.J.: Bucknell University Press: 2010. 180 pp. ISBN: 978-0-8387-5769-7. \$43.50 (hardcover).

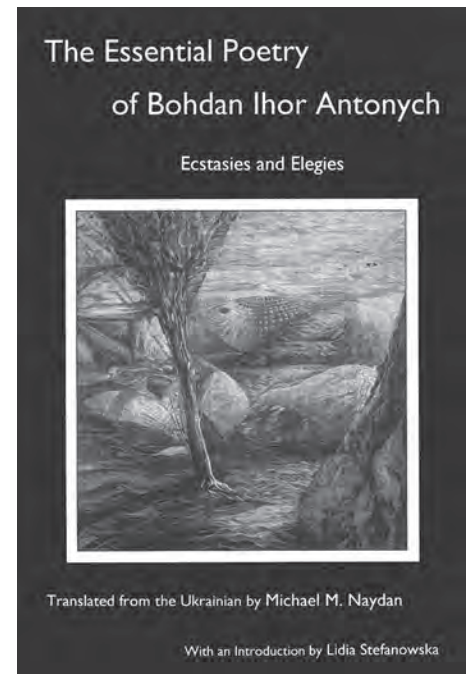
This compilation includes some of the best works from the collections of poetry by the late Bohdan Ihor Antonych (1909-1937), including "A Greeting to Life" (1931), "The Grand Harmony" (1932-1933), "Three Rings" (1934), "The Book of the Lion" (1936), "The Green Gospel" (1938) and "Rotations" (1938), as well as poems published separately.

Michael M. Naydan, the Woskob Family Professor of Ukrainian Studies at Penn State University, translated the Ukrainian poems into English, and the introduction was written by Dr. Lidia Stefanowska, assistant professor at Warsaw University.

Antonych's work has been classified by experts as belonging to the Modernism movement, with the likes of Slavic writers Osip Mandelstam, Boris Pasternak and Czeslaw Milosz, and their Western counterparts, Eliot Rilke and Federico Garcia Lorca.

In his poem "Spring" Antonych writes: "Antonych grows, and the grass grows, and curly alder trees are greening, "O, bend over, just bend over, you'll hear the most mysterious of all words."

"Spring, don't distress us with April rain! Who has crushed the azure sky like a glass jug, who is scattering the leaves – bits of glass at you?"



"Do you want to catch rain into a sieve?"

"Of all, the language of meadows is the most wondrous; someone loaded star-bullets into the rifle of the night, cuckoo birds on the alders will peck away the moon,

"Antonych grows, and the grass grows." – (from "The Green Gospel".)

Readers may obtain copies of the book through online book retailers, or by contacting the publisher: Associated University Presses, 2010 Eastpark Blvd., Cranbury, N.J. 08512; telephone, 609-655-4770, e-mail, aup440@aol.com.

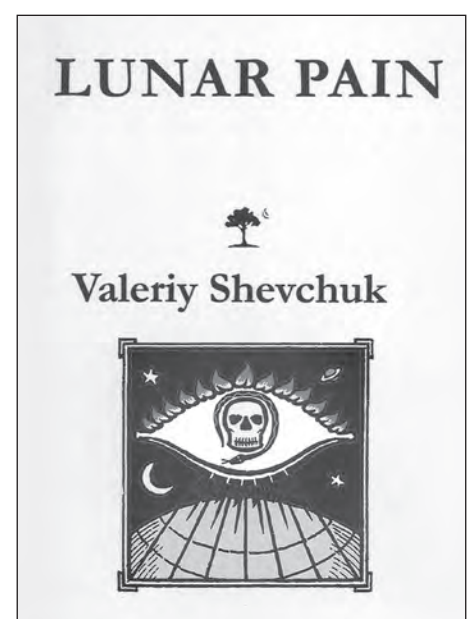
Short fiction by Valeriy Shevchuk

"Lunar Pain" by Valeriy Shevchuk (translated by Yuri Tkacz). Melbourne: Bayda Books, 2010. 121pp. ISBN: 0-908480-30-X. \$15-95 (softcover).

This volume of short fiction, "Lunar Pain," was originally published in 1984 as part of Valeriy Shevchuk's collection "A Little Evening Intermezzo." The text is an example of Mr. Shevchuk, as a writer, "attuned to and in awe of, the imperfect rationality of the world; as an observer of the riddles and anguishes of the human condition; and as a historian fascinated by people of the past ages, blessed and cursed with strange forms of knowledge as terrible as they are compelling."

This gothic novel describes a man's journey as a fugitive running from the law and later as a jailed suspect in a criminal case. Yuri Tkacz translated the Ukrainian text into English and expertly preserves the imagery and the moods created in each scene.

Mr. Shevchuk was born in 1939 in Zhytomyr, Ukraine, and is a prolific author of novels, short stories, memoirs and semi-autobiographical fiction, as well as non-fictional medieval and early modern Ukrainian history. As an editor and



translator, in the 1980s and 1990s he brought attention to Ukraine's 17th and 18th century poetic and historical writings.

Readers may obtain copies by mail from: Bayda Books, P.O. Box 178, East Brunswick, 3057 Australia; or by e-mailing, ytkacz@gmail.com.

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SUMMER CAMPS AT SOYUZIVKA!

Tennis Camp

Session: 6/26-7/7

\$735 UNA member

\$785 non UNA member

Kicks off the summer with 12 days of intensive tennis instruction and competitive play, for boys and girls ages 10-18. Attendance will be limited to 45 students. Room, board, 24-hour supervision, expert lessons and loads of fun are included. Under the direction of George Sawchak.

Roma Pryma Bohachevsky

Ukrainian Dance Academy Workshop

Session July 3-16

Fee \$1,050 UNA member

\$1,100 non UNA member

A vigorous 2 week dance training for more intermediate and advanced dancers ages 16 and up under the direction of the Roma Pryma Bohachevsky Ukrainian Dance Foundation, culminating with performances on stage at our Cultural Festival Weekend.

Additional information

<http://www.syzokryli.com>.

Tabir Ptashat

Session 1: 6/26-7/2

Session 2: 7/3-7/9

Ukrainian Plast Tabir for children ages 4-6 accompanied by their parents.

To register your child, please watch for registration forms appearing in the Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly in March and April, or for further information, please contact Neonila Sochan at (973) 984-7456.

Discovery Camp

7/17-7/23

\$425 UNA member

\$475 non UNA member

Calling all nature lovers for this sleepover program filled with outdoor crafts, hiking, swimming, organized sports & games, bonfires, songs and much more. Room, board, 24 hour supervision and a lifetime of memories are included! Ages 8-15



Ukrainian Heritage Day Camp

Session 1: 7/17-7/22 • Session 2: 7/24-29

\$225 per child staying on premises

\$275 per child staying off premises

A returning favorite, in the form of a day camp, children ages 4-8 will be exposed to Ukrainian heritage through daily activities such as dance, song, crafts and games. Children will walk away with an expanded knowledge of Ukrainian folk culture and language as well as, new, lasting friendships with other children of Ukrainian heritage. Price includes kid's lunch and t-shirt, and unless noted, is based on in-house occupancy of parent/guardian.



Chornomorska Sitch Sports School

Session 1: 7/24-7/30 • Session 2: 7/31-8/6

Weekly rate overnight stay \$425

Daily commuter for the week \$225

42nd Annual sports camp run by the Ukrainian Athletic-Educational Association "Chornomorska Sitch", for children ages 6-17. This camp will focus on soccer, tennis, volleyball and swimming, and is perfect for any sports enthusiast.

Please contact Marika Bokalo at (908) 851-0617, or email sportsschool@chornomorskasitch.org, for application and additional information.



Roma Pryma Bohachevsky

Ukrainian Dance Camp

Session 1: 7/24-8/6 • Session 2: 8/7-8/20

\$1,050 UNA member

\$1,100 non UNA member

Directed by Ania Bohachevsky-Lonkevych (daughter of Roma Pryma Bohachevsky), this camp is for ages 8-16, and offers expert instruction for beginning, intermediate and advanced students. Room, board, 24-hour supervision, expert lessons and loads of fun are included. Each camp ends with a grand recital. Attendance will be limited to 60 students



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NEWSBRIEFS...

