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\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

Anonymous donor gives grant of \$10,000 to archives project

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – A donor who wishes to remain anonymous recently sent a grant of \$10,000 to support the ongoing project to digitize the archives of The Ukrainian Weekly and Svoboda, the two official newspapers of the Ukrainian National Association.

The donor stated: “Before the Internet and its World Wide Web, Svoboda was the premier Ukrainian-language news source in the world. And both Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly have been the primary chroniclers of Ukrainian politics and culture and of our Ukrainian community life in North America from 1893 to today. This unique treasure trove of historical news, commentary and analysis, with our community’s financial support, can now be accessible in electronic form to everyone in the world – not only directly at the two electronic archive websites but also, and probably more importantly, through Internet search engines such as Google.”

The donor also noted: “Those of us who grew up in the 1950s and ‘60s will also appreciate revisiting the archived pages of that precious children’s journal Veselka and especially its many ongoing features such as the comic strip ‘Bohuta-Bahatyr.’”

The newspapers’ editor-in-chief, Roma Hadzewycz, thanked the anonymous donor for helping to bring to fruition the

digital archives project that will allow visitors to the newspapers’ websites to view stories laid out on pages just as they appeared through the years in the printed versions of Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly.

Status of digitization

At present, visitors to Svoboda’s website (www.svoboda-news.com), can read all issues released since 1986, plus issues from 1893 and 1894. At this stage, most of the issues are in DjVu format. Issues for the years 2008 and 2009 in are in Flash format, which is easily viewable on virtually any computer, and PDF format, which is suitable for downloads. In the future all 23,000-plus issues of Svoboda will be available in PDF format. In the meantime, readers can read select front pages of issues from 1918 reflecting the events of World War I on the territory of Ukraine.

On The Weekly’s website (www.ukrweekly.com) readers will find all issues published since the newspaper’s founding in 1933 in PDF format. Copies of these issues in the Flash format, which are best suited for on-screen reading, are under development.

Eventually, all issues of Svoboda, which began publication in 1893, will be

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Petro Poroshenko is Ukraine’s new minister of foreign affairs

by Zenon Zawada

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – Business magnate Petro Poroshenko became Ukraine’s foreign affairs minister on October 9 after Parliament upheld the president’s nomination with 240 votes, sealing a long-sought arrangement between the embattled political forces.

“He was the single candidate for whom we were able to reach a compromise,” Kseniya Lyapina, an Our Ukraine national deputy and presidential ally, told the Inter television network. “Poroshenko demonstrated an ability to reach agreements with friends and opponents alike during the last year.”

His candidacy was supported by a majority of the national deputies of the Our Ukraine-People’s Self-Defense, Yulia Tymoshenko and Volodymyr Lytvyn blocs and rejected by the pro-Russian forces, with the exception of two votes.

Ukraine was without a foreign affairs minister for more than seven months. Mr. Poroshenko’s candidacy was viewed by observers as a critical step in getting the nation’s foreign policy in order – particularly in preparation for the December 4 Ukraine-European Union Summit in Kyiv.

“His main task is to complete negotiations between Ukraine and the EU on the



Zenon Zawada
Petro Poroshenko, Ukraine’s new foreign affairs minister.

free trade zone and the EU association (agreement),” said Volodymyr Horbach, a political analyst at the Institute for Euroatlantic Cooperation, which is financed by Western funds.

“The prime minister and president already stated the negotiations needed to be concluded by December 4, which is pseudo technically impossible. But Poroshenko will try and put the appropriate tasks before Parliament. Signing the association agreement is a symbolic success which can be later used to boost his image,” Mr. Horbach added.

President Yushchenko chose the 44-year-old Mr. Poroshenko, a native of Bolhrad, Odesa Oblast, as his nominee after not being able to muster support for his March nomination of Oleh Shamshur, a career diplomat currently serving as Ukraine’s ambassador to the U.S. While the Tymoshenko Bloc offered support as early as March, the Lytvyn Bloc held back.

Meanwhile Mr. Poroshenko played a critical role in financing the Lytvyn Bloc, enabling it to qualify for Parliament in the 2007 elections, according to political observers, including Dr. Taras Kuzio of Carleton University in Ottawa.

Mr. Poroshenko has also been able to mend fences with Ms. Tymoshenko since their conflict during her first term as prime minister in 2005, when a frustrated President Yushchenko dismissed them both as they constantly locked horns.

As National Security and Defense Council chair, Mr. Poroshenko was competing with Ms. Tymoshenko for government influence, resentful that Mr. Yushchenko gave her the prime minister-ship instead of him, observers said.

“I think the Foreign Affairs Ministry and foreign policy is the course that is

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Yushchenko fails to act on naming Bandera Hero of Ukraine

by Zenon Zawada

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko decided not to posthumously award Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) leader Stepan Bandera the Hero of Ukraine award on two key occasions, as demanded by the Svoboda All-Ukrainian Union, Ukraine’s leading nationalist political party.

October 15 marked the 50th anniversary of Bandera’s assassination in Munich, Germany, by KGB agent Bohdan Stashynsky. October 14, the Feast Day of St. Mary the Protectress, marked the 67th anniversary of the founding of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA), which Bandera’s OUN played a significant role in creating.

Both dates offered an opportunity to bestow the nation’s most prestigious honor on Bandera before the end of President Yushchenko’s current presidential term, which is expected to be his last.

“The completion of your presidential term is approaching and you, Mr. President, have a last chance to honor in a proper way the Ukrainian insurgents who fought for Ukraine’s state independence against Muscovites, Germans, Poles, Hungarians, Romanians and other occu-



Zenon Zawada
Svoboda nationalists march on St. Sophia Square in Kyiv on October 14 to honor the Ukrainian Insurgent Army and demand that President Viktor Yushchenko bestow the Hero of Ukraine honor upon Stepan Bandera, leader of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists.

pants, and recognize the leader of this struggle, Stepan Bandera,” said an October 5 statement to the president issued by Svoboda, which held demon-

strations at the Presidential Secretariat this week.

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ANALYSIS

Time to de-mothball the Budapest Memorandum

by Vladimir Socor
Eurasia Daily Monitor

A representative group of Ukraine's cultural elite has alerted Western governments and public opinion to Russia's mounting threats against Ukrainian independence. Alarmed by Moscow's latest moves, the signatories of the appeal are also concerned by the failure of Western governments to respond by using existing mechanisms. The appeal, published in the Ukrainian media (UNIAN, Kyiv Post, September 10, 11), has passed unnoticed by Western media and the governments to which it is addressed.

The signatories include some 30 senior scientists, scholars and artists. Most of them are the heads of research institutes and university departments in fields ranging from mathematics, physics, biology and medical sciences to economics and the social sciences. The document proposes reactivating the 1994 Budapest Memorandum (signed under the aegis of the Organization for Security and Cooperation of Europe) on guarantees to Ukraine's security.

The document notes that Ukraine's independence was central to ending the East-West conflict in Europe and remains a guarantee against its resumption. Recently, however, "the Russian government has embarked on a calculated policy to dismantle the existing system of international security." As part of this policy, the Russian leadership seeks "to force Ukraine to serve Russia's geopolitical interests" (UNIAN,

Kyiv Post, September 10, 11).

Ukrainians are particularly concerned about Russian President Dmitry Medvedev's latest initiatives, two of which are singled out in the intelligentsia's appeal. One is the amending of Russia's Law on Defense to create a wide range of possibilities for Russia unilaterally to use military force beyond its borders, at short notice and at the president's full discretion.

The Russian Duma adopted these amendments on September 9, creating a wide range of potential casus belli situations that Russia reserves the right unilaterally to invoke. This initiative is meant to operationalize Mr. Medvedev's own ideas about military intervention, enunciated after the invasion in Georgia and dubbed the "Medvedev doctrine." It justifies the use of military force to protect the "rights and dignity" [undefined] of Russian citizens and "Russian-speakers" in other countries. This excuse can find a wider scope for application in Ukraine than in any other country.

Mr. Medvedev's other recent move was his prosecutorial letter, addressed formally to the Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko, but directed in fact at the entire body politic in the run-up to the Ukrainian presidential election. The letter sets markers and red lines with regard to Ukrainian foreign policy and its internal national development in accordance with Russian strategies.

The Russian president's open letter

(Continued on page 10)

Clinton upbeat on "reset" with Russia after Moscow talks

by Gregory Feifer
RFE/RL

Hillary Clinton has said she's pleased with the effects so far of Washington's rapprochement with Moscow during her first visit to the Russian capital as U.S. secretary of state.

She said both sides had agreed to work more closely on a missile defense system. But she doesn't appear to have succeeded in convincing the Kremlin to back a tough U.S. policy toward Iran.

Sitting next to Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov at a news conference reminiscent of another era in U.S.-Russia relations, Secretary Clinton said she felt "very good" about President Barack Obama's "reset" of relations with Russia.

"We really are committed to this relationship," she said. "We believe strongly that working together step by step we are transforming a relationship that was once defined by the shadow of mutually assured destruction into one that is based on mutual respect."

Relations reached a low last summer after Russia's invasion of former Soviet Georgia. Angry sparring at the United Nations between Moscow and Washington seemed

reminiscent of Cold War exchanges.

In Moscow on October 13, Mrs. Clinton said the United States and Russia should work more closely on missile defense.

"We are very interested in working with Russia to develop cooperation," she said, "including a joint threat assessment and intensified efforts to establish a joint data exchange center, as our presidents agreed to in July, as a means of making missile defense a common enterprise against what we believe are increasingly common threats."

Mr. Lavrov praised President Obama's recent decision to scrap Bush administration plans to install part of the missile shield in Central Europe, which Moscow said would threaten Russia. He said President Obama's action was a "step in the right direction."

"At the very least it played an important psychological role," he said.

But Mr. Lavrov said Moscow is still studying the new missile-shield plans. Last week he said the new proposal may pose even a bigger threat to Russia.

If both sides appeared to move closer on missile defense, Mrs. Clinton appeared to have made no progress on what was believed to have been the top item on her agenda: Iran.

Washington wants Russia to back a tough new stance on Iran after Tehran admitted the existence of a previously secret uranium-enrichment plant near the holy city of Qom last month.

The U.S. secretary of state's trip comes as Western countries are mounting pressure on Iran to accept a package of international incentives in return for its cooperation over demands to stop enriching uranium.

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NEWSBRIEFS

Documents on demolition of churches

KYIV – The Security Service of Ukraine (known by its Ukrainian acronym as SBU) has handed over archive documents regarding the Soviet Union's demolition of churches in Ukraine to the leaders of Ukrainian Orthodox Church, RFE/RL's Ukrainian Service reported on October 8. SBU chief Valentyn Nalyvaichenko told journalists that the documents were about the destruction of Orthodox churches in the Sumy, Chernihiv and Kharkiv oblasts. According to him, the churches were either completely demolished or turned into depots, cultural centers or sports halls. He said the property inside the churches "considered to be artifacts of Ukraine's history and culture" were confiscated by the Communist government and later disappeared. Mr. Nalyvaichenko said that in order to understand the scale of the tragedy of the churches' destruction, one should remember that in 1917 there were over 1,500 Orthodox Christian parishes in Kyiv Oblast but that by 1940 only two such parishes remained in the region. He added that the SBU would continue searching for archived documents regarding the Soviet-era demolition of churches in the country. (RFE/RL)

Gryshchenko on Ukraine, Russia

KYIV – Ukraine's Ambassador to Russia Kostyantyn Gryshchenko believes that problems in relations between Ukraine and Russia are linked to various models of development of the two states, it was reported on October 12. In an interview with Radio Liberty, Mr. Gryshchenko noted that, "In Russia, this is probably a historically defined system of a strong vertical. Ukraine is a vivid example of what had been in the times of the Kozak democracy, with leaders openly competing among themselves for the [hetman's] mace. [These are] various approaches, different attitudes, different estimations of what is permitted in the society." However, according to the envoy, no neighboring country can dictate to even a very close friendly nation how it should build its home life. (Ukrinform)

Poroshenko on information wars

KYIV – Newly appointed Foreign Affairs Minister Petro Poroshenko, who was introduced to Ukraine's diplomatic corps on October 13, said he is planning to change the situation in the Foreign Affairs Ministry's information policies, as "sometimes we feel that an information war is being waged against Ukraine, and we're losing it." He added, "There's no doubt that today we'll offer new approaches in information work, because the globalization process is making foreign policies transparent, and the ink has hardly dried on any document when experts and journalists are trying to comment on it. Such attention to the activities of diplomats demands high professionalism from us and places great responsibility on us." Therefore, he said, diplomats should explain their actions not only to those who are interested in this, but also to those who are not aware of these issues, and they should "win this struggle." Mr. Poroshenko said that his main task in the post of foreign affairs minister is the achievement of concrete results in all strategic directions of the ministry's work. He said that Ukraine's strategic goals and the question of strengthening a collective security system and protecting Ukrainians' rights abroad remain unchanged. (Ukrinform)

Ukrainians' positive feelings about Russia

KYIV – According to poll results reported on October 13, 70.2 percent of Ukrainians polled by FOM-Ukraine said they have positive feelings about Russia. Some 17.7 percent of Ukrainians said they viewed Russia indifferently, 10.1 percent negatively, and 2 percent were undecided. At the same time, 37.6 percent of those polled said that Ukraine should get closer to Russia and the West, and 22.4 percent said that the country's leadership should get closer to Russia, rather than the West. The polling was conducted on September 26-October 4; participating were 1,000 respondents. (Ukrinform)

OSCE to send 700 election observers

KYIV – The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)

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Correction

In "Whom will Washington support in the Ukrainian election?" (October 4), Taras Kuzio wrote that Viktor Yanukovich was born in Belarus. In fact, the leader of the Party of Regions of Ukraine was born in Yenakievo, Donetsk region of Ukraine. Mr. Yanukovich's father was born in Belarus.

NEWS ANALYSIS: Finding the facts, losing the message about the Georgia war

by Charli Carpenter
RFE/RL

On September 30, the European Union released its report on last year's August war in the Caucasus. The aim was to establish what happened, since, as stated in the preamble, "there can be no peace in the South Caucasus as long as a common understanding of the facts is not achieved."

Since its release, however, these "facts" have been appropriated by both

sides and misconstrued by the press. Russia – and numerous reporters – have spun the report as an indictment of Georgia for "starting" the war. Georgia claims a victory as well, since the report acknowledges the war's causes must be understood in historical perspective.

Whose interpretation is right? And why did the report fail at its task of creating a "common understanding of the facts" that would move forward the process of reconciliation?

To answer the first question, neither

perspective is accurate. In fact, the report blames Russia for starting the war with Georgia. But it also blames Georgia for starting a civil war within its own borders, and no acknowledgements of the historical context lessen that blame. Perhaps more importantly, both parties violated the laws of war.

In a nutshell, two armed conflicts, not one, took place in the Caucasus in August 2008. And two relevant branches of international law – on the use of force and on the conduct of force during and after hostilities – governed the legality of these wars.

The first armed conflict was a civil war within the borders of the state of Georgia, between the Georgian military and militias associated with the breakaway republics of South Ossetia and Abkhazia. This war (or set of wars) began as a low-intensity conflict. Georgia is to blame for escalating it to the level of a civil war through an attack on the South Ossetian capital, Tskhinvali, on August 7, 2008.

