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\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

UCC expresses concern about content of Canadian Museum for Human Rights

Calls upon Canadians to speak out

WINNIPEG, Manitoba – The Ukrainian Canadian Congress (UCC) on April 5 urged all Canadians to voice their concerns over the content and layout proposed for the Canadian Museum for Human Rights (CMHR).

“On a recent site tour of this taxpayer-funded museum, I was shocked to discover how shamefully Ukrainian Canadian and Ukrainian themes are to be presented in this national institution. We are deeply troubled that neither Canada’s first national internment operations nor the Holodomor will have permanent and prominent exhibits and galleries in the Museum,” stated UCC National President Paul Grod.

“It is outrageous that in the province of Manitoba, which has the highest proportional percentage of Ukrainians in Canada, the human rights stories that have impacted our community have either been ignored or minimized. We have attempted to work in good faith with the museum for the past two and a half years, yet they remain wedded to the discredited Content Advisory Committee Report, which makes no mention of the Holodomor or the

crimes of communism,” Mr. Grod continued. “Despite several meetings with senior management of the museum where these questions have been raised, they have been unable to articulate how decisions are made on content and layout or who is making them. This is unacceptable and we are calling upon all Canadians to speak out on the issues of content, layout and transparency at the museum.”

“It is appalling that the only reference to Canada’s first national internment operations is a nondescript picture, even though thousands of Ukrainians and other Eastern Europeans were interned as ‘enemy aliens’ in 24 Canadian labor camps, tens of thousands more were disenfranchised and Winnipeg was a receiving station for these ‘enemy aliens’ during the first world war period. Even more outrageous, the subject of the Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933 in Soviet Ukraine, the Holodomor, is relegated to a minor panel in a small obscure gallery near the museum’s public toilets! This is offensive and intolerable,” the UCC president underscored.

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Group of protesters at Mezhyhiria draws harsh, fearful reaction from Yanukovich



Vladyslav Musiyenko/UNIAN

Special police forces arrest an activist at the “We Won’t be Frightened” protest held on April 15 at Mezhyhiria, the grandiose residential estate of Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukovich that has come to symbolize the corruption of his rule.

by Zenon Zawada

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

KYIV – Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukovich can appear like a real tough guy, throwing his political opponents in prison, but last week all it took was a few dozen young activists to discover his Achilles’ heel.

Their repeated attempts to hold demonstrations outside the gates of his grandiose Mezhyhiria residence touched a raw nerve with the president, who dispatched busloads of special police forces and unidentified goons in black to silence the youngsters. Two activists were imprisoned for five and seven days, respectively.

Mr. Yanukovich’s disproportionate, frenzied reaction to the protesters – who carried nothing more than paper placards and megaphones – revealed the feelings of entitlement he has towards Mezhyhiria, the 346-acre estate where he lives, works and plays, observers said.

“For Yanukovich, the whole world ends at the gates of Mezhyhiria,” said Sergiy Taran, the director of the International Institute of Democracy in Kyiv. “The president has several phobias. The first is the maidan, the second is Tymoshenko, and the third is Mezhyhiria. Those are his weak spots, hitting upon which draws an inadequate reaction.”

Indeed, Mr. Yanukovich’s first two phobias are directly related to the third.

It was the Orange Revolution of 2004 on Independence Square – the maidan – and the prime ministership of Yulia Tymoshenko that played direct roles in stopping Mr. Yanukovich from returning to live in Mezhyhiria, for which he developed an infatuation when he first became prime minister in November 2002.

Upon his appointment, Mr. Yanukovich was given a simple building at Mezhyhiria to reside in, which had previously been designated as a residence for foreign guests and for official recreational retreats. He became more enchanted with his new home upon discovering hunting grounds for wild boars close by.

He wasted no time in staging his takeover of Mezhyhiria. Within four months of becoming prime minister, he rented the building and its surrounding 7.4 acres from the state. It was a 49-year rental agreement.

Before Mr. Yanukovich had arrived, he lived in a modest home – by Ukrainian oligarchs’ standards – on the outskirts of Donetsk, Vasyl Khara, a former Party of Regions insider, told the Ekonomichna Pravda news site in an interview published in May 2012.

Meanwhile, Mezhyhiria was a luxurious Soviet residential complex that was inhabited by Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev and Communist Party of Ukraine First Secretary Volodymyr Shcherbytsky.

These Communist leaders could never have imagined that portions of the estate, situated on the right bank of the Dnipro River about 15 miles north of central Kyiv, would be sold and rented out to private firms.

Yet, in September 2007, Mr. Yanukovich spent the last days of his second tenure as prime minister issuing Cabinet resolutions that gradually transferred the ownership of Mezhyhiria’s numerous buildings from the state to a private Donetsk-based company, which in turn sold the properties to another company, Tantalit, before declaring bank-

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Brody-Lew fraternity announces drive to raise funds for history chair at UCU

NEW YORK – Brody-Lew, the New York-based fraternity for the protection of Ukrainian military cemeteries, has announced a drive to raise funds for the establishment of an endowed chair in history at Lviv’s Ukrainian Catholic University (UCU). The chair is to focus on all military units in western Ukraine during World War II.

Fund-raising for the \$250,000 needed to endow the chair began with an inaugural \$25,000 donation made by Brody-Lew.

This effort is the initiative of the children and grandchildren of Ukrainian military veterans who believe that more scholarship in this field of study is essential. According to Brody-Lew President Taras Ferencevych, it is needed “to provide a counter-balance to over 50 years of intentional and unintentional misinformation campaigns about the military events in Western Ukraine during World War II.”

Brody Lew chose to partner with UCU because of the great strides the university has made in establishing itself as an independent and highly respected institution of higher education.

Brody-Lew was established in the early 1950s in New York City by veterans of the (Dyvizia Halychyna), later the 1st Division of the Ukrainian National Army. Since its founding, Brody-Lew has been fulfilling its mission of honoring veterans by establishing cemeteries and memorials for Ukrainian military veterans throughout the world and especially in Europe and Ukraine.

Most recent Brody-Lew projects are: Dyvizia veterans memorials on the Zhbyr hillside near the village of Yaseniva, at the Lychakiv cemetery in Lviv, management of the Sich Rifleman graves at Lyson and the Divisia “Halychyna” Veterans’ Memorial Cemetery near the village of Liads’ke-Chervone, Zolochiv region.

Brody-Lew is soliciting donations from Ukrainian community members, organizations and businesses. Checks should be made out to Brody-Lew and sent to: Brody-Lew Inc. Brotherhood, P.O. Box 261, Cooper Station, New York, NY 10276.

EDITOR’S NOTE: For more on the Galicia Division, see article on page 9.

ANALYSIS

Putin, Miller unveil pipeline project to bypass Ukraine via Poland

by Vladimir Socor
Eurasia Daily Monitor

On April 3 in Moscow, President Vladimir Putin and Gazprom CEO Alexei Miller announced a colossal series of gas projects. These involve an expansion of existing big projects or a reactivation of earlier, unimplemented proposals. Ukraine's start of gas imports from Europe, reducing dependence on Gazprom (see Eurasia Daily Monitor, April 1), triggered this Putin-Miller move. In a set-piece dialogue, they outlined these intentions (Russian presidential website www.kremlin.ru, Interfax, April 3, 4):

- Reviving the Shtokman extraction project in the Russian Arctic (no specifics mentioned).

- Adding a third parallel line to the Nord Stream pipeline on the Baltic seabed to Western Europe, and prolonging that third line to supply the Netherlands and Britain with Russian gas. This would boost Nord Stream's capacity from the existing 55 billion cubic meters (bcm) to more than 80

bcm per year.

- Designing the South Stream pipeline for its originally proposed capacity of 63 bcm per year, with four parallel lines on the seabed of the Black Sea en route to Europe. This seems to imply reinstating South Stream's southwestern branch toward Italy, which Moscow had dropped in 2011 from the initial project, instead prioritizing the northwestern branch to Central Europe.

- Building a new pipeline from Belarus via Polish territory to Slovakia – the long-proposed Kobryn (Belarus)-Poland-Velke Kapusany (Slovakia) line – to connect Russia with Central Europe. This line would plug into Slovakia's gas corridor.

The Slovak corridor carries the lion's share of Russian gas supplies to the European Union, representing the direct continuation of Ukraine's transit pipelines to Europe. The proposed Kobryn-Velke Kapusany line would circumvent Ukraine, but would not affect Slovakia, inasmuch as the same gas volume would enter Slovakia

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Will Poland consider a gas deal with Russia at Ukraine's expense?

by Vladimir Socor
Eurasia Daily Monitor

On April 3 Russian President Vladimir Putin and Gazprom CEO Alexei Miller proposed building a new pipeline for Russian gas through Poland to other European Union countries in Central Europe, bypassing Ukraine (see Eurasia Daily Monitor, April 5). Moscow publicized the proposal – and a corresponding offer to Poland – without any prior notification to Warsaw. This move has surprised Polish authorities, provoking some contradictory reactions within the government. Some Polish officials are prepared, at least initially, to take Mr. Putin's proposal under consideration (www.naturalgaseurope.com, accessed April 8, 9).

The gambit, more political than economic, seeks to enlist Poland into a joint Russian-Polish move against Ukraine. It aims to demonstrate that Moscow can shift gas export volumes into new bypass pipelines, away from Ukraine's gas transit system to Europe, eventually nullifying that system's value. Under such pressures, Ukraine is expected to hand over its transit pipelines to Gazprom – a change that would entail far-reaching adverse economic and political consequences to Ukraine's neighbors, including Poland.

While the largest bypass threat, South Stream remains implausible with its gigantic proportions and costs, Moscow's transit offer to Poland represents a realistic

bypass threat to Ukraine, as long as Poland is seen to consider it even hypothetically. Polish ambiguity would undermine Ukraine's position vis-à-vis Russia. To dispel that effect, which some Polish official statements have generated, the government needs to move beyond its initial equivocation and instead answer Mr. Putin's proposal with a definitive "no."

This proposal, re-branded Yamal-Europe 2, takes its name from an earlier, quite different proposal, which would have added a parallel line to the Yamal-Europe 1 pipeline, across Belarus and northern Poland into northern Germany. What Russia now designates as the Yamal-Europe 2 pipeline would run southwestward. It reiterates Moscow's old Kobryn-Velke Kapusany proposal, named after the inception and terminus points in Belarus and Slovakia, respectively, of the proposed pipeline through Poland.

At an annual capacity of 15 billion cubic meters (bcm), the line would run some 600 kilometers through Polish territory, linking up with the Slovak "gas highway," which takes the bulk of Russian gas from Ukraine's transit system onward into Central Europe. Consumer countries would receive those same 15 bcm of Russian gas via Poland, instead of Ukraine. This would not be new Russian gas; it would be the same Russian gas, re-routed.

By making it appear that the project would not harm any country other than Ukraine, and that Poland might even benefit from the new transit, Russia aims to isolate Ukraine from its neighbors and the EU.

To intimidate Ukraine – and play into the hands of Russia-leaning circles there – Yamal-Europe 2 need not be actually implemented. President Putin's offer alone can achieve those effects, if the offer is seen to be taken under consideration by Polish decision-makers for a possible transit option.

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Correction

The Mykola Pavlushkov branch (Chicago) of the Ukrainian American Youth Association has notified The Ukrainian Weekly that the name of a debutante mentioned in the story the branch submitted for the special section "Ukrainian Debutante Balls" (April 17) was incorrectly rendered. The name should have been given as Maryanna Milanez (not Mary Milanez as listed in the story).

NEWSBRIEFS

Kozhara condemns attacks in Boston

KYIV – Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Minister Leonid Kozhara, speaking as chairperson-in-office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), condemned the explosions during the Boston Marathon, in which three people were killed and 144 more were injured. At the 21st OSCE Economic and Environmental Forum, which was held in Kyiv, on April 16-17, he said: "The sports event, which is designed to serve the world and unite people, has become the site of a bloody tragedy. I condemn the terrorists whose actions led to deaths and injuries. All OSCE participating states should work together to fight terrorism in all its forms and manifestations. We should not put up with it." Mr. Kozhara described such actions as unacceptable and said that the international community should join efforts to prevent the activity of terrorist groups. "Those who commit such acts should be found and brought to justice," he stated. As OSCE chairperson-in-office and on behalf of the Ukrainian government, Mr. Kozhara expressed his condolences to the families of the victims and wished a speedy recovery to those injured. "We share the tragedy with the American people," the minister said. The participants in the 21st OSCE Economic and Environmental Forum honored the Boston victims with a minute of silence. (Ukrinform)

Yanukovich on deadly blasts in Boston

KYIV – Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukovich delivered his condolences to U.S. President Barack Obama over the terrorist attacks in Boston, the president's press office said in a statement on April 16. "With great sorrow Ukraine has learned the news of the terrorist attack in the city of Boston. Unfortunately, sports events, which serve peace and bring people together, became the scene of the massacre. Ukraine strongly condemns terrorism in all its forms and supports the active efforts of the international community to eradicate this shameful phenomenon," Mr. Yanukovich emphasized. "On behalf of the Ukrainian people and myself, I extend my condolences to you and the families of

those killed, and ask you to convey words of support and wishes for a speedy recovery to all those injured," the head of state said in a condolence message. (Ukrinform)

Rybak: Rada work back to normal

KYIV – The work of the Ukrainian Parliament, which was complicated due to blocking, has now returned to normal, Verkhovna Rada Chairman Volodymyr Rybak said at a meeting with co-rapporteurs of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE), Marietta de Pourbaix-Lundin and Mailis Reps, in Kyiv on April 15. "The situation has improved, and I believe that the Verkhovna Rada will work. There is a mood to work, and there could be no talks about dissolution," Mr. Rybak noted. The Rada chairman stressed the importance of drafting a new wording of the Constitution, which would be supported by all political forces represented in the Ukrainian Parliament. "The adoption of amendments to the Constitution requires a constitutional majority in the Parliament. Therefore it is very important to prepare a new wording of the Constitution, which would be supported by all political forces represented in the Ukrainian Parliament," he noted. However, Rybak did not rule out that some issues of constitutional reform must be put to a referendum. In this regard, he noted the importance of the Constitutional Assembly, whose work also involves experts from the Council of Europe and the Venice Commission. (Ukrinform)

Rybak: No more off-site Rada meetings

KYIV – Verkhovna Rada Chairman Volodymyr Rybak said that there will be no off-site meetings of the Parliament anymore. Speaking at a meeting of heads of parliamentary committees and factions in Kyiv on April 15, he also noted that national deputies will not re-vote the bills passed in a building on Bankova Street. He also urged the opposition to allow the Verkhovna Rada to work as normal: "You have come to the Parliament not to hold rallies, but to work. There is no need to stomp, no need to shout." (Ukrinform)

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ADMINISTRATION OF THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY AND SVOBODA

Walter Honcharyk, administrator
and advertising manager

(973) 292-9800, ext. 3040
fax: (973) 644-9510
e-mail: adukr@optonline.net

Mariyka Pendzola, subscriptions

(973) 292-9800, ext. 3042
e-mail: subscription@ukrweekly.com

NEWS ANALYSIS

Regionnaire's Rada: A defining moment in Ukraine's future

by Alexander J. Motyl

When the Party of Regions responded on April 4 to the opposition's continued blockade of the parliamentary podium by leaving the Rada premises and setting up its own legislature on Bank Street, near the president's office, it effectively created a condition of what the Bolsheviks once called "dual power." Russia's socialists did the exact same thing when, in the aftermath of the tsar's overthrow in the February Revolution of 1917, they established the Soviet of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies in Petrograd. Lenin's Bolsheviks used the soviet (council) to launch their own coup in November of that year.

If there's one thing the Regionnaires know, it's their Soviet history. Well-schooled in Communist Party lore, they knew that, in moving the Verkhovna Rada's seat to Bank Street, they weren't just responding to the democratic opposition's filibusters. The Regionnaires had to know they were creating what Lenin understood as a "revolutionary situation" – an unstable condition in which the legitimate authorities are effectively challenged by revolutionaries. When I told an ex-Sovietologist about this development, he responded with three short words: "That's very bad."

The reason it's very bad is simple. Dual power is intrinsically unsustainable. You can't have two parliaments, or two presidents, or two popes. Once a condition of such "binary opposition" emerges, there is

no room for compromise. One side has to cave; one side has to prevail. Or the ultimate power holder, President Viktor Yanukovich, has to resolve the standoff by knocking heads together or by abolishing both bodies.

The Regionnaires will never admit that their rump legislature is illegal – which of course it is – or that the laws it passed are bogus. Quite the contrary, Speaker Volodymyr Rybak has even sent four such pieces of legislation to Mr. Yanukovich for his signature. If the Regionnaires wish to define legality in terms of their actions rather than existing rules (which seems to be the case), then anything they do must be a priori legal. End of story. The opposition may eventually back down and thereby acquiesce in the Regionnaire coup, but some democrats will not.

If the standoff between the two Radas continues or is ever revived, one side will, by the force of logic of the revolutionary situation, have to repress the other – or, as Lenin put it, "Kto kogo?" ("Who gets whom?"). As journalist Serhii Leshchenko says, "We are entering very difficult times. What struck us as 'bad' or 'illegal' in the past will now appear to be child's play compared to what awaits us ahead."

If and when the regime turns against the democratic opposition à la Belarus, Russia and Uzbekistan, President Yanukovich's legitimacy, already flagging, will go into negative numbers. Worse, he'll have to admit that he is a dictator supported by an

illegitimate Parliament incapable of pursuing reform, promoting European integration and saving the economy from collapse. Mr. Yanukovich will own the entire mess. The European Union will never sign an Association Agreement with Ukraine's version of Robert Mugabe, while Russia's President Vladimir Putin will turn up the neo-imperialist pressure on "Little Russia." Mr. Yanukovich will finally be completely isolated – from the world and from his people.

Even if Mr. Yanukovich has the sense to mediate a compromise between the two Radas, the precedent – and, thus, the ongoing threat – of dual sovereignty will have been set. The only solution to such an implicitly unstable condition is to abolish the existing Rada via a referendum, establish a rubber-stamp institution in its place, and institute a winner-take-all single round of presidential elections, in the hope that the opposition will be unable to agree on a single candidate for the 2015 elections.

This approach could end up destroying Ukraine. If the Regionnaire Bolsheviks exclude a majority of the country from hav-

ing a voice, and if President Yanukovich wins the ballot by dividing the majority, the cleft between the Regionnaire thugs and the democrats will only grow, and the overlapping divides between supporters of Europe and supporters of Russia, between supporters of modernity and supporters of the Soviet past, and between supporters of Ukrainian independence and Little Russian vassalage will deepen. Social, cultural and economic tensions will increase and large-scale civil disturbances will become likely. Once violence, either from below or from above, enters the picture, as it certainly could in this scenario, Ukraine will become ungovernable. At that point, Europe's Zimbabwe may become Europe's Syria.