(Continued from page 2)

Ukrainian history. Conclusion No. 2: The reason for what happened on May 9 was the pointless law on the flag, because one party wanted to return to the Soviet Union at least for one day, while other parties wanted to earn political dividends on this. Have they earned them?" Mr. Shevchenko added, "The main responsibility for what happened on May 9 is placed on President Viktor Yanukovich." He noted that all public opinion polls showed that there is no holiday in Ukraine that would unite the country so much as Victory Day. "What have you achieved? We lost a holiday that united Ukraine until now," he said. Mr. Shevchenko said that the Verkhovna Rada should hear a report by Internal Affairs Minister Anatolii Mohyliov on the May 9 events and, if necessary, Lviv Oblast State Administration Chairman (Governor) Mykhailo Tsybaliuk. (Interfax-Ukraine)

Ukraine at Council of Europe

KYIV – Ukraine has taken over the chairmanship of the Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers for the next six months, Foreign Affairs Ministry spokesman Oleksander Dykusharov told the press on May 11. He also reported that a cere-

mony of handing over the chairmanship from Turkey took place in Istanbul that day. The Ukrainian delegation was headed by Foreign Affairs Minister Kostyantyn Gryshchenko. Ukraine has chosen children's rights and strengthening the coordinating role of the Council of Europe in implementing regional and national initiatives in this area as one of its priorities during the chairmanship, Mr. Dykusharov said. He also noted that Ukraine intends to implement a number of practical steps towards continuing implementation of the main priorities of the Council of Europe, and will target its activities to strengthen the political role of the Council of Europe in European institutions. (Ukrinform)

Tarasjuk elected co-chair of Euronest

KYIV – The chairman of the Verkhovna Rada Committee on European Integration, Borys Tarasyuk, has been elected as one of the two co-presidents of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Eastern Partnership (Euronest), it was reported on May 4. Mr. Tarasyuk will represent the interests of all partner countries currently participating in the work of the assembly: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine. Bulgarian Kristian Vigenin, one of the founders of the Euronest Parliamentary Assembly, was elected as a co-president of the assembly from the European Parliament. Elections were held

under the new regulations of the Euronest, in accordance with which decisions are taken by a vote of two-thirds of the deputies present at the meeting. The Parliamentary Assembly of the Eastern Partnership consists of 60 deputies from the European Parliament and 10 members from each partner country. In his speech during the forum, Mr. Tarasyuk noted that he considered it very important to preserve the format of the assembly according to the "6+1" formula, i.e., with the involvement of Belarus. "We agreed to organize the Euronest [meeting] without the participation of Belarus only if seats in this body are reserved for Belarusian deputies. We share the concern of the EU about the state of democratic freedoms in Belarus, but the political isolation of this country does not meet the strategic interests of Ukraine, the European Union, or the people of Belarus itself," Mr. Tarasyuk explained. He also stated that the Verkhovna Rada's attitude to the Euronest Parliamentary Assembly logically follows from Ukraine's attitude toward the Eastern Partnership as a whole. The Ukrainian side sees Euronest as an additional form of cooperation, which will complement bilateral interaction within the framework of the EU-Ukraine Committee on Parliamentary Cooperation. Mr. Tarasyuk also said that the assembly should become an effective parliamentary support of the Eastern Partnership and contribute to its "practical impact." He noted, "Over the two years of its existence, this initiative has brought some political dividends. The most important political effect of the Eastern Partnership was the clear separation of European neighbors [in the East] from the southern neighbors of Europe under the European Neighborhood Policy (ENP). This trend should only strengthen in future and be reflected in the process of the ENP review. The states that have different aspirations and different opportunities in the context of the potential level of integration into the EU require different approaches from the EU." (Ukrinform)

Court rejects Tymoshenko's lawsuit

KYIV – The Pechersky District Court of Kyiv has rejected a lawsuit filed by Batkivshchyna Party leader and former Ukrainian Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko against the Procurator General's Office (PGO) for opening a criminal case on the 2009 gas contracts with Russia's Gazprom. The news was reported on May 16. In its ruling the court confirmed that the PGO had lawfully opened the case against Ms. Tymoshenko. In connection with the decision of the Pechersky court, Ms. Tymoshenko said on her personal website that this fact proves the "dependency of courts" and the actual absence of justice. She reaffirmed her intention to appeal to international courts "to prove there that there are political repressions in Ukraine." Ms. Tymoshenko is charged with abuse of power and official authority in the signing of an agreement for the supply of Russian gas in 2009. (Ukrinform)

EP president comments on Ukraine

KYIV – The European Union sees Ukraine as a state that plays a key role in Eastern Europe, said the president of the European Parliament, Jerzy Buzek, while opening the constituent meeting of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Eastern Partnership (Euronest). According to May 4 news reports, Mr. Buzek noted Ukraine's significant potential as a member of the European Union's Eastern Partnership initiative. In addition, he expressed hope that the Ukrainian side would help resolve the Transnistrian issue, in particular, through its active participation in the negotiations on this issue in the 5+2 format (Chisinau and Tiraspol as the parties to the conflict, Ukraine, Russia and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe as

mediators, as well as the EU and the United States as observers). (Ukrinform)

PGO: Tymoshenko case ready for court

KYIV – According to May 18 news reports, a criminal case against ex-Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko is ready to be brought to trial, First Deputy Procurator General Renat Kuzmin told a meeting of the Parliamentary Investigating Commission that is looking into the circumstances surrounding the gas agreements signed by Naftohaz Ukrainy and Russia's Gazprom. But, Mr. Kuzmin underscored, transfer of the criminal case to the court has been complicated by the fact that Ms. Tymoshenko is avoiding the necessary investigatory actions, in particular, familiarization with materials of the case. The amount of damage inflicted on Ukraine by the gas agreements of 2009 was estimated by Mr. Kuzmin at 3.5 billion hrv. He underscored that Ms. Tymoshenko during the conclusion of gas agreements with Russia "clearly went beyond the limits of her powers." According to Mr. Kuzmin, Oleh Dubyna, former head of Naftohaz, could sign contracts independently, but he considered their terms unacceptable; the prime minister then interfered with the process, with actions of economic entities and "gave a written instruction to conclude this agreement." He added, "She demanded this under the threat of Dubyna's dismissal from work." (Ukrinform)

Book about Pope John Paul II

KYIV – A book by Archbishop Mieczyslaw Mokrzycki and Brygida Grysiak titled "Tuesdays Loved Most: The Story of Daily Life of Pope John Paul II" was recently presented in Kyiv. This is the Ukrainian translation of a book published in Poland in 2008. Its release was timed to the beatification of Pope John Paul II that occurred on May 1, as well as the 10th anniversary of his apostolic visit to Ukraine. The book is written in the form of a conversation by Ms. Grysiak, a journalist, and Archbishop Mokrzycki, who for nine years (1996-2005) was secretary of the pope and was with him from the first morning prayer to the last. He speaks about the pontiff's daily life, about the things that moved and amused him, his meetings with influential politicians, what books he read, what songs he sang and other details. "The pope was a genius and, at the same time, a simple man: he believed that prayer can change the fate of the world – that it is a means of spreading peace, he paid special attention to the sick and lonely, he was very fond of books – fiction, theological literature, poetry – and was very hard-working, but also had time to rest – every Tuesday was free from work during the day and once a month the pope traveled outside of Rome," the archbishop said. (Ukrinform)

Kazakh monument to nuclear victims

PETROPAVLOVSK, Kazakhstan – A groundbreaking ceremony for a monument to victims of nuclear disasters was held in Kazakhstan's northern city of Petropavlovsk, RFE/RL's Kazakh Service reported on April 27. The chairman of the North Kazakhstan Regional Union of Chernobyl veterans, Yury Loshkaryov, said at the ceremony on April 26 that the monument is dedicated to the victims of the Chernobyl disaster and the 1.5 million Kazakh citizens he said were affected by nuclear tests in Kazakhstan during the Soviet period. The ceremony was held on the 25th anniversary of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster. Mr. Loshkaryov said the 456 nuclear tests in Kazakhstan over a 40-year period were the equivalent of 160 Chernobyl disasters. Much of the land where the nuclear tests were held is uninhabitable. Mr. Loshkaryov added that only 430 of the some 2,500 residents of the north Kazakhstan region who took part in

(Continued on page 15)

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NEWSBRIEFS...

(Continued from page 14)

the post-Chornobyl disaster clean-up in Ukraine are still alive. (RFE/RL)

Plaque in memory of Lech Kaczynski

KYIV – A memorial plaque to Polish President Lech Kaczynski, who tragically died in a plane crash in Russia near Smolensk a year ago, was unveiled in the city of Khmelnytsky. According to May 11 news reports, it was installed on the wall of the St. Anna Church. The unveiling of the plaque was attended by the Consul of the Republic of Poland in Vinnytsia Krzysztof Swiderek, Ambassador of the Polish Sejm Jaroslav Stawinski, deputies of regional and city councils, and Polish and Ukrainian delegations. A requiem service was conducted by Bishop Leon Dubrawski of the Kamianets-Podilskyi Diocese, who also blessed the plaque. (Ukrinform)

