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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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

Vol. LXXVII

No.8

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 2009

\$1/\$2 in Ukraine



Greetings on the UNA's 115th anniversary

This Sunday, February 22, marks the 115th anniversary of the founding of the Ukrainian National Association. It is enough to simply pronounce the number – one hundred fifteen – to realize the significance of this jubilee. You'd be hard-pressed to find on the North American continent another ethnic group with a large community-support organization of such long standing and with such a proud history.

The UNA is the oldest and largest Ukrainian organization in America. And, we must underscore: not only can we give a positive report on the UNA's current status, we can also look confidently at the future, despite the fact that the American and world economies today face trying times.

That's because we are guided by the principles we have inherited from the founders of this venerable organization: responsibility to our members and unity with our community. We are guided by our professional and community goal of developing our institution for the good of our people, for the benefit of myriad projects that assist and strengthen our community, and in the name of close contacts with our ancestral homeland, Ukraine.

As our members are already aware from reading the news in The Ukrainian Weekly and Svoboda, the Ukrainian National Association in 2008 significantly surpassed its goal for sales of annuities, and sales of annuities topped \$10 million. Behind this remarkable achievement is the daily hard work of our branches, our branch secretaries, our professional sales force and our UNA activists. On behalf of the UNA General Assembly, I thank them all for their success, and I wish them and their families good health and new successes in their activity.

At the same time, we all should pay tribute to the pioneers-founders of the Ukrainian National Association. Our 115th anniversary is, after all, a triumph of all previous generations and an accomplishment of the entire Ukrainian community.

Stefan Kaczaraj, president
Ukrainian National Association

Political dysfunction, economic crisis lead to shifting alliances in Ukraine

by **Zenon Zawada**
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – Amidst political dysfunction and economic devastation, politicians are reacting in standard Ukrainian fashion – re-thinking old alliances and quickly morphing new ones.

Leading the shift in alliances is former Verkhovna Rada Chair Arseniy Yatsenyuk, a 34-year-old establishment banker who is positioning himself as a voice of consensus on a Ukrainian political scene marred by destructive conflict.

In the year since he was elevated to lead Ukraine's Parliament in December 2007, Mr. Yatsenyuk has surpassed the popularity of President Viktor Yushchenko and is among the top three contenders for the January 17, 2010, presidential election, according to FOM-Ukrayina.

"The political landscape will change during the crisis," said Volodymyr Fesenko, chair of the Penta Center for Applied Political Research in Kyiv, which is financed by political clients.

"Already we are witnessing an interesting tendency, when [Prime Minister Yulia] Tymoshenko is beginning to gradually shift her criticisms from Yushchenko to Yatsenyuk, as much as he's becoming a competitor for the post-Orange electorate."

Any political bloc or party led by Mr. Yatsenyuk would finish third in a parliamentary election held in mid-February 15, earning 6.2 percent of votes, according to the FOM-Ukrayina poll, which didn't disclose its financial sponsor. Mr. Yatsenyuk would finish third in a presidential election, earning 10 percent of votes.

Mr. Yatsenyuk's potential to shift the bal-



Zenon Zawada

In a year's time, Arseniy Yatsenyuk has become a top contender in Ukrainian politics, polls revealed.

ance in Ukrainian politics is enhanced by internal conflicts within two of Ukraine's major political forces – the Party of Regions of Ukraine (PRU) and the Our Ukraine – People's Self-Defense Bloc (OU-PSD), which has collapsed.

The first step could involve creating a de facto faction in the Verkhovna Rada led by Mr. Yatsenyuk that would include members of the PRU and OU-PSD. (The Constitution of Ukraine forbids national deputies from forming new factions in Parliament once they are elected.)

Between 10 and 15 deputies from the Party of Regions and the pro-Yushchenko wing of Our Ukraine will team up with Mr.

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Accusations fly, as president and prime minister continue to battle

by **Zenon Zawada**
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – The deteriorating Ukrainian economy hasn't distracted President Viktor Yushchenko and Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko from locking horns in some of the nastiest arguing witnessed in Ukraine's echelons of power.

Behind closed doors, the two leaders accused each other of bringing the country to ruin and hurled mutual accusations of theft and corruption before the startled members of the National Security and Defense Council (NSDC) at its February 10 meeting.

"Yulia Volodymyrivna, you regularly stole gas, and now you're teaching us how to get rid of corrupt people," the president allegedly erupted during the meeting, reported Serhii Leschenko, a journalist at Ukrayinska Pravda, citing an unidentified source.

In front of television cameras,

President Yushchenko accused Ms. Tymoshenko of betraying Ukraine's national security interests and threatening its statehood through her natural gas agreement with the Russian Federation.

"That doesn't conform to reality," Ms. Tymoshenko responded to one of the president's accusations, before later abandoning the meeting to hold an impromptu press conference outside the Presidential Secretariat, where she told reporters that Mr. Yushchenko's accusations were all lies.

Government stability deteriorated further when Viktor Pynzenyk resigned his post as finance minister on February 17, with no replacement yet to be nominated for the Parliament's approval.

It was Mr. Pynzenyk who allegedly wrote an alarming memo urging Ukraine's leaders to take drastic action to prevent Ukraine's economy from utterly collapsing – a call that has yet to be heeded.

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Official Website of Ukraine's President

President Viktor Yushchenko and Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko at the February 10 meeting of the National Security and Defense Council.

ANALYSIS

New Russian Patriarch Kirill to push nationalist agenda at home, ecumenism abroad

by Paul Goble

The new patriarch of the Russian Orthodox Church will pursue a nationalist and authoritarian approach within his faith and his country while seeking a rapprochement with the Vatican and some other Churches abroad – each course a reflection of his desire to increase the power of the Moscow Patriarchate at home and abroad.

Kirill I, as he will be styled, following his selection as the new head of the Moscow Patriarchate on January 26, has laid out his views on these and many other subjects not only during his long career as a senior metropolitan and head of the Moscow Patriarchate's powerful Department of External Affairs but in the course of his successful pursuit of the Church's top job.

His combination of authoritarianism at home and ecumenism abroad is intended to guarantee that he will enjoy the support not only of conservatives within the Church but more importantly of the Russian government and that, at the same time, he will escape criticism in the West because of his apparent openness to expanded ties with the Vatican.

While that combination may work to his advantage most of the time, it carries with it serious risks. On the one hand, many in Moscow will be upset by Kirill's efforts to boost his own power and that of the Church. And, on the other, his pursuit of an accommodation with Rome will offend many within Russian Orthodoxy, possibly triggering a new split in the Church.

But Kirill's career, his past approach to key issues and perhaps especially the way in which he managed his coming to power in a deeply divided Church, suggest that he is likely to achieve many of his goals but quite possibly to fail spectacularly if he runs afoul of top leaders of the government, the prelates of his Church and public opinion in Russia and the West.

Born in Leningrad in 1946, the new patriarch, whose civil name is Vladimir Gundyayev, came from a family of churchmen. Soviet "bezbozhniki," as Kirill has frequently recounted, sent his grandfather to the Solovky camps for resisting their anti-religious efforts. And Kirill's father, a priest, apparently suffered for his faith as well prior to his death in 1974.

After finishing the eighth grade, the future Church leader drew maps for the Leningrad Complex Geological Expedition of the Northwestern Geological Administration before returning to finish secondary school and then entering the Leningrad Theological Seminary and subsequently that city's Theological Academy.

Even before graduating with distinction, he became a monk and took the name Kirill. He then worked as the representative of the Moscow Patriarchate at the World Council of Churches in Geneva (1970-1974), rector of the Leningrad Theological Seminary and Academy (1974-1984), and in a series of increasingly important administrative posts

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within the Church (1984-1989).

Then, in November 1989, he became head of the Moscow Patriarchate's Department of External Relations, a position he retained until his selection as patriarch. That post is traditionally the number two position in the Church; while serving in that post Kirill laid out his views, recruited and advanced his supporters within the Church, and oversaw much of the Church's economic activity.

A little over a year after his appointment, Kirill was elevated to the rank of metropolitan of Smolensk and Kaliningrad, conforming to the Moscow Patriarchate's tradition of having its most senior administrators in Moscow also carry responsibility for a group of bishops and parishioners elsewhere.

Kirill has written and spoken so often and when possible taken action to promote his views, that it is impossible to describe them all in a brief article. But three of his positions and three of his actions seem certain to play a key role in defining his approach to his responsibilities as patriarch and, therefore, merit particular attention.

With respect to his views, Kirill first of all has rejected the idea that there is anything like a universal code of human rights. While some rights may be universal, in his view many are nationally specific; consequently, he has actively promoted the idea that Russia must not be measured according to international standards.

Second, for all his outspoken support for ecumenism abroad, Kirill has opposed boosting the standing of Catholics and Protestants within Russia. Instead, he has been the chief promoter over the last decade of the idea of Russia's "traditional religions," arguing that Orthodoxy, Islam, Judaism and Buddhism are naturally part of Russia's social fabric but others are not.

And third, Kirill has long insisted that Russia must be an Orthodox country, a view that sometimes he has appeared to define as meaning that his Church will enjoy the status of "primus inter pares," but that more often he has said means that Orthodoxy should define the way in which the state behaves in a wide variety of areas, including education.

With respect to his actions, Kirill has maintained extremely close relations with Russia's security agencies. Like his predecessor and the two other leading candidates for patriarch he defeated, Kirill has a long history of working with the KGB. For churchmen of his generation, it could not be otherwise, but he has appeared more comfortable with that cooperation than some of the others.

Indeed, it was his closeness to the security agencies that almost cost him his shot at the top position in the Church. When Vladimir Putin was vetting people to succeed him as president, Kirill openly backed the defense minister rather than Dmitry Medvedev – a position from which he had to retreat, albeit with a clear, if temporary, loss of face.

Second, Kirill has been actively involved since 1990 in the Church's extensive economic activities. Indeed, he has been known in some circles as the "tobacco metropolitan" for his role in promoting the sale of cigarettes from which the Church has profited. As a result, his opponents in the Church and religious rights activists often have accused him of being corrupt.

And third, in boosting himself and his supporters within the Church, Kirill has not been shy about using "administrative resources," including those of the security

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NEWSBRIEFS

Finance minister resigns

KYIV – Finance Minister Viktor Pynzenyk resigned on February 12, citing disagreements over budget and policy with Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko. A long-time ally of Ms. Tymoshenko, Mr. Pynzenyk he was resigning due to the government's refusal to cut spending and reduce this year's huge budget deficit at a time when the country is struggling to pay its debts." In these conditions my further presence in the job of finance minister has no sense," he said in a statement carried by the Interfax news agency. On February 17 it was reported that the Verkhovna Rada had accepted Mr. Pynzenyk's resignation. (Associated Press, Ukrinform)

PM reacts to resignation

KYIV – Finance Minister Viktor Pynzenyk resigned because he failed to tackle the challenges of the economic crisis on his post, Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko said on February 12, adding that a "new finance minister will be soon appointed." She said that Mr. Pynzenyk had not actually worked since late 2008, as he is currently in a hospital. "Not all of the officials can work in extreme conditions," Ms. Tymoshenko said. (Ukrinform)

Faina sailors back in Ukraine

KYIV – A special presidential airplane carrying crewmembers of the Faina ship released by Somali pirates on February 4 landed on February 13 at Kyiv's Boryspil International Airport. President Viktor Yushchenko arrived at the airport to meet the sailors and their families. The Faina was captured by Somali pirates off the coast of Somalia on September 25, 2008. The crew included 17 Ukrainians, two Russians and one Latvian. Some 33 T-72 tanks, spare parts for them and ammunition, sold by Ukraine to Kenya, were aboard the ship. On February 4, Somali pirates received \$3.2 million (U.S.) in ransom and released the vessel and its crew. (Ukrinform)

932,000 jobless in Ukraine

KYIV – As of February 13, there were 932,000 jobless registered in Ukraine. By the year's end, their number might be three

times higher, the State Employment Center forecast, noting that 3.2 million jobless is almost 9 percent of the country's active population. The center noted a positive trend, saying that with each day they register less and less people who lost their jobs. In December 2008 about 7,000 persons daily came to employment centers, now only 1,000 are registered each day. (Ukrinform)

Income might fall by 11-13 percent

KYIV – In December 2008, the average nominal wage in Ukraine totaled 2,001 hrv, while in December 2007 it was 1,675 hrv. Nominal growth totaled 19.5 percent, but taking into account inflation of 22.3 percent, the real wage fell by 2.8 percent, declining for the first time since 1998, said the head of the Forex Club Information and Analytical Center, Mykola Ivchenko. This year's nominal growth in wages will be 10 to 12 percent, at the level of 2,200-2,240 hrv, but given the inflation of 23 percent predicted by the center, the real wage might fall by 11 to 13 percent. January's inflation was 2.9 percent. Forex Club experts predicted that inflation would be 2 to 2.3 percent in February, around 2 percent in March and April, 1.5 percent in May and June, 0.5 percent in August, 1.7 percent in September, 2.2 percent in October and 1.8 percent in December. (Ukrinform)

Survey on Ukrainians' attitudes

KYIV – According to a survey carried out by the Research & Branding Group on January 20-30, 42.1 percent of Ukrainian citizens have a positive attitude toward Russia. The top three countries also include Belarus (31 percent of respondents) and Germany (14.1 percent). However, Russia (10.2 percent) is also the second country after the United States (21.5 percent) toward which Ukrainians have negative attitudes. In general, the balance of Ukrainians' sympathy and antipathy toward Russia is plus 31.9 percent and is significantly higher than in any other country around the world. According to the poll, some 62.4 percent of Ukrainians believe relations between Ukraine and Russia are bad and strained.

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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

FOUNDED 1933

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

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

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

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

Postmaster, send address changes to:

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

Editor-in-chief: Roma Hadzewycz
Editors: Matthew Dubas
Zenon Zawada (Kyiv)

The Ukrainian Weekly Archive: www.ukrweekly.com; e-mail: staff@ukrweekly.com

The Ukrainian Weekly, February 22, 2009, No. 8, Vol. LXXVII

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NEWS ANALYSIS: Gongadze murder still casts a shadow over Yushchenko presidency

by Taras Kuzio

Eurasia Daily Monitor

On January 27 the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE) issued another damning report about the poor state of Ukraine's investigation into the murder of opposition journalist Heorhii Gongadze in the fall of 2000 (www.assembly.coe.int). The involvement of senior Ukrainian leaders in the murder was made public using tape recordings made in President Leonid Kuchma's office by presidential security officer Mykola Melnychenko, who sought asylum in the United States in April 2001.

Four years after the Orange Revolution and Viktor Yushchenko's promise to investigate the Gongadze murder, there has been little progress in the inquiry.

Three lower-ranking policemen have been sentenced for their involvement in the murder, but the organizers have managed to escape justice thus far: Mr. Kuchma remains in Kyiv, then-Minister of Internal Affairs Yuri Kravchenko allegedly committed suicide under suspicious circumstances in March 2005, and Gen. Oleksii Pukach, who is alleged to have actually murdered Gongadze, supposedly fled Ukraine in 2004. Gongadze's wife, Myroslava, accused senior officers of the Internal Affairs Ministry of hiding Gen. Pukach in a similar manner to that of Ratko Mladic, a Serbian war criminal.

Mr. Melnychenko's recordings, which are crucial to the investigation, were ignored by the procurator until December 2008, when the tapes and tape recorder were handed over to the Procurator's Office, which agreed to organize the first analysis of the tapes by an impartial European organization.

It is no coincidence that after four years of inactivity the Procurator's Office,

which is constitutionally under the president's control, has only now become interested in the Melnychenko tapes. Ukraine will hold presidential elections in December, and progress in the Gongadze murder case could help Mr. Yushchenko improve his current dismal 2.4 percent popularity rating (Democratic Initiatives, January 2009 poll [www.dif.org.ua]).

Three key individuals in the investigation have refused to give voice samples for comparison to those on the tapes: Mr. Kuchma, Volodymyr Lytvyn (head of the presidential administration during the Gongadze scandal), and the chairman of the Security Service of Ukraine at the time, Leonid Derkach. Mr. Lytvyn, as chairman of the Verkhovna Rada is the only one of the three who is still a public figure.

Mr. Melnychenko suggested that President Yushchenko should set an example by voluntarily giving a voice sample: "If Yushchenko states that this affair is a matter of his honor, then he is obliged as a Ukrainian citizen to come forth and set an example and give evidence" (Radio Svoboda, January 29). The PACE report demanded that the identity of the voices on the tapes be ascertained.

During a visit to Ukraine last month, Mr. Melnychenko said that the European analysis of his tapes would not only reveal information about the organizers of the Gongadze murder but would allegedly include details about high-level abuse of office by Ukraine's elites and interaction with their Russian counterparts.

Mr. Melnychenko directs much of his criticism at Mr. Lytvyn as the agitator who persuaded Mr. Kuchma to order the Internal Affairs Ministry to "deal" with Gongadze. Any undermining of Mr. Lytvyn could potentially unravel the Orange coalition that was re-established in December 2008 only after the Lytvyn Bloc

had agreed to join. Without the Lytvyn Bloc's 20 deputies, there could not be an Orange coalition, and Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko's government could collapse.

A full analysis of the tapes could be problematic for more people than Mr. Lytvyn; after all, the majority of Orange leaders (including Mr. Yushchenko and Ms. Tymoshenko) were either in government or in business, or both, in the 1990s. Mr. Melnychenko's recordings were made in 1999 and 2000 after Ms. Tymoshenko had entered parliament in the opposition Hromada, but before Mr. Yushchenko joined in 2001.

Mr. Melnychenko has accused Mr. Lytvyn of being protected by Russia in a deal struck in the last days of the Kuchma regime. On January 12 the Russian Procurator's Office declined to assist in the investigation because it would infringe on Russia's "national interests."

Melnychenko asserts that "the organizers met and required certain assistance from senior levels of the Russian authorities." Whether this indicates that the Gongadze affair was a "Russian conspiracy," as Yushchenko and his national democratic allies have always believed, or (more likely) that the organizers sought Russian support after the crisis began unfolding remains unclear. Kuchma re-oriented Ukraine to Russia from 2001 to 2003 after becoming isolated and shunned by the West.

Mr. Melnychenko claims that Russia's knowledge of the real details of the Gongadze murder enables it to "blackmail Lytvyn and Kuchma's entourage," something that is more in Russia's national interests than assisting the investigation. In a BBC Ukrainian service interview (February 2), Mr. Melnychenko said that, as a presidential candidate, "Lytvyn is supported by Russia in the form of

Dmitry Medvedev, Vladimir Putin and FSB Director Oleksandr Bortnikov."

It is very likely that blackmail materials on Messrs. Kuchma and Lytvyn are in Russian hands (as are similar materials about Russian leaders in Kyiv). Ukrainian and Russian elites, particularly in the energy sector, are said to have operated as a criminal joint venture during the "Wild West capitalism" of the 1990s. With such blackmail materials, Russia may indeed hope that it would be in a position to manipulate a future "President Lytvyn."

