

**INSIDE:**

- Kyiv marks 120th anniversary of Sikorsky's birth - page 3.
- The case of John Demjanjuk - page 6.
- "Strike! The Musical" on Winnipeg's Main Street - page 13.

# THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

## CCRDF gala raises \$67,000 for neonatal equipment at Chernivtsi children's hospital

by Zenon Zawada  
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – More than \$67,000 was raised by the Children of Chernobyl Relief and Development Fund (CCRDF), which held its Fourth Annual International Ambassadors Gala Fund Raiser on June 6 at the luxurious Hyatt Regency hotel in central Kyiv.

The funds will be used to buy a neonatology intensive care unit for the Chernivtsi City Children's Clinical Hospital, which CCRDF estimates will save the lives of nearly 80 infants annually.

"To collect the equipment and funds, to register the cargo, to cross borders, and to undergo all necessary procedures is exceptionally troublesome work, and therefore charity is work and we are very thankful to the fund," said Serhiy Storozhuk, the head doctor at the Chernivtsi children's hospital. "But most important is the moral and spiritual support and assistance that shows we aren't alone in this world, that there are people of Ukrainian descent who haven't forgotten about their homeland and look after

her as an example for many of our fellow citizens."

Specifically, Dr. Storozhuk thanked CCRDF for its previous assistance in providing laparoscopic equipment to make minimally invasive surgery possible, arranging for American doctors to visit teach neonatal surgery techniques, and enabling two surgeons to study contemporary surgery techniques in Germany.

He estimated CCRDF raised \$550,000 in aid for his hospital, including ultrasound and endoscopic equipment.

Among those attending were Volodymyr Yavorivskiy, a national deputy with the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc who has worked with CCRDF ever since its inception in 1990, as well as presidential contender Arseniy Yatsenyuk, a native of Chernivtsi, who was accompanied by his wife, Tereza.

Ukrainian rock star Sviatoslav Vakarchuk practiced his budding English skills, while venture capitalist and Chicago native Natalie Jaresko provided for a humorous live auction as its exuberant host.

(Continued on page 9)

## Economic crisis hits Ukraine's oligarchs as only four billionaires remain

by Zenon Zawada  
Kyiv Bureau Press

KYIV – The bigger they are, the harder they fall.

The global financial crisis devastated the wealth of Ukraine's oligarchs in just a single year, reducing the value of their assets to pre-Orange Revolution levels, according to the annual survey of the 50 wealthiest Ukrainians published by the Kyiv-based Korrespondent weekly magazine on June 12.

Now only four Ukrainian citizens are billionaires – industrial tycoons Rinat Akhmetov, Victor Pinchuk, Igor Kolomoisky and Gennady Bogolyubov – compared to 24 estimated billionaires last year.

"The global crisis brought Ukrainian multi-millionaires down to earth from the heavens," reported Korrespondent, which is published in the Russian language by New York native Jed Sunden. "The crisis froze bank lending and shut export markets."

Indeed Ukraine's banking industry was devastated by the sharply reduced influx of Western credit. Plunging prices and demand for metal ravaged Ukraine's export-oriented metallurgy and mining industries.

Though the value of Mr. Akhmetov's industrial empire was decimated by 69 percent, or \$21 billion, he remains the wealthiest oligarch in the former Soviet Union with an estimated wealth of \$9.6 billion, accord-



**Roman Lunin, founder of the Velyka Kyshenia supermarket chain, lost 92 percent of his wealth following the global financial crisis, reducing his assets to \$93 million from an estimated \$1.1 billion last year.**

ing to the survey, conducted with Dragon Capital, Ukraine's leading investment bank.

In fact, Mr. Akhmetov has found room to expand internationally in spite of the crisis, scraping together an estimated \$1 billion to buy the West Virginia-based United Coal

(Continued on page 5)

## Canadian government presents inaugural Paul Yuzyk Award

TORONTO – Philanthropist and former Ontario legislator John Yaremko became the first recipient of the Paul Yuzyk Award for Multiculturalism presented by Citizenship, Immigration and Multiculturalism Minister Jason Kenney during a special ceremony at Roy Thomson Hall on June 12.

"During his 25 years of dedication to the Ontario legislature, Mr. Yaremko was a strong advocate for education, human rights and multiculturalism," said Minister Kenney. "He is also well-known for his philanthropic activities, which includes the 2002 creation of the John and Mary A. Yaremko Program in Multiculturalism and Human Rights at the University of Toronto's Faculty of Law."

The Paul Yuzyk Award for Multiculturalism commemorates the late Sen. Yuzyk's pioneering legacy in the areas of multiculturalism, diversity and pluralism. A member of the Senate of Canada from February 1963 until his death in July 1986, he played a key role in the development and implementation of Canada's multiculturalism policy.

Mr. Yaremko was presented with the Lifetime Achievement Award for his strong advocacy of education, human rights and multiculturalism, as well as his philanthropic activities. The award includes a \$20,000 grant, which will be given to an eligible, registered not-for-profit Canadian organization or association of the recipient's choice.



**Honoree John Yaremko (right) and Minister of Citizenship, Immigration and Multiculturalism Jason Kenney.**

"I commend Mr. Yaremko for personifying the ideals of Sen. Yuzyk and contributing to our diverse and vibrant Canadian society," added Minister Kenney.

The Yuzyk Award honors an individual or organization that has demonstrated excellence in promoting multiculturalism.

Sen. Yuzyk was known as the father of Multiculturalism and, in his maiden speech in the Senate in 1964 titled "Canada, A Multicultural Nation," he pointed out that a third of Canadians were neither French nor English nor Aboriginal, but were in fact members of ethnic groups and that this made Canada a multicultural nation. In 1971, a policy of

(Continued on page 10)

## UNA advocates visit by President Obama to Ukraine

President Barack Obama will soon set out on his third European trip. Thus far, unfortunately, he has not announced a visit to Ukraine, one of the United States' strategic partners.

Though President Obama has indicated through the State Department that he supports Ukraine's territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty, a presidential visit to Ukraine would be a tangible demonstration of the new administration's support for this key country in Europe. It would also be seen as an acknowledgement of the great progress that Ukraine has made in democratization, and the role it plays in ensuring peace and stability in the Central and East European region.

A presidential visit to Ukraine would

be especially valuable now, at a time of economic and political crises affecting the country. It would serve to bolster Ukraine's path toward Euro-Atlantic integration and to reinforce its leaders' resolve to continue necessary political reforms.

The Ukrainian National Association strongly urges President Obama to visit Ukraine in order to demonstrate his administration's support of Ukraine, notwithstanding any "reset" of relations with Russia. The UNA also encourages Ukrainian Americans to contact the White House in support of a presidential trip to Ukraine.

For the Executive Committee of the Ukrainian National Association,

**Stefan Kaczaraj, president**



## ANALYSIS

## Russia's ideological crusade continues against Ukraine

by **Taras Kuzio**

*Eurasia Daily Monitor*

According to an interview with Ukraine's Ambassador to Russia Konstantyn Gryshchenko, the country's bilateral relationship with Russia has sunk to its lowest level since the disintegration of the Soviet Union, testimony to the Russian state control of the media and its ideological crusade against Ukraine ([www.profil-ua.com](http://www.profil-ua.com), June 6). The weekly *Glavred* magazine on its May 20 front cover declared: "Beware Ukrainophobia!"

The Levada Center recently found that 62 percent of Russians hold a negative view of Ukraine with only the United States and Georgia being seen in a worse light. At the same time, 91 percent of Ukrainians hold positive views of Russia, a reflection of media pluralism and the lack of state directed propaganda against Russia. Analyzing these polls, the head of the Center for Military-Political Research in Kyiv summarized this relationship in his headline: "We like them, but they do not like us" ([www.pravda.com.ua](http://www.pravda.com.ua), May 5).

The Security Service of Ukraine (SBU) is openly raising the question of the intensification of Russian intelligence activities within Ukraine, and Russia's return to Soviet KGB tactics. This concern was expressed in SBU Chairman Valentyn Nalyvaichenko's comment that the FSB, the Russian Federation's successor to the KGB, within the Black Sea Fleet should withdraw from Crimea ([www.radiosvoboda.com](http://www.radiosvoboda.com), June 2). Mr. Nalyvaichenko explained that one of the functions of the SBU was counter-espionage, and that was why they did not agree with the FSB being based in the Fleet.

The main suspects of the murder in Odesa on April 17 of a student member of the Ukrainian nationalist NGO *Sich*, Maksym Chaika, belong to the *Antifa*(scist) NGO financed by the Russian nationalist *Rodina* party. The Presidential

Secretariat requested that the SBU investigate their activities to discover if they are coordinated "with foreign organizations of an anti-Ukrainian orientation" ([www.president.gov.ua](http://www.president.gov.ua), April 22). The SBU appealed to the Justice Ministry to consider if there were grounds to revoke *Rodina's* registration, based on among things, their link to organized crime and financing from abroad. The suspects have fled to Russia.

The conflict between the *Sich* and *Antifa* NGOs is historically based; specifically the controversy surrounding the unveiling of a monument to Russian Empress Catherine in Odesa in October 2007.

Ambassador Gryshchenko pointed out that, unlike the constant Russian interference in Ukraine, Kyiv does not protest against Russian glorification of Tsar Peter and Tsarina Catherine – even though both are regarded very negatively in Ukraine. Ukrainian history equates both Russian leaders as the destroyers of the Ukrainian autonomous Hetmanate in the late 18th century and the re-organization of Ukrainian territories into *gubernias*, as well as the introduction of serfdom and the banning of the Ukrainian language.

The Russian Foreign Affairs Ministry assumes the right to condemn the unveiling of monuments to historical figures in Ukraine. For example, Ukraine will unveil a monument to Kozak Hetman Ivan Mazepa on Independence Day (August 24) in his home region of Poltava on the occasion of the 300th anniversary of the Battle of Poltava, where Ukrainian and Swedish forces were defeated by Russia. Mazepa has undergone rehabilitation as a hero in independent Ukraine, and his picture is displayed on the 10 hryv note.

The Russian Orthodox Church imposed an "anathema" on Mazepa and he was condemned as a "traitor" to Russian-Ukrainian unity by tsars and commissars

(Continued on page 20)

## Russia and Ukraine revisit the gas conflict

by **Roman Kupchinsky**

*Eurasia Daily Monitor*

In what is becoming a monthly ritual, the Russian leadership has publicly stated that they fear Ukraine will be unable to pay its upcoming bill for Russian gas delivered in May.

On May 27 Gazprom's spokesman Sergei Kupriyanov stated: "Naftohaz is finding it enormously difficult to pay its bill for May" (*Moscow Times*, May 27).

Furthermore, Russian President Dmitry Medvedev told European Union leaders gathered at the EU-Russia summit in Khabarovsk on May 22 that Ukraine will be unable to pay the \$4 billion to fill its underground storage facilities with the 19.5 billion cubic meters (bcm) of gas it requires to supply both its domestic needs and to meet the EU's demand during the fall and winter. The consequence of such a default, according to Mr. Medvedev, might be in another stoppage in the deliveries of gas supplies to the European Union at the height of the heating season.

On May 22 Ukrainian Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko met with Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin during the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)

summit in Astana, but failed to negotiate the \$5 billion loan from Russia needed to fill the underground storage facilities.

On May 27, the Warsaw-based East Week Analytical Newsletter alleged that Mr. Medvedev had proposed during the Khabarovsk summit that the EU and Russia might jointly offer a loan to Ukraine, as the first step toward creating a Russian-EU consortium to manage the Ukrainian transit gas pipeline network.

The Ukrainian state-owned gas company, Naftohaz Ukrainy has promptly paid its recent monthly bills to Gazprom, yet Prime Minister Putin and President Medvedev continue to warn EU leaders that this is about to end and that Naftohaz is on the verge of bankruptcy.

During the height of the fall-winter heating season, Ukrainian households obtain gas from Russia, while deliveries to the EU originate from its underground storage facilities. These underground caves traditionally begin to be filled on April 15, however, Ukraine only managed to purchase 800 million cubic meters of gas for storage in April, and in May it purchased no gas for storage. The almost 20 bcm in reserves which were

(Continued on page 20)

## NEWSBRIEFS

### Envoy headed for Moscow, Kyiv

KYIV – U.S. Special Envoy for Eurasian Energy Richard Morningstar will travel to Russia, Ukraine and Sweden on June 15-20, the U.S. Department of State press service announced. During his visit to Russia, he will meet with Russian Energy Minister Sergei Shmatko and Gazprom CEO Alexei Miller to reinvigorate the dialogue on energy. In Kyiv he is scheduled to meet with Ukrainian Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko and Fuel and Energy Minister Yuriy Prodan to discuss energy issues and how to avoid future gas crises. Mr. Morningstar will also visit the Swedish capital, Stockholm, as the country is preparing to take over the presidency of the European Union in the second half of 2009. (Ukrinform)

### Foreign ministers arrive in Ukraine

KYIV – The foreign ministers of Poland and Germany, respectively, Radoslaw Sikorski and Frank-Walter Steinmeier, were to arrive in Ukraine on June 17. Meetings were planned with President Viktor Yushchenko, Verkhovna Rada Chairman Volodymyr Lytvyn and representatives of the opposition. The Polish minister noted that negotiations in Kyiv would, in particular, touch upon consequences of the world financial-economic crisis that has seriously affected Ukraine. In addition, the parties will discuss ways to settle the political conflicts in Ukraine. "This is our joint Polish-German gesture of solidarity with Ukraine's European aspirations in these difficult times due to economic and political considerations. We would like to present a powerful political signal to the Ukrainians that Ukraine has friends in Europe, and also we want to add a practical meaning to our initiatives," Mr. Sikorski underscored. (Ukrinform)

### Ukraine seeks Russian documents

KYIV – The Security Service of Ukraine (SBU) has officially asked Moscow to provide classified archival documents on the Famine of the 1930s in Ukraine that killed millions, RFE/RL's Ukrainian Service reported. The Famine

of 1932-1933 is officially known as genocide in Ukraine, which launched a new investigation into the tragedy on May 25. SBU chief Valentyn Nalyvaichenko said on June 4 that Russia's cooperation in the investigation is very important and that the investigation is not aimed against Russia in any way. Mr. Nalyvaichenko added that special investigations into the Holodomor are currently being conducted in all 17 of Ukraine's regions. Many consider the Famine to be an organized genocide perpetrated against Ukraine by the Soviet leadership of the 1930s. Russian officials disagree and say the Famine also killed millions in central Russia, Siberia and Kazakhstan. (RFE/RL)

### Yanukovich, Tymoshenko tops in poll

KYIV – Party of Regions of Ukraine (PRU) leader Viktor Yanukovich and Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc (YTB) leader Yulia Tymoshenko would receive an equal number of votes if the presidential election goes to a second round, according to a survey on the election situation and the ratings of political forces ahead of the election campaign. The poll was conducted by the Kyiv-XXI Century Center for Political Studies on June 8-11. A total of 42.1 percent of respondents said they would vote for Prime Minister Tymoshenko, and 40.2 percent said they were ready to support the opposition leader, Mr. Yanukovich. Some 7.2 percent would vote against everybody, and 10.5 percent were undecided. If Mr. Yanukovich and the leader of the Front for Change public initiative, Arseniy Yatsenyuk, go to the second round, 43.4 percent of Ukrainians would vote for the former, 32.6 percent for the latter, and 8.7 percent would vote against everybody. If Mr. Yanukovich and President Viktor Yushchenko go to the second round, 15.7 percent would support Mr. Yushchenko, 56.6 percent would vote for Mr. Yanukovich, while 9.5 percent would vote against everybody, and 18.2 percent said they were undecided. (Ukrinform)

### Venice Commission to examine Constitution

(Continued on page 14)

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# Kyiv marks 120th anniversary of aviation pioneer's birth

by Yuriy Borysov

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

KYIV – While Igor Sikorsky was a 19-year-old student at Kyiv Polytechnic Institute in 1908, he learned of the American Wright brothers, who had just built the world's first airplane.

Little did he know that he would eventually launch among the world's first aircraft manufacturing companies, in the U.S. of all places. The Bolshevik Revolution forced him to immigrate to the U.S. in 1919 after building the world's first four-engine airplane and subsequent bombers for the tsar's army.

More than 400 engineers, students, officials and aviation admirers converged at the National Technical University of Kyiv Polytechnic Institute (KPI) on May 25 to mark the 120th anniversary of Sikorsky's birth in Kyiv into a well-off family led by the regarded psychiatrist Ivan Sikorsky.

"I'd like to thank Ukraine for giving Sikorsky to us," said Stanley Prusinski, the Europe regional director of Sikorsky Aircraft Corp., currently among the world's leaders in the design, manufacture and service of military and commercial helicopters, based in Stratford, Conn.

The legendary engineer founded Sikorsky Aero Engineering Corp. in 1923, building planes used by budding airline companies such as Pan American and establishing world records within just 10 years.

But it was the helicopter, which captured Sikorsky's imagination ever since he was a teenager, that would bring his company the greatest successes.

The company became a pioneer in helicopter engineering, building the world's first practical single main rotor helicopter in 1939 and launching the first mass production of helicopters four years later. The helicopters were employed in World War II to rescue wounded soldiers.

By 1952 the S-55 was the first helicopter to cross the Atlantic Ocean and Sikorsky was producing the world's best helicopters. Sikorsky launched the first Black Hawk helicopter in 1974.

A May 13 Cabinet of Ministers resolution created an organizing committee for commemorations of Sikorsky's birth, led by Oleksander Zinchenko, general director of the National Space Agency of Ukraine and former chair of the Presidential Secretariat under President Viktor Yushchenko.

Admirers gathered at the university's Sikorsky statue, built with students' contributions and unveiled in May 2008, which is situated in front of the Sikorsky Aviation and Astronautics wing of the university's museum, founded on April 27, 1991, and moved to KPI on May 14, 2008. It is the world's first statue of Sikorsky.

Among those in attendance were boxing champion Vitali Klitschko, Party of Regions of Ukraine National Deputy Dmytro



Yuriy Borysov

**U.S. Embassy in Ukraine Military Attache Richard Anderson (center) addresses the May 25 commemoration of the 120-year anniversary of Igor Sikorsky's birth in Kyiv at the National Technical University of Kyiv Polytechnic Institute. He is accompanied by National Space Agency of Ukraine General Director Oleksander Zinchenko (right) and university rector Mykhailo Zhurovskyi (left).**

Tabachnyk, KPI Rector Mykhailo Zhurovskyi, of the Military Attaché Richard Anderson of the U.S. Embassy in Ukraine, U.S. Air Force Attaché Mark Stacpoole of the U.S. Embassy in Ukraine, Adviser Yevgeny Pantelyev of the Russian Federation Embassy in Ukraine and Mr. Prusinski.