The report also found the attack on Tskhinvali violated the laws of war, which govern not whether armed conflict is legitimate, but how it may be carried out. The South Ossetian militias behaved badly too, the report finds, especially after the ceasefire – looting, pillaging, raping and burning villages – but at least they were acting in self-defense at the start.

The second armed conflict was an international war between Georgia and Russia, which entered the conflict in support of South Ossetia and Abkhazia on August 8, 2008. Russia started this second, international war by sending troops across the Georgian border in violation of the territorial integrity norm set out in the United Nations Charter.

Illegal wars

The report demonstrates that this was also an illegal war. In the absence of a U.N. Security Council resolution, such an act is permissible only in self-defense. The report found that Russia was not acting in self-defense because Georgia had not attacked Russia, only its own territory, and there was no evidence that Georgia had intentionally fired upon Russian peacekeeping troops in Tskhinvali.

A moral case can sometimes be made for invasion to protect civilian populations from massive human rights abuses, as NATO claimed to have done in Kosovo in 1999. The EU report found no evidence that such a claim was valid in this case, as the civilian loss of life did not rise to such levels, much less to "genocide."

Not only was Russia's invasion of Georgia illegal, but like Georgia in its civil war, Russia also conducted its war illegally – by using disproportionate force and by deploying cluster munitions in such a way as to cause civilian deaths.

Two illegal wars, each started by a different guilty party, both conducted illegally. So why are both sides claiming victory here? And why have so many commentators claimed that the report in fact "proves Georgia started the war?" How did the EU lose control of the message?

The key problem is that the report is framed in such a way as to conflate the civil and interstate wars of which the "August war" was composed. The title of the report refers to "the Conflict in Georgia." It is not until page 36 that the

The EU Mission allowed the report on the Georgia war to be hijacked by interested parties for a continuation of the very political argument it should have put to rest.

43-page summary of the report even acknowledges that there were two different components to the war, governed by separate international rules.

Although the authors do in fact disaggregate these aspects to some extent in the actual report, the fact that they fail to do so in the summary muddles the legal analysis completely. No wonder both sides now claim the report exonerates them on the question of "who started it."

This is a shame, since the longest chapter of the report deals not with who might be blamed for starting the war, but with the way hostilities were conducted by all parties. Regardless of a war's legality, there are legal and illegal ways of fighting. Commentators desperate to focus on the blameworthiness of one party or the other for the war itself have diverted attention from the report's discussions of war crimes – which were committed by all sides, especially by the one party (South Ossetia) least to blame for taking up arms in the first place.

Ultimately, those who read the entire report will find it is a masterpiece of legal and evidentiary analysis. The authors have painstakingly synthesized multiple branches of international law with scores of interviews, reams of source material and numerous reports from NGOs. The report itself is nearly 500 pages of "applying principles to facts." Despite a few inconsistencies, it is generally fair-minded, objective and apolitical. It should have done the job.

But in putting together the detailed legal analysis, too little thought appears to have been given to the political impact, or how to frame the report so that its key findings are intelligible to a public and press corps not intimately familiar with the nuances of international law.

By failing to deliver the key findings up front with savvy and punch, the EU Mission allowed the report to be hijacked by interested parties for a continuation of the very political argument it should have put to rest.

Charli Carpenter is a professor of international relations at the University of Massachusetts-Amherst. The views expressed in this commentary are the author's own, and do not necessarily reflect those of RFE/RL

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Central and East European Coalition discusses missile defense with NSC

WASHINGTON – National Security Council officials from the White House met with the Central and East European Coalition (CEEC) on September 22, to provide information on the Obama administration's new plans for a missile defense system in Europe. This followed initial discussions on September 17, the day that President Barack Obama announced his decision to cancel agreements with Poland and the Czech Republic.

The Central and East European Coalition (CEEC), an assembly of 18 ethnic organizations representing 22 million Americans of Central and Eastern European descent, met with Antony J. Blinken, deputy assistant to the president and national security advisor to the vice president; Jeff Hovenier, director for Central and Southeastern Europe; William Schlickemaier, director for Eastern and Strategic European Affairs; and Jon B. Wolfsthal, special advisor for nonproliferation.

Mr. Blinken stated that the administration has "moved to a new phased approach" in the deployment of missiles aimed at protecting the U.S. and its European allies against Iranian missiles. The United States has reassessed the threat from Iran, and will deploy "proven technology" in the form of multiple short and mid-range missiles in various locations, initially ship-based and later land-based, beginning in 2011, instead of the small number of long-range missiles previously planned to be deployed several years later in Poland and the Czech Republic.

The United States will work through NATO to develop its plans, and intends to consult with the Russian Federation in the framework of the NATO-Russia Council. The United States did not link its decision on missile defense to ongoing negotiations for the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty

(START), Mr. Blinken said.

The CEEC voiced concern about the negative perceptions engendered by the decision to change course and the manner in which the announcement was handled. CEEC members also offered suggestions for the Obama administration to consider that would demonstrate continued U.S. support for Central and Eastern Europe.

One such suggestion was formulating a public U.S. policy regarding the Central and Eastern European region, including affirmation of the delinkage of this policy from that of the U.S. policy toward Russia. The policy should discuss security in the region, addressing topics such as increased military presence, more training and aid, cooperative military exercises and contingency plans.

In response, Mr. Blinken affirmed the administration's intent to "articulate the basic tenets of the policy" in a robust fashion before the year is out, but noted that the policy would encompass more than security, including areas such as the economy, cultural exchanges and energy.

Other topics discussed included enhanced public U.S. support through high-level visits and exchange programs, expansion of the visa waiver program, NATO expansion and assistance to Georgia and Ukraine, and the use of the Baltic and Western NIS Enterprise Funds, as well as assistance for Armenia and Belarus.

NSC officials referred to President Obama's July speech in Moscow and to Vice-President Joe Biden's February speech in Munich and his July trip to Ukraine and Georgia as examples of U.S. commitment to Central and Eastern Europe.

Two Ukrainian organizations are members of the Central and East European Coalition: the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the Ukrainian National Association.



Central and East European Coalition (CEEC) representatives with Obama administration officials at the White House Conference Center (from left): William Schlickemaier (White House), Stephanie Urban (Lithuanian American Community), Marju Rink-Abel (Estonian American National Council), Karl Altai (JBANC), Jeffrey Hovenier (White House), Frank Koszorus (American Hungarian Federation), Barbara Andersen and Susanne Lotarski (Polish American Congress), Mamuka Tsereteli (Georgian American Association), Antony Blinken (White House), Max Teleki (Hungarian American Coalition), Michael Sawkiw (Ukrainian Congress Committee of America), Jon Wolfsthal (White House), Bryan Ardouny (Armenian Assembly of America).

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Ukraine awaits a harsh winter of political and economic turmoil

by Zenon Zawada
Kyiv Press Bureau

Ukrainian intellectuals foresee an exceptionally difficult winter amidst concern the Russian Federation could take advantage of and exacerbate the nation's already unstable political and economic situation. This is the first article in a two-part series examining what lies ahead.

KYIV – A noxious mix of political and economic turmoil expected this winter in Ukraine has raised concern among the nation's intelligentsia that the Russian Federation could take advantage of the instability to advance its interests, perhaps militarily.

Escalating economic deterioration, combined with an expected nasty presidential election between top candidates Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko and opposition leader Viktor Yanukovich, may throw open the door for Russia to take long-anticipated maneuvers in Crimea.

Drawing particular alarm was the first reading of a defense law passed on September 9 by the Russian Duma (Parliament) that authorizes the Russian government to dispatch its military to foreign countries to rebuff or prevent aggression and to defend Russian citizens there, among other purposes.

Before the bill's passage, Russian law allowed for two explicit uses for its military overseas: combating terrorism and fulfilling international agreements. The measure came less than a month after Russian President Dmitry Medvedev's hostile public statement towards President Viktor Yushchenko of Ukraine.

"We're starting to think – 'Why is this law being considered now and why was it passed?' particularly after Medvedev's August 11 address to the president of Ukraine," said Dr. Mykola Zhulynskyi, chair of the National Council on Cultural and Spiritual Issues and director of the Shevchenko Institute of Literature at the National Academy of Sciences.

Dr. Zhulynskyi is among 27 leading Ukrainian intellectuals to have signed a September 10 statement requesting that the governments of the United States, Great Britain, France and China call an international conference to ensure Ukraine's safety, as outlined in the 1994 Budapest Memorandum in which the world powers agreed to guarantee Ukraine's safety in exchange for its surrender of its nuclear arsenal. (See analysis on page 2)

"Logic tells us that it's not by chance. This law didn't come by chance. It's for any moment in which a situation suddenly arises when it will be needed. Undoubtedly the Russian president's



Zenon Zawada

National Council on Cultural and Spiritual Issues Chair Mykola Zhulynskyi is among 27 leading Ukrainian intellectuals who signed a September 10 statement requesting the world's powers to reaffirm their 1994 guarantee to protect Ukraine against Russian aggression.

statement was aimed towards Ukraine's internal political situation," Dr. Zhulynskyi said.

Politics in Ukraine have been unstable ever since Ms. Tymoshenko was re-elected prime minister in December 2007.



Ukraine will be gradually destabilized during the 2010 presidential elections, predicts Ihor Zhdanov, president of the Open Politics Analytical Center in Kyiv.

Conditions grew worse when the coalition government deteriorated a year later. Although the agreement between the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc and Our Ukraine-People's Self-Defense remains in place de jure, it doesn't exist de facto.

Without a stable parliamentary majority

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Petro Poroshenko...

(Continued from page 1)

supposed to demonstrate the state will project itself absolutely as a single team," Mr. Poroshenko told reporters following his confirmation. "These conflicts and signs of internal political crisis are supposed to remain within the country."

Mr. Poroshenko is taking the reins of the Foreign Affairs Ministry amidst a fiscal crisis that has sharply reduced financing for embassies, resulting in unpaid bills, meager travel budgets and even a shortage of basic office supplies.

Ukraine's Ambassador to Finland Andrii Deschytsia said at an October 13 press conference that his staff lacks health coverage, while Ukraine's Ambassador to China Yuri Kostenko said his Embassy couldn't host its annual ambassadors' reception.

Meanwhile, he's only got two cars for the entire country and can't travel to functions beyond Beijing. "It's a catastrophic situation with business trips," Mr. Kostenko said. "We can't provide for travel to participate in a simple conference or exhibit ... Better to shut down than torment ourselves like this."

While the Foreign Affairs Ministry needs about 1 billion hrv (\$121 million) to operate in 2010, the government budget has earmarked only one-fourth that amount, officials said. Meanwhile, 15 million hrv (\$1.8 million) are needed urgently to cover this year's expenses, Mr. Poroshenko said.

The ministry is considering shutting down five embassies in 2010: four in Africa as well as the one in Montenegro, said Leonid Kozhara, assistant chair of the parliamentary Foreign Affairs Committee.

"The diplomatic corps really needs rescue," Mr. Poroshenko told reporters on October 9. "Today the situation in embassies is exceptionally difficult – restricted telephone calls, fuel expenses aren't being paid, cars are being sold off."

Critics viewed his approval to the post as the latest in a long string of Orange promises broken, namely separating nepotism and business from politics.

Not only is President Yushchenko the

godfather to one of Mr. Poroshenko's daughters, but Mr. Poroshenko is among Ukraine's richest oligarchs. His corporate assets are worth about \$308 million, according to the 2009 survey Korrespondent/Dragon Capital survey.

"He's a person associated with big business, and he'll have to be extremely careful in order to not be suspected of lobbying his business interests," said Volodymyr Fesenko, board chairman of the Penta Center for Applied Political Science in Kyiv, which is financed by Ukrainian clients.

Since February 2007, Mr. Poroshenko has chaired the National Bank of Ukraine (NBU) Council, a tenure that includes the 2008 financial crisis when Ukraine's biggest bankers were widely suspected of speculating on the hryvnia's plunge.

Although he said he doesn't have evidence, independent economist Andriy Novak believes Mr. Poroshenko allowed the NBU Council members, including presidential candidate Arseniy Yatsenyuk, to speculate on the hryvnia's decline based on their access to insider information.

These bankers, most of whom have direct involvement in Ukrainian politics, restrained NBU Chair Volodymyr Stelmakh from acting to stop the devaluation, particularly during the first 10 days of the hryvnia's plunge in November 2008.

The hryvnia's value has fallen 63 percent in the last year.

"They earned several times more on currency speculation than from the revenues of their enterprises," Mr. Novak said. "They didn't cause the devaluation, but took advantage of it and didn't allow the National Bank to take the anti-crisis measures it was supposed to. It's very likely they've used this money to buy influence in politics and prepare for the January elections."

Mr. Poroshenko hasn't yet resigned as supervisory council chair, a decision he said he would discuss with President Yushchenko.

The mega-millionaire's extensive contacts with big business may help stabilize, if not mend, relations with the Russian Federation, Mr. Horbach said. Mr.

Foreign Affairs Ministers of post-Orange Revolution Ukraine

BORYS TARASYUK

Term: February 2005 to December 2006

Career: Diplomacy

Reason for dismissal: Conflict with Former Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich

ARSENIY YATSENYUK

Term: March 2007 to December 2007

Career: Banking

Reason for leaving: Elected Verkhovna Rada chairman

VOLODYMYR OHRYZKO

Term: December 2007 to March 2009

Career: Diplomacy

Reason for dismissal: Conflict with Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko

PETRO POROSHENKO

Term: October 2009 to Present

Career: Business

Poroshenko has established a Roshen factory in Russia and was hoping to expand Bogdan production there as well.

Observers expect he'll be able to appease the Russians better than his predecessor, Volodymyr Ohryzko, a career diplomat firmly in the pro-NATO integration camp.

"Our relations must become less emotional, and more pragmatic and equal," he told an October 13 conference in Kyiv for foreign diplomats.

Mr. Poroshenko's education in foreign affairs began at the Institute of International Relations at Shevchenko National University in Kyiv, one of Ukraine's most elite schools, from which he graduated in 1989.

In 1993 he founded UkrPromInvest, a holding company to manage his numerous business ventures – the Bogdan bus manufacturer, the UkrAvtoZapchastyna auto parts maker, the Ridna Marka beverage producer, the Kyiv-based Leninska Kuznia shipbuilding factory and the

Roshen confectionary giant, which earned Mr. Poroshenko the nickname "Chocolate King" or "Chocolate Bunny."

In July 2000 Mr. Poroshenko was among a group of politicians that included Mykola Avarov who formed the Party of Regional Revival, which has evolved into Ukraine's biggest party today, the Party of Regions of Ukraine. (Mr. Azarov remains among its top leaders.)

Mr. Poroshenko became President Yushchenko's political ally in December 2001 when folding his Solidarity party into the Viktor Yushchenko Our Ukraine bloc and becoming campaign manager of its 2002 election bid for the Parliament.

He chaired the parliamentary Budget Committee beginning in May 2002.

Mr. Poroshenko was a key financier of the Orange Revolution, during which his Channel 5 television network played a critical role in objectively reporting events and swaying public opinion.

Once again, Channel 5 will serve a political role in the presidential campaign, observers said. Some believed the 24-hour TV news network, which was founded by Mr. Poroshenko, will promote the re-election campaign of President Yushchenko, while others think its owner struck a deal to help Ms. Tymoshenko.

Firm evidence of the latter was Mr. Poroshenko's invitation to Ms. Tymoshenko to attend the fifth anniversary festivities of Channel 5's founding on September 8, which the prime minister gladly attended.