Opinion polls show, however, that this scheme would be far-fetched: the two top presidential candidates have long been Ms. Tymoshenko and Party of Regions leader Viktor Yanukovich (on whom the Russian leadership might also have blackmail material, as Mr. Yanukovich was Donetsk Oblast chairman during the 1990s). Mr. Lytvyn is both trailing and being out-flanked by the rising star of former Rada Chair Arseniy Yatsenyuk.

The PACE report and Mr. Melnychenko's accusations continue to shed light on an episode that is one of the most important in recent Ukrainian history and remains a black spot on the Yushchenko presidency. As Mr. Melnychenko rightly states, "The result we received [from the Kuchmagate crisis] in 2004 was in the form of the Orange Revolution" (Radio Svoboda, January 29). Other young democracies have managed to investigate similar conspiracies – Peru under Alberto Fujimori and contemporary Turkey – but the Gongadze affair continues to elude a thorough investigation by Orange Ukraine.

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

Accusations fly...

(Continued from page 1)

Comparing Ms. Tymoshenko's natural gas agreement with Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin to the Molotov-Ribbentrop pact, President Yushchenko alleged that a \$5 billion loan from the Russian government was a tacit condition included to bankrupt the state and force it to surrender its gas transit system.

"There's only one way to eliminate such debt – the bankruptcy of the state natural gas monopoly Naftohaz Ukrayiny," he said. "Bankruptcy is the return of all assets to eliminate debt."

Pointing out another betrayal of state interests, President Yushchenko read diplomatic instructions for conducting credit negotiations with Russia, citing a clause titled "Prospects for Ratifying the 'Zero Variant' Agreement," which calls for forgiving Russia's outstanding Soviet-era obligations to Ukraine.

"I am offended by the fact that within the framework of consultations, the 'zero variant' issue is being considered, without the state leader's sanction, without the Parliament's sanction," he said, drawing a sharp denial from Ms. Tymoshenko.

As her explanation, Ms. Tymoshenko denied intending to offer the Russians the alleged "zero variant."

Furthermore, she said the Russian Federation was among an entire list of countries, including the United States, to which Ukraine turned to request credit to cover the government's planned spending deficit. "We will work with that country, which will be Ukraine's partner in obtaining long-term credit, but without any additional conditions for normal market rates for loans," she said.

Ms. Tymoshenko said she will ask the

European Union to send officials to offer their expert opinions of the Russian-Ukrainian natural gas agreement.

President Yushchenko is attempting to ruin the natural gas agreement she obtained in order to return the corrupt natural gas intermediary RosUkrEnergo, Ms. Tymoshenko alleged. Additionally, the NSDC will force the Ukrainian government to return 11 billion cubic meters of natural gas to RosUkrEnergo that was bought honestly with state funds from Gazprom, a scheme from which the president's team stands to profit to the tune of \$4 billion, she charged.

Upon the prime minister's return to the NSDC meeting, Mr. Yushchenko and Ms. Tymoshenko engaged in a vicious, emotional argument behind closed doors, Mr. Leschenko of Ukrayinska Pravda reported through an unidentified source present at the meeting.

"Yulia Volodymyrivna, I still haven't given you your turn to speak," he admonished her. "You are a lady, you are supposed to carry stability and adhere to discipline. You are conducting a show. Go out to the press again. If you weren't a woman, it would be a lot easier for me to speak with you. You have a gift for theft, may God forgive me."

He later said Ukraine would pay dearly for Ms. Tymoshenko's gas agreement for years after she's left the prime minister's office. The conflict that ensued was unprecedented for the NSDC, Mr. Leschenko reported.

"You brought Ukraine to default in 1997," Ms. Tymoshenko angrily retorted, referring to the year Mr. Yushchenko chaired the National Bank of Ukraine. "You bought your relations in Parliament on corruption. Everything is held together with bribes. And if you don't pay your

partners in the Verkhovna Rada, if they don't buy your latest Lexus, then they will, pardon me, turn their [backsides] toward you."

"Go to court, Viktor Andriyovych. [Go to] your procurator general, your Security Service (SBU)! If there's a law broken, pursue a criminal case," she said.

"In what court, Yulia Volodymyrivna? In your court? In the court, that you control? Today you are walking over corpses in pursuit of your goals," he responded.

Party of Regions National Deputy Inna Bohoslovka, who led the temporary parliamentary committee to investigate the Russia-Ukraine gas deal, joined Mr. Yushchenko in attacking Ms. Tymoshenko.

Her report severely criticized the prime minister's handling of the natural gas negotiations and the deal that subsequently emerged.

"Pani (madam), you're simply a thief and a swindler. We have to come out and refute this woman, who asserts that we attempted to return RosUkrEnergo. Swindling is the handwriting of Ms. Tymoshenko, for which she long ago should have sat behind bars," Ms. Bohoslovka said.

"Respected [colleagues], everyone in Parliament knows that Ms. Bohoslovka represents the interests of [Dmytro] Firtash, [Yurii] Boiko and [Serhii]

Liovochkin," Ms. Tymoshenko responded.

"Yes, and the pope also represents RosUkrEnergo," the president added sarcastically.

"Fellow, respected [colleagues], why are you silent?" Ms. Bohoslovka asked. "All of Europe today is reading the words of this woman – that we gathered here to ruin the gas agreement. Do you imagine the consequences? Who are you afraid of? This thief? We are losing the country. Maybe after she sat in jail she liked it there, but why is she supposed to turn all of Ukraine into a prison?"

Afterwards, NSDC Chair Raisa Bohatyriova, a close associate of Ukrainian industrial tycoon Rinat Akhmetov, denied the prime minister's accusations that the NSDC planned to return RosUkrEnergo in order to profit from schemes involving natural gas.

Meanwhile, the president was outraged at Ms. Tymoshenko's ongoing accusations that he wants to return RosUkrEnergo to continue profiting from it.

"Not a single day of my life was involved with your stinking gas so that I or my family had any private interest there," he said during the meeting, adding that such lies cover the fact that, through Ms. Tymoshenko's agreement, Gazprom controls 25 percent of Ukraine's industrial market.

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Bishop Daniel enthroned as ruling hierarch of UOC-U.S.A. Western Eparchy

CHICAGO – St. Volodymyr Cathedral was the site on the weekend of February 6-8 of one of the most ancient rites of the Orthodox Church – the enthronement or installation of a bishop as ruling hierarch of his episcopal see – as Bishop Daniel (Zelinsky) assumed the leadership of the Western Eparchy of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. (UOC-U.S.A.). He had been elected bishop at the 18th Regular Sobor of the Church in October 2008.

Clergy and the faithful and guests from other churches traveled from throughout the United States, most from the western states, which make up the Western Eparchy – from Los Angeles/San Francisco all the way east to Detroit/Southfield, Mich., – and from many parishes of the Central and Eastern eparchies to witness this spiritually uplifting event in the life of the Western Eparchy and the whole Church.

On Friday evening, February 5, the eve of the Feast Day of St. Gregory the Theologian, Bishop Daniel served vespers in the cathedral. Concelebrating with the bishop were Archimandrite Pankratij, pastor of St. Volodymyr Cathedral, Protodeacon Nicholas Dilendorf and 15 other clergy in the presence of six hierarchs: Archbishop Antony, president of the Consistory and Eastern eparchy, UOC-U.S.A.; Metropolitan John of Winnipeg and All-Canada; Archbishop Yuriy of Toronto; Bishop Ilarion of Edmonton; Archbishop Nicholai of the Romanian Orthodox Church (Patriarchate of Romania); and Bishop Demetrios, representing Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew and the Greek-Orthodox Metropolis of Chicago.

In his remarks at the conclusion of the vespers service Bishop Daniel briefly reflected upon his own faith journey and shared with those in attendance an account of his very first steps in the Church and his first experience of participating in the Mystery of Penance and receiving the Holy Eucharist. The bishop expressed how humbled he felt in the presence of his brother bishops, clergy and faithful as he prepared to assume the responsibilities as chief pastor of the Western Eparchy.

The cathedral choir, under the direction of Volodymyr Ovcharuk, sang the responses for the vesper service, which was followed by a reception in the cathedral social center, hosted by the cathedral's St. Olha Sisterhood and Nadia Bruschenko, the sisterhood president.

Unusually warm and sunny weather for a Chicago winter greeted the worshippers who gathered again in the cathedral on Saturday, February 7, for divine liturgy and the Office of Enthronement. The prime celebrant of the liturgy was Metropolitan Constantine, primate of the UOC-U.S.A., who was joined at the altar by all the hierarchs who participated in vespers, along with Archbishop Nathaniel of the Romanian Episcopate, Orthodox Church of America (OCA), and Archbishop Job of Chicago, OCA.

Children from the cathedral, the president of the Parish Board of Administration, Swiatoslaw Lychyk, the president of St. Olha Sisterhood, Mrs. Bruschenko, and the president of the cathedral Brotherhood of St. Volodymyr, Zenovij Tarakh, greeted the hierarchs in the vestibule of the cathedral with flowers, bread and salt. Archimandrite Pankratij greeted the hierarchs at the entrance to the nave with the cross and requested his prayers for all present, especially Bishop Daniel.

Two choirs sang responses during the divine liturgy – from St. Volodymyr Cathedral, under the direction of Volodymyr Popovych and from Ss. Peter



Clergy and faithful following the enthronement service.

and Paul Parish, Palos Park, Ill., directed by Yuriy Ciapinski. The master of ceremonies for the liturgy was the Very Rev. Taras Naumenko, pastor of Ss. Peter and Paul Parish. Altar servers from many parishes, including several from the Central and Eastern eparchies, along with subdeacons and St. Sophia Seminary students assisted the bishops during the service.

In his sermon, Bishop Daniel said: "The Council of Bishops of our Holy Church has commissioned me as your shepherd and pastor, calling me to lead you on the path of holiness as the Western Eparchy of our Church. We are connected in this liturgical celebration in such a way that you become those I am to serve. I am to hear Christ calling my name through you... I am to be part of the living body of the Church, specifically through you, and I am to reach out to others through you. Blessed Augustine said, 'What I am for you terrifies me; what I am with you consoles me. For you I am a bishop, with you I am a Christian.' Even as I am called to be your servant and leader, I am also called to walk with you on the path to holiness."

"As I look out upon you, gathered here as the people of God of the Western Eparchy, I see in you great potential for God's work," he continued. "I feel in all certainty that there is an infinite reservoir of talents and gifts that can be tapped for the service and growth of our church, an evangelizing witness to the world... Hope in Jesus Christ is not a mindless escape from the pain of everyday life. We need the spirit and commitment of Holy Apostle Paul who said: 'In Christ, I can do all things.'"

Following the Ambon prayer, over 350 worshippers watched as Bishop Ilarion and Bishop Demetrios escorted Bishop Daniel to the eparchial "Katedra" (elevation for the bishop's throne) in the nave of the temple before the tetrapod for the Office of Enthronement. Here he carefully listened to the pastoral instructions of Metropolitan Constantine.

The metropolitan reminded the bishop of the long and important history of his new cathedral and the enormous responsibilities belonging to any eparchial hierarch. The metropolitan, as one of Bishop Daniel's predecessors, had a unique perspective from which to provide such guidance to the new eparchial hierarch and promised he would be available for advice and counsel at all times. The metropolitan then presented Bishop Daniel with an archpastoral staff – a symbol of his episcopal authority in the Western

Eparchy.

At the conclusion of the installation, Bishop Demetrios read a greeting from Patriarch Bartholomew to the newly installed bishop, which stated in part: "This joyful event in the life of the Church is appropriately held on the feast of St. Gregory the Theologian, the venerable fourth century Archbishop of Constantinople. Therefore, the new ruling bishop has a rich legacy to sustain and in turn to transmit to the faithful of the Western Eparchy. It is the legacy of profound theology and personal spirituality, conveyed in the life and treatises of the great Theologian of our Church and our own predecessor on the Ecumenical Throne; but it is also a tradition of ecumenical openness and genuine respect, characteristic of His Grace's predecessor, of blessed memory, in the city of Chicago."

The clergy and faithful in attendance came forward at the end of the divine liturgy to venerate the cross and receive their first blessing from the new bishop of the eparchy.

The day concluded with a banquet in honor of Bishop Daniel at Chicago O'Hare Marriott, which was prepared by the Enthronement Committee, consisting of clergy and faithful representing the various parishes of the Western Eparchy of the UOC-U.S.A.

The Very Rev. Naumenko and Oksana Tschaikowsky served as masters of ceremonies at the banquet, skillfully directing the pace of the program. The Very Rev. Bohdan Kalynyuk, dean of the Chicago Deanery, introduced special guests who presented a tribute to the new bishop in the form of Ukrainian song: Nazarij and Bohdan Jaremchuk, sons of Nazarij Jaremchuk, who are on a musical tour in the United States, and the Zhayvir Quartet of Chicago. In addition, Father Kalynyuk surprised the audience by performing three Ukrainian folk songs, dedicating them to Bishop Daniel and in honor of the bishop's mother.

Bishop Demetrios, read a greeting from Archbishop Demetrios, prime hierarch of the Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of America, and the hierarchs who participate in the religious services also extended their own greetings to the newly enthroned Bishop Daniel.

The chancellor of the Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy of St. Nicholas, Chicago, the Rev. James Karepin, OP, represented Bishop Richard Seminack, who was unable to attend the event because of illness.



Bishop Daniel delivers a sermon.

The newly appointed counsel general of Ukraine in Chicago, Kostiantyn Kudryk, presented Bishop Daniel with a greeting from the ambassador of Ukraine in the United States, Dr. Oleh Shamshur.

The bishop was also greeted by Julian Kulas, president of the Ukrainian Heritage Foundation; Pavlo T. Bandriwsky, the head of the Illinois Branch of Ukrainian Congress Committee of America; Michael Kos, chair of the Board of Directors of the Self-reliance Ukrainian American Federal Credit Union in Chicago; and Nestor Popovych, the chairperson of the 75th Anniversary of Ukrainian Famine Committee in Chicago.

In addition, the greetings were read from Ss. Volodymyr and Olha Ukrainian Catholic Church and St. Joseph the Betrothed Ukrainian Catholic Church, both in Chicago.

The following day, Sunday, February 8, saw the continuation of spiritual festivities at St. Volodymyr Cathedral, the eparchial cathedral of the Western Eparchy. Bishop Daniel served his first divine liturgy as the eparchy's ruling hierarch. Following the service, the St. Olha Sisterhood welcomed everyone for a luncheon in honor of their new bishop. Students from the cathedral's School of Ukrainian Studies presented Bishop Daniel with a poetic and musical presentation, to which the eparch responded by presenting each child with a holy icon commemorating the episcopal enthronement.



THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

UNA anniversaries of the past: its 110th, 100th and 50th

FEBRUARY 22, 2004

Greetings from the UNA Executive Committee. "Happy birthday, UNA! In celebration of our 110th year":

"Just as a fish needs water, as the bird must have wings, as the thirsty need to drink and the hungry need bread, just as every one of us needs air, so do we Rusyns scattered across this land need a national organization, namely such a brotherhood, such a national union that would embrace each and every Rusyn, no matter where he lives. One man cannot lift a heavy stone, but when three or four men put their strength to it, the stone will soon be lifted..."

These words were written so eloquently in 1893 in Svoboda, as the rallying cry to prompt support for the formation of a new central organization, a brotherhood that would unite all Ukrainians who found themselves in this new, strange yet wondrous land of America. And today, as we celebrate the 110th year of our existence, we, as the torchbearers of those brave, founding fathers find these words remain no less valid today.

110 years ago, on February 22, 1894, 10 brotherhoods having total assets of \$220 and a combined membership of 439 resolved to become what now is known as the Ukrainian National Association. For decades, the UNA has dedicated itself to its community and, together with our members, has built an organization that today has admitted assets reaching \$64 million and a membership of close to 50,000.

We should all be proud of this accomplishment.

The founding ideals of the Ukrainian National Association – to help the ailing; to pay benefits after members' deaths so their families could be assured of a brighter future; to promote enlightenment among our people through the means of publications; to



The Rev. Hryhoriy Hrushka, founder of Svoboda and the Ukrainian National Association, as depicted on a medal designed by Mykhailo Cheresniovsky for the 70th anniversary of the UNA.

educate our youth and people with regard to their heritage; to preserve the culture, language and traditions of our native land; and to be a representative voice in the American political arena in order to help our countrymen both here and in Ukraine – have proved to be the guiding principles that remain relevant for our community today.

110 years – a milestone! ...110 years filled with achievements, successes, development and growth. We have had our share of disappointments, failures and turmoil. Yet, the UNA survived. Few organizations can be proud of such sustenance. Today the UNA is the oldest continuously running Ukrainian organization in this country. ...

Today's newly arrived immigrants or the progeny of the founding father, for the most part, do not know what or whom the UNA represents. Yes, we sell insurance as our core business. Yes, we compete with the traditional insurance product providers. ...

But the UNA is so much more, it is not just an insurance company, and shouldn't be viewed as such.

How many realize that it is the UNA's unique structure as a fraternal benefit society that allows us to take the profits collected by our insurance sales and put them right back into the community where needed, supporting cultural, educational and social programs within our diaspora community and in Ukraine? ...

As a not-for-profit organization, members' dues are what supports the publications Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly, our beloved Soyuzivka, and a multitude of other social and community services. Certainly this value-added benefit makes the significance of the UNA and its role in the community as valid today as it was 110 years ago. ...

FEBRUARY 20, 1994

Editorial, "With a vision for the future":

...a historic editorial that appeared in Svoboda on November 1, 1893 [stated]: "Ukrainians scattered across this land need a national organization, namely such a brotherhood, such a national union that would embrace each and every Ukrainian no matter where he lives. ...in unity there is strength, and it is not easily defeated. ..."

On February 22, 1894, the word became deed. ..."It has come to be," proclaimed Svoboda. The newspaper editorialized: "Dear brothers, now that a great number of us have gotten together and founded the association, let us all join it. ... You, who had been given up for lost by your brothers in Ukraine, let the world know that you are alive, and that here, in America, the life of the Ukrainian community is throbbing with vigor and activity. ...The Ukrainian National Association has been founded, and the Ukrainian people in America have risen from the dead..."

Throughout its history, the UNA has always extended a helping hand to its members, the Ukrainian community in the United States and Canada, Ukrainians wherever they have settled, and to Ukraine.

The UNA has supported countless community causes, from the erection of a monument to Taras Shevchenko in Washington and the creation of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians to the establishment of Ukrainian studies chairs and the Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard University. It has published numerous books, from Mykhailo Hrushevsky's "History of Ukraine" to Robert Conquest's "The Harvest of Sorrow." It was a major donor to the work of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine, as well as to the Harvard Project on the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine.

Not to be forgotten are the UNA's illustrious endeavors in the field of publishing (two newspapers, Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly, as well as the Veselka children's magazine), its scholarships for college students in the U.S. and Canada, its roles as patron of the arts and promoter of sports, its care for the elderly, and its assistance to needy victims of natural and man-made disasters, be they in the U.S., Ukraine, or any part of the Ukrainian diaspora.