"I was a pilot for Sikorsky helicopter, and I can say that you can feel safe in this machine in any conditions," Mr. Stacpoole said. "Thanks to the genius of this man, we always found a way home, even in very dangerous situations. This is the most stable machine in bad weather. I want to thank Sikorsky for each time we returned home, and for those people we rescued."

The guests viewed a photograph exhibit, "The Man Who Joined Continents," dedicated to the S-42 series of 10 flying boats, the world's first intercontinental passenger liners that provided regular flights over the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

Igor Sikorsky's son, Sergei, donated 230 items to the museum, including miniature helicopters constructed by Sikorsky, as well as the engineer's drafts, blueprints, books and photos.

The 84-year-old Sergei Sikorsky attended the May 25 ceremony but didn't give a speech.

The day's events were capped off by a roundtable discussion moderated by Mr. Zinchenko, during which more than 400 engineering students became acquainted with Sikorsky's remarkable life and innovations in a slideshow presentation presented by Dr. Zhurovskyi.

Most were surprised to learn that Sikorsky wrote several religious books, being the grandson of a Russian Orthodox priest and devout believer.

Mr. Prusinski spoke about Sikorsky Aircraft's history and present-day activity as a world leader in the design, manufacture and repair of military and commercial helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft, as well as civil helicopter operations.

The commemorative events were sponsored by the Ukrainian telecommunications company Datagroup, the Kyiv-based IT firm RGdata Ukrayina, the KPI Graduates Association, the Center for Euro-Integration and Mr. Klitschko.

The following day, Sergei Sikorsky and company representatives visited Ukraine's leading aircraft manufacturer – the state-owned Antonov Aviation Science and Technical Complex in Kyiv, named in honor of Oleg Antonov, the Russian aircraft engineer who founded the enterprise in 1952. Mr. Antonov led the plant in developing dozens of legendary Soviet aircraft models. The company launched the An-225, the world's largest cargo aircraft, in 1988, four years after Antonov's death.

Sergei Sikorsky and his entourage also visited the grave of his grandparents at Kyiv's prestigious Baikiv Cemetery, where an Orthodox panckhyda was held.

The commemorative events were sponsored by the Ukrainian telecommunications company Datagroup, the Kyiv-based IT firm RGdata Ukrayina, the KPI Graduates Association, the Center for Euro-Integration and Mr. Klitschko.



Yuriy Borysov

**National Space Agency of Ukraine General Director Oleksander Zinchenko (right) and Mykhailo Zhurovskyi (center), the rector of the National Technical University of Kyiv Polytechnic Institute, address more than 400 admirers of aviation engineering pioneer Igor Sikorsky, who gathered at his statue at the university for the 120-year anniversary of his birth on May 25.**

## Helsinki Commission denounces 21st century authoritarian regimes

WASHINGTON – Sen. Benjamin L. Cardin (D-Md.), chairman of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (Helsinki Commission), and Rep. Alcee L. Hastings, co-chairman, on June 4 called on governments and non-governmental organizations to work together to increase the rule of law, human rights reforms and democracy in countries like Russia, Iran and Venezuela, where freedom is increasingly lacking.

The co-chairmen spoke at a conference titled "Undermining Democracy: 21st Century Authoritarians" organized by Freedom House, Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty and Radio Free Asia.

"Russia has regressed on many of the principles of democracy. We are not looking for them to duplicate American institutions, but they are failing to uphold the very insti-

tutions that allow all people who yearn for freedom the opportunity to participate in their government. This is worth fighting for," Sen. Cardin said. "We can be successful in our modern day fight against authoritarianism only if government and non-governmental organizations work in concert with each other for the common goal of freedom."

Rep. Hastings added: "Setting a good example will hardly be enough to get dictators in Iran or Venezuela to follow suit – but it may help our credibility with those countries which might stand with us as allies in the effort to bring democracy to a greater part of the world. If anti-democracy regimes are going to work together – and it seems that they are – pro-democracy governments have to work that much harder, and we must work together."

## Quotable notes

"...the facts are these: Russia, in open violation of the cease-fire deal Mr. Putin made with French President Nicolas Sarkozy, has never withdrawn its troops to pre-war positions. Instead it has reinforced its units in Georgia and has between 5,000 and 7,500 soldiers in the provinces of South Ossetia and Abkhazia, which Moscow now treats as independent states. There are frequent incidents in the border areas, and Russia recently refused to renew the mandate of an international observer mission that had been deployed in and around South Ossetia.

"If hostilities were renewed, Georgia wouldn't have much chance to defend itself. Its defense minister says that the country has not been able to replace much of the equipment lost in the last war. ...

"Mr. Saakashvili's best defense, of course, remains political support from the United States, the European Union and NATO. So far, at least, White House rhetoric in support of Georgian independence has remained firm. ...But a peaceful summer in Georgia will also require firmness from Mr. Obama: He must leave no doubt that another Russian advance in Georgia would be devastating for U.S.-Russian relations."

– "Another Summer in Georgia," editorial, *The Washington Post*, June 4.



## Thousands participate in St. Thomas Sunday pilgrimage

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – Thousands of Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholic faithful attended the annual St. Thomas Sunday pilgrimage and gravesite blessings (“Providna Nedillia”) at the Metropolia Center in South Bound Brook, N.J., on April 25-26.

The events began on Saturday with divine liturgy celebrated by Archbishop Antony and Bishop Daniel, assisted by area clergy, and commemorations made for the departed souls buried on the grounds at St. Andrew Cemetery.

Archbishop Metropolitan Constantine, Archbishop Antony and Bishop Daniel celebrated Sunday morning’s divine liturgy. A procession led from the Fisher House to St. Andrew Memorial Church for the hierarchical greeting. Also in attendance was Yuriy Sergeyev, ambassa-

dor of Ukraine to the United Nations.

In his sermon, Bishop Daniel expanded on the scars of Christ described in the day’s Gospel reading and how Christ’s physical body and mystical body – the Church – has endured many scars, including Chornobyl and current events. Bishop Daniel called on the faithful to be true witnesses of the Risen Lord.

After liturgy, a memorial service was held at the large monumental cross, located in the center of the cemetery, especially recalling the millions of Ukrainians who died as a result of the Soviet-ordered Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933, victims of the Chornobyl disaster of 1986, and all who gave their lives for the freedom and independence of Ukraine and the United States of America.

Following the memorial service,



Archbishop Antony, Metropolitan Constantine and Bishop Daniel lead memorial services on Sunday, April 26.



Clergy and faithful lead the hierarchical procession to St. Andrew Memorial Church for divine liturgy.

Ambassador Sergeyev expressed his deep gratitude for those who perished and are now buried so far from their native land, and noted that walking through the cemetery is like a trip through the pages of Ukraine’s history.

Gravesite services began at the crypt of Patriarch Mstyslav I followed by services for the other hierarchs of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. and in the diaspora interred at St. Andrew

Cemetery.

Throughout both days of the pilgrimage, a Ukrainian cultural exhibition and sale of crafts, food and artwork were held at the Ukrainian Cultural Center.

The event was a great success, made possible by the work of the Consistory office and property management staff, the Cultural Center staff, the Memorial Church choir and the members of the Ukrainian Orthodox League.

## Special ceremony to mark 45th anniversary of Shevchenko monument’s unveiling in D.C.

Dear Fellow Citizens and Friends of Ukraine:

On June 27, 1964, former President Dwight D. Eisenhower inaugurated the monument to the prominent Ukrainian bard Taras Shevchenko, which is located in the U.S. capital at the intersection of 22nd and P St. NW.

On Saturday, June 27, 2009, at 11 am, the Embassy of Ukraine will host a festive event at the monument to mark its 45th anniversary. Representatives from the White House, Department of State, U.S. Congress, Mayor’s Office, National Park Service, as well as the Ukrainian American community are invited to participate.

When Taras Shevchenko and American actor Ira Aldridge met in St. Petersburg 150 years ago, they were attracted to one another as fighters against oppression and for freedom in the United States and Ukraine. Today, the two nations enjoy freedom and cooperation in full measure. It is also symbolic that the Ukrainian bard highly regarded President George Washington as the father of the American nation and an example for democratic rulers in Ukraine, this conviction being immortalized in his poem carved on the side of the monument.



Former President Dwight D. Eisenhower unveils the monument to Taras Shevchenko.

Please join us to celebrate this memorable anniversary. In case of rainy weather, the event will be kindly hosted by the Church of the Pilgrims, just across the street from the memorial.

**Oleh Shamshur**  
Ambassador of Ukraine  
Washington, D.C.

## Ukrainian Catholic U. blesses new wooden church for students



The Rev. Borys Gudziak, Ph.D., rector of the Ukrainian Catholic University (center), speaks to those assembled outside the new student church of the Ukrainian Catholic University after the first divine liturgy held there.

by Matthew Matuszak

LVIV – A new wooden church on the edge of Lviv’s Stryiskyi Park has been blessed as a student pastoral center of the Ukrainian Catholic University (UCU). Lviv Archbishop Ihor Vozniak presided at the ceremony on May 2, which was followed by the church’s inaugural divine liturgy. In attendance were numerous bishops, priests, students and other laity, including local political leaders.

“We are setting things right after the destruction carried out for many years during the Soviet regime,” said Archbishop Vozniak in his sermon. “Majestic shrines in which many prayers were said were taken down, brick by brick. These were the house of the living God, and precious architectural monuments. A church is a building where the important meeting of God with people takes place. It is an exceptional joy to build a church where people will come for centu-

ries in order to encounter God.”

The traditional-style Ukrainian church will serve as a parish with a special emphasis on the university population of Lviv, a city with more than 100,000 students. The new church is located near dormitories of the Polytechnic University, Lviv’s largest institution of higher education, and it is on the site of a planned new campus for the UCU, which will also include dormitories.

“Located on a major street and also very close to a number of dormitories, the new church will be well-suited to serve as a center for outreach to students from state-run universities,” commented the Rev. Yuriy Shchurko, himself a graduate of Holy Spirit Seminary and the UCU, and now the head of the university’s Pastoral Department.

Plans for activities to be organized by the student center include retreats inside and outside the city, a student pilgrimage and

(Continued on page 9)



# Korrespondent editor suggests too much attention on Holodomor amid economic crisis

by Zenon Zawada  
Kyiv Press Bureau



Zenon Zawada

**Vitaliy Sych, chief editor of Korrespondent, among Ukraine's most popular weekly magazines, believes President Viktor Yushchenko spent too much effort addressing the Holodomor during his presidency.**

KYIV – Among Ukraine's most influential editors, Vitaliy Sych disturbed President Viktor Yushchenko when asking in a February 12 interview whether the government has given too much funding and efforts towards recognizing the Holodomor, the Famine-Genocide that killed of millions of Ukrainians.

The chief editor of Korrespondent magazine, a weekly published in the Russian language in Kyiv, said the Ukrainian government spent about \$100 million to begin establishing the Holodomor Victims Memorial Complex in Kyiv in November 2008, while spending much less on AIDS and tuberculosis prevention.

"Maybe it would be worth spending more money on things that truly concern people, on social problems, rather than things that could have been postponed, at least, in a period of crisis?" Mr. Sych asked, drawing an angry, emotional response from the president.

Programs to combat AIDS and tuberculosis received about \$1 million in funding at the start of his term, President Yushchenko started off saying, while their funding is now ten times higher.

"We are talking about our attitude to your grandfather and great-grandfather, who were artificially murdered, and you are proposing now a deal to me, as president, that I accept your proposal to forget about your grandfather," the president said.

"I didn't make such an offer," Mr. Sych responded.

"No, you just did that," the president snapped back. "But you've made it into a bill. You're naming figures that are seven-fold removed from reality. One day we will have to throw away all this specula-

tion. I'm worried about it, frankly speaking. I'm not addressing this to you now."

"I am convinced that a Western journalist, well, a Jewish journalist for example, would never ask this type of a question about the Holocaust, because he understands very well that we should never look at the tragedy of our people with the eyes of a neighbor. We should always look at the tragedy of our father and grandfather with our own eyes. This is your personal autobiography, this is your history. The future will grow from this history. I have not seen a government that doesn't talk about its own history, that isn't concerned

about its own history."

"When we are talking ... in this case, I want to answer your trite question, to put it nicely ... about the Holodomor, I want to tell you one thing. At the time you were born, you couldn't find a book that mentioned the deaths, the artificial deaths of ten million people. You didn't see films, not one, not because you didn't want to, but because they didn't exist."

"If I had asked just five years ago, 'Have you seen at least one monument to the victims of famine in Ukraine?', you would have had to respond, 'No.' Ten million people were destroyed through artificial hunger, and that is why it's genocide of the Ukrainian people. And their great-grandchildren haven't put up a monument."

"This whole discussion is similar to, if we were to say, our father has died, and we start discussing – 'Is it necessary to put a cross on his grave?' Maybe we'll save some money on the fence ... buys some eggs, buy some kovbasa, buy some salo (pork fat)? That's cynical."

*At a June 11 press conference, The Weekly asked Mr. Sych what motivated him to ask whether President Yushchenko is spending too much efforts on Holodomor recognition.*

**About half a year ago, you asked President Yushchenko whether he's setting aside too much time on the Holodomor, as though there are more important issues. Why did you ask him that?**

Yes, that was a few months ago. We can ask any questions we want. But I hear from very many people, including relatives and simple acquaintances, who believe the Holodomor is not a priority for Ukraine. The Holodomor is a very important issue

and everyone needs to remember the Holodomor. That's for sure. But very many people believe, and I share this view, that the president can't spend 90 percent of his time on humanitarian catastrophes of the past, because soon there will be a humanitarian catastrophe of the present day and future. He needs to re-orient his priorities a little bit. This view exists and we asked the president about it, but he didn't like that question very much.

**If you were an ethnic Ukrainian, do you think would you have asked such a question?**

What do you mean if I were an ethnic Ukrainian? What am I in your view?

**I don't know.**

I am an ethnic Ukrainian! And my babsia (grandma) told me the history, and all the journalists who work for us all know these histories. We live here and we had many relatives who perished, but we don't want to be reminded every day of a tragedy of the past. There are many other issues that need to be addressed. It seems to me that everyone recognizes the Holodomor, that the scale was very large ...

**Everyone recognizes it? In Crimea? In Donbas?**

In Ukraine, everyone knows already. But it seems to me it's not a matter the president should devote 90 percent of his time to. That's ridiculous, simply ridiculous.

**So the Ministry of Culture should be designated, or an independent commission?**

You're from America, Zenon, yes?

Yes.

(Continued on page 17)

## Economic crisis...

(Continued from page 1)

Company, which was announced on May 1.

The deal enabled Mr. Akhmetov's Metinvest Holding to become the first vertically integrated Ukrainian metallurgy company, capable of supplying its smelting operations and coke production with its own mined iron ore and coal.

Igor Kolomoisky (estimated wealth \$2.3 billion) and Gennady Bogolyubov (\$1.7 billion), partners and founders of the Privat Group business empire, also spent the year expanding their holdings, acquiring a 10 percent stake in Ukraine's first publicly traded company on the London Stock Exchange, Ferrexpo plc.

Already dominating Ukraine's ferroalloys market and monopolizing its manganese ores, Privat Group is launching a hostile bid to take control of Ferrexpo and its Poltava mining and processing plant, whose value plunged 80 percent to \$500 million in just the last year.

In addition to having access to among Europe's largest iron ore deposits, Ferrexpo Poltava Mining is a top producer and exporter of iron ore pellets, a critical ingredient in making steel.

The shares of Ferrexpo are currently controlled by the 35-year old Russian native and Ukrainian citizen Kostyantyn Zhevago, whose estimated wealth has been reduced to \$919 million, less than a fifth of last year's estimated \$5.2 billion.

"The speed of this year's decline of Ukrainian billionaires and millionaires was twice as fast as the world average," Korrespondent reported.

"At a time when the wealthiest Ukrainians grew poorer by an average of 75 percent in the last 12 months, the world's billionaires lost only an average of 23 percent in the value of their assets."

The global crisis also ruined Ukraine's real estate industry, freezing bank loans that builders depend on for financing projects and decimating both commercial and residential property values through the country by more than 50 percent.

Last year, Korrespondent and Dragon Capital estimated the wealth of Ukraine's biggest real estate developer, Lev Partskhaladze, at \$580 million.

His current estimated wealth couldn't qualify him for this year's Top 50 list, falling below the \$65 million owned by the 50th ranked businessman on Korrespondent's list, Oleksander Derkach.

Roman Lunin, president of the Velyka Kyshenia supermarket chain, lost 92 percent of his wealth, the most among the oligarchs. Meanwhile, RosUkrEnerg partner Dmytro Firtash lost 91 percent of his wealth and is no longer a billionaire, nor among the top 50 wealthiest.

Mr. Firtash is currently engaged in a legal and public relations battle with Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko for control over 11 billion cubic meters of natural gas sitting in Ukraine's underground tanks. Ms. Tymoshenko said this gas belongs to the state, while Mr. Firtash insists the gas belongs to RosUkrEnerg.

More significantly, in her January gas agreement reached with Russian Federation Prime Minister Vladimir Putin, Ms. Tymoshenko eliminated RosUkrEnerg from its role as an opaque intermediary in the gas trade, suspected of siphoning hundreds of millions of dollars into private accounts.

Hence Mr. Firtash lost his main source of income.

While no industries were crash-proof, some were more resilient than others.

Those businessmen invested in the agriculture, food processing and pharmaceutical



Yuriy Borysov

**The global financial crash devastated the wealth of Ukrainian oligarchs such as Lev Partskhaladze, the Kyiv real estate developer who lost most of his \$580 million in assets.**

sectors minimized their losses.

For example, Filia Zhebrivska joined the ranks of Ukraine's wealthiest this year as a majority shareholder in Farmak, a Ukrainian pharmaceutical company that she controls with her brother Pavlo Zhebrivskiy, a member of parliament from the Our Ukraine-People's Self-Defense bloc.

Her shares are estimated at \$126 million. Incidentally, Ms. Zhebrivska is the first woman to make the Top 50 Wealthiest Ukrainians list since Korrespondent launched the survey four years ago.