Alexander J. Motyl is professor of political science at Rutgers University-Newark. The article above, which is reprinted here with the author's permission, was originally published on April 12 by the World Affairs Journal on Prof. Motyl's blog "Ukraine's Orange Blues" (see <http://www.worldaffairsjournal.org/blog/alexander-j-motyl/defining-moment-ukraines-future>).

UCC expresses...

(Continued from page 1)

The UCC released a video of a presentation made by its president outlining its concerns and sent a letter of its concerns relating to the content and layout to the board of the museum several weeks ago and is still awaiting a response.

The CMHR is proceeding to plan its galleries without a permanent and prominent gallery dedicated to the Holodomor or a permanent exhibit to the World War I internment operations. Furthermore, in galleries such as "Making a Difference," which is to tell the human rights stories of immigrants to Canada, there is no intention to tell the story of prejudice, discrimination and violence against Ukrainian and other Eastern European immigrants in Canada, where many were forced to change their names and abandon their cultural, linguistic and religious traditions, the UCC noted in a press release.

The Ukrainian Canadian Congress had supported the government-funded museum on the basis that it would be reflective of the broader Canadian experience, and that the Holodomor and Canada's first national internment operations would be given a permanent and prominent place in the museum.

As presented, the CMHR is completing construction and current plans do not distinctively and appropriately commemorate these two tragedies.

The UCC is calling for the following changes to the museum:

- 1. Establishment of a permanent and prominent Holodomor Gallery: The Hope and Hardwork Gallery should be repurposed to house a Holodomor Gallery and the "Breaking the Silence" gallery should be redesigned to provide prominence to

the genocides recognized by the government of Canada that are not featured in other places in the museum. These two amalgamated and repurposed galleries will have sufficient space to also house exhibits relating to the human rights violations committed by the Soviet regime.

- 2. Allocation of a permanent exhibition space for a World War I internment exhibit: A separate exhibit section dedicated to the internment operations in the gallery titled "Canada's Human Rights Journey."

- 3. Revision of the Canadian Challenge gallery to include a discussion on the War Measures Act, legislation that was used to remove the rights of tens of thousands of Canadians during the first and second world wars.

- 4. Modification of the Canadian "Immigrant Experience" gallery to include the difficult experiences of early Ukrainian and other Eastern European immigrants to Canada.

- 5. Inclusion of the Crimes of Communism and Nazism: a comparative analysis of human rights abuses perpetrated under Soviet-Communist and Nazi dictatorships.

The UCC called upon all Canadians to:

- Write and call your members of Parliament to voice your concerns. We encourage all Canadians to meet with members of Parliament and federal Cabinet ministers to address these serious concerns. You can find the contact information for your member of Parliament at: www.parl.gc.ca

- Call Minister of Canadian Heritage James Moore at 819-997-7788 or write to him at: Minister of Canadian Heritage, House of Commons, Ottawa, ON, K1A 0A6.

- Express your concerns to the individuals, companies and governments that have donated or pledged to provide funding to the museum (see www.friendsofcmhr.com).

FOR THE RECORD: Sen. Cardin on Lutsenko's release

Following is the text of a statement on the situation in Ukraine made in the Senate on April 9 by Sen. Benjamin L. Cardin (D-Md.), chairman of the U.S. Helsinki Commission.

Madam President. I would like to address the current situation in Ukraine, an important country in the heart of Europe, a bellwether for democratic development in the region, and the current chairman-in-office of the OSCE [Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe].

Let me first welcome the release from prison Sunday of former Ukrainian Minister of Internal Affairs and leading opposition figure Yuri Lutsenko. Mr. Lutsenko had been convicted on politically motivated charges and incarcerated since December 2010. President [Viktor] Yanukovich's pardon of Mr. Lutsenko is an encouraging step in the right direction. I also welcome the pardon of former Environment Minister Heorhii Filipchuk, who also served as a member of Ms. Tymoshenko's Cabinet and had been released last year after his sentence was suspended. By pardoning Mr. Lutsenko and Mr. Filipchuk, President Yanukovich is indicating not only a willingness to resolve what has been a major irritant in Ukraine's relations with the United States and the EU, but also a stain on Ukraine's democratic credentials.

At the same time, I remain deeply concerned about the politically motivated imprisonment of Ukrainian opposition figure and former Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko, who has been incarcerated since August 2011.

Mrs. Tymoshenko's case stands out as a significant illustration of Ukraine's backsliding with respect to human rights, democracy and the rule of law since she was defeated by President Yanukovich in February 2010. The United States, EU and Canada have repeatedly expressed concerns about the application of selective justice against political opponents, their flawed trials,

conditions of detention and the denial of their ability to participate in last October's parliamentary elections.

As chairman of the Helsinki Commission, which has long been committed to Ukraine's independence and democratic development, I am especially mindful of Ukraine's 2013 OSCE chairmanship. Like any chair-in-office, Ukraine faces formidable tasks in leading a multilateral organization that operates on the basis of consensus, which includes 57 countries ranging from mature democracies to oppressive dictatorships. The United States wants Ukraine to succeed, but the reality is that the politically motivated imprisonment of Ms. Tymoshenko casts a cloud over its chairmanship. A chair-in-office must itself have strong democratic credentials if it is to succeed in encouraging reform in other countries.

Furthermore, democratic regression in Ukraine has harmed U.S.-Ukrainian bilateral relations, preventing a traditionally strong partnership from realizing its full potential. It has also slowed down the process of Ukraine's drawing closer to the EU, which is that country's stated foreign policy priority, manifested in the still-delayed signing of the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement. More than half a year has gone by since the unanimous adoption of S. Res. 466, calling for the release of Yulia Tymoshenko.

The Ukrainian authorities now need to follow up on the important step they have taken in freeing Yuri Lutsenko. They need to free Ms. Tymoshenko and restore her civil and political rights. By demonstrating commitment to the rule of law and human rights principles embodied by the OSCE, Ukraine will strengthen the credibility of its chairmanship and show it is serious about being a full-fledged member of the democratic community of nations.

I strongly urge the Ukrainian government to resolve the case of Ms. Tymoshenko.

Ambassador Motsyk spends two days in Boston

by Peter T. Woloschuk

BOSTON – Ukrainian Ambassador Olexander Motsyk spent two days in Boston in late March, attending a panel discussion at Boston University Law School, a by-invitation-only business breakfast at the Charles Hotel in Harvard Square, a tour of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's (MIT's) Technology Development Center, and an open luncheon at an MIT building on the banks of the Charles River.

The trip was sponsored by Boston University, the Boston University European Studies Program, Europeans in Boston and the United Nations Association, Rhode Island Chapter. The ambassador was accompanied from Washington by Lithuanian Ambassador Žygmantas Pavilionis, who also participated in the program and is very much in favor of the European Union, NATO and as many contacts as possible with the West. The Lithuanian envoy has repeatedly stated that in time he hopes to persuade his Ukrainian colleague that there is no other viable option for Ukraine.

Their visit began on Tuesday evening, March 19, with a panel discussion on "The European Union Inside Out" featuring the two ambassadors at BU's Law School. It was chaired by Alan Berger, a retired editorial writer on international affairs for the Boston Globe.

Some 50 people attended the presentation which addressed the theme of democratic politics and global challenges, such as economic crises, transnational terrorism and global warming, and the role of the European Union as a model for transnational cooperation from the perspective of Lithuania, an EU member state, and Ukraine, a non-member.

During the question-and-answer period that followed the presentation, Dr. Lubomyr Hajda, associate director of Harvard University's Ukrainian Research Institute, asked the Lithuanian ambassador if he saw any evidence of the Ukrainian government fulfilling any of the demands and recommendations for eventual membership in the European Union presented by Lithuanian President Dalia Grybauskaitė to President Viktor Yanukovich during her two recent visits to Ukraine.

Ambassador Pavilionis started out by saying that entrance into the European Union had been of top priority for his country and that it only made sense. He then went on to say that he felt the same was



During a luncheon in Boston (from left) are Danute Mileika, Olga Lisovskaya, Lithuanian Ambassador Žygmantas Pavilionis, Ukrainian Ambassador Olexander Motsyk, Eugene Moroz and Maxim Lubarsky.

true for Ukraine. However, he pointed out that, to date, there was no evidence that Ukraine had moved forward in any of the areas outlined by the EU including reform of the judiciary, the freeing of opposition political prisoners [his comments came before the release of Yurii Lutsenko], curbing of corruption, and accession to the rule of law.

Wednesday morning's business breakfast was attended by 20 people – none of them Ukrainian. The main topic of discussion was business opportunities in both countries.

After the breakfast the two ambassadors were taken on a tour of MIT that focused on new and high technology, as well as experiments with potentially great impact for the future currently being conducted at the school.

The fourth and final event of the program was an open buffet luncheon that drew some 60 people. The event began with brief remarks by both ambassadors on the importance of the European Union for their respective countries and was followed by a brief question-and-answer period. Two Ukrainian folk songs sung by two Boston Ukrainians in folk costume accompanied by a pianist followed and then two Lithuanian folk songs were performed by a soloist also in national dress. The final number was sung in Ukrainian by all three performers.

Immediately following the performanc-

es, Ambassador Motsyk presented several volumes on Ukrainian history and the Holodomor to Olha Aleksic, the librarian of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute (HURI), for its library.

During the buffet, which consisted of both Ukrainian and Lithuanian dishes, the two ambassadors mingled with those present and took further questions.

Ambassador Pavilionis again was asked what he thought Ukraine's chances of being admitted to the EU really were. He answered by pointing out that he had been directly involved in Lithuania's accession into the EU as well as NATO.

"For my country, and for Ukraine, it only makes sense to join both of these organizations. New high technology, which is imperative for future development, comes from the West and in this morning's tour we saw clear evidence of how far behind we still are and some of what we need," the ambassador said. "Democracy, a free press, freedom from corruption and the rule of law also come from the West, and are practiced there even though there are occasions when their example is less than perfect."

"Lithuania, at first, tried to be open and have good relations with all countries, particularly its neighbor, the Russian Federation," the ambassador continued. "After lengthy negotiations and many promises from the Russians that our country would enjoy favored status and low

prices, we signed an agreement for gas. The Russians have not adhered to their word and, as a result, today Lithuania is paying the second highest price in Europe for gas, after Ukraine."

"To try to eliminate our country's dependence on Russian gas, we have begun to construct a major nuclear plant to provide energy and we have sought outside help," Ambassador Pavilionis said. "However, to forestall our efforts, the Russians have begun rapid construction of two nuclear plants, one in the Kaliningrad Oblast on our southwestern border and the other in Belarus, less than 50 kilometers from Vilnius, our capital and largest city, and they have let it be known that Lithuania doesn't really need any nuclear reactors for power because it can get plenty of cheap power from it."

"There is really nothing that Russia can give Lithuania," the ambassador emphasized. "Everything that we need comes from the West. Our culture has been deeply affected by the West and all our technological innovations come from the West. Even our popular culture and music have been greatly impacted."

"I believe that the same is true for Ukraine," the ambassador said. "Russia really has nothing to offer it and any type of association or union with it would seriously retard the country's development. That is why Lithuania has been so concerned about developments in Ukraine and why it is so strongly supporting Ukraine's candidacy and admission. The history of our two countries has been intertwined for centuries, and we believe that a strong and free Ukraine is vital for the development and stability of our entire region."

"As for adherence to the EU," the ambassador said, "I would give Ukraine a 50-50 chance, even now. If President Yanukovich has the will for the EU, then it will happen. He has such control over the country that if he wants Ukraine to join the EU he can force the bureaucracy and the country to complete the required reforms by the November date. However, if he is not serious, nothing will happen and that would be a disaster for Ukraine."

Ambassador Motsyk was pointedly asked what he thought of Ukraine's chances of being accepted by the EU for associate status at the upcoming special meeting in Lithuania in November, about the bill currently in Parliament to allow dual

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The Ukrainian Weekly Press Fund: March

Amount	Name	City
\$120.00	Irene Komarynsky	Stamford, CT
\$100.00	Lida and Borys Buniak	Fayetteville, NY
	Orest Deychakiwsky	Beltsville, MD
	Natalie Sluzar	North Port, FL
	Stephan and Carol Wasylo	Endicott, NY
	Oksana Zakydalsky	Toronto, ON
\$61.00	Helen Trenkler	North Providence, RI
\$60.00	Wolodymyr Petryshyn	Cranford, NJ
\$50.00	Eugene and Irene Kuchta	Holiston, TX
	Zenon and Vera Zubrycky	Cupertino, CA
\$45.00	Alexandra Borregaard	Millsboro, DE
	Katja Kolcio	Higganum, CT
\$35.00	Larissa Hogan	Marinette, WI
	Bohdan Krainyk	Kenmore, NY
	Daniel Sawycky	Croton On Hudson, NY
	Orest and Judy Tataryn	San Jose, CA
	Wasyly Wowchuk	Hawthorn Woods, IL

\$25.00	Olga Ariza	Miami, FL
	Nadia Corvo	Colebrook, CT
	Ihor and Natalie Gawdiak	Columbia, MD
	Myron and Christina Melnyk	New Haven, CT
	Rostyslaw Melnyk	Indianapolis, IN
	George and Irene Nestor	Nanty, Glo PA
	Irene Szymanskyj	Schiller Park, IL
\$20.00	Stefan Nowozeniuk	West Mifflin, PA
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\$15.00	Stephen Hlynsky	Bel Air, MD
	Luba Klachko	New Providence, NJ
	Ihor Kuryliw	Weston, ON
	Ewgen Pytel	Twin Lakes, WI
	Stefania Shtompil	Randolph, NJ
	Theophil Staruch	Springfield, VA
	Alice Yarysh	Rocky Hill, CT
\$10.00	Askold Haywas	Oceanside, CA

	Damian Hruszkewycz	New Haven, CT
	Peter Jarosewycz	Kansas City, MO
	Ola Movchan-Novak	Warren, MI
	Millie Pochtar	Pequannock, NJ
	John Romaniuk	Philadelphia, PA
	Julie Sydorowych	Dewitt, NY
	Zenon Wozny	Chicago, IL
\$5.00	Paula Holoviak	Sugarloaf, PA
	Jaroslav Kutynsky	Hallandale Beach, FL
	George Rub	Belleville, MI
	Michael Solonyka	Minneapolis, MN

TOTAL: \$1,526.00

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



THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

Reflections: The Ukrainian Weekly goes digital

by Roma Lisovich
UNA Treasurer

The Ukrainian Weekly's announcement of plans to change to a new digital format and eventually exit the world of print media has generated a number of reactions. Some are greeting the news with anticipation and excitement. "Will it be available on the iPad, iPhone and other mobile devices?" we have been asked. Most certainly!

We are grateful to all of our dedicated and loyal readers and hope that most will embrace the change. But the costs of producing a print publication have simply surpassed our ability to support it.

Subscriptions have been declining, and advertising revenue is insufficient. Printing costs and postage have soared. This gloomy picture is not unique to The Weekly. U.S. newspaper circulation has hit its lowest level in seven decades, and the newest statistics paint a dismal picture for an industry already feeling the pressures of an advertising slump coupled with the worst business downturn since the Great Depression.

The good news is that The Ukrainian Weekly remains committed to continuing the mission that has been its purpose for the 80 years of its existence – but now we must embrace the all-digital future.

Certainly, for me, who grew up in Minnesota in a small and wonderful Ukrainian community, 450 miles from the nearest "hromada," The Weekly was our connection with other Ukrainians around the country. Together, these communities scattered across the country formed a network – one large hromada – and The Weekly was its conduit. It has kept our diaspora vital and thriving. And so it shall in the future. To borrow the sentiments of Newsweek's editor at that magazine's recent announcement of the end of its print edition: "We are transforming The Ukrainian Weekly, not saying good-bye to it."

Nonetheless, exiting the print medium is

extremely difficult for all of us who love to hold a newspaper in our hands and with eagerness anticipate its arrival at our doorstep. Most of us hope that the newspaper will not become a remnant of the past, fading from our lives like the rotary phone and the manual typewriter.

This decision brings mixed emotions. I love paper – the smell of it, the touch of it, and the history behind it. Yet, I am writing this article on a computer, at the same time loving the speed and efficiency with which I can communicate with others and thrilled with the fact I can read the news from

(Continued on page 11)

Insurance MATTERS...

by Irene Jarosewich

What did Babe Ruth, Ben Franklin and Beethoven have in common?

The "Sultan of Swat," Babe Ruth, is famous for having said, "I may take risks in life, but I never risk my money." However, the rest of the quote, often left unfinished, was "I use annuities and never have to worry."

Benjamin Franklin left two annuities to his heirs and was a lifelong proponent of annuities to provide income to widows and orphans.

Instead of a salary from traditional employment, Ludwig von Beethoven's patrons provided him with a lifetime annuity, believing that "only a man free of worries" would be able to compose such outstanding works and chose "to provide for his relevant necessities" in order to not inhibit Beethoven's powerful genius.

So the answer to the question of what did the three great men have in common is: all three owned annuities.

Ruth bought his first annuity in 1923 through Equitable Life Insurance Company (now AXA Equitable). His insurance agent recorded that the baseball star purchased between \$35,000 and \$50,000 worth of annuities each year in the years between 1923 and 1929 – more than half his salary, annually. The star understood that, as soon as he stopped playing baseball, he would not have either an income or a pension. When Ruth finally did retire in 1935, during the height of the Great Depression, he and his wife Clara lived comfortably on the income he received in monthly payments from his annuities. Ruth is credited by historians of the insurance industry for being an important figure in promoting the security of annuities as a source of retirement income in America.

More than 100 years before Babe Ruth, another great American understood the value of the consistent stream of income provided by annuities. In his will, Franklin, who died in 1790, left annuities not only to his personal heirs, but also to the city of Boston, the place of his birth, as well as to Philadelphia, the city where he lived most his life. Credited with the maxim "A penny

saved is a penny earned," Franklin left a considerable amount of his considerable personal wealth to the two municipalities he loved in order to help aid widows and orphans who lived there. Boston continued to receive annual payments from the annuity established by Franklin for 200 years! In 1991, on the 200th anniversary of Franklin's annuity left to the city, Boston decided to finally cash out.

In 1808 Beethoven was offered a lucrative position by Napoleon's brother, King Jerome Bonaparte, on the condition that he move to Westphalia, a principality in central Germany. Vienna social luminaries desperately wanted to keep the talented Beethoven in Austria. In early 1809, two princes and an archduke guaranteed Beethoven a generous annuity to simply compose and perform, no other work required, on the condition that he stay in Vienna. Several years later, during a time of

economic downturn, one of the annuity's guarantors, claiming financial hardship, wanted to stop paying a portion of the annuity. Beethoven sued, and the Austrian courts upheld Beethoven's right to continue to receive annuity payments, placing the burden of managing such payments back on the guarantor.