N.Y. court demands Firtash response

KYIV – The Southern District Court of New York has sent a summons to Dmytro Firtash, co-founder of the Swiss-registered gas trader RosUkrEnergo (RUE), urging him to respond to the allegations stated in a lawsuit filed against him by former Prime Minister of Ukraine Yulia Tymoshenko. In accordance with the April 26 document, Mr. Firtash was to provide an answer to the complaint within 21 days of the serving of the summons to the plaintiff – Ms. Tymoshenko and her representative, McCallion & Associates LLP, as well as to the court. The plaintiffs in this lawsuit are Ms. Tymoshenko and other former executives of Ukraine, who wished to remain anonymous because of pressure from the authorities and the likelihood of intimidation and persecution. The defendants in the lawsuit are Mr. Firtash, RosUkrEnergo, and other unnamed or as yet unknown individuals and companies that helped the defendants. Ms. Tymoshenko said that Naftohaz Ukrainy, by agreement with the Russian gas company Gazprom, lawfully received 11 billion cubic meters of natural gas, which earlier belonged to RosUkrEnergo. According to her, after the victory of Viktor Yanukovich in the presidential elections in early 2010, the position of Naftohaz reversed its position in the arbitration proceedings initiated by RosUkrEnergo in the Stockholm court. At the same time the premier noted that associates of Mr. Firtash were appointed to positions in the government; in particular, Yuri Boiko was appointed minister of energy and the coal industry, Serhiy Liovochkin was tapped to head the Presidential Administration and Valeriy Khoroshkovsky became chief of the Security Service of Ukraine. Ms. Tymoshenko argues that the change of government and the cancellation of the constitutional reform of 2004 led to the curtailing of the independence of Ukrainian courts, which as a result confirmed the ruling of the Stockholm Arbitration Tribunal demanding that Naftohaz return 12.1 billion cubic meters of natural gas worth \$3.5 billion to RosUkrEnergo. (Interfax-Ukraine)

Firtash buys controlling stake in bank

KYIV – Nadra Bank has completed the placement of additional shares worth 3.5 billion hrv, according to a statement posted on the bank's website in early May. "Austrian Centragas Holding AG and Nadra Bank signed a contract on the sale of shares, under which 100 percent of the shares of an additional emission are acquired by Centragas Holding AG," reads the statement. Under the terms of the contract, the payment of shares is made at the market price corresponding to the nominal value of shares. The stake of Centragas Holding – which is controlled by Ukrainian

businessman Dmytro Firtash – in the statutory capital of Nadra Bank will be 89.97 percent. Nadra Bank began its activity in October 1993 and is currently one of the largest banks in Ukraine. In 2010 the bank earned a profit of 4.74 million hrv compared to a loss of 1.36 billion hrv in 2009. (Ukrinform)

Mika Newton fourth at Eurovision

KYIV – Ukraine's representative at the 56th Eurovision Song Contest, Mika Newton, progressed to the grand final after the second of two semifinals took place in Dusseldorf Arena on the evening of May 12. Denmark, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Estonia, Sweden, Romania, Slovenia, Austria, Ireland, Moldova, Serbia, Lithuania, Greece, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Switzerland, Hungary, Finland, Russia and Iceland all advanced to the final. In the grand final on Saturday, May 14, the "Big 5" participants from France, Germany, Italy, Spain and the United Kingdom joined the semifinalists. Ms. Newton ultimately won fourth place in the 2011 Eurovision with her song "Angel," earning 159 points. Ukraine's sand artist Ksenia Simonova helped the performer present the main idea of her song. First prize in the song contest went to Eldar Gasimov and Nigar Jamal from Azerbaijan. As a result, Eurovision 2012 will be held in Azerbaijan on May 22-26, 2012. Second and third places, respectively, were won by Raphael Gualazzi of Italy and Eric Saade of Sweden. (Ukrinform, Ukraine Business Online)

Fake Euro-2012 goods seized

KYIV – Ukrainian customs employees seized about 10 batches of counterfeit goods with illegal UEFA and Euro-2012 symbols last year. All of them were confiscated and destroyed, Ukrinform reported on April 27, citing the Delo newspaper. Yaroslav Ognevnyuk, a partner at the Doubinsky & Osharova Patent and Law Agency, said that the amount of goods with illegal UEFA and Euro-2012 symbols had significantly grown last year. Lawyers representing the interests of the Union of European Football Associations did not reveal the price of counterfeit goods detained by customs officers. The main flow of counterfeit goods comes from Asia and the Middle East. (Ukrinform)

Ukraine, Lithuania boost bilateral trade

KYIV – In 2010 the trade turnover between Ukraine and Lithuania increased by 50 percent, Prime Ministers Mykola Azarov of Ukraine and Andrius Kubilius of Lithuania said at a meeting in Kyiv, the press office of the Ukrainian government reported on April 20. The two sides called for deepening inter-governmental and interparliamentary dialogue. "Of course, the mechanism of bilateral cooperation – the Intergovernmental Commission, the Interparliamentary Assembly on Trade-Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation should be more actively involved in the development of our relations," Mr. Azarov emphasized. The two heads of government also discussed the need to increase mutual trade and hold a joint business forum. Lithuania expressed interest in increasing the supply of electricity from Ukraine and developing the Viking high-speed railway project. Messrs. Azarov and Kubilius also focused on the negotiation process for creation of a free-trade area between Ukraine and the European Union, where Lithuania has expressed its support for the Ukrainian side. "We want free-trade area talks to be as efficient as possible, and we see the rapprochement of Ukraine and the European Union as one of our strategic objectives," Mr. Kubilius stressed, adding that Ukraine and Lithuania have the potential for cooperation. In October 2010, Presidents Viktor Yanukovich of Ukraine and Dalia Grybauskaitė of Lithuania signed the road map for strategic partnership between the two countries for 2011-2012. (Ukrinform)



With great sorrow we announce that

Harold H. Bochonko

died on April 1, 2011, in Woodside, NY. He was predeceased by his loving daughter Katherine Bochonko.

Harold H. Bochonko was a devoted husband of Lily, beloved father of Paula and son-in-law Steve Lockford, cherished grandfather of Jennifer and Christopher.

Harold was a recognized humanitarian for many years of community service; a respected member of Rotary International who made the Ukrainian Gift of Life a financial and physical priority with his wife, Lily; former Trustee of Holy Ghost Ukrainian Catholic Church; participant in the Ukrainian American Veterans Post 27; member of the Catholic War Veterans and the American Legion. He also held various officer positions on the Ukrainian American Veterans National Executive Board.

Funeral liturgy was held Friday, April 8, 2011, at Holy Ghost Ukrainian Catholic Church, followed by interment at Calverton National Cemetery, Calverton, LI, NY.

Eternal memory



In memory of Cameron Cook Witiuk

9/30/1992 to 4/3/2011



Cameron was struck by a drunk driver in Orange County, California Saturday shortly before midnight, April 2, 2011. He died of his injuries around 5 a.m. April 3, 2011.

Cameron resided with his parents in Ladera Ranch, California. He attended Tesoro High School in Las Flores where he ran cross-country, played on the soccer team and varsity tennis. In his junior year he transferred to and graduated in September 2010 from JSerra Catholic High, San Juan Capistrano. At JSerra Cameron was one of the top players on the school's 2010 varsity tennis team. He also helped coach youth tennis clinics at the school for children ages 3 to 12.

During high school, he had been accepted to several four-year universities, but Cameron decided to stay in Orange County to finish his basics at Saddleback and Irvine Valley colleges and spend more time with his family before transferring to a university.

Cameron was a loving son, excellent student, fantastic friend, ultimate sports enthusiast, always smiling, always helpful, forever positive, always saw the good in people. He would've made this world a better place. May his genuine love and goodness shine down on us all.

He will deeply be missed by:

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Father and Mother | – Douglas Cook and Bohdanna Witiuk |
| Dido | – Iwan Witiuk |
| Uncle and Aunt | – Peter and Marie Witiuk |
| Uncle and Aunt | – Andrij Witiuk and Susan P. James |
| Aunt and Uncle | – Lois and Charles Stringer |
| Cousins | – Anna Witiuk, Jason Witiuk, Charlene Stringer |
| Cousin | – John Witiuk with wife Kristina |
| Cousin | – Rodney Stringer with wife Renee |
| Cousin | – Don Stringer with wife Charlene |

A memorial service was held at 11 a.m. at the Mission of San Juan Capistrano on April 15, 2011.

In lieu of flowers, contributions may be made for a memorial tennis plaque installed at JSerra High School at <http://www.jserra.org/index.jsp> or to Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD) at <http://www.madd.org/donate/>

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Kolisnyk Fund at CIUS to support literary publications

EDMONTON, Alberta – In March of this year Roman Kolisnyk of Toronto established the Roman and Halia Kolisnyk Endowment Fund at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies (CIUS) with a donation of \$15,000. The purpose of the fund is to support English and French translations and publications (print and electronic) of Ukrainian literary works, literary memoirs, diaries, and correspondence of Ukrainian-Canadian and other diaspora authors.

Devoted to Ukrainian literature and aware of its significance for a world audience, Mr. Kolisnyk has also made a bequest that will make it possible to accomplish the fund's objectives more effectively in the future.

Mr. Kolisnyk belongs to a generation of Ukrainian emigrants who, faced with the horrors of war and Communist terror, had no choice other than to fight back and then leave their homeland. His persistence, friendliness and drive for self-improvement through education and creative work helped him overcome many difficulties and gain recognition as a writer, translator, publicist, editor, scholar and community activist.

Mr. Kolisnyk was born in 1923 in Tovstenke (present-day Chortkiv raion in the Ternopil Oblast). His father, Semen, worked in Canada from 1913 to 1921, which helped the family develop a successful business upon his return. The Kolisnyks had high regard for education and literature (his father wrote poems), which doubtless influenced Roman Kolisnyk.