"I think Tymoshenko supported his candidacy to ensure the network didn't work against her, rather than for her," said Oleksander Paliy, a political expert at the Foreign Policy Institute of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. "Poroshenko can't direct the network cardinally towards supporting a particular candidate. That would be suicidal."

It wouldn't be the first time Mr. Poroshenko lent the services of his television network to his political clients. Mr. Lytvyn has had nine live appearances this year alone, Ukrayinska Pravda reported.

"Mass media is a better investment than any steel factory or coal-mining operation," Mr. Paliy said. "It offers a big and long-lasting resource."

Kuzio speaks at George Washington U. about Ukraine on the eve of elections

by Louis DeNicola

U.S.-Ukraine Foundation

WASHINGTON – Taras Kuzio, senior fellow in Ukrainian studies at the University of Toronto and adjunct research professor at the Institute of European, Russian and Eurasian Studies at Carleton University, discussed “Ukraine on the Eve of Presidential Elections: A Repeat of 2004 or a New Chapter?” on Thursday, October 1, at George Washington University.

The event was sponsored by the university’s Institute for European, Russian and Eurasian Studies and the Petrarch Program on Ukraine.

The upcoming Ukrainian presidential election on January 17, 2010, has sparked much discussion and analysis of the can-

didates, the issues, and the results. The danger posed from Russia or NATO is no longer the No. 1 concern for Ukrainians, Dr. Kuzio related, adding that domestic politics are now the biggest issue. With corruption rampant among the elites, and the collapse of the economy in 2008, distrust of the government is growing.

Ukraine’s political system has been marred by a weak relationship between the political parties and the voters, he noted. Parties must also rely on a charismatic leader who, in turn, treats the party as his, or her, private organization. While there are groups of young politically minded Ukrainians who wish to change this, the opportunity to do so is not there and older leaders block the upward mobility of the younger generations. Fear of declaring a political party only to be

swept aside by the established order, or worse, to be drawn into the corruption, has kept new parties from emerging, he added.

Viktor Yanukovich and Yulia Tymoshenko are the front runners in the upcoming elections. Both well-known political figures, they have distinguished themselves in Ukraine with their respective views on relations with Russia and the West, Dr. Kuzio noted.

A third candidate, Arseniy Yatsenyuk, has also gathered support in Ukraine with a campaign focused on contrasting himself with Ukraine’s and current political leaders. He holds much of the anti-Yanukovich/anti-Tymoshenko vote, Dr. Kuzio explained, but his popularity has waned recently with the hiring of Russian “political technologists” who developed a new military camouflage theme for his campaign that has proven to be unpopular.

The incumbent, Viktor Yushchenko, is determined to try for a second term, but his separation from former allies and low popularity with the masses has left him without any real chance of success, the speaker said.

Western Ukraine will be the big battle ground in the first round of the election, and it is inevitable that a second round between Mr. Yanukovich and Ms. Tymoshenko will be the result, Dr. Kuzio

stated. However, that does not discount the importance of the first round. Previous elections have shown that higher percentages early on will lead to more support later.

How each candidate deals with Russia is of the utmost importance. As the election draws nearer, Dr. Kuzio said several key issues have emerged in relation to Ukraine-Russian relations: the 2017 deadline for the withdrawal of Russian naval vessels from Sevastopol, new Russian legislation allowing the military to defend Russian citizens abroad and paranoia surrounding the need for action to deal with the Crimea situation. In addition, questions about Ukraine’s relations with the European Union and NATO are always present in the background.

Although the two leading candidates have clearly emerged, it is still too early to determine a winner in the next election. Mr. Yanukovich and Ms. Tymoshenko both have a hard fight ahead of them, and while the other candidates may not have much of a chance of becoming president, there is still much to be gained from a successful campaign. High percentages indicate popularity and with popularity comes the power to barter, to influence the elections and to take other positions in the government, Dr. Kuzio explained.

Ukraine awaits...

(Continued from page 4)

ty, few sessions of the Verkhovna Rada have been held in the last year to pass necessary legislation as well as approve nominees for key posts, such as ministers of defense, finance, and transport and communications.

For seven months, Ukraine lacked a foreign affairs minister. Petro Poroshenko was approved for the post on October 9.

“It’s understood that passing the 2010 budget will be practically impossible during the election campaign,” said Ihor Zhdanov, president of the Open Politics analytical center and a former member of the Our Ukraine party’s executive committee.

“Even if the Verkhovna Rada did work, it won’t work as a complete legislative organ. More than likely it will become a soapbox for agitation for one or another presidential candidate,” he added.

Just how the 2010 presidential elections will play out amidst this background of instability is unpredictable, with leading political scientists holding starkly contrasting views on the various scenarios.

“The top risk is a general loss of control of the situation in the country,” Mr. Zhdanov said. “Ukraine will be gradually destabilized. Attitudes will be radicalized to mobilize the electorate. Ukraine isn’t very nice when it’s practically divided in half along ideological and electoral sympathies.”

The likely candidates to qualify for the February 7 second-round run-off are Prime Minister Tymoshenko and Mr. Yanukovich of the Party of Regions of Ukraine (PRU), both of whom will go to the furthest extremes to win the election because of the high stakes involved.

Losing threatens not only Mr. Yanukovich’s political career, but also the future of his party.

With observers predicting widespread election abuses and fraud in a very tight race, it’s unclear whether either Ms. Tymoshenko or Mr. Yanukovich will be willing to concede victory in an election lacking sufficient objective measures and apolitical institutions. The legal and political nihilism that has become synonymous with the Yushchenko era will directly affect the elections, observers said.

“I simply expect in these elections numerous cases where the economic and political legislation is directly ignored,” said Andrii Yermolayev, president of the Sofiya Center for Social Research in Kyiv, which is linked to the PRU. “I am literally observing with a smile, albeit bitter, according to what laws we will elect the president. Pardon me, but what difference does it make for these nihilists which election laws they will ignore?”

Against this background of legal nihil-



Sofiya Center for Social Research President Andrii Yermolayev expects that the leading presidential candidates will ignore economic and political legislation during the elections.

ism, Mr. Yermolayev and other observers believe a compromise to divide power between Ms. Tymoshenko and Mr. Yanukovich is likely to be reached – even before the second round. (The first round of elections is scheduled for January 17, 2010.)

Yet, some observers believe a compromise between these two forces isn’t possible with the stakes so high. Dr. Oleh Soskin, director of the Kyiv-based Institute of Society Transformation, believes that Ms. Tymoshenko will not settle for anything less than victory, followed by attempts to monopolize power.

She already has control of the nation’s police force, led by Internal Affairs Minister Yurii Lutsenko. Ukraine’s 400,000-plus civilian police are organized under a single state ministry, not on a state or municipal basis as in the U.S.

“Lutsenko’s ready,” Dr. Soskin commented. “The Berkut (special police force) will shoot some rubber bullets. That’s all it takes.”

Kostiانتyn Matviyenko, a political consultant with the Hardaryka firm in Kyiv, agrees that Ms. Tymoshenko won’t compromise and settle for defeat. Either she wins, “or the election results won’t be established,” he said.

Some observers also haven’t ruled out a repeat of 2004, in which the country was brought to the brink of a civil conflict.

“There’s a big risk of the main candidates radicalizing the pre-election campaign, which can simply divide the country,” Mr. Zhdanov said. “Unfortunately if the leading candidates take advantage of issues that divide the country, this will benefit neither the country nor the candidates.”

Symposium on Canada-Ukraine relations focuses on science, technology and business

SASKATOON, Saskatchewan – The Canada-Ukraine Center Inc. hosted a two-day symposium on the theme “Growing Canada-Ukraine Relations through Science, Technology and Business” at the Edwards School of Business, University of Saskatchewan, on September 21-22.

Fourteen presentations were made on the selected topics of agriculture, energy, environment, health care and the transfer of technologies between Ukraine and Canada. Two concurrent roundtable discussions were held. One roundtable dealt with increasing cooperation and collaboration between Canadian and Ukrainian universities and colleges in the areas of science and technology. The second roundtable discussion dealt with the exchange and commercialization of new technologies between Canada and Ukraine.

Dr. Stepan Chekovskyy, vice-president of the Ivano-Frankivsk National University of Oil and Gas, and Dr. Alexandr Bilchenko, vice-president of the Kharkiv Medical Academy of Post Graduate Education, represented Ukrainian universities at the symposium. Participants from Canada included aca-

demics and administrators from the University of Saskatchewan, the University of Alberta, the University of Regina, the University of Manitoba, Grant MacEwan College in Edmonton and the Saskatchewan Institute of Applied Science and Technology.

According to Boris Kishchuk, chair of the Canada-Ukraine Center, the symposium reached its objective. “Immediate outcomes of the symposium included the Ivano-Frankivsk National University of Oil and Gas and the University of Regina signing a five-year extension to their student internship exchange program. In addition, the universities of Alberta and Saskatchewan agreed to investigate possible collaboration in sustainable agriculture with universities in Ukraine,” Mr. Kishchuk said.

Progress in the area of technology transfer and the commercialization of new technologies was also made. The Canada-Ukraine Center was directed to continue its work with universities, governments and industry to develop a process for the transfer of technologies between the two countries.

UCCA launches new and improved website

NEW YORK - As part of ongoing efforts by the executive board of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America to modernize the work of our organization, and to mark the UCCA’s 70th Anniversary of service to the Ukrainian American community, a new and improved bilingual (English and Ukrainian) website has been launched at www.ucca.org.

Users will now have access to recent UCCA Bulletins, press releases and action items, as well as other important resources.

The site also offers information about UCCA branches, member-organizations and the UCCA’s executive board, as well

as the history, mission and accomplishments of the organization.

With the addition of a calendar of events, visitors to the website can keep up with the latest initiatives of the UCCA around the country, while enjoying up-to-the-minute news from Ukraine, the UCCA National Office and the Ukrainian National Information Service.

The new website is still a work in progress and in the coming weeks it will be updated as the UCCA continues make necessary changes.

The UCCA Executive Board acknowledged the financial support of Ukrainian credit unions that made the new website possible.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Twenty-five years ago...

Twenty-five years ago, on October 11, 1984, a bill to create a U.S. government commission to study the Ukrainian Famine of 1932-1933 – which Ukrainians at that time called the Great Famine – was passed by the U.S. Congress. As Dr. Myron B. Kuropas noted in his remarks on the anniversary of this milestone event delivered at the Shevchenko Scientific Society (the text of which appears on page 9), it was “a goal that many in our community believed was impossible.”

The Famine Commission became reality thanks to the unrelenting efforts of, first and foremost, Ihor Olshaniwsky and Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine, as well as the unfaltering support of this newspaper, its sister publication, Svoboda, and the newspapers’ publisher, the Ukrainian National Association. (A 1984 commentary by Mr. Olshaniwsky and excerpts of Weekly editorials, also from 1984, appear on page 8.)

The bill had a difficult road. It was introduced in the House of Representatives in September of 1983 and reintroduced in November, and then was stalled for months in the Subcommittee on International Operations of the Foreign Affairs Committee. It was introduced in the Senate in March 1984 and hearings were held before the Foreign Relations Committee on August 1. The full Senate passed the bill on September 21. Meanwhile, while the House Subcommittee on International Operations finally held a hearing on the bill on October 3 – one day prior to the scheduled closing of the 98th Congress.

Among the most eloquent testimony at the House hearing was that of David Roth, ethnic liaison for the American Jewish Committee, who said: “The Famine was both a crime against a particular people and a crime against humanity. Free and compassionate people have an obligation to close ranks, and to overcome narrow ethnocentrism and questions of convenience such as whether or not a formal inquiry into the Famine will hamper our diplomats in conducting American foreign policy.” He argued: “The story of the Ukraine Famine must be told, and we must listen. ... The work of the Ukraine Famine Commission will do more than set the record straight. It will bear witness to a monumental crime and give victims a chance to tell their stories; it will give the rest of us a final chance to remember and an opportunity to act, where once we were bystanders to history it will heal wounds and lower barriers between cultural groups by helping us all to focus on our obligation to the Ukrainian people, and to humanity; and, finally, it will deny the Soviets the ultimate victory of silence.”

Though the hearing was a landmark event, there was no time to report the bill out of committee to the full House in the closing days of the 98th Congress. If the bill was not acted upon, it would have had to be reintroduced in the 99th Congress, with the entire legislative process beginning anew.

Sen. Bill Bradley (D-N.J.), the Famine Commission bill’s chief sponsor in the Senate, came to the rescue. He attached the bill – which had 23 sponsors in the Senate and 123 in the House, where it was championed by another New Jersey Democrat, Rep. James Florio – to the Senate’s version of the omnibus spending bill, which was passed on October 4. The bill then went to House and Senate conferees tasked with reconciling the differences between the two funding measures. Sen. Bradley’s amendment remained as a part of the agreed-upon bill, which was then passed by the House on October 10 and the Senate on October 11. The bill became law the very next day, when President Ronald Reagan signed the spending bill to which it was attached as amendment No. 118.

Ukrainian Americans – indeed, all Ukrainians – had won a major victory.

Four years later, the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine rendered its report to Congress. Among its findings: “Joseph Stalin and those around him committed genocide against Ukrainians in 1932-1933.” The report also contained hundreds of pages of testimony by survivors of what we today know as the Holodomor. It is an unprecedented and invaluable record that will stand in perpetuity.

The ramifications of the work of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine cannot be overstated. It laid the groundwork for so many other efforts aimed at telling the story of the Great Famine and having the world understand and recognize that the Holodomor was genocide. The full report was later translated into Ukrainian and disseminated in Ukraine on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the Famine-Genocide.

Today, 25 years after the passage of the bill that established the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine, it is fitting that we recall how it came to be.

Oct.
12
1984

Turning the pages back...

Twenty-five years ago, on October 12, 1984, President Ronald Reagan signed the \$370 billion omnibus spending bill to which the bill creating the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine had been attached.

The bill provided for a 15-member commission (which included two senators, four congressmen, three government officials and six representatives of the Ukrainian community) to study the causes and effects of the 1932-1933 Great Famine (now referred to as the Holodomor). A sum of \$400,000 was allocated for the commission’s work.

The enactment of the Famine bill marked the first time in U.S. history that a commission had been created by the government to deal with a Ukrainian issue.

Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine spearheaded the passage of the Famine bill, aided by several Ukrainian community organizations, most notably the Ukrainian National Association and its two newspapers.

The bill was introduced in the Senate by Sen. Bill Bradley and in the House of Representatives by Rep. Jim Florio (both Democrats from New Jersey), and the measure gained 22 sponsors in the Senate and 122 in the House. It was Sen. Bradley who attached the Famine commission bill (amendment No.118) to the federal spending bill

(Continued on page 16)

NEWS AND VIEWS

Ukraine’s options limited as Russia’s time runs out, Kyiv experts say

by Paul Goble

Vienna, September 22 – Russia has only a limited window of time in which it can hope to achieve its maximum hopes in Ukraine, and Ukraine has only a limited number of options to develop its relations with the Russian Federation in order to ensure its survival as an independent state, according to two leading Kyiv specialists on international relations.

In the current issue of “Zerkalo Nedeli,” Academician Volodymyr Horbulin, director of the Kyiv Institute of Problems of National Security, and Oleksander Lytvynenko, his advisor, provide a detailed 4,100-word discussion of the security trap in which both the Russian Federation and Ukraine find themselves (www.zn.ua/1000/1600/67194/).