The oligarchs enjoying the best year were the Surkis brothers, who lost only 33 percent of their wealth, or \$103 million. Besides owning the Dynamo Kyiv soccer club, Hryhorii and Ihor Surkis have stakes in local utilities (oblenergos) and a bank which was taken under government control for its insolvency.

They are worth \$206 million.

The 34-year-old Andrii Verevskiy also minimized his damage from the crisis, losing only \$269 million, or 38 percent of his wealth.

Mr. Verevskiy owns Kernel Group, Ukraine's largest vertically integrated agro-industrial company which is the top seller of sunflower oil and ranks among the biggest Ukrainian exporters of grain and sunflower oil.

He belongs to the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc, alongside four other oligarchs. But Ukraine's wealthiest overwhelmingly support the Party of Regions of Ukraine, which boasts 13 oligarchs.

Demonstrating the extent to which so much of Ukraine's wealth is held in so few hands, nine of the Top 50 wealthiest Ukrainian citizens control practically all the nation's raw materials – iron and manganese ores, coke, coal and anthracite.

Half the alcohol market is dominated by Andrii Okhlopov (estimated wealth \$151 million), owner of the Soyuz-Viktan vodka brand, and Yevhen Cherniak (\$184 million), whose factories in Odesa and Zaporizhia produce wine, cognac and Khortytsia and Blagoff vodka.

Ukraine's entire poultry market is dominated by two oligarchs – Yuriy Kosiuk, whose estimated wealth is \$531 million, and Yevhen Sigal, whose assets are worth \$334 million.

Although some oligarchs rarely ever spend time in Ukraine (Mr. Kolomoisky lives in Switzerland), others are willing to share their wealth with Europe's poorest.

Korrespondent confirmed it was Victor Pinchuk who helped free the 20 Ukrainian sailors trapped aboard the Faina cargo ship captured by Somali pirates.

The ransom: \$3.2 million. Mr. Pinchuk's estimated loss from the global crisis: \$6.6 billion.



## THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

"...it's already clear that this last big Nazi trial in Germany will be a deeply extraordinary one because it will for the first time put the foreign perpetrators in the spotlight of world publicity. They are men who have until now received surprisingly little attention – Ukrainian gendarmes and Latvian auxiliary police, Romanian soldiers or Hungarian railway workers. Polish farmers, Dutch land registry officials, French mayors, Norwegian ministers, Italian soldiers – they all took part in Germany's Holocaust."

"...without the foreign helpers, countless thousands or even millions of the approximately 6 million murdered Jews would have survived."

– excerpts from the article headlined "Hitler's European Holocaust Helpers, Spiegel Online, May 20.

### The Demjanjuk case revisited

John Demjanjuk has been sent abroad for the second time to face charges that he was a guard at a Nazi death camp. News reports about the latest developments in the 30-plus-year-old Demjanjuk case depict the aged former resident of a Cleveland suburb as the No. 1 Nazi war criminal still unpunished.

Mr. Demjanjuk was deported last month from the United States to Germany, where he stands accused of being an accessory to the murder of no less than 29,000 Jews in 1943 at the Nazis' Sobibor death camp. According to the latest news from Germany, the trial could begin this fall, depending on the state of Mr. Demjanjuk's health, and medical tests are still being conducted to determine whether Mr. Demjanjuk, 89, is even fit to stand trial.

In the meantime, the news media in Germany in particular, and elsewhere around the globe, have picked up their reporting about the strange case of John Demjanjuk – once thought to be the brutal "Ivan the Terrible" of Treblinka. He was found guilty and sentenced to death in 1988 by a court in Israel for the crimes of the notorious Ivan; then found to be a victim of mistaken identity after another man was positively identified as that Ivan, resulting in the guilty verdict being overturned in 1993 by Israel's Supreme Court. Mr. Demjanjuk was then allowed to return to the United States, and his citizenship was restored.

But, the Office of Special Investigations at the U.S. Department of Justice was not done with Mr. Demjanjuk. In 1999 it again filed a case against him, this time saying he had been a guard at Sobibor, Majdanek and Flossenberg. He was denaturalized, again, in 2002, and ordered deported in 2005 – though it was not clear what country would take him in and what his ultimate fate would be.

In this latest version of the case against Mr. Demjanjuk, he is depicted as a Nazi guard at Sobibor. Significantly, the Israeli Supreme Court had ruled back in 1993 that Mr. Demjanjuk was cleared of all charges, including allegations that he served as a guard at other Nazi camps, and it rejected outright the option of ordering a new trial. The court later rejected 10 appeals for a new war crimes trial for Mr. Demjanjuk.

Once again, the controversial Trawniki ID card – considered by many experts to be a forgery – is being cited as a key piece of evidence against Mr. Demjanjuk. (Interestingly, the card lists Mr. Demjanjuk's alleged service in Trawniki, Flossenberg and Sobibor, yet it was used in Israel, where the charges pertained to alleged service at the Treblinka death camp.) It must be noted that the German weekly newsmagazine Spiegel, writing on August 2, 1993, traced the origins of the Trawniki ID and had concluded that it is an outright forgery.

Many years after Mr. Demjanjuk's trial in Israel, Germany is apparently being asked to try to do what the U.S. and Israel could not do: find John Demjanjuk guilty of Nazi war crimes. However, some observers, including commentators in Germany, are saying that the purpose of the German trial (if that comes to pass) is to teach the public about the Holocaust – not to try Mr. Demjanjuk. If that is the case, can this be considered justice?

The words of a judge involved in the Demjanjuk case here in the U.S. must be recalled. Interviewed by the Israeli newspaper Ha'aretz in November 1997, Judge Gilbert Merritt, the federal judge who in 1985 ordered Mr. Demjanjuk's extradition to Israel, said: "Today we know that they – the OSI, the prosecution in the case and the State Department – lied through their teeth. Even then they knew without a doubt that Demjanjuk was not Ivan the Terrible, but they hid the information from us. I am sorry that I did not have the information at the time. If I did, we would never have ruled in favor of his extradition to Israel." Judge Merritt said what happened in his courtroom was "nothing short of a witch hunt," adding, "In retrospect, it reminds me of the witch trials in Salem, Mass., 300 years ago. The prosecution, counseled by the OSI, presented documents and witnesses whose testimony was based on emotions and hysteria, but not hard evidence. To my regret, we believed them. This instance is a prime example of how justice can be distorted."

Will justice be distorted yet again?

June  
23  
2004

### Turning the pages back...

Five years ago, on June 23, 2004, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE) reacted negatively to word that the pro-presidential majority coalition in Ukraine's Parliament had successfully moved an initial reading on that day of a new effort at

constitutional reforms that would reduce the power of the president and transfer presidential powers to the prime minister, and set up a system in which the Parliament chooses the president.

The Verkhovna Rada failed to pass the legislation originally introduced on April 8, 2004. On June 23, 2004, however, 276 national deputies approved the first draft of the proposed constitutional reforms, just 24 votes shy of the necessary 300 votes for amendments to the Constitution.

(Continued on page 18)

## NEWS AND VIEWS

### The case of John Demjanjuk: test of our commitment to basic values

by Andriy J. Semotiuk

Any American accused of being an accessory to murder, that is to say accused of being an accessory to one of the most heinous crimes known to mankind, should be tried in U.S. courts under U.S. criminal law, or if the crime occurred in another jurisdiction, be extradited according to international criminal procedure to that state to be tried there. Until tried and convicted, according to our precepts of law, such a person must be presumed innocent. From the very outset of the case against John Demjanjuk, however, these fundamental precepts have not been followed.

In fact, the Demjanjuk case has involved criminal allegations advanced against him through civil law procedures – a criminal case prosecuted as an immigration matter. There was a reason for this.

Prosecuting Demjanjuk in this way enabled those who seek his demise to deport him from the United States by meeting a lower test applied in immigration cases of showing that on a balance of probabilities he misrepresented his background when he immigrated to the United States. Otherwise, they would have had to show his guilt in committing a crime beyond reasonable doubt. However, now that the deed is done, they alleged that he was found guilty of being a "Nazi war criminal" when in fact all that has been found is that he misrepresented his past when he entered the United States as an immigrant.

Anyone who knows the history of "Operation Keelhaul" following World War II – when refugees from displaced persons camps were forcibly repatriated to the former Soviet Union, where some were killed, others exiled and still others committed suicide – will understand why Mr. Demjanjuk's misrepresentations were not necessarily so black and white and directly connected to Nazi atrocities as some would have us believe.

In short, the employment of this immigration procedure alone should have set off alarm bells about what this case may mean for the principle of the rule of law and a fair and balanced judicial system in the United States. But to really grasp the significance of what happened in the Demjanjuk case we need to touch on some other basics.

Mr. Demjanjuk was never a Nazi. Nazis were Germans, and they believed in the purity of the Aryan race. They had no time for mere Slavs like Mr. Demjanjuk or other races that were either to be liquidated or driven into submission and used as servants for the Third Reich. As a prisoner of war captured by the Germans from the Red Army and allegedly put to work in the death camps, it can hardly be said that Mr. Demjanjuk "volunteered" to be such a guard.

The more troubling aspect of this case, however, is that for over a decade those who sought to bring Mr. Demjanjuk to "justice" maintained that he was in fact

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Ivan Grozny, also known as Ivan the Terrible – grisly figure who was indeed involved in the persecution of inmates in the Nazi concentration camp at Treblinka. These accusations led to Mr. Demjanjuk's extradition to Israel, where witness after witness identified Mr. Demjanjuk as Ivan the Terrible, admitting no doubt that it was him.

Following his conviction in the Israeli court, however, and during the process of Mr. Demjanjuk's appeal, the defense team located witnesses who knew the real Ivan the Terrible and who signed sworn statements attesting to the fact that Mr. Demjanjuk was not Ivan the Terrible. Included among these statements, according to those who worked on the defense team, was a statement by the real Ivan the Terrible's girlfriend, who definitively swore Mr. Demjanjuk was innocent of these charges.

The power of this evidence, as well as the reopening of the Demjanjuk case in the United States by the U.S. 6th Circuit Court of Appeals while the Israeli appeal was pending, forced the Israeli appellate court to conclude that a mistrial had taken place, that Mr. Demjanjuk was innocent of the charges and allow him to return to the United States. Mr. Demjanjuk's U.S. citizenship was restored after a U.S. federal court found the Office of Special Investigations had been guilty of prosecutorial misconduct for not revealing exculpatory evidence to the defense team that would have initially blocked the deportation of Mr. Demjanjuk to Israel.

After more than a decade of maintaining that Mr. Demjanjuk was at one camp and was Ivan the Terrible, the prosecutorial team now maintains that Mr. Demjanjuk was not there, but in another Nazi death camp, where he was an accomplice to the murder of not just a few, but of no less than 29,000 victims. Where was the evidence of the 29,000 victims when he was being tried in Israel on the first round? Was it possible for him to hide from his role in helping to murder 29,000 camp inmates since the end of World War II, that is to say for almost 65 years, including hiding for the last 30 years when he was the target of a day-by-day campaign to convict him of any kind of Nazi atrocity?

Ironically a few years ago Germany passed a law setting a time limitation on the prosecution of German war criminals. Thus, Germans, who were primarily the ones responsible for the death camps, cannot be prosecuted, but individuals from other countries like Mr. Demjanjuk can be.

What troubles me the most about this case is the silence of individuals and organizations ostensibly dedicated to human rights and their failure to speak up in support of Mr. Demjanjuk. For example, I was a member of the American Civil Liberties Union, an organization dedicated to the protection of the civil liberties of Americans, including protecting the due process rights of individuals. I asked them specifically to speak up in the Demjanjuk case and was met with silence.

I understand very well that defending someone accused of being a Nazi is a difficult challenge in our society, but isn't it in precisely such circumstances that your true dedication to your beliefs is revealed?

(Continued on page 22)



## NEWS AND VIEWS

## Why Obama can't reset relations with Putin's Russia

by Alexander J. Motyl

U.S. President Barack Obama wants to "reset" America's relations with Russia, but the nature of the Russian regime won't permit much change. Mr. Obama can easily reject the style and correct the mistakes of his predecessor, George W. Bush, but doing so will not alter the fact that Vladimir Putin's Russia must engage in imperialist rhetoric and pursue great-power aspirations in order to legitimize itself. As long as Russia insists on imperial dominance over the former Soviet states, U.S.-Russia relations can improve only marginally.

Under Mr. Putin's guidance, Russia has moved decisively away from democracy. Democratic institutions are at best moribund; the party of power, United Russia, controls politics; civil society and the press are severely circumscribed; the "siloviki" — members of the military and secret police — dominate all ruling elites; the state controls key industries, especially in energy, defense, mining and manufacturing; despite the election of Dmitry Medvedev as president in the spring of 2008, Prime Minister Putin remains the undisputed "national leader," and his image exudes vigor, youth and manliness; a variety of rabidly pro-Putin youth groups — with Nashi as the most celebrated example — act as the vanguard of the leader; a growing mistrust of both internal and external foreigners and a corresponding glorification of Russia's past (including its criminal Stalinist period) and present are the official worldview.

Most important, the population overwhelmingly supports Mr. Putin and the anti-democratic changes he has introduced.

These are the features of a populist authoritarian state — one that has moved beyond simple repressive authoritarianism and is well on the way to becoming fascist.

Unsurprisingly, post-Soviet Russia's developmental path resembles that of post-World War I Germany. Both countries lost empires and experienced profound humiliation. Both countries then experienced extreme economic hardship under the stewardship of weak and corrupt democratic regimes. Both countries blamed democracy and its internal and external supporters for their ills. Both countries turned to hyper-nationalism, state glorification and strong-man rule.

In both countries charismatic leaders seized power — by legitimate means, by the way — and exploited popular willingness to submit to domination to establish their dictatorial rule. Both Russian and German rulers promptly engaged in muscle-flexing in their neighborhoods — to the applause of the majority of their populations — as attempts to re-establish great-power status and to legitimize their strong-man rule.

Nazi Germany had to be expansionist

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because it was run by a charismatic dictator who legitimized his rule by appealing to, and manipulating, national pride and imperial glory. Mr. Putin's Russia must behave like post-Weimar Germany, because only foreign policy aggressiveness can legitimize his rule and the regime he has created.

Ukraine holds a particularly important place in Putin Russia's Manichean view of the world. Increasingly negative Russian attitudes toward Ukraine are the result partly of manipulation by state-controlled media, partly of deep-seated disdain for Ukrainian language and culture, and partly of anger at Ukraine for having precipitated the USSR's collapse and, thus, for having deprived Russia of its historical and imperial legacy.

In addition, Ukraine's 2004 Orange Revolution challenged Mr. Putin's fascistoid refashioning of Russia by suggesting that democracy was possible in post-Soviet conditions. Ukraine's movement in a distinctly pro-Western direction since then has been a slap in the face of Mr. Putin's imperial ambitions.

Unsurprisingly, Mr. Putin openly questioned Ukraine's sovereignty in his 2007 Time magazine interview, while leading Russian politicians, such as Moscow Mayor Yuri Luzhkov, and the Russian lower house, the Duma, have repeatedly insisted that the Crimea be returned to Russia, that Ukraine is persecuting its Russian minority and that Ukraine may be on the verge of collapse. Most recently, Mr. Putin expressed admiration for the anti-Bolshevik Gen. Anton Denikin, for pursuing Russian imperial control over Ukraine in 1919.

The Kremlin's anti-Ukrainian rhetoric is virtually identical to that Russian policymakers have used with respect to Georgia and all the former Soviet republics. All are said to be unstable, and all are said to be violating the rights of Russians or Russian citizens. With such unreliable and repressive neighbors, so the argument goes, Russia has no choice but to intervene to help its abandoned Russian brethren in the non-Russian states. Nazi Germany, not coincidentally, used the exact same language and logic with respect to the German populations in neighboring states ostensibly in need of the Third Reich's protection. Russia's external muscle-flexing is thus intrinsically related to the nature of its internal regime. Neo-imperialist and fascistoid politics always go together.

Were the worsening of U.S.-Russian relations due only to President Bush's policies, President Obama could easily fix things. But if U.S. relations with Russia worsened because of Mr. Putin's transformation of Russia into an aggressively fascistoid state, then Mr. Obama can improve relations only at the margins — unless, of course, he's willing to appease Moscow by sanctifying Russia's neo-imperial hegemony over its non-Russian neighbors. Inasmuch as such a move would destabilize Russia and its neighbors — and, thus, Europe — by encouraging a hyperventilating Russian regime to engage in imperial overreach, no American president would willingly reset relations to the point of mutually assured debilitation. Mr. Putin's Russia will have to experience its own Orange Revolution for a fundamental shift in relations to be possible.

## CROSSCURRENTS

by Andrew Sorokowski

### "Dread Pultowa's day"

Last year the Russian ambassador to Ukraine, Vladimir Chernomyrdin, announced that his government would take part in the \$3 million restoration of a burial mound for Russian soldiers who had died at the battle of Poltava, where Tsar Peter I defeated Swedish King Charles XII and his ally Hetman Ivan Mazepa in 1709 (Russia InfoCentre, March 25, 2008). Meanwhile, a "Citizens' Committee for the Commemoration of the 300th Anniversary of the Insurrection for the Independence of Ukraine under Ivan Mazepa and the Battle of Poltava (1708-1709)" was formed (<http://www.mazepa.name/>). Last May, the Interfax News Agency (Moscow) reported that the information and press department of the Russian Foreign Ministry had condemned Ukraine for plans to erect a monument in Poltava to Mazepa and to establish a state award in his honor (Action Ukraine Report, quoting BBC Monitoring Service, May 15, 2009). Characterizing this as an attempt to drag the Ukrainian people into "an unnecessary standoff with Russia," the ministry criticized "games with history, especially with nationalistic background," and "trying to rewrite the common Russian-Ukrainian history." Ukrainian Foreign Ministry Press Service spokesman Vasyl Kyrlych retorted that celebrations commemorating Mazepa were no one's business but Ukraine's (Action Ukraine Report, quoting Interfax Ukraine, Kyiv, May 18, 2009).