With the declaration of Ukraine's independence, the UNA focused on helping the people of that formerly Soviet-dominated land. It created a Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine that has supported many a project,

and it funded ... the Kyiv Press Bureau that is staffed, on a rotating basis, by editorial staffers of The Ukrainian Weekly – the first full-time Kyiv-based press bureau to serve a Western news outlet.

In short, the UNA has always been there for all Ukrainians. ...

FEBRUARY 19, 1944

Front-page commentary, "Fifty Years of Service":

Fifty years ago, on February 22, 1894, a group of early Ukrainian immigrants met in Shamokin, Pa., and there founded a fraternal mutual benefit society which became known as the Ukrainian National Association. Their primary purpose was to provide insurance protection for those dependent upon them in the event of their death. With the passage of years and the development of Ukrainian American life, however, the organization took on an added and more diverse character. Besides providing its members with various forms of modern life insurance, it became the foundation of their fraternal and cultural activities.

Today, as the largest Ukrainian organization of its kind on this continent, the UNA, as it is popularly known, has over 42,000 members in 467 different lodges [branches] throughout the country and in Canada, its assets are about \$7.5 million, which represents about \$2 million over and above statutory standards. To date it has paid out approximately \$6.5 million in death benefits, in addition, it publishes in Ukrainian the daily Svoboda (founded 1893) and in English The Ukrainian Weekly (1933). ...

In examining the development of the Ukrainian National Association for the past 50 years one finds that, aside from its primary objective of providing insurance protection to its members and promoting fraternal relations among them, the UNA has also been active in (a) serving America in peace and war, and (b) helping Ukraine regain her national freedom.

In those years, for example, when Ukrainian immigrants were landing on these shores, the UNA conducted an intensive and successful campaign among them stressing the benefits as well as obligations of American citizenship.

...in the present war the UNA and its members have purchased War Bonds amounting to over \$10 million thus far. As for the number of UNA members in the armed forces of our country, the returns are as yet incomplete; still, out of the total of 467 lodges, 310 have reported, and these 310 UNA lodges list 3,614 of their members in service, of which 1,055 are non-commissioned officers and 187 are commissioned officers; many of them have been decorated for heroism. ... In striving to serve America, the UNA has also constantly encouraged the Ukrainian American people, especially their American-born youth, to cultivate here on the free American soil some of the finest and most adaptable elements of their Ukrainian cultural heritage, in order that they may be introduced into American cultural life and thereby help to enrich it. ...

Concurrently with these activities in the service of the American way of life, the UNA has played the leading role in the efforts the Ukrainian Americans have made from their very advent here to help their kinsmen in their native but foreign-occupied and now war-torn Ukraine to gain their national freedom. ...

Svoboda Press releases 2009 Almanac of the UNA

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – The 2009 Almanac of the Ukrainian National Association features articles commemorating several historic milestones, foremost among them the 70th anniversary of the independence of Carpatho-Ukraine.

The second part of this year's Ukrainian-language almanac contains commentary on the upcoming 300th anniversary of the Battle of Poltava, where Ukrainian Hetman Ivan Mazepa, allied with Sweden's King Charles XII, faced the forces of Russian Tsar Peter I. Other sections of the 2009 almanac include articles on the 90th anniversary of Ukrainian leader Symon Petliura's alliance with Josef Pilsudski's Poland against Bolshevik Russia; the 100th anniversary of the birth of Stepan Bandera, leader of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN); and the 400th anniversary of Ivan Bohdan's arrival at John Smith's Jamestown colony. The causes and consequences of the post-independence decline of the Ukrainian "selo" (village), the heart of Ukrainian national consciousness, are also discussed.

The editor of the 2008 Almanac of the Ukrainian National Association is Petro Chasto, an editor on the staff of Svoboda. The cover design is by Stepan Slutsky.



Cover of the 2009 Almanac of the Ukrainian National Association.

The 2009 UNA Almanac has already been mailed out to all Svoboda subscribers. Others interested in purchasing a copy may call 973-292-9800, ext. 3042. The price of the almanac is \$15.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

The UNA is 115

"It was the Ukrainian pioneers' vision, determination, planning and perseverance that set the foundations for the UNA of today. And it was the energy and faith of those that came after that kept the organization surging forward and expanding its scope of interests and activity – always with but these objectives in mind: to serve its members, to preserve the Ukrainian national consciousness and cultural heritage in a friendly yet strange land, and to render support to the struggling nation on the other side of the ocean, in looking back over the past three-quarters of a century, the UNA can proudly point to its remarkable record of upholding the standards that were set in Shamokin, Pa., in 1894 by its founding fathers."

That is how an editorial published in this newspaper in 1969 paid homage to the Ukrainian National Association on the occasion of its 75th anniversary.

Today, of course, we celebrate this venerable organization's 115th anniversary. The UNA has come a long, long way since its founding, but it has remained true to its founders' ideals. Most recently these ideals were codified in the UNA's mission statement: "The Ukrainian National Association exists to promote the principles of fraternalism; to preserve the Ukrainian, Ukrainian American and Ukrainian Canadian heritage and culture; and to provide quality financial services and products to its members. As a fraternal insurance company, the Ukrainian National Association reinvests its earnings for the benefit of its members and the Ukrainian community."

In its activity from 1894 to the present, the UNA has been a leader, an innovator, a publisher, an organizer, a patron of the arts, a protector of its members and all Ukrainians, a supporter of causes, a facilitator of projects, an educator, a sports promoter and more. The UNA is so much more than an insurance company, although it is the success of its insurance business that allows the UNA to do all its does. Its history is both proud and fascinating. (For a quick look at UNA history, we refer our readers to the materials on the UNA Forum page of this issue; for a more in-depth look, we suggest the landmark book by Myron B. Kuropas, Ph.D., "Ukrainian-American Citadel," published to mark the UNA's centennial.)

Today the UNA continues to publish two widely read newspapers, Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly, which have now served our community and the Ukrainian cause for an aggregate of 190 years. The newspapers' reach has always been greater than the number of its subscribers shows. Their articles have been cited by countless scholars, politicians, analysts and authors; and copies of these newspapers have been disseminated around the world. Now, with both papers online, that reach has been extended even farther.

The UNA also continues to develop Soyuzivka into a true Ukrainian heritage center. After all, that is the reason this estate was purchased back in 1952. This beautiful property in the Shawangunk mountains of the Catskill region of New York state has earned a very special place in the hearts of Ukrainians of all ages – from preschoolers to seniors, campers, athletes, devotees of the arts and community activists whose organizations have held functions there. Indeed, it is a keystone of our community life and promises to remain so for many years to come as its facilities are upgraded and its operations are modernized to better respond to the needs of new generations.

Another of the UNA's most popular fraternal benefits, along with its newspapers and its Soyuzivka Heritage Center, is its scholarship program. As luck would have it, this issue contains a four-page pullout featuring the UNA's scholarship recipients for the 2008-2009 academic year – 82 students who were awarded \$16,600 in scholarships. The UNA has awarded well over \$2 million in student scholarships since the program was formalized.

And there is much, much more that the UNA has done and continues to do for its members and the Ukrainian community.

It's no accident, therefore, that the UNA's newest slogan is: "The UNA and the community: partners for life." On this, its 115th birthday, we wish the Ukrainian National Association many more years and many more successes for the benefit of all Ukrainians.

Feb.
19
1984

Turning the pages back...

Twenty-five years ago, on February 19, 1984, in observance of the 90th anniversary of the establishment of the Ukrainian National Association (founded on February 22, 1894), UNA executives and district officers commemorated the anniversary at the location where it all began, in the coal-mining town of Shamokin, Pa.

The UNA delegation included John Flis, supreme president; Walter Sochan, supreme secretary; Ulana Diachuk, supreme treasurer; and Stefan Hawrysz, supreme organizer. The Supreme Executive Committee was joined by Andrew Keybida and Anna Haras, supreme advisors, as well as Bohdan Hnatiuk and Nestor Olesnycky, supreme auditors.

The celebrations began with a divine liturgy celebrated in memory of the pioneers by the Rev. Michael Batcho at the Transfiguration of Our Lord Ukrainian Catholic Church, one of the oldest Ukrainian Catholic churches in the United States.

After the service, a brief ceremony took place at a plaque, designed by Jaques Hnizdovsky, installed outside the church on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the UNA. Mr. Flis reminded the attendants of the vision and sacrifice of the early pioneers to whom, he said, the Ukrainian community owes a debt of gratitude.

A luncheon was held in the church hall that attracted over 200 people. A program was opened with an invocation by seminarian Phillip Weiner and the "Pledge of Allegiance" and the singing of "God Bless America." The program was emceed by Walter Chemega, president of UNA Branch 1.

In his keynote address, Mr. Flis noted the projects the UNA has seen come to fruition, including the Taras Shevchenko Monument in Washington, the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute and the publication of "Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopedia."

In addition to financial and insurance services, Mr. Flis continued, the UNA provides its

(Continued on page 19)

IN THE PRESS: Obama and Russia

"Why Nurture Russia's Illusions?" by Matthew Kaminski, The Wall Street Journal, February 13:

"Barack Obama wants to make friends with Russia, 'press the reset button' as his Veep proposed the other day.

"Sounds familiar. Bill Clinton bear hugged Boris Yeltsin and George W. Bush peered into successor Vladimir Putin's soul. Yet relations haven't been this bad since Konstantin Chernenko's days at the Kremlin.

"So what? America is on a roll in Eurasia. Democracy, open markets and stability spread across the region in the Clinton and Bush eras. From Estonia to Georgia to Macedonia, free people want to join the West.

"At every step of the way, Russia sought to undermine this great post-Cold War project. ...

"Here Foggy Bottom's finest chime in: Yes, but imagine a world with a friendly Russia, able to help us, say, stop Iran's atomic bomb program. So let's not push so hard to deploy anti-Iran missile defense sites in Poland and the Czech Republic that Russia hates – use, if necessary, the excuse that costs and feasibility require further study. Back off on closer NATO ties for Ukraine and Georgia. Make Russia feel important and consulted. Joe Biden sketched out this sort of bargain at last weekend's Munich security conference. ..."

"Mr. Obama's fresh start is a good time for a reality check. The U.S. can work with Russia, seen in its proper place. To even suggest that the Russians have a special say over the fate of a Ukraine or our alliance with the Czechs lets Mr. Putin nurture the illusion of supposed greatness, and helps him hang on to power. ..."

Mr. Obama and Russia, editorial, The New York Times, February 12:

"Vice-President Joseph Biden told a European security conference on Saturday that it was 'time to press the reset button' and revisit the many areas where the United States and Russia can work together. On Sunday, Russia's almost never conciliatory deputy prime minister, Sergei Ivanov, embraced the overture.

"We are relieved that Washington and Moscow are talking about cooperation. There is certainly a lot in the relationship that needs resetting, starting with reviving negotiations to do away with thousands of nuclear weapons. But pressing the reset button cannot mean absolving Vladimir Putin's Kremlin of its authoritarian ways.

"...The Russians gave him fair warning last week of how difficult this relationship could be. Just days before Mr. Biden spoke, the Kremlin 'encouraged' the former Soviet

republic of Kyrgyzstan — with a \$2.15 billion pledge of loans and aid — to give notice that it is closing an American base that supplies United States forces in Afghanistan. ...

"So far Mr. Obama has been quiet about Russia's latest efforts to bully its neighbors. He will have to find his voice. After its war with Georgia last year, Russia defied international law by recognizing the independence of Abkhazia and South Ossetia. It recently went further and announced plans to establish bases there — instead of withdrawing forces to prewar numbers as promised. ...

"We're not sure how Mr. Obama is going to find the right balance between cooperating with the Kremlin and avoiding enabling its bullying ways. But that can be the only basis for a sound relationship."

"The New Ostpolitik: America's German Problem," by Melana K. Zyla, The Weekly Standard, February 16:

"... The official desire to replace the current Russia-Ukraine pipeline with a Russia-Germany pipeline says a great deal about how Germany sees the gas dispute, and other global issues as well: Get the small fry — Balts, Poles, Ukrainians, and other former Russian suzerainties — out of the way and let Moscow and Berlin restore some Ordnung to things. ...

"... Berlin has entered a new era of shared interests with Moscow and divergence from Washington. ...

"In the run-up to a NATO foreign ministers' meeting in Brussels in early December, [German Chancellor Angela] Merkel publicly torpedoed Ukraine and Georgia's chances to proceed towards membership. Her government did the same last spring, ahead of the Bucharest NATO meeting. Both times, news of Germany's opposition coincided with Merkel's visits with Russian leaders, who vociferously oppose Ukraine and Georgia's inclusion in NATO.

"... gas is the leading means through which Moscow manipulates Berlin. ...

"The new administration's best chance to lead on issues of concern to Europe will therefore be to play Europeans off each other the way Moscow does, [Joerg] Himmelreich [trans-Atlantic fellow at the German Marshall Fund of the United States] says. ...

"On NATO, the United States will need to continue to push to bring Georgia and Ukraine into the fold. Otherwise, Russia will control the issue, using Germany to represent its interests. How strongly Berlin will ultimately embrace Moscow isn't clear. But as the gas and NATO disputes show, the two are now more tightly linked than they have been in decades."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Deniers continue Duranty's work

Dear Editor:

Andrew Sorokowski's recently published column, "Doubt and denial" (February 8) correctly categorizes two areas of thinking on the subject of non-acknowledgement of the Holodomor of 1932-1933.

There is also a third category, "benign deniers," well-meaning friends of Ukraine in Congress and in other government institutions who recognize the Holodomor as one of history's greatest tragedies, but will not support any effort to have it designated as genocide for fear of offending Russia (as was detailed in the article).

This "benign" impediment to the world recognition of the Holodomor as genocide is in fact a conscious denial of the

scope and purpose of the Soviet policy of extermination.

One can only wonder how much longer this group of "benign deniers" will insist on ignoring new declassified Soviet-era documents at the expense of justice.

Vera M. Andryczyk
Elkins Park, Pa.

The letter-writer is president of the Ukrainian Federation of America.

We welcome your opinion

Letters to the editor should be typed and signed (anonymous letters are not published). Letters are accepted also via e-mail at staff@ukrweekly.com. The daytime phone number and address of the letter-writer must be given for verification purposes. Please note that a daytime phone number is essential in order for editors to contact letter-writers regarding clarifications or questions.

COMMENTARY

"No KGB in Canada" campaign

by Lubomyr Luciuk

They called themselves Chekists – the sword and shield of the Soviet Union. They were proud of what they were.

Some served as concentration camp guards. Others were executioners. Many were just clerks or cooks or those ordinary guys who mop up the mess after the torturers are done.

Over the years they had different names – Cheka, OGPU, NKVD, SMERSH and, most notoriously, KGB. Yet their job description didn't change. They were killers. They murdered whomever their masters wanted dead. Their victims numbered in the many millions.

There were decades when they were more active, years when they were less so, but they were always there. Some of their leaders were sadists, like Nikolai Yezhov, a bisexual dwarf who told Nikita Khrushchev during a Kremlin meeting that his shirtsleeves were speckled because he had spent the night torturing an "enemy of the people." Yezhov was later shot, at Stalin's command. In Yalta, chatting with President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Stalin described Lavrentii Beria, Yezhov's successor, as "our Himmler." Mr. Beria was later executed, on Khrushchev's orders.

"Those who live by the sword die by the sword" is a sharp saying. Unfortunately, it's not always true. Not only are some veterans of Stalin's secret

police alive, but they are in Canada. One could be your neighbor.

Their presence among us is not news. It has been known for years. How many there are is not certain, probably not hundreds, yet even one is one too many.

Remarkably, they haven't been hiding. A few have boasted publicly about what they did. One wrote a book, obligingly including a photograph posing in his NKVD lieutenant's uniform. Another described her role in a SMERSH execution squad.

An intrepid journalist broke this story in a national Canadian newspaper in April 2005, yet after that original exposé all follow-up stories were spiked. Even more intriguing is how the RCMP's War Crimes Unit, asked to investigate allegations about Communist collaborators in Canada, responded with the rather limp finding that they had insufficient evidence upon which to act. That reply took over three years to draft.

Apparently when a man admits he was in the NKVD and brags about the people he did in and provides his memoirs in English in a book available in libraries across the land, the Mounties don't define that as proof of any wrongdoing. Maybe they're waiting for Hollywood to turn the manuscript into a movie.

After the Second World War, screening procedures were supposed to exclude Nazis and Communists from Canada, with no exceptions. So if a man declares he was in the NKVD and broadcasts that fact from Toronto either he is a liar or he lied to get into Canada, probably disguising his own

(Continued on page 15)

Lubomyr Luciuk chairs the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association (www.uccla.ca) which has launched a "No KGB In Canada!" campaign.

Israel and the Holodomor

by Askold Lozynskyj

Pinhas Avivi, deputy director-general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry in charge of relations with Russia, the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and East European countries, told ITAR-TASS, "We regard the 'Holodomor' as a tragedy, but in no case do we call it genocide. We describe it as the tragedy in which the peoples of Russia, Moldova, Ukraine, Kazakhstan and of other countries suffered, and we accept Russia's wording. The Holocaust is the only genocide to us."

On January 26 of this year the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations and the Consulate General of Ukraine in New York observed the International Day of Commemoration in memory of the victims of the Holocaust. (January 27 of each year has been designated as such by U.N. General Assembly Resolution dated November 1, 2005.) The commemoration took the form of an art exhibit within the United Nations' building in New York of Holocaust paintings by a Ukrainian Jewish artist currently residing in the United States.

In his opening remarks Ukraine's Permanent Representative to the U.N. observed that Ukrainians who suffered during the Holodomor feel a deep sense of sympathy with the Jewish people who suffered so greatly in the genocide of the Holocaust. A few weeks earlier Ukraine's president honored the upcoming exhibit's artist with an award titled People's Artist of Ukraine.

The above depict two quite disparate manifestations. In the final analysis one should not attribute the words of one insensitive Israeli to all his countrymen. Nor should one credit the gestures of one, two or even three Ukrainians to all Ukrainians. Everyone is entitled to his/her opinion. However, in this instance Mr. Avivi spoke on behalf of the people of Israel and Ukraine's president, permanent representative at the U.N. and its consul general in New York acted on behalf of the people of Ukraine.

As a result, there can be only two conclusions: Ukraine sympathizes with the Jewish people and recognizes the Holocaust as a genocide while Israel does not recognize the Holodomor as genocide, sides with the Russian position and considers only the Holocaust as a genocide. The last part speaks not only to the Holodomor, but to the Armenian, Rwandan, Darfurian and other purported genocides.

Mr. Avivi's statements are disturbing for several reasons. Most significantly, they manifest a basic lack of human compassion. Additionally they exhibit a Russia-skewed historical perspective and, even worse, arrogance on issues of which one is ignorant.