While annuities do not need to be used exclusively for retirement, as in the examples of Beethoven and Franklin, the reality today is that most annuities in the United States are established precisely for that purpose. Unlike 30 or 40 years ago, few private-sector employers now provide a guaranteed or defined benefits pension plan. Whereas most public sector employees still receive a monthly pension, in effect, an annuity provided by the government, employees who work in the private sector increasingly are being left on their own to devise their own retirement plans.

A combination of an employer-provided 401(k) fund and Social Security payments often serve as the basis for these personal plans. However, since 401(k) funds invest almost exclusively in the stock market, there is considerable risk of losing money, including principal, the original part of your salary invested in the fund. Furthermore, for those who plan to retire in more than 10 years, Social Security payments could very well be reduced. Therefore, more secure options for retirement income need to be considered.

Compared to the excitement in recent decades of go-go growth stocks, the more conservative, but stable, bread-and-butter

annuity seemed boring and bland. Yet soon-to-be retirees, wary of the volatility of stocks and bonds, as well as the large tax-bite of low-interest investments such as CDs, are re-discovering the annuity.

The basic promise of an annuity for retirement is simple: you give your money to an insurance company and, in turn, you receive tax-deferred growth in the form of compound interest on your investment until you are ready to receive payments back. If you plan to receive the money fairly soon, this is known as an immediate annuity; if payments are expected to begin in the future, this is known as a deferred annuity. In either case, you have the security of knowing that you will not lose your principal. The tax-advantages of the annuity mean your investment will grow more quickly than in a non-tax-advantaged investment. Best of all, you free yourself of some of the burden of managing your retirement income, passing along the hassle to professionals.

With more than a century of service as a fraternal benefit society, the UNA continues to live by its motto "The UNA and the Community: Partners for Life." To find out more about how UNA products can help you, contact the UNA Home Office at 1-800-253-9862, the UNA sales staff directly at 1-888-538-2833 or find your local UNA branch secretary through the UNA website at www.ukrainiannationalassociation.org.

Find the full series of "Insurance Matters" articles on Facebook.com/ Ukrainian National Association or on our website under the "Latest News" link.

The UNA and our community

The Northern New Jersey District of the Ukrainian National Association will host a coffee-and-pastries information session on Sunday, May 5, at St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church at 719 Sanford Ave. in Newark, N.J.

The goal of the event is to continue to develop better relations with our Ukrainian communities and churches. The UNA feels



Eugene and Maria Oscislawski are two of the representatives who will be in South Bound Brook, N.J., on May 11-12 to offer information about the UNA.

it is important for it to have a presence and be available to all in the Ukrainian community, noted Yuriy Symczyk, the chairman of the UNA's Northern New Jersey District Committee, who is also a licensed insurance agent.

This will also be an ideal opportunity for members and potential members to ask questions about UNA policies and new products, find out information about the UNA, and meet the UNA's professional agents and branch secretaries in the area.

Agents/secretaries confirmed for the Newark event are: Stephen Welhasch, Oksana Trytjak, Michael Bohdan and Steven Woch. They will be available after the three Sunday liturgies (8, 9:30 and 11 a.m.) at St. John's.

UNA agents and branch secretaries will be present also at the Providna Nedilia (St. Thomas Sunday) pilgrimage in South



Stephen Welhasch and Oksana Trytjak will be among the UNA representatives at an information session in Newark, N.J., on May 5.

Bound Brook, N.J., on Saturday and Sunday, May 11 and 12, from noon to 6 p.m. on both days.

Agents/secretaries confirmed for this event are Eugene and Maria Oscislawski, and Michael Bohdan.

For more information call Mr. Symczyk toll-free at 888-538-2833.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

We need your response

In late March, this newspaper's administration mailed to all subscribers of The Ukrainian Weekly a leaflet/questionnaire headlined: "The Digital Revolution is here... WANTED: Your e-mail address." We announced that The Ukrainian Weekly would be going 100 percent digital and that the new digital version of our newspaper – which has been available in an online edition for several years now – would appear in an enhanced format. Sadly, we also noted that the print version of The Weekly would continue to be available for a limited time only (yet to be determined), but at a higher price. (More on the topic of conversion to an all-digital format appears on the UNA Forum page.)

The reason for the conversion to digital only: economic realities. Plus, there is the fact that postal delivery is, well, lousy, and promises to get worse as the troubled U.S. Postal Service institutes various cutbacks. That poor service, in fact, has resulted in the loss of many subscribers who don't feel they should pay for a product that is delivered late – never mind that it's not our fault and that we have been doing everything possible to secure better postal delivery.

Our newspaper has been available online since 2008 at www.ukrweekly.com. At first, access was free for all issues, including those of the current year; then, in 2010 we switched to paid online subscriptions. (Our digital archives, however, as has been the case since they were unveiled in August 1998, are freely accessible for all.) Each week's issue is posted before the publication date. Notifications of each issue's posting are sent to subscribers and they appear on our Facebook page (<https://www.facebook.com/TheUkrainianWeekly>).

Our questionnaire requested responses by April 22, and many of our readers have already sent in their filled-out forms. Thank you! To those who have not yet done so, we say: It's not too late – please do respond! Your answers are very important in helping us determine our next steps. If, for some reason, you did not receive the questionnaire, or if you discarded it without replying, please contact our administration via e-mail, admin@ukrweekly.com, or call 973-292-9800 x 3040. We'll e-mail you the form pronto or take your reply via phone.

In October, The Ukrainian Weekly will celebrate the 80th anniversary of its premiere issue dated October 6, 1933. As we move further into the digital age during our jubilee year, we pledge to continue being your community newspaper and to continue serving as the network that connects us all.

AN IMPORTANT POSTSCRIPT:

The Ukrainian Weekly has also curtailed the distribution via regular mail of gratis copies of the newspaper. Frankly the cost of the subscription plus mailing was just too much for us to bear in these trying financial times. We are encouraging institutions that used to receive these complimentary subscriptions to become paid subscribers and thus help us continue to fulfill our mission as a community newspaper.

Among those affected are members of the Senate and House of Representatives, who for many years received free subscriptions to our newspaper as we strove to keep them informed about developments in Ukraine, the life of the Ukrainian American community and issues of concern to our community – their constituents. We are no longer mailing them copies of our newspaper each week, however, we are offering their offices free online access to The Ukrainian Weekly at www.ukrweekly.com. We are sending letters to senators and representatives about this offer, and we are calling on readers to encourage their members of Congress to take advantage of this opportunity. (To activate their access to The Ukrainian Weekly's online edition, members of Congress or their staffers may contact subscription@ukrweekly.com. Our Subscription Department will be happy to assist them.)

April
24
2012

Turning the pages back...

Last year, on April 24, 2012, Yulia Tymoshenko's lawyer, Serhiy Vlasenko, released a statement on Ms. Tymoshenko's official website, www.tymoshenko.ua, announcing her hunger strike.

The statement began with the report on April 20, 2012, by German doctors, Prof. Karl Maks Einhaupl and Norbert Haas, that Ms. Tymoshenko's health could not be restored in the current

hospital proposed by Ukraine's government. After communicating with the penal colony's director, the supervising prosecutor and the minister of health, and taking the German doctors' conclusions, Ms. Tymoshenko informed them that she agreed to be transferred to a hospital after she spoke with her attorney.

Ms. Tymoshenko then recounted an attack she sustained by three prison guards after her cell neighbor was removed from her cell. At some point she lost consciousness and later woke up in a hospital ward. It was at that moment that she refused to eat and refused to answer any questions until she met with Mr. Vlasenko.

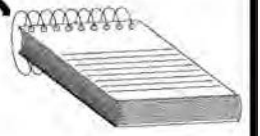
Ms. Tymoshenko stated: "I think of the helplessness and hopelessness every person feels today when they confront the government's violence in all its manifestations. When they started to apply brutal force to me, I imagined the despair of the defenseless people being cruelly, brutally beaten and sometimes killed by policemen at numerous prisons, pre-trial detention centers, militia stations, colonies, in basements of the modern SBU-NKVD. When you are within four closed walls, fully isolated from the world, when butchers [...] 'take care' of you, when you do not know if this is the end of your life, only then you realize clearly what country we have built over 20 years of our independence, and you understand that we do not have the right to leave it to our children in this inhuman condition.

"[...] The president of Ukraine is steadily and pedantically building a concentration camp of violence and lack of rights in the great European Ukraine, supplemented by an unprecedented enrichment of the ruling family and its entourage by misappropriating state resources. [...] If we lose time, we will get a new Libya or Syria in the center of Europe, and then it will be late to extinguish the fire."

(Continued on page 10)

REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

BY ZENON ZAWADA



"I have enough to buy bread..."

KYIV – "Do you know the address of President Barack Obama?" That's how Olena Burymska, 59, introduced herself to me about a year ago when I was preparing to pay my bills at Kyiv's main post office on Independence Square.

I looked at a small stack of letters she had and understood that she wanted to write him. She pegged me for an American even without my speaking to her.

And, like any good American, I knew the White House's address by heart: 1600 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, D.C. Except for the zip code. I wrote it all down for her and told Ms. Burymska that she could look up the zip code on the Internet, but she said she never used it before.

I asked Ms. Burymska why she was writing President Obama. She told me about her daughter, who lives in a single room with her son-in-law, two granddaughters age 11 and 5, and a 3-year-old grandson. She wants to find decent housing for them so that they don't live in such cramped quarters. As you can imagine, this causes a lot of tension and they end up arguing a lot.

On her pension of \$131 a month, Ms. Burymska can't afford to save up for a village house. Nor could they afford a house if they included her daughter's salary, which comes to about \$247 a month, working in a government employment center in the Zhytomyr Oblast town of Andrushivka (population 9,000).

They could not afford a house even if they included her son-in-law's unemployment check of \$104 a month. He used to work as a police officer but lost the job. Ms. Burymska doesn't know why. He then worked as a security guard and taxi driver, never holding down a job for more than a few months. He paid a bribe to get a job back at the police force about five years ago, but only lasted for a year or so before leaving. She doesn't know what happened.

"Does he drink on the job?" I asked.

"No, only at home. Not more than two or three times a week," she assured me, rather satisfied.

Ms. Burymska got the idea of writing to the world's most powerful people when sharing her problems with another "babusia" (elderly woman) in her village. "She said she would write letters to influential people if she were in my place, so that's what I started doing," she said.

Besides sending a letter to President Obama, Ms. Burymska has written to George Soros and Warren Buffett. She got the latter's address by approaching some young men smoking outside the Diplomatic Academy near the Foreign Affairs Ministry in Kyiv. One of them went to his office and returned with the info. "He said he couldn't find Buffett's home address, just his office," she said.

She sent the letters in Ukrainian, but assumed that such influential people would have translators. She can't afford to translate the letters herself.

She's also tried the Ukrainian oligarchs, including billionaire Rinat Akhmetov, the mega-millionaire former Kyiv Mayor Leonid Chernovetskyi and President Viktor Yanukovich. They all sent letters stating that arranging housing for her children is not within their capability.

Petro Poroshenko, the billionaire who



Olena Burymska

owns the Roshen confectionary firm, sent candy instead. "They were so thrilled," Ms. Burymska said of her grandchildren.

Volodymyr Lytvyn, himself a native of a poor Zhytomyr Oblast village who went on to become speaker of the Parliament, responded to Ms. Burymska's letter with a gift of 100 hrv (about \$12.35 U.S.). She didn't bother collecting it.

"I have enough to buy bread," she said. "It's housing that I'm looking for. At least under the Communists, you could get a residence by waiting in line. Without any help from relatives, it's simply not possible now."

She heard of a program launched by the Yanukovich administration in which the state pays the 13 percent portion of 16 percent interest on a 10-year mortgage, leaving only 3 percent for the homebuyer to pay.

Yet once she heard the down payment required almost \$9,900, the details of the monthly payment became a blur. "Somewhere between \$74 and \$99 a month," she estimated. And her daughter would be able to pay the mortgage only if she found a new job, since it's available in only three cities in the Zhytomyr Oblast.

Yet that's a less expensive option than buying a village home in Andrushivka, where they cost about \$30,000. "\$20,000 if there's no heating installed, \$15,000 if there's no heating and no plumbing," Ms. Burymska explained.

In late March, she stood outside the Parliament building and caught National Deputy Anzhelika Labunska on her way out. Ms. Labunska is supposed to represent the residents of Ms. Burymska's district in the Verkhovna Rada.

Ms. Labunska said she was too busy to talk but gave her business card and said they could meet in a week. Ms. Burymska called the mobile number listed and got no response. When she called the office number, the receptionist said she'd call back when Ms. Labunska would be available. It's been several days without that call back.

"I read that Africa gets \$3 billion in aid daily," she said, referring to the organizations and individuals who help the people in Africa. "Why don't they consider Ukraine?"

It's hard enough for five people to live in two rooms. Five people in one room is unacceptable. Here's my offer: I'll chip in \$2,500 if I can recruit 11 more people to do the same. You can reach me at zawada98@gmail.com. Or you can reach Ms. Burymska directly at +380-98-205-5008.

Let's talk about it

BY YARO BIHUN

Immigrants from Ukraine

Wasył Dubas – his haunting face, the mustache and the number 19 clipped onto his jacket in that old Ellis Island photo – resurrected in my mind when I watched the new citizen naturalization ceremony at the White House on the TV evening news on March 25, then again – this time with even more emotion – the following morning as I read a Washington Post report about the event, which noted that among those singled out by President Barack Obama in his remarks was a recent immigrant from Ukraine – now serving in the U.S. Air Force – Nikita Kirichenko. So I got on the Internet to get the full transcript of the president's remarks and the full list of the 28 new citizens who were honored. Surprise: Hanna Myroshnychenko, another recent immigrant from Ukraine, was there as well.

Wasył Dubas, of course, was not.

In his remarks welcoming them to the East Room of “the people's house,” which was designed by an Irish immigrant, President Obama noted how these new citizens came to America from all around the world.

“Some of you came here as children, carried by parents who wished for them a life that they had never had. Others came as adults, leaving behind everything you knew to seek a new life,” he said, pointing to four in the group as examples, the first among them: Airman 1st Class Nikita Kirichenko.

“For Nikita Kirichenko – there's Nikita right here – that love runs so deep it led him to enlist in our military. Nikita came here at the age of 11 from Ukraine. His mother saw America as the one place on Earth where her son could do anything he wanted. And a few years ago Nikita decided that he wanted to join the Air Force so that, in his words, ‘I could give back to a country that took me in and gave me a better life.’ Thank you, Nikita.”

Reading the president's remarks, my mind wandered back in time again: If President Woodrow Wilson had a similar ceremony at the White House after World War I, maybe Wasył Dubas could have been among those honorees. But no. He never made it past New York's Ellis Island.

I “got acquainted” with Wasył early last summer at the National Archives exhibit “Attachments: Faces and Stories from America's Gates” – a haunting exhibit describing the many difficulties and prejudices America's immigrants from Europe and Asia faced in trying to achieve their life's ambition of building a new and successful life in this country. He was one of the “faces” featured in the exhibit.

This poor 33-year-old “native of Austria,” “Ruthenian” “farm laborer,” with “normal ears” and two missing teeth, arrived at Ellis Island from Antwerp aboard the S.S. Kroonland on November 13, 1906. During the screening process, the interrogators somehow discovered that he had spent one month in jail “for stealing peas” and eight more “for being an accomplice to thieves.” And for that, the document notes, he was “excluded as a person convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude.” A week later he was



Wasył Dubas at Ellis Island.

placed aboard the same S.S. Kroonland, going back to Antwerp.

I wondered if our family's first immigrants to America – Aunt Maria and her husband, Nick Fedorka – ever grabbed a handful of peas from some neighboring landowner's field and brought it home to help feed their family in Nyzhny Strutyn before coming to America at about the same time as Wasył tried to. If they had, their Ellis Island interrogators never learned about it, and they made it to Pennsylvania, where Nick worked in the coal mines, while Maria raised their children and took care of the small home they turned into a boarding house for a handful of other immigrant coal miners. Later, two of their sons would serve in the U.S. military during World War II.

Half a century later, my immediate family and other relatives also made it here without a hitch after spending up to five years in post-World War II DP camps. We, too, were lucky that nobody blew the whistle on my father Mykola's “moral turpitude” and jail-time in Polish prisons between the wars: five years in Wisnicz, a number of shorter detentions in Lviv's infamous jails, and a year and a half at Bereza Kartuzka – Poland's precursor to our Guantanamo, in which without any court order Poland detained suspects considered to be “a threat to national security, peace and order.” Father was an active, combative Ukrainian nationalist. Nowadays he would be called an “extremist” or “terrorist.” The Nazis didn't care for him that much either, and sent him to the Sachsenhausen concentration camp. Luckily, World War II soon ended and he survived.

My parents never formally became U.S. citizens, but the children did. And my brother Andrew and I served our country in the commercial and press sections of the new U.S. Embassy in Kyiv in the early years of Ukraine's independence; earlier, before going to college, I served three years in the U.S. Army.

Wasył Dubas never got that chance. Although, in a way, he finally succeeded in making it here: a year ago, when he entered my memory and now lives with me in Washington and wherever I go.

CROSSCURRENTS

by Andrew Sorokowski

Pointers for the pontiff

No sooner had Pope Benedict XVI announced his resignation last February 11 than the press was abuzz with speculation about the direction the Catholic Church might take after he left office.

On February 28, the last day of his pontificate, The New York Times published an op-ed by one of his fiercest critics, the dissident Swiss theologian Father Hans Küng, titled “A Vatican Spring?” It outlined what might be called the liberal agenda for the Church. (<http://www.nytimes.com/2013/02/28/opinion/a-vatican-spring.html?pagewanted=all&r=0>). E. J. Dionne, a liberal columnist and a Catholic, even proposed a female pope. This was not, as most people seem to think, a contest between those who seek change and those who oppose it. Most understand that change is inevitable. But what kind? “Trendies” as well as “traddies” usually seek to revive some (often fancifully imagined) aspect of the past: for some it's the apostolic age, for others it's the medieval or Counter-reformation Church.

The election on March 13 of Cardinal Jorge Mario Bergoglio, who consistently (but, to the secular mind, incomprehensibly) combines orthodox doctrine with personal humility and a concern for social justice, has only fueled the speculation. Since just about everyone is offering advice for Pope Francis, your columnist might as well join in. So, here is a to-do list for the successor of St. Peter – noting, of course, the inevitable Ukrainian angle.