Should Ukrainians get excited about a battle between two foreign monarchs that took place 300 years ago? Neither Mazepa nor his Kozaks played a central role. The Kozaks were, in fact, divided, with newly elected Hetman Ivan Skoropadsky's men on the side of Muscovy. Like the Russians, the Swedes treated their Kozak allies shabbily, relegating them to digging trenches, where they were easy prey for Russian snipers. During the battle they guarded the baggage-train; afterwards, under the fifth clause of the articles of capitulation, they were handed over to the victors, who slaughtered most of them on the spot. As for Mazepa, until about a century ago even Ukrainian historians saw him in either a neutral or a negative light, as an opportunistic careerist loyal only to his class of Kozak officers and gentry, and through most of his life a faithful ally of the tsar. The notion that Mazepa was a Ukrainian proto-nationalist is not taken seriously by most scholars.

The Great Northern War had begun with a string of brilliant Swedish victories over Denmark, Poland-Saxony and Muscovy. But in 1708-1709 Charles XII's army spent a miserable year and a half slogging through the swamps and forests of Poland-Lithuania and Ukraine, harassed by the retreating Russians. Like Napoleon and Hitler, Charles was worn down by the Russians' scorched-earth policy, compounded by an unusually severe winter.

Meanwhile, Mazepa sought Muscovite protection from a threatened invasion by Polish King Stanislaw Leszczynski. When Peter refused, Mazepa, long disgusted with Peter's onerous policies, turned to Charles XII. Shocked and infuriated, in October 1708 Peter sent Prince Menshikov to destroy Mazepa's capital of Baturyn, where he massacred 14,000 inhabitants.

In March 1709 Mazepa persuaded a few thousand Zaporozhian Kozaks to join the Swedes, but no major reinforcements or allies were in the offing. In May the diminished and demoralized Swedish army, running short of supplies, besieged the Russian garrison in Poltava. Peter's army arrived the

following month.

On July 8 (according to the new calendar) exactly 50 years after the Muscovite defeat at Konotop — the Swedes tried to force a decisive battle. Vastly outnumbered and out-gunned, they were defeated in the greatest military disaster in Swedish history. Charles and Mazepa escaped across the Dnipro and took refuge at Bendery, on Turkish territory.

Poltava was a turning point. The Swedish empire, which had come to dominate northern Europe in the past century and a half, crumbled. Muscovy, the rising power in the East, became the Russian Empire. The Ukrainian Kozak state gradually lost all its rights and freedoms. One can only guess what a Swedish victory would have brought. Muscovy might have remained a marginal, semi-barbaric principality. The Kozaks might have seen their rights and privileges restored, and developed into a prosperous client state of a commercial Protestant empire.

Poltava had cultural resonances too. Among the survivors was a German oboeist named Johann Jacob Bach (the Swedes marched to trumpets and oboes, pipes and drums). Upon his enlistment in Arnstadt in 1704 his younger brother, a promising organist named Johann Sebastian, had written a capriccio in B flat major "On the Departure of a Beloved Brother" (BWV 992). In his "Histoire de Charles XII" (1731) Voltaire noted Ukraine's age-old desire for liberty. In "Mazeppa" (1819), Byron described "dread Pultowa's day/When fortune left the royal Swede," while Pushkin celebrated the victory ("Poltava," 1828). Among the musical works bearing the Hetman's name are a symphonic poem by Liszt (1851) and an opera by Tchaikovsky (1884).

Was Mazepa a traitor? The Russian Orthodox Church, headed by the Ukrainian Stepan Yavorsky, lost no time in proclaiming an anathema. Over 30 years ago, Orest Subtelny argued that the Russian view of Mazepa was based on the new concept of treason to the "all-Russian" state (and not merely personal betrayal) introduced by Peter I. Mazepa, by contrast, saw Peter and the Kozaks as parties to a contract, in the European feudal tradition. Loyalty to the tsar was exchanged for his protection and respect for customary Kozak rights and privileges. Once Peter had breached the contract by refusing military assistance, Mazepa considered himself released from his obligations and justified in forming an alliance with Charles.

Thus, Poltava not only retarded the Kozak Host's development toward Ukrainian statehood. It also confronted Mazepa's European conception of right and justice with the authority of the Petrine Russian-Ukrainian state. The recent volleys between the Russian and Ukrainian foreign ministries suggest that both traditions remain very much alive.

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Further reading:

Peter Englund, "The Battle that Shook Europe: Poltava and the Birth of the Russian Empire" (New York, 2003, translation and adaptation of the original Swedish "Poltava," 1988).

Orest Subtelny, "Mazepa, Peter I, and the Question of Treason," Harvard Ukrainian Studies Vol. II, No. 2 (June 1978), pp. 158-83.

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

### Notice regarding letters to the editor

Please note: Letters to the editor must include the complete mailing address and daytime phone number of the letter-writer. Letters without such information will not be published.



## Luciuk underscores that advocacy must be informed by knowledge

by Maria Kulezycky

CHICAGO – Archival research demonstrates that Ukraine frequently suffered in the political games of major powers, a situation that continues to this day, said Dr. Lubomyr Luciuk, a Canadian-born professor of political geography in the department of politics and economics at the Royal Military College of Canada in Kingston, Ontario.

Speaking at a program sponsored by the Chicago Business and Professional Group in Chicago on March 28, Dr. Luciuk detailed the many instances in recent history when countries perceived as favorable turned their backs on Ukrainian causes and held their Ukrainian-heritage citizens in low regard or treated them poorly.

“Western governments, though sympathetic, looked for advantages for themselves and were prepared to sacrifice [Ukrainian issues] for their own political interests,” he noted, adding that Ukrainians need to be aware of this.

Dr. Luciuk has been active in recent years in marshalling the Ukrainian public to advocacy. He was a key spokesperson in the drive to revoke the Pulitzer Prize awarded in the 1930s to The New York Times correspondent Walter Duranty who was complicit denying the Famine of 1932-1933 in Ukraine.

Dr. Luciuk was one of the leading champions of the Ukrainian Canadian community's call upon the government of Canada to acknowledge what happened to Ukrainians and other Europeans during Canada's first national internment operations of 1914-1920. The campaign took some 20 years and only last year resulted in the signing of a technical document that established a \$10 million endowment

within the Ukrainian Canadian Foundation of Taras Shevchenko. The interest accruing on that principal is to be used for commemorative and educational programs dealing with the experiences of these communities during the first world war.

He is currently working on identifying Canadian residents who have been members of the NKVD, SMERSH and the KGB and blocking their citizenship applications, on the model of Jewish efforts in the U.S. to deport individuals suspected of collaborating with the Nazis during World War II.

“As a diaspora we have failed to bring Soviet criminals to justice,” Dr. Luciuk stated.

Ukrainians generally have not been highly regarded by Anglo governments, he noted. A special report from the British Foreign Office of Economic Interest in February 1930 disparaged Ukrainians, commenting on their “artificial origins, no claim to racial destiny, a collection of cross-bred scalawags.”

In July 1941, L.W. Hendin of the U.S. State Department investigated the loyalty of Ukrainian Americans, particularly members of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. He described them as follows: a “small number in professional classes, amateurish in their dealings, quarrel with each other without success, are less assimilated.”

An important example of the lack of interest in Ukrainian issues was the response of Western powers to news of the Holodomor. While the Ukrainian diaspora was aware from the beginning of the Great Famine occurring in Ukraine in 1932-1933 and shared its information with the Canadian, U.S. and British governments, there was reluctance on the part



Dr. Lubomyr Luciuk (second from left) with Chicago Group board members (from left) Anna Shaleva, Anna Mostovych and Zenon Babij at his presentation about the perception of Ukrainian issues by Western powers.

of these governments to take action.

The Ukrainian National Council, a Ukrainian Canadian group based in Winnipeg, met with Ramsey MacDonald, then British prime minister, to report that more than 10 million had died as a result of the brutal policies of Moscow.

Canadian and British envoys also reported on the Famine to their superiors. Dr. Luciuk's research in the archives of the British Foreign Office is detailed in his book “Anglo-American Perspectives on the Ukrainian Question, 1938-1951: A Documentary Collection” (co-edited with B. S. Kordan, Limestone Press).

“We find documents in British archives from their intelligence-gathering systems that they knew about the Famine. In one paper, the writer noted that it is quite possible that as many as 10 million people died in the Soviet Union. The British stood by because, in those days, states did not interfere in the internal business of others. They also did not want to make the issue public because the Soviet government would resent it and their relations with the Soviet government would be threatened,” Dr. Luciuk explained.

There was also an indifference to the struggle for Ukrainian freedom. In San Francisco in 1945, at the founding of United Nations, the United States, Britain and Canada demonstrated that they were not “champions of liberation movements and would not commit support. The U.S. State Department assured the British that their policy remains one of neutrality.”

Dr. Luciuk explained. “Western powers never really wanted an independent Ukraine.”

As a diaspora, “We have to learn the truth of how others see us,” he noted, and this perspective is crucial to developing advocacy strategies.

Dr. Luciuk also pointed out the importance of heritage in building a country model. He cited the injunction of John Buchanan, Lord Tweedsmuir, then governor general of Canada, speaking in Winnipeg in 1936. “The strongest nations on earth are made up of diverse elements,” Buchanan said. “Remember, you will be better Canadians for being Ukrainians.”

The Ukrainian Business and Professional Group of Chicago sponsors networking events and seminars that feature a balanced discussion of issues pertaining to Ukraine, the Ukrainian diaspora and the post-Soviet world. Members are primarily Ukrainian American professionals interested in establishing new personal and professional contacts while supporting Ukraine's economic development and democratization.

Recent speakers included Adrian Karatnycky, the Atlantic Council; Roman Kupchinsky, AZ East Group; Anne Applebaum, The Washington Post; and Alexander Motyl, Rutgers University.

For additional information and a schedule of upcoming events, readers may e-mail CBPG@operamail.com.

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UNA Executive Committee  
& Soyuzivka Management



## CCRDF gala...

(Continued from page 1)

Ambassadors representing Turkey, Austria, Egypt, Georgia, Indonesia, Kuwait, Lebanon, Mexico and Palestine extended their support and U.S. Charge d'Affaires James Pettit attended on behalf of U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine William Taylor, Jr., who served as the honorary chairman on the fund raiser's board before completing his three-year term last month.

Money was raised through a silent auction with prizes that included gift baskets donated by embassies, oil paintings, gift certificates for local spas and vacation packages.

The live auction consisted of three lucrative prizes, the most valuable being

boxing gloves autographed by heavy-weight boxing champion Vitali Klitschko and two ringside tickets to the June 20 boxing match between Wladimir Klitschko and Ruslan Chagaev in Gelsenkirchen, Germany.

Oleksander Bychkov and Elena Datsiuk won the Klitschko tickets with their \$8,200 bid and will fly to the fight on Ukrainian International Airlines, which donated two business class tickets.

Tereza Yatsenyuk competed for a portable wine cabinet containing 30 bottles of Guliev wine, grown in the Odesa region with French grapes, winning with a \$3,500 prize.

Kyiv lawyer James Hitch, a partner in Baker and McKenzie, won a \$4,000 Tiffany nine-karat platinum gemstone ring.



Prior to the event, CCRDF held a press conference to inform the media of the purpose of the gala fundraiser – to raise funds to purchase live-saving medical equipment for the Chernivtsi City Children's Clinical Hospital. Pictured at the press conference are (L-R): Verkhovna Rada Deputy Volodymyr Yavorivsky, CCRDF Country Director Alexa Milanytch, U.S. Embassy Chargé d'Affaires James Pettit, and Chief Doctor of the Chernivtsi City Children's Clinical Hospital Serhiy Storozhuk.



Special Guest Sviatoslav Vakarchuk, lead singer of Okean Elzy, attended the Gala Fundraiser and applauded the guests for their charitable spirit.



Ten Ambassadors attended the 2009 CCRDF Gala Fundraiser supported by Ambassadors to Ukraine, including Counsellor of Indonesia Mr. I Gusti Putu Giede.



Natalie Jaresko, the Gala's live auction MC, with winner of the top prize of the auction Oleksandr Bychkov. Live auction top prize – Vitali Klitschko autographed boxing gloves, 2 gold circle tickets to the next Klitschko boxing match, and 2 business class tickets on Ukrainian International Airlines.

## Ukrainian Catholic U....

(Continued from page 4)

Bible study. "The center will meet the spiritual needs of the UCU community and students of other educational institutions," noted the Rev. Shchurko. "It will also be open to all those interested. In particular, it will provide for the spiritual needs of those who live nearby."

The new church is dedicated to the new martyrs of the Ukrainian Catholic Church (UCC) who were declared "blessed" by Pope John Paul II during his trip to Ukraine in June 2001. Among these martyrs were students and teachers of the pre-war Lviv Theological Academy the precursor of the UCU. "No one did more than they did to overcome the main challenges of the 20th century that the [UCC] found itself in," said the Rev. Borys Gudziak, Ph.D., rector of the UCU, during the ceremony blessing the church.

The Rev. Gudziak noted that the UCC had 2,400 priests before World War II, but 20 years later there were only 300, operating underground. With God's blessing, the Rev. Gudziak added, the church is now blessed with vocations and again there are some 2,400 priests. He also noted a new trend of student churches, mentioning that also on May 2 a site was blessed on the campus of the Polytechnic University for the future Church of St. Oleksii that will minister to students.

The Rev. Gudziak took particular pride in the fact that the UCU's new wooden church was funded exclusively with funds from local donors. "We need to stand up on our own two feet," he added.

Among those present for the ceremony were Lviv Mayor Andrii Sadovyi and Myroslav Senyk, head of the Lviv Oblast Council. At the end of the ceremony, Mr. Senyk received a certificate from Archbishop Vozniak in gratitude for his per-

sonal monetary donation for the construction of the church.

In his speech, Mr. Senyk emphasized that building a new church has great significance, inasmuch as society needs spiritual guidance to form new people who will work only for the good.

According to Mr. Sadovyi, the Ukrainian Catholic Church, and the UCU in particular, play an important role in the life of the city, so the new church and the atmosphere that the UCU creates in the city will be a ray of light that will lead people on a good path.

The church was built at the request of Patriarch Lubomyr Husar, head of the UCC and grand chancellor of the UCU. The Rev. Bohdan Prach, Ph.D., supervised the construction. "We are starting the construction of the whole complex of buildings of the new UCU campus with the church," explained the Rev. Prach. "And this is a clear manifestation of our approach: God is first in all things, in our dreams, plans, and in the realization of our intentions."

On May 1, young men of Holy Spirit Seminary and students and staff of the Ukrainian Catholic University held a procession, bringing relics of the new blessed martyrs of the UCC from the UCU building on Svetsitskyi Street to the new church. After great vespers and a prayer service to the Mother of God, a concert of spiritual music was held.

On May 3 the Rev. Gudziak celebrated the first Sunday liturgy in the church.

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Further information about UCU (in English and Ukrainian) is available on the university's website at [www.ucu.edu.ua](http://www.ucu.edu.ua). Readers may also contact the Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation, 2247 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago, IL 60622; telephone 773-235-8462; e-mail, [ucef@ucef.org](mailto:ucef@ucef.org); website, [www.ucef.org](http://www.ucef.org). The phone number of the UCEF in Canada is 416-239-2495.

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

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

**The Ukrainian Weekly's special section – Congratulations, Graduates!** – offers readers of The Ukrainian Weekly the opportunity to place a note congratulating family members and dear friends on their recent achievements. This annual section will be published on July 5, 2009.

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

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## Canadian government...

(Continued from page 1)

multiculturalism was announced by the government of Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau.

Mr. Yaremko was the first Ukrainian Canadian elected to the Ontario Legislature, where he served as a distinguished member from 1951 until 1975. He was appointed to the Cabinet in 1958 and was Ontario's first minister of citizenship (1961) and the province's first solicitor general (1972-1974).

He and his late wife, Myroslava, made many philanthropic gifts that reflect their wide range of interests. In 2002 the John and Mary Yaremko Program on Multiculturalism and Human Rights was established at the Faculty of Law of the University of Toronto with an endowment of \$600,000. The program supports an annual forum that brings scholars and teachers to the law school to engage the community in vital discussion about the core concepts underlying Canadians' sense of themselves: pluralism, multiculturalism, and inclusion.

In 2008, Mr. Yaremko pledged \$50,000 to the John Robarts Library at the University of Toronto to preserve and make broadly accessible retrospective library materials relating to Ukrainian history, literature, language and culture through digitization.

### John Yaremko (1918-)

John Yaremko was born in Welland, Ontario, in 1918. A graduate of the University of Toronto's Law Program, he was the first Ukrainian Canadian to be elected as a member of the Ontario Legislature.

In his 25 years of public service, Mr. Yaremko was a strong advocate of education, human rights and multiculturalism, drawing the Ontario government's atten-



Sen. Paul Yuzyk in an undated file photo.

tion to the needs of Ontarians of different ethnic backgrounds for community services and long-term care. He served in the Cabinets of Premiers Leslie Frost, John Robarts and Bill Davis.

Throughout his life, Mr. Yaremko has been a devoted and constant supporter of the hopes and aspirations of the various ethno-cultural groups of Canada.

### Paul Yuzyk (1913-1986)

Born of Ukrainian immigrant parents in 1913 near Estevan, Saskatchewan, Paul Yuzyk began his career as a teacher. After enlisting in the Canadian army, he completed a Ph.D. in history at the University of Minnesota. He subsequently taught Slavic studies and history at the University of Manitoba, where he frequently wrote on the Ukrainian immigrant experience and was active in university and civic life.



At the award ceremony (from left) are: Ted Yuzyk, Eve Duravetz, Vicki Karpiak, Minister Jason Kenney and Vera Yuzyk.

Dr. Yuzyk was appointed to the Senate of Canada by Prime Minister John Diefenbaker on February 4, 1963. In his inaugural speech, Sen. Yuzyk argued that Canada is a multicultural nation that includes peoples from many different cultures, all of whom contribute to Canadian society.

According to Sen. Yuzyk, Canada could succeed in building a strong nation through adherence to the principles of confederation, compromise and "unity in diversity." He challenged the prevailing view that Canada was a bilingual and bicultural nation (in addition to Canada's native peoples). He argued that Canadian society also included Canadians who were of neither British nor French descent. He also predicted that Canada would become a role model for other nations faced with the challenge of integrating peoples of diverse faiths and cultures.

While in the Senate, he played an active role in the development and implementation of the Canadian government's multiculturalism policy. He participated in various parliamentary committees and in delegations to the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

He was closely associated with various cultural and human rights organizations, including as director of the Canadian Council of Christians and Jews and chairman of the Canadian Folk Arts Council. In addition, he chaired the Human Rights

Commission of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians (today known as the Ukrainian World Congress).