Russia’s domestic problems, including demographic decline, ethnic and religious challenges, and regional separatism ethnic and non-ethnic, have been compounded by its return to authoritarianism and the impact of the global economic crisis, the two say, forcing Moscow to “concentrate on the resolution of questions it can’t put off of a primarily regional nature.”

“Key among [Russia’s] foreign policy tasks must be considered the repression of Ukraine,” Messrs. Horbulin and Lytvynenko write, noting that by means of “the subordination of Ukraine or at least its southeaster part, the Kremlin [could] essentially improve the situation in the Russian Federation.”

Such an achievement would “reduce [Russia’s] demographic problems, guarantee reliable transit of energy carriers to Europe, significantly increase its economic potential in machine tools (including military) and in agriculture, make impossible for the U.S. to use [this area as a base] and neutralize the potential of an ideological threat to its authoritarian regime.”

Those considerations, they continue, demonstrate that “the aggressive policy of the Kremlin relative to Ukraine is the result not of the actions of Kyiv but of the requirements of Russia as the current leadership of [that] state understands them.” And that means a change of course in Ukraine’s policies “will not lead to a significant correction in Russian policy.”

At the same time, Messrs. Horbulin and Lytvynenko argue, “in the Kremlin, they recognize that the historical ‘window of opportunity’ relative to Ukraine for Moscow is quite short and may close already sometime after 2015 at which time there will be created a new generation of Ukrainian elites” and when the West may have changed its approach to Moscow and Kyiv.

All these considerations mean, the two Ukrainian security analysts argue, that a Russian “attack on Kyiv” will develop in

Paul Goble is a lecturer at the Azerbaijan Diplomatic Academy in Baku. He is a long-time specialist on ethnic and religious questions in Eurasia who has served in various capacities in the U.S. State Department, the Central Intelligence Agency and the International Broadcasting Bureau, as well as at the Voice of America and Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Mr. Goble writes a blog called “Window on Eurasia” (<http://windowoneurasia.blogspot.com/>). This article above is reprinted with permission.

the nearest future and will be decisive and pitiless.”

Messrs. Horbulin and Lytvynenko then examine more specifically Russian policy toward Ukraine and Ukraine’s possible response. With respect to the former, they make six points. First, they say, Moscow has repeatedly made clear that it recognizes the borders of Ukraine but demands that Ukraine defer to Moscow on issues like possible membership in NATO.

Second, they argue, “the contemporary Russian state both legally and ideologically and in institutional terms is a direct heir of the USSR,” a reality that involves in the first instance “institutional memory” regarding “the mechanisms for the development and adoption of decisions,” in the first instance those involving “strategic” questions.

Because of that continuity, they continue, it is very likely that the Kremlin has not developed “a precise, clearly formulated program of actions relative to Ukraine” but rather is being guided by decisions on “the main tasks, directions and [available] arsenal of instruments to be used.”

Third, the two analysts argue, this lack of a specific plan does not mean that Moscow has not decided on its long-term “strategic vision” for relations with Ukraine. In fact, it has done so at the December 25, 2008, meeting of the Russian Security Council and State Council of the Russian Federation.

That vision, subsequently made public by Konstantin Zatulin in May 2009 takes the form of “an ultimatum: the preservation of the territorial integrity of Ukraine is ensured by its transition to ‘special relations’ with the Russian Federation and in fact to a Russian protectorate over a weak Ukraine.”

Fourth, on the basis of “almost 20 years of relations with independent Ukraine,” the Kremlin has become “convinced” of the effectiveness of using “so-called pro-Russian elites” to advance its cause in Ukraine and of the way in which a Russian protectorate will ultimately lead to “the territorial division of Ukraine into three parts,” part of which will be absorbed by Russia.

And fifth, the Russian political elite is divided into “hawks” and “doves” as to how best and how quickly to achieve these goals, with some arguing that more pressure sooner is best and others arguing for less pressure and a longer term approach as the best means of gaining an upper hand for Moscow. In recent months, because of economic problems, the hawks are on top.

Moscow is using Crimea as its “basic polygon” for developing relations with Ukraine and Russian security services for promoting its goals, the two say. But if these services are unable to achieve Moscow’s goals and if the January 2010 presidential elections in Ukraine do not give the result Russia wants, “one cannot completely exclude the application of direct force.”

Given this Russian policy, one that places “the very survival of the Ukrainian state in its current borders” at risk, Kyiv must immediately adopt a number of “complex measures,” Messrs. Horbulin and Lytvynenko argue, some of which involve its domestic arrangements and others a new approach to its foreign partners.

(Continued on page 22)

FOR THE RECORD**On the 50th anniversary
of Stepan Bandera's murder**

October 15, 2009, marks the 50th anniversary of the death of one of Ukraine's most devoted heroes and patriots, Stepan Bandera, leader of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists. A symbol of the revolutionary struggle for a Ukrainian independent state, Stepan Bandera continues to be an inspiration for Ukrainians around the globe.

Born on January 1, 1909, in the Halychyna region of Ukraine, Bandera's youth was marked by community service and activism. During his high school years, Bandera joined Plast, the Ukrainian scouting organization, and then while studying at Lviv Polytechnic Institute he became a member of the Ukrainian Military Organization.

In 1929 he joined the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN), a political movement dedicated to the establishment of an independent Ukrainian state. Bandera soon rose to greater positions of authority and eventually became the head of the national executive of OUN in Halychyna in 1933.

During his tenure, he expanded OUN's network in western Ukraine, and focused its struggle against Polish and Soviet aggression and imperialism. For his dedication to the work of the OUN, Bandera was arrested numerous times, yet upon his release he continued to struggle for Ukraine's liberation. When World War II broke out, Bandera turned the OUN's attention to yet a third oppressor – Nazi Germany.

Elected as the head of the OUN in 1947, Bandera consistently held to the principles of nationalism and sovereignty for Ukraine. As a revolutionary, politician and ideologue, Bandera steered the focus of OUN toward the establishment of an independent, united national state on Ukrainian ethnic territory.

On October 15, 1959, in Munich Germany, Bandera was assassinated by Soviet agent Bohdan Stashynsky. It was later determined that the assassination had been acted on the direct orders of Alexander Shelepin, then head of the Soviet KGB, and Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev.

Stepan Bandera remains a symbol of strength and righteousness for his followers, and his political ideals, his loyalty to his nation and to the principles of freedom continue to inspire Ukrainians today.

Ukrainian Congress Committee of America

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR**A big thank-you
to Soyuzivka**

Dear Editor:

We would like to extend our heartfelt thank you to Nestor Paslawsky and all the staff at Soyuzivka. Our stay at this beautiful Ukrainian heritage center was relaxing, rejuvenating and a lot of fun. As usual, during Labor Day Week we had a chance to meet up with long-time friends as well as make new friendships with people from across North America.

It is very nice to see older generations, as well as the younger set, mingling together and kicking up their heels, celebrating the fact that we are all Ukrainians. Whether in the dining room, at the pool or anywhere else on the vast grounds, it was awesome to hear Ukrainian spoken by all ages.

Young families with babies and toddlers were everywhere, enjoying the summer sunshine and playing. Teenagers, young adults and the older generations were found on the tennis and volleyball courts, or just hanging around having a good time at the pool, the Tiki deck or wherever else they met. Many grandparents were playing with their youngest family members and introducing them to life at Soyuzivka.

The Soyuzivka staff made everyone feel welcome and taken care of, from the youngest to the oldest guests. We enjoyed our stay very much.

One would find it hard to find a more breathtaking view than what one sees from the Veselka patio looking out at the moun-

tains, no matter if it is early morning or late evening. Gorgeous!

Thank you for a great week. Keep up the good work. We can't wait for our next visit.

The slogan should be: All roads lead to Soyuzivka!

Nadia and Stefan Belej
Raleigh, N.C.

**Kuzma is correct
on healthcare**

Dear Editor:

Our pro-private healthcare friends should lighten up on Alex Kuzma, especially since he is correct. In Queens, N.Y., they shut down three privately run hospitals and then a few months later, out comes a New York State report noting that there is a shortage of hospital beds in Queens.

Health insurance business policy is to make money, not cure the sick or prevent illness. What happens if you have no savings to put in a Health Savings account? People aren't covered because they are refused coverage by the insurance company or can't afford the premiums, not because they don't want it. Health care is rationed at the insurance companies by the clerk in the back office who denies applications and claims.

We don't need a health plan from another country – we need an American plan that covers all Americans and all claims at little or no cost to the average person.

Peter Terrebetzky
Maspeth, N.Y.

CROSSCURRENTS

by Andrew Sorokowski

Opposite Poles

What you think of them depends on what you've read, what you've heard, or what you've experienced. Perhaps, as a student browsing the stacks of the university library, you came upon Svoboda Associate Editor Emil Revyuk's 1931 book "Polish Atrocities in Ukraine" and wondered about those who had committed the ghastly murders and mutilations of Ukrainian peasants in Galicia. Perhaps your great-uncle had died in a prisoner-of-war camp during the Polish-Ukrainian war of 1918-1919. Maybe your mother told you about a small-town police chief who would stagger drunkenly through a restaurant shouting "All Jews out of here!" Or maybe you heard an old Ukrainian nationalist relate the atrocities at Bereza Kartuska – one of Europe's first concentration camps – or a Greek-Catholic priest whisper about the horrors of Jaworzno. Someone might have told you about Pawlokoma, where in March 1945 the Polish Home Army murdered hundreds of Ukrainian villagers. And if you actually went to Poland before 1989, you may have sensed the poisonous atmosphere in the southeast, whence the Lemkos had been deported in 1947, or in cities like Wroclaw, full of bitter Polish refugees from Galicia, where you were warned not to speak Ukrainian in public.

On the other hand, you may have grown up with Polish friends, with a love for Chopin and Polish Romanticism, or even with a Polish romance or two of your own. Perhaps you admired the films of Wajda and Polanski, Kieslowski and Zanussi. Your family may have known a charming and dignified professor who always supported Ukrainians and invited you to dinner parties where you could meet the likes of concert pianist Witold Maluczynski. Or your parents may have befriended a painter of intricately haunting portraits, who upon graduating from the Academy of Fine Arts in 1939 enrolled in a training course for resistance fighters and was wounded in the 1944 Warsaw uprising; you may even have feasted on "flaki" (tripe) with her and her husband, a courtly gentleman with a nervous stutter who had barely escaped the Gestapo. And again, if you were lucky enough to visit Poland, you may have run into all sorts of people – a journalist, a film director, a student, a monk – who warmly supported Ukraine and Ukrainians.

What did all these individuals – criminals and intellectuals, sadists and artists, Ukrainophobes and Ukrainophiles – have in common? They were all Poles. How, then, can we generalize about "the Poles"? Yet many of us grew up in an atmosphere where all history was reduced to national oppression, and "the Poles" were villains second only to "the Russians."

Nor is it simply a matter of "good Poles" versus "bad Poles." Many of them, while kindly disposed to Ukrainians from the "kresy" (Poland's eastern borderlands), regarded them as a somewhat misguided Polish sub-group, residents of Malopolska or "Little Poland" with a peculiar accent and an exaggerated sense of distinctiveness, much as some Russians regard us as "Little Russians" who've taken it into their heads to proclaim themselves a separate nationality. But for all their condemnation and nostalgia for their historic

domains to the east, most Poles have come to accept that Ukraine and Ukrainians deserve recognition as a separate people with their own state.

After all, they know what it is like to be wiped off the map for over a century. Indeed, when Ukrainians voted overwhelmingly for independence in the referendum of December 1, 1991, Poland recognized independent Ukraine the very next day – the first of its neighbors to do so. Today, the Polish tourists who come by the busload to Lviv, Ternopil and Ivano-Frankivsk (the former Stanislawow) come not to reclaim their lost empire – like certain northern visitors to Kyiv – but to revisit a shared heritage. And though there have been acrimonious exchanges over issues like the cemetery of the Polish insurgents of November 1918 in Lviv, or the reciprocal ethnic cleansings of World War II, most have been resolved in a civilized manner. Polish and Ukrainian historians have even discussed how their common history should be presented in school textbooks.

One can, of course, take a cynical (or merely realistic) view of Poland's support for Ukraine. It needs a friendly buffer against Russia – much as Russia used Poland as a buffer against Germany. Conversely, it's in our interest to use Poland as a lifeline to the West. In the cold world of Realpolitik there is no friendship – only common interests, and temporary ones at that.

Indeed, the Poles have benefited from our support. In September the Security Service of Ukraine handed them a 1956 document with the names of the NKVD officers responsible for the 1940 Katyn massacre, in which over 20,000 Polish military officers and other professionals and intellectuals were executed by the Soviets. This document should help them seek justice under international law.

The Poles have had their share of suffering. At the same time, we've had reason to envy them. They had world-famous figures like Marie Curie-Sklodowska, Joseph Conrad (Korzeniowski) and Ignace Jan Paderewski to propel their drive for independence in 1918, and nothing less than a Polish Pope in the 1980s. They also had Solidarity – not just the independent trade-union movement, but a social cohesion that Ukrainians could only dream of. For one thing, they were solidly Catholic. Witnessing an overflow crowd at a Polish mass in London in the 1980s, I reflected ruefully on our own people, divided not only between Catholics and Orthodox, but even, in England, between those loyal to the bishop and those who supported the patriarch (whom the press gleefully dubbed "bishop-bashers").

But it would be a sad world if all our relations with our neighbors – whether individuals or nations – could be reduced to envy and calculation. So I prefer to address our Polish brethren in the words of Taras Shevchenko:

Then give your hand to this Kozak
And give a heart that's pure and true!
In Christ's name let us once again
Our quiet paradise renew.

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

The Ukrainian Weekly welcomes letters to the editor and commentaries on a variety of topics of concern to the Ukrainian American and Ukrainian Canadian communities. Opinions expressed by columnists, commentators and letter-writers are their own and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of either The Weekly editorial staff or its publisher, the Ukrainian National Association.

Letters should be typed and signed (anonymous letters are not published). Letters are accepted also via e-mail at staff@ukrweekly.com.

FROM OUR PAGES IN 1984

Famine study commission bill would ensure public awareness

The commentary below appeared in the February 26, 1984, issue of *The Ukrainian Weekly*. We publish this commentary as a companion piece to the presentation about the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine delivered last week by Dr. Myron B. Kuropas at the Shevchenko Scientific Society, the text of which appears on the facing page. (To view this article as it appeared on the pages of *The Weekly*: log on to www.ukrweekly.com, choose 1984 from the pull-down menu marked "Year," click on the issue date, then click on the front-page image that appears on the right. This article is on page 3 of that issue [No. 9, 1984].)

by Ihor Olshaniwsky

Throughout the entire year in 1983, programs were held to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the 1932-33 Great Famine in Ukraine. Significant efforts were made by the entire Ukrainian American community to remind others, and themselves as well, of the attempted destruction of the Ukrainian nation by means of a Moscow-planned famine. The solemn commemorations of this tragedy culminated in a weeklong series of programs in Washington, which included demonstrations, rallies, vigils, displays, conferences and a concert at the Kennedy Center.

During these commemorative programs, the news media informed the readers about this nearly forgotten genocide. In the United States Congress, several resolutions were introduced on the subject of this man-made cataclysm. This bears testimony to the fact that a great deal of interest and sympathy has been shown by American legislators

who are willing to take the Soviet Union to task for its role in this Famine.