To start with the most sensational issue, the new pontiff must deal with the various scandals that have plagued the Church: “Vatileaks,” pedophilia and the cover-ups, and other matters both sexual and financial. Pope Francis needs to continue Benedict's reform of the Roman Curia. Seminaries must be scrutinized. And the Vatican press office hasn't been particularly adept at dealing with the media. Although Ukrainians might shrug these off as essentially Western, Latin-rite, problems, I wouldn't be so sure. The bishops' call for transparency, accountability and efficiency applies to the entire Church. It seems that financial irregularities were part of the baggage of the Russian Orthodox clergy who returned to the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church (UGCC). That Church has had problems with the press as well. And it has had its share of difficulties with the Roman Curia. It may be time, for example, to end or reduce the tutelage of the Congregation for the Eastern Churches.

As the Catholic Church's center of gravity moves to the poor countries of the South and East, where two-thirds of its members now live, the pope should call attention to its social teaching. Having chosen the name of St. Francis of Assisi (1186-1226), known for his solidarity with the poor, he is familiar with the devastating effects of globalization on Asia and Africa, as well as his native Latin America. He has criticized international structures like the International Monetary Fund. But the damage is spiritual and cultural, as well as financial and economic. Recently, the president of a consultancy firm near New Delhi was quoted as saying, “Historically, India was not about materialism or consumerism. It will take years before we can change that culture.”

(Epoch Times, Washington, March 21-27, 2013, p. 1.) Global capitalism is not targeting the Catholic Church; it is targeting the simplicity, self-restraint and spirituality taught by all the major religions. So with whom will Ukraine side in the global economy – with the exploiters and their culture of consumption, or with the exploited? And will Ukraine's Churches confront its rulers? As archbishop of Buenos Aires, Jorge Mario Bergoglio was not afraid to speak truth to power, for example, in exposing government manipulation of economic statistics. This sets a high standard for Ukrainian Church leaders.

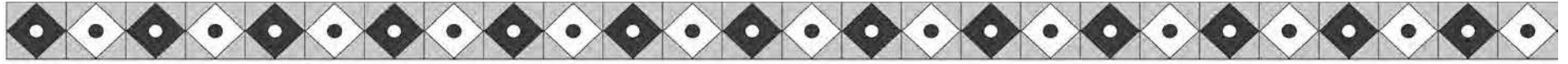
In fact, Cardinal Bergoglio's call for “a poor Church, and a Church of the poor” was anticipated by Father Joseph Ratzinger long before he was elected pope. In a series of radio homilies in 1969, Father Ratzinger spoke of a crisis from which there “will emerge a Church that has lost a great deal... It will become small and will have to start pretty much all over again. ... It will be a more spiritual Church. ... It will be poor and will become the Church of the destitute.” Speaking in Germany as Pope Benedict XVI over forty years later, on September 25, 2011, he remarked that secularization, by stripping the Church of its wealth and power, would actually strengthen it, making it “truly open to the world.” (The Moynihan Letter, No. 15, February 18, 2013)

Openness to the world allows the Church to convey Christ's teaching. But it can only do so if its authority is recognized. Many accuse the Church of authoritarianism. Authoritarianism, however, is not the same thing as authority. It often appears when authority has been weakened. Exercising his teaching authority, and as part of the “New Evangelization,” the pope will need to elucidate the seamless web of fundamental Church doctrine. For example, the same belief in the sanctity of human life that condemns war, euthanasia, and the death penalty commands protection of the unborn. The same recognition of natural law that requires protection of the family demands the preservation of marriage. These are hard lessons for those Ukrainians accustomed to flexible ethics and selective morality. And following his professorial predecessor, this learned Jesuit should clearly set forth the Christian response to that philosophical dead-end known as “post-modernism.” Perhaps even Ukraine's intelligentsia will catch on.

Since Pope Francis is familiar with Ukrainians, we can expect an ecumenism that will fully include the UGCC. Pope Francis greeted Bartholomew, the first ecumenical patriarch to attend a papal inauguration, as “my brother Andrew,” referring to the brother of the apostle Peter, whose successor he is. May he also remember the legend of St. Andrew's journey to the site of Kyiv, and encourage Church unity in that “laboratory of ecumenism.”

There's more: women, youth, the environment. But it's time to send this off before Pope Francis begins his first encyclical. I wouldn't want him to leave out anything important.

Andrew Sorokowski can be reached at samboritanus@hotmail.com.



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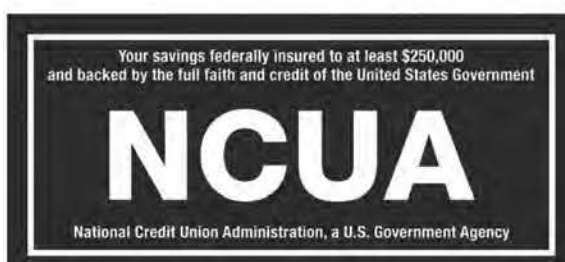
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On the 70th anniversary of the proclamation of the Galicia Division

by Roman Hawrylak

This spring marks 70 years since the Galicia Rifleman Division's founding was proclaimed in Lviv. This event took place on April 28, 1943, during the German occupation of Halychyna (Galicia), as a result of the negotiations between the Ukrainian Central Committee headed by Prof. Volodymyr Kubijovyc and the German governor of Galicia, Dr. Otto Wächter. It is worth examining the political climate of the period when the Division was formed and the consequences of this decision, both from the perspective of the preceding century and from the perspective of contemporary interpretation and understanding of this event in Ukraine and in the Ukrainian diaspora.

The German occupation of Ukraine lasted from June 1941 to the middle of 1944. Germans, obviously Nazis, had immediately shown their true colors. The first order of business for them was to liquidate the Ukrainian Administration, announced in Lviv by the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) under Stepan Bandera's leadership, and to separate Halychyna from the rest of Ukraine, adjoining it to the General government, which encompassed the territory of occupied Poland. This was a terrible blow to our national sensibilities, although we, the Halychyn, were better off for it, because we did not experience the cruel terror of the Hans Koch regime, the Reichskommissar of Ukraine.

From that point on the atrocious extermination of Jews and the executions of Ukrainians and Poles were committed out in the open, without any attempt to cover or disguise them. The gallows, with our people hanging on it, adorned public squares in every town and city of Halychyna. The unceremonious exploitation of the country's economy, the forced transport of people for slave labor in Germany and the arrogant behavior antagonized the population and increased hostility towards the German occupants. The resistance movement started to form and many young people escaped into the woods to create an armed partisan underground.

As a result of such cruel behavior on the part of Germans in the occupied lands and of their brutal treatment of Red Army prisoners of war, the military success of the Germans started to turn around. They began retreating from the Eastern front. The Red Army was chasing them away, defending Moscow, Leningrad and, after a lasting siege, Stalingrad. It became obvious that the Germans would not come out of the war victorious.

It was in this atmosphere that the news about the formation of the Galicia Division spread in the spring of 1943. The governor of Galicia, Dr. Otto Wächter, was one of those Germans who realized the underutilized anti-Bolshevik potential of the Ukrainians and, occupying an influential position, secured the agreement of the highest government circles to form a division of Ukrainians in Galicia. This unit was to be formed within the Waffen SS structure, as was customary with all the other foreign divisions.

Word of Germany's intention was received unenthusiastically by Ukrainians, given that any association with the SS was seen as negative. At the same time, no one believed, and no one wanted to believe, that the Soviets would be victorious. It looked as if both opponents would exhaust all of their material and human resources, and a power vacuum would ensue, similar to what happened in the aftermath of World War I, when Germany was defeated, Austria broke up and Russia was swept away by a revolution.

Such considerations completely transformed the way people viewed the formation of the Galicia Division. As recent history and experience had shown, the possibility of a power vacuum on Ukrainian lands made it imperative for us to have our own armed forces, or some embryo thereof, if we wanted to establish our own state. The Ukrainian state after World War I did not last for several reasons, chief among them that it did not possess its own military, which could match the challenges and the tasks facing it.

Now an opportunity arose for the Ukrainians to create the structure for their own military in the form of at least one division – nothing else existed at the time. We had to join the ranks of the division. Did the legions of Piłsudski not serve as exactly such a seed of the Polish army, which wrestled for and helped establish Polish statehood? And how about our own Ukrainian Sich Rifleman (USS), who became the subject of so many legends and stories, on which we were raised during the inter-war period? Did they not play a vitally important role in our struggles for liberation? When they were formed, they did not fight for Austria, but the idea of Ukrainian statehood lit their way.

It seemed that this opportunity dare not be wasted, and, despite the Germans' behavior, if they were willing to put arms into our hands, we had to take up those arms. That was the general opinion at the time, and so all of our leaders at the time became actively involved in the formation of the Division headed by Prof. Volodymyr Kubijovych, including almost all the veterans of Ukraine's struggle for independence during World War I.

Our foes in the past have described and continue to describe the Galicia Division veterans as German servants and collaborators. The youths who joined the division were concerned exclusively with Ukrainian aspirations. What interest could they have in collaborating with the Germans? They were foreign to us, and their ideology was alien and hostile to us. They were losing the war anyway, so nothing positive, in terms of political concessions, was expected from them.

Our decision-making was motivated by the aspiration of having our own armed forces, while the Germans still hoped that we could help them defeat the Bolsheviks, despite the utterly hopeless military situation in the East. This was their last-ditch effort to save themselves from their situation. Herein was the only intersection of our interests: both sides wanted the Division, but each had its own reason for wanting it. Unfortunately, as it turned out later, both expectations were not realized.

What other alternatives were there? We could either join the underground Ukrainian Partisan Army (UPA), which began taking shape on our lands at the time, or "wait" for a better tomorrow, all the while trying to avoid being transported to Germany and forced into slave labor or some other such misfortune portended by the cruelty of the German occupying power. The latter alternative was not acceptable to most of our youth, because those who were honest with themselves, were brought up within the liberation struggle of their forefathers, and having personally experienced the "bliss" of the Polish, Soviet or German occupations, could not sit still.

The first alternative, joining the UPA, was not sufficiently attractive to many. First of all, the UPA, being a partisan structure in the incipient stages of its formation, could provide neither the appropriate military training nor the modern weaponry that the division could provide, so the value of the

UPA as the nucleus of the future Ukrainian armed forces was doubtful. Moreover, to reach a goal, it was necessary to utilize all of the opportunities available at the time: the division and the UPA – two roads, one goal. This was the thinking that went into making a choice between joining the division or the UPA. In any case, the Galicia division was formed, and the Germans provided it with excellent weaponry and quality military training, which lasted exactly one year.

However, the division encountered great misfortune, for it was sent to the Eastern front to fight the Red Army just as the latter was implementing its largest and most successful offensive. The opponent's forces outnumbered us many times over, and so they were able to surround the division near Brody and destroy it. Many laid down their lives in that battle, many were captured, many joined the UPA, and only 3,000 (of approximately 16,000) fighters broke through the ranks and escaped the encirclement.

Afterwards, the division was reconstituted and reinforced, and it was sent to fight the Communist partisans in Slovakia and Yugoslavia and, towards the end of the war to the eastern front in Austria. By that time the Ukrainian National Army (UNA) was formed, the commanding officer being Gen. Pavlo Shandruk, who took over the division's command and included it in the UNA contingent, which meant taking an oath of allegiance to Ukraine. The war was over, and the soldiers surrendered their arms to the Allies, becoming prisoners of war but wondrously, through fortunate coincidence and circumstance, escaping the forced repatriation that was vigorously demanded by the Soviets.

Things turned out quite differently than we had expected. The military role of the Galicia Division ended, for the expected armed conflict between the Soviets and the Allies did not develop, instead taking the form of the Cold War. The division's fighters immigrated and settled in many countries of the world. However, they knew neither peace nor due recognition, because they bore the brand of association with the notorious SS.

That this association was akin to the Faustian bargain with the devil and was pure conjecture is unknown to the public, so it is measured according to the generally accepted stereotype. Should we not also consider the moral parity of the association between the Allies and the Soviets, which represented the largest empire of evil? After all, this too was collaboration with evil, which resulted in the enslavement of half of Europe. The world is still unable to resolve the controversy of whether the Soviet Union or the Third Reich was the worst evil, but this question was decided by those who were the victors in the war.

The intellectual elite of the Ukrainian diaspora treated the Galicia division as an anachronism of pre-war times and, under the influence of "political correctness," expressed only lukewarm recognition of the Division veterans, "from under the skirt flap," as the late Oleh Lysiak, a writer and a former war reporter of the division, once said.

Moreover, some specialists from the world of academia, such as Prof. John-Paul Himka from the University of Alberta, continue to search for crimes that the Galicia Division supposedly committed, primarily

(Continued on page 15)

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Group...

(Continued from page 1)

ruptcy (a common tactic in stealing land, observers said).

The property transfers were handled in November 2007 by Eduard Stavvtskyi, who now serves as minister of energy and coal production as the reward for his loyal service, observers said. They were organized to prevent then Prime Minister Tymoshenko from returning the properties to state ownership.

The alleged theft occurred without the interference of Viktor Yushchenko, who was president at the time. In exchange for turning a blind eye, Mr. Yushchenko allegedly received two properties near the Mariyivskiy Palace in Kyiv's city center from Mr. Yanukovich, according to documents reviewed by the Ukrayinska Pravda news site.

After returning as prime minister, Ms. Tymoshenko accused Mr. Yanukovich of stealing Mezhyhiria properties in August 2009 and ordered the Justice Ministry to take measures to return it to the state. A few days later she announced the successful return to state control of Mr. Yanukovich's residence – not all the property's buildings – that he allegedly illegally confiscated. Yet, Mr. Yanukovich retained control in the remaining months leading up to his presidency.

It was the same building that had earlier served as the state's guest residence for foreign visitors. Mr. Yanukovich continued living there even after his term as prime minister concluded in 2007, expecting to be elected president.

Tantalit, the company listed as the current owner of Mezhyhiria's structures (but not its land), is a Lichtenstein-based trust, formed by two firms registered in Great Britain and Austria whose partners are unknown, Ukrayinska Pravda reported.

However, the same firms are linked to

current Vice Prime Minister Yuri Boiko and the Kliuyev brothers, all of whom have close ties to President Yanukovich. Andriy Kliuyev currently heads the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine.

Tantalit's director and lawyer is Donetsk native Pavlo Lytovchenko, who was identified by Ukrayinska Pravda as Mr. Yanukovich's "consigliere," among his duties reportedly being legalizing the family's stolen properties through fictitious firms and individuals.

Before Tantalit, Mr. Lytovchenko served as a lawyer for two Donetsk firms owned by Oleksander Yanukovich, the president's elder son.

It was Tantalit that signed a 2008 agreement with the local government to rent for 49 years the 318 acres that surround the Mezhyhiria structures it allegedly illegally privatized – at a ridiculous price of \$20.45 per acre per month.

Another Party of Regions official involved in the Mezhyhiria land machinations, Donetsk native Oleksandr Yurchenko, happened to also be involved in the alleged illegal privatization of 43 acres in the Sukholuchia reserve where Mr. Yanukovich enjoys hunting wild boar.

The privatization and renovation of Mezhyhiria accelerated dramatically upon Mr. Yanukovich's election as president. Among his first alleged actions was to arrange the sale of the house he had rented. It was reportedly sold to Mr. Yanukovich with 4.3 acres of surrounding land.

Ukrayinska Pravda has attempted to obtain the documents confirming the price of the state's sale of the property to Mr. Yanukovich (and other related information), but the local government offices refused to disclose them. Ukrainian courts have supported these officials' refusal, with the news site now appealing to the European Court for Human Rights to gain the information.

Both Mezhyhiria and Sukholuchia, situated about 22 miles apart from each other,

came under the single ownership of the British company (with unknown partners). Within a few months, these anonymous owners submitted plans to build, among other things, a yacht club and boathouse, golf course, horse stable and heliport.

Under construction also was a large recreational complex that includes a bowling alley, indoor and outdoor tennis courts, a shooting range, a bathhouse complex, three decorative pools, a health complex and guest house. (Mr. Yanukovich said he plays tennis as often as twice a day.)

The registered organization responsible for building the recreational complex is a charity fund founded by two Donetsk college students. Critics cite that arrangement as further evidence of corruption.

At the time of his inauguration, Mr. Yanukovich had already begun building a 70-vehicle garage and his now-famous, five-story Honka residence, built of Finnish wood.

As evidence of its ostentatious expense, Ukrayinska Pravda reported that about \$9.4 million worth of building materials between 2009 and 2010 was imported to build the Honka house. They included interior doors made of Libyan cedar worth \$64,000 each and wooden door cases costing \$70,000 each.

Mr. Yanukovich also ordered light fixtures costing \$50,000, chandeliers costing \$97,000, and decorated a toilet and bath with semi-precious gemstones at a cost of about \$450,000, according to journalist investigations.

He established 24-hour security that patrolled the territory and the waters along the Dnipro River banks. In addition to Berkut special forces, the territory is guarded by a private security firm linked to his elder son, Oleksander Yanukovich, which also guards the Sukholuchia reserve.

President Yanukovich built a 21-foot metal fence along Mezhyhiria's perimeter and forbid flights above its territory. More than \$6 million was spent to renovate the road to Mezhyhiria, compared to \$8.6 million earmarked to repair all of Kyiv's roads.

Before he became president, Mr. Yanukovich had also introduced exotic animals to Mezhyhiria, including ostriches, emus, pheasants, Australian geese, deer and even kangaroos.

More corruption surfaced when Ukrayinska Pravda discovered that \$12,500 in state budget funds are paid annually to Mezhyhiria's private companies to pay for Mr. Yanukovich's on-site office at the estate.

When Mr. Yanukovich agreed to allow loyal journalists to view Mezhyhiria, he showed them his old residential building, not the Honka house. That was the last time even loyal journalists were allowed in.

The first court order forbidding protests outside Mezhyhiria was issued on June 2011. The latest court order forbidding a protest was issued on April 5, claiming that flood repair work was taking place and couldn't be interrupted.

The half dozen activists of the Democratic Alliance political party decided to show up anyway to offer help with the repairs. They were greeted by special police forces, who arrested them all, incarcerating for seven

days their leader Maksym Panov.

When they returned to protest Mr. Panov's arrest, police arrested and incarcerated another activist, Vasyly Hatsko, for five days. The third protest, held on April 15 and dubbed "We Won't be Frightened," drew aggressive behavior by police and security officers, who were dressed in black and unidentifiable.

Activists said the aggressive tactics and incarcerations were illegal, violating their rights to assembly and free speech, given that their protests occurred on public streets.