After graduating from the Chortkiv secondary school, Roman joined the Galicia Division with his whole class. His elder brother, Antin, died fighting in the Ukrainian Insurgent Army. Roman Kolisnyk attained the rank of ensign, and the fortunes of war took him to Feldbach, Austria, in the American zone of occupation.

After gaining his freedom in 1947 Mr. Kolisnyk lived in Munich, a major center of Ukrainian emigrant life with a large number of political parties, literary and art groups and publications. There he enrolled in the Ukrainian higher school of economics and worked for the newspaper *Ukraïnska Trybuna* (Ukrainian Tribune), for which he began writing reports.

In 1949 Mr. Kolisnyk moved to Australia to work in the forestry sector on a two-year government contract. In 1957 he settled in Canada, where he was glad to reunite with friends and relatives. In 1960 he married Halia Soltykevych, the daughter of an Orthodox priest from Konotop. She became his first and most exacting



Halia and Roman Kolisnyk

critic. Mrs. Kolisnyk passed away in 2007.

In Canada, Mr. Kolisnyk worked as an administrator of the newspapers *Vilne Slovo* (Free Word) and *Novyi Shliakh* (New Pathway), where he was also a columnist. He continued his studies, obtaining a diploma in management accounting from McMaster University. He then worked in the Ontario provincial government, from which he retired as a financial manager.

His humorous stories, columns, reports and articles appeared in various newspapers and magazines in Canada, the United States and other countries of the diaspora, as well as in Ukraine after it became independent.

In 1986 Mr. Kolisnyk published his first collection of humorous stories, "Tiazko Buty Politychnym Emigrantom" (It Is Hard to Be a Political Emigrant) under the pen name Walter Cap. It was followed by col-

lections of humorous pieces: "Naikrashchi Khloptsi z Dyvizii" (The Best Boys from the Division, 1993) and "Vid Adama do Leonida II" (From Adam to Leonid II, 1996); reports: "O Ukraïno, O Liuba Nenko" (O Ukraine, O Dear Mother) and "O Ukraïno, O Bidna Nenko" (O Ukraine, O Poor Mother); memoirs and observations: "Dovkola Svit" (Around the World, 1982); speeches: "Vid Zizdu do Zizdu, Vid Yuvileyu do Yuvileyu" (From Congress to Congress, From Anniversary to Anniversary, 2001); memoirs: "Maizhe, Ale ne Zovsim" (Almost, But Not Quite, 2002); war memoirs: "Masheruyut Dobrovoltsi" (The Volunteers are Marching, 2003); the novel "Ostannii Postril" (The Last Shot, 1989); the story "Erika" (2009); and a translation of selections from John Steinbeck's "Russian Journal" (2010).

Mr. Kolisnyk also wrote poetry and a number of works in English. He edited the journal *Koordinator* for the Ukrainian Cooperative Council of Canada (1985-1990) and the veterans' journal *Visti Kombatanta* (Veterans' News from 2000).

Mr. Kolisnyk translated "Sie wollten die Freiheit" (They Wanted Freedom) by Wolf-Dietrich Heike, the head of the operations section of the Galician Division staff, with his own detailed commentary. The book appeared under the title "Ukrayinska dyviziya 'Halychyna'" in 1970. Given the dearth of information and biased viewpoints pertaining to this subject, Mr. Kolisnyk wrote and published the documentary study "Viiskova Uprava ta Ukrayinska Dyviziya 'Halychyna'" (The Military Administration and the Ukrainian Galician Division, 1990; second edition 2009), based predominantly on minutes of meetings of the military administration. He also helped other researchers in the field.

Overall, Mr. Kolisnyk has more than 800 literary and scholarly works to his credit.

A generous man and a community activist, Mr. Kolisnyk has belonged to various organizations, worked with the Jewish-Ukrainian Society, and supported dissidents and democratic change in Ukraine. He is a member of the National Writers' Union of Ukraine and the recipient of numerous awards.

The Ternopil Regional Museum houses his personal archive (1,500 items), including his correspondence with prominent scholars, writers and politicians from Ukraine and the diaspora. The most important items in this collection will be soon published by the museum.

Chicago community...

(Continued from page 8)

Film documents lingering effects

The commemorative evening concluded with the premiere screening of the documentary film "Block Four: Chornobyl 2011" by student filmmaker Julian Hayda and doctoral student the Rev. Myron Panchuk.

Introduced by Bill Kurtis, award-winning broadcast journalist and news anchor, the film highlighted key events from the accident in 1986 to the current state of affairs. Most of all, the 50-minute film focused on individual stories of the Chornobyl survivors – both the elderly pensioners who chose to return to their ancestral villages and the children and grandchildren of refugees from the "Zone of Alienation."

Recalling his initial visit to Chornobyl soon after the explosion, Mr. Kurtis spoke of the peaceful fields of wheat, so similar to the ones in Kansas, where he grew up, and of the peasant women who reminded him of his Ukrainian grandmother.

Prypiat, the abandoned and disintegrating city near the Chornobyl power plant, was "an eerie monument of what happened and what could happen," said Mr. Kurtis. Most of all, he remembered aerial photos of the graphite fire and core meltdown at reactor No. 4 in Chornobyl. When he saw a photo of Fukushima taken from above, he concluded "that's Chornobyl."

The commemorative evening was made possible by the generous financial support of Selfreliance Ukrainian American Federal Credit Union and the financial, moral and operational support of the following host organizations: Kyiv Committee of Chicago Sister Cities International, Ukrainian Medical Association of North America – Illinois Branch, Center for Global Health, UIC College of Medicine, Ukrainian Congress Committee of America – Illinois Branch, and the Chicago Business and Professional Group.



Dr. Daniel Hryhorczuk (second from left) receives award from Kyiv Committee of Chicago Sister Cities International with him (from left are: Vera Eliashevsky, chair, Kyiv Committee of Chicago Sister Cities International; Marta Farion, member, Kyiv Executive Committee, Chicago Sister Cities International; and Leroy Allala, executive director, Chicago Sister Cities International).

Recent photos from Chornobyl displayed in the conference halls were taken by amateur photographer Luba Markewycz, who also appeared in the documentary. As a continuation of the 25th anniversary commemoration of the Chornobyl disaster, the photo collection will be exhibited at the Chicago Pedway Corridor, a six-mile complex of indoor pedestrian walkways, between May 24 and July 14.

WBEZ, a Chicago public radio station, provided additional coverage of the Chornobyl anniversary commemoration in a three-part series on its global affairs program "Worldview," which featured interviews with Dr. Shcherbak, filmmakers Mr. Hayda and the Rev. Panchuk, and two former residents of Kyiv at the time of the nuclear accident. Podcasts of the programs are available at <http://www.wbez.org/worldview> (April 26, 27, 28).

Sportslines

by Matthew Dubas

Martial arts

• Iryna Kindzerska (+78 kg) and Stanislav Bondarenko (+100 kg) won third place at the Judo Grand Prix, held on May 6-8 in Baku, Azerbaijan. Artem Vasylenko (81 kg) tied with Leandro Guilheiro of Brazil for third place. The tournament was hosted by the International Judo Federation and attracted hundreds of competitors.

• Ukraine's men's team won the European Judo Championship in Istanbul, Turkey, on April 21-24. This was the first time Ukraine, as a team, has won since the tournament began in 1951, and as debutants in the finals. Gold medal winners were: Georgii Zantaraia, Serhiy Drebot (66 kg), Volodymyr Soroka (73 kg), Artem Vasylenko, Viktor Savinov (81 kg), Valentyn Grekov, Roman Gontyuk (90 kg), Stanislav Bondarenko and Artem Bloshenko (+90 kg). Ukraine defeated France in the final 3-2, with Germany tied with Georgia for third place. Ukraine's women's team tied for third place with Turkey, with France winning first place and Germany in second. Ukraine's women's team comprised: Marria Buiok (52 kg), Tetiana Levytska (57 kg), Oksana Dedenko (63 kg), Nataliya Smal (70 kg) and Iryna Kindzerska (+70 kg). In individual competition Georgii Zantaraia won the only medal for Ukraine, winning gold after he defeated Betkil Shukvani of Georgia in the 60 kg division. Ukraine finished in ninth place in individual competition.

• Georgii Zantaraia was declared the Athlete of the Month in Ukraine for April by Ukraine's Olympic Committee on May 5. Zantaraia won the gold medal in the 60 kg division at the European Judo Championships in Istanbul, Turkey, held on April 21-24, and in the 66 kg division in the team classification. This was Zantaraia's second award from the Olympic Committee of Ukraine; his first award was presented in August 2009. Vitali Dubrova, his coach, was named best coach for April 2011.

• Artem Avtohanov and Ihor Hryhoriev won first place in the light contact event at the European Open Kempo-Karate and Kobudo Championship held in Kharkiv, Ukraine, on April 3-5. Avtohanov and Hryhoriev won second and third place, respectively, in the kempo-kumite competition. The two Ukrainians qualified for the World Kempo-Karate and Kobudo Championship in Baku, Azerbaijan, to be held on June 25-26. Other areas of competition included kata, kata kobudo, synchronized kata, self-defense, self-defense weapon, semi-contact, Chikara Kurabe and a demonstration program. The competition attracted 600 competitors from 16 countries.