Perhaps as much as 95 percent of the entire American public is not aware of this genocide. School curricula do not mention this famine, and the news media no longer carry stories relating to this holocaust. The Americans familiar with this genocidal famine generally do not have a very clear perception of it. Some U.S. senators continue to promote the idea that the Famine in Ukraine was caused by Soviet agrarian policies as the means of forcing farmers into a collective system. This erroneous concept ignores the many facts that point out how forced collectivization and a planned famine were used by Moscow regardless of the loss of lives as the means to subjugate the Ukrainian nation.

In the case of Ukraine, where the native culture and customs were slowly dying in Russified cities, the Ukrainian peasantry was the last stronghold in preserving national tradition, language and identity, in spite of centuries of foreign occupation. The Famine, which took the lives of millions of Ukrainians, mostly peasants, was an integral part of an unprecedented act of genocide carried out by the Soviet government under the slogan of "struggle against Ukrainian nationalism." It was an effort to destroy the very core of the Ukrainian nation.

At this point, when the solemn commemorative events have ended, there is a danger that the tragedy of

Ukraine will again be forgotten. It is up to the Ukrainian community to prevent this from happening by exerting its efforts in support of H.R. 4459, the Ukraine Famine

Bill, now pending in the House of Representatives.

Rep. James J. Florio, a long-time human-rights supporter and a friend of Ukraine and other captive nations, introduced this bill (originally introduced as H.R. 3993) together with 60 other congressmen on November 17, 1983. If this legislation is passed by the U.S. Congress, a special congressional commission will be established to study the causes and consequences of the 1932-33 Famine in Ukraine.

This commission would consist of 21 members: two senators, four congressmen, one representative from the Department of State, one from the Department of Education, one from the Department of Health and Human Services, and members from the Ukrainian community! The chairman of this commission would be a congressman appointed by the speaker of the house with the consent and advisement of Democratic and Republican leaders of the U.S. Congress. This commission would meet periodically to provide directives for research studies of the Ukrainian Famine. In addition, a special office would be formed consisting of permanent employees and a staff director. The duties of this office would be to take care of all administrative duties of the commission.

In addition, the commission would employ experts and advisers from academia. Based on their qualifications and expertise in the research of the Ukrainian holocaust, these scholars would be selected by a majority of the members of the commission. They would be remunerated through salaries or commissions for the duration of the com-

mission's existence.

The task of these experts would be to gather data about the Famine in Ukraine, in the countries where the information is accessible. As a result of this research an analysis and indexing of this data, together with their findings, would be available in publications for public usage.

This congressional commission is meant to serve in an advisory and supportive capacity. It would conduct hearings and would have the rights to subpoena witnesses who survived the Famine and emigrated to the free world after World War II.

The commission's structure would be as follows: it would consist of 21 persons as outlined above; its administrative office would consist of five to 10 salaried employees and the executive director of the administrative office would be appointed by Congress; its third component would consist of experts and advisers from the academic field who will conduct research.

The commission would have access to all departments of the United States government during its study of the famine.

The work of the commission would be of three years' duration. The publications of this commission would be accessible to the mass media, educational institutions, libraries, unions, governmental agencies, the U.S. Congress and private individuals. All costs accrued by the work of the commission would be financed by government funds.

This is the first time in the history of the Ukrainian community in the United States that an opportunity has presented itself to receive government funding for the purpose

(Continued on page 10)



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Editorials promoting support of Famine Commission bill

Below are excerpts from two of the editorials published by *The Ukrainian Weekly* in support of the creation of a U.S. government commission to study the Holodomor, or Great Famine of 1932-1933 in Ukraine.

Pushing the Florio bill

March 11, 1984

When, last September, Rep. James Florio (D-N.J.) first introduced a bill calling for the creation of a government-financed commission to study the Great Famine in Ukraine (1932-33), we knew it faced an uphill fight. Today, HR 4459 has 73 co-sponsors, and it has been referred to the House Foreign Relations Committee's Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East and the Subcommittee on International Operations. As yet, no hearings have been scheduled.

The legislation, which calls for the establishment of a 21-member commission to study the causes and consequences of the Famine, still has a long way to go through the legislative process. If it makes it out of either subcommittee, it must then be approved by the Foreign Affairs Committee for consideration of the 435-member House of Representatives. If it gets over that hurdle, the bill would go to the Senate for concurrence. Next, it would go to the president for final approval.

The Florio bill faces a number of obstacles. For one thing, it calls for spending public funds. Moreover, these funds would be spent on studying an event that, for all its moral and historic significance, happened over 50 years ago in a faraway land. Arguments that there is no statute-of-limitations on genocide and that the deliberate

murder by starvation of 7 million people may not persuade a penny-pinching Congress. ...

... we Ukrainians [should] seek to preserve the memory of our national holocaust. We should flood Congress with a deluge of letters urging lawmakers to support the Florio bill. We should make the point that the Soviet empire can be better understood if we examine its ignominious history of which the Great Famine is an integral chapter. ...

For a variety of reasons, Ukrainians – who have been here since the 1890s – have never become any kind of political force. We have for too long been content with ceremonial proclamations and do-nothing concurrent resolutions. These do, of course, have their purpose. But the Florio bill goes beyond perfunctory lip service to a "Ukrainian cause." It calls for legislative action. ...

The Famine bill

April 1, 1984

Three weeks ago in this space, we urged all Ukrainians to ask their congressmen to support Rep. James Florio's bill, HR 4459, that would establish a congressional commission to investigate the causes and implications of the Great Famine in Ukraine (1932-33). Today, we ask the same thing, with the added request that Ukrainians also contact their senators because the measure has now been introduced in the Senate by Sen. Bill Bradley (D-N.J.).

Why write on the same issue twice in one

(Continued on page 10)

Recalling a community triumph: The making of the Famine Commission

Following is the text of remarks presented by Myron B. Kuropas, Ph.D., at Shevchenko Scientific Society in New York on October 10.

The passage of the Ukraine Famine Commission Bill as Public Law 99-180 on October 12, 1984, exactly 25 years ago, marked the end of a saga that involved a handful of Ukrainian Americans who, with indefatigable persistence, achieved a goal that many in our community believed was impossible. This victory stands as a triumph of the will.

Few Ukrainian Americans in the 1980s could conceive that the Congress of the United States would consider, let alone pass, a law that would create a commission to study and report on the Holodomor of 1932-1933. Many asked: Of what possible significance could events that occurred some 50 years ago in Ukraine be to the U.S. Congress? Ukraine was, after all, a submerged nation, unknown to most Americans.

Who would believe that members of the American Jewish community, zealots in their efforts to inform the world of the Holocaust, and to make sure that it is never forgotten, would take time from their crusade to pay attention to the Holodomor, let alone support the passage of a Congressional bill that could, conceivably, compete with the Holocaust for the world's attention?

Yes, the work that led to the creation of the Ukraine Famine Commission constitutes a saga, one of the most significant dramas in the history of our community. And, like all such endeavors, there are heroes and there are detractors, good guys and bad guys, those who helped and those who, in one way or another, behaved in ways that were harmful. Let's begin with our own Ukrainian naysayers.

First among them were certain members of the Ukrainian establishment. Threatened by initiatives which they did not originate, and could not control, they stood on the sidelines waiting to say "I told you so" when the initiative failed. Some Ukrainians even wrote and proposed their own Congressional bills to compete with the one already introduced. Others were simply members of the self-anointed Ukrainian Washington elite who labeled the effort a legislative impossibility, belittling it for being "poorly written" and too "open-ended."

Then, of course, we had our own traditional Ukrainian circle of cynics, the gloom-and-doom crowd. They exist in every one of our communities. You know them. These are Ukrainians who stand on the sidelines, talking down new initiatives, taking pot-shots, waiting for the plan to fail, so that they too can join the "I told you so" chorus.

There were a handful of Americans as well, detractors in the U.S. Congress, congressmen, legislative assistants, and State Department and White House personnel who, for their own reasons, stonewalled, obfuscated or misled supporters of the legislation.

Let's quickly review the history of this drama. Soon after Democratic Congressman James Florio of New Jersey introduced H.R. 4459, the bill was sent to the Foreign Affairs Committee, headed by Rep. Dante Fascell. From there it went to the Subcommittee on International Operations, headed by Rep. Dan Mica of Florida, and also to the Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East, chaired by Rep. Lee Hamilton of Indiana. Not one of these three congressmen was anxious to promote the bill. Their legislative assistants explained that hearings on the bill were being postponed because the House had other important matters to consider, such as the recognition of Jerusalem as the

capital of Israel.

One reason for the reluctance of some congressmen was a malady I call Sovietophobia, the fear of insulting the Soviet Union. This especially virulent virus, then dominant in the State Department – introduced and nurtured by Henry Kissinger – produced a decided disinclination in Washington to do anything that might upset the sensitivities of Moscow. Rep. Fascell was deeply infected by this virus.

The White House suffered from another type of malady, a strange form of ethno-phobia that prompted Robie Mark Palmer of the Reagan White House to oppose creation of a Famine Commission on the grounds that it would "establish one more bureaucratic commission" and "create demands for commissions from other ethnic groups."

All of this was reviewed in much more detail by Bozhena Olshaniwska of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine (AHRU) in her series published in *The Ukrainian Weekly* on October 24, October 31 and November 7, 1993, now available online.

Let's move to the more positive aspects of our saga. Let's talk about the heroes, the good guys who made it all happen. But first a little background story.

Remember the Helsinki accords signed by President Gerald R. Ford? Many Ukrainian community leaders were opposed to the accords because the agreement confirmed the boundaries of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union as inviolate. Our Ukrainian leaders willfully ignored the fact that the Accords also included certain human rights provisions based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This enabled signatory nations to monitor each other's human rights progress. The U.S. Congress established the Helsinki Commission, and Helsinki monitoring groups were eventually created throughout the Soviet Union, including Ukraine. With Congress focusing its attention on human rights in Eastern Europe, the political climate in D.C. began to change, allowing Famine bill supporters to gain some legitimacy.

The first Helsinki oversight meeting was convened in Belgrade in 1977, and I was there along with Sen. Bob Dole, a member of the U.S. Helsinki Commission. Previously, I had arranged a meeting in Vienna for the senator with recently arrived dissidents from Eastern Europe.

Also important in promoting the Famine bill were those Ukrainian institutions which openly supported Famine commission legislation. At the top of the list is *The Ukrainian Weekly*, edited by Roma Hadzewycz, which published an op-ed piece by AHRU President Ihor Olshaniwsky and an interview with him early on. The *Weekly* continued to monitor developments in Congress, and to vigorously promote the Famine bill initiative. Other honorees include the Ukrainian National Association, led by John O. Flis, and *Svoboda*, edited by Zenon Snylyk. It was the UNA that published "The Great Famine in Ukraine: The Unknown Holocaust," compiled by the editors of *The Weekly* in 1983.

Also worthy of mention are Ukrainian Catholic, Orthodox and Lutheran clergymen, who proposed the idea in the first place, as well as: Dr. Petro Stercho, chair of the National Committee to Commemorate Genocide Victims in Ukraine; William Bahrey, president of the Ukrainian Evangelical Alliance of America; Joe Brega, commander of the Ukrainian American Veterans, and Stefan Chemych, chair of the Harvard Ukrainian Studies Fund.

In the forefront of the entire effort, of course, was AHRU headed by Mr.



Dr. Myron B. Kuropas speaks at the Shevchenko Scientific Society.

Olshaniwsky, and such unflagging AHRU workers as his charming wife, Bozhena, Walter Bodnar and Daniel Marchishin. It was they who convinced Rep. Florio to introduce legislation in the House of Representatives. Thanks to them, similar legislation was introduced in the U.S. Senate by Sen. Bill Bradley, Democrat from New Jersey.

AHRU also organized massive letter-writing campaigns through its twenty branches throughout America. AHRU members walked the halls of Congress, visiting senators, House members and their legislative assistants. Their reception was often unpleasant, occasionally hostile, but they didn't give up. They pushed, cajoled and used every resource they could possibly muster to achieve their goal. Messrs. Olshaniwsky and Bodnar traveled to Florida to mobilize Ukrainians in that state to exert pressure on Florida Congressmen Mica and Fascell. All this lobbying eventually paid off. Hearings were finally scheduled.

And this brings us to the next group of good guys, the non-Ukrainians who assisted. A total of 123 Congressional sponsors signed on to Rep. Florio's House bill, H.R. 4459. Testifying on the House side during the hearing on October 3, 1984, were Sen. Dennis Concin, Democrat from Arizona, and my good friends, Ohio Democrat Rep. Marcy Kaptur, John A. Kromkowski, president of the National Center for Urban Ethnic Affairs (of which I was a board member), and David Roth, ethnic liaison for the American Jewish Committee.

The testimony of Mr. Roth was especially poignant. He compared the Holodomor to the Holocaust and reminded everyone that a Holocaust Commission had already been created by Congress. He then asked those present: "Is the Jewish tragedy more important than the Ukrainian tragedy? If the Jews have their commission, why can't the Ukrainians have theirs? Was the death of 6 million Jews," he asked, "more important than the death of 7 million Ukrainians?" Mr. Roth's untimely death in 1995 was mourned by all AHRU members, but especially by those of us who participated in the Ukrainian-Jewish Dialogue Committee in Chicago.

The August 1, 1984, Senate hearing for Sen. Bradley's bill, S. 2456 (which attracted 23 Senate co-sponsors), went smoothly, thanks in large measure to Sen. Charles R. Percy, Republican of Illinois, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. A long-time friend of Ukrainians living in his state, Sen. Percy heard testimony from Sen. Bradley, Mr. Olshaniwsky, and Dr. Kuropas. The White House was represented by the aforementioned Mr. Palmer, who opposed the bill.

On October 12, 1984, the Ukraine Famine Commission Bill became Public

Law 99-180. Dr. James Mace was appointed commission director.

On April 22, 1988, the commission submitted its 524-page report to Congress. Among the significant findings were:

"The Ukrainian Famine of 1932-1933 was caused by the maximum extraction of agricultural produce from the rural population.

"While famine also took place during the 1932-1933 agricultural year in the Volga Basin and the North Caucasus Territory as a whole, the invasiveness of Stalin's interventions of both the Fall of 1932 and January 1933 in Ukraine, are paralleled only in the ethnically Ukrainian Kuban region of the North Caucasus.

"Joseph Stalin and those around him committed genocide against Ukrainians in 1932-1933."

As we review this saga, think of what was accomplished. AHRU and its supporters were able to mobilize the U.S. House of Representatives, the U.S. Senate, many Ukrainian American institutions and countless Ukrainian Americans, as well as representatives from the Jewish and Polish communities to support a campaign to establish the Ukraine Famine Commission. A miracle! Yes, a miracle.

The greatest credit and recognition must go to Mr. Olshaniwsky who, more than anyone else, was the motivating force behind the success. As his wife, Bozhena, can testify, Ihor worked countless hours, spent many a sleepless night, risked his health, and tapped into his own family treasury to realize his dream. He never let ego stand in the way of his goal. He deserved to serve as a public member of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine, but he graciously stepped aside when Rep. Mica refused to consider his appointment. Mr. Olshaniwsky was a visionary. He left us in 1986, leaving a void that has never been filled.

In my review of this great drama, I have tried to list all of the important players and events. I apologize if I unintentionally omitted anyone or any institution.