Raphael Lemkin, the inspiration and craftsman for the 1948 U.N. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, spoke in 1953 on the 20th anniversary of the Holodomor and, unequivocally, characterized it as genocide against the Ukrainian people. Lemkin was also of Jewish descent, but, unfortunately, he was not a spokesman for the government of Israel.

The last decade has unearthed both in Ukraine and the Russian Federation undeniable archival documentation as corroborative testimony to the allegation of

genocide. Collectivization in 1932-1933 in the USSR was aimed undeniably at all peoples, but the resultant famine was exploited by Joseph Stalin, Vyacheslav Molotov and Lazar Kaganovich to obliterate the Ukrainian people.

Among the newly revealed documents is the formerly purged census of 1937, which shows that from 1926 to 1937 the Ukrainian population in the USSR declined in actual numbers by 5 million while the remaining populations of the USSR grew by 17 percent and Russians by 23 percent.

Also, there is correspondence from Stalin to Kaganovich, his implementer in Ukraine, in particular a letter from August 11, 1932, which includes the following, "The most important thing now is Ukraine. Affairs in Ukraine are in bad hands ... If we do not correct the situation in Ukraine now, we may lose Ukraine... the Ukrainian Communist Party (500,000 members...) is not small, but there are rotten elements, conscious and unconscious Petlyurivtsi" (nationalists).

And there is the Stalin-Molotov Decree of January 22, 1933, which shut the borders of the Ukrainian SSR and the Kuban region of Russia, densely populated by Ukrainians. No other borders were closed.

Perhaps, worst of all, Mr. Avivi in his own words shares Russia's historical perspective. At a press conference convened at the United Nations headquarters in New York by the permanent representative of the Russian Federation on October 29, 2008, to explain the Russian position on the Holodomor, Ambassador Vitaly Churkin specifically delineated two points – firstly, that the Famine of 1932-1933 was the tragedy of all peoples in the USSR, not only Ukrainian; and secondly, that Ukraine's attempt to characterize that event as a genocide against the Ukrainian people is an attempt to rewrite history as well as to whitewash the cooperation of Ukrainians with the Nazis during World War II.

As his main argument for the latter Ambassador Churkin underlined that the current president of Ukraine in 2007 conferred the honor "Hero of Ukraine" posthumously on Roman Shukhevych, whom Ambassador Churkin cynically labeled a "Nazi collaborator."

Mr. Churkin did not stop there, however. He hurled more disinformation and mud, reprising much of the defamation and disinformation against Ukrainians used by his Soviet predecessors, i.e. Ukrainians massacred Jews in Babyn Yar, more Jews were killed during World War II in Ukraine and the Baltic countries than anywhere else, and that Ukraine and the Baltic countries voluntarily joined the USSR.

I do not know whether Mr. Avivi concurs with these aspersions. I do know that Yad Vashem, Israel's official Holocaust memorial, attempted to defame Shukhevych in the past by alleging an entire dossier on his Nazi collaboration, only to be embarrassed last year by a challenge from the Security Service of Ukraine to produce the evidence. Yad Vashem's dossier consisted only of discredited Soviet defamatory material against Shukhevych.

I am assuming that Mr. Avivi is neither a scholar nor a historical expert. In his remarks he does not rely upon scholarship or the expertise of other Israelis. He simply and unconsciously denies that the Holodomor was genocide and then arrogantly concludes with "The Holocaust

(Continued on page 15)



Dear Prime Minister:

Canada should not allow any veterans of the Soviet secret police - the NKVD, SMERSH and KGB - to live here.

No excuses. No exceptions.

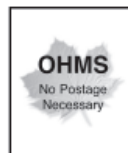
Denaturalize and deport them all, immediately.

Stand up for Canada!

Thank you,

Signature

For more information see <http://www.uccla.ca>
© 2009, Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association



To

The Right Honourable Stephen Harper, MP
Prime Minister of Canada
Office of the Prime Minister
80 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0A2

Front and back images of one of three postcards that are now being sent in to Canada's prime minister, the minister of citizenship, immigration and multiculturalism and the minister of public safety as part of the "No KGB in Canada!" campaign.

Askold Lozynskyj, an attorney based in New York City, is former president of the Ukrainian World Congress.

Political dysfunction...

(Continued from page 1)

Yatsenyuk, said Sviatoslav Oliinyk, a Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc deputy, adding that no deputies from his bloc are interested.

Party of Regions of Ukraine

Though rarely publicly commenting on internal party matters, industrial kingpin Rinat Akhmetov and his entourage have made clear their dissatisfaction with Viktor Yanukovich's leadership in recent months, revealing the largest rift within the Party of Regions since the Orange Revolution.

The PRU suffered another embarrassing defeat against Prime Minister Tymoshenko when it failed to muster a parliamentary majority to oust her in a February 5 no-confidence vote.

The unsuccessful vote significantly boosted the likelihood that Ms. Tymoshenko would remain as prime minister for the remainder of the year, since another no-confidence vote can't occur until September.

"What did we need this for?" Borys Kolesnikov, the right-hand man of Mr. Akhmetov, said afterwards in a reaction of disgust, as reported by Ukrayinska Pravda. "What was the hurry? We could have given Yulia 100 more days. We should have waited until March. Everything would have been easier in the spring. The country's situation is only getting worse. We would have removed her without any problem."

It was the second time the PRU attempted to dismiss Ms. Tymoshenko through such a vote and failed as the politically nimble prime minister struck deals with the Communists on both occasions, offering them government posts and other unknown concessions in exchange for their votes.

Besides blaming the Communists for selling out to Ms. Tymoshenko, Mr. Kolesnikov pointed his finger straight at his rivals within the party – the "Firtash Group" led by Serhii Liovochkin and Yuri Boiko.

"The Party of Regions has the same disease that afflicted Our Ukraine – People's Self-Defense – public arguments and emotional discharges," Mr. Fesenko said.

During the past year Mr. Yanukovich has reportedly sought to expand his financial support beyond Mr. Akhmetov, Ukraine's wealthiest oligarch, and formed an alliance with Dmytro Firtash, the Ternopil Oblast native who became a billionaire from his suspicious role as a partner in RosUkrEnergo.

Ms. Tymoshenko has repeatedly alleged that the natural gas intermediary launders money to the PRU, through Mr. Liovochkin



Zenon Zawada

Natural gas player Yuri Boiko helped cause the biggest rift in the Party of Regions since the Orange Revolution.

and Mr. Boiko, and into political coffers linked to Mr. Yushchenko as well, a view widely shared by political observers.

The president denies that he gains financially from RosUkrEnergo, despite being directly responsible for its establishment in January 2006. In recent interviews Mr. Kolesnikov insisted the PRU has never received any money from the shady business structure.

"The company RosUkrEnergo, neither formally, nor informally, did not give the Party of Regions a cent even once," he told Ukrayinska Pravda in an interview published February 12. "The Party of Regions and RosUkrEnergo had no relationship whatsoever and I promise won't have any."

Yet, at the same time, Mr. Kolesnikov acknowledged that the Firtash Group had gained significant influence over his party.

The no-confidence vote in the Rada was a direct attempt by the Firtash Group to remove Ms. Tymoshenko from power, he alleged, because she succeeded in eliminating RosUkrEnergo through her January natural gas deal with the Russian government, thereby cutting off the financing stream to Messrs. Liovochkin and Boiko.

"If Liovochkin and Boiko put their narrow corporate interests above the party's interests, then they have no place in the party or the [parliamentary] faction," Mr. Kolesnikov said. "Let them choose their own path."

Mr. Kolesnikov claims the Firtash Group consists of only two deputies, the price of whose influence is "two deputies' mandates,

which they still have."

But Ukrayinska Pravda reported at least 10 more leading party members who support the Firtash Group, including Mr. Liovochkin's sister Yulia Novikova, the Rada's Vice-Chair Oleksander Lavrynovych, NTN television network owner Eduard Prutnik and Ivan Mymyi, who directs personal security for Mr. Firtash.

Though the Party of Regions remains united, the emergence of the influential Firtash Group indicates it's no longer consolidated, said Mr. Fesenko.

Its members will stick together until the January 2010 presidential election, he said. "From a rational point of view, the Party of Regions will hardly split before the election – it's simply not convenient," he said. "But if Yanukovich loses the election, then the party could expect very negative tendencies – a split or the departure of many of its members."

Our Ukraine – People's Self-Defense

The Our Ukraine – People's Self-Defense parliamentary faction exists in name only.

Since President Yushchenko's failed attempt to dismiss Parliament in October 2008, the OU-PSD bloc has splintered into three groups with diverging allegiances.

The "For Ukraine!" group led by Viacheslav Kyrylenko remains loyal to President Yushchenko, while the pro-Tymoshenko group is led by former presidential insider Mykola Martynenko and includes the People's Self-Defense party.

The third, the Single Center group led by Ihor Kril, is loyal to Presidential Secretariat Chair Viktor Baloha, who has managed to carve himself a political force on a national level since his arrival in Kyiv from Zakarpattia following the Orange Revolution.

The future of all of Our Ukraine's politicians is highly uncertain.

The Our Ukraine brand name is no longer attractive, and numerous polls indicate that any politicians running under its banner wouldn't qualify for Parliament.

Although the president plans to compete for Parliament by forming a Yushchenko Bloc, the FOM-Ukrayina poll released on February 16 reported such a project also would fail, not mustering even 1 percent of the vote.

Neither would the Single Center led by Mr. Baloha or the People's Self-Defense led by Internal Affairs Minister Yuri Lutsenko scrap together even 1 percent of votes, according to FOM-Ukrayina, which conducted its poll of 2,000 Ukrainians between February 1 and 11.

Current contenders for the national-democratic electorate are limited to the Ukrainian People's Party led by Yuri Kostenko and the Svoboda All-Ukrainian Union led by Oleh Tiahnybok, said Taras Berezovets, director of Polittech, a Kyiv-based political consulting and public relations firm.

Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc

Of Ukraine's three major political forces, the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc (YTB) is the most monolithic and consolidated, Mr. Berezovets said, and will remain intact through the presidential election.

The resignation of Viktor Pynzenyk from the post of finance minister won't disqualify the Reforms and Order Party from the three-party Tymoshenko Bloc, which also consists of Ms. Tymoshenko's Batkivschyna party and the Social Democratic Party of Ukraine.

"The Reforms and Order Party is and will be a component of a single Tymoshenko Bloc team, and it will continue to support the policies of the Tymoshenko Bloc, the Coalition of National Development, Stability and Order and the government of Ukraine," according to a February 12 party statement.

It's unclear whether the Tymoshenko Bloc will allow Our Ukraine's defecting parties to merge, including the People's Self-Defense, Ukrainian People's Party and the People's Rukh of Ukraine.



Zenon Zawada

Yaroslav Kendzior, a leader in Rukh during the Ukrainian independence movement, was expelled from the party in late January for supporting President Viktor Yushchenko.

People's Rukh of Ukraine

On its own, the People's Rukh has long ceased to be an influential political party. Although its chairman, Borys Tarasyuk, remains an influential voice in Ukrainian foreign policy, numerous political observers said it's unlikely he will return as foreign affairs minister.

However, the political force that led Ukraine to independence still retains symbolic value among Ukrainians.

Therefore, it came as no surprise that the Yushchenko-Tymoshenko rivalry split the People's Rukh as well, between Mr. Tarasyuk, who aligned himself with the prime minister, and Lviv native Yaroslav Kendzior, who remains loyal to the president.

Though Mr. Kendzior wields significant influence over the party structures in Lviv and Ivano-Frankivsk, Mr. Tarasyuk retained national control and succeeded in leading its political council to dismiss Mr. Kendzior and Ivan Stoiko from its ranks in late January.

In making the announcement on January 26, Mr. Tarasyuk said Messrs. Kendzior and Stoiko made misleading claims that he was leading the party to support the Tymoshenko Bloc, "which doesn't conform to reality."

Mr. Kendzior, who served as chief editor of the Rukh newspaper Chas during the Ukrainian independence movement and had been involved in the party ever since, revealed his frustration in his response to Mr. Tarasyuk, who served the Communist Party until Ukraine regained its independence.

"Considering in whose hands the People's Rukh has ended up, it's a logical decision," he said. "A former Communist Party Central Committee instructor and career Chekist can't stand people in his party who were allies and brothers to (Vyacheslav) Chornovil, who created the People's Rukh of Ukraine."

"I told the convention yesterday (January 25) that if this zombie part of delegates were offered to dismiss Chornovil posthumously from Rukh, they would have voted for it," Mr. Kendzior added.

It's unclear what the People's Rukh strategy will be once Our Ukraine dissolves and leaves Parliament.

"It seems to me the People's Rukh and the Ukrainian People's Party are better off campaigning together on their own, apart from the Tymoshenko Bloc," Mr. Berezovets said. "Right-wing voters are looking for a new alternative to Tymoshenko and Yushchenko."

However Kyiv political insider Ivan Lozowy believes Mr. Tarasyuk may have already cut a deal with Ms. Tymoshenko for membership in her bloc and places on the party list.

Arseniy Yatsenyuk's Change Front

No political movement in Ukraine is more dynamic than the Change Front (Front Zmin) Citizen's Initiative launched by Mr.

(Continued on page 9)



David Burliuk
and
the Japanese Avant-garde
Copernicus Films

Friday, February 27, 2009, 7:00 p.m.

2007 documentary film
David Burliuk and the Japanese Avant-garde
in conjunction with the Museum's current exhibition
Futurism and After: David Burliuk, 1882-1967
General admission: \$15; members & seniors: \$10; students: \$5.
Reception to follow screening.
Reservations: 212-228-0110 or info@ukrainianmuseum.org

SPECIAL EVENT

Tuesday, March 3, 2009, 7:00 p.m.

Director Serhiy Bukovsky and producer Victoria Bondar will present
The Living (Zhyvi)
a new documentary film about the Holodomor,
in Ukrainian with English subtitles and English voice-over.
Copyright International Charitable Fund Ukraine 3000, 2008
General admission: \$15; members & seniors: \$10; students: \$5.
Reception to follow screening.
Reservations: 212-228-0110 or info@ukrainianmuseum.org



The Museum's film series is funded in part by the New York City Department of Cultural Affairs.



The Ukrainian Museum
222 East 6th Street
New York, NY 10003
Tel: 212.228.0110 Fax: 212.228.1947
info@ukrainianmuseum.org
www.ukrainianmuseum.org

Museum hours:
Wednesday – Sunday
11:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Political dysfunction...

(Continued from page 8)

Yatsenyuk, which is currently establishing organizations throughout Ukrainian cities, asking citizens to offer their ideas for a "National Plan of Change."

While Mr. Yatsenyuk is riding a booster shot of popularity, the Change Front doesn't offer many concrete political positions, experts observed.

Among the few declared stances are allowing open list parliamentary voting (in which voters choose candidates on party lists) and canceling deputies' immunity, from prosecution – ideas with which a majority of Ukrainians agree.

"I've seen zero signs that he's a reformer at all," said Ivan Lozowy, director of the Institute of Statehood and Democracy in Kyiv. "He's made no significant reform initiatives, and he doesn't take a firm position on many issues."

Though Mr. Yatsenyuk has supported Ukraine's membership in the European Union (EU) and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), he has shied away from declaring such goals in the Change Front's platform.

When pressed by politicians in early February to declare his position on the Ukrainian language, Mr. Yatsenyuk avoided the subject. "The state is supposed to create conditions in which Ukrainians could freely learn and use English, Russian, German, Polish, French and other languages which they view as native, or those they want to master," according to the Change Front platform.

While he supports liberal economic policies, such as removing barriers to international trade and financial deregulation, he doesn't stress this in his stump speeches either, Mr. Berezovets said.

And the Change Front also calls for making the Ukrainian government a mandatory intermediary in all land transactions. All land must be bought and sold from the Ukrainian government.

"Yatsenyuk has no ideology," he said. "He's known as a sympathizer of the liberal economic model, which led to the worst economic crisis in 70 years. He knows that if the party will have a liberal ideology, opponents will take advantage and ruin his ratings."

Nevertheless, Mr. Yatsenyuk's meteoric rise in popularity has sent shivers through-

out the Party of Regions and the Tymoshenko Bloc, whose deputies have already begun attacking him and attempting to undermine voter support.

Mr. Firtash is financing Mr. Yatsenyuk's Change Front, alleged Ms. Tymoshenko in a January 21 television interview. It's an accusation that most Kyiv political observers believe. Among the evidence is the fact that Mr. Yatsenyuk has received much exposure on the Inter television network, Ukraine's most popular, in which Mr. Firtash is believed to have bought a minority stake.

"Rarely is there smoke without fire," Mr. Lozowy said. "This is an election project partly to take votes away from Tymoshenko. But Firtash's money is looking for outlets, including steering influence away from Akhmetov."

Mr. Yatsenyuk has gained popularity because he's been riding a wave of media coverage and attention, gained from his alliance with Mr. Firtash, Mr. Berezovets said.

However, his party has yet to assemble a political team, structure or strategy to coordinate a national campaign, Mr. Berezovets said, which is why he backed out of the forthcoming Ternopil Oblast Council election despite enjoying a solid poll rating there.

Mr. Lozowy said that could change by the time the next parliamentary election is held. "This is a political project that has serious financing, probably from Firtash, and he has a really good chance to qualify with a small faction in Parliament, which means he's a player," he said. "As we've seen with [Volodymyr] Lytvyn and the Communists, small factions play a critical role."

Communist Party of Ukraine

Since its formation in 1993, the new Communist Party of Ukraine has been a hallmark of stability in Ukrainian politics, led by the same two stalwarts – Petro Symonenko and Adam Martyniuk – who consistently hammered its unwavering Marxist message (while making millions on the side).

The only controversy the Communists caused was over politics, that is until last month when Mr. Symonenko's wife of 35 years, Svitlana, ran to a national television network to reveal her husband's affair with his press secretary, Oksana Vaschenko, 25 years his junior. Moreover, she gave birth to their love child on January 22.

It was a public relations fiasco for Mr. Symonenko and the Communists, whose

backed Kirill all the way, giving him time and space far greater than any of the other possible candidates, and websites, like Portal-Credo.ru, that opposed him were blocked during the meeting of the Moscow conclave. (Happily but certainly not coincidentally, that site is again accessible now that Kirill is in.)

But it was the voting itself that was the most dramatic indication of the way in which the past has returned. The vote, which as several media outlets have noted Kirill won by Putin-level margins if not yet those of the leaders of Turkmenistan, proceeded far more rapidly than one would have expected it to.

The reason? Because the participating electors did not bother to go into the voting booths but simply made their marks in public and dropped their ballots into the boxes, in much the same way, as one Russian commentator observed today, that Soviet voters were encouraged to do in the past (www.kasparov.ru/material.php?id=497F5188DE17D).

Obviously, despite all this widely available information about him, no one can be certain about how Kirill will behave in the future or how his relations with the government, the Church and others will turn out, but one thing is certain: As Nezavisimaya Gazeta pointed out on January 27 his Patriarchate will not be boring (www.ng.ru/columnist/2009-01-28/100_kirill.html?scroll).