Shooting

• Roman Bondaruk, Galina Avramenko, Oleksandr Petriv and Oksana Kaminska won medals at the 42nd Grand Prix of Liberation, an international shooting competition held in Plzen, the Czech Republic, on May 4-8. Bondaruk won first place in the men's 25-meter small-caliber and large-caliber

events, and Petriv won silver and bronze in these same events. Avramenko won gold in the women's running target mixed shooting event and silver in the women's air rifle moving target event. Kaminska won bronze in the women's 10-meter air pistol event.

• Olena Kostevych and Oleg Omelchuk won medals at the International Shooting Sport Federation Rifle and Pistol World Cup on April 7-15 in Changwon, South Korea. In the 10-meter air pistol event, Kostevych won silver in the women's division, and Omelchuk won bronze in the men's division. Ukraine tied with France and Korea for ninth place in the medal standings. The tournament attracted shooters from 18 countries.

• Olena Kostevych won gold in the women's 25-meter pistol event and a bronze medal in the women's 10-meter air pistol event at the International Shooting Sport Federation Rifle, Pistol and Shotgun World Cup in Sydney, Australia, on March 21-April 1. Oleg Omelchuk won a silver medal in men's 10-meter air pistol and Darya Tykhova won bronze in the women's 10-meter air rifle event.

Pentathlon

Pavlo Tymoshenko won the silver medal at the 2011 Modern Pentathlon World Cup (third stage) in Szazhalombatta, Hungary, on May 5. The Ukrainian scored 5,804 points, just 20 points behind the winner of the competition, David Svoboda of the Czech Republic.

Handball

Ukraine defeated Portugal 29-26 (9-13) in its opening game in the Shield of Town Cheb, the Czech Republic, on April 21-24. Ukraine lost to Belarus 24-31 (11-16), and Ukraine defeated the hosts 37-18 (10-15). Ukraine won the tournament with 90.75 points.

Swimming

Oksana Serikova won gold in women's 50-meter freestyle event, beating Russia's Sevtlana Fedulova by .04 seconds to finish with a time of 25.45 seconds at the Moscow Open Water Swimming Championship held near the Russian capital on April 22.

Weightlifting

• Yulia Paratova (58 kg) and Ihor Shimechko (+105 kg) won silver medals at the European Weightlifting Championship held in Kazan, Russia, on April 8-17. Paratova lifted 92 kg in the snatch and 108 kg in the clean and jerk, for a total of 200 kg. Shimechko lifted 195 kg in the snatch and 217 kg in the clean and jerk, for a total of 412 kg. This was the 90th anniversary tournament for men and the 24th anniversary tournament for women.

• The Very Rev. Vasyl Kovaliov, a 63-year-old priest from Holy Trinity Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Zaporizhia, Ukraine, won a powerlifting competition with a total of 375 kg in a power triathlon and a 95 kg press in Poltava on February 22-28. Father Kovaliov was invited to compete at the European Masters Powerlifting

Championship in Pilsen, the Czech Republic, on July 5-9 and an international championship in London.

Archery

Viktor Ruban won third place in the men's recurve event at the 13th European Indoor Archery Championship in Camrils, Taragona, Spain, on March 21-27. Olga Buliga won gold in the women's division junior recurve event, and Ihor Kardash won silver in the compound junior men's event. In team competition, Ukraine's men's team (Ruban, Markiy Ivanenko and Yuriy Havelko) won gold in the men's recurve team event, and Ukraine's women's team (Tetyana Dorokhova, Viktoriya Koval and Tetyana Berezhna) won silver in the recurve team event. Ukraine's junior men's team (Yevhen Marchenko, Heorhiy Ivanytsky and Valentyn Sobko) won the bronze medal in the recurve event. Ukraine's junior women's team (Lidia Sichenikova, Buliga and Anastasia Pavlova) won gold in the recurve team event. Ukraine's junior men's team (Vladyslav Bolshakov, Mykhaylo Bozhko and Ihor Kardash) won bronze in the compound team event. In the medal standings, Ukraine finished in third place with four individual and five team medals.

Wrestling

Ukraine won 10 medals at the European Wrestling Championship on May 29-April 3 in Dortmund, Germany. Collecting four gold medals for Ukraine were: Vasyl Rychyba (84 kg) in men's Greco-Roman, and Yulia Blahinya (51 kg), Yulia Ostapchuk (63 kg) and Kateryna Burmisrova (72 kg) in women's freestyle. Silver medalists included Vyugar Ragymov (55 kg) in Greco-Roman, and Khrystyna Daranutsa (48 kg) and Alina Makhynia (67 kg) in women's freestyle. Winning bronze for Ukraine were Vasyl Fedoryshyn (60 kg) and Pavlo Olynyk (96 kg) in men's freestyle, and Hanna Vasylenko (59 kg) in women's freestyle. Ukraine's women's team won first place in women's freestyle team classification.

Paddlesport

Inna Osypenko-Radomska won the 2010 Athlete of the Year at a ceremony held at the Ukraina Palace in Kyiv on March 30. Osypenko-Radomska won four medals at the International Canoe Federation Canoe Sprint Championships, with a gold (500-meters, 2010), two silvers (200-meters, 2010; 1,000-meters, 2003), and a bronze (1,000-meters, 2001).

Athletics

Hanna Hatsko won the gold medal in the women's javelin throw at the 11th European Cup Winter Throwing Championships held in Sofia, Bulgaria, on March 19-20. Oleksiy Sikorsky won bronze in the men's hammer throw. In the U23 division, Mykyta Nesterenko won a gold medal in the men's discus throw, Vira Rebryk won gold in the women's javelin throws; Dmytro Kosynsky won silver in the javelin throw, Dmytro Savitsky won silver in the men's shotput event; and Andriy Martyniuk won the bronze medal in the men's hammer throw. In the senior division, Oleksandr Pyatnytsya won silver in the javelin throw.



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As many of you know, the Soyuzivka playground is in need of replacement! It is the central "gathering place" for all our young guests and is used by many of our young campers. With your help and support, we can have a new one in place for the 2011 Summer Season!

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Questions? Please contact
Tanya Soltys (ukiewebmistress@comcast.net), or
Bohdana Puzyk (bpuzyk@optonline.net)

*This project is an independent group effort by friends of Soyuzivka.
More information is available on www.soyuzivka.com.

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COMMUNITY CHRONICLE

Ukrainian Language Society holds its annual picnic



The Ukrainian Language Society table at the bazaar held in the Oseredok of North Port, Fla.

VENICE, Fla. – The annual picnic of the Ukrainian Language Society (ULS) in Florida took place on April 6 in Venice. Thirty-five members attended and in a pleasant atmosphere heard the annual report given by ULS President Vira Bodnaruk.

A moment of silence was observed in memory of the departed members Sofia Barusevych, Anna Motyka and Dr. Bohdan Tkachuk, longtime supporter of ULS.

Prof. Bodnaruk outlined the financial help given to the regional centers of the Prosvita Society in Ukraine, especially the southern and eastern oblasts, which often are overlooked by the Ukrainian diaspora.

Special attention was given to requests for publishing Ukrainian children's books and books on Ukrainian language, literature, history and culture. At the present time Ukrainian-language publications and Ukrainian schools are suffering not only from neglect on the part of the government, but from outright pressure to close them down, the ULS president pointed out.

The ULS also gives scholarships to needy students who study Ukrainian language, literature or history at the National University of Ostroh Academy or universities in Kyiv and Lviv, Prof. Bodnaruk added.

Members of the ULS take an active part in community events such as "Ukrainian Days" (Chicago), "Den Soyuzianky" (Chicago), Holodomor commemorations, Shevchenko commemorations, and

Ukrainian bazaars where Prosvita publications are displayed. In December 2010 a very informative meeting was organized for Dr. Ihor Pasichnyk and Eduard Balashov of Ostroh Academy where supporters of Ostroh were awarded certificates of recognition.

The financial report was read by Dr. Bohdan Bodnaruk. He thanked everyone present for their generous support and especially the following benefactors: the Heritage Foundation of Chicago (Dr. Julian Kulas), Selfreliance Foundation of Chicago (Oresta Fedyniak), Demus Charitable Foundation (Andrew Demus), Laryssa Stachniw, Dr. Peter Popowich, Nellia and Bohdan Lechman, Wiacheslaw Cetenko, and Vira and Bohdan Bodnaruk.

A brief slide presentation of meetings with Prosvita members in most of the regions of Ukraine followed. Also presented was a display of some of the publications that were partially funded by ULS. Members responded with generous donations for further support of Prosvita projects.

A picnic lunch prepared by Slava and Roman Maluk followed, with appetizers and dessert prepared by Halia Lisnyczyj, Odarka Horbachewska, Nancy Wozny, Tamara Weremijenko, Halia Korol, Marussia Hajovy, Olia Tatarko and Anna Homick.

For more information, or to join the ULS, readers may write to: Ukrainian Language Society, 425 Ridge Ave., Clarendon Hills, IL 60514.