Sen. Yuzyk was known also as the top Canadian executive officer of the Ukrainian National Association. He was elected a UNA vice-president in 1970; the Canadian vice-president's position was later renamed supreme director for Canada. Sen. Yuzyk held the latter position until his death in 1986, having been elected to it at four consecutive UNA conventions.

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Individuals from communities across Canada can be nominated in one of two categories for the Paul Yuzyk Award for Multiculturalism. The Lifetime Achievement Award honors an individual who has demonstrated lifelong dedication to the pursuit of promoting a strong multicultural society in Canada. The Outstanding Achievement Award recognizes an individual or group that has made a significant contribution to Canadian multiculturalism within the last five years.

Nominations for the 2010 Paul Yuzyk Award for Multiculturalism are currently being accepted until March 2010.

For details on Sen. Yuzyk, Mr. Yaremko, the nomination process and eligibility requirements, readers may log on to [www.cic.gc.ca/pauyuzyk](http://www.cic.gc.ca/pauyuzyk).

## University of Illinois announces Conference on Ukrainian Subjects

URBANA-CHAMPAIGN, Ill. – The 26th Conference on Ukrainian Subjects at the University of Illinois will be held in the Illini Union, Room 314 on the Urbana-Champaign campus, on June 24-27.

A keynote address will be delivered by Prof. Mark L. Von Hagen of the department of history at Arizona State University.

The conference is being organized by the Ukrainian Research Programs at the University of Illinois, within the framework of the Summer Research Laboratory on Russia and East European Countries. Its main theme will be "Contemporary Ukraine: Challenges and Perspectives."

The main sessions of the conference will be devoted to the following topics: "Ukraine and Russia," "Ukraine and the Countries of the European Union," "Ukraine and North America," and "Ukrainian Western Diaspora."

The following persons are responsible

for all aspects of the conference: organizer and coordinator – Dmytro Shtohryn, head of the Ukrainian Research Program at the University of Illinois; head of the Organizing Committee – Raisa Bratkiv, head of the Foundation for the Advancement of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Illinois; head of the Program Committee – Leonid Rudnytzky, LaSalle University; members – Assya Humesky, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; Volodymyr Chumachenko, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign; Taras Hunczak, Rutgers University-Newark; Jaroslav Rozumnyj, University of Manitoba; and Christine Sochocky, Toronto.

The conference is free and open to the public. Presentations of papers at the conference will be in English and Ukrainian. All questions about the conference should be directed to Dr. Shtohryn: telephone, 217-356-9195; fax, 217-356-7982; e-mail, [shtohryn@illinois.edu](mailto:shtohryn@illinois.edu).

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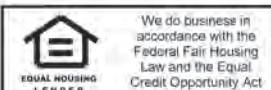
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# American Ballet Theater presents Prokofiev's "On the Dnieper"

by Helen Smindak

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

NEW YORK – Sergei Prokofiev's ballet "On the Dnieper," incorporating motifs from folk tunes he heard during his childhood in Ukraine, was presented early this month by the American Ballet Theatre during its 2009 Spring Season at the Metropolitan Opera House.

The major work in ABT's week-long Prokofiev Celebration, the ballet was intended to reveal – in the words of ABT's artistic director Kevin McKenzie – "a historic work by a great master." Prokofiev, a 20th-century Russian composer, was born in April 1891 in the Ukrainian farming village of Sontsivka in Bakhmut county, Katerynoslav gubernia.

The program offered a triple bill of Prokofiev works that included "On the Dnieper," "Desir," a flamboyantly costumed ballet of passion and romance, and the Balanchine-choreographed work "Prodigal Son," highlighted by a sublime performance by Kyiv-born principal dancer Irina Dvorovento as the predatory Siren. Ms. Dvorovento drew a rousing ovation from the audience and several curtain calls.

The performance of "On the Dnieper" was thoroughly enjoyable, revealing the special skills and virtuoso performances of the dancers of one of the world's leading ballet companies. ABT is to be commended for including the ballet in its spring repertoire and thus drawing attention to the Dnipro as "a mighty Ukrainian river" (rendered as "Dnieper" based on translation from Russian.)

In 1930 Serge Lifar, balletmaster of the Paris Ballet, commissioned a score from Prokofiev for the ballet "On the Dnieper" (then known by its French name "Sur le Borysthènes"), a contemporary work with a loose plot and a setting along the Dnipro River in Ukraine. Prokofiev and Lifar provided the original libretto, Prokofiev composed the music, and the ballet received its world premiere in 1932.

The story revolves around Sergei, a young soldier who returns from the battlefield to his village on the banks of the Dnipro, his sweetheart Natalia, the village beauty Olga to whom he is attracted, and the man to whom she is betrothed (in the ABT Playbill, he is identified only as Olga's fiance).

## A new ballet

For the Prokofiev celebration, ABT commissioned its first resident artist, Alexei Ratmansky, former artistic director of the Bolshoi Ballet, to choreograph a new ballet to Prokofiev's score. Mr. Ratmansky, who has said that he regards the "Dnieper" music to be dramatically intense, conceived his ballet as abstract but "possessed of a quality in line with the nature of the original score."

The ABT production, touted as a world premiere, is choreographed for 24 dancers, four of whom portray the four main characters – Sergei, the soldier (danced by Jose Manuel Carreno), Natalia, his former love (Hee Seo), Olga, his present love (Diana Vishneva), and Olga's fiance (Alexandre Hammoudi). Four secondary roles include Sergei's mother (Nancy Raffa), Olga's mother (Susan Jones), Olga's father (Alexei Agoudine) and the father of Olga's fiance (Roddy Doble). The cast is completed by 16 corps members performing as villagers.

Simon Pastukh and Galina Solovyeva, a husband-and-wife team who have worked with Mr. Ratmansky at the Bolshoi Ballet, designed the sets and costumes. The simple scenario was composed of several blossoming cherry trees and rows of picket fences rearranged by the corps to create scenes evoking a vil-

lage street, a square or the edge of the village.

During the celebration of Olga's betrothal, the villagers are seen in spirited festivities, including a circle dance by the men with their arms around each other's shoulders in the manner of "Arkan" dancers. When Sergei comes upon the scene, he challenges Olga's fiance and a brawl ensues, sending the guests scurrying home. Natalia, heartbroken at being forsaken by Sergei, nevertheless helps Olga and Sergei escape to a life of happiness.

## Mixed reviews

Reviews of "On the Dnieper" were mixed. Lisa Reinhart of *danceviewtimes* said "Alexei Ratmansky's hotly anticipated but disappointingly quaint 'On the Dnieper' reduced Prokofiev's meaty music to pre-party nibbles." Dance critic Michael Popkin, on the other hand, described the ballet as "brilliant, the equal of any new work presented in New York in a decade."

The *New York Times*' Alastair Macaulay pointed out that Prokofiev's score often makes it hard for either narrative or dance to build up steam, but admitted that Mr. Ratmansky's gift was to make the ballet's psychological dances "classically beautiful."

Leigh Witchel of the *New York Post* thought the scenery was simple but gorgeous, and Valerie Gladstone of *Art + Culture* described the scenario as "a picturesque set with flowering trees and a full moon." Deborah Jowitt of the *Village Voice* called the work "a beautiful ballet... a luminously tender, enigmatic folktale."

For ballet fans of Ukrainian ancestry, however, the proceedings must have been disappointing – there were no Ukrainian melodies to be heard and no readily recognizable Ukrainian setting or Ukrainian costumes to be seen.

Prokofiev is known to have used Ukrainian folk tunes in many of his compositions, including "On the Dnieper," but his score does not reflect this practice. Music bibliographer Roman Sawycky, an American of Ukrainian descent, explains this phenomenon as a modern twist on folk melodies. "Composers of older times



Gene Schiavone

ABT principal dancer Irina Dvorovento as the Siren in "Prodigal Son."

like Tchaikovsky, Seroff and Rachmaninoff used Ukrainian tunes almost exactly as they were sung by the people, but modernists like Prokofiev go wild and haphazard with folk music, and the resulting material is unrecognizable."

On the evening that I attended the ballet, a friend who is knowledgeable in all things Ukrainian, sitting next to me, pointed out that the villagers' costumes were not entirely out of order, for men in 20th century Ukrainian villages often

wore the fisherman-type hats and nipped-in-at-the-waist knee-length coats seen in the "Dnieper" ballet. Except for the principal female dancers, who were attired in snug-bodied dresses with short peplums over full skirts, most of the women wore dark grey outfits, their drabness offset by the bright orange lining of the skirts. (For costume sketches, go to [www.abt.org/dnieper](http://www.abt.org/dnieper)).

(Continued on page 22)

## In the News: Kiril Kulish and co-stars win Tonys

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – Fourteen-year-old Kiril Kulish, one of the three young stars of Elton John's Broadway Musical "Billy Elliot," won a Tony award on June 7 for best actor in a musical. Winning it jointly with the two other dancers who share the title role, David Alvarez and Trent Kowalik, Mr. Kulish seemed to find it hard to believe they won.

Mr. Kulish cheerfully added during his portion of the acceptance speech, "And we want to say to all the kids out there who might want to dance: never give up."

The rare shared win, documented in The Arts section of The *New York Times* on June 8, is one of 10 Tony Awards earned by "Billy Elliot," a musical about a young boy pursuing his love of dance in an English mining town. The *Times* described the 63rd annual Tony Awards as "unusually competitive this year because of the large number of strong Broadway productions," making the teenagers' win even more significant.

Introduced to readers of *The Weekly* in the March 1 issue, Mr. Kulish, a native of San Diego, continues to dedicate his extraordinary dancing abilities to Broadway for the time being.

Mr. Kulish credits his sister, Beata,



Anita and Steve Shevett

At the Tony Awards ceremonies (from left): Trent Kowalik, David Alvarez and Kiril Kulish.

for recognizing and fostering his talent and love of dance. In addition to accomplishments in dancing, he is a concert pianist and speaks Ukrainian, Russian, English and Spanish.

His mother, Raisa Kulish, a pianist, notes her family's relation to

Panteleimon Kulish, the famous 19th century folklorist, musician, writer and translator.

For more information about Kiril Kulish, readers may visit his website at [kirilkulish.com](http://kirilkulish.com).

– Tyrssa Korduba





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### Friday, July 17, 2009

Ukrainian Arts & Craft Vendors 11 am  
Food Court BBQ 5-11 pm  
Dinner in Dining Room 5-7 pm  
Evening Stage Show 7 pm  
Zabava - Hrim, Zahrava, Klooch

Opening Ceremonies on Stage 1 pm

Afternoon Cultural Stage Show  
Dinner in Dining Room 5-8 pm  
Evening Show 6 pm  
Intermission: beverages, entertainment at Vending Area  
RUSLANA & her Ensemble  
Zabava - Hrim, Zahrava, Klooch

### Saturday, July 18, 2009

Ukrainian Arts & Craft Vendors 10 am  
Food Court 11 am - midnight  
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# “Strike! The Musical” presented on Winnipeg’s Main Street

By Tyrssa Korduba

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA – On May 23 over 5,000 people gathered on Main Street in Winnipeg to witness one of the most poignant moments in Canadian history – or at least a musical recreation of it.

That day, Ukrainian Canadian lyricist and composer Danny Schur treated the public to a free-of-charge, abridged version of his most recent project, “Strike! The Musical,” based on the General Strike of 1919. Mr. Schur chose Main Street as the venue for his outdoor performance because it was the scene of the most violent protests of the strike, known as Bloody Saturday.

The production featured a full-sized recreation of the streetcar overturned during the protests, mounted police on galloping horses and a single gunshot. Amidst all this excitement, the audience came away from the experience hailing the musical as not only aesthetically interesting but also as historically important.

Mr. Schur, who called the planning of this event “a logistical nightmare,” seemed pleased that his hard work and months of planning this extravaganza ended in success. “The performance was just stunning for me. I saw people looking on in wonder,” said Mr. Schur.

Since the musical’s debut in 2005, audiences and critics alike have hailed the production as being an unlikely success. After all, a union between music and a strike that turned violent seems an improbable combination.

Robert Enright of CBC Manitoba noted, “I just thought this is an unlikely subject, in some ways, for a musical.” Though after seeing it, he conceded, “I gotta say I found it [...] charming.”

Tom Ford of the Winnipeg Free Press said that with this musical, Mr. Schur “put the emotion back into one of the city’s most emotional happenings.” Karen Toole, also of the Winnipeg Free Press, asserted that more than just being an entertaining performance, “Strike!” has [an] important message for humanity.” She continued by saying the musical “really is about how racism restricts us all to stereotypes and denies the fullness of our humanity.”

Phyllis Reader, a past audience member, stated, “It had everything you wanted in a musical. Tragedy, comedy, excellent music, innovation and a great story with lots of real, tangible emotion.”

“Strike! The Musical” has even earned technical acclaim. Morley Walker of the Winnipeg Free Press described the Mr. Schur’s creation as “mixing equal parts of ‘Fiddler on the Roof’ with ‘Les Misérables,’” and added that of the 16 original songs in the production, “more than a third of them could fairly be described as excellent.”

This unlikely blend of music and history, despite the extraordinary outcome, came about in an incredibly ordinary way. According to Kevin Prokosh of the Winnipeg Free Press, Mr. Schur was at lunch with Nicholas Hirst, who was at the time the editor of Winnipeg Free Press. It was then that Mr. Hirst suggested that Mr. Schur consider doing a musical about the General Strike of 1919.

Agreeing with Mr. Hirst on the historical importance of this event, Mr. Schur began to do a little research and found that the only person killed on Bloody Saturday, the climax of tensions during the strike, was a Ukrainian immigrant named Mike Sokolowski. Intrigued by this story, Mr. Schur, with the help of co-writer Rich Chafe, began writing his musical around the mysterious protester.

## Strike – a history

In the months leading up to one of the



Winnipeg Premier

A scene from “Strike! The Musical.”

most turbulent periods in Canadian history, the General Strike of 1919, dissatisfaction among the workers of Winnipeg was mounting. Returning veterans from World War I found themselves disappointed with what awaited them after years of sacrifice and hardship on the front. In addition, the socialist ideals of the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia the year before were permeating the largely unemployed workforce.

In an attempt to secure better wages and working conditions, on May 1 and 2 the building workers and metal workers, respectively, went on strike. They were joined by the rest of Winnipeg’s workforce on May 15, when the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council called a general strike.

The tensions between a city unwilling to meet the workers’ demands and an agitated population came to a head on June 21, when the strikers took to the streets. Chaos and riots took over the city, as an angry mob overturned a city streetcar and set it on fire. By the end of the day, which would come to be known as Bloody Saturday, countless protestors were arrested and injured. Only Mike Sokolowski, having been mysteriously shot, lost his life during the unrest of June 21.

On June 26 organizers, fearing more violence, ended the strike.

Feeding off this history, Mr. Schur created a story around Mr. Sokolowski, about whom very little is known. The plot of this musical follows the fictionalized Mike, who lives with his godson, Stefan Dudar. The two immigrant laborers, though of a common Ukrainian heritage, stand on opposite sides of the strike. While the protagonist, Mike, dreams of an end to the strike, which he sees as a threat to the wages that he is saving to transport more family members from the Soviet Union, Stefan sees it as a realization of the promises of social equality. When Stefan falls for his next-door neighbor, the Jewish suffragette Rebecca, the sister of fictionalized labor leader Moïshe Almazoff, Mike fears that by drawing such attention to themselves, both he and Stefan may be deported. Thus, Mike eventually takes a stand against the strike, hoping to save his livelihood.

The rest is history.

This musical adaptation of this histori-

cal moment began its run on the Rainbow Stage at Kildonan Park in Winnipeg in 2005. In 2006 Mr. Schur took his musical to Saskatchewan, where it ran at the Persephone Theater in Saskatoon. Also that year, he adapted the musical for a short mini-musical film, “Strike! The Mini Movie Musical,” which he also presented outdoors for the public in Winnipeg.

A year later, in 2007, CBC radio nationally broadcast “Strike! The Musical” for its listeners; later that same year the musical was published in book form. This year, in addition to the outdoor performance – which Mr. Schur described to The Weekly in an e-mail message as “Killer! Perfect weather, a record-setting crowd of 6,000 and an ultra-symbolic, emotionally riveting performance beyond compare” – the musical will run for a limited engagement at the CanWest Performing Arts Center at the Forks in Winnipeg from June 30 to August 5.

The musical is also currently in pre-production for a full-length film adaptation. Filming is expected to begin next summer in Winnipeg.

## The man behind the musical

The musical’s composer, producer and co-writer, Mr. Schur, was born and raised in Ethelbert, Manitoba, in Canada, about 240 miles north of Winnipeg. Mr. Schur, a member of Holy Family Ukrainian Catholic Church in Winnipeg, told The Weekly that his style and composition are heavily influenced by the Ukrainian Catholic liturgy.

Before turning to musical theater, Mr. Schur was jingle writer and musical talent manager, working with Chantal Kreviazuk (Sony), Tara-Lyn Hart (Sony), McMaster & James (BMG) and Doc Walker (Universal).

His first large work, “Vlad of Kiev – An Oratorio” was composed in 1989 to commemorate 1,000 years of Ukrainian Christianity. He is also the composer of the official theme song for the 1999 Pan Am Games, “Americas, Come & Play.”

“Strike!” is not Mr. Schur’s first experiment in musical theater. His first show, “The Bridge,” about the struggle of young members of a Ukrainian Canadian rock band to reconcile their heritage with their success and future, ran briefly in 2000 at the Walker Theater in Winnipeg.



Danny Schur.

According to Mr. Schur, “The Bridge” was composed to commemorate 100 years of Ukrainian settlement in Canada.

Additionally, Mr. Schur has worked with just about every notable Ukrainian Canadian artist, most notably Winnipeg’s Alexis Kochan (of Paris to Kyiv fame).

Despite all of these successes, Mr. Schur told The Weekly that the May 23 performance “was the highlight of my career, bar none.”

For his hard work on the project, Mr. Schur, along with “Strike!” co-writer Mr. Chafe, has won the 2006 Kobzar Literary Award, presented by the Ukrainian Canadian Foundation of Taras Shevchenko, the 2007 Grant McEwan College Kostash Award and 2008 Roger Charest Award. Mr. Schur has also been affectionately dubbed “Canada’s Andrew Lloyd Webber.”