Zenon Zawada

Communist Party Chair Petro Symonenko became enmeshed in scandal after his extramarital affair with his press secretary became public in January.

main electorate is Ukraine's conservative older population, nostalgic for the strict Soviet ethical and sexual standards (in theory, at least).

While political observers speculated that Crimean Communist leader Leonid Grach could use the mess to take the party's reins in Kyiv, the 61-year-old hardliner dismissed such speculation from reporters, jokingly stating that he already leads the Communists.

Don't believe that he isn't interested, said Mr. Berezovets, adding that it was Mr. Grach who informed Svitlana Symonenko about her husband's two-year affair.

For years, Mr. Grach has wanted to steer the Communist Party toward a more radical pro-Russian position, in close alliance with the Party of Regions, and replace Mr. Symonenko's policy of coating the party with a Ukrainian flavor, he said.

"More likely, everything will remain in place and no one will be chased out of the party," Mr. Berezovets said.

Nationalist forces

Mr. Yatsenyuk isn't the only politician to have gained from the conflict between President Yushchenko and Prime Minister Tymoshenko.

Support for the nationalist Svoboda All-Ukrainian Union led by Oleh Tiahnybok has swelled in Ukraine's Halychyna region, particularly in the Ternopil Oblast, where the party stands to win 18.5 percent of the vote, placing it second in the pre-term oblast council election scheduled for March 15, according to polls.

Meanwhile, support for the Tymoshenko Bloc has dropped to 20 percent, which is why the bloc's parliamentary faction leader Ivan Kyrylenko, along with Mr. Martynenko, submitted a resolution to cancel that very same election, which the Tymoshenko Bloc voted to support in December 2008. The reason they cited for their resolution was that the financial crisis and budget problems have restricted funding for such an election.

However, 72 other pre-term elections are still on track throughout Ukraine, and Ms. Tymoshenko recently raised the option of holding another pre-term election to replace Kyiv Mayor Leonid Chernovetskyi.

"The election in Ternopil is like a primary election before the presidential election," said Andrii Mokhnyk, a top Svoboda official. "This doesn't only affect western Ukraine, but could apply to Ukraine as a whole. The oligarchic clans fear that Ukrainian victories will begin in Ternopil."

Meanwhile, the Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists (CUN), led and financed by Oleksii Ivchenko, will support President Yushchenko's candidacy, said Stepan Bratsiun, a top party official.

CUN is no longer a nationally relevant political party following Mr. Ivchenko's corruption and mismanagement during his 2006 tenure as chair of Naftohaz Ukrayiny, Mr. Berezovets said.

New Russian...

(Continued from page 2)

agencies, against anyone who opposes him or even has different ideas, ranging from sectarians against whom he has railed, and Diomid and other bishops who dissent from the patriarchal line.

That willingness to use force against his opponents has led some to conclude that he will use such "resources" against his opponents (www.babr.ru/?pt=news&event=v1&IDE=50264). That proclivity was very much on view during the last few weeks preceding his elevation and even more during the church conclave that selected him.

Unlike his predecessors chosen in Soviet times – the late Aleksii II was elected in 1990 – Kirill was selected via a far more public process. But instead of highlighting what many had hoped would be a more democratic and more independent process, Kirill's selection highlighted precisely the opposite (korrespondent.net/russia/724340).

Not only did Kirill come out on top because he had over the years packed the episcopate with his own supporters and because he enjoyed the backing of Prime Minister Putin and the votes of United Russian Party members in the nomination process, but he was quite prepared to use "administrative resources" that recalled the Soviet past.

The government-controlled media

ПЛАСТОВА СТАНИЦЯ в Нью Йорку
влаштовує НОВАЦЬКУ КОСТЮМІВКУ п.н.

Морська Царівня

**в неділю, 1-го березня 2009р.
о годині 2:00 по полудні**

у залі Школи Св. Юра
Shevchenko Place (між 6 і 7 вулицями в Нью Йорку)

Запрошуємо молодь Метрополії Нью Йорку.

**Крім виступу новацтва, в програмі будуть гри,
забави, лотерія при дверях та смачний буфет.**

FOR THE RECORD: Keynote speech at Harvard's Holodomor conference

Below is the text of the keynote speech by Nicolas Werth, research director at the Institute for Contemporary History (IHTP) of the National Center for Scientific Research (CNRS) in Paris, which was delivered at the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute's international conference on "The Great Famine in Ukraine: Holodomor and Its Consequences, 1933 to the Present" on November 18, 2008.

He is the author or co-author of 14 books on the political and social history of the Soviet Union, many of which have been published in translation in the United States, England, Germany, Italy and Russia. His latest publications include "Cannibal Island" and "La Terreur et le Désarroi: Staline et Son Système." His forthcoming book is "Repenser la Grande Terreur, 1937-1938" (2009).

PART I

"Fifty years ago, ... Ukraine and the Ukrainian, [Kozak] and other areas to its east – a great stretch of territory with some 40 million inhabitants – was like a vast Belsen. A quarter of the rural population, men, women, children, lay dead or dying, the rest in various stages of debilitation with no strength to bury their families or neighbors. At the same time (as in Belsen), well-fed squads of police and party officials supervised the victims."

In these opening sentences of "The Harvest of Sorrow," published more than 20 years ago, during the early days of perestroika, Robert Conquest managed to capture the essence of the 1932-1933 Famine. He did so, first, by breaking a taboo and daring to compare Nazi crimes and the great Soviet famines.

Yes, by the number of its victims, its completely forgotten victims, the Soviet famines of the early 1930s constitute a set of phenomena which, within the framework of European history, can only be compared to the Nazi crimes of the years to come. Figures can be easily misinterpreted, but they do mean a lot. Let us just remember World War I, which Jan Patocka in his essay "Wars of the 20th Century and the 20th Century as War" has defined as "an event though borne by men, but which went beyond human bounds."

World War I stood, at the beginning of the 1930s, as the ultimate in mass violence: an average of 6,000 combatants died every day, on all the battlefields of Europe. France lost, during the 1,500 days of the war, an average of 900 men per day,

Germany – 1,300, and Russia – 1,500. In Ukraine, in 1932-1933, somewhere between 15,000 to 20,000 men, women and children died every day from famine in silence and total oblivion. In Kazakhstan, 1.4 million people, over a third of the Kazakh population, died of famine and epidemics – as many as all the French army losses during the four years of World War I.

The second point highlighted by Dr. Conquest is also fundamental: during the Famine, the victims were imprisoned in their villages by cordons of GPU who were guarding train stations and preventing those who were still on foot to leave.

As Vladimir Kondrashin has shown in an insightful article on "Hunger in Peasant Mentality," dearth and famine had always been part of peasant life; peasants were well aware of it, and had over time developed survival strategies wherein they would voluntarily leave the villages for the cities in search of work and food. Yet, this particular Famine was to be of an altogether different kind. All the testimonies from survivors collected by émigré Ukrainian communities, which constituted, until the archival revolution of 1991, the main source on the Famine of 1932-1933, not only unanimously associated famine with the total confiscation of all food (not only grain, but also home-grown produce) by vindictive and brutal squads of "activists" or GPU agents, they also stressed the fact that starving peasants were trapped, imprisoned in their dying villages.

In October 1988, at a conference held in Moscow on collectivization, a Russian historian, Yurii Mochkov of Moscow State University, informed the meeting that an important document had been recently found in the archives. It was a telegram written by Joseph Stalin at the end of January 1933 ordering the GPU to apprehend peasants fleeing from Ukraine and the Kuban in search of food towards various regions of Russia and Belarus.

It was only five years later, in 1993, that Nikolai Ivnitskii, a prominent Russian specialist of 20th-century Soviet rural history, could give the first detailed analysis of Stalin's infamous directive of January 22, 1933. This was one of the very few documents to bear witness to Stalin's personal and direct participation in the organization of the Famine. By mid-March 1933, 220,000 peasants fleeing the Famine had already been arrested by GPU cordons and 85 percent of them were sent back to their

starving villages, while the others were sent to camps or deported.

Since the beginning of the 1990s, following Dr. Conquest's and the late James Mace's pioneering works that sought to pierce the deafening silence surrounding the Soviet famines of the 1930s, and thanks to the 1991 archival revolution, an impressive body of new knowledge has been accumulated. Historiography has finally arrived, albeit late and tortuously, to a more satisfactory overall understanding of the processes that led to these murderous famines.

Recently, historiography has moved forward along many different lines and on alternative levels.

The overall analysis of the magnitude of Soviet Communist violence demonstrates the extraordinary weight of the "man-made" famines of the early 1930s in the total death toll: the Great Terror of 1937-1938, for example, proved to be six times less murderous than the 1931-1933 famines; the number of people who died in the Gulag between 1930 and 1953 was less than a third of those who died of hunger at the beginning of the 1930s. The number of people who starved was as high – or even higher – than the total number of people who experienced forced labor during a quarter of a century. And we now know to what extent the psychological experience of famine, especially a famine perceived to be artificial, affects the survivors. This re-evaluation cannot but challenge our global vision of the Soviet experiment and bring to light some of its deepest regressive features, which up until recently have been kept very secret.

On the basis of a wealth of new sources, historiography has been able to reconstruct the policies that created the background context for the 1931-1933 famines, the 1929-1933 agricultural catastrophe, depeasantization ("raskrestianivanie" – an important concept coined by the late Viktor Petrovich Danilov), and also the wide range of reactions, from "widerstand" (opposition) to various forms of "resistenz" (resistance), of the rural society to what peasants perceived as the imposition of a "second serfdom."

It is precisely this contextualization, based on a thorough reconstruction of decision-making and implementation processes, coupled with regional studies of the various famines, which has permitted historiography to single out the strong specificity of the Famine in Ukraine and the Kuban.

With an estimated 1.3 to 1.5 million dead – over a third of the Kazakh population – the Kazakh herdsman suffered the consequences of the "Stalinist revolution from above" more heavily than any other social or national group. However, the way in which this murderous famine developed – one year before the other famines – was very different from the course taken in Ukraine and the Kuban after the summer of 1932.

The Kazakh Famine, worsened by terrible epidemics, forced a huge exodus of over 1 million utterly destitute herdsman to China, Western Siberia, the Urals and even to the Volga region. It was an unplanned result of the total destruction of the nomadic and semi-nomadic Kazakh economy by a policy of collectivization and sedentarization. These fatal policies were the result of a rather vague program of sedentarization elaborated in Moscow. Its implementation in this semi-colonial distant frontier region reflected the strong anti-Kazakh prejudices of the local officials, the majority of whom were Russian.

As Niccolò Pianciola, along with others scholars of the Kazakh tragedy, justifiably underlines, "the responsibility for the mass death hovers somewhere on the border between state and society, where the center's directives were handled by local offi-

cials for their own ends, in such a way as to redistribute the damage caused by the input from above from the peasants to the herdsman (...) on the basis of specific power relations existing in peripheral societies deeply divided between Russian peasants and Kazakh herdsman."

In the Volga region, the situation was understandably different, both from the Kazakh and from the Ukrainian case, although closer to the latter. In their study of the Famine in the Povolzhe, Kondrashin and D'Ann Penner analyzed the escalation of the grain requisition terror in this major grain-providing area of "full collectivization," and presented its implementation as the final and decisive culmination of a campaign begun in 1928-1929. They highlight the extraordinarily harsh measures taken, such as the "black-listing" of collective farms, villages, sometimes even whole districts that had not "fulfilled their duties towards the state," and ultimately the extensive use of the weapon of hunger in order to disabuse the peasants of the lingering notion that the grain they grew was their own.

Nevertheless, as noted in V. P. Danilov's last article before his death, even Postyshev, who led the Extraordinary Commission sent in December 1932 to the Lower Volga region to "take grain," temporarily softened the most repressive measures proposed by Stalin and Kaganovich. This, however, did not last long. On February 16, 1933, a Politburo decision ordered the GPU "to extend to the Lower Volga region the measures taken by the Central Committee on January 22 concerning the flight of peasants outside their region, their arrest and forced return to their homes."

Unlike Ukraine, however, there was clearly here no national issue, no major political threat coming from a national movement, supposedly linked with a foreign country. Although very high, the death rates in this region, where as many as half a million, and maybe more, died of hunger, never reached the staggering levels of deaths which occurred in Ukrainian-populated regions. The same can be said of the number of people arrested, sentenced or deported.

During the past 10 to 15 years, the Ukrainian case has been researched more thoroughly than any other. Historians have gained access to a range of extremely important new sources, such as the secret resolutions passed by the Politburo or the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party; Stalin's correspondence with his closest associates (Kaganovich and Molotov), which gives us a unique insight into the dictator's decisions and thoughts that he shared only within his "inner circle"; but also secret OGPU reports on the situation on the "procurement front"; the "diary" kept by Kaganovich's personal secretary of his speeches, conversations and observations during his November 1932 mission to the North Caucasus; and other important dispatches exchanged between Stalin and his envoys.

All these documents have not only given a very precise picture of the unfolding Famine, but made it possible to analyze in detail the political mechanisms and occasionally the day-to-day decision-making process behind the genesis and intentional aggravation of the Famine in Ukraine and the Kuban. They allow us to mark a clear distinction between the Soviet famines of 1931-1933 in general and the Ukrainian Famine after the summer of 1932. These new sources help to delineate the particular characteristics of the Ukrainian Famine which must be addressed per se and analyzed in the broader context of nationalities policies, the repression against "Ukrainian

(Continued on page 15)

"Heritage Day Camp" at Soyuzivka

This day camp program is designed for children from 4 – 8 years of age. The children participate in music, dance, story time, games, arts & crafts, all the time learning about their Ukrainian Heritage.

The dates for the camp are:
Week one: July 19th – 24th, 2009
Week two: July 26th – 31st, 2009

Applications and additional information may be obtained at Soyuzivka's web site:
www.soyuzivka.com





Congratulations, UNA scholarship and award recipients of 2008-2009!

Our children are our future, and today's students are tomorrow's leaders. Education has always been an important aspect of society, and in today's world, where competition is a part of life, a solid educational foundation will be of the utmost importance. Therefore, we must praise our young people who seek enlightenment, and from childhood have learned the Ukrainian language, the history and traditions of Ukraine.

Via its Scholarship Program, the Ukrainian National Association annually awards scholarships to young students who are members of the UNA. The UNA has helped students since its founding in 1894, then presenting awards of \$20, which at that time was quite a sum of money. Since then, the UNA has awarded over \$2 million to nearly 5,000 student members.

For the 2008-2009 academic year, the UNA has awarded scholarships to 82 students, totaling \$16,600, of which \$4,250 is set aside for specialized scholarships. As it does every year, the Scholarship Committee reviewed applicants for these special scholarships, paying attention to their academic achievements, financial needs, area of study and activity in the Ukrainian community. Four of these special scholarships were awarded by the UNA for 2008-2009.

The highest award, the Joseph and Dora Galandiuk Scholarship, in the amount of \$2,000, was awarded to Mykola Honchar, 22, of UNA Branch 264. An honors student at Duquesne University in Pennsylvania, he is specializing in bookkeeping and finance. During his time at the university, Mr. Honchar has regularly appeared on the Dean's List. At the university, he is active in student life, belonging to the Student Accounting Association, Beta Alpha Psi and Duquesne Entrepreneur Association. When he was younger, Mr. Honchar danced with the Ukrainian dance group Kyiv, attended the school of Ukrainian studies (Pittsburgh, Pa.), and belonged to youth groups at Holy Trinity Ukrainian Catholic Church. Last year Mr. Honchar volunteered for Just Harvest, helping underinsured people to properly fill out assistance forms.

The Drs. Maria, Dmytro and Olha Jarosewycz Scholarship, in the amount of \$1,000, was awarded to Larissa Kobziar, a member of UNA Branch 489 and an honors student in psychology at Fordham University in New York. Reviewing her application, the Scholarship Committee recognized Ms. Kobziar's high level of activity. It was clear that her dominant characteristic was her Ukrainian pride. She graduated from New York's School of Ukrainian Studies with excellent marks and her summer vacations, since

childhood, were spent at the Vovcha Trocha campground of Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization. She also fondly recalled spending time at her grandmother's house in Hunter, N.Y., where she participated in the Ukrainian folklore day camp, learning traditional Ukrainian folk songs, reading Ukrainian poems and performing in short programs.

The Joseph Wolk Scholarship, in the amount of \$750, was awarded to Marysa Milinichik, a member of UNA Branch 147 and an honors student at Juniata College, in Pennsylvania. Ms. Milinichik comes from a large family that keeps Ukrainian traditions alive. All five children are active in Ukrainian dance groups. Her father instructs the younger group at their church and Ms. Milinichik assists the students with their beginner dance steps. She is also musically talented, and plays the bandura, piano and violin. Also active in sports, she is involved in cross-country running and swimming. Ms. Milinichik is studying natural sciences and mathematics, and dreams of becoming a veterinarian because of her love for animals.

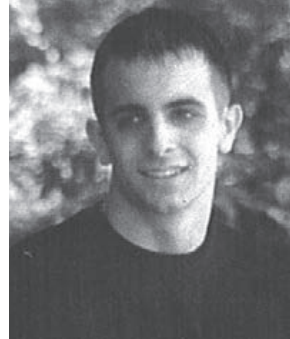
The Blackstone Scholarship, founded by the Ukrainian National Home Inc., in Blackstone, Mass., in the amount of \$500, was awarded to Julia Kun, 22, a member of UNA Branch 206. She is a student at Boston University, where she is studying theater arts, and hopes to become an actor on Broadway. The road to Broadway is not easy, so Ms. Kun dedicates all of her energy to this goal. She is active in student life at the university, and often reads everything that she can to gain a better understanding of life. During the previous semester, as part of a special university program, she studied at the London Academy of Music and Dramatic Art, and visited other European cities, including Paris, Rome, Venice and Dublin, to expand her cultural and educational experience. She was involved in a production of Anton Chekhov's play "The Cherry Orchard" at the Huntington Theater, where she met actors such as Paul Newman and Joanne Woodward.

The remaining 78 awards were distributed based upon the students' year of study. The break-down is as follows: 27 freshmen were awarded \$125 each, 16 sophomores were awarded \$150 each, 17 juniors were awarded \$175 each, and 18 seniors were awarded \$200 each.

The UNA congratulates all of this year's scholarship recipients and wishes them further success.

For more information about the UNA Scholarship Program, readers may call, 973-292-9800, ext. 3011, or 800-253-9862. Information is also available on our website under "membership benefits" at www.unamember.com.

\$2,000



Nicholas Honchar (UNA Branch 264), is a student at Duquesne University.

\$1,000



Larissa Kobziar (UNA Branch 489), is a student at Fordham University.

\$750



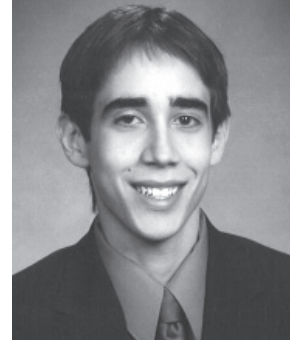
Marysa Milinichik, (UNA Branch 147), is a student at Juniata College.