Attendees of the Ukrainian Language Society picnic in Venice, Fla.

Selfreliance Association prepares Easter baskets for homebound seniors



Selfreliance Association members with Easter baskets for homebound seniors.

NEW YORK – As part of its mission to serve the needs of Ukrainian older adults of the Lower East Side community, members of the Selfreliance Association of American Ukrainians (New York branch), prepared Easter baskets for homebound seniors.

The Rev. Leo Goldade of St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church blessed the traditional foods. The volunteers visited the homes of those seniors who were unable to have their baskets blessed in church.


The Selfreliance Association maintains a list of seniors who are frail and in need of social service intervention, and maintains frequent contact with them, either by telephone or in person. The goal is to prevent institutional care.

To that end, the association receives assistance from senior volunteers, who are called "Partners," who also provide telephone reassurance and home visits to their peers. They are an invaluable asset to the elderly and to the program.


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The Song and Dance Ensemble of Radio Banduristan (SDERB) (Ron Lawrence, Asa Horvitz, Mike Andrec and Julian Kytasty) at the Ukrainian Institute of America.



Hrim with Olenka Dolak on cello during the Radio Banduristan program at the Ukrainian Institute of America.

Radio Banduristan presents another "remote broadcast" in NYC

by Ihor Slabicky

NEW YORK – Another "remote broadcast" by Radio Banduristan International took place on Friday, February 25, this time at the Ukrainian Institute of America in New York City. Presented as a "Cabaret Evening," the broadcast was hosted by author Alexander Motyl. It showcased a variety of current works from musicians and performers of the New York Ukrainian music scene.

Appearing that evening was the Song and Dance Ensemble of Radio Banduristan (SDERB), featuring bandurist Julian Kytasty, Michael Andrec on bandura and doumbek, Ron Lawrence on viola, and Asa Horvitz on electric guitar and harmonium.

Performing in an unplugged setting was the band Hrim, consisting of Roman Palylyk, Peter Kolinsky, Peter Dobrenko and Will Wyatt, with Andrij Stasiw on piano and cellist Olenka Dolak. Rounding out the list of performers was special guest Katie Pawluk, a renowned violinist, pianist and filmmaker.

Plucking the notes of the Radio Banduristan theme out of the ether, the SDERB launched into a lively "Hey Numo Khloptsi." After an introduction of the performers by Prof. Motyl, Mr. Kytasty talked about Radio Banduristan and its mission to explore new musical horizons. With that in mind, the SDERB launched into "Chypurlyka," a song that offered each musician the opportunity to sinuously solo over the slow and sensuous Turkish melody.

With a prologue by Mr. Lawrence on viola, the SDERB played "Oy Zaishov Misiats, ta i Zaishov Ya z Nym." Featured were Ms. Horvitz and Julian Kytasty on vocals, each intricately interweaving melody lines throughout this song about a young man visiting his beloved.

With the song finished, a telephone call was received from someone claiming to be Ukraine's Minister of Science, Education, Youth and Sports Dmytro Tabachnyk, who apparently had been listening to the broadcast and felt that he had to weigh in on the proceedings. Fortunately, Prof. Motyl took the call and was able to set the matters straight.

As the SDERB began playing an improvisational piece, Prof. Motyl read section 12 of Lord Byron's epic poem "Mazeppa." Led by Mr. Kytasty, the music provided an appropriately dark and mysterious background to the scene from the epic poem where Ivan Mazeppa, tied to the back of a wild horse, nears the wild wood.

Ms. Pawluk, who had just finished directing her first feature film "A Day in the Wife," appeared next, performing several of her compositions. Her first piece, "The Promise of Summer," was originally written for all electronic instruments. Singing and playing it on the grand piano, she showed how introspective the song can be



Special guest Katie Pawluk performs during the Radio Banduristan program.

when presented in this "experimental" manner. Switching to the viola, she performed the Bulgarian melody "Slunce Gre," followed by a Bukovinian dance tune. With her unique presentation that seemed to emphasize the beat and rhythm rather than the melody, it was a treat to hear these two songs.

Returning to the piano, she sang her composition "Renee," which notes, "sunny weather and still the rainy days appear." Taking up her violin, she performed a lively medley of Ukrainian dance songs, again emphasizing the beat and rhythm, rather than the melody – a new way of hearing familiar melodies. At the close of her set, Ms. Pawluk was greeted with rousing applause from the appreciative audience.

The SDERB started playing "Vziav By Ya Banduru," which unfortunately was interrupted by another telephone call from the minister. Prof. Motyl relayed that the minister wanted the amount of Ukrainian cultural content be limited to just five minutes and 20 songs. Mr. Andrec responded that he had recently composed just such a work. Starting off on his bandura, he was joined by Mr. Lawrence on viola, and with each taking turns soloing and sharing duos, they performed "24 Ukrainian Songs in 5 Minutes." Listening to them, just as one almost figured out which song they were playing, they would start the next one, leaving one guessing if they had indeed played what one thought they did.

Joined by Ms. Horvitz on harmonium and vocals, Mr. Lawrence on viola, and Mr. Andrec on doumbek, Mr. Kytasty sang "Oy u Poli, Dva Dubka." In this song about three horses enjoying a field of fresh clover, the harmonium and viola added a tension, Mr. Andrec's percussive

doumbek playing emphasized the horse pawing at the ground, while Mr. Kytasty's voice soared over the complex rhythm.

"Up rose the sun..." the opening lines of section 17 in "Mazeppa," were read by Prof. Motyl. The SDERB provided the swirling musical background for the scene in which Mazeppa's horse has reached the milling herd of wild horses and, with Mazeppa still tied to the horses back, passes away. That set the right mood for "Ta Mushu Ya Pomerty," sung by Mr. Kytasty and accompanied by Ms. Horvitz on harmonium. Usually played on a lira, the harmonium added a mellower timbre to this last song of a dying man.

Hrim appeared next, performing a set that featured mostly acoustic versions of songs from their new release. Their first selection was "Pora," made popular by Green Jolly during the Orange Revolution. Hearing this "unplugged" version was a treat. With their voices dreamily blending on the chorus, this arrangement was indeed more mellifluous than the original. For "Oy Chyi to Kin Stoyit," Hrim was joined by Ms. Dolak, her cello blending with the band's vocals and adding a bottom note that was a foundation for them to sound off of.

For their set closer, they performed "Zalyshyvsia," an original composition by Petro Stasiw with music by Andrij Stasiw. On this song of unrequited love, Mr. Stasiw on piano and Ms. Dolak on cello traded sensitive solos that underscored the melancholy of the words sung by the vocalist. The receptive audience responded with long and appreciative rounds of applause.

With Mr. Kytasty on bandura leading the way, the SDERB performed a lively dance melody. Mr. Andrec on doumbek and Mr. Lawrence on viola added a Balkan feel to the melody. Prof. Motyl then invited the SDERB to perform the "Kyivskyi Waltz." Just as they started playing, the telephone rang – the caller claimed to be Viktor Yanukovych. In his conversation, he discussed the problems he was having learning to spell in English, finally asking Prof. Motyl how to spell "a." The SDERB resumed playing the waltz, but now going slightly more and more off-kilter with each chorus, kaleidoscopically reflecting the conversation that had just occurred.

With his closing statements, Prof. Motyl invited the audience to return for the next remote broadcast of Radio Banduristan International, at which could expect more innovative and exciting musical works.

Readers who missed this broadcast of the Radio Banduristan program, are welcome to peruse the Radio Banduristan International website at radiobanduristan.com. There, they can listen to excerpts from previous performances, watch selected videos and look up a calendar of upcoming events.

Turning the pages back...

(Continued from page 6)

An initial obstacle was the refusal of the local state-run tombstone shop to accept the work with the explanation that it had no stone on hand, explained Mr. Lutsenko. So a private stonemason was retained. On May 19, 2001, after the stone had already been inscribed, vandals entered the stonemason's yard and damaged several burial markers, including the memorial, which was cracked in half.

The opposition group decided that the damaged monu-

ment would be erected anyway. Along the way, the transport was detained near the Socialist Party offices, where members were questioned about their plans for the memorial. At the monument site, state militia officials told the group it was performing an illegal operation by installing the monument on public property without a permit. Several national deputies invoked their immunity from criminal prosecution and said the erection of the monument was their responsibility, and the law enforcement officials relented.

The same day the monument disappeared, state militia reported they had found the monument in a wooded area near the banks of the Dnipro River, not far from the city center and would return the property to its owners.

On May 3 of this year, to mark World Press Freedom Day, the Institute for Mass Information and the Kyiv Independent Media Trade Union announced their list of Enemies of the Press for 2010. President Viktor Yanukovych tops the list of 23, followed by Prime Minister Mykola Azarov. Third place is held by Volodymyr Storozhenko, head of the Central Department of Housing of the Kyiv City State Administration. Ukraine is listed in 131st place in the 2010 Press Freedom Index, published by Reporters Without Borders on October 20, 2010, which ranked 178 countries.

Source: "Memorial to slain journalists disappears," by Roman Woronowycz, *The Ukrainian Weekly*, May 27, 2001.