"At Mezhyhiria, they were greeted by three buses filled with Berkut special forces, special forces without distinguishable badges, the chief of the local district police, the chief of the Kyiv Oblast police, several dozen people with mafia-like appearance and dozens of traffic police officers," wrote Serhiy Leshchenko, the reporter with Ukrayinska Pravda who has led the investigations into Mezhyhiria.

Builders who spoke to Ukrayinska Pravda on an anonymous basis estimated in 2010 that the renovation and construction projects at Mezhyhiria would amount to \$200 million in expenses. This year, Ukrayinska Pravda offered an estimate that Mr. Yanukovich has allegedly spent \$170 million, including on the Honka house.

The source of these funds can't be confirmed, though they undoubtedly have indirect links to Ukraine's state budget that made their way into the bank accounts of Tantalit, reports said.

"Mezhyhiria is the biggest symbol of corruption and lawlessness in Ukraine," said Dmytro Hnap, a television journalist who has been assaulted and detained in his investigations of Mr. Yanukovich's alleged privatizations of various properties, including Sukholuchia.

"You can't prove in the courts, prosecutors' offices, the Security Service of Ukraine that Mezhyhiria is stolen, since these law enforcement organs don't want to acknowledge it. It's also become an attack on our freedom of speech because they'll arrest you if you go to protest there," he added.

CLARIFICATION

In his past articles referring to Mezhyhiria, Zenon Zawada reported on several occasions that President Viktor Yanukovich had allegedly illegally privatized the estate's 346 acres that once belonged to the state.

Mr. Yanukovich is not alleged by Ukrainian journalists and critics to have privatized the entire estate under his name. Instead, he is alleged to have arranged for the state to rent most of the property, about 340 acres, to a private firm, Tantalit. It's possible that the property has been sold, though not proven.

Tantalit's owners are unknown, but widely believed to have close ties to Mr. Yanukovich, if not directly including him or members of his family.

Mr. Yanukovich is also alleged to have illegally privatized for himself a 4.4-acre property in the middle of the Mezhyhiria estate, giving him the legal basis of having constant access to the estate's remaining acreage.

Turning...

(Continued from page 6)

Ms. Tymoshenko recommended: First, that the public commence international investigations into all corrupt dealings involving international transactions and registration of illegally obtained assets on the territory of foreign states – to prove the international character of the crimes; second, that the Yanukovich regime be removed through peaceful means.

Ms. Tymoshenko added: "The one thing we must not do is be a silent herd being

taken to slaughter. I will oppose this as long as I am alive. And I know that you will not let them humiliate Ukraine like this."

Ms. Tymoshenko's hunger strike lasted 20 days, ending on May 9, 2012. According to her daughter, Eugenia, Ms. Tymoshenko lost 22 pounds during the strike and was moved from the prison to a Kharkiv hospital to commence an eight-week recovery program, under the care of Dr. Lutz Harms of Germany.

Source: "For the Record: Tymoshenko's announcement of a hunger strike," *The Ukrainian Weekly*, May 6, 2012.

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Music by Filts and Skoryk in the D.C. spotlight

by Yaro Bihun

WASHINGTON – It was the second time in less than two months that classical and folk music lovers in the nation's capital had the opportunity to hear some prominent Ukrainian and Ukrainian American performers and to honor and enjoy the works of two of Ukraine's leading contemporary composers.

Bohdana Filts' compositions were honored in the last concert of The Washington Group Cultural Fund 2012-13 Music Series at the Lyceum in Alexandria, Va., on March 24, and Myroslav Skoryk's creativity was the focus of attention and excitement at a concert hosted by the Embassy of Ukraine on March 28.

* * *

The Filts concert featured not only the performance of her compositions by four prominent soloists – violinist Ivanna Husar, soprano Oksana Krovvytska, flutist Andrei Pidkivka and pianist Oksana Skidan – and the Washington-area a cappella group Spiv-Zhyttia, but the composer herself flew in from Ukraine for the occasion. Ivanna Husar also flew in from Ukraine to participate in this tribute to Ms. Filts.

Introducing the composer to the audience, TWG Cultural Fund Director Svitlana Shiells spoke about her "magnanimity, open-heartedness and nobility," noting that her music "vibrates and reflects her optimism – which she preserves despite all of the tragedies which the composer went through starting from a young age – and the beauty of the Ukrainian land, its songs and folk music."

As was noted in the program, Ms. Filts works in various genres – symphonic, instrumental, chamber orchestra, choral,



Yaro Bihun

Ukrainian composer Bohdana Filts joins with the soloists and TWG Cultural Fund director Svitlana Shiells for the last round of applause at the conclusion of the concert in tribute to the composer on March 24 at the Lyceum in Alexandria, Va. Standing on the stage are (from left): violinist Ivanna Husar, pianist Oksana Skidan, soprano Oksana Krovvytska, Ms. Filts, Ms. Shiells and flutist Andrei Pidkivka.

vocal solos and children's songs – and is perhaps best known for her vocal works.

The Lyceum hall was packed, and the enchanted audience gave the composer a standing ovation as she joined the performers, Ms. Shiells and Chrystia Sonevsky – this concert's organizer – on the stage for the final bow.

* * *

While Mr. Skoryk did not fly in from Ukraine for the concert in his honor at the Ukrainian Embassy, some in the audience possibly felt his presence in the way his music was performed by violinist Solomia Soroka and pianist Arthur Greene, and from Ms. Soroka's personal descriptive introductions to the program and each piece they performed. In her professional

career, she had gotten to know Mr. Skoryk personally, Ms. Soroka said, adding that she holds his creativity in very high esteem.

Ms. Soroka was born in Lviv, where she began playing the violin and made her solo debut with the Lviv Philharmonic at age 10. Since then she has performed worldwide, received her doctorate in music at the Eastman School of Music and now teaches music at Goshen College in Indiana – as does pianist Mr. Greene, her husband.

In addition to Skoryk's "Melody," "Hutsulian Triptych" and Sonatas No. 1 and 2, Ms. Soroka and Mr. Greene added Mykola Lysenko's Second Rhapsody "Dumka-Shumka" and Igor Stravinsky's (whose roots are Ukrainian) Divertimento to the program, and concluded with Skoryk's

"Spanish Dance."

The Soroka-Green duo recently recorded these Skoryk compositions on a Toccata Classics CD.

* * *

Meanwhile, the National Gallery of Art announced that pianist Mykola Suk – another Ukrainian musician well-known and respected in the Washington area – will be performing Beethoven's Piano Concerto No. 5 (and other compositions) at the Gallery's West Garden Court on Sunday, April 21, at 6:30 pm. His performance will conclude a special series of five concerts sponsored jointly by the Gallery and the Phillips Collection with the aim of presenting all five of Beethoven's piano concertos within a few weeks.

Reflections...

(Continued from page 5)

around the world within seconds of any event occurring. At the end, I will print out a copy of these reflections and edit it by hand with my trusty red pen.

There is something soothing about holding a gently folded newspaper, sipping my morning coffee and luxuriating in its familiarity and steadfastness. The newspaper has been, after all, a most faithful friend. Maybe you feel the same way. Maybe not. Perhaps most of us 50-somethings straddle the past and the digital age in this way.

On the other hand, our children are products of the digital age, with finger dexterity that is a marvel, racing across the keyboard with lightning speed. As one of our young patrons at Soyuzivka remarked, "You can see all the news on the Internet now, can read everything online, so what's the point of picking up a paper?" Is this point of view shared by most of the world's readers? By our readership? Certainly, statistics seem to bear this out.

We must face facts. The Internet has had a major impact on how people find and access information and the rising popularity of e-books, e-magazines and online newspapers is changing our reading habits. Only 23 percent of Americans now read a print newspaper – a decline of 54 percent since 2004. Digital readership, however, is ever-growing. For example, 55 percent of New York Times readers now read the paper on a computer or mobile device.

The Weekly has been losing print subscribers annually. Our young members are demanding a different format with multiple delivery options and new content. We remain committed to providing our readers with a unique perspective on the events in Ukraine and Ukrainians around the world, regardless of the way it is delivered. This decision is not due to a change of heart as to The Weekly's mission. It is about securing The Weekly's future by meeting the demands of the younger generation. It is about the challenging financial economics of print publishing and distribution.

At this time, in order to meet the needs of our readers with limited online access, we have made a decision to keep the print edition, but raise the price. The sad reality is that the costs of producing and delivering the newspaper have soared over the years, and the Ukrainian National

Association cannot support the financial deficits that its publications generate. Despite restructuring, layoffs and other cost-saving measures over the past few years, the escalating costs have outpaced any gains and revenues are not enough to sustain the print edition at the current subscription level.

Currently, the cost to print and deliver the newspaper to our readers is approximately \$110 annually per subscriber. For these financial considerations, we regret that we must raise the print subscription to \$100 for members and \$125 for non-members.

Certainly, we do so with a heavy heart, as we are sympathetic to the financial hardship that this may cause some readers. We hope our loyal readership will recognize that the price increase barely covers the per-subscriber cost it takes to produce The Weekly.

Our newspapers have always been subsidized by the Ukrainian National Association as a benefit provided to its members and the community. But, as a fraternal society, the Ukrainian National Association is also a financial institution regulated by the stringent rules and regulations governing all life insurance companies. We are operating in a new regulatory environment that presents additional financial challenges to small fraternal societies like the UNA. Unlike the MetLifes and Prudentials of the world, whose profits go to pay stockholders with no additional benefit provided to their policyholders, the UNA, as a fraternal society and a not-for-profit company, has a different goal.

The premiums a fraternal society receives from members, after covering the costs of its insurance operations, are meant to provide fraternal benefits and services to members, benefits like The Weekly, Svoboda and Soyuzivka. As our Ukrainian community turns to other commercial carriers to provide life insurance, what the UNA can expend on fraternal benefits is impacted. It is a simple concept: the more revenue we receive, the more we can give back to our community. The model may be over 120 years old – but it is still a brilliant, yet often misunderstood one.

The Ukrainian Weekly is adapting to a new digital world, with multiple platforms, delivery options and content. It is an exciting time, albeit a challenging one. Please be patient with us as we embark on this new adventure. We encourage all of our readers to continue their loyal support of The Ukrainian Weekly and the UNA. We appreciate it. Thank you all.



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To have your festival listed in "A Ukrainian Summer," our special issue to be published on May 5, send information on date, venue and whom to contact for more information (for example: July 12-14, Ukrainian Cultural Festival, Soyuzivka Heritage Center, Kerhonkson, NY, 845-626-5641 or www.soyuzivka.com) to:

staff@ukrweekly.com

DEADLINE for submissions to be included in our festival listing:

APRIL 22.

NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

Yanukovich on early elections

KYIV – Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukovich is ready to call early parliamentary elections if the situation warrants it, it was reported on April 13. In an interview with the newspaper Vechirniy Mykolaiv, the presidential press-service reported that he said: "I am concerned that the politicians overworked at the Verkhovna Rada, which is why people and the country as a whole suffer. If the situation warrants, I'm ready for a hard scenario - early parliamentary elec-

tion." According to the president, common people and the country as a whole suffer from the locked Rada and the politicians' actions. "The primary responsibility for the fact that the laws required for Ukrainians are not adopted lies on the opposition. Today, both the majority and the opposition must show statesmanship and make mutual compromises in the interests of the people. Go and negotiate! Ukraine does not need an idle Parliament. It is too expensive to the country. If you are not able to agree – the people will choose new deputies," Mr. Yanukovich emphasized. As reported, Verkhovna Rada Chairman Volodymyr Rybak said he sees no reason for the dissolution of Parliament and an early election. (Ukrinform)

Komorowski: on Russia's pipelines

KYIV – Warsaw should not help Moscow pressure Kyiv in the context of the construction of new gas pipelines bypassing Ukraine, Polish President Bronislaw Komorowski said in an interview with the Polish newspaper Gazeta Wyborcza. "We [Poland] should openly say that we do not want to help Russia put pressure on Ukraine. This is particularly important when the negotiations on the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement are underway," the Polish leader said, according to April 15 news reports. He said that all parties (Poland, Ukraine and Russia) should liberalize the gas and energy market, which is actively supported by the European Union. Assessing the actions of the Polish authorities in the context of the Russian initiative on the so-called Yamal-2 gas pipeline from Belarus through Poland to Slovakia, Mr. Komorowski said that the actions of Polish ministries and officials were poorly coordinated. "There is no separate center in Poland that deals with energy issues, and therefore there was no horizontal communication and coordination between the ministries," President Komorowski said. He said an attempt to build a gas "bridge" bypassing Ukraine as a transit country "will have serious consequences, not only economic, but also political." As reported, on April 5, a memorandum was signed in St. Petersburg between Gazprom and EuRoPol Gaz regarding the intention to build the Yamal-Europe-2 gas pipeline. On the same day, Poland's Minister of State Treasury Mikolaj Budzanowski, who is responsible for the energy sector, and PGNiG CEO Grazyna Piotrowska-Oliwa said that the Polish side had not agreed to the construction of the pipeline and that Russia had exaggerated the importance of this document. As it later turned out, Polish Prime Minister Donald Tusk learned of the signing of the memorandum from journalists. He said that Warsaw does not want to participate in projects where gas is a political tool. In addition, he said, Poland is not planning to increase the volume of Russian gas supplies and is actively working on the diversification of gas supply sources. Mr. Tusk also did not rule out that persons involved in the signing of the memorandum with Gazprom without his knowledge could be punished. (Ukrinform)

which foresee the provision of effective medical care to persons held in prisons, we are asking you to pardon Yulia Tymoshenko and release her from punishment under Article 85 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine," reads the statement. The Helsinki Union also noted that the current condition of the former prime minister needs constant supervision and control in specialized medical institutions, which, according to the authors of the appeal, is hard to ensure in penal institutions. (Ukrinform)

Yanukovich on Tymoshenko's pardon

KYIV – The issue of clemency for Yulia Tymoshenko will be decided after the completion of the trials that are now under way, President Viktor Yanukovich told the press in Mykolaiv on April 11. "The issue of a pardon of Tymoshenko is within the legal framework. It cannot be considered until the trials are finished. The sooner they are finished, the sooner it becomes possible to address the pardon issue," Mr. Yanukovich said. (Ukrinform)

IMF predicts GDP growth in Ukraine

KYIV – The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has predicted that the Ukrainian economy will grow in 2014 by 2.8 percent. This was stated in the IMF's April report titled "World Economic Outlook," which was released on April 16. "In 2012, the growth of the Ukrainian economy amounted to 0.2 percent, the outlook for 2013 is 0 percent, and for 2014 - 2.8 percent," reads the report. At the same time, the unemployment rate in the country in the current year, according to the fund's experts, will reach 8.2 percent, and next year it will shrink to 7.9 percent. The IMF also estimated the current account deficit of Ukraine's balance of payments at 7.9 percent of GDP in 2013 and at 7.8 percent in 2014. IMF experts projected inflation in Ukraine in 2013 at 0.5 percent and in 2014 at 4.7 percent. Ukrainian Prime Minister Mykola Azarov predicted that GDP growth in 2013 was expected to reach around 3 percent. However, Mr. Azarov said that the government hopes for moderate inflation in 2013. He said that the Cabinet of Ministers would not allow deflation, as was the case last year. The government agreed on these figures with the IMF. "We have our own vision of how the Ukrainian economy develops next year, and the International Monetary Fund has its own. The process of the convergence of positions is currently under way," Mr. Azarov said. (Ukrinform)

MP suggests voting once a week

KYIV – The leader of the Party of Regions faction in the Verkhovna Rada, Oleksander Yefremov, said he believes that the lack of votes in the voting process in Parliament is due to the human factor, and therefore he suggested that it would be appropriate to vote in the Parliament once a week. "If it is necessary to gather colleagues for one day to make some decisions, then we will do it," the lawmaker noted according to April 16 news reports. (Ukrinform)

Lutsenko on current opposition leaders

KYIV – None of the three opposition leaders of Ukraine – Arseniy Yatsenyuk, Vitali Klitschko or Oleh Tiahnybok – possesses the set of qualities required to become the leader of the nation, ex-Internal Affairs minister Yurii Lutsenko said on TV Channel 5, according to April 9 news reports. "To date, none of the three candidates is a self-sufficient leader with a set of all the sufficient qualities. Someone is wiser purely from life experience and basic education. Someone is more radical.