\$500

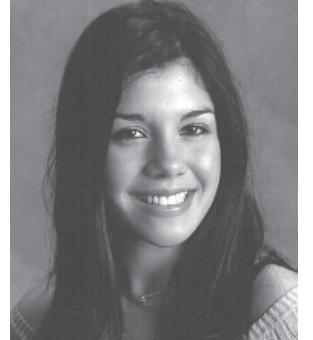


Julie Kun, (UNA Branch 206), is a student at Boston University.

\$200



Joseph Bartos, (UNA Branch 388), is a student at Lehigh University.



Natalie Belkairous, (UNA Branch 452), is a student at DePaul University.



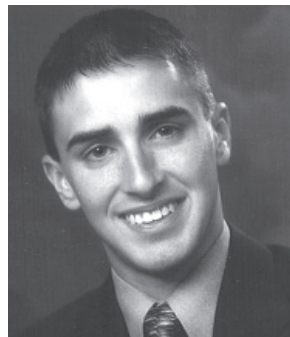
Michael Chiminec, (UNA Branch 47), is a student at Ithaca College.



Jeremy Chudy, (UNA Branch 360), is a student at State University of New York at Buffalo.



Nicholas Harasymczuk, (UNA Branch 7), is a student at York College of Pennsylvania.



Adam Hipp, (UNA Branch 112), is a student at The Ohio State University.



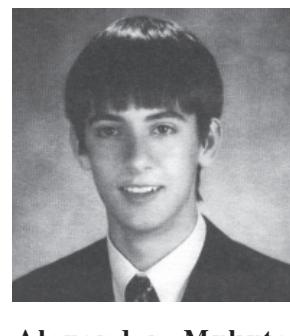
Markian Hornich, (UNA Branch 462), is a student at the University of Toronto.



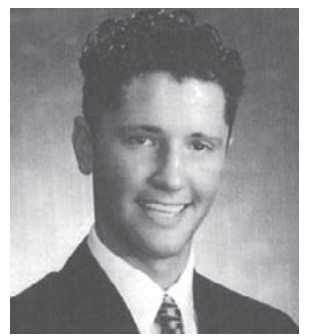
Lauren Magnowski, (UNA Branch 88), is a student at Manhattan College.



Ivan Miskiv, (UNA Branch 407), is a student at the University of Toronto.



Alexander Mykyta, (UNA Branch 134), is a student at Rochester Institute of Technology.



Michael Pasinella, (UNA Branch 13), is a student at Clarkson University.

\$200



Johnathan Puhalla, (UNA Branch 173), is a student at Rochester Institute of Technology.



Maya Ripecky, (UNA Branch 472), is a student at Tufts University.



Christopher Rizzo, (UNA Branch 120), is a student at Penn State University.



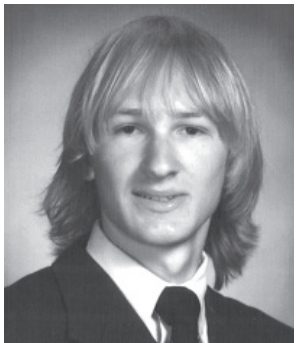
Emily L. Sperber, (UNA Branch 296), is a student at Tulane University.



Adrian Stanko, (UNA Branch 25), is a student at DeSales University.

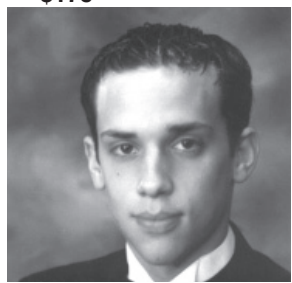


Kathryn Strauss, (UNA Branch 17), is a student at the University of Texas.



Matt Trypupenko, (UNA Branch 424), is a student at Penn State University.

\$175



Jeffrey Chudy, (UNA Branch 360), is a student at State University of New York at Buffalo.



Nina DeSantis, (UNA Branch 230), is a student at John Carroll University.



Yuri Eliashevsky, (UNA Branch 15), is a student at Olds College.



Jennifer Finley, (UNA Branch 777), is a student at Kutztown University.



Rachel Hipp, (UNA Branch 112), is a student at Ohio State University.



Natalie Kebalo, (UNA Branch 277), is a student at the University of Connecticut.



Peter Kleban, (UNA Branch 76), is a student at County College of Morris.



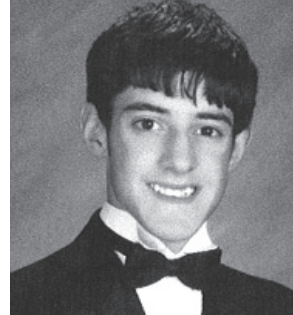
Travis Kovalovsky, (UNA Branch 63), is a student at Clarion University of Pennsylvania.



Diane Malec, (UNA Branch 112), is a student at the University of Toledo.



Nicholas Mostovych, (UNA Branch 15), is a student at the University of Maryland.



Eric Siuta, (UNA Branch 171), is a student at Thaddeus Stevens College of Technology.

Being Ukrainian means:

- Malanka in January.
- Deb in February.
- Sviato Vesny/Zlet in May.
- Wedding of your roommate in June.
- Tabir in July.
- Volleyball at Wildwood in August.
- Labor Day at Soyuzivka in September.
- Morskyi Bal in November.
- Koliada in December.

If you checked off more than one of the above, then you know what you're doing to your brain cells. Now, how about doing something for your mind?

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Katherine Sterba, (UNA Branch 112), is a student at Cleveland State University.



Melanie Trypupenko, (UNA Branch 424), is a student at Penn State University.



Stephanie Weleschuk, (UNA Branch 407), is a student at the University of Toronto.



Karina Winiarskyj, (UNA Branch 277), is a student at the University of Connecticut.



Michael Yatison, (UNA Branch 282), is a student at East Stroudsburg University.



Sean Zagwoski, (UNA Branch 147), is a student at West Virginia University.

\$150



Adrian Eliashevsky, (UNA Branch 15), is a student at Guelph University.



Michelle Henderson, (UNA Branch 112), is a student at Appalachian State University.



George Honchar, (UNA Branch 264), is a student at Dequesne University.

\$150



Larissa Jakowiw, (UNA Branch 59), is a student at Housatonic Community College.



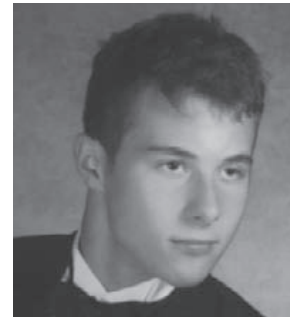
Roman Kaploun, (UNA Branch 269), is a student at Rutgers University.



Joshua Kieffer, (UNA Branch 230), is a student at Westminster College.



Jacob Kieffer, (UNA Branch 230), is a student at Westminster College.



Nick Kobryn, (UNA Branch 130), is a student at Manhattan College.



Tetyana Kobylnyak, (UNA Branch 283), is a student at Cayuga Community College.



Alexandra Kostyrko, (UNA Branch 486), is a student at Oklahoma City University.



Olga Kravets, (UNA Branch 217), is a student at State University of New York at Brockport.



Nadiya Mytseylo, (UNA Branch 269), is a student at Rutgers University.



Ostap Nalysnyk, (UNA Branch 307), is a student at Curry College.



Mary Reft, (UNA Branch 120), is a student at The Ohio State University.

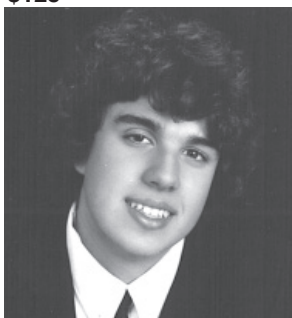


Steven R. Sluzynsky, (UNA Branch 120), is a student at Waynesburg University.

\$125



Jonathan Terela, (UNA Branch 59), is a student at the University of Colorado.



Adam Belkairous, (UNA Branch 452), is a student at DePaul University.



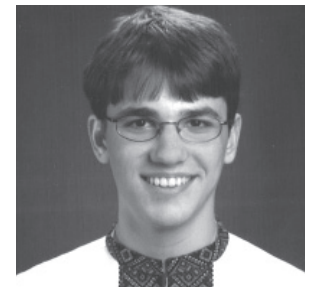
Michael Demyan, (UNA Branch 777), is a student at Daeman College.



Lana Denysyk, (UNA Branch 88), is a student at Boston College.



Nicholas Domanski, (UNA Branch 170), is a student at New Jersey Institute of Technology.



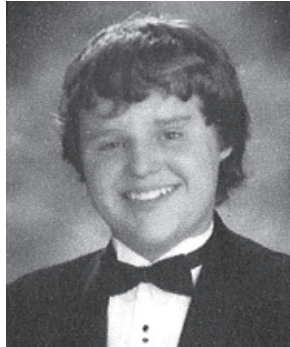
Michael Fedynsky, (UNA Branch 472), is a student at the University of Notre Dame.



Christina Foss, (UNA Branch 13), is a student at Elizabethtown College.



Michael Galonzka, (UNA Branch 234), is a student at Drexel University.



Victor Hanas, (UNA Branch 327), is a student at Towson University.



Eryna Honchar, (UNA Branch 264), is a student at Duquesne University.



Nicole Honig, (UNA Branch 360), is a student at the University of Central Florida.



Lydia Hryshchyshyn, (UNA Branch 83), is a student at Drexel University.



Alanna Kopachiwsky, (UNA Branch 416), is a student at the University of Western Ontario.



Daniel Kopystanski, (UNA Branch 360), is a student at the State University of New York at Purchase.



Andrew Lasij, (UNA Branch 371), is a student at Muhlenberg College.

Attention, Students!

Throughout the year Ukrainian student clubs plan and hold activities. The Ukrainian Weekly urges students to let us and the Ukrainian community know about upcoming events. The Weekly will be happy to help you publicize them. We will also be glad to print timely news stories about events that have already taken place. Photos also will be accepted.

MAKE YOURSELF HEARD.

To The Weekly Contributors:

We greatly appreciate the materials – feature articles, news stories, press clippings, letters to the editor, etc. – we receive from our readers. In order to facilitate preparation of The Ukrainian Weekly, we ask that the guidelines listed below be followed.

- Persons who submit any materials must provide a complete mailing address and daytime phone number where they may be reached if any additional information is required.
- News stories should be sent in not later than 10 days after the occurrence of a given event.
- All materials must be typed and double-spaced.
- Photographs (originals only, no photocopies or computer printouts) submitted for publication must be accompanied by captions. Photos will be returned only when so requested and accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.
- Full names (i.e., no initials) and their correct English spellings must be provided.
- Newspaper and magazine clippings must be accompanied by the name of the publication and the date of the edition.
- Information about upcoming events must be received one week before the date of The Weekly edition in which the information is to be published.
- Unsolicited materials submitted for publication will be returned only when so requested and accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.

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E-MAIL SUBMISSIONS: Materials may be sent to The Weekly also via e-mail to the address staff@ukrweekly.com.

Please call or send query via e-mail before electronically sending anything other than Word documents. This applies especially to photos, as they must be scanned according to our specifications in order to be properly reproduced in our newspaper.

Any questions? Call 973-292-9800.

\$125



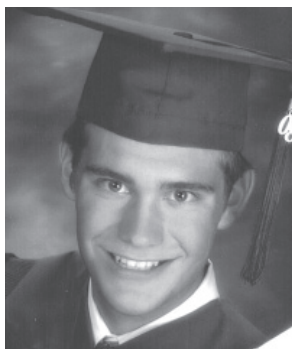
Maria Lawrin, (UNA Branch 175), is a student at Oakland University.



Andrew Mikhalyuk, (UNA Branch 277), is a student at the University of Connecticut.



Holly Naradko, (UNA Branch 9), is a student at Elizabethtown College.



Michael Nemeth, (UNA Branch 83), is a student at Gettysburg College.



Richard Page, (UNA Branch 271), is a student at Corning Community College.



Kvitka Peczonczyk, (UNA Branch 360), is a student at Mercyhurst College.



Nina Semczuk, (UNA Branch 266), is a student at Boston University.



Gregory Serba, (UNA Branch 173), is a student at Virginia Tech.



Meghan Sluzynsky, (UNA Branch 120), is a student at John Carroll University.



Alex Sterba, (UNA Branch 112), is a student at Culinary Institute of America.



Natalia Tarasiuk, (UNA Branch 372), is a student at Duquesne University.



Elizabeth Treptow, (UNA Branch 245), is a student at Lycoming College.



Tania Zaporaniuk, (UNA Branch 139), is a student at DePaul University.

Mission Statement

The Ukrainian National Association exists:

- to promote the principles of fraternalism;
- to preserve the Ukrainian, Ukrainian American and Ukrainian Canadian heritage and culture; and
- to provide quality financial services and products to its members.

As a fraternal insurance society, the Ukrainian National Association reinvests its earnings for the benefit of its members and the Ukrainian community.

A PRACTICAL GIFT FOR THE STUDENT

As you look over the issue and recognize children in these photographs, do you wonder why your children or grandchildren are not on these photos. The UNA offers its student members awards and scholarships for undergraduate students. To qualify the student must be a member of the UNA for at least 2 years. The UNA's program of fraternal services for its student members includes two types of financial awards. UNA AWARDS – to be given to UNA students depending on student's year of studies. The UNA SPECIAL SCHOLARSHIPS – six to nine awards with specific designations and requirements. To include your children in upcoming programs make sure they are members of the UNA. Here is some basic information and premium quotes. All quotes are preferred rates.

ENDOWMENT INSURANCE: – 20 Year Endowment Policy

The full face amount of the insurance is payable to the insured member on the 20th anniversary date of the policy. Premiums are payable for 20 consecutive years. Cash values accumulate rapidly. Quoting yearly premiums.

	\$5,000	\$10,000	\$25,000
Age 1	174.80	349.60	874.00
Age 5	174.90	349.80	874.50
Age 10	175.60	351.20	878.00
Age 15	176.65	353.30	883.25
Age 20	177.15	354.30	885.75

SINGLE PREMIUM LIFE INSURANCE:

This plan offers our members a choice of purchasing a fully paid-up insurance policy by making only one (single) premium payment. This policy offers an attractive cash accumulation feature. This is a popular policy with grandparents for gifting to their grandchildren.

	\$5,000	\$10,000	\$25,000
Age 1	325.00	625.00	1,525.00
Age 5	355.00	685.00	1,675.00
Age 10	420.00	815.00	2,000.00
Age 15	500.00	975.00	2,400.00
Age 20	585.00	1,145.00	2,825.00

20 PAY LIFE INSURANCE:

This whole life insurance policy is paid up after 20 continuous consecutive yearly premiums, at which time you own a fully paid up policy. This policy accumulates cash value.

	\$5,000	\$10,000	\$25,000	\$100,000
Age 1	24.85	49.70	124.25	497.00
Age 5	28.30	56.60	141.50	566.00
Age 10	32.70	65.40	163.50	654.00
Age 15	38.50	77.00	192.50	770.00
Age 20	45.00	90.00	225.00	900.00

Take a look at the past:

- Read The Weekly's special section about the Great Famine, or Holodomor, of 1932-1933.
- Peruse our special issues section, including The Weekly's inaugural issue of October 6, 1933.
- Enjoy our "Year in Review" issues published annually since 1976.
- Enter your search terms and find information previously accessible only in hard copy.

Log on to www.ukrweekly.com

Our unique website also contains the full texts of all issues published between 1996 and 2007. We are working on making every single issue of our newspaper published since 1933 available online.

Also available – for a limited time only – are the full texts of all issues published in the current year. Soon to come: paid subscriptions to the online version of each week's edition of The Ukrainian Weekly. Take advantage of this opportunity to experience what an online subscription to The Ukrainian Weekly offers.

MAY WE HELP YOU?

To reach The Ukrainian Weekly call (973) 292-9800, and dial the appropriate extension (as listed below).

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BOOK NOTES: Collection about the capital of hetman Ukraine

“Baturynska Starovyna: Zbirnyk Naukovykh Prats’, Prysviachenyi 300-littiu Baturynskoi Trahediï” (Antiquities of Baturyn: A Collection of Scholarly Articles Commemorating the 300th Anniversary of the Baturyn Tragedy, Zenon Kohut et al., eds. Kyiv: Olena Teliha Press, 2008. 512 pp. Illustrated, black-and-white and color plates. Hardcover, \$59.95.

by Volodymyr Mezentsev

The town of Baturyn, located in the Chernihiv Oblast of Ukraine, was one of the capitals of the Ukrainian Kozak state (or Hetmanate), notably during the rule of Hetman Ivan Mazepa (1687-1708). In 1708 it became the center of Mazepa's insurrection against Moscow's control of Left-Bank Ukraine and was subsequently destroyed by Russian troops, who annihilated its military garrison and civilian population – (11,000 to 14,000 people in total).

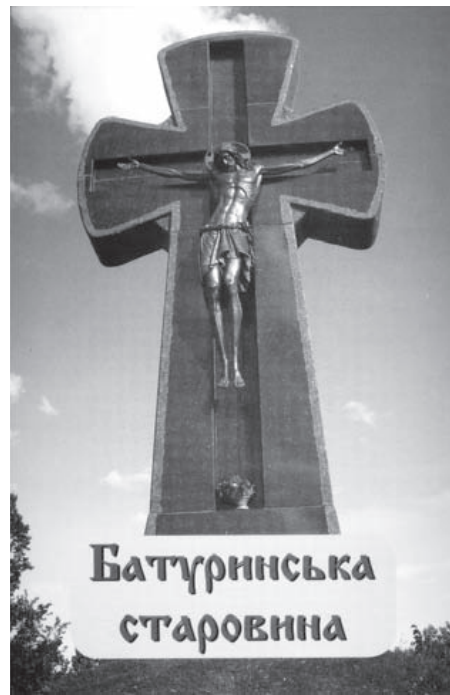
Volodymyr Mezentsev, Ph.D., is visiting professor at the department of Slavic languages and literatures, University of Toronto; research fellow of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta; promoter of the Baturyn project; and recent recipient of the Order of Merit, third class awarded by President Viktor Yushchenko.

On the basis of new archaeological data and hitherto little-known written sources, the authors of this collection examine the development of Baturyn in the context of the history and culture of Kyivan Rus' and the Hetmanate. Ukrainian, Canadian, American, Russian, Swedish and Italian archaeologists, historians, architectural or art historians, and other scholars have contributed to this important publication.

Prior to Ukrainian independence, any research into this town was politically taboo because of its association with the rebellious Mazepa, who had been anathematized by the tsarist regime, and the ideological bias of the Soviet authorities against the Ukrainian Kozak polity.

In 1995-1997 an archaeological expedition from Chernihiv State University began excavations there. These were successfully continued by a Canada-Ukraine expedition from 2001 to 2008. The Baturyn archaeological project has been sponsored since 2001 by the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies (CIUS), particularly its Kowalsky Program for the Study of Eastern Ukraine, the Shevchenko Scientific Society of America, and the Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies in Toronto.