The question now is, where do we go from here? Do we rest, do we kick back because the major players, the movers and shakers of the past, are now up in years? Or do we move on with renewed energy?

As I see it, this is not the time to step back. The Holodomor is just now receiving the kind of international attention it deserves, which means our work is far from over. We have much unfinished business to take care of, and we need to do it quickly. Moscow is up to its old tricks of re-writing Ukrainian history, and that makes our task even more imperative. Here are two issues that need our attention right now.

(Continued on page 22)

Famine study...

(Continued from page 8)

of researching a period of Ukrainian history. Not only would this research fill a void in this historical era, but, in a practical sense, it would afford us an opportunity to realistically inform the American public about the nature of the Soviet system and ideology – its brutality and inhumanity. This would be a valuable asset in helping to create a more realistic U.S. foreign policy toward the Soviet Union.

It is incumbent upon the Ukrainian community in the United States to exert concerted pressure on its legislators and other elected officials to support and work for the passage of H.R. 4459 which would create the Famine commission in the Congress. This issue supersedes all other current issues and

should be treated as the ultimate priority at this time.

In this election year all persons of Ukrainian heritage should make their opinions known by writing letters, making telephone calls, sending telegrams or mailgrams to their congressmen and senators, and making personal visits when possible to legislators' district or Washington offices to demand co-sponsorship of H.R. 4459 and active support for the creation of the Ukraine Famine Commission.

Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine have prepared a special information packet with instructions and sample letters to elected officials. All interested parties may write for these packets to: Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine, 43 Midland Place, Newark, N.J. 07106.

Time to de-mothball...

(Continued from page 2)

(Interfax-Ukraine, August 11, 12), which continues to be discussed in Ukraine in the pre-electoral context, presumes to veto Ukraine's future integration into NATO; asserts a *droit de regard* over Ukraine's international relationships; seeks explicitly to criminalize Ukrainian-Georgian military cooperation; accuses Ukraine of deviating from the 1997 bilateral treaty (a veiled threat to rescind Russia's recognition of Ukraine's territorial integrity under that treaty); implies that Ukraine's gas transit system should be part of a unified one with Russia; denounces (against all evidence) the "ousting of the Russian language" from Ukraine's public life; and demands bringing Ukrainian historiography into line with an officially backed Russian view of historical events. Mr. Medvedev demands policy changes across the board in accordance with Ukrainian-Russian "brotherhood."

The intelligentsia's representatives noted in their document that Moscow misunderstands Ukrainian aspirations. Ukraine's Western-oriented policy is not directed against Russia, but serves Ukrainian interests. Russian policy, however, aims to "turn Ukraine into a zone of Russian direct influence and control." In that event, "subordination of Ukraine to Russia's strategic objectives can bring back the division of Europe. It could directly threaten the security of European Union member-countries." In this regard, Moscow's recent steps signify an escalation, "a new phase in the attitude of Russia's power-center toward Ukraine" (UNIAN, Kyiv Post, September 10, 11).

The Ukrainian signatories observed that the existing security framework can no longer reliably protect Ukraine's sovereignty against pressure and intrusion from outside. The document appeals to E.U. governments and institutions "to take a clear and unambiguous stand regarding Ukraine's sovereignty; to restrain Russia from intruding into Ukraine's internal affairs."

Invoking the 1994 Budapest Memorandum, they also noted that the security guarantees contained therein have

diminished in their effectiveness, but remain useful and need reaffirmation. Under that memorandum – signed during the OSCE's summit that year – the nuclear powers extended security guarantees to Ukraine after the latter had completely renounced its arsenal of nuclear weapons. The intelligentsia representatives are appealing to the U.S., British, French and Chinese governments to call a conference of the five nuclear powers – including Russia – with the aim of reaffirming the security guarantees as stipulated by the Budapest Memorandum. Those guarantees cover Ukraine's territorial integrity, the inviolability of its borders in accordance with the OSCE's Helsinki Final Act and protection against other forms of external coercion on Ukraine.

Given the growing uncertainties surrounding NATO and U.S. policies in Eastern Europe, where Moscow is moving into a perceived grey zone, a reaffirmation of the Budapest Memorandum would make sense at least as a stop-gap measure. Although the implementing mechanism may be subject to each signatory power's consent – or a Russian veto – discussion of this issue at an appropriately high international level could focus much needed attention on this major security issue in Eastern Europe. Beyond Ukraine itself, such a step could also positively affect the security environment in the Black Sea region.

The Budapest Memorandum has retained its validity continuously since 1994. Its demothballing could also help limit the intrusion of Russia's strategic agenda into Ukraine's presidential election campaign. Such intrusion demonstrated its explosive potential in Ukraine's 2004 presidential election. The security environment around Ukraine has since deteriorated markedly, and at an accelerating rate in recent months.

The OSCE's upcoming year-end meeting would be the right venue for a reaffirmation of the Budapest Memorandum, 15 years after the same organization affirmed its support for the memorandum's signing.

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

Editorials...

(Continued from page 8)

month? Because the issue is an important one in the history of Ukrainian community life in the United States. If we coordinate our activities and channel our efforts to see to it that the bill gets passed, then we will show ourselves and our neighbors that we understand and are capable of working within the American government process. If we do nothing, if we fail to deluge our lawmakers with letters and telegrams, if we continue to shun the political mechanism, then we will only succeed in showing that we need not be taken seriously as a voting bloc. ...

The Great Famine in Ukraine (1932-33) is not a dead issue simply because its 50th anniversary and our observance of it have come and gone. Yet, even though the national commemorative committee recognized this fact and decided to continue its activi-

ties, has it, as of this writing, come out with a coordinated national campaign to push the bill? How many organizations have lent their support and resources? How many individuals?

Too few, we are afraid. It is tremendously easy to jump from one anniversary to another, to pick a historical event, concentrate on it for one year, and then off to the next anniversary of yet another event. ...

What better way to propagate knowledge of this tragedy and inculcate those responsible than with a congressional commission? A one-shot rally/demonstration/concert, or a series of local, weekend affairs are not enough.

The important thing is to let our legislators know that, in this crucial election year, our vote depends on their support for the famine legislation. Not only must we vote our self-interest, but we must let our representatives know to vote our interest as well. ...

Supporters of archives project

Previous donors to the Svoboda/The Ukrainian Weekly digitization project were: the Shevchenko Scientific Society, U.S.A. (\$15,000), Self Reliance New York Federal Credit Union (\$50,000), the Heritage Foundation of 1st Security Savings Bank (\$5,000) and Selfreliance Ukrainian American Federal Credit Union (\$10,000).

Svoboda and The Weekly are seeking additional donors – both large and small – for this ambitious and important undertaking. Contributions may be sent to: Svoboda/The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054. Donations are tax-deductible and checks may be made out to the Ukrainian National Foundation (the Ukrainian National Association's charitable arm), with the notation "Digital Archives Project." For information readers may call 973-292-9800, ext. 3049.

Anonymous donor...

(Continued from page 1)

available online, as will the annual Almanacs of the Ukrainian National Association and issues of the children's magazine Veselka, both published by Svoboda Press. Currently, Almanacs for years 1903, 1915, 1996-2008, and Veselka for years 1954-1965 and 1994 are available for reading online in Flash format. In the future these too will be available for download in PDF format.

The Weekly's website also includes the two-volume compilation of the most significant stories published from 1933 through 2000 titled "The Ukrainian Weekly 2000" and the collection of articles chronicling Ukraine's drive toward independent statehood and the first 10 years of independence titled "Ukraine Lives!"

Yushchenko...

(Continued from page 1)

A president as patriotic as Mr. Yushchenko is unlikely to be elected in the near term, political observers said, and his successors are unlikely to bestow the award on Bandera, a freedom fighter depicted for decades by the Soviets as a traitor and terrorist.

If President Yushchenko were to bestow the honor, any future Ukrainian president attempting to strip it away would look overtly anti-Ukrainian, said Yuri Syrotyuk, press secretary for the Svoboda party.

President Yushchenko set a bold precedent for recognizing the UPA struggle for independence by signing a presidential decree on October 12, 2007, posthumously awarding UPA Commander-in-Chief Roman Shukhevych the Hero of Ukraine honor.

This year on October 14, President Yushchenko visited the town of Kolky in the Volyn Oblast where UPA soldiers formed the Kolky Republic, a union of five districts that defied Nazi German occupation in the spring of 1943. Months later, the UPA emerged in the Volyn region.

The president compared that attempt at Ukrainian sovereignty to the Republic of Carpatho-Ukraine, the Western Ukrainian National Republic and the Ukrainian National Republic.

"This is a project that was obviously difficult to realize, but such heroic deeds show how much our nation lived with the dream of a sovereign state and how each generation gave birth to its heroes," President Yushchenko said.

Svoboda still hopes the president will award Bandera the title Hero of Ukraine before his presidency concludes, Mr. Syrotyuk said.

Clinton upbeat...

(Continued from page 2)

Washington is leading a drive to impose new sanctions if Tehran doesn't comply by the end of the year.

Iran says it's only interested in developing peaceful nuclear energy. But Western countries suspect Tehran of concealing a secret nuclear weapons program.

The Kremlin has long opposed Western pressure on Tehran, and – as a permanent member of the U.N. Security Council – the Kremlin has veto power over any U.N. sanctions. Russia has serious business considerations in addition to political ones: Moscow is building a nuclear power plant in Iran that's due to go online by the end of the year.

Last month, Russian President Dmitry Medvedev sounded what appeared to be a new note, saying, "If all possibilities to influence the situation are exhausted, then we can use international sanctions."

But after the October 13 meeting, Mr. Lavrov stressed that Mr. Medvedev never said sanctions were unavoidable.

"He said that we treat sanctions in general very reservedly," Mr. Lavrov said. "They rarely produce results, but there are cases in which sanctions are unavoidable. That happens in situations in which all political and diplomatic methods are exhausted. The situation in Iran is far from there."

Mrs. Clinton downplayed differences between the two sides, saying, "We did not ask for anything today," adding that the time for sanctions hadn't arrived.

Both Mr. Lavrov and Mrs. Clinton said

progress was being made on another big issue: a major nuclear weapons treaty both sides say they want to sign by the end of the year, when the 1991 START nuclear arms pact expires.

The two officials also discussed cooperation over Afghanistan and North Korea.

Clinton later met the Russian president outside Moscow, where Mr. Medvedev welcomed U.S. and Russian efforts to broker a peace deal between Turkey and Armenia as "a good example of our cooperation," according to Reuters.

Mrs. Clinton also met with human rights activists before a planned trip 800 kilometers east of Moscow on October 14 to the city of Kazan, capital of the largely Muslim Tatarstan region. U.S. State Department spokesman Ian Kelly said last week that Mrs. Clinton wants to see more of Russia than just Moscow.

"Really to understand Russia and its vibrancy and its diversity, you have to get outside of Moscow," he said. "And I think Kazan was a good place to go because it really shows that the Russian Federation is a multiethnic country."

The trip will underscore President Obama's promise to engage with a broad section of Russian society beyond the Kremlin.

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INTERVIEW: Dr. Taras Dobko on the vision for UCU's future

by Volodymyr Pavliv
and Mariana Karapinka

LVIV/CHICAGO – Dr. Taras Dobko, senior vice-rector of the Ukrainian Catholic University (UCU), will be speaking at events in New York, the Philadelphia area and Chicago, to be organized by the Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation and the Friends of UCU in the first weeks of November. Staff of UCU's Information Office interviewed Dr. Dobko about his role at UCU and vision for the university's future.

Dr. Dobko earned his doctoral degree in philosophy at the International Academy of Philosophy, Liechtenstein. His academic interests include secularization in post-modern culture, philosophy of religion and the phenomenon of the post-Soviet person in the Ukrainian context. He formerly held the position of assistant dean of UCU's Faculty of Philosophy and Theology, and subsequently served as academic vice-rector. In February 2008 he was appointed senior vice-rector of UCU.

How did you become involved with UCU?

In 1996, when I was working on my doctorate, the Rev. Borys Gudziak [UCU's current rector] came to visit my colleagues and me in Liechtenstein. The Lviv Theological Academy [LTA, progenitor of UCU] had already existed for two years. The Rev. Gudziak was trying to visit various acquaintances to present the idea of the academy's development. At that time there was still no talk of a university, but a discussion to encourage us to return to Ukraine, not to lose contact and, if possible, later to join in the work.

After I concluded my doctoral studies, I returned to Ukraine. I received an offer to start cooperating with the LTA. At that time the academy was still small; it had only moved to this building [on Svetsitskoho Street] two years before; all the repairs had still not been completed.

I recall how in 1998 the boiler system had broken down, and I had to teach in cold classrooms while very warmly dressed. This was my first extreme experience in Ukraine! Since then every year has had its extreme experiences, but a little different, as in the more positive experience of certain projects, ideas that I liked, and thanks to which I have now been with this university for more than 10 years.

More than three years ago the Ukrainian government officially recognized theology as an academic discipline. Thanks to the efforts of many people, theology is once again part of the Ukrainian university system. You were one of the people who worked hard to enable this outcome. How would you assess the strides that have been made?

For many years after independence, theology was not treated as a university discipline in Ukraine, and it took a lot of time and effort to convince the government and educators that theology, like any other discipline in the humanities, was worthy of study at the university level. For me it was an honor to be part of the committee that prepared the necessary documents in this matter. It is one of the biggest achievements in the field of education in Ukraine to which I have been able to modestly contribute.

Not only has it been important to return

theology to its place in institutions of higher learning, but also to prepare a new generation of theologians who will build up the Church and further develop theological studies in Ukraine.

Lately the number of places at universities is higher than the number of high school graduates. Does this increase competition between institutions? Where does UCU see its place in this market?

Universities are facing the so-called "demographic crisis generation," when there was a great discrepancy between the birth and death rate in Ukraine. UCU's opportunities lie in changes in society itself and its attitude to education. When young people start recognizing the value of a quality education and the value of a cultural foundation, they will prefer institutions where they can acquire these, and not opt for a superficial education.

What prospects does a Catholic university have in attracting students from eastern Ukraine, where the majority of students are from an Orthodox background?

If one does not take advantage of opportunities for dialogue and remains distanced from others, then stereotypes will always gain the upper hand. The only way to triumph over stereotypes is to make direct contact. The "Christmas Together" initiative [inviting young people from eastern Ukraine to visit western Ukraine for the Christmas holidays after the Orange Revolution: editor's note], of which UCU was one of the main organizers, exemplified one way in which stereotypes can be broken down. I believe our university has a duty to be more actively present in Kyiv and the east.

However, there are financial considerations. Today, economic factors prohibit Ukrainians from the kind of mobility they would desire, and thus a small percentage of school graduates choose universities far from home. In this case it's hard for us to compete with state universities, which are subsidized by the government. But we are working on this issue. For example, the Rev. Iwan Dacko [director of UCU in Rome] has established a private fund to support students from eastern Ukraine. This is a specific contribution, but a more systematic plan has been developed and will be put in place in future.

What is it that sets UCU apart from a traditional seminary or other Church-run institution of higher education?

In 2002 a strategic step was taken, that is, the transformation of the Lviv Theological Academy into UCU. It was understood that this institution of higher education would aim to have an influence on society as a whole ... an influence that exceeds that of the ministry of, let's say, a [parish] priest in his community. The idea was that the university should be a place for the Church to encounter various organizations of society. It should offer expert proposals in various areas of the life of society which would be of interest to the Church and intriguing for various social groups – whether in government administration, economics, or the quality of international relations.