(Continued on page 13)

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NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 12)

Someone more decisive. But no one yet has a complete set of the tools needed to become the leader of the nation, with all due respect to them," Mr. Lutsenko said. However, he added that each of the three opposition leaders "has really grown up" in the recent past. "Since the election of the new Parliament, each of them – Yatsenyuk, Tiahnybok and Klitschko – has grown a lot," the ex-minister said. (Ukrinform)

Lutsenko denies plans for presidency

KYIV – Former Internal Affairs Minister Yurii Lutsenko said on April 9 that he has no plans to be the fourth member of the opposition claiming the presidency. He made a statement to this effect on TV Channel 5. "I'm not going to be the fourth," Mr. Lutsenko said. He said the three parliamentary opposition forces have united, and he will do everything to help them. According to Mr. Lutsenko, before the opposition decides on a single candidate for the presidency, it has to work out a unified plan for a new country. "I personally believe that this work must be done by extra-parliamentary intellectuals. As an optimist and a person not in any way affiliated with any of the three parliamentary camps, I want to take on the mission to coordinate the activities of those who speak of a third Ukrainian republic, a plan of the new country," the politician said. (Ukrinform)

Flow of illegal immigrants is down

KYIV – The flow of illegal immigrants through Ukraine has decreased by 31 percent compared to last year, the deputy chairman of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine (SBGSU) told reporters on April 4. "Since the beginning of the year, 122 (31 percent) fewer illegal immigrants were detained on the border than over the same period last year. Thus, there remains a tendency to reduce immigration flows to Ukraine," Pavlo Shysholin noted. He noted that illegal immigrants are mostly united in organized transnational groups. Mr. Shysholin cited the example of the last detention of Sri Lankan citizens by border guards at the Novoselytsia checkpoint. "Three foreigners have been detained in difficult weather conditions, away from populated areas. People were in serious condition, one of them, in spite of medical assistance, died of hypothermia," the SBGSU chief said. He added that police in Kyiv had detained one of the organizers of the group's smuggling across the border. Another person is wanted. (Ukrinform)

Minister on 'horror stories' about fracking

KYIV – Energy and Coal Industry Minister Eduard Stavitsky said on March 21 that he believes shale gas discussions contain a lot of "horror stories," that could be dispelled with the help of strict control. Speaking at a roundtable in Donetsk, attended by both professionals and the public, he said, "We assure that there will be public, governmental and environmental audits. The information field is sure to be extended in order to make it clear that we do." In particular, as Donetsk Oblast Council Chairman Andriy Fedoruk said, the Donetsk region will send a public delegation to the United States to learn about the production of shale gas. "The delegation will include representatives of public organizations. They will go to the company Shell, to the place where it produces gas, to observe the process of its receipt and to communicate with the people who live there. This is important in order that the delegation members... [learn] about the

true state of shale gas extraction," Mr. Fedoruk said. The chairman of the Association of Geologists, Pavlo Zahorodniuk, said that preparation of shale gas extraction will be very thorough, including explanatory work. "Gas production from tight sandstone rocks will be necessarily preceded by geological exploration," the expert stated. "It will take three to five years. Ukrainian specialists will be also participating in such studies. So, jointly they will identify natural gas reserves and possible risks of its output, and the best technology will be chosen. Simultaneously, great explanatory work should be conducted on importance of obtaining additional hydrocarbon resources for the country's power supply." Meetings held recently in Donetsk gathered a few hundred people who expressed fear about the environmental consequences of shale gas deposits' development in the Donetsk and Kharkiv regions. (Ukrinform)

Launch vehicle to be developed

KYIV – Russia has proposed that Ukraine and Kazakhstan take part in the development of a heavy launch vehicle for flights to the moon, Vitaliy Lopota, the director of S.P. Korolev Rocket and Space Corporation Energia, announced at a news conference in Moscow on April 9. "The Lunar program, in general, will fall upon Russia... The Russian space agency, on our initiative over the evolutionary development of the rocket technology Energia, put forward the issue at intergovernmental meetings with Kazakhstan and Ukraine. The document is forwarded, our proposals are being discussed," Mr. Lopota said. The Zenith carrier rocket, which is produced in Dnipropetrovsk, could be one of the "traits of these technologies," he added. Mr. Lopota said that the situation is complicated by the fact that the space programs of Ukraine and Kazakhstan do not have enough money. "Ukraine, for example, only wants to get the resource, so that their rockets are ordered, but they cannot put up their money. Kazakhstan looks better financially in this context," he said. Mr. Lopota noted that a lot depends on politicians. "The three countries have a unique opportunity to squeeze in one fist all their resources and move forward," he said. He added that if such a task is set, then the super-heavy launch vehicle, built on Energia advanced rocket technologies, could appear by 2020 with the cooperation of the three countries. He said that moon flights are needed for the development of technology needed to further space exploration. (Ukrinform)

Kulczyk Oil discovers gas in Donbas

KYIV – Kulczyk Oil Ventures Inc., founded by Polish businessman Jan Kulczyk, announced a new pool gas discovery on the Makeyevskoye License in Ukraine, the company said in a statement posted on its official website. "The Makeyevskoye-16 (M-16) exploration well has tested gas from the S5 zone at more than 4.3 million cubic feet per day. It is anticipated that the well will be tied into a nearby flow line that will take the gas to the Makeyevskoye facility. First production is expected late in the second quarter of 2013," Kulczyk Oil Ventures Inc. said, according to April 9 news reports. It was noted that M-16 is the deepest well drilled by the company in Ukraine and this is the first time the company has tested gas at commercial rates from a reservoir of Serpukhovian age. The M-16 well, located 6.7 kilometers to the northwest of the Makeyevskoye-21 gas discovery drilled in the first quarter of 2012, commenced drilling in early August 2012. Mr. Kulczyk is Poland's richest man; his assets in 2012, according to Wprost, reached \$3 billion (U.S.). He owns Kulczyk Holding. (Ukrinform)

Ambassador...

(Continued from page 4)

Ukrainian-Russian citizenship and passports, and the recent banning of commemorative celebrations of Taras Shevchenko's birth in his native village of Moryntsi in the Cherkasy Oblast.

The ambassador responded by saying that EU membership for Ukraine is vital, that it was making the reforms the EU desired and that it would meet all of the November deadlines. He said that he expected the release of Yurii Lutsenko in the near future but the case of Yulia Tymoshenko was much more nuanced and complicated and would take time.

As for the dual citizenship issue, Ambassador Motsyk said, "It would be a disaster for Ukraine and would allow meddling by the Russian Federation in internal Ukrainian matters and would lead to the eventual dissolution of the country."

"In countries where there is a strong national identity, it is possible to have dual citizenship. In Ukraine we are still forming our identity and in some areas there still is not a strong identification with the Ukrainian state on the part of some of the local population. Dual citizenship would not be good for Ukraine at this time," he explained.

"Just after independence, I was part of negotiations in Moscow and our Russian counterparts made it clear that the issue of dual citizenship was of utmost importance for them," Ambassador Motsyk continued. "They continued to press their point for an entire day and almost held us incommunicado. There were no breaks and food and water was withheld from us. However, we realized that conceding the issue would mean the end of Ukraine and we held firm."

As for the issue of the Shevchenko celebrations, the ambassador dismissed the incident's seriousness and maintained that the ban was the work of the local village chief who was rooted in the past and was

not the work of the administration or the government of Ukraine.

At the conclusion of the event, the two ambassadors departed for Logan International Airport and their return flight to Washington.

* * *

Ambassador Motsyk was appointed to serve as Ukraine's seventh ambassador to the United States of America in 2010 by President Yanukovich. He previously served as Ukraine's ambassador to Poland from December 2005 to May 2010. Mr. Motsyk is a career diplomat and has held several high level positions in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, served as Ukraine's ambassador to Turkey and in the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations.

Ambassador Pavilionis is a career diplomat who became Lithuania's ambassador to the United States in August 2010. Born in 1971 in Vilnius, he grew up with parents who prized higher education. His father, Roland Pavilionis, was an academician, and his mother, Mary Pavilionienė Venus, a professor. He attended Vilnius University, where he earned a master's degree in philosophy and a post-graduate diploma in international relations.

In 1993, Mr. Pavilionis joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and worked in the Western European Division, with the rank of third secretary. He was the assistant director of policy in 1994-1995, before moving to the Ministry of European Integration, Department of Political Cooperation. He worked in Brussels at the Lithuanian Permanent Mission in 1999-2002.

Pavilionis was then promoted to lead the Foreign Affairs Ministry European Integration Department in 2002-2004. Most recently, he served as ambassador-at-large and chief coordinator for Lithuania's presidency of the Community of Democracies, as well as chief coordinator for the Transatlantic Cooperation and Security Policy Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, overseeing Lithuania's accession to NATO.

Will Poland...

(Continued from page 2)

Slovakia can hardly be expected to take an open stand against Mr. Putin's proposal. The country's transit pipelines, with their monumental transit capacity of more than 90 bcm annually (designed to take the flow from Ukraine onward into Europe), are already under-utilized because Gazprom itself under-utilizes Ukrainian pipelines – not yet by re-routing into bypasses, but because of depressed European demand. Some circles in Slovakia are fearful of losing further transit volumes if Russia shifts part of the flow from Ukrainian pipelines into South Stream. Those circles in Slovakia might therefore welcome the Kobryn-Velke Kapusany (Yamal-Europe 2) offer as reassuring to them, inasmuch as it promises undiminished transit volumes through Slovakia.

Thus, it is up to Poland to block President Putin's divide-and-rule proposal. Prime Minister Donald Tusk has practically precluded building this transit pipeline on Polish territory. He told the press that he had first found out from the press about the memorandum of understanding (MOU) signing, that "EuroPolGaz [which owns and operates the Yamal-Europe 1 pipeline and is jointly held by Gazprom and Polish state-owned PGNiG, with 48 percent of shares each] is not a Polish company," and that Poland would not participate in any attempt to isolate Ukraine (Bloomberg, April 5; PAP, April 5, 8).

Treasury Minister Mikolaj Budzanowski (whose ministry oversees PGNiG), however, has sounded more nuanced in his multi-

ple statements since April 3 on Moscow's proposal. He has not ruled out implementing it in Poland, but has set conditions, to wit: any such pipeline should be built by a Polish state company; it should depend on the destination countries' agreement with the gas volumes and price; and it should await the European Commission's conclusion of its anti-monopoly investigation against Gazprom. Thus, it seems as if the Ukraine-bypass project is being taken under consideration (PAP, Dow Jones, Bloomberg, April 5, 8).

PGNiG CEO and EuroPolGaz Deputy Chair Grazyna Piotrowska-Oliwa has expressed considerable surprise at Gazprom's publicity around this pipeline proposal. But that publicity was to be fully expected as part of Moscow's orchestration of pressures on Ukraine. As an incidental effect, Moscow's publicity has attracted unwanted critical attention to this project in Poland itself.

Mr. Budzanowski and Ms. Piotrowska-Oliwa insist that an MOU is nonbinding and not necessarily followed by implementation of the project. Such answers are inadequate, however. Some MOUs are developed into binding agreements and implemented, some are not. The Polish government ought to reassure Ukraine that this one belongs in the latter category – particularly since it was signed by EuroPolGaz's ("not a Polish company"?) CEO with Gazprom, in line with the latter's interests, to the Polish government's apparent surprise.

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SPORTSLINE

by Matthew Dubas

Soccer

• Dynamo Kyiv was disciplined by the UEFA Control and Disciplinary Committee on March 21 to play two European cup home matches (UEFA Champions League or Europa League) without spectators. "The reason for that is the racist behavior of some fans during the UEFA competitions games this season," noted the UEFA committee. The decision was based on fan conduct at Dynamo Kyiv matches against Paris Saint-Germain on November 21, 2012, and against Bordeaux on February 14. Dynamo Kyiv announced on April 10 its decision to appeal the ruling by the committee, citing its support for UEFA's anti-racist policies, but criticized the decision as too harsh for the club and its loyal fans. No date for an appeal hearing was set. An upcoming match Dynamo plays in a UEFA competition will be held behind closed doors, and the second closed-door match, if necessary due to another infraction within a three-year probationary period, is to be determined by the committee.

• Ukraine's national soccer team moved up 11 places from 48th place to 37th place in the April edition of the FIFA/Coca-Cola World Ranking, published on April 11 on the FIFA website. Ukraine's recent national team wins over Poland and Moldova helped to boost the team's ranking.

• Ukraine defeated Moldova 2-1 in Odesa on March 26 and won against Poland 3-1 on March 22 in Warsaw during the 2014 FIFA World Cup Brazil qualifiers. After five matches Ukraine, in Group H, is in fourth place with 8 points, ahead of Moldova (4 points, after six matches), and San Marino (0 points, after six), and behind Montenegro (14 points, after six), England (12 points, after six) and Poland (8 points, after five matches). In the final minutes of the Ukraine-Moldova game, Taras Stepanenko, who plays for Shakhtar Donetsk, was red-carded after a flying kick connected with the back of Moldovan player's head, while in the penalty area. This could be trouble for the Ukrainian squad as the qualifiers progress. Ukraine's next match is against Montenegro on June 7 in an away match.

• Following a meeting between Shakhtar Donetsk coach Mircea Lucescu and club owner Rinat Akhmetov, the coach was signed to a two-year contract with the club. Lucescu, 67, has been the team's coach since 2004; he signed on for another two years with the club, as announced by the club's press office on March 25. Lucescu has led the team to six Ukrainian titles, four Ukrainian cups, and the 2008-2009 UEFA Cup win.

• Ukraine's U-21 team lost to Italy on March 25 at Bassano del Grappa after a goal by Ciro Immobile in the 59th minute of an international friendly match prior to the Italian's departure for the UEFA Under-21 Championship to be held in Israel on June 5-18. Ukraine is in Group 5, with Switzerland, Croatia, Latvia and Liechtenstein, in qualifiers for the 2015 U-21 European championship.

• Shakhtar Donetsk and Metalist Kharkiv team directors, respectively, Serhiy Palkin and Serhiy Volyk, in commenting on the Russian-proposed joint CIS League expressed concern about the creation of a league that could have the potential to sacrifice Ukrainian national soccer. "The vision of our club begins with the words 'to be an ambassador of Ukrainian football in the world.' This is our basic position. And then we have to sit down and openly discuss with the entire Ukrainian football community about whether it's necessary to support the joint league or not, and what are all of the pros and cons," Mr. Palkin stated. Mr. Volyk added, "You have to understand all legal and sporting consequences, as well as the consequences of what remains in Ukraine and Russia, and what happens to the clubs that don't play in this league." In November

2012 Mr. Palkin said in an interview with Interfax-Ukraine that the CIS league would be impossible, but believed that a joint cup match between Russia and Ukraine could be introduced for the 2013-2014 season, as such a tournament was discussed in April 2012 at a regional meeting of the European Club Association in Donetsk.

• Three Ukrainian clubs – Metalist Kharkiv, Dynamo Kyiv and Dnipro Dnipropetrovsk – were eliminated from the UEFA Europa League's Round of 32 on February 21, following the teams' failure to advance. Dynamo lost 0-1 against Bordeaux, France; Metalist lost 0-1 against England's Newcastle; and Dnipro's 1-1 draw against Swiss club Basel wasn't enough for it to advance. The UEFA Europa League Championship final match is scheduled for May 15 in Amsterdam.

• Ukraine's Shakhtar Donetsk tied 2-2 against Germany's Dortmund Borussia on February 13 in Donetsk in their first-leg match of the round of 16 in the UEFA Champions League. In the second leg, Dortmund defeated Shakhtar 3-0 at Dortmund Stadium on March 5 in Germany, eliminating the Donetsk club from the competition. The UEFA Champions League final match will be played on May 25 at Wembley Stadium in London.

Boxing

• Middleweight Vitaliy Kopylenko (19-0, 10 KO) defeated Daniel Borisov (4-6, 0 KO) of Bulgaria on April 13 at Palestra Comunale Saleggi in Locarno, Switzerland.

• Flyweight Olexandr Gryshchuk (12-0, 5 KO) defeated Gabor Molnar of Hungary (11-2, 8 KO) to win the WBA Intercontinental title after two rounds of their bout on April 5 by Union Boxing Promotions of Donetsk. Artem Dalakian defeated David Kanals (10-5, 4 KO) in the first round to win the vacant WBA International title in the flyweight division. Olexander Yegorov (12-0-1, 6 KO) won by split decision (98-93, 99-92, 99-93) against Dmytro Aushev (1-3, 1 KO) in the super-bantamweight division. Light middleweight Artem Karpets (18-0, 6 KO) out-pointed Norbert Szekeres of Hungary (13-23-3, 8 KO), with all three judges scoring in favor of Karpets, 80-72. Heavyweight Yuri Voinilenko (2-0, 2 KO) scored a win after a second-round stoppage against Vyacheslav Scherbakov (3-15-1, 2 KO). Also in attendance were WBA welterweight champion Vyacheslav Senchenko and WBA interim super middleweight titleholder Stas Kshtanov.

• In the first leg of the semifinals, Ukraine lost to Dolce and Gabana Italia Thunder 4-1 on April 12 at Casino Campione in Campione d'Italia. Light heavyweight Imre Szello defeated Denys Solonenko (50-45, 49-46, 50-45); middleweight William McLaughlin defeated Ievgenii Barbanov (48-47, 50-45, 48-47); lightweight Banimir Stankovic defeated Denys Berinchyk by unanimous decision, with all three judges scoring 48-47; bantamweight Jahyn Vittorio Parrinello defeated Viktor Gogolyev by split decision (48-47, 49-46, 49-46); and heavyweight Olexandr Usyk defeated Matteo Modugno by TKO in the first minute of the second round. In the second leg of the quarterfinals, on March 30 in Baku, Ukraine Otamans lost to Azerbaijan Baku Fire. Bantamweight Magomed Kurbanov defeated Alexandr Riscan by unanimous decision (50-44, all three judges); middleweight Mikalai Vesialou defeated Olexandr Stretskyy by unanimous decision (50-45, all three judges); light-heavyweight Ramazan Magomedau defeated Sergiy Lapin by split decision (49-46, 49-45, 49-46); heavyweight Abdullayev defeated Dmytro Rudenkyi by unanimous decision (with all three judges scoring 30-27); and lightweight Vasyl Lomachenko retained his undefeated status with his defeat of Albert

Selimov (with judges scoring 47-48, 47-48, 48-47). In the first leg of the quarterfinals, the Otamans defeated Azerbaijan Baku Fire 5-0 on March 22 at the Sports Palace in Kyiv. Bantamweight Mykola Butsenko defeated Gairbek Germakhanov; lightweight Denys Berinchyk won against Hushid Tojibaev; middleweight Dmytro Mytrofanov won against Khaybula Musalov; light-heavyweight Olexandr Gvozdyk defeated Vladimir Cheles; and heavyweight Olexandr Usyk won against Magomedrasul Medzhidov. On March 1 Ukraine defeated Great Britain 3-2. The U.S. vs. Ukraine scheduled fights on February 21 were cancelled by the organizers, citing a "technical commission decision." The second leg of the semifinals between Ukraine and Italy is scheduled for April 19 at the Sports Palace in Kyiv (results to appear in the next Sportsline). Other teams in the semifinals include Mexico and Kazakhstan, with Kazakhstan up on Mexico 3-2 in the first leg.

• On March 30 at AKKO International Center in Kyiv, featherweight Timur Ahundov (14-2-1, 5 KO) defeated Khavazhy Khatsyhau (10-1, 6 KO) of Azerbaijan after 12 rounds, with judges scoring 119-109, 117-111, 117-111. In the super-lightweight division, Daniyar Hanyk (9-0, 4 KO) defeated compatriot Volodymyr Harabuga (0-2, 0 KO) after 12 rounds, with judges scoring 100-89, 00-90, 99-91. Also on that date, at Westin Bonaventure Hotel, in Los Angeles, light-heavyweight Ismayl Sillakh (18-1, 15 KO) defeated Mitch Williams (7-2-1, 5 KO) of the U.S., after an eight-round unanimous decision.

• On March 29 at Turning Stone Casino in Verona, N.Y., super-welterweight Taras Shelestyuk (0-0, 0 KO) TKO'd Kamal Muhammad (0-0, 0 KO) of the U.S., with a first-round technical knockout during a four-round exhibition. During the other fights that night, Brazilian light-heavyweight Jackson Junior (14-0, 12 KO) lost to Umberto Savigne (10-1, 7 KO) of Cuba, with a fourth-round TKO in their 10-round fight, and middleweight Brian Vera (22-6, 13 KO) defeated Donatas Bondoravas (17-3-1, 6 KO) of Lithuania after Bondoravas retired in the seventh round of their 10-round fight.