The project has been led by Prof. Zenon Kohut, the director of CIUS and a renowned historian of the Hetmanate. This book explores and evaluates the



findings of more than a decade of extensive excavations in Baturyn.

This is the largest collection of articles published to date examining the town's origin, its development, and the zenith of its prosperity and significance during the time in which it served as the capital of the Kozak state (1669-1708).

It includes articles from various disciplines: archaeological studies of Baturyn's

topography, fortifications, architecture, planning, social structure, crafts, commerce, arts and international ties are complemented by essays on its political, military, ecclesiastical and intellectual history.

The archaeological evidence yielded by the Canada-Ukraine expedition has corroborated and supplemented the historical records and oral accounts about the courageous defense and subsequent razing of the hetman's capital.

The collection, dedicated to the 300th anniversary of the Baturyn tragedy of 1708, has been published to commemorate this sad event in Ukrainian history and increase worldwide awareness of it. It also represents a major contribution to the multidisciplinary study of this once prominent Ukrainian town, as well as to the history and culture of the Kozak Hetman state in general. The articles are mainly in Ukrainian, with some in Russian and in English.

“Baturynska Starovyna” is available in a hardcover edition for \$59.95 (plus taxes and shipping; outside Canada, prices are in U.S.). Orders can be placed via the secure online ordering system of CIUS Press at www.utoronto.ca/cius or by contacting CIUS Press, 430 Pembina Hall, University of Alberta, Edmonton, AB, Canada T6G 2H8; telephone 780-492-2973; fax, 780-492-4967; e-mail, cius@ualberta.ca.

The Harriman Review releases special issue on the Holodomor

by Andrij Makuch

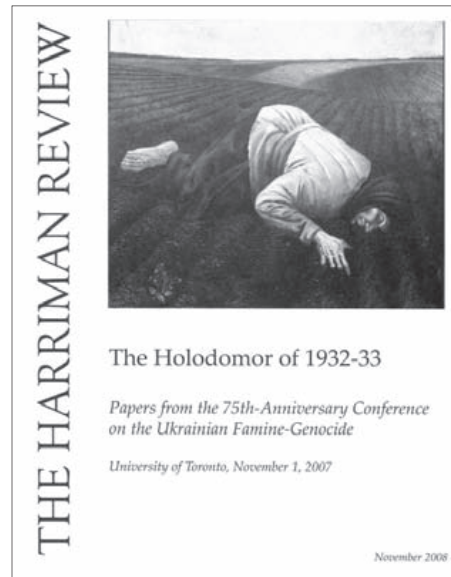
TORONTO – The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies has had a longstanding interest in furthering research on the Holodomor and organizing academic discussion of that great tragedy. In fulfilling this goal, CIUS, together with the Petro Jacyk Program for the Study of Ukraine (University of Toronto) and the Ukrainian Canadian Research and Documentation Center, sponsored a 75th anniversary conference on the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide in Toronto in November 2007 under the title “The Holodomor of 1932-1933.” The conference organizers invited four prominent scholars from Ukraine to discuss the current state of Famine studies in the homeland.

The papers presented at that event have now appeared in a special Holodomor issue of The Harriman Review, published by the Harriman Institute at Columbia University in New York as part of the Famine commemoration by the Ukrainian Program at that university.

Review editor Dr. Ronald Meyer invited the senior manuscript editor of the CIUS Internet Encyclopedia of Ukraine project, Andrij Makuch, to serve as guest editor for this special issue. Frank Sysyn, head of the CIUS Toronto Office and acting head of Columbia's Ukrainian program, wrote the preface to the volume, noting in particular the advance in Holodomor studies since the 50th anniversary of that event in the early 1980s.

The articles focus on the Famine as a public issue in contemporary Ukraine, recent writing on Holodomor history, and the location of source materials for present and future research about the events of 1932-1933.

In his article “Holodomor: The Politics of Memory and Political Infighting in Contemporary Ukraine,” the renowned journalist and social critic Mykola Riabchuk writes about the cynical and manipulative manner in which the post-Soviet Ukrainian leadership treated the Famine issue. The matter was given a certain amount of attention insofar as it



afforded legitimacy on the national question to the country's new masters, but it was never vigorously pursued before President Viktor Yushchenko assumed office.

Liudmyla Hrynevych, a senior scholar at the Institute of History, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine (NANU), examines “The Present State of Ukrainian Historiography on the Holodomor and Prospects for Its Development.” Her article provides a short overview of how the Famine was dealt with – or not dealt with – in historical writing prior to 1991. She then looks at developments in Holodomor historiography since that time, with a separate treatment of how the matter has played out in ideological popular writings.

The last two articles deal with archival matters. “Holodomor Archives and Sources: The State of the Art” by Hennadii Boriak, formerly director and then deputy director of the State Committee on Archives of Ukraine and now a department head at the NANU Institute of History who oversees its multivolume “Entsyklopediia Ikrayinskoj Istoriji” project (in both hard copy and electronic forms), looks at the current sit-

uation in Ukraine, where considerable effort has been expended to make archival material on the Famine more readily accessible. He also makes some keen observations regarding illustrative materials about collectivization and the Holodomor, as well as the usefulness of death registers and district (raion) newspapers in studying the Famine.

“Archives in Russia on the Famine in Ukraine” by Iryna Matiash, director of the Ukrainian Research Institute of Archival Affairs and Document Studies, looks at holdings in repositories in Russia. She indicates that they contain a great deal of material dealing with the Famine, but that the full extent of Russia's Holodomor-related holdings has never been fully ascertained, let alone researched.

The November 2007 conference included commentaries by a number of

prominent Western specialists – Lynne Viola (University of Toronto), Terry Martin (Harvard University) and Dominique Arel (Chair of Ukrainian Studies, University of Ottawa). Their remarks do not appear in this volume, but they can be viewed on a webcast of the entire conference proceedings, which can be found at the UofT's Munk Center site (<http://webapp.mcis.utoronto.ca/Webcasts.aspx>).

Copies of this special issue of The Harriman Review (Vol. 16, No. 2 [November 2008]) can be obtained for \$10 (U.S.) from The Harriman Institute, 420 W. 118th St., MC 3345, Columbia University, New York, NY, (attn.: Dr. Ron Meyer). Alternately, this publication is readily available online at the Harriman website (http://www.harrimaninstitute.org/research/harriman_review.html).

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NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

Ukrainians have positive attitudes toward 63 countries, and negative attitudes toward 67 states. A total of 2,077 respondents from all Ukrainian regions participated in the study. The poll's margin of error does not exceed 2.2 percent. (Ukrinform)

School kids get unplanned vacations

KYIV – The type A flu virus has hit 13 Ukrainian regions. Since February 16 schoolchildren of the Vinnytsia and Odesa regions went on unplanned vacations. Children age 7-14 are most susceptible to the illness. Donetsk and Zaporizhia pupils also are spending time at home. According

to the Health Ministry, some schools in the Zaporizhia region have been closed since January 26 and others since February 2. In the Donetsk region, 16,500 schoolchildren fell ill. Mykolayiv, schoolchildren have not been in school since February 12, and their vacations were expected to continue at least through the end of next week. (Ukrinform)

U.S. delivers documents on Crimean War

KYIV – U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine William B. Taylor on February 11 delivered to the Central State Historical Archive of Ukraine (CSHAU) microfilms containing correspondence between the U.S. Consulate in Odesa and the U.S. Department of State for 1831-1906. According to CSHAU, this diplomatic correspondence refers to trade

issues, the Crimean War, the legal status of Russian Jews, and the rebellions of 1903 and 1905 on the Black Sea Fleet. Ambassador Taylor stressed at the ceremony that these are very important documents of historic events in Ukraine. (Ukrinform)

Roadside first aid posts planned

KYIV – The Lviv region, in association with the European Union, is implementing a project on creating roadside first-aid posts before the EURO 2012 soccer championships, said Vice Minister of Health Care Volodymyr Marchenko. "The EU has extended a grant for Ukraine, Poland and Belarus to create roadside medical aid posts, and we did not have such a philosophy in Ukraine up to now," Mr. Marchenko said.

He said that the Lviv Oblast State Administration is to buy communications equipment at its own expense, while the EU will provide ambulances and all other things needed to provide first-aid on highways. (Ukrinform)

Stake in Ukrtelecom for sale

KYIV – The State Property Fund of Ukraine (SPF) has officially put up for sale a 67.79 percent stake in OJSC Ukrtelecom, according to February 11 posting in the Vidomosti Pryvatyzatsii newspaper. The sale of Ukrtelecom is scheduled for March. The SPF also put up for sale blocking stakes in five regional energy companies, a stake in AeroSvit Airlines and a 30 percent stake at the Nikopol Pipeline Fitting Plant in Dnipropetrovsk region. SPF Acting Chair Dmytro Parfionenko said on February 10 that the nominal value of a 67.79 stake in Ukrtelecom is 3.5 billion hrv, whereas its preliminary estimate is 7.5 billion hrv. He said that a privatization commission would determine the initial cost of the company's sale, but a detailed study of the demand involving potential investors would be conducted before this. Mr. Parfionenko said that the issue is being studied by Raiffeisen bank, Credit Suisse, Merrill Lynch and strategic investors Deutsche Telekom, Turkcell and Hungary's MATAV. (Ukrinform)

Police shut down pirate DVD factories

KYIV – A total of 91 illegal DVD copying factories were closed down in 2008, according to the press service of the Internal Affairs Ministry. The police shut down 48 pirate audiovisual production factories and 43 counterfeit production factories illegally using labels for goods and services. The illegal production seized by the police was estimated at 27.1 million hrv. Criminal proceedings have been launched in 688 cases. (Ukrinform)

Kyiv, EU sign declaration of cooperation

KYIV – Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko and European Commission Vice-President Gunter Verheugen on February 16 signed a declaration of cooperation in the field of supporting and developing small and medium-sized businesses. Commenting on the agreement, Ms. Tymoshenko noted that "this gives hopes for a new quality of cooperation in the system of supporting medium business agreed with the EU." According to the prime minister, Ukraine will be able to utilize the experience of European countries in supporting such businesses. She also said that Ukraine would establish cooperation between Ukraine's State Committee for Entrepreneurship and relevant EU structures. Mr. Verheugen said that the declaration is important not only for Ukraine, but for the EU also. He stressed that he sees Ukraine's future in the EU, as it is a part of European history and culture. (Ukrinform)

Biden and Tymoshenko meet

MUNICH – Ukrainian Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko and U.S. Vice President Joe Biden, at a meeting in Munich on February 7, discussed the outlook for Ukrainian-American relations and regional security problems, Ms. Tymoshenko's spokeswoman Maryna Soroka told reporters. During the meeting, held during the 45th annual Munich Security Conference, Ms. Tymoshenko offered congratulations on Barack Obama's "brilliant victory" in the U.S. presidential election and said his presidency meant "new opportunities for a closer partnership with Ukraine." Mr. Biden said he had considered it essential to meet with the Ukrainian prime minister during what was his first visit to Europe as vice-president. He commended Ms. Tymoshenko's role in settling the Ukrainian-Russian gas conflict and invited the Ukrainian prime minister to visit the United States. (Interfax Ukraine)

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СВ. П.

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СВ. П.

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нар. 4 серпня 1923 р. у Бродах, Україна.

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It is with great sorrow that we announce the passing of our dear son, brother, and uncle

Iwan Uke Prynada

Born April 12, 1949, in Stryi, Ukraine
Died January 29, 2009, in Englewood, FL

A solemn Requiem Divine Liturgy was held on February 4, 2009, at St. Mary's Ukrainian Catholic Church, North Port, FL, followed by interment with full military honors at Sarasota National Cemetery. Members of Ukrainian American Veterans Post 40 in North Port were pallbearers.

Iwan served in the U.S. Army and was a decorated Vietnam veteran. He was active in U.S. presidential and congressional campaigns, serving as Director of Field Operations for Nationalities Division in NJ and Chairman of the Ukrainian Coalition of NJ for the election of Reagan-Bush. He also served as Director of Public Relations for various American and Ukrainian civic organizations and was past President and Vice President of the Ukrainian Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations (SUSTA). Iwan was a former U.S. State Department employee in Washington, DC, having worked in the Bureau of Diplomatic Security and the Secretary of State Protective Division. He later worked as an independent security consultant to U.S. government agencies, foreign embassies, major hotels.

He was a parishioner at Holy Trinity Particular Ukrainian Catholic Church (PUCC), Silver Spring, MD; a member of the Fraternal Order of Police; Ukrainian American Veterans Post 40; and the Screen Actors Guild, having acted in, among others, the Robert Redford-directed movie "The Legend of Bagger Vance." He was an avid traveler, gardner, photographer, and animal rescuer.

A memorial mass will be held on March 8, 2009, at Holy Trinity PUCC, Silver Spring, MD, at 11:30 a.m. Memorial services will also be held in churches in North Port, FL, and Stryi, Ukraine.

Donations in his memory can be made to Disabled American Veterans (www.dav.org/donate) or sent to Disabled American Veterans, PO Box 14301, Cincinnati, OH, 45250-0301.

Вічна Йому Пам'ять!



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Two "Treasures of Ukraine" exhibitions to come to the United States

U.S.-Ukraine Business Council

WASHINGTON – The Foundation for International Arts and Education (FIAE), in cooperation with the U.S.-Ukraine Business Council (USUBC), and with the support of the Embassy of Ukraine in the U.S., will be presenting two outstanding Ukrainian exhibitions featuring historic "Treasures of Ukraine" at a number of American museums during the period from 2010 to 2012.

Dr. Gregory Guroff, president of the Foundation for International Arts and Education, based in Bethesda, Md. (www.fiae.org); Dr. Oleh Shamshur, ambassador of Ukraine to the United States; and Morgan Williams, SigmaBleyzer Private Equity Investment Group, who serves as president of the Washington-based U.S.-Ukraine Business Council (www.usubc.org); have been working on this project for over nine months.

Representatives of the FIAE, the USUBC and the Embassy of Ukraine said they are pleased that the PLATAR Foundation of Kyiv has agreed to cooperate in the production of the two major Ukrainian exhibitions in the United States.

Dr. Gregory Guroff, president of FIAE, received a letter from the PLATAR

Foundation in which it was stated: "This letter is to confirm our understanding that the PLATAR Foundation has an exclusive agreement to with FIAE to produce two major Ukrainian exhibitions: 'Ukraine to the World' (Treasures of Ukraine from the PLATAR Collection), 'Ukrainian Icons and Religious Objects from the Kyiv-Pecherska Lavra' (National Kyiv-Pechersk [Lavra] Historic and Cultural Preserve) and other collections, XI-XIX centuries. The two parties plan to present these exhibits in a number of American museums between 2010 and 2012." The January 27 letter was signed by M. Zhlukto, director general, Museum of National Cultural Heritage.

Dr. Guroff and representatives of several major U.S. museums will travel to Ukraine the last week of March to meet with representatives of the PLATAR Foundation and the Kyiv-Pecherska Lavra. They will view many of the historic treasures of Ukraine that are being proposed for the two exhibitions in the U.S.

Dr. Deborah Taylor, wife of U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine William Taylor, an outstanding scholar in religious history and an expert in religious objects and art, has been assisting with this cultural and arts exhibition program. Additional infor-

mation about the FIAE Ukrainian Icons and Religious Objects program can be found at: <http://www.fiae.org/Ukrainian%20Icons.html>.

The Foundation for International Arts and Education is a non-profit, 501(c)(3) organization created to help protect and preserve the historical and cultural legacy of the countries of the former Soviet Union. Through its Arts and Exhibitions Program, the foundation organizes and manages art exhibitions at venues throughout the United States. A portion of the proceeds of these exhibitions goes to foreign lending museums in order to directly contribute to the preservation of these priceless world treasures.

Ukrainian artifacts in Poland

Historical items from the PLATAR collection in Ukraine were on exhibition in Warsaw, Poland, in 2008. The Warsaw Voice newspaper wrote the following about the exhibition on May 14, 2008.

The National Museum in Warsaw is hosting an exhibition until June 29 devoted to the fascinating archeological past of Ukraine. The exhibition is titled 'From Ukraine to the World: Ukrainian Treasures from the Platar Collection,' and its patrons are the presidents of Poland

and Ukraine, Lech Kaczyński and Viktor Yushchenko.

"The exhibition consists of outstanding works of art from a private collection of around 400 artifacts dating from between the fourth millennium B.C. and the 12th century. This is the first time they are being shown outside Ukraine.

"Research shows that 8,000 years ago, a unique culture developed in what is Ukraine today. The exhibition documents all major periods of the history of Ukraine, from the early Neolithic to magnificent works of art that resulted from close relations between Kiev Ruthenia [Kyivan Rus'] and the Byzantine Empire.

"Since the Scythian Gold exhibition from the Hermitage Museum in 1976, visitors to the National Museum have not seen such an extensive display of the accomplishments of the most famous ancient goldsmiths."

Articles about the PLATAR collection that were published in Welcome to Ukraine magazine may be read online at <http://www.wumag.kiev.ua/index2.php?param=pgs20053/36and> at <http://www.wumag.kiev.ua/index2.php?param=pgs20071/86>.

Canadian Foundation for Ukrainian Studies lends support to book distribution project

TORONTO – The Canadian Foundation for Ukrainian Studies (CFUS), a national non-profit organization committed to supporting Ukrainian studies at the university level, is lending financial support to a Library Book Distribution project organized and led by the Prairie Center for the Study of Ukrainian Heritage (PCUH) at St Thomas More College, University of Saskatchewan.

The CFUS will contribute funds to facilitate the distribution of the remaining inventory of books produced by the Heritage Press, the publishing arm of the PCUH. The books pertain to Ukraine and Ukrainian-Canadian related topics.

"We are grateful for the financial support from the foundation. It enables the center to put to good use some of its old inventory, distributing remainder books at no charge to university and other public libraries. Cash-strapped libraries will welcome these additions to their library holdings" said Bohdan Kordan, PCUH director.

Olya Kuplowksa, president of the Toronto-based CFUS, noted "This is good project for us. It fits within our mandate. It is also innovative. Through this partnership both the PCUH and CFUS are able to make more widely available publications in the field of Ukrainian Studies to students and scholars alike."

No "KGB..."

(Continued from page 7)

complicity in war crimes by pretending to be a victim. The only other explanation for him being here is that Ottawa allowed such ruffians to immigrate. In any case we know some Communist killers are here. Legally, they shouldn't be.

All of Stalin's minions are now elderly. Yet it's not too late to see justice done. They deserve no more mercy than what they meted out. And remember – they were not forced to serve, they volunteered. Since they have no right to be here they should be expelled whence they came. They can then finish out their lives as burdens upon those whom they served. I'd bet they won't find Moscow or Miensk

(Belarus) as comfortable as Montreal.