Investors sue...

(Continued from page 4)

now, when our film is nearly completed, fellow Ukrainians whom we trusted and who said they initially wanted to help us as volunteers, are now suing us and thwarting our efforts and stopping our film from moving forward. This will indefinitely delay the release of the movie that should be the primary focus of all who sincerely care about Holodomor. ..."

As noted by The Hollywood Reporter, Mmes. Keske and Dallas and several other Ukrainians said they put up personal funds toward the making of the movie; donations are said to have come to the film's producers in the amount of \$175,000. "Despite numerous alleged promises and the interest of high-ranking Ukrainian politicians and others, the plaintiffs say they could never get the filmmakers to give them a screening," the publication reported.

The plaintiffs went to Los Angeles Superior Court on April 25 to demand an accounting of the money and repayment. The plaintiffs also allege that the fund-raising for the film amounted to fraud.

Regarding the funds raised for the film, Ms. Tomkiw said: "The plaintiffs claim that they themselves singlehandedly caused to be donated and/or loaned to the Holodomor film an excess of \$175,000. This is exaggerated. Donations for the film were raised by numerous people in the Ukrainian diaspora... and never came close to that amount."

Ultimately, however, what is at stake is ownership. The plaintiffs are seeking a judgment that that would deem the defendants to not be the sole owners of the film's copyright. According to Ms. Keske,

the two filmmakers secretly applied for and received a copyright for "Holodomor: Ukraine's Genocide."

Ms. Tomkiw, in her statement to The Weekly, said: "Late in 2009, Luba Keske and Nestor Popowych presented an agreement to Leigh and Tomkiw stating that they also have ownership rights in the Holodomor film. Leigh and Tomkiw refused to sign as Keske and Popowych always claimed they were aware they were volunteers helping and they were not involved in any creative process in the making of the film." In January 2010, she said, the Keskes and Mr. Popowych retained an attorney "and for over a year threatened to sue 'Holodomor: Ukraine's Genocide' film and Tomkiw and Leigh, demanding ownership rights in the film."

As noted by the Courthouse News Service, Ms. Dallas is a Holodomor survivor, Mrs. Keske is the daughter of a Holodomor survivor, while Messrs. Keske and Popowych provided historical background and connections to the Ukrainian community.

"The plaintiffs claim they 'vouched for the honesty, integrity, industry experience, and good character' of Leigh and Tomkiw within the Ukrainian community, and even rallied for donations from Ukrainian churches, communities and citizens across the country to support the film," the news service reported.

Furthermore, the Courthouse News Service reported that the plaintiffs say the filmmakers promised to screen the unfinished documentary in Ukraine to coincide with the 75th anniversary of the Holodomor in 2008, but the filmmakers reneged. The film was shown in Ukraine a year later, but the filmmakers did not attend the screening.

— compiled by Roma Hadzewycz

Eurasia, including Ukraine...

(Continued from page 6)

display even greater concern – about democratic backsliding, corruption and lack of rule of law, as these certainly limit relations from reaching their potential."

After all, the U.S. has – and will continue to be – the strongest Western supporter of Ukraine's independence, territorial integrity, energy independence and democracy. In addition, the greatest number of Ukraine experts and supporters in any Western capital city are to be found in Washington.

Indeed, since September-October of last year the U.S. has been a strong critic of democratic regression in Ukraine and this will not change no matter how much the Yanukovich administration seeks to "bribe" Washington to turn a blind eye by handing over highly enriched uranium.

Ukraine is allegedly now seeking only EU membership, and thus the Obama administration has stepped back to permit Brussels to take center stage. (The problem is, as seen during the Libyan crisis, that the EU is adrift without U.S. leadership.) What Kyiv fails to understand is that it is far more difficult to join the EU than NATO and that only the latter is on offer to Ukraine. The EU has never offered Ukraine membership prospects, and that is unlikely to change in the foreseeable future because Ukraine is too big and too poor, while the EU is too engulfed by constitutional and economic crises.

EU-Ukraine relations therefore resemble the old Communist slogan of "You pretend to pay us, and we pretend to work," except this has now become "The EU pretends to give us future membership, and we pretend to do reforms and undertake democratization."

After dropping the goal of NATO

membership, the Yanukovich administration has yet to convince either Brussels or Washington that it is serious about wanting to join the EU. Western leaders and ambassadors in Kyiv complain in private about brazen lying by Ukrainian leaders – as seen in the last few weeks by Presidential Administration chief Serhiy Lyovochkin, who claimed that U.S. senators visiting Kyiv had said positive things to him about the health of Ukraine's democracy – a statement that had to be corrected by the U.S. Embassy.

Mr. Yanukovich and the Party of Regions seem to believe they can build a "Putinist" system in Ukraine and continue to hoodwink Washington and Brussels into believing that they aim to join the EU. Disbelief in Ukraine's declared goals leads to continued Ukraine fatigue in the West, and the main attention Ukraine now receives in Washington is over regression in democracy as seen in a new Freedom House report, "Sounding the Alarm: Protecting Democracy in Ukraine" (www.freedomhouse.org/uploads/special_report/98.pdf).

Little wonder then, that President Obama has a Russia-first policy in the face of Ukraine's disinterest in NATO membership or deep cooperation with it, coupled with Kyiv's constant vacillation and attempts at deception.

The Yanukovich administration's relations with the West are reminiscent of the lack of respect it has cultivated towards Ukrainian voters. In both cases it believes they can be hoodwinked and deceived into believing a virtual reality that is at odds with developments in Ukraine. What the Yanukovich administration will find is that Ukrainian voters on the one hand, and Western governments and international organizations on the other are more mature than they think, and cannot be sucked into this virtual reality. As the British rock band The Who once famously sang, they "Won't be fooled again."

Hunger-striking...

(Continued from page 1)

"From a purely Christian and human viewpoint, I want to ask you to stop your hunger strike because it's not gaining the appropriate response from the government," said Cardinal Lubomyr Husar of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

"Your sacrifice is supposed to be a powerful means of awakening, but unfortunately the spiritual atmosphere in which we live doesn't offer much hope for this. But life is at stake. It's necessary to live in your case in order to hope for victory," he said in an open letter.

Mr. Lutsenko, 46, explained when declaring the hunger strike that all his legal channels were exhausted and he had no other way to influence the government to release him until the start of his corruption trial. He has been imprisoned ever since his arrest on December 26, 2010.

Observers of the political scene in Ukraine believe Lutsenko's prosecution is political persecution because the administration of Viktor Yanukovich is alleged to be rife with corruption yet criminal charges have not been pursued against sponsors of the Party of Regions, its members, or officials in the current government.

There is corruption in the Yanukovich administration "from the Kharkiv agreements to Chinese buckwheat, from utility prices to the notorious Mezhyhiria," wrote journalist Serhii Rakhmanin in the May 14 issue of the newspaper Dzerkalo Tyzhnia. "The scale of decorating the presidential 'dacha' [Mezhyhiria] is even beginning to frighten Viktor Fedorovich's [Yanukovich's] entourage. If that's not corruption and abuse, then what is? A one-room apartment that was allegedly illegally received by Lutsenko's driver?"

In a note read to reporters by Ms. Lutsenko on May 19, her imprisoned husband pointed out that Procurator General of Ukraine Viktor Pshonka had allowed the release of an arrested deputy of the Kyiv City Council, Denys Komarnytskyi, widely believed to have been involved in massive real estate heists. "Lutsenko didn't steal half of Kyiv, but his arrest is unchangeable in the view of the Procurator General of Ukraine," Mr. Lutsenko said in his May 19 note.

It's also widely believed that the Yanukovich administration will imprison the former internal affairs minister as revenge for the incarceration of Borys Kolesnikov – now the nation's infrastructure minister – for about a month in 2005 for his alleged extortion threats against a Donetsk businessman.

Mr. Lutsenko resigned as internal affairs minister in March 2010 when a new parliamentary coalition was formed with Mykola Azarov as prime minister.

"His mistake was to think that the 'Donetskys' would leave him alone," said Ivan Lozowy, president of the Institute of Statehood and Democracy in Kyiv. "Lutsenko begged Kolesnikov to forget, that it was all a misunderstanding. But these guys don't forget things like that."

The former police chief – who led

Ukraine's 200,000-plus police force for much of the Orange era – declared a hunger strike on April 22 after a Kyiv appellate court ruled the prior day to extend his incarceration by five weeks. Mr. Lutsenko announced on May 5 that he would no longer accept forced feedings.

"Starvation is the last chance to push the case forward because legal methods are exhausted," said an April 22 statement released by the People's Self-Defense party, which Mr. Lutsenko chairs.

Public reaction to the hunger strike was relatively indifferent until May 16, when Soviet-era dissident Lev Lukianenko and Patriarch Filaret of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Kyiv Patriarchate released a statement pleading with Mr. Lutsenko to stop starving himself.

Other cultural leaders joining the campaign to convince him to stop include writers Ivan Drach, Svitlana Povaliyeva and Vasyl Shkliar, publisher Ivan Malkovych and rockers Foma and Maria Burmaka.