• Ukraine hosted a boxing exhibition on March 21 at the Sport Life Club in Kyiv. Viktor Postol (21-0, 10 KO) won against Henry Lundy (22-2-1, 11 KO) of the U.S. for the WBC super-lightweight international title, with the judges scoring unanimously after 12 rounds in favor of Postol 116-113, 116-112, 117-112. Cruiserweight Dmytro Kucher (20-0, 15 KO) defeated Julio Cesar Dos Santos (22-1, 20 KO) of Brazil for the WBC cruiserweight international title, with all three judges scoring 120-108 in favor of Kucher. Featherweight Oleg Malinovsky (6-0, 2 KO) defeated Zhdanos Zhetpisbayev (5-4, 2 KO) of Kazakhstan after a unanimous decision by the judges, with each scoring 60-54 after six rounds. Middleweight Valentin Zbrozhnek (2-1-1, 0 KO) defeated Robison Omsarashvili (10-3-3, 6 KO) of Georgia, with all the judges scoring 60-54 in favor of Zbrozhnek after six rounds. Super-welterweight Myasnik Ogdzhanyan (0-0, 0 KO) secured his first win against fellow Ukrainian Vitaly Salyga (0-0, 0 KO), with referees scoring 40-37, 39-37, 39-37 after four rounds. Welterweight Roman Zhailauov (6-0, 4 KO) defeated Stas Savarin (0-0, 0 KO) of Ukraine after three rounds, when the Ukrainian retired before the end of their four-round fight. Super-welterweight Ilyya Prymak (3-0, 3 KO) defeated fellow Ukrainian Olexandr Nikolenko (01-0, 0 KO) with a TKO in the third round of their four-round fight.

• On March 16 Doudou Ngumbu (31-4, 11 KO) beat light-heavyweight Vyacheslav Uzelkov (28-3, 17 KO) and took the Ukrainian's WBO 175-pound intercontinen-

tal light-heavyweight title during the main event at the Sports Palace in Kyiv as part of a nine-fight show put on by K2 Promotions, headed by Alexander Krassyyuk, that attracted 7,000 spectators. Uzelkov was out-pointed by the late substitution from France, who holds the WBC international light-heavyweight title and the WBC light-heavyweight Baltic title. Super-welterweight Alexander Spirko (15-0, 8 KO) defeated Laszlo Fazekas (13-6-1, 10 KO) of Hungary by unanimous decision after eight rounds, with each judge scoring 80-71 in favor of Spirko. Heavyweight Andrey Rudenko (23-0, 15 KO) defeated Adnan Buharalija (26-15-2, 18 KO) of Bosnia and Herzegovina with a TKO in the first round of their eight-round fight. Viktor Plotnikov (28-2, 13 KO) defeated Beka Sutidze (10-5-1, 4 KO) of Georgia in the welterweight division, with judges scoring 80-72, 80-71, 80-71 after 12 rounds. Vadim Novopashyn (3-0, 1 KO) defeated fellow Ukrainian light-heavyweight Vladislav Nikitenko (0-1, 0 KO) after a unanimous decision after six rounds with judges scoring 59-56, 59-53, 59-51. Oleg Korobko (2-0, 0 KO) lost to Georgian Mishiko Beselia (0-0, 0 KO) in the super-lightweight division on points after four rounds, and light-heavyweight Oleh Nekrasov (6-1-1, 6 KO) lost to Levon Shonia (13-5, 9 KO) of Georgia after a TKO in the fifth round of their six-round fight.

• Wladimir Klitschko, who turned 37 on March 26, announced on March 5 his planned fight against Francesco Pianeta, a 6-foot-3 southpaw with an undefeated record (28-0-1, 15 KO), on May 4 in Mannheim, Germany, at SAP Arena. Pianeta, 28, who took a brief hiatus after being diagnosed with cancer in 2009, is ranked No. 9 by the WBO, and No. 12 by the WBA and IBO. Last year he was Klitschko's sparring partner. Klitschko (59-3, 51 KO), who holds the WBO, IBO, WBA and IBF super heavyweight titles as well as the honorary "Ring Magazine" title, is set for his 14th title defense and 23rd world championship fight. The fight will be broadcast in Germany on RTL, and Epix will show the fight in the U.S.

• On February 23 Anatoliy Dudchenko (18-2, 13 KO) stopped Sabou Ballagou (8-7, 4 KO) in the fifth round of their National Amateur Boxing Association U.S. light-heavyweight title fight at Quiet Cannon arena in Montebello, Calif. At the start of the fifth round, the two fighters were closely scored by the judges, with a slight lead for Ballagou (39-37, 39-37, 38-38), but then Dudchenko came alive and dropped Ballagou to the canvas twice before the fight was stopped. In the cruiserweight division, Ismail Sillakh (18-1, 15 KO) stopped Daniel Allotey (14-4, 7 KO) of Ghana in the second round. Sillakh dropped Allotey to the canvas in the first round and twice in the second for the TKO victory.

• Heavyweight Vyacheslav Glazkov (14-0, 10 KO) in his fight against Malik Scott (35-0, 12 KO) of the U.S. on February 23 at Paramount Theater in Huntington, N.Y., ended with a draw decision. Judges scored 96-94, 92-98, 95-95. Both fighters retain their undefeated status.

• Heavyweight Alex Mazikin (18-8-2, 4 KO) lost to Christian Hammer (12-3, 8 KO) of Romania on February 22 for the WBO European heavyweight title at Strada Henri Coanda in Galati, Romania, as part of a three-card fight night.

• Artem Ayvazadi (10-3, 5 KO) lost to Kirill Relikh (11-0, 9 KO) of Belarus in the super-lightweight division on February 19 at the Moulin Rouge Club in Minsk.

• On February 16, Vladislav Nikitenko lost to Umar Salamov (2-0, 1 KO) in the light-heavyweight division at Spartak Gym in Kyiv, with all three judges scoring 20-18 in favor of Salamov.



Ukrainian pro sports update: Tennis (Part 2)

by Ihor Stelmach

Tsurenko tops in Ukrainian women's tennis

For most of the past decade on the World Tennis Association (WTA) Tour, the Ukrainian blue-and-yellow flag was carried by the Bondarenko sisters. Alona and Kateryna were the 2008 Australian Open doubles champions and each sister had her own noteworthy singles career. Alona peaked at No. 19 in 2008, won two career titles and boasted career victories over Jelena Jankovic, Caroline Wozniacki and Maria Sharapova. The younger Kateryna reached the quarterfinals at the 2009 U.S. Open, won her lone WTA title at Birmingham in 2008, and recorded wins over Venus Williams, Agnieszka Radwanska, Ana Ivanovic and Li Na.

However, with Alona suffering several injuries and needing surgeries over the past two years and Kateryna marrying and becoming pregnant, the 2012 season was the first in 10 years no Ukrainian woman tennis pro finished in the top 100 of the WTA rankings.

Enter Lesia Tsurenko.

Born in 1989, the 23-year-old from Vladimirec has been grouped with higher-ranked players her age like Victoria Azarenka, Agnieszka Radwanska, Dominika Cibulkova and Sabine Lisicki. The grouping is somewhat unfair, since unlike her peers, Tsurenko did not turn professional until 2007. She doesn't come from a sporting family, in fact, she comes from the opposite extreme. Her father, Viktor, worked in international relations for a nuclear power plant prior to retiring; mother Larisa is an economist. Older sister, Oxana, is a lawyer. Lesia studied at Ukraine's National University of Physical Education and Sports and is fluent in three languages.

The early part of her WTA career could best be described as here and there – a journey woman of sorts. The 2012 season finally saw Lesia Tsurenko making major strides. She played in the main draw of all four Grand Slam events for the first time and she reached her first career WTA quar-

terfinal in Memphis. She was the No. 1 player for Ukraine's Fed Cup team, thanks to her great two-handed backhand, for the first time in her career in a tie against the United States, and defeated Francesca Schiavone and Sara Errani on clay. She ended 2012 barely on the outside of the top 100 at No. 102.

Tsurenko made the trip to Brisbane, Australia, to open 2013, but lost in the final round of qualifying, then was granted a reprieve via an entry into the main draw when Maria Sharapova withdrew with a collarbone injury. Later it was made known that Tsurenko got the lucky loser spot when two higher-ranked losers in qualifying did not sign in by the deadline.

As a big underdog in all of her Brisbane matches, Tsurenko went on to defeat Jammila Gajdosova and Daniela Hantuchova on her way to the semifinals where she would take the first set from Anastasia Pavlyuchenkova before the Russian rallied for a three-set win. Her first career WTA semifinal in Brisbane brought Tsurenko back into the top 100 at No. 83 – a new career high.

Entering the Australian Open, Tsurenko was required to play qualifying, but would be the top seed. While some players might have struggled with the notion of playing in qualifying with a ranking high enough for the main draw, Tsurenko put her ego aside and just played tennis. Despite arguably the toughest opening round draw against Bethanie Mattek-Sands, a former top-30 player coming back from an injury, Tsurenko won in three sets and experienced little difficulty in her other two matches to make the main draw.

She was challenged some more when she was drawn in the only qualifier opposite a seeded player and would face Pavlyuchenkova for the second time in a few weeks. This time Lesia would have her revenge against the higher-ranked Russian, winning 7-5, 3-6, 7-5. The second round saw her face off against teenaged qualifier Daria Gavrilova in some sweltering Australian heat. After falling behind 4-0 in

the first set, Tsurenko won seven of the next eight games to take command of the match and pull out the 7-5, 6-3 victory.

Tsurenko's hot start to 2013 is proving the hand you're dealt is not important if you don't know how to play your cards. Granted, the young Ukrainian lost her third round match against Caroline Wozniacki (4-6, 3-6), but she still enjoyed a No. 74 ranking as of late March 2013. A bit of good luck kicked off the new tennis year, but hard work and dedication allowed her to take full advantage of it.

Svitolina wins WTA title

Eighteen-year-old Ukrainian female tennis player Elina Svitolina won her first WTA title in Pune, India, on November 13, 2012. The rising Ukrainian tennis hopeful defeated a former top-five player, Japanese Kimiko Date-Krumm, 6-3, 6-3, in one hour and 19 minutes. Svitolina earned a \$20,000 cash prize and 160 ranking points.

While the young Svitolina played in her first ever WTA event final, her 42-year-old counterpart, Date-Krumm, was seeking to become the oldest singles winner on the WTA circuit. Svitolina demonstrated powerful ground strokes and a big serve which helped her defeat her opponent's decades of playing experience.

"It is a great feeling to win my maiden WTA title. I had watched her (Date-Krumm) play in the last few matches and was only focusing on playing my natural game," Svitolina said in a post-match press conference.

Svitolina had previewed her strong game playing against pre-tournament favorite Andrea Petkovic of Germany in one

semifinal. Meanwhile, Date-Krumm had a more difficult challenge to overcome in her semifinal match against Tamarine Tanasugarn, perhaps sapping her of some energy going into the final.

Svitolina surprised the tennis world by winning the tournament, besting favorites Date-Krumm (former top 5 player), Petkovic (former top 10 player) and Tanasugarn (former top 20 player). Heading into the WTA event in Pune, India, Elina was ranked No. 133 in the world. The No. 7 seed served 10 aces to beat Petkovic in a little over an hour, then went on to easily dispatch Date-Krumm in the final.

"The win over Petkovic gave me a lot of confidence, she's a great player, she was Top 10. I had to play really well," Svitolina said. "I knew how Kimiko plays and I knew I just had to play every ball, every point and every game as the last one – I had to stay really focused. And it all went pretty well."

"It was not my day, my tactics weren't working," Date-Krumm said in her losing press conference. "She has a lot of power, but she doesn't just hit the ball hard, she's also smart. Now a lot of players just hit the ball, but she was mixing it up, using wide serves and more."

Since winning the French Open juniors in 2010, Svitolina had won four ITF Women's Circuit titles. Prior to the victory in India, the biggest of her wins was a 2012 victory in Georgia worth \$50,000 in prize money.

Elina had inched her way up to a #87 WTA ranking as March came to a close.

Ihor Stelmach may be reached at iman@sfgsports.com

On the 70th anniversary...

(Continued from page 9)

its alleged participation in the Holocaust. (Krytyka magazine, No. 7-8, 2012). He dismisses the results of the Commission of Inquiry on War Criminals in Canada, known as the Deschênes Commission, which found that the division did not participate in committing any crimes. This commission, spurred on by allegations from multiple parties, conducted a thorough investigation and cleared the division of all accusations. Yet Prof. Himka continues to assert the "high probability that the division participated in the raids on the Jews in Brody," when in fact the division was never in Brody, but instead was completely surrounded and engaged in heavy fighting against the Bolsheviks in the Brody region. Prof. Himka also claims that "the Division collaborated with the Dirlewanger brigade in the destruction of entire villages in Slovakia," while in fact, the division fighters enjoyed the pleasant and hospitable attitude of the local population and left behind only the warmest memories. The existence of the Dirlewanger brigade in Slovakia wasn't even known to the division fighters, who found out about it only from publications after the war. Such unfounded accusations, published in a respectable

journal, degrade the credibility and the scholarly integrity of the author, who is supposed to be a historian of World War II in Ukraine.

Similarly, in Ukraine, where the Soviet tradition of glorification of the "Great Patriotic War" lives on, the dominant appraisal of the Galicia Division amounts to continued demonization – also a Soviet legacy. Instead, the Red Army, which fought on behalf of Stalin's regime, which enslaved not only Ukraine but also more than half of Europe as a result of the war, is constantly glorified.

Taking into account the developments and the political climate during the 22 years of independent Ukrainian Statehood, nothing indicates that an appropriate reappraisal and due recognition of Galicia Division veterans is coming anytime soon. The division will not join the "Ukrainian Pantheon of Glory," and neither will its veterans, who in 1943-1945 fostered high hope and patriotism, expressed in their willingness to fight and gain statehood for Ukraine, albeit unsuccessfully. Most of them have died, and those who are still living are in their late 80s and 90s, having no hope of seeing their struggle duly recognized and valued.

Translated from Ukrainian by Bohdan Pechenyak and Taras Ferencevych.

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Putin, Miller unveil...

(Continued from page 2)

from Poland, instead of entering from Ukraine. The export destinations (Austria with the Baumgarten distribution center, the Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Italy) would not be affected either.

Compared with the Nord Stream and South Stream mega-projects, a Kobryn-Velke Kapusany pipeline with its proposed 15-bcm annual capacity looks almost restrained. But, if built, it could deal a coup de grace to Ukraine's gas transit system, which is already facing the South Stream bypass threat. A Kobryn-Velke Kapusany line would not add any new volumes of Russian gas to Europe. The operative goal of this project is to increase Russian pressure on Ukraine to cede control over its transit pipelines to Gazprom.

To achieve that operative purpose, the Kobryn-Velke Kapusany project need not be actually implemented. It only needs to become a credible threat, which would however require Warsaw's and Bratislava's acquiescence, at least in the form of conducting serious discussions about this project with Moscow. Apparently, the Kremlin and Gazprom hope that the European Union member countries Poland and Slovakia might assist Russia's efforts to obtain control over Ukraine's transit pipelines under compounded pressures. According to Messrs. Putin and Miller in their joint appearance, Gazprom has recently held talks with Polish and Slovakian companies, which allegedly expressed "very strong interest" in the implementation of the Kobryn-Poland-Velke Kapusany pipeline (Russian presidential website www.kremlin.ru, Interfax, April 3, 4).

According to Messrs. Putin and Miller, this line could be built and become operational by 2018-2019, after South Stream will have been built by 2017. Stipulating such deadlines (without a discussion of resources for the South Stream project) is designed to scare Ukraine into submission. Russia would not need to come up with new gas volumes, but merely to re-route existing export volumes into a Polish transit pipeline, before they reach Ukraine's transit system.

Kobryn, in the southwestern corner of Belarus on the Polish border, is the exit point of the Beltranshaz trunk pipeline connecting with Poland's pipeline grid. Gazprom's

proposal, under discussion since the late 1990s, envisages building a 600-kilometer pipeline from Kobryn, via eastern Poland, to Velke Kapusany in easternmost Slovakia, the entry point of the main transit pipeline from Ukraine en route to Central Europe.

Under the Putin-Miller proposal, Gazprom would divert 15 bcm per year from Ukraine's transit pipelines into the Kobryn-Velke Kapusany route. Whether the re-routing of this volume would still allow sufficient capacity for Russian gas supply to Belarus itself through the Beltranshaz pipeline is not entirely clear. Russia normally supplies Belarus with approximately 20 bcm of gas annually for Belarus's own consumption. Another 2.5 bcm per year of Russian gas is delivered through a Beltranshaz line to Lithuania and onward to Russia's Kaliningrad enclave.

The operative goal of a new pipeline project is to increase Russian pressure on Ukraine to cede control over its transit pipelines to Gazprom.

Gazprom in 2011 completed a phased takeover of Beltranshaz under Gazprom's full ownership, achieving an integrated gas transportation system on Belarus's territory. This is partly intended as an overture to a phased takeover of Ukraine's gas transit system. Meanwhile, it is obviously more profitable for Gazprom to use its own transit pipeline on Belarus's territory, rather than pay transit fees for using Ukrainian transit pipelines.

Separately from Beltranshaz, Gazprom owns and operates the Yamal-Europe 1 transit pipeline, with a capacity of 30 bcm per year, running across northern Belarus into Poland and onward to Germany. The Yamal-Europe 1 pipeline is fully dedicated to supplying Poland and Germany with Russian gas. Russia (and, at times, Poland) intermittently discussed building a Yamal-Europe 2 pipeline, parallel to Yamal-Europe 1, toward Poland and possibly

Germany. The construction of Nord Stream on the Baltic seabed, bypassing the mainland, has rendered that version of Yamal-Europe 2 moot. Moscow, however, now proposes the name Yamal-Europe 2 for the Beltranshaz trunk pipeline that would carry Russian gas from a junction point within Belarus to Kobryn and the exit to Poland.

Poland has no need for this pipeline, no reason to cooperate with this Russian project and no grounds for compounding the pressure on Ukraine. However, Slovakia is a vulnerable target of Gazprom. Like Ukraine, Slovakia is fearful of losing transit volumes in the event that Russia builds South Stream. In that case, the same westbound gas volumes that would be shifted from Ukraine's transit pipelines could ipso facto be shifted from Slovakia's transit pipelines, these being a direct westward continuation of Ukraine's pipelines.

Moscow, however, now seems to offer to maintain the gas transit volumes through Slovakia, re-directing them via Poland, instead of Ukraine, into the Slovak pipeline system. Russia's move seeks to isolate Ukraine while incentivizing a separate Slovak deal with Gazprom. The South Stream project is designed to scare Slovakia almost as much as Ukraine. The pressure on Slovakia is not so obvious because Russia refrains from advertising it publicly, whereas it heavily publicizes its pressures on Ukraine.