Canadians are a compassionate people. Not only do we strive to do what's right we also honour the righteous. We did in 1985 when Canada conferred honorary citizenship on Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat who saved Hungarian Jews during the Holocaust. Yet it was not the Nazis who did him in. SMERSH agents abducted Wallenberg in Budapest in January 1945 then carted him off to the notorious Lubianka prison.

Probably no one now here was directly involved yet all who served Stalin in those days are complicit. Whatever they did elsewhere indirectly made it possible for their comrades to kidnap and kill Wallenberg. No one wants such scoundrels here. You'd think a Conservative government would get that. Apparently they don't. They will.

Keynote speech...

(Continued from page 10)

nationalism" and the end of "korenizatsiya" in Ukraine and Ukrainian-populated areas such as the Kuban.

This is a crucial link, which the shrewd German and Italian diplomats of the time had spotted, which Dr. Mace had underlined in the 1980s, and which Terry Martin had fully analyzed, on the basis of newly

available evidence, in the chapter "The National Interpretation of the Famine," published in his ground-breaking book, "The Affirmative Action Empire."

Our understanding of the distinctive features of the Famine in Ukraine has also benefited from the discovery of crucial events such as the formidable peasant resistance to collectivization. Stalin never forgot that in March 1930 – at the height of this phenomenon – half of all the peasant revolts took place inside Ukraine.

Israel...

(Continued from page 7)

is the only genocide for us," thereby ignoring the suffering of all peoples that historically or contemporaneously suffered or are suffering under genocidal regimes. Worse, he sides with the oppres-

sor or, in this case, its successor in more ways than one.

I suggest that this Israeli spokesman as the representative of a people with a history of being oppressed, take the time to study the history of other oppressed peoples and learn about the Holodomor. He will discover that it was genocide, in fact, against the Ukrainian people.

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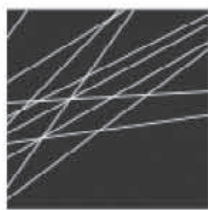
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Chicago carols in unison to benefit St. Nicholas Cathedral School

by Maria Kulczycky

CHICAGO – On Sunday, February 1, a special Christmas concert was held in St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral. Chicago's many Ukrainian choirs collaborated to provide financial assistance to an elementary school that since 1936 has educated and nurtured Ukrainian children.

This noble effort was fostered by the choral groups of Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox churches, as well as a youth choir and a civic choir. The concert program was coordinated by Prof. Michael Holian, a music educator and conductor of the Northwest Symphony Orchestra.

Ukrainian education was offered at St. Nicholas Parish from its beginnings in 1906, more than 100 years ago, with after-school and Saturday classes. A full-schedule accredited elementary school was founded 30 years later, with the construction of a school building for an eight-year program that included daily classes in Ukrainian language, culture and history.

The massive influx of Ukrainian immigrants in the 1950s overwhelmed the capacity of the existing school building, so a new building was erected next to it. The two buildings are still known as the "old" school and the "new" school. Enrollment in the school peaked at 1,200 students.

As the community grew and prospered, families moved to the suburbs for better housing and enrolled children in the schools in their new neighborhoods. This took a great toll on the Ukrainian elementary school. Enrollment declined considerably, while the costs of supporting staff and facilities grew.

The critical need of supporting an

institution where students benefit from daily instruction in Ukrainian, can join choirs performing Ukrainian music or participate in dramatic presentations marking Ukrainian historic and cultural events is recognized by the community. Thus, the project to assist the school financially, particularly in the season of giving, was organized by the area's many parishes and community organizations.

The resulting Christmas concert – called "Caroling Together" – began with a welcome from the rector of the cathedral, the Very Rev. Bohdan Nalysnyk. The program of some 20 carols featured the St. Nicholas Cathedral School Choir, conducted by Irena Dychyj; Irmos, the choir of St. Joseph the Betrothed Ukrainian Catholic Church, conducted by Marko Krutiak; the St. Nicholas Cathedral Choir Slavuta, conducted by Oksana Petriv with Deacon M. Horodyskyj as soloist; the combined choirs of St. Volodymyr and St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Churches, whose directors are Wolodymyr Popowycz and Taras Rudenko; the Ss. Volodymyr and Olha Ukrainian Catholic Church choir Blahovist, conducted by Olena Novyk; the Surma choir, conducted by Zeponid Modrytskyj with soloist Oksana Oleksyn; and the SUMA Mykola Pavlushko branch choir, conducted by Wolodymyr Popowycz.

The assembled audience raised \$2,448 for the school, which was the frosting on the cake for an event that generated so much good will and cheer. The clergy, principal, teachers and students expressed their sincere gratitude to the choirs and to the audience for their participation and generosity, as well as a great lesson of goodness and grace on a winter Sunday afternoon.



At the concert (from left) are: Prof. Michael Holian, the Very Rev. Bohdan Nalysnyk, Bishop Innocent Lotocky, OSBM, and Archimandrite Ivan Krotec.



Irmos, the choir of St. Joseph the Betrothed Ukrainian Catholic Church with conductor Marko Krutiak.

We wish to express our sincere gratitude to our children Julia, Myroslav and Darko with their families for a pleasant surprise that they had prepared in celebration of our 50th wedding anniversary.

Parents Daria and Emilian Berdej

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COMMUNITY CHRONICLE

Southwest Florida community event benefits scholarships



Christyna Sheldon, Victor Lisnyczyj and Daria Tomoshosky at the scholarship fund-raiser.



Artist Ron Sanders at work.

by Ann-Marie Susla

NORTH PORT, Fla. – The Ukrainian American Club of Southwest Florida sponsored its first scholarship fund-raiser on January 31 at St. Andrew's Oseredok. Guests danced late into the night to the music of Double Effects and enjoyed traditional homemade canapés and desserts. The event also featured a raffle with dozens of prizes donated by local businesses and club members.

Professional photographer Victor Lisnyczyj took pictures of all arriving guests (just like on a cruise ship) which he printed and sold the same evening, with all proceeds going to the scholarship fund.

Ron Sanders, an accomplished artist from the North Port Art Center whose works are currently showing at the "M" gallery in Sarasota, painted a portrait of a young girl in a traditional Ukrainian headdress. This painting was completed that evening on site and donated to the Ukrainian American Club for a future raffle.

Throughout the evening guests took part in a silent auction with a chance to bid on unique artwork, original needlework, a cruise and picnic on Sarasota Bay, a fishing trip into Charlotte harbor, a gourmet dinner for six, tickets to the Hard Rock Seminole Casino in Tampa, a week's stay at a condo in North Port, two professional haircuts, or a private tour of the Ringling Art Museum.

A quintet of dance hosts, Walter Deskiewicz, Jack Spiak, Vladymier Szpiczka, Gene Tomoshosky and Paul Wosny, was also available to dance away the evening with the ladies for a donation to the scholarship fund.

Daria Tomoshosky, president of the Ukrainian American Club of Southwest Florida, proclaimed the evening a rousing success and thanked the club officers, Lieda Boyko, Doris Horbachevsky, Halyna Lisnyczyj, Christyna Sheldon, Klara Szpiczka and Nancy Wosny, as well as the scholarship committee members, Mr. Lisnyczyj, Vira Bodnaruk, Ms. Sheldon, Ann-Marie Susla, Mr. Tomoshosky and Roxolana Yarymowych, and all those members who worked so hard for this very special evening. The board and committee succeeded in providing everyone with much fun, laughter, entertainment and dancing, while raising funds for the club's scholarship endowment fund.

Every year since 2007 the Ukrainian American Club of Southwest Florida has bestowed a \$500 scholarship on a local high school senior who submits the winning essay on a topic related to Ukraine. Everyone's support of this successful event ensures that the club's scholarship program will continue into the future. The club has now realized its initial endowment fund goal and plans are in the making to expand the program by increasing the scholarship amount to \$1,000.

The scholarship program is just one of the many activities that this very active Ukrainian organization supports in carrying out its mission to "...create an opportunity for Ukrainian Americans and other persons interested in Ukrainian culture to learn about and participate in various aspects of Ukrainian culture; to encourage social contacts among those interested in Ukrainian culture; and to encourage an interest among the larger American public in Ukrainian culture."

Houston UNWLA releases a fund-raising cookbook

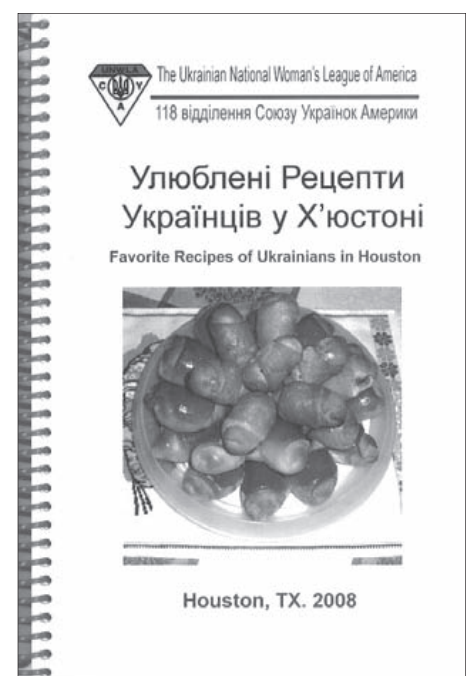
HOUSTON – Branch 118 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, which is based in Houston, in 2008 released a bilingual (Ukrainian-English) cookbook to raise money for the UNWLA Scholarship Program.

The 105-page cookbook has 94 recipes grouped in seven chapters: soups, sauces and drinks; main dishes and appetizers; salads; bakery and sweets; and festive cooking, which is covered in separate chapters on Christmas and the New Year, and Easter and Passover. Each chapter also contains helpful hints on cooking and preparations for cooking various dishes.

The recipes range from such Ukrainian favorites as varenyky and holubtsi to Irish breakfast pizza, Siberian pelmeni and Turkmen pilaf. Dessert recipes include pampushky, medivnyk, several types of delectable Ukrainian tortes, Egyptian chocolate cake and Mexican wedding cookies.

"Favorites Recipes of Ukrainians in Houston" also has an index, a list of abbreviations (Ukrainian and English) used in the recipes and links to websites that contain Ukrainian and Slavic recipes, as well as information on the UNWLA and its Houston branch.

The recipes in the book were submitted by members of Branch 118. A mix of modern and traditional Ukrainian, American and international cuisine, these



recipes are popular in the community, writes Olha Andriychuk, the cookbook's editor.

The publication of the book coincides with 35th anniversary celebrations of the Houston branch of the UNWLA, which was founded in 1972. The cookbook is available for \$15 and may be ordered by contacting Martha Noukas, president of UNWLA Branch 118, at 713-973-9948 or mnoukas@aol.com.



СЕНЬОРСЬКИЙ КУРІНЬ „СПАРТАНКИ” ПРОГОЛОШУЄ ВПИСОВИЙ ЛИСТОК НА НОВАЦЬКИЙ ПОЧАТКОВИЙ ТАБІР

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OUT AND ABOUT

Through March 25
Ottawa

Art exhibit, featuring Terry Sametz, "Distilled Life," painterly still lifes in photography," Centrepointe Gallery, 613-580-2424

March 4
New York

Roundtable discussion, "Natural Gas Controversy: Russia, Europe and Ukraine," Columbia University, 212-854-4697

February 26
Brooklyn, NY

Ukrainian Village Dance Party "Vechornytsi," Brooklyn Ukrainian Restaurant, 212-571-1555 ext. 35 or 646-453-9909

March 7
Ottawa

Film screening, "A Kingdom Reborn: Treasures from Ukrainian Galicia," St. Paul University, www.akingdomreborn.com

February 28
New York

Lecture by Tetiana Stepykina, "A National View of the World as a Problem of Contemporary Ukrainian Studies," Shevchenko Scientific Society, 212-254-5130

March 7
Hunter, NY

Ski races, Carpathian Ski Club (KLK), Hunter Mountain, virapopel@aol.com

March 7
Chicago

Tango and Art Auction, featuring performances, contest and lessons, Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art, 773-227-5522

February 28
Etobicoke, ON

Book launch by Lubomyr Luciuk, "Holodomor: Reflections on the Great Famine of 1932-1933 in Soviet Ukraine," Ukrainian National Federation Library, 416-253-6002

March 7
San Francisco, CA

Taras Shevchenko program, San Francisco Main Public Library, 415-557-4400

March 1
New York

Sea Princess costume party, Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization - New York Branch, 212-982-4530

March 2
Cambridge, MA

Lecture by Konstantin Jerusalimsky, "Muscovites in Ruthenian Lands in the 16th-17th Centuries: Social Integration, Cultural Identity, Historical Memory," Harvard University, 617-495-4053

March 2
Montreal

Lecture by Daniel Caron, McGill University, 514-481-5871

March 3
Ottawa

Lecture by Alexander Motyl, "Will Russia Re-establish an Empire?" University of Ottawa, chairukr@gmail.com

March 4
Clifton, NJ

Exercise/yoga class, St. Mary Ukrainian Orthodox Church, silvibil@aol.com

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

Turning the pages...

(Continued from page 6)

members with two newspapers, Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly, and Soyuzivka, which he called "the center of social and cultural life for Ukrainians in the summer months."

The UNA is "90 years young," Mr. Flis added, and has come a long way since it started with \$220 and 439 members. "Let us strive to keep the UNA first and foremost in the minds of Ukrainian Americans," he said.

Mr. Chernega asked for a moment of silence for all deceased UNA members and pioneers.

The program continued with dance numbers performed by St. Michael Ukrainian Dancers from the nearby town of Frackville. Before the dancers began, the group's director, Marie Hancher, told the audience that the group had learned new dances while at Soyuzivka dance camps.

To cap off the events, Slavko Nowytski's "Helm of Destiny," a film commissioned by the UNA on the history of Ukrainian immigration to America, was screened.

Source: "UNA pays tribute to its pioneers at Shamokin anniversary observances," by George Zarycky, The Ukrainian Weekly, February 26, 1984.

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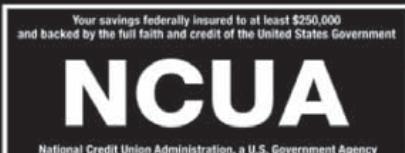
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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Thursday, February 26

NEW YORK: The Center for Traditional Music and Dance and Ukrainian Wave present a midwinter Vechornytsi (Village Dance Party), 6 to 9 p.m. at the Brooklyn Ukrainian Restaurant, 1223 Ave. U, Brooklyn (between East 12th Street and Homecrest Avenue; Ave U stop off Q train). Enjoy Carpathian mountain music by acoustic folk band Cheres, led by Andriy Milavsky. Learn folk dances such as the dribka (shivering) polka, arkan, pleskan and more with dance master Tamara Chernyakhovska. Dance instruction, 6-7 p.m.; dance party 7-9 p.m. Admission: \$10 or \$15 for admission plus buffet. All ages welcome. For further information call 212-571-1555, ext. 35.

Saturday, February 28

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society invites all to a lecture by Tetiana Stepykina (chairperson, department of English philology, the Taras Shevchenko Luhansk National University) on the subject "A National View of the World as a Problem of Contemporary Ukrainian Studies." Prof. Stepykina is a candidate of philosophical sciences and a 2008-2009 Fulbright Fellow. The lecture 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.

Monday, March 2

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute will host a lecture given by Konstantin Jerusalemky, senior lecturer in history at the Russian State University for the Humanities in Moscow and Eugene and Daymel Shklar Research Fellow at the Ukrainian Research Institute. His lecture, "Muscovites in Ruthenian Lands in the 16th-17th Centuries: Social Integration, Cultural Identity, Historical Memory," will be held at 4 p.m. in Room S-050 (Concourse Level), CGIS Building South, 1730 Cambridge St., Cambridge, MA 02138. This event is free and open to the public. For more information call 617-495-4053 or e-mail huri@fas.harvard.edu.

SEATTLE: The Ellison Center for Russian, East European and Central Asian Studies at the University of Washington presents an interdisciplinary seminar, "The Cultures of Post-Communism in Ukraine: Perspectives on the Creation of New Identities," with the participation of Prof. Alexandra Hrycak (Reed College) – "Ukrainian Feminisms"; Dr. Maria G. Rewakowicz (University of Washington) – "Geography Matters: Regionalism and Identities in Contemporary Ukrainian Prose"; and Prof. Serhy Yekelchuk (University of Victoria) – "What Is Ukrainian about Ukraine's Pop Culture? The Strange Case of Verka Serdiuchka." This event is free and open to the public and will be held in Communications Building, Room 120, at 6-8 p.m. For more information call 206-543-4852 or e-mail

reecas@u.washington.edu.

Saturday-Sunday, March 14 -15

NEWARK, N.J.: St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church will hold its Pre-Cana Conference at 719 Sanford Ave., Newark, NJ 07106. St. John's Pre-Cana offers presentations by the pastor, a psychologist, a physician, an attorney, a financier and others. Participating couples engage in group discussions and activities for enhanced mutual understanding, and a healthy perspective of married life. The program is offered to couples getting married in Ukrainian Catholic churches in New Jersey, but all are welcome. For further information or to register call the parish office at 973-371-1356.

Friday, February 27

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Museum will host a screening of the documentary film "David Burliuk and the Japanese Avant-Garde" (2007), which charts Burliuk's work during the two years he spent in Japan (1920-1922), staging exhibitions in Tokyo, Kyoto and Yokohama, working with Japanese artists, and leaving a lasting influence on the growing Japanese Futurist movement. The film is being shown in conjunction with the museum's current exhibition, "Futurism and After: David Burliuk, 1882-1967," with the cooperation of the film's director, Michael Craig. The museum's film series is funded in part by the New York City Department of Cultural Affairs. A reception will follow a question and answer session. The event begins at 7 p.m. at The Ukrainian Museum, 222 E. Sixth St., New York, NY 10003. Donation: \$15; members, seniors: \$10; students: \$5. To RSVP call 212-228-0110 or e-mail info@ukrainianmuseum.org.

Tuesday, March 3

NEW YORK: Director Serhiy Bukovsky and producer Victoria Bondar will present and discuss "The Living" (Zhyvi, 2008, 75 minutes, in Ukrainian with English subtitles and English voice-over), their recently produced documentary film about the Holodomor. Children who lived through the horrors of the Holodomor are only now beginning to talk about what they had experienced – how all their families' possessions were taken away, how entire villages were dying and how they managed to survive. Among the narrators is Viktor Yushchenko, president of Ukraine. The film also recounts the story of Gareth Jones, the Welsh investigative journalist whose reports on the Holodomor were largely ignored in the West. The museum's film series is funded in part by the New York City Department of Cultural Affairs. A reception will follow a question and answer session. The event begins at 7 p.m. at The Ukrainian Museum, 222 E. Sixth St., New York, NY 10003. Donation: \$15; members, seniors: \$10; students: \$5. To RSVP call 212-228-0110 or e-mail info@ukrainianmuseum.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.

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

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

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Табір Пташат

12го – 18го Липня (July) – Для дітей 4-6 років
з батьками

Новацькі та юнацькі табори

7/11 – 8/1 – Для дітей 6-18 років



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