In the midst of all these ambitious projects, Mr. Schur, along with wife Juliane Schaible, a Canadian of German descent, finds time to raise his two children, who speak Ukrainian, German, English and French. Mr. Schur jokingly comments, “The kids don’t listen in four languages.”

For more information, readers may visit the musical’s website at [www.strike-musical.com](http://www.strike-musical.com). Readers may purchase tickets to “Strike! The Musical” by following the link on the Strike! website; by visiting <http://tickets.mtyp.ca/TheatreManager/104/online>; or by calling 204-942-8898. Tickets are \$27 and \$30 (taxes and fees included).



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## NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

KYIV – Justice Minister Mykola Onischuk was invited to a meeting of the Venice Commission for Democracy through Law on June 12-13 in Italy. The commission was to consider the draft law "On Making Amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine," prepared by President Viktor Yushchenko. In addition, it was to discuss possible cooperation to improve legislation on the judicial system and status of judges, as well as on the Procurator General's Office. Ukraine was to participate in consideration of issues regarding democratic transformations in Armenia, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, as well as concerning constitutional changes in Japan, Luxemburg, Romania and Uzbekistan. (Ukrinform)

#### Venice commission's assessment

KYIV – The Venice Commission, whose opinion the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine takes into account when considering each draft of constitutional amendments, on June 12 gave a positive assessment to President Viktor Yushchenko's bill of constitutional amendments, Justice Minister Mykola Onischuk said in an interview with the Kommersant-Ukraine newspaper. "Over the entire period of [Ukraine's] independence, it was, in fact, the first time when the Venice Commission had a positive view of a similar bill. The commission declared the draft Constitution submitted by Viktor Yushchenko as one that meets European standards. Moreover, it was noted during the discussion that this is one of the best constitutional drafts ever submitted by Ukraine for consideration by the Venice Commission," he said. (Ukrinform)

#### Transport minister resigns

KYIV – Transport Minister Josyf Vynskyi resigned on June 17, reportedly over disagreements with Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko. Mr. Vynskyi posted a statement on the ministry's website in which he accused Ms. Tymoshenko of blocking crucial infrastructure reforms and refusing to fund construction projects for the Euro 2012 soccer championship. His resignation leaves the Cabinet of Ministers without four ministers, including finance (Viktor Pynzenyk resigned in February), defense (Yurii Yekhanurov was dismissed by the Verkhovna Rada earlier this month) and foreign affairs (Volodymyr Ohryzko was dismissed by the Parliament in March). Ms. Tymoshenko accused Mr. Vynskyi of using 15 million hrv (\$2 million) in government funds to support his preparations to run for the presidency of Ukraine. Mr. Vynskyi denied that he plans to run in the presidential election. He stated that the prime minister should focus on the economic crisis instead of her presidential campaign. (Associated Press, Kyiv Press Bureau of The Ukrainian Weekly)

#### President considers nominees for defense

KYIV – Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko is considering two candidates for the vacant defense minister's post, RFE/RL's Ukrainian Service reported on June 11. National Security and Defense Council Secretary Raisa Bohatyriova and the chief of the armed forces' General Staff, Serhii Kyrychenko, are said to be in the running. Neither name has been submitted to Parliament. The Defense Ministry has traditionally been headed by career military officers, but in recent years Mr. Yushchenko has selected civilians for the post, including the previous minister, Yurii Yekhanurov, who was dismissed by Parliament on June 5. If nominated and confirmed, Ms. Bohatyriova would be the first female defense minister in a former Soviet coun-

try. (RFE/RL)

#### No info about new Russian envoy

KYIV – Ukraine's Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) does not have official information about Russia's new ambassador to Ukraine, MFA spokesman Vasyl Kyrylych told a June 15 briefing. Some Ukrainian and Russian media have named three candidates for the post: the governor of the Moscow region, Boris Gromov; Russian Deputy Foreign Minister Grigory Karasin; and Russia's Permanent Representative to NATO Dmitry Rogozin. Viktor Chernomyrdin was dismissed as Russia's ambassador to Ukraine on June 11. (Ukrinform)

#### Ukraine nationalizes three banks

KYIV – Ukrainian Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko on June 11 announced that the government will bail out three of five banks hit particularly hard by the financial crisis. The government is investing 9.5 billion hrv (\$1.25 billion U.S.) in the three banks and will thereby own about 84 percent of each bank. The new management teams selected by the government will take over the banks next week. The three banks involved are Rodovid (formerly owned by Ukrainian pole-vaulting champion Serhii Bubka), Ukrhazbank (formerly owned by Vasyl Horbal of the opposition Party of Regions) and the Kyiv Bank. Ms. Tymoshenko said that once the banks become viable, the government will sell its shares in the banks. The two other banks in negotiations with the government about a possible bailout pulled out of the talks, saying they found the government's terms unacceptable. (RFE/RL)

#### What does deputy's withdrawal mean?

KYIV – The withdrawal of National Deputy Oleksander Omelchenko of Our Ukraine-People's Self Defense from the majority coalition could be grounds for the president to dissolve the Verkhovna Rada, said the deputy head of the Party of Regions opposition faction, Oleksander Yefremov in a June 11 interview. Since 37 deputies voted for the OU-PSD to join the coalition, withdrawal of a signature under the coalition agreement by at least one of them threatens the existence of the coalition itself. "Thirty-seven persons is the minimum number necessary for taking such a decision," he explained. In the case of Mr. Omelchenko's withdrawal, "a legal norm emerges that the faction actually is not a part of the coalition today and the situation emerges that Yushchenko has a right to raise the issue of the legitimacy of the coalition's work and, naturally, the work of the Verkhovna Rada," Mr. Yefremov commented. At the same time, he noted that since not much time is left before the presidential election, the president is unlikely to start any activities on this issue. Earlier, Mr. Omelchenko confirmed that he "wrote a statement that he is leaving the present coalition, and [Rada Chair Volodymyr] Lytvyn registered it." A national deputy from the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc (YTB), Valerii Pysarenko, expressed his opinion that Mr. Omelchenko's statement about withdrawal from the coalition would not have any legal consequences for the coalition. The YTB, OU-PSD and the Volodymyr Lytvyn Bloc set up the coalition on December 9, 2008. The three factions have 248 deputies. (Ukrinform)

#### Demands for Kyiv mayor's resignation

KYIV – Some 300 members of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and business owners in Kyiv picketed the Ukrainian Parliament on June 10 to demand the resignation of the capital's controversial mayor, Leonid Chernovetskyi. The Parliament was scheduled to discuss the results of an

(Continued on page 15)



## NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 14)

investigation into alleged illegal activities by Mayor Chernovetskyi's administration on June 10, but the issue was not included on the agenda. Mr. Chernovetskyi, 57, is accused of graft and corruption, and of using the city's budget to fund his re-election campaign. He was re-elected as mayor in 2008. Protesters said they will continue their protest actions until Mr. Chernovetskyi steps down. The next day the Verkhovna Rada asked President Viktor Yushchenko to suspend Leonid Chernovetskyi from fulfilling his duties as chairman of the Kyiv City State Administration while the Parliament's interim investigation commission looks into violations of the Constitution and laws by officials of the Kyiv City Council and the Kyiv City State Administration. (RFE/RL, Ukrinform)

### Yushchenko postpones visit to Australia

KYIV – Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko said that it is inexpedient to leave the country in connection with Ukraine's financial and economic situation. Thus, he has decided to postpone his state visit to Australia, his press secretary Iryna Vannykova said on June 11. She said that the president pointed to the absence of any work on the state budget for 2010. Meanwhile, the Australian Federation of Ukrainian Organizations (AFUO) announced that all associated events have been cancelled. With regard to the presidential dinner that was planned for June 14, the AFUO said it will cover the booking cancellation fee associated with this event and will refund the full cost of tickets. (Ukrinform, AFUO)

### PM paid no secret visit to Moscow

KYIV – The press secretary for Ukrainian Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko, Maryna Soroka, has denied an article published in the Kommersant-Ukraine newspaper on June 10 that the prime minister paid a secret visit to Moscow on June 9. "This is complete nonsense," she said, adding that the appearance of similar rumors is linked to the activity of "certain young politicians running for the presidency." Ms. Soroka said that such forces were continuing to misinform the public in the context of the Presidential Secretariat's favorite subject, "Moscow's hand." She said that Ms. Tymoshenko had worked late in her office and left the government building after midnight. (Ukrinform)

### Expert comments on amending Constitution

KYIV – The director of the National Institute for Strategic Studies, Yurii Ruban, has said that amendments to the Constitution should be made prior to the presidential election. "Amendments to the Constitution should be made prior to the presidential election in order that the people know what authority the head of state elected by them will have, so that there will be not a tragic disappointment as there was after 2004, when they voted for a president with certain powers that changed following 2006," he explained. said. According to Mr. Ruban, that would be the most democratic approach to the matter; however, the issue is to what extent the Verkhovna Rada is able to take such a step. Mr. Ruban called the election of the president by the Parliament unacceptable, adding that the system of national voting creates a certain system of balances in the Ukrainian power. (Ukrinform)

### Rada moves to protect mass media

KYIV – The Verkhovna Rada on June 10 adopted a resolution about ensuring unhampered activity of the mass commu-

nications media in the pre-election period. National deputies instructed the government to take measures to stop examinations of the mass media by relevant services, executive power bodies and state establishments for the duration of the pre-election campaign. In addition, the Parliament recommended that the State Tax Administration abolish scheduled mass media examinations for the period leading up to the presidential election. The National Council on TV and Radio Broadcasting recommended that scheduled examinations of TV and radio organizations be abolished for the pre-election campaign period. The Parliament has not yet determined the date of the presidential election. (Ukrinform)

### Moscow patriarch to visit Ukraine

KYIV – The patriarch of Moscow and all Russia, Kirill, will visit Ukraine on July 27-August 5, according to the press service of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Moscow Patriarchate. Patriarch Kirill is expected to celebrate a divine liturgy at the Kyiv Pecherska Lavra on July 28, as well as visit Crimea and the Ternopil, Donetsk and other regions. (Ukrinform)

### Lviv rated as most livable city

KYIV – Lviv is the winner of the third annual rating of Focus Magazine's "55 Most Livable Cities in Ukraine." According to the Focus rating, the first 10 cities in addition to Lviv include Kyiv, Ivano-Frankivsk, Chernivtsi, Yalta, Kharkiv, Odesa, Illichivsk, Simferopol and Sevastopol. In all, 100 cities participated in the rating. (Ukrinform)

### Kyiv tops Ukraine's tourist market

KYIV – Turnover of Kyiv's tourist companies exceeded 5 billion hrv last year, amounting to 65 percent of the total income of the country's tourist sector, reported the Delo newspaper. According to the State Service for Tourism and Resorts, Crimea ranks the second in terms of incomes from tourism. Last year Crimean tourist firms earned about 1 billion hrv. This year tourist operators note a drop in the tourist flow in Ukraine's regions as well as in the capital. (Ukrinform)

### An-148 presented at Paris air show

KYIV – The An-148, a new-generation regional jet, is participating in the Le Bourget international air show in Paris, the press service of the Antonov Design Bureau reported on June 15. The aircraft is being presented by its developer, the Kyiv-based Antonov Design Bureau; its operator, AeroSvit Ukrainian Airlines; and its owner, the state enterprise Leasingtechtrans. The Antonov Design Bureau said this was not the first time that an An-148 demonstrated its capabilities at Le Bourget. In 2005 the plane participated in the air show as a prototype aircraft, while this year it is participating as a passenger airliner already in operation. Apart from the basic model of An-148 designed to transport 68 to 85 passengers, partners in the program will present new projects drafted on its basis: the An-158 aircraft that seats 99 and the high-comfort An-168 airliner. (Ukrinform)

### Ukrainian sailors to visit San Diego

KYIV – A Ukrainian fleet delegation headed by the chief of staff and first deputy commander of Ukrainian Naval Forces, Vice-Admiral Serhii Yeliseyev, has left for the U.S. city of San Diego. Ukraine's sailors will familiarize themselves with the organization, program and methods of training and professional development, career growth, as well as the system of maintaining and training U.S. Navy personnel. (Ukrinform)

## Experts suggest European Union appoint a political troubleshooter for Ukraine

RFE/RL

It has been just over a month since the European Union attempted to draw six post-Soviet neighbors – Belarus, Ukraine, Moldova, Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia – closer to its orbit with its Eastern Partnership program. But a new report by the European Council on Foreign Relations blasts the EU for what it calls its "complacent" and "long-term" strategy in the region, and warns that without fast action to engage the Eastern neighbors, Europe could risk another "August surprise" with Russia – in Moldova, Ukraine, or once again in Georgia. Andrew Wilson, a co-author of the report, spoke to RFE/RL correspondent Ahto Lobjakas from London. Below is an excerpt of the interview with Mr. Wilson.

**In your report, you suggest that the EU appoint a political troubleshooter for Ukraine. Is it possible that there is such a figure who could make a difference in Ukraine's ongoing political crisis?**

Nobody can help the Ukrainians if they don't want to help themselves. There

have been previous attempts to broker a political settlement by outsiders, including by representatives of the European People's Party. So ultimately, if the Ukrainians don't cooperate with or listen to a mission, then so be it. But the evidence is, I think, that they would. It certainly worked in 2004.

But, of course, it has to be a mission with a high enough profile, led by a current or former politician with sufficient prestige, and they have to arrive with sticks and carrots. But Ukraine still needs a package of economic assistance, most vitally. It needn't necessarily be on the table, but Ukraine also has problems with hosting the 2012 soccer tournament, and of course it wants to build on the March agreement on upgrading its pipeline system.

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With great sorrow, we announce that

### Lydia Sos Bulba

passed away on May 9, 2009.

Funeral services were held on May 15, 2009, at St. Michael Ukrainian Catholic Church in Jenkintown, PA, followed by interment at the Saint Mary Ukrainian Cemetery in Fox Chase, PA.

With deep sorrow Lydia Sos Bulba leaves behind her:

Daughters:	Tania Vitvitsky with husband Andrew Ivanka Olesnycky with husband Nestor
Grandchildren:	Ksenia Olsen with husband Scott, Stephan Vitvitsky, Damian Olesnycky, Andrew Olesnycky with fiancée Christina Baranetsky
Great-grandchildren:	Nina and Nicholas Olsen
Brother:	Ivan Sos, with wife Ulana
Stepsons:	Oleh and Lyubomyr Serediak
Nieces and Nephews:	Yarema Sos, Renata Sos and Kathryn Hayda Eight grandnieces and nephews

In lieu of flowers, a memorial fund has been established and donations may be made in her name to Sabre Foundation, 872 Massachusetts Avenue, Suite 2-1, Cambridge, MA, 02139.

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# Chicago's St. Nicholas Cathedral School graduates 14 students

by Daria Hankewych

CHICAGO – Sunday, June 7, was a memorable day in the life of the St. Nicholas Cathedral School family: it was commencement day for 14 young people. The overcast and rainy weather outside did not dampen the jubilant mood of the graduates, their parents, or their teachers.

The event began with a procession from the school to St. Nicholas Cathedral. The graduates were welcomed into the cathedral by the singing of the St. Nicholas School Choir under the direction of Irene Dychiy. The divine liturgy that followed was celebrated by Bishop Richard Seminack, the Very Rev. Bohdan Nalysnyk and the Rev. Volodymyr Hudzan. Several young men served as altar boys, including three seventh graders and two alumni of the school.

The graduates listened intently as Bishop Richard gave a sermon in which he noted that there is much more to life than what they have learned so far. He also asked them to make good use of the talents given to them by God and to surround themselves by people who are good Christians.

The commencement ceremony began after the liturgy. All in attendance were greeted by Daria Hankewych, the eighth grade teacher. The graduates rose and recited a special prayer in which they con-



Valedictorian Yuliana Nalysnyk concludes the commencement ceremony.

secrated their bodies, souls and hearts to Jesus Christ.

Ms. Hankewych called upon the Salutatorian of the class of 2009, Oleh Dankovych, son of Oleksiy and Olga Dankovych, to say a few words. He thanked the teachers for their dedication and love. He spoke for all of his classmates when he said that in their hearts they would always love their first teachers. He wished his fellow graduates much luck in the future.

The ceremony continued with the introduction of Maria Klysh-Finiak, principal of St. Nicholas School. Mrs. Finiak presented special awards to some of the graduates. Yuliana Nalysnyk, valedictorian of the class of 2009, received the Bishop

Innocent Lotocky Scholarship Award. This award was established on September 12, 1993, to honor one student each year for his or her excellence in scholarship, Christian moral values and service. Miss Nalysnyk was also awarded the Mykluz Family Memorial Award. This award was established in memory of deceased members of the Mykluz family and is given to one student each year who has achieved the highest scholastic achievement.

The salutatorian of the class of 2009, Mr. Dankovych, received an award from Selfreliance Ukrainian American Federal Credit Union for his outstanding scholastic achievement.

Mrs. Finiak also awarded the Principal's Award to four students for their outstanding academic excellence. Honored were Miss Nalysnyk, Mr. Dankovych, Anna-Maria Bagan and Maryann Krasko. The Principal's Award for outstanding academic achievement was awarded to Neil Browne, Solomiya Chuyko, Emilia Saber, Tania Jarmola, Anthony Markese and Khrystyna Vatsaba.

The awards ceremony was followed by a moving presentation by Mrs. Finiak and the graduates. Mrs. Finiak thanked the parents of the graduates for their faith in Catholic education and specifically for sending their children to St. Nicholas School. She thanked them for their dedication and support of the school for many years. Each graduate presented his or her parents with a single red rose as the parents rose and were applauded by all present.

The commencement continued with a short speech by Ms. Hankewych, who reminded the students of some of the lessons that they were taught in school that would help them as they leave St. Nicholas. These important lessons included some famous quotes. "There are no shortcuts to any place worth going," "Wherever you go, go with all your heart," "You can't live a perfect day without doing something for someone who will never be able to repay you," "What we are is God's gift to us. What we become is our gift to God."

Since this class went on a field trip to Springfield, Ill., these quotes also included some wise sayings by Abraham Lincoln, the 16th president of the United States. Lincoln said, "Whatever you are, be a good one," "Don't worry when you are not recognized, but strive to be worthy of recognition," and "Be sure to put your feet in the right place, then stand firm."

Ms. Hankewych also spoke on behalf of all of the teachers at St. Nicholas School when she said that she was proud of the 14 fine young people about to graduate. The teachers would love for all of them to remain at St. Nicholas forever, but the Book of Ecclesiastes states that, "To everything there is a season..." It is time for these students to move on and accomplish great things as have hundreds of distinguished St. Nicholas School alumni before them.