Obviously we understood that we could not very quickly become a classical university, with faculties of law or medicine. But we wanted to start developing. As the first step it was necessary to cross



Dr. Taras Dobko, senior vice-rector of the Ukrainian Catholic University (right), receives communion from UCU's rector, the Rev. Dr. Borys Gudziak, during a liturgy in the university's chapel.

over from having only humanities programs in the modern sense – for example, theology and philosophy, history and philology – to [including] social sciences as well. So came the first fruits: social pedagogy [social work based on a solid Christian foundation] ...

For us it is important to be a university not only interesting to Ukrainians but also to international students. And gradually to increase the presence of international students to the extent possible. From the start international contacts gave the university a certain reputation and standing. They were also a measure of whether we are doing what is expected of us. That is, the possibility for our graduates to study

abroad... In general this has been and remains a very successful experience.

As part of an event titled "UCU: Today and the Future," Dr. Dobko will speak at the Ukrainian National Home in New York City at 2 p.m. on Sunday, November 1; at the Basilian Spirituality Center in Fox Chase Manor, Pa., at 1 p.m. on Saturday, November 7; and at the Ukrainian Cultural Center in Chicago at 1 p.m. on Sunday November 8. For further information readers may contact Nell at the Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation, nell@ucef.org or 773-235-8462.

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Red Cross reunites Ukrainian siblings separated since World War II

by **Abi Weaver**
American Red Cross

WASHINGTON – In 85 years of life, one would expect to have many fond memories to reflect upon. But nothing was as joyful as the day New Jersey resident Eugenia Kawczak reunited with her beloved and missing siblings in Kyiv with the help of the Red Cross.

Until recently, Mrs. Kawczak had not seen her 90-year-old sister, Melania Babenko, since 1943 when Mrs. Kawczak was taken by the Nazis from their former home in Lysianka, in a rural area of the Kyiv region, and transported to a forced-work farm in Würzburg, Germany. After decades of unanswered questions and fears of the worst, the Red Cross amazingly found the sisters, now living oceans apart, eager to reconnect.

This past June, Mrs. Kawczak and her daughter Nadija traveled to Ukraine, where Ms. Babenko still lives, to see each other for the first time since the war broke out. Sadly, this long-awaited reunion will most likely be their last opportunity to meet face-to-face, given their age and deteriorating health.

“I’m so happy for my mother,” said Stanley Pasternak, Mrs. Kawczak’s son. “She worked hard all her life. It’s something special in her older years to be able to relax and see her family.”

Surrounded by four generations of relatives, Mrs. Kawczak leapt from her wheelchair to embrace her sister moments after the plane landed at Kyiv’s airport. Mrs. Kawczak wept when she saw her brother Arkadiy Babenko, who she feared had also

Abi Weaver is senior press officer at the American Red Cross, whose national headquarters are in Washington.

not survived the war.

After the initial stream of tears faded, Ms. Babenko presented her sister and niece with bread and salt as part of a Ukrainian welcoming tradition. For the rest of the day, the emotional siblings stared at each other and held hands in silence, recalling distant memories and the bond they once shared.

After their emotional reunion after 66 years, the Catholic family spent the next week in Ukraine reminiscing about their shared youth and learning about each other’s adult lives. The siblings said they plan to write letters and stay in touch by telephone.

Red Cross finds hope in history

Mrs. Kawczak’s story represents one of approximately 1,500 post-war reunions coordinated by the American Red Cross in the last 20 years.

In September 2008, Ms. Babenko visited the Ukrainian Red Cross to inquire about locating her sister, though she did not know where she might be now living – or if she even survived the war. The Ukrainian Red Cross searched among post-war records and eventually passed Ms. Babenko’s request to the American Red Cross with information that her sister may have come to United States approximately 10 years after they were torn apart.

Through the diligence of volunteers working from the American Red Cross Granite Chapter, Mrs. Kawczak’s son was found living in New Hampshire. When contacted, he was happy to relay that his mother is in good health, living with his sister, Nadija, in Salem, N.J.

“I couldn’t believe that after all these years, they found my sister,” Mrs. Kawczak exclaimed.

After the liberation of the work farm, Mrs. Kawczak was placed in a camp for



Aleksandr Kozachenko

Reunited sisters Melania Babenko (left) of Ukraine and Eugenia Kawczak of New Jersey.

displaced persons in West Germany, operated by the U.S. military, and eventually immigrated to America.

Her eldest daughter, Vera Elser, said of the initial phone call, “My mother would not believe it until she went to the Salem County Red Cross and saw the name of the village where they were born” on the inquiry form Babenko completed by hand in Poland.

After so many years of grieving their separation and living with unanswered questions, Mrs. Kawczak did not waste time in contacting her sister. “The day we went to the Red Cross we were given a telephone number, and as soon as we got home we called her right away,” Ms. Elser said. “She was shocked and happy.”

With the help of the Red Cross, the sisters also discovered a brother also immi-

grated to America after the war. Although he died several years ago, Mrs. Kawczak recently connected with his daughter, who lives in New York.

If you are a Holocaust survivor or an immediate family member of a war victim, the American Red Cross may be able to help. We have the resources to find answers to questions you’ve asked for more than half a century. To initiate your search, please contact a local chapter. You may also contact the American Red Cross Holocaust and War Victims Tracing Center in Baltimore, Md., to assist your family in finding proof of internment, forced/slave labor or evacuation from former Soviet territories. (For contact information readers may log on to www.redcross.org.)

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NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

announced plans to dispatch about 700
observers for the presidential election of
2010 in Ukraine, Ukraine's Permanent
Representative to the International
Organizations in Vienna Volodymyr
Yelchenko said on October 13. The diplo-
mat underlined that the increase in the num-
ber of OSCE observers in this election
reflects the increase in the number of polling
stations since the parliamentary elections of
2007. (Ukrinform)

Funds for contacts with Ukrainians abroad

KYIV – Ukraine's Cabinet of Ministers
has redistributed 47 million hrv from the
state budget's stabilization fund in order to
support contacts with Ukrainians living
abroad, according to a government resolu-
tion of October 7 posted on the official web-
site of the Cabinet. There are plans to allo-
cate 15 million hrv to the Foreign Affairs
Ministry, 20 million hrv to the Culture and
Tourism Ministry, 5 million hrv to the
Education and Science Ministry, 3 million
hrv to the State Committee for Television
and Radio Broadcasting, and 4 million hrv
to the State Committee on Nationalities and
Religions. The resolution foresees the intro-
duction of amendments to the state budget.
(Ukrinform)

Pope canonizes native of Ukraine

KYIV – Pope Benedict XVI has canon-
ized five new saints, including a Polish
native of Ukraine, Archbishop Zygmunt
Felinski, it was reported on October 12. The
canonization took place at St. Peter's
Basilica in the Vatican on October 11.
Felinski was born in the Volyn region in
1822. He was the archbishop of Warsaw and
founder of the Franciscan Sisters of the
Family of Mary. (Ukrinform)

Express foreign passports cost more

KYIV – Services involving express pro-
cessing of foreign passports have gotten
more expensive in Ukraine, the interregional
center of passport documents reported on
October 13. State duty remained at 300 hrv,
and the prices of other services also
remained unchanged. But the production of
a new foreign passport within a 10-day peri-
od now costs 902.1 hrv, whereas it used to
cost 715 hrv. Three-day service will cost
1,245 hrv instead of 900 hrv. The price of
passports to be issued in 30 days' time
remains unchanged at 396 hrv. (Ukrinform)
Replace brief

Yushchenko meets with UWC leaders

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko
met on October 13 with the Ukrainian
World Congress President Eugene Czolij
and General Secretary Stefan Romaniw.
Among the key issues discussed were
cooperation between the government of
Ukraine and organized Ukrainian com-
munities around the world. Specifically
explored were ways that the Ukrainian
World Congress and its constituent mem-
bers in 32 countries around the world
could support Ukraine's state develop-
ment and further international recognition
of Ukraine's Holodomor as genocide
against the Ukrainian people. Also pres-
ent at the meeting were Foreign Affairs
Minister Petro Poroshenko, Vice-
Chairman of the Presidential Secretariat
Yurii Bohutskyi and Ukrainian World
Coordinating Council President Dmytro
Pavlychko. President Yushchenko under-
scored his record in maintaining and
improving contacts with the Ukrainian
diaspora. He also thanked the diaspora
leaders for everything Ukrainians abroad
have done to support Ukraine, to improve
its image worldwide and to nurture the
Ukrainian heritage. (Ukrainian Canadian
Congress, Official Website of Ukraine's
President)

Tymoshenko sees bill as "nuclear bomb"

KYIV – Prime Minister Yulia
Tymoshenko said that a bill on raising
social standards passed in its first reading
on October 6 by the Verkhovna Rada is a
"nuclear bomb" for the Ukrainian financial
system. Speaking at a Cabinet meeting on
October 7, she said that "an additional
state budget of Ukraine is needed to make
payments based on the new social stan-
dards." Ms. Tymoshenko blamed national
deputies for giving social promises that
could not be realized. "I want Ukrainian
citizens to know that no government, no
president is able to fulfill these promises
on raising social standards, as a second
state budget is needed for that," the prime
minister underlined. She said she does not
believe the bill will be adopted as law.
Under the proposed bill, the minimum
wage would be 869 hrv and the living
wage would be 825 hrv beginning on
January 1, 2010, gradually growing by
December 1, 2010, to 922 hrv and 875 hrv,
respectively. At present, the minimum
wage is 669 hrv and the minimum living
wage is 626 hrv per month. (Ukrinform)

Yanukovich: Tymoshenko must step aside

KYIV – The leader of the opposition
Party of Regions of Ukraine (PRU), Viktor
Yanukovich, said Prime Minister Yulia
Tymoshenko must "make way" for those
politicians who can ensure raising the mini-
mum living and the minimum wage for the
Ukrainian citizens. Speaking in Pavlohrad,
Dnipropetrovsk Oblast, on October 7, Mr.
Yanukovich also underlined that "the
incumbent authorities must not think about
the elections, but how to counter the crisis
and recover the economy." Mr. Yanukovich
and Ms. Tymoshenko are the leading candi-
dates in the presidential election campaign.
(Ukrinform)

First lady honors Righteous Gentiles

KYIV – Ukraine's First Lady Kateryna
Yushchenko attended a ceremony in Kyiv
to honor righteous gentiles who rescued Jews
from the Nazis. Mrs. Yushchenko joined
Zina Kalay Kleitman, Israel's ambassador to
Ukraine, in honoring and awarding the
Righteous Among the Nations in a syna-
gogue in the Ukrainian capital. Rabbis and
representatives of other religions, Jewish
leaders and the mayor of Kyiv took part in
the October 4 ceremony to honor represen-
tatives of 14 non-Jewish families who risked
their lives during the Holocaust to save Jews
from extermination by the Nazis. The family
representatives received certificates and
medals from Ambassador Kleitman. "I am
proud that you have recognized so many
righteous in Ukraine. I am proud also that
the state of Ukraine bestows an award on
each and every individual you have recog-
nized as righteous," Mrs. Yushchenko said.
"In a few days, it will be Shabbat for some
of us, then for others of us it will be Sunday,
our day of worship. I ask that during these
holy days we pray for a similar thing – that
our peoples will no longer be put through
trials such as war and hunger, not to mention
the Holocaust and Holodomor," Mrs.
Yushchenko added. According to Yad
Vashem, there are 22,765 Righteous Among
the Nations in the world – 2,246 of them in
Ukraine. (JTA)

Ombudswoman seeks more polling stations

KYIV – The Verkhovna Rada's
Commissioner for Human Rights Nina
Karpachova on October 5 sent a motion to
acting Foreign Affairs Minister Volodymyr
Khandohiy insisting on the constitutional
election rights of Ukrainian citizens who
are registered or temporarily residing
abroad. Ms. Karpachova noted that during
the 2007 pre-term parliamentary elections,
out of 432,000 Ukrainians on the list of
voters at 116 polling stations in 78 coun-
tries, only 34,000 – less than 8 percent –

(Continued on page 15)



UkrainArt.com

NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 14)

managed to vote. She said the reason was that foreign polling stations operated only in diplomatic missions where not all Ukrainians can come. Another point is that the real number of Ukrainian voters in a particular country or its individual region is not taken into account. Thus, only five polling stations were set up in Russia for 3 million Ukrainian citizens in the last elections. The same situation can be found in other countries having the largest number of Ukraine's migrant workers – Spain, Italy and Portugal. Ms. Karpachova suggested establishing additional polling stations for the 2010 presidential election in Transnistria (Moldova), as well as in regions of Russia and others countries having the largest number of Ukrainians. (Ukrinform)

Up to 3 million Ukrainians work abroad

KYIV – According to various estimates by experts, up to 3 million Ukrainian citizens are currently employed abroad, said Tetiana Petrova, department head at the Ministry of Labor and Social Policy. “Despite the crisis, the intensity of labor migration to European Union member-countries is not expected,” she said during a press conference on October 6. (Ukrinform)

Ukraine needs single migration service

KYIV – Internal Affairs Minister Yurii Lutsenko on October 2 stressed the necessity of setting up a single migration service in Ukraine. Mr. Lutsenko said that, despite the fact that the problem of migration movements is in the purview of three state executive authorities, the problem in fact is not being settled, but only aggravated. “Unlike other countries, where every alien is automatically registered at the registration offices of his/her residing city, we don't know today how many foreigners there really are today in Ukraine,” the minister added. On June 24 the Cabinet of Ministers decided to establish the State Migration Service within the State Department for Citizenship, Immigration and Registration. (Ukrinform)

12 children adopted every day in 2009

KYIV – Thus far in 2009, 12 orphaned children or children deprived of their parents' care are adopted every day in Ukraine. Of this number, seven children are adopted by Ukrainians and five by foreigners. That is according to data released on September 30 by Family, Youth and Sports Minister Yurii Pavlenko. He emphasized that today 20 times more children wind up in children's homes and foster homes than five years ago, the national adoption level grew by 30 percent as compared to recent years, and the number of children who find a new family every day considerably exceeds the number of those who lose their parents. In November 2008 President Viktor Yushchenko established Adoption Day. It is marked every year on September 30. (Ukrinform)

3,500 people killed in road accidents

KYIV – The Internal Affairs Ministry's State Automobile Inspectorate has released statistics on road accidents registered since the beginning of 2009. The press service of the inspectorate reported that nearly 5 million cases of road traffic violations had been registered since the start of the year, with injuries registered in 25,000 cases, which is 31.3 percent fewer than last year. Some 3,500 people were killed in the accidents this year, which is 36.7 percent fewer than last year. The number of luxury cars that violated traffic rules in 2009 was over 979,000, while the number of drunk drivers was over 273,000. (Ukrinform)

NBU introduces Ivasiuk coin

KYIV – The National Bank of Ukraine, continuing the series “Outstanding Persons

of Ukraine,” has put into circulation a jubilee coin honoring the late Volodymyr Ivasiuk (1949-1979), composer, poet and singer. Works by Ivasiuk in the 1980s-1990s became a symbol of Ukrainian rebirth and found a wide recognition not only in Ukraine, but also outside its borders. The 2 hrv coin is made of German silver, its circulation is 35,000. (Ukrinform)