Yet, no widespread protests have been launched. The lack of public sympathy can be attributed to the Orange government, including Mr. Lutsenko, failing to pursue reforms and disappointing their supporters, even allegedly indulging in corruption themselves, Mr. Lozowy said.

Meanwhile the Yanukovich administration hasn't even blinked. Throughout the hunger strike, prosecutors have insisted Mr. Lutsenko is healthy, dismissing reports that he is ailing.

On May 17 prosecutors transferred Mr. Lutsenko's case to the Kyiv Pechersk District Court for the launch of his trial on charges of misappropriating state property when allegedly hiring his driver in violation of state requirements and arranging an apartment and pension payments for him.

He and his driver were charged with stealing state property worth \$45,000, as well as abusing authority and using false documents. Mr. Lutsenko was also charged with groundlessly extending the term for tracking a suspect in the investigation into the poisoning of former President Viktor Yushchenko, or what would otherwise be a procedural violation he committed as Ukraine's top police official.

Ms. Lutsenko warned on May 17 that her husband was beginning to suffer irreparable damage to his body as a result of his hunger strike. Journalists aren't allowed to view or photograph her husband, who's been guarded by as many as 20 law enforcement officers.

She also has been forbidden to photograph her emaciated husband, who has lost 20 kilograms (44 pounds) in weight. Such photographs would put an end to prosecutors' claims that her husband's health is stable.

Ms. Lutsenko's frequently photographed tears haven't found sympathy among high-ranking officials.

"It's a hard-core crowd, and it won't take a radical diet to affect them," Mr. Lozowy said of the government of Prime Minister Mykola Azarov. "I'm not sure they'd be terribly concerned if he died. These are people who allegedly took part in drive-by shootings."

Opposition...

(Continued from page 2)

told his supporters during a recent regional trip. However, Mr. Tiahnybok clearly sees Svoboda as the dominant force in any opposition alliance (Ukrayinska Pravda, April 18). In any case, the YTB or Mr. Yatsenyuk will hardly join forces with Svoboda since their xenophobic slogans are viewed by many as ideological allies to nazism. An alliance with Svoboda on the national scale would only discredit mainstream parties.

Alone, Svoboda can be neutralized by the PRU, which controls the Parliament, at any time through raising the threshold for a party's election to Parliament from the current 3 percent to 5 percent or more, which Svoboda will not overcome. President Viktor Yanukovich indicated the possibility of raising the threshold in his recent address to the nation (Ukrayinska Pravda, April 7).

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

OUT AND ABOUT

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|--------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|---|
| Through June 19 New York | Photo exhibit, "Through Ukrainian Eyes," featuring works by Evgen Kovtonyuk, Ukrainian Institute of America, 212-288-8660 | June 3-July 9 Ponte Vedra, FL | Art exhibit, "Uncommon Ground," featuring works by Pat Zalisko, Cultural Center of Ponte Vedra, 904-280-0614 or www.pkzart.com |
| Through October 30 New York | Art exhibit, "The Worlds of Sviatoslav Hordynsky," The Ukrainian Museum, 212-228-0110 | June 4 Yonkers, NY | Kozak Tournament, Yonkers Branch of the Ukrainian American Youth Association, Ukrainian Youth Center, 914-476-6781 |
| May 25 Ottawa | Lecture by Halyna Mokrushyna, "Ukrainian Sentiments and Canadian Sustainance: Telling the Story of the Holodomor," St. Paul University, 613-596-8188 | June 4 New Haven, CT | Mother's Day and Father's Day dinner and dance, St. Michael Ukrainian Catholic Church hall, 203-865-0388 or st.michaels@snet.net |
| May 27-30 Whippany, NJ | 29th convention, Ukrainian National Women's League of America, hosted by the New Jersey Regional Council, Marriott Hotel, 973-376-4829 or 201-438-1262 | June 5 Scranton, PA | Meeting, League of Ukrainian Catholics - North Anthracite Council, St. Vladimir Ukrainian Catholic Church parish center, 570-822-5354 |
| May 28 Mississauga, ON | Charivni Ochi dance, featuring music by Klooch, Bayda, Skora and DJ Oh.Ball, Anapilis Hall, 519-546-8080 or www.ticketpicket.com/charivniochi | June 5 New York | Presentation by Marian J. Rubchak, "Mapping Difference. The Many Faces of Women in Ukraine," Shevchenko Scientific Society, 212-254-5130 |
| May 28-30 Plano, IL | Great Lakes Cup soccer tournament, hosted by Connection Soccer Club of Chicago, Polish National Alliance Youth Camp, 773-299-8833 | June 5 Southport, CT | 90th anniversary dinner and dance, Ukrainian Club of Southport, www.theukrclub.com or 203-434-5489 |
| May 29 Buena, NJ | Memorial Day picnic, New Kuban Free Cossack Community, Cossack Heritage Museum, 856-697-2255 | June 7 Ottawa | Book launch, "Re-Imagining Ukrainian Canadians: History, Politics and Identity, Essays by Young Ukrainian Canadian Historians in honor of Archivist Myron Momryk," Library and Archives of Canada, 613-996-5115 |
| May 29 Lehighton, PA | Picnic, for members and prospective members, Ukrainian Homestead, 610-377-4621 or www.ukrhomestead.com | June 9 New York | Benefit concert for victims of Chornobyl and the Fukushima nuclear disasters, Ukrainian Institute of America, 212-288-8660 |
| May 30 North Port, FL | Memorial Day commemoration, Ukrainian American Veterans - Post 40, Veterans Memorial Park, 941-492-4860 | June 11 Warren, MI | 50th anniversary of the Ukrainian Future Credit Union, featuring the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus, Ukrainian Cultural Center, 586-757-8130 or www.ukrainianculturalcenter.com |
| May 31 Washington | Lecture by Alexander Motyl, "Ukraine After One Year of Yanukovich," Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center, 202-691-4000 | | |
| May 31 Washington | Book presentation, "The Jew Who Was Ukrainian" by Alexander Motyl, The Washington Group, mybihuny@aol.com | | |

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.

UNA SENIORS AND FRIENDS

Summer is approaching. It's time to make reservations for Seniors Week at Soyuzivka!

Sunday, June 12 - Friday, June 17, 2011

Registration begins Sunday at 4:00 pm at the SOYUZIVKA Heritage Center!



All inclusive 5 nights - meals beginning with breakfast Monday, banquet Thursday, lunch Friday. Taxes and gratuities included; entertainment and special guest speakers throughout the week.



| | | | | | |
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| Non UNA Members | SINGLE OCCUPANCY \$ 525 | - DOUBLE \$ 420 pp. | Non UNA Members | 1 night \$ 125 | - DOUBLE \$ 105 pp. |

BANQUET & ENTERTAINMENT ONLY, Thursday, June 16, \$35 pp.

Call SOYUZIVKA and register early, Tel: 845 626-5641

For more information call Oksana Trytjak, Tel: 973 292-9800 x 3071

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1933 - 2011



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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Saturday, June 4

CHICAGO: The Chicago Ukrainian School "Ridna Shkola" and the Class of 2011 Parent Committee invite the Ukrainian community to the "Vypusknyi Vechir Zabava" (graduation dance) honoring this year's graduating class, which will be held at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, 2247 W. Chicago Ave. The dance begins at 8 p.m. and will feature the band Klopit. Admission is \$20. For more information refer to www.ridnachicago.org.

Saturday-Sunday, June 4-5

NEW YORK: Three Stories of Galicia (2010, English/Ukrainian/Russian/Polish, with English subtitles, 86 minutes.) will be screened at The Ukrainian Museum on Saturday at 7:30 p.m. and Sunday at 2 p.m. in what is the New York City premiere of the documentary by Olha Onyshko and Sarah Farhat. Trapped between Hitler and Stalin, three people in Galicia had the courage to risk everything and do what was right. Admission: \$15 adults, \$10 members and seniors, \$5 students. On Saturday there will be: an opportunity to meet the filmmakers; an introduction by Prof. Alexander

Motyl; and a reception by UNWLA Branch 113. On Sunday, there will be a pre-recorded intro and comments by filmmakers. The Ukrainian Museum, is located at 222 E. Sixth St., (between Second and Third avenues); telephone, 212-228-0110. Seating is limited; order tickets online at www.ukrainianmuseum.org.

Saturday, June 11

PALATINE, Ill.: Ukrainian American Veterans 1st Lt. Ivan Shandor Post 35, ACT for America and the Veteran Defenders of America invite members of the community, veterans and patriots to a showing of a documentary "Sacrificed Survivors," the untold story of the Ground Zero mega-mosque. The documentary shows new footage of the radical leader of the mosque, Imam Rauf, leading services inside the mosque building and explains the true radical agenda of those behind the mosque. The meeting takes place at the Palatine Library, 700 N. North Court, Palatine, IL 60067, at 2-4 p.m. There is no charge for the event. For more information contact the post commander, Col. Roman G. Golash (ret.), romangolash@sbcglobal.net, or call 847-910-3532.

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. Items should be **no more than 100 words long**.

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

Information should be sent to: preview@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.**



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