The big moment finally arrived. Ms. Hankewych called upon Bishop Richard, the Rev. Nalysnyk and Mrs. Finiak for the presentation of diplomas. The graduates



Graduates of the Class of 2009 at St. Nicholas Cathedral School in Chicago, celebrate their achievements.

received their diplomas and a special blessing from the bishop to the applause of the entire audience. After all diplomas were distributed, the graduates turned the yellow and blue tassels on their caps from the right side to the left as a symbol of their graduation.

The ceremony came to a close as Ms. Hankewych called upon the valedictorian, Miss Nalysnyk, daughter of the Very Rev. Bohdan and Liliya Nalysnyk, to bid a fond farewell to the school, teachers and graduates. Miss Nalysnyk thanked all the parents for their support, the principal and teachers for their hard work, and her fellow classmates for all of the wonderful memories from her nine years at St. Nicholas.

Ms. Hankewych ended the commence-

ment ceremony by asking all present to rise and wish the graduates "Mnohaya Lita" – many happy years. As the choir sang, the graduates proudly marched out of the cathedral.

As they leave St. Nicholas School, the graduates will enter some of the best high schools in the City of Chicago and beyond: six students will attend St. Ignatius College Preparatory, two will attend Gordon Technical, two will attend De La Salle Institute, one will attend Trinity High School, one will attend Phoenix Military Academy and one will attend Maine South High School. One student, Khrystyna Vatsaba, was named a Daniel Murphy Foundation Scholar and will be attending Williston Northampton School in Massachusetts on a four-year scholarship.

This project has been supported by The Pew Center for Arts and Heritage through Dance Advance

# STEPPEES 2009

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## Korrespondent...

(Continued from page 5)

Well, if you spoke with Ukrainians who live here, who have Ukrainian passports and earn Ukrainian salaries [Editor's Note: the average Ukrainian salary is \$230 to \$240 a month], you would understand the Holodomor is not the number one issue for 90 percent of them at the moment. The main issue is survival, the health of their families, and so forth ...

**So who is supposed to raise this issue so that Ukrainians were more conscious that this was the intentional destruction of mostly ethnic Ukrainians?**

In my view, the majority of Ukrainians know enough about the Holodomor. Maybe it's because I'm a journalist, maybe I've often heard that the Holodomor was the destruction of Ukrainians by the Soviet system. I don't know whether this topic needs to be raised any further.



## Ten debutantes introduced to Ukrainian community in Ohio

INDEPENDENCE, Ohio – Ten debutantes were presented to the Ukrainian community on May 9 at the Double Tree Hotel in Independence, Ohio, by the Plast sorority “Buryverkhy.”

One by one, the young women walked to center stage on the arms of their fathers to take their traditional bows before family and friends. In this way they symbolically joined the adult community.

The debutantes and their escorts then performed a dance, choreographed by Andrea Komichak, which ended in a waltz with their escorts, followed by a dance with their fathers. The escorts then presented each debutante’s mother with a red rose before dancing with them.

Every debutante was presented with an original woodcut depicting a traditional “Tree of Life” created by artist Daria Hulak Kulchytzky, a member of the Buryverkhy sorority of Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization. The work of art served to remind the debutantes where they came from and to encourage them to remain in the community in the future, and thus to assure the Ukrainian community’s existence.

Maria (Mitsia) Zachary, Victoria Krajnc and Daria Jakubovvycz presented the debutantes.

After dinner, dancing continued late



Ohio’s Ukrainian debutantes (from left): Christina Danylewycz, Andrew Radian, Nora Keleher, Adrian Laluk; Lesia Mahlay, Maksym Kostryk; Katrina McQuiggan, Dennis Holowaty; Lesia Mural, Eric Platt; Mariana Rokitska, Nick Pylypiv; Chrisitna Migielicz, Osyp Belkairous; Viktoriya Krislaty, Stephan Kolodij; Oksana Drozdowska, Michael Migielicz; and Marta Bodnaruk, Dennis Torielli.

into the night to music provided by the famous Zahrava/Klooch orchestra from Toronto.

All the debutantes are very active in

the Ukrainian community. They are all members of Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization or the Ukrainian American Youth Association; all are graduates of Saturday Ukrainian schools; most dance in various Ukrainian dance ensembles; and many sing in various Ukrainian choirs. In addition, they participate in many activities at their high schools.

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### Turning the pages...

(Continued from page 6)

A statement issued by PACE on June 24, 2004, following a weeklong meeting with a Ukrainian delegation, stated that the organization had reservations about continued attempts by certain forces within the Verkhovna Rada to force through changes to the Constitution only months before presidential elections were to be held.

National Deputy Borys Oliinyk, head of the Ukrainian delegation at the PACE meeting, said at a press conference in Kyiv that PACE members stated they would take a very serious look at the situation in Ukraine during the organization’s autumn session. “It looks like we are going to have very serious problems in October,” Mr. Oliinyk said.

Opposition members criticized the timing of the political reforms pursued by the forces supporting President Leonid Kuchma as an attempt to head off the chances of opposition candidate Viktor Yushchenko in the elections on October 31, 2004. There was fear that a new president could cause a major upheaval in the country’s power structure and leave many in power at that time vulnerable to criminal prosecution.

Source: “PACE expresses concern over Rada’s new move on constitutional reform,” by Roman Woronowycz, *The Ukrainian Weekly*, July 4, 2004.

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# 174 teams compete at Tryzub youth soccer tournament

by Gene Luciw

HORSHAM, Pa. – Wonderful weather and very good field conditions greeted 174 teams from throughout the Atlantic Seaboard and New England at Tryzub’s Ukrainian Nationals annual Memorial Day Weekend youth soccer tournament.

Play commenced on Friday under the lights at the Ukrainian American Sport Center Tryzub and progressed throughout Saturday and Sunday at Tryzubivka and four neighboring venues: IPW, Windlestrae, Kohler, Turk and Zehr Fields. However, all of the finals were played on Tryzubivka’s six fields of play.

The competition, especially in the finals, was fierce. The various soccer clubs and leagues had undeniably entered their strongest teams. Some were even so-called “select” and “premiere” squads. Nevertheless, Tryzub’s teams, especially the girls, did very well. The Ukrainian Nationals captured three first-place and five second-place trophies.

Under the leadership of director Danylo Nysh, the tournament committee moved the play and its mass of players, spectators, referees, vehicular traffic and field marshals with the precision of a Swiss watch. Each venue was fully stocked with appropriate concessions and other conveniences.

Numerous guests marveled at the unparalleled organization of all aspects of the tournament. “I have never experienced another tournament like this,” commented an excited coach: “Each game

was reffed by three high-caliber professionals and was constantly patrolled by tournament reps; every detail was handled perfectly.” His opponent then added: “The facilities are just beautiful; we all had a wonderful time... and the food, wow.”

The Tournament Committee noted that Tryzub played host to an all-time high of 174 teams coming from five states; that is approximately 5,200 people passing through the club. Those 174 teams, broken into 26 divisions, played just under 300 games of soccer on 22 fields, at six sites in four townships and two counties.

As for feeding the tournament participants and spectators, women made and cooked over 500 dozen pyrohy and approximately 175 pounds of kovbasa. Over 2,500 pretzels, 1,700 hamburgers and 2,200 hot dogs were prepared and sold. The bar “kicked” its kegs of on-tap beer late Saturday afternoon, only to have much more for Sunday.

By the end of the day on Sunday, organizers had given out 900 medals to tournament champions and finalists, while also giving each and every one of them a little lesson about Tryzub’s club history.

Each champion and finalist player received a medal embossed with the Ukrainian Nationals’ historic seal, while each team in the finals received a personalized trophy that prominently displayed Ukraine’s national emblem, the tryzub. The awards ceremony included a brief explanation of the history, significance and meaning of these symbols.



The Ukrainian Nationals Dnipro celebrates its U-12 girls’ championship with coach Gary Stephenson.

## TOURNAMENT RESULTS

Boys	Champions	Finalists
U08 Blue	Holmdel Stallions Broncos	Reading Rage
U09 Blue	Philadelphia Celtic	Reading Rage
U09 White	Upper Makefield- Newtown Patriots	Ukrainian Nationals Fury (U-8)
U10 Blue	East Meadow Hawks 98	Ukrainian Nationals Gunners
U10 White	Lower Merion Shake N Bake	Yardley Makefield Inferno
U11 Blue	FC York Premier 97	Lighthouse Shamrock Rovers
U11 White	Upper Dublin FC United	Spirit United Velocity
U12 Blue	Towamencin Topguns	Whitpain Wave
U13 Blue	Lighthouse Wave	Tredyffrin-Easttown YSA Avengers
U14 Blue	Harleysville United	Southampton Tsunami
U15 Blue	Parkwood Heat	Ukrainian Nationals Force
U16 Blue	Deep Run Valley FC Premier Destroyers	Montgomery United Dynamite
U17 Blue	Buckingham United Arsenal	FC York Fusion
U18/19 Blue	North Union United Santos 90	Montgomery United
Girls	Champions	Finalists
U09 Blue	Southampton Stars	Buckingham United White Lightning
U08/09 White	Ukrainian Nationals Kyiv Dynamo	Buckingham United Wave
U10 Blue	Yardley Makefield Soccer Lightning	Ukrainian Nationals Red Rocks
U11 Blue	Huntingdon Valley Pride	Falls Cosmos
U12 Blue	Ukrainian Nationals Dnipro	Warrington Blast
U13 Blue	LDC United Future	Council Rock Rockets
U14 Blue	Tri-Boro Blue Lazars	Lower Macungie Strykers
U15 Blue	Ukrainian Nationals Krush (U14)	North Union United Lady Cannons (U14)
U16 Blue	Lanco United 92	Ukrainian Nationals Force
U17/18/19 Blue	Ocean United Elite	Fox Chase Lightning

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## Russia and Ukraine...

(Continued from page 2)

in storage from 2008 were used in the first quarter of 2009 to replace expensive imports from Russia, and are now mostly depleted.

In the first quarter of 2009, Naftohaz bought only 2.5 bcm of gas from Russia, while the quantity envisaged by the annual supplies contract signed in January was 35 bcm, or 8.75 bcm per quarter. Under this "take or pay contract," Ukraine is obligated to pay for the total quantity regardless of whether it decides to receive it.

In order to pay for gas purchases in the first quarter of 2009, Naftohaz was able to obtain from Gazprom a prepayment for the entire gas transit fee for Russian gas transiting to Europe in 2009. This prepayment was used to pay Gazprom for delivered gas. Naftohaz also relied on the state budget and loans from state-owned banks, which the government insisted on being lent to the company in order to settle its debts with Gazprom.

Gazprom can, under the terms of the January contract, demand a penalty payment from Naftohaz for \$2 billion for the first quarter of 2009 for gas it did not receive. In addition, Naftohaz is obligated to buy its existing bonds for \$500 million in September, although this is unlikely to occur. As the East Week Analytical Newsletter concluded: "In the absence of external financing, Naftohaz will be unable to buy any gas to build up the necessary reserves. If this indeed transpires, Europe might be faced with another major gas supply crisis by the autumn of 2009."

As the relentless Russian pressure on Naftohaz proceeds, Moscow appears intent on modifying the Ukraine-EU agreement on renovating the Ukrainian main gas trunk pipeline. Russia not only wants to be included in the project, but to play a decisive role in its development. This is not only against the Ukraine-EU concept of making the Ukrainian pipeline a more reliable route for Russian gas, but provides further proof of Moscow's intention to obtain ultimate control over the pipeline, and further consolidate its monopoly on gas transit routes to the EU for political purposes.

The European Union's response to the Russian proposals has been cautious. According to statements made by European Commission president Jose Manuel Barroso following the Khabarovsk summit, the EU is ready to discuss the Russian proposals concerning the rules for energy cooperation and take them into account, but it will only do so as part of the Energy Charter Treaty review currently in progress.

The ultimate reason behind these maneuvers, however, appears to be the Russian insistence that the European Union accept its strategy of building the South Stream and Nord Stream pipelines. By convincing the EU that Ukraine is an "unreliable" transit route for Russian gas, the Kremlin gas monopoly can sabotage the Nabucco pipeline; gain full control over gas transit routes to the EU and reduce Ukraine to subservience to Moscow.

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

## Russia's ideological...

(Continued from page 2)

alike. The ongoing furor has led to a split within the Ukrainian Orthodox Church (Moscow Patriarchate) with Metropolitan Dmytruk, the head of the UOC's foreign relations, supporting the growing call to remove the Church's anathema (www.pravda.com.ua, May 26).

Russia's new historiography incorporates additional Russian chauvinists, such as White Army Gen. Anton Denikin. Prime Minister Vladimir Putin's recent reference to Denikin as "great" and "little" Russia shows the degree to which these Russian views of Ukraine remain deep seated. Mr. Putin's use of "little Russia" infuriated all shades of Ukrainian opinion. As Ukrainian historians pointed out, Denikin hated "Ukrainian separatism" more than he did the Bolsheviks, and this was his undoing. Denikin's march on Moscow was foiled by uprisings in Ukraine, where his forces terrorized everything Ukrainian (www.unian.net, May 28).

Memoirs published in the West after the Russian revolution by white Russian émigrés described "Ukrainian separatism" as an "Austrian" plot against Russia. "Ukrainian separatism" in the 1990s evolved into a "Western plot," while two-thirds of Russians in January 2005 believed that the Orange Revolution was an "American conspiracy" (see the critical review of the new anti-Ukrainian book "American Salo [pork fat]" www.unian.net, May 29).

These views of Ukraine's "artificiality" and "fragility" remain deeply rooted within the Russian mindset, and explain the state orchestrated campaign depicting Ukraine as a "failed state" that requires international supervision. In his speech to the NATO-Russia Council in Bucharest in April 2008, Mr. Putin described Ukraine

as an "artificial" entity with lands given to it by Russia and the USSR.

The March 16 issue of Russian political scientist Gleb Pavlovsky's *Ruskyi Zhurnal* was devoted to "Will Ukraine Lose its Sovereignty?" (www.russ.ru).


Ukraine's former ambassador to the United States, Yuri Shcherbak, wrote a lengthy analysis of the campaign conducted by senior Russian officials. Dr. Shcherbak said he believes that the aim is an "ideological-propaganda preparation of a future operation for the seizure of the territory of a sovereign state" (Den, May 26).

One of the Russian officials named by Dr. Shcherbak was the director of the Institute for CIS Countries Konstantin Zatulin, who recently called upon Russia to see ethnic Russians in Ukraine "in the same rank as the army, the fleet and Church" (www.russkie.org). Mr. Zatulin was again denied entry to Ukraine at Symferopol airport. The SBU spokesperson explained this by saying that Mr. Zatulin remained on a list of Russians banned from entering Ukraine. More importantly, "The stance of the SBU on this question is very tough: independent of the citizenship and position held [of the person], there is no place in Ukraine for separatists and extremists" (www.pravda.com.ua, June 6).

In their rush to "reset" the button with Russia after its invasion of Georgia and President Barack Obama's election, Brussels and Washington have ignored Russia's ideological crusade against Ukraine. They should heed the warning from Ambassador Shcherbak, who believes Russia's ultimate aim is to "destroy Ukrainian statehood" (Den, May 26).

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## Summer Camp Dates and Information

### Tennis Camp

June 21 to July 2      \$675 UNA member      \$725 non-member  
Kicks off the summer with 2 weeks of intensive tennis instruction and competitive play, for boys and girls age 10-18, under the direction of Mr. George Sawchak. Attendance will be limited to 45 students.

### Roma Pryma Bohachevsky Ukrainian Dance Workshop

July 5 to July 18      \$950 UNA member      \$1,000 non-member  
Vigorous 2-week dance training for intermediate and advanced dancers age 16 and up under the direction of the Roma Pryma Bohachevsky Ukrainian Dance Foundation, culminating with performances on stage at our Ukrainian Cultural Festival. (Additional information <http://www.syzokryli.com>)

### Tabir Ptashat

Session 1: June 28 to July 5  
Session 2: July 5 to July 11  
Ukrainian Plast camp (tabir) for children age 4-7 accompanied by their parents. To register child please watch for registration form appearing February 27, March 6, April 3 in Svoboda, March 1, March 8, April 5 in The Ukrainian Weekly. For further information please contact Mrs. Neonila Sochan at 973-984-7456.

### Exploration Day Camp

Session 1: June 29 to July 3      \$150 per week per child or \$35 per day per child  
Session 2: July 6 to 10  
A day camp for boys and girls age 7-10, with five hours of supervised fun daily.

### Ukrainian Heritage Day Camp

Session 1: July 19 to 24      \$160 per week per child staying on premises  
Session 2: July 26 to 31      \$200 per week per child staying off premises  
A returning favorite for children age 4 to 7. Campers will be exposed to the Ukrainian heritage through daily activities such as dance, song, storytelling, crafts and games. Children will walk away with an expanded knowledge of Ukrainian folk culture and language, as well as new and lasting friendships with other children of Ukrainian heritage.

### Discovery Camp

July 19 to 25      \$400 UNA member      \$450 non-member  
Sleep-away camp for children age 8-15 filled with outdoor activities, sports, and arts and crafts designed to enhance the Ukrainian cultural experience.

### Ukrainian Chornomorska Sitch Sports Camp

Session 1: July 26 to August 1      \$395 per week  
Session 2: August 2 to 8  
40th annual sports camp run by the Ukrainian Athletic-Educational Association Chornomorska Sitch for campers age 6-17. The camp will focus on soccer, tennis, volleyball and swimming, and is perfect for any sports enthusiast. Please contact Mrs. Marika Bokalo at 908-851-0617 or e-mail [sportsschool@chornomorskasitch.org](mailto:sportsschool@chornomorskasitch.org) for application and additional information.

### Roma Pryma Bohachevsky Ukrainian Dance Camp

Session 1: July 26 to August 8      \$950 UNA member  
Session 2: August 9 to 22      \$1,000 non-member  
Directed by Ania Bohachevsky-Lonkevych (daughter of Roma Pryma Bohachevsky), this camp is for children and teens age 8-16, and offers expert instruction for beginning, intermediate and advanced students. Each session ends with a grand recital. Attendance will be limited to 60 students.