Back in 2000-2002, Russia insistently discussed the Kobryn-Poland-Velke Kapusany project with Belarus, Poland and the European Union, in an early effort to circumvent Ukraine's transit system (Kommission der Europaischen Gemeinschaften, Energie-Dialog mit Russland, April 2003). In 2002 Ukraine ostensibly agreed (without seriously intending to deliver) to share its transit system with Gazprom in a "consortium," possibly with minority German participation. After this, Moscow de-emphasized the Kobryn-Poland-Velke Kapusany project because it counted on using the Ukrainian system under Gazprom's control. This story may recur, albeit to a full denouement this time, if Ukraine yields to Russian pressure. In that case, the unaffordable South Stream and the more bankable Kobryn-Poland-Velke Kapusany project would become redundant.

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Volodymyr Shesiuk, conductor of Livonia Symphony, marks two anniversaries

by Nina Wasylkewych

DETROIT – During the current concert season, the Livonia Symphony Orchestra is celebrating its 40th anniversary, as well as the 20th year of Volodymyr Shesiuk's tenure as music director and conductor. In honor of Maestro Shesiuk's Ukrainian heritage, the final spring concert will be composed almost entirely of Ukrainian classical music.

This event will take place in the Louis Schmidt Auditorium, Clarenceville High School, 20155 Middlebelt Road, Livonia, Mich., on Saturday, April 27, 4 p.m.

The concert will be one more milestone in Volodymyr Shesiuk's extraordinary personal and professional life. Born in the Volyn region of Ukraine, he experienced hardships from early childhood. His father, a teacher and staunch Ukrainian patriot, was deemed "politically untrustworthy" by the NKVD (the Soviet secret police). Forced out of their home in the town of Hlody, the family moved into a shabby one-room apartment in the city of Lutsk. Volodymyr's father was prohibited from working in the schools, and the family struggled to survive.

It was through the benevolence of Paul Kniupfer, a German music teacher, that young Volodymyr was able to attend the music institute in Lutsk. Recognizing the boy's talent, Mr. Kniupfer paid for his entire education at the institute. To this day, Maestro Shesiuk warmly remembers his wonderful benefactor.

Following his graduation from the Lutsk institute, Mr. Shesiuk was accepted to study at the Lviv Conservatory, where he was privileged to attend classes under Yuriy Luciiv, a Shevchenko Award laureate. Mr. Shesiuk was one of a very small number of students who completed two majors at the

conservatory: classical violinist and conductor of operatic/symphonic orchestras.

In spite of his acknowledged musical talent, however, throughout his life in the USSR Mr. Shesiuk felt discrimination as the son of "untrustworthy" parents. One such incident of attempted sabotage was a last-minute change in the operatic repertoire to be played at a major national qualifying exam. In a very short timeframe, however, Mr. Shesiuk was able to master the new program, and he received the highest rating as orchestra conductor. During the Fourth National Competition of Young Conductors in the Soviet Union, the audience gave Mr. Shesiuk a standing ovation. Nevertheless, the officials prohibited him from participating in the finals and subsequently denied him eligibility to apply for positions with the opera and ballet orchestras in Kyiv.

And yet, new opportunities arose unexpectedly. The director of the Major Theater in Moscow was willing to hire Mr. Shesiuk as conductor. There, he met many of Russia's greatest musicians and artists, conducted performances of world-class operas and continued his music studies at the Moscow Conservatory. A highlight of this period was Mr. Shesiuk's meeting with Volodymyr Ivasiuk. The popular young Ukrainian composer asked Mr. Shesiuk to arrange some of his songs, with lyrics by Rostyslav Bratun, for a symphonic performance. Unfortunately, this was to be the last concert in Ivasiuk's lifetime. In 1978 Mr. Shesiuk unexpectedly received an invitation to attend a brief series of master classes given by Kiryl Kondrashyn, the conductor who had guided Van Cliburn during the Tchaikovsky Competition.

Early in 1985 Mr. Shesiuk returned to conduct the orchestra in Lviv and to teach



Maestro Volodymyr Shesiuk

at the Lviv Conservatory. The working conditions in the theater quickly became intolerable, with the directors blocking his initiatives and creativity. Again fate intervened. Based on the excellent references Maestro Shesiuk received from Moscow, the director of the National Theater in Kyrgyzstan offered him the position of principal conductor. After hearing Maestro Shesiuk conduct several pieces, the administration and members of the theater enthusiastically endorsed the decision. Over the next six years Maestro Shesiuk directed and conducted both classical and

modern opera and ballet performances. In Kyrgyzstan Maestro Shesiuk received the Abdylas Mahdybaev Award.

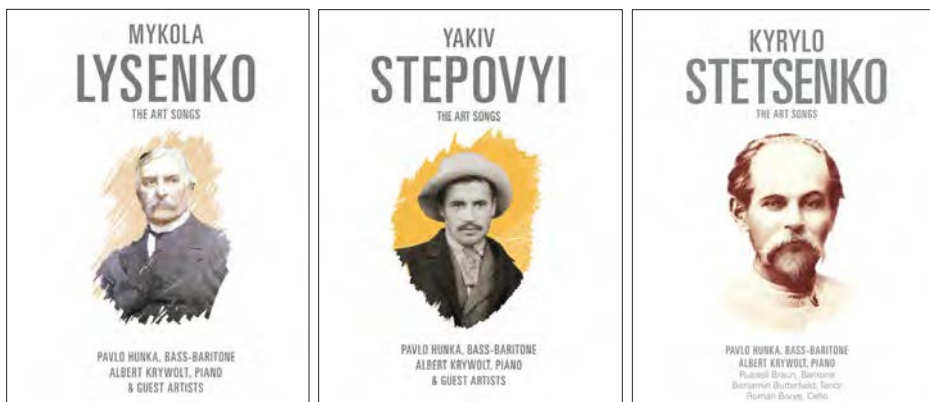
When Leonid Kravchuk, the first president of independent Ukraine, visited Kyrgyzstan in 1991, Mr. Shesiuk asked him about the possibility of returning to work professionally in Ukraine. Unfortunately, circumstances were not favorable, and the Shesiuk family emigrated to the United States.

In the Detroit area, Maestro Shesiuk has been able to utilize his musical talents in many spheres. As the highly respected conductor of the Livonia Symphony Orchestra, he has worked tirelessly not only to perfect the musicians' performances, but also to promote Ukrainian culture and music.

He also conducts the St. Josaphat Church Choir, and he is the instructor of the Immaculate Conception Schools' choirs, for which he has written many original songs. At a recent birthday celebration for the well-known accompanist Olya Solovey, he surprised everyone by singing his original composition, "Mama," accompanied on the piano by his wife, Luba. He is heard often on Detroit's classical music radio station, giving background information on composers and their works. To support Immaculate Conception Schools and local Ukrainian churches, Maestro and Mrs. Shesiuk, and daughter Anna Sorohetei, a talented pianist, have organized and performed in many benefit concerts.

Rose Kachnowski, President of the Livonia Symphony board of directors, commented: "We are extremely proud of the accomplishments of Maestro Shesiuk, his impact on the orchestra and what he has done to promote awareness of Ukrainian culture."

Ukrainian Art Song Project now available on i-Tunes



Covers of three CDs released by the Ukrainian Art Song Project.

by Roman Hurko

NEW YORK – Did you know that more than half of all music sales last year were digital downloads? With the demise of record stores and the rise of i-Tunes and other Internet music providers such as Amazon, the compact disc may soon go the way of the LP record – or the printed book for that matter.

In keeping with the times, the Ukrainian Art Song Project has now made available, for digital download, the complete art songs of three Ukrainian composers: Mykola Lysenko, Kyrylo Stetsenko and Yakiv Stepoviy.

The advantage of this to the lover of Ukrainian classical music is twofold: first, the music is now available all over the world, wherever there is Internet access. Second, listeners can choose to purchase a complete CD for \$9.99 (which is often less than the hard-copy retail price), or can purchase any indi-

vidual song for only 99 cents. Additionally, on the i-Tunes site they can hear a snippet of any song, on any album, for free, to help them decide whether or not to buy it.

To try out this new way of buying music, just go to: <http://www.apple.com/itunes/Next>, go to the top right of the screen, where there is a box with the letter 'Q' in it (Q is for question). In the box, type in the name of any composer you are looking for.

Another initiative of the UASP has been to digitize all the written music for the songs and make these available for free download on the UASP site www.uasp.ca.

This music is all in the public domain, yet very difficult to find, as Ukrainian music publishing today is in a state of great disorganization. It is the hope of the UASP that singers all over the world will be able to access this beautiful music and include it in their concert repertoire.

Also, music scholars will now have access to many songs that, up until now,

have been unavailable in libraries – even in Ukrainian music conservatories.

The Ukrainian Art Song Project (UASP), using its Musica Leopold record label, was founded by Pavlo Hunka, the renowned British bass-baritone, with a view to recording and promoting the classical treasures of the Ukrainian art song. The label plans to record all the known songs, many of which are masterpieces, of all the major composers, including: Lysenko, Stetsenko, Stepovij, Borys Lyatoshynsky, and Yuri Meytus, among many others.

The UASP has been developed under the auspices of the Canadian Ukrainian Opera Association (CUOA), a registered charity whose objectives are to promote Ukrainian classical music in all forms, including live performances and recordings. The CUOA has a long and distinguished history in staging and promoting Ukrainian classical music, especially operas.

Next year, in 2014, the Ukrainian Art Song Project will release a CD to commemorate the 200th anniversary of Taras Shevchenko's birth. This will be a compilation of the best settings of his poetry by the composers recorded so far. (Look for it online.) Mr. Hunka will appear in Toronto and New York next March to commemorate the Shevchenko anniversary.

Also next year, the UASP plans to launch its next collection: the art songs of the Galician composers, including Vasyl Barvinsky, Denys Sichynsky and Stanislav Liudkevych. Of special note are the art songs of Stefania Turkevych, who was the first professional woman composer in Ukrainian music history. For more details on concert dates and times, reader may consult the UASP website: (www.uasp.ca).

Roman Hurko is producer of the Ukrainian Art Song Project (UASP).



Sonia Holiad

Ukrainian Art Song Project producer Roman Hurko in the control room at the Glenn Gould Studio in Toronto.


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WOMEN'S STUDIES

ТРИВАЛИЙ ФОНД СУА
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Союз Українок Америки (СУА) висловлює щирю подяку своїм прихильникам, які підтримують створення Тривалого Фонду Жіночих Студій при Українській Католицькій Освітній Фундації на Лекторії Жіночих Студій в Українському Католицькому Університеті (УКУ) у Львові, Україна.

Основна мета цієї програми є наукове осмислення ролі жінки в українському суспільстві в минулому і сучасності та допомога жінкам в досягненні більшої рівності, визнання і поваги, відкриваючи перед ними перспективи активнішої участі в усіх сферах суспільного життя.

Форма діяльності Лекторії СУА: щосеместру – викладання кредитного спеціалізованого курсу з жіночої проблематики; щороку – цикл лекцій одного гостьового професора з-поза меж України з числа визнаних фахівців з проблематики жіночих студій; щоквартально – тематичний семінар-кологіум з жіночих студій; постійно – заохочення студентських наукових досліджень з жіночої проблематики. Керівником Лекторії є д-р Марта Богачевська-Хомяк а координатором у Львові, д-р Галина Теслюк.

Нижче подаємо листу жертводавців, які підтримали цей проект до 11 квітня 2013. Імена всіх жертводавців подаємо щомісячно в нашому журналі «Наше життя». Щиро дякуємо!

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OUT & ABOUT

- April 25
Cambridge, MA Lecture by Volodymyr Viatrovykh, "(Not) Overcoming Totalitarianism: The Ukrainian Lesson," Harvard University, 617-495-4053
- April 25
S. Bound Brook, NJ Chornobyl commemoration service and program, Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A., St. Andrew Memorial Church, 732-356-0090
- April 26
New Britain, CT Exhibit, featuring photography by Mike Platosz and artwork by Ramon Crespo, Trinity-On-Main, www.trinityonmain.com
- April 26
New York Book presentation, "The Boy from Reactor 4" by Orest Stelmach, The Ukrainian Museum, 212-228-0110
- April 26-28
Kerhonkson, NY 10th annual Spring Cleaning Weekend, Brooklyn Ukrainian Group, Soyuzivka Ukrainian Heritage Center, mayalew123@yahoo.com
- April 27
Livonia, MI Concert, "Treasures from Ukraine," Livonia Symphony Orchestra conducted by Volodymyr Shesiuk, 734-421-1111 or www.livoniasymphony.org
- April 27
New York Poetry reading, "World Poetry in Ukrainian Translation," Shevchenko Scientific Society, 212-254-5130
- April 27
Kerhonkson, NY Spring and Ukrainian Easter Bazaar, Holy Trinity Ukrainian Catholic Church, 845-647-6911
- April 28
Jenkintown, PA 50th anniversary photo exhibit and reception, Svitlychka Ukrainian Nursery and Pre-School, Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, svitlychka@gmail.com
- April 28
Nutley, NJ Fund-raiser evening, "Forks and Corks Sunday Fund-Day," International Ukrainian Football Tournament, New York 2013 Working Committee, MEAL Restaurant, www.iuft.net
- April 28
Philadelphia Concert of Brahms' sonatas with violinist Solomiya Ivakhiv, Philadelphia Ethical Society, www.robertdurso.net/tickets
- April 28
Warren, MI Ukrainian Ladies Tea, Ukrainian Cultural Center, 586-757-8130 or info@ukrainianculturalcenter.com
- April 28
Ottawa Easter bazaar, St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Shrine, www.st-john-baptist-shrine.ca or 613-723-1673
- April 28
New York Singing workshop with Maria Sonevytsky, "Lyrical Village Songs of Ukraine," Ukrainian Village Voices, All Saints Ukrainian Orthodox Church, ukrainianvillagevoices@gmail.com or www.brownpapertickets.com/event/368882
- April 29
Cambridge, MA Lecture by Agnieszka Matusiak, "The Discourse of Masculinity in Ukrainian Literature of the 20th and 21st Centuries," Harvard University, 617-495-4053
- April 29
Stanford, CA Lecture by Alexei Miller, "Nation-building at the Core of Empires: Entanglements and Comparisons," Stanford University, https://creesevents.wufoo.com/forms/creees-seminar-429-alexei-miller/
- April 30
Toronto Film screening, "Guardian of the Past" by Malgorzata Potocka, St. Vladimir Institute, 416-923-3318
- May 2
Cambridge, MA Lecture by Douglas Irvin, "A Colonial Crime? Lemkin's Thoughts on the Ukrainian Genocide," Harvard University, 617-495-4053
- May 6
Cambridge, MA Lecture by Robert Magocsi, "The Crimean Tatars: A Fate of a Deported People," Harvard University, 617-495-4053
- May 7
Seattle, WA Film screening, "The Guardian of the Past: A Documentary of Malgorzata Potocka," University of Washington, 206-543-6848

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

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For complete details and applications, please call the UNA headquarters or visit the *Our Benefits* page on the UNA website at:

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Saturday, April 27

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society invites all to the second reading in the series "World Poetry in Ukrainian Translation." The reading will feature the poetry of Rainer Maria Rilke (1875-1925), the renowned Austrian poet. Rilke's poems will be read by Alexander Motyl in German and by Vasyl Makhno in Ukrainian (from translations by Mykola Bazhan, Bohdan Krawciw, Vasyl Stus and Moisei Fishbein). The presentation will take place at the society's building, 63 Fourth Ave. (between Ninth and 10th streets), at 5 p.m. For additional information call 212-254-5130.

Thursday, May 9

WASHINGTON: The European Division and the Ukrainian Language Table at the Library of Congress, and the Shevchenko Scientific Society, District of Columbia branch, are sponsoring "New Historiography of 20th Century Ukraine," a book presentation by Liudmyla Hrynevych on "The Collectivization and Holodomor Chronicle Project: The Unknown Famine of 1928-1929," and by Vladyslav Hrynevych on his new monograph "Unbridled Dissonance:

The Second World War and Socio-Political Attitudes in Ukraine, 1939-1941." The presentation, in English, will be at the Library of Congress European Division Conference Room, LJ250 Jefferson Building, 101 Independence Ave. SE, Washington, DC 20540, at noon-1 p.m. Admission is free. For further information call Erika Spencer at 202-707-4371.

Sunday, May 12

SOUTH BOUND BROOK, N. J.: Ukrainian American Veterans Inc., invites veterans and the community to the groundbreaking ceremony on St. Thomas Sunday at 1:30 p.m. at the site of the future UAV National Monument on the grounds of St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Memorial Church and Cemetery. The UAV National Monument will be dedicated to all Ukrainian American men and women who served in the U.S. armed forces. For more information e-mail Mathew Koziak, UAV past national commander, at uavmon@aol.com, or call Bernard W. Krawczuk, UAV national public relations officer, at 732-888-0494, e-mail uavtribune@verizon.net or visit <http://www.uavets.org>.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS GUIDELINES

Preview of Events is a listing of community events open to the public. It is a service provided at minimal cost (\$20 per listing) by The Ukrainian Weekly to the Ukrainian community. Items should be **no more than 100 words long**; longer submissions are subject to editing.

Preview items must be received no later than one week before the desired date of publication. Items will be published only once, unless otherwise indicated. Please include payment for each time the item is to appear and indicate date(s) of issue(s) in which the item is to be published.

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.**

SOYUZIVKA HERITAGE CENTER

Tennis Camp June 23-July 4

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

Tabir Ptashat

Session 1: June 23-29
Session 2: June 30-July 6

Ukrainian Plast tabir (camp) for children age 4-6 accompanied by their parents. Registration forms will also be appearing in the Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly in March and April. For further information, please contact Neonila Sochan at 973-984-7456.

2013 Summer Camp Information



Soyuzivka Heritage Center
P.O. Box 529, Kerhonkson, NY 12446

Roma Pryma Bohachevsky Ukrainian Dance Academy Workshop June 30- July 13

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

Ukrainian Heritage Day Camp

Session 1: July 14-19 • Session 2: July 21-26

A returning favorite, in the form of a day camp. Children age 4-7 will be exposed to Ukrainian heritage through daily activities such as dance, song, crafts and games. Children will walk away with an expanded knowledge of Ukrainian folk culture and language, as well as new and lasting friendships with other children of Ukrainian heritage. Price includes kid's lunch and T-shirt and, unless noted, is based on in-house occupancy of parent/guardian.

Discovery Camp July 14-20

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

Chornomorska Sitch Sports School

Session 1: July 21-27 • Session 2: July 28-August 3

44th annual sports camp run by the Ukrainian Athletic-Educational Association Chornomorska Sitch for children age 6-17. This camp will focus on soccer, tennis, volleyball and swimming, and is perfect for any sports enthusiast. Please contact sportsschool@chornomorskasitch.org for an application and additional information.

Roma Pryma Bohachevsky Ukrainian Dance Camp

Session 1: July 21-August 3
Session 2: August 4-August 17

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

**For applications or more info please call Soyuzivka, 845-626-5641,
or check our website at www.soyuzivka.com**