## Young pianist from Ukraine wins in Dublin *Works by Antonenko*

### *on exhibit at UIMA*

DUBLIN – On May 15 judges of the eighth AXA Dublin International Piano Competition announced the 2009 winner at the National Concert Hall in Dublin. The top prize went to Alexej Gorlatch, a renowned 20-year-old pianist from Ukraine. Mr. Gorlatch was presented with his prize, a Tipperary Crystal trophy and a check for 12,000 euro (about \$16,750 U.S.), by the president of Ireland, Mary McAleese, that same night.

Additionally, the first prize included various concert engagements, including performances at New York's Carnegie Hall and London's Wigmore Hall, valued at 90,000 euro (about \$125,720).

Over the course of the two weeks of competition, Mr. Gorlatch played almost two hours of music from memory and advanced through four rounds of competition judged by a panel of 13 judges from 10 different countries. Judge and fellow pianist John O'Connor hailed Mr. Gorlatch as "a very exciting pianist of great distinction," saying "I think he will be one of our greatest winners yet."

This is not Mr. Gorlatch's first accomplishment on the international music scene. Among other prestigious wins, in 2006 he won first place in the Hamamatsu International Piano Competition in Japan, the International August Everding Competition in Munich and the Beethoven Competition Richard Laugs in Mannheim, Germany.

He has been hailed as "remarkably talented" by Vivien Schweitzer of The New York Times, who said his 2007 performance at Carnegie Hall exhibited a "finesse and maturity that belied his youth."

Mr. Gorlatch was born in Kyiv in 1988 and since 1991 has resided in Germany, where he is currently attending the University of Music and Theater in Hanover. Despite his young age, he has already played



**Alexej Gorlatch, winner of the AXA Dublin International Piano Competition, receives a crystal trophy from President Mary McAleese of Ireland.**

with many international orchestras, including Japan's NHK, Tokyo Symphony Orchestra and Nagoya Philharmonic Orchestra; Germany's Bochum Symphony Orchestra, Südwestdeutsche Philharmonische Orchestra and the German Kammerphilharmonie; as well as the National Symphony Orchestra of Ukraine.

CHICAGO – The Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art is presenting a collection of works from artist Olga Antonenko. Antonenko is likely best recognized at Chicago for her mural in Chicago's O'Hare Airport.

As the winner of a national mural contest in Ukraine, she was awarded the opportunity to participate in the Mural Project at the International Terminal of Chicago O'Hare Airport in 1993. Her mural, "Spring in Chicago," remains on permanent display at the airport.

Ms. Antonenko was born in Kyiv in 1963; she continues to reside in the Ukrainian capital. She is a graduate of the Kyiv Architectural, Civil Construction and Engineering Institute. Her work has been exhibited widely throughout Ukraine, including several solo exhibitions at the Artinform gallery in Kyiv.

She also participated in the Exhibition of Young Ukrainian Artists in Canada in 1988 and in an exhibit at the Hungarian Cultural Center in Moscow in 1991.

While in Chicago for the completion of her mural at O'Hare Airport, Ms. Antonenko was featured in a solo exhibition at the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art in May-June 1993.

Scenes of daily life in rural Ukraine are a recurrent theme in Ms. Antonenko's artwork. Her narratives appear dreamlike, removed from commonplace; ethereal figures float in and out of the periphery, amidst a kaleidoscope of vivid colors and fluid shapes. These images permeate the wide range of media Ms. Antonenko employs, from wall paintings and watercolors, to batiks and textiles.

The Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art is located at 2320 W. Chicago Ave. It is open to the public Wednesday through Sunday, noon-4 p.m. (admission: \$5 suggested donation).

The UIMA was founded in 1971 by Dr. Achilles Chreptowsky in the heart of Chicago's Ukrainian Village. Three storefronts were transformed into a viable museum serving the local community and the greater Chicago area with an ongoing program of cultural exhibitions, literary events, film screenings and music recitals.

For more information readers may log on to [www.uima-chicago.org](http://www.uima-chicago.org) or call 773-227-5522.

The Antonenko exhibit is on view through July 26.

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## “Steppes: A Ukrainian Journey” slated for June 27 in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA – The Ukrainian Federation of America and the Voloshky Ukrainian Dance Ensemble will produce “Steppes: A Ukrainian Journey,” at the Prince Music Theater in Philadelphia on Saturday, June 27, at 6 pm. The production will spotlight the magnificence of Ukrainian dance and other Ukrainian performing arts.

Joining the Voloshky on stage will be virtuoso violinist Vasyl Popadiuk, accompanied by his band, Papa Duke. The Voloshky will premiere new work, along with elaborate new Hutsul costumes. Preceding the performance, the Steppes To Liberty Award will be presented in person to humanitarian and Eurovision 2004 winner Ruslana. After the performance, a reception will allow a limited number of audience members to meet both the award recipient and the performers personally.

The Steppes To Liberty Award honors individuals who have demonstrated deep commitment to improving Ukrainian cultural freedom and identity. Nominees for this award are

accepted from Ukraine and the worldwide Ukrainian diaspora.

Ruslana Lyzhychko has been called a champion of humanitarian causes. She committed herself to the fight against human trafficking and violence against women while defending issues of child welfare. UNICEF has named her a good will ambassador of Ukraine.

The journey for Mr. Popadiuk from Ukraine to Toronto has been one of musical adventure, starting at Kyiv’s Lysenko school for gifted children at the tender age of 7, and continuing at Ukraine’s national Tchaikovsky Conservatory of Music from age 18. The name of Mr. Popadiuk’s band – Papa Duke – is a play on his last name and the fact that he is considered by many to be the “duke” of gypsy violin. Papa Duke’s music is best described as “Gypsy World Fusion” with classical, jazz, Latin and pop undertones.

The Voloshky Ukrainian Dance Ensemble was founded in 1972 by

Zoia Hraur Korsun, Ph.D. Since then, the troupe’s goal has been to develop and maintain a dance company of the highest standards. The Voloshky have earned renown for the vigor and splendor of its performances. The Voloshky style is bold, powerful and markedly sparkling athleticism; its artistry and portrayal of Ukrainian dance is testament to a vibrant and enduring culture steeped in rich history. The ensemble is under the artistic direction of Taras Lewyckyj.

Tickets are available at the box office, by calling Upstages at 215-569-9700 or by visiting [www.princemusictheater.org](http://www.princemusictheater.org).

This Steppes project has been supported by the Pew Center for Arts and Heritage through Dance Advance, with additional funding from Dance/USA Philadelphia’s Theater Rental Subsidy program. Also supporting the project are the Ukrainian Federation of America, Self-Reliance Federal Credit Union – Philadelphia branch, and Meest America.



The Voloshky Ukrainian Dance Ensemble



Ruslana



Vasyl Popadiuk

### American Ballet...

(Continued from page 11)

The Dnipro, Ukraine’s largest river and one of the major rivers in Europe – the fourth longest after the Volga, Danube and Ural rivers – begins in Russia, travels along the Belarus-Ukraine border, then flows southward for over 1,000 kilometers through the center of Ukraine, bisecting its natural zones – forest, forest-steppe and steppe – interconnecting them and connecting them with the Black Sea.

The river has been closely bound up with the life of the Ukrainian people for centuries. It was an important route in medieval times as part of the Varangian route between the Baltic Sea and Byzantium across the Black Sea.

Volodymyr the Great, grand prince of Kyiv from 980, oversaw the mass bap-

tism of his people in 988 on the banks of the Dnipro. In the mid-16th century to 1775, the military and political organization of the Ukrainian Kozaks was centered in the Zaporozhian Sich (fortified camp) “za porohamy” (beyond the rapids) on the lower Dnipro.

Famous for its modern-day hydroelectric power stations and as an important source of iron ore along its water routes, the Dnipro is also the base of a highly fertile agricultural region. It is Ukraine’s main artery and its main highway.

The river was immortalized for Ukrainians in Shevchenko’s poignant poem “Reve ta Stohne Dnibr Shyrokyi” (The Wide Dnipro Roars and Moans), describing an angry wind whipping its surface, bending tall willows to the ground, while a pale moon shines and screech owls call to each other in the valley.

### The case of...

(Continued from page 6)

Mr. Demjanjuk may not have been a saint. However, we are not measuring him against the standard of perfection. Let us remember that there are very few who have nothing to hide about their conduct in World War II. Let us remember the Allied blanket fire bombings of Dresden and Hamburg that many consider war crimes. Let us remember the roles played by Italy and Japan as allies of Nazi Germany. Let us not forget that the Soviet Union signed the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact to enable Hitler to invade Poland and carve it up with Stalin. Let us remember the collaboration of Vichy France. Let us consider the role of some 150,000 Jewish soldiers in the German army, including at least a dozen high-ranking officers of Jewish descent, as well as the role played by Jewish kapos, police and the Judenrat during the war. Let us remember that it was German officers and German soldiers that governed the death camps of Nazi Germany – not Ukrainians like Mr. Demjanjuk.

While the world ignores such instances of Nazi collaboration it watches in silence as prosecutors seek to pin the tail on the donkey in Mr. Demjanjuk’s case.

Why?

The reason is because this is not really about Mr. Demjanjuk as a camp guard at all. That is clear from the fact that he is accused of being an accessory to 29,000 deaths, but not of murdering anyone. Isn’t

that odd? That is because there is no evidence of his killing anyone. This is an accusation of guilt by association. It is founded on the belief that anyone who was a guard at any Nazi camp was by that very fact guilty of a war crime.

No allowance is made for the possibility that such guards were not there of their own volition but forced to be there by threats to their families or other circumstances. Mere presence was enough.

In this sense the Demjanjuk case is little more than a Western show trial to reinvigorate the memory of the Holocaust and the collateral damage to people like Mr. Demjanjuk and others is negligible or even deserving as far as those who are running this campaign are concerned. It is a show trial along the lines of what we saw in the former Soviet Union and Nazi Germany previously.

Those who seek to condemn the atrocities of those regimes and who hold the rule of law dear to their hearts owe it to Mr. Demjanjuk to rally to his defense.

I have very little in common with Patrick Buchanan otherwise, but he is the only prominent American commentator who has spoken up about this witch hunt, and I respect him for that. But where are all the others? It appears they are not concerned that the Demjanjuk case demonstrates that American courts can be politicized and made to bow to the pressures of expediency. It appears they are prepared to accept that America cannot always be relied on to be balanced and fair, and to protect the rights of its citizens and the rule of law.

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## OUT AND ABOUT

June 26 Washington	Lecture by Serhii Kot, "Restitution of Looted Ukrainian Cultural Property," Shevchenko Scientific Society, U.S.-Ukraine Foundation, 240-205-1889 or 202-223-2228	July 11 Jewett, NY	Concert, violinist Eugene Fodor and pianist Volodymyr Vynnytsky, Grazhda Music and Art Center of Greene County, 518-989-6479
June 27 Washington	45th anniversary of Taras Shevchenko monument, Embassy of Ukraine, 22nd and P streets NW, voloshyn@ukremb.com	July 11 Ellenville, NY	60th anniversary banquet, Ukrainian American Youth Association, UAYA Oselia, 845-647-7230
June 27 Philadelphia	Concert, "Steppes: A Ukrainian Journey," featuring Voloshky Ukrainian Dance Ensemble, Prince Music Theater, 215-569-9700 or www.princemusictheater.org	July 20-24 Ottawa	Ukrainian Arts Day Camp, Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary Ukrainian Orthodox Church, 613-841-9489
June 28 Warrington, PA	Ukrainian Festival and dinner, St. Anne Ukrainian Catholic Church, 215-343-3948	July 24 Lakewood, OH	One-person exhibit, "Of the Seasons" by Aniziya Karmazyn, featuring paintings, woodcut and mixed media works, The Beck Center for the Arts, 216-521-2540 or www.beckcenter.org
June 28 Toronto	Film screening, "Bereza Kartuzka" by Yuriy Luhovy, St. Volodymyr Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral hall, 416-603-3224	July 25 Jewett, NY	Fund-raiser concert, violinist Alexander Brussilovsky, cellist Nataliya Khoma and pianist Volodymyr Vynnytsky, Grazhda Music and Art Center of Greene County, 518-989-6479
July 3-5 North Colebrook, CT	Independence Day weekend festivities, Bobrivka, 860-883-1391, 203-932-4376 or www.bobrivka.org	July 31-August 2 Dauphin, Manitoba	Canada's National Ukrainian Festival, Selo Ukraina (Ukrainian Village), 204-622-4600
July 3-5 Vegreville, Alberta	Vegreville Pysanka Festival, Vegreville Cultural Association, Fair Grounds, 780-632-2777	August 1 Jewett, NY	Piano recital by Juliana Osinchuk, Grazhda Music and Art Center of Greene County, 518-989-6479
July 4 Jewett, NY	Jubilee concert of works by Myroslav Skoryk, featuring soprano Maria Stefiuk, Grazhda Music and Art Center of Greene County, 518-989-6479	August 3-7 Jewett, NY	Pysanka workshop, with instruction by Sofika Zielyk, Grazhda Music and Art Center of Greene County, 518-989-6479
July 5-18 Emlenton, PA	Teenage Conference, Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A., All Saints Camp, www.uocyouth.org/UOCCP.html or 412-279-1076	August 3-7 Emlenton, PA	Mommy and Me/Daddy and Me Camp, Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A., All Saints Camp, www.uocyouth.org/UOCCP.html or 412-279-1076
July 6-11 Silver Spring, MD	Dance day camp, Eurasia Dance Society, St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral, zenia@eurasiadance.org or 202-841-8325		

*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](mailto:mdubas@ukrweekly.com).*

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A STAR ALLIANCE MEMBER



# Soyuzivka's Datebook

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>June 19-21</b> Wedding weekend  | Dance Workshop   |
| <b>June 21</b> UNA Father's Day  | <b>July 17-19</b> Ukrainian Cultural Festival  |
| <b>June 21-July 2</b> Tennis Camp  | <b>July 19-24</b> Heritage Camp session 1  |
| <b>June 27</b> Private party   | <b>July 19-25</b> Discovery Camp   |
| <b>June 27</b> USCAK Tennis Tournament Weekend   | <b>July 25</b> Zabava with Oberehy, 10 pm  |
| <b>June 28-July 5</b> Tabir Ptashat 1st session; Exploration Day Camp 1                      | <b>July 25-August 1</b> Sitch Sports Camp Session 1  |
| <b>July 3-4</b> Friday: Hrim Unplugged on the Tiki Deck<br>Saturday: Zabava with Hrim, 10 pm | <b>July 26-31</b> Heritage Camp session 2  |
| <b>July 5-12</b> Tabir Ptashat 2nd session, Exploration Day Camp 2                           | <b>July 26-August 8</b> Dance Camp session 1   |
| <b>July 11</b> Zabava with Fata Morgana, 10 pm   | <b>July 31-August 1</b> Friday evening: Kagero on the Tiki Deck<br>Saturday: Film Festival, hosted by Dr. Yuri Shevchuk and the Columbia Film Club; Zabava with Na Zdorovya, 10 pm |
| <b>July 5-18</b> Roma Pryma Bohachevsky  |  |



To book a room or event call: (845) 626-5641, ext. 140  
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## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

**Saturday, June 27**

**PHILADELPHIA:** The Voloshky Ukrainian Dance Ensemble, in partnership with the Ukrainian Federation of America, will present "Steppes: A Ukrainian Journey" at the celebrated Prince Music Theater, 1412 Chestnut St., beginning at 6 p.m. The performance will feature Vasyl Popadiuk and his band Papa Duke on stage with the Voloshky, which will showcase its new Hutsul costumes and choreography. Ruslana will be on stage to receive this year's Steppes to Liberty Award for her humanitarian efforts. A "Meet the Stars" reception and wine-tasting will be held right after the show for those purchasing the limited number of VIP tickets. For tickets call 215-569-9700 or log on to www.princemusicaltheater.org. Admission: \$60 for performance; \$200 for performance and "Meet the Stars" reception. For additional information visit www.voloshky.com. The sponsors are 501(c) (3) tax-exempt organizations; proceeds benefit the artistic and cultural programs of the Voloshky Ukrainian Dance Ensemble.

**Sunday, June 28**

**TORONTO:** A screening of the documentary film "Bereza Kartuzka" (Ukrainian version) will take place in the St. Volodymyr Cathedral Hall, 400 Bathurst St., at noon, organized by the Ukrainian Women's Organization of Canada, Kniahynia Olha Branch. Produced and directed by award-winning Montreal filmmaker Yuriy Luhovy, this is the first film to be made about the Polish concentration camp Bereza Kartuzka

(1934-1939). It is based on extensive research, vintage stock shots and commentaries by pre-eminent academics and eyewitness testimonies. This year marks the 70th anniversary of the fall of Bereza Kartuzka. Admission: \$15 (with "perekuska"). All are welcome. For information call 416- 603 3224.

**Friday-Sunday, July 3-5**

**ELLENVILLE, N.J.:** The Organization for the Defense of Lemko Western Ukraine, in coordination with the Ukrainian American Youth Association, invites all to a festival, the ninth Lemko Vatra (Bonfire) in the U.S.A., at the UAYA grounds, 8853 Route 209, Ellenville, NY 12428. Dances will feature Ukrainian Sensation on Friday, and Halychany and Udech on Saturday. Concerts are scheduled for Friday at 7 p.m., Saturday at 5 p.m. and Sunday at 2 p.m. Performers will include: Ukrainian Colors Ensemble, Anychka, Vasyl Popadiuk, Valeriy Kyrychenko, Zolotyj Promin dance ensemble, Oros Sisters, Vika Gordieva, Pavlyshyn Sisters, Passaic's St. Nicholas Church Choir, School of Ballet, comedians and others. A pig roast will begin on Saturday at 3:30 p.m. Other highlights: arts and crafts exhibitions, Ukrainian cuisine, the Vatra Lighting (Saturday, 5 p.m.), the East Coast Cup Soccer Tournament (Saturday, 10 a.m.) and pontifical divine liturgy (Sunday, 10 a.m.) celebrated by Bishop Paul Chomnycky, OSBM. For information e-mail VatraUSA@aol.com or Ellenville@CYM.org, or call 973-772-3344, 203-762-5912 or 845-647-7230.

## 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.

To have an event listed in Preview of Events please send information, in English, written in Preview format, i.e., in a brief paragraph that includes the date, place, type of event, sponsor, admission, full names of persons and/or organizations involved, and a phone number to be published for readers who may require additional information. Items should be **no more than 100 words long**; longer submissions are subject to editing. Items not written in Preview format or submitted without all required information will not be published.

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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