Yushchenko wants early Rada elections

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko said he is certain that pre-term parliamentary elections should be held right after the presidential election. Speaking on October 7 in an interview with BBC Ukrainian.com, he said the parliamentary elections and constitutional amendments should be a single package. “When we speak about the parliamentary problem, obviously, the Parliament, as it is today, has no perspective. That is why, the question about parliamentary elections will be brought up by every presidential candidate,” he said. The sooner the snap parliamentary elections are held, the better, and the country will more quickly find a system of responsibility, a system of arrangement of parliamentary work, he explained, adding, “I think this could be done by August.” At the same time the president stressed that holding parliamentary elections based on the current election law would be a great mistake and stated that the current Parliament must adopt a new election law. The presidential election in Ukraine is set for January 17, 2010. The most recent parliamentary elections were held September 30, 2007. (Ukrinform)

NATO will support Ukrainian reforms

KYIV – NATO will support Ukraine on the path of reforms required for its membership in the alliance, NATO Spokesman James Appathurai said in Brussels on October 6, during a video conference with Moscow. He recalled the Bucharest meeting communiqué, which noted that Ukraine and Georgia will become NATO members after they meet certain standards and express their will. This position has not changed, he said, adding the relevant protocol was signed almost unanimously. Mr. Appathurai also said that NATO Secretary General Anders Fogh Rasmussen was not planning to visit Ukraine anytime soon. At the same time, he said the alliance would continue support for its information office in Kyiv. As previously reported, Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko, during his meeting with the NATO secretary general in New York on September 23, had invited him to visit Ukraine in the nearest future. (Ukrinform)

Clinton meets with rights activists

MOSCOW – U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton met with Russian rights activists and independent journalists in Moscow on October 13. Tatyana Lokshina, the deputy director of Human Rights Watch's office in Russia, told RFE/RL that during the meeting Mrs. Clinton praised Russian President Dmitry Medvedev's statements regarding human rights, civil society and the rule of law. Ms. Lokshina said the secretary of state made it clear that Washington is aware of the “real” situation in Russia, in particular the fact that those who freely express their opinions can become the victims of brutal attacks. She added that, in general, Mrs. Clinton was very critical of the Russian authorities when talking about the problems faced by the country's nongovernmental organizations, rights activists and independent journalists. Mrs. Clinton arrived in Russia on October 12 and was to visit the Russian republic of Tatarstan. (RFE/RL)

Clinton addresses Moscow students

MOSCOW – Speaking in Moscow on October 13, the second and final day of her Russia tour, U.S. Secretary of State

Hillary Clinton said that some officials in both the United States and Russia are stuck in the thinking of the Cold War era. “I will be the first to tell you that we have people, and you have people in your government, who are still living in the past. They do not believe that the United States and Russia can cooperate to this extent,” Clinton said. “They do not trust each other, and we have to prove them wrong. That is our goal. Our goal is to be as cooperative as we can.” Secretary Clinton made the remarks during a town-hall-style meeting with students at Moscow State University – part of a series of informal meetings she has been conducting in an attempt to help redefine relations between Russia and the United States. In her speech to some 2,000 students in Moscow, Mrs. Clinton repeated Washington's call for Russia to show greater respect for human rights. But the overall tone of the secretary of state's

remarks was positive and accommodating – far from the harsh rhetoric of some U.S. officials under the previous administration of George W. Bush. The Russia-Georgia conflict saw a souring in NATO's relations with Moscow that has only recently begun to improve. “When I became secretary of state, the relationship between NATO and Russia had been broken off. The NATO-Russia Council had stopped meeting because of the very strong feelings that many people had about what happened in Georgia,” Mrs. Clinton said. “My position was: we might disagree about what happened in Georgia, but we shouldn't stop talking. We have to keep talking,” she continued. “So we have reinstated the NATO-Russia Council, so we can have a forum – so that the United States and Russia will constantly be in communication when something happens that could be a serious challenge to our relationship.” (RFE/RL)



With great sorrow, we announce that

Anna Jean Kowal

passed into eternity on Saturday, August 22, 2009, at the age of 77 while recovering from complications following heart surgery. Pankhyda was performed by Fr. Januario Lucavei, OSBM and assisted by Fr. Jerry Ikalowych and Fr. Melecio Kraicyzi, OSBM on August 25. Funeral Liturgy was con-celebrated with Fr. Philip Sandrick, OSBM at Holy Cross Ukrainian Catholic Church in Astoria, NY with internment at Holy Spirit Cemetery in Goshen, NY. 40th day Liturgy and Panakhyda were on September 30th.

As a founding trustee of Ukrainian Gift of Life, Inc. (UGoL), Anna Jean Kowal was instrumental in its development from an ideal to an effective volunteer organization saving the lives of over 500 children and advancing the knowledge and experience of more than a dozen Ukrainian medical professionals involved in pediatric cardiology. On the organizational trip to Ukraine in 1995, the challenge was to identify a cardiologist of medical competence and integrity with whom UGoL could interface. It was Anna's persistent networking with family, friends and new acquaintances while maintaining a delicate balance between probing and sensitivity that ended in meeting Dr. Yuriy Ivaniv and eventually launching the first UGoL program.

Beginning with the first child brought to America for surgery in 1997, Mychajlo Karpets, it was imperative that a strong logistical, spiritual and emotional support program be developed to insure that his mother, Maria, could understand what was happening and could continue to be an advocate for her child. Translators would provide surrogate familial moral support. While Anna translated for Mychajlo, his mother and many others, she established the protocol for translators that would command the respect of the Montefiore Hospital staff and many others for the UGoL program. Anna continued as a translator, sought every opportunity to raise funds, and served on the Board as Secretary of UGoL until family demands required most of her time and energy. Even then, she was available 24/7 for emergency assistance as well as to fill in for translators who could not meet their commitment.

Anna was also a devoted and active member of her parish. She was President of the Rosary Altar Society as well as a member of many church fundraising committees (including pirohy ladies and selling picnic raffles). Before retirement, Anna was a legal secretary. In her “spare time”, Anna most enjoyed spending time with “the card ladies” or with family and friends at her summer home in Welcome Lake, PA.

The UGoL Board of Trustees and Advisors extend heartfelt condolences to Anna's husband, Walter; her son Peter Michael, his wife Moira and her grandsons, Peter Michael, Jr. and Nicholas; her daughter Elizabeth Kowal-Foley, her husband Michael and her granddaughter, Mary Nicole.

Anna Jean Kowal reflected the spirit of UGoL's commitment to save the hearts of children...and that spirit of commitment and caring remains within the hearts and memories of many whose lives Anna touched as an integral part of forming the UGoL mission and in its accomplishments. Through memorial donations in her name, as heart surgeries are being performed in Ukraine for children whose families could not otherwise afford these life-giving surgeries, Anna's spirit will live on. At the family's request, any donations in Anna's memory can be sent to: Ukrainian Gift of Life, Inc., 233 Rock Road, Glen Rock, NJ 07452.

NEW RELEASE: 'Jajo's Secret,' documentary about internment of Ukrainian Canadians

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – Filmmaker James Motluk has released on DVD "Jajo's Secret," a documentary about the internment of Ukrainians by the Canadian government during the first world war.

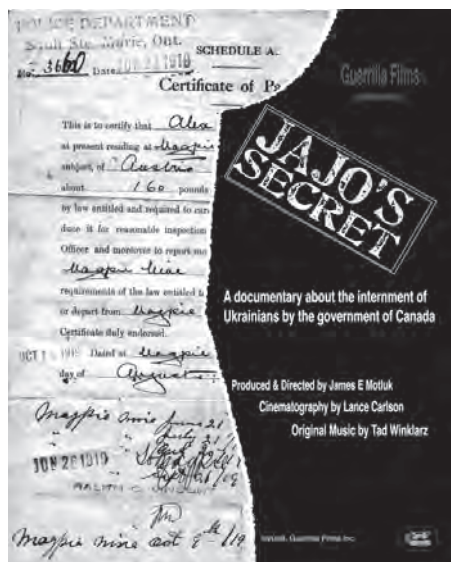
The film is presented through the personal story of Mr. Motluk's grandfather, Elias Motkaluk.

"A few years after my Jajo (grandfather in Ukrainian) passed away, we came across a mysterious document," Mr. Motluk explained. "It was a certificate of parole he had been issued by the Sault Ste. Marie police in 1918. No one seemed to know anything about it."

From the discovery of these historical documents, "Jajo's Secret" traces the filmmaker's investigation into how his grandfather came to be paroled. It begins at the Sault Ste. Marie Police Department, to a cemetery in Kapuskasing, Ontario, through a ghost town near Wawa, Ontario, and ending at the steps on Parliament Hill.

The film contains rare photos, government documents and period newspaper articles that help to shed light on the internment of Ukrainians. An interview with Canadian MP Inky Mark, whose Bill C-331 in the House of Commons officially recognized the government's operation against "enemy aliens," also is included in the film.

The 48-minute documentary, written, produced and directed by Mr. Motluk, features work by: Lance Carlson, director



of photography; Tad Winklarz, music composer; and Donna Creighton, singer/songwriter.

Mr. Motluk, whose works include "Life Under Mike" and "Whose University Is It?," is a Hamilton, Ontario, native who holds a degree in philosophy from Trent University and has worked in the film industry for nearly 10 years.

Released by Guerrilla Films, the documentary is available in English with optional Ukrainian subtitles for purchase at www.jajossecret.com. The website provides more information on the film and links to resources about the internment operation.

'Okradena Zemlya' to premiere in three western Canadian cities

MONTREAL – The newly released Ukrainian-language documentary film "Okradena Zemlya," which tells the story of the 1932-1933 Famine-Genocide in Soviet Ukraine, will be premiered in several western Canadian cities in October, with the film's director present.

The documentary was produced and directed by Montreal filmmaker Yuriy Luhovy, a member of the Academy of Canadian Cinema and Television. It is based on newly released Soviet documents and archive material revealing the genocidal intent of Stalin's forced famine; interviews with historians, writers and researchers of the Famine; and eyewitness accounts of survivors, including those living near the Russian border. Some remaining survivors and their children reside across Canada. "Okradena Zemlya" is narrated by Kyiv actor Bohdan Beniuk.

The Ukrainian Professional and Business Club of Winnipeg will premiere "Okradena Zemlya" on Sunday, October 18, at the Manitoba Museum Auditorium, 190 Rupert Ave., at 2:30 p.m.

The Ukrainian Canadian Congress, Edmonton branch, will premiere the documentary on Thursday, October 22, at the Ukrainian Youth Unity Complex, 9615

153rd Ave. at 7:30 p.m.

The film's Vancouver premiere, organized by the Ukrainian Women's Association of Canada, the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, Vancouver branch, and the Ukrainian Studies Foundation of British Columbia, will be held on Sunday, October 25, at the Holy Trinity Cathedral Auditorium, 154 E. 10th Ave. at 1:30 p.m.

This past June, the feature documentary was shown during the Holodomor session at the 26th Conference on Ukrainian Subjects at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign to very favorable response.

Proceeds from the western Canadian showings will go toward offsetting the making of the documentary "Okradena Zemlya" and an English version of the film. The much-requested English version is intended for schools and universities in the teaching of 20th century genocide and for general public awareness.

"Okradena Zemlya" is under the patronage of the Ukrainian World Congress and is endorsed by the Ukrainian Canadian Congress. For further information or to arrange for a showing, readers may contact mmlinc@hotmail.com or 514-481 5871.

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Famine-genocide survivor Maria Klymenko (left) of the Kharkiv Oblast and historian Nina Lapchinska (center) with Yuriy Luhovy, director of the film "Okradena Zemlya."

Ukrainian Cabinet earmarks 5 M hrv for D.C. memorial to Holodomor

Ukrinform

KYIV – The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine has allocated 5 million hrv (approximately \$625,000 U.S.) for the erection in Washington of a monument to the victims of the Holodomor of 1932-1933 in Ukraine.

The funding was announced on October 14 by Ukraine's Culture and Tourism Minister Vasyl Vovkun during parliamentary hearings on "Foreign Ukrainians: Current State and

Cooperation Prospects."

Participating in the hearing were more than 80 Ukrainians from 26 countries. Mr. Vovkun said that a decision on the funding for the monument had been made that day during a Cabinet meeting.

Some 7 million to 10 million people were killed in the Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933 planned and perpetrated by Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin and his henchmen. Land has been set aside in Washington for the Holodomor memorial.

Turning the pages...

(Continued from page 6)

in order to guarantee that it was acted on.

The amendment stated: "Appropriate \$400,000 as proposed by the Senate, which would establish a commission and provide funds to study the causes of the famine in Ukraine in 1932 and 1933. The conferees agree that, before these

funds may be obligated, the operating budget of the commission shall be submitted to the committees on appropriation of the House and Senate for review and approval."

Source: "President signs omnibus spending bill the famine commission amendment," *The Ukrainian Weekly*, October 21, 1984.



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Gogol bicentennial celebrated at HURI with scholarly symposium

by Peter T. Woloschuk

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. – The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute (HURI) participated in the yearlong international commemoration of the bicentennial of the birth of Nikolai Gogol (Mykola Hohol) with the Petro Jacyk Memorial Symposium on “Gogol and Ukraine.”

The symposium was organized by Tamara Hundorova, head of the department of literary theory at the Institute of Literature at the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, and recipient of the institute’s Petro Jacyk Distinguished Fellowship in Ukrainian Studies for 2008-2009.

Titled “Gogol and Ukraine: On the 200th Anniversary of the Birth of Nikolai Gogol,” the symposium consisted of two sessions that looked at Gogol’s biography in reference to Ukraine, undertook an intensive literary analysis of the Ukrainian elements in his writings, explored his influence on Ukrainian literature and the question of his nationality, and concluded with a series of literary readings by contemporary Ukrainian and Ukrainian American authors whose works were inspired by Gogol.

The first session, “Gogol and Ukraine: Biography and Literary Analysis,” covered numerous aspects of the author’s life and works. It was chaired by the Dmytro Cyzevskij Professor of Ukrainian Literature, George G. Grabowicz, who outlined the scope of the Symposium and the ongoing relevance of Gogol and his works.

The first presentation was delivered by Volodymyr Dibrova, HURI’s publication editor, writer-in-residence, and preceptor of Ukrainian language courses. In his presentation, “What Are We to Make of Gogol’s Nationality?” Dr. Dibrova argued that although the bulk of Gogol’s works were written in Russian and that he was the moving force that established Russian literature as a separate genre, in terms of language, artistic style, worldview and characters, Gogol was unquestionably a Ukrainian writer.

He also emphasized the fact that most of Gogol’s characters really can’t be fully understood without a knowledge and understanding of their Ukrainian antecedents. However, he also pointed out that the question of Gogol’s nationality must be taken separately from the study of his literary output. The surreal and non-linear trajectory of his writings makes it nearly impossible to discern whether his true loyalties lay with the Russian Empire or Ukraine.

Robert Romanchuk, associate professor of Slavic literature at Florida State University, followed with a discussion of “Gogolian Perversion and the Symptom of Viy.” In his presentation he looked at the Gothic horror tale “Viy” which Gogol first published in the first volume of his collected tales, “Mirgorod,” in 1835.

The story deals with three students from the Bratsky Monastery in Kyiv, Khaliava, Khoma Brut and Tibery Gorobets and goes on at great lengths about Khaliava’s three-night confrontation with evil in a deserted Kozak village church. Although Khaliava does not succumb, he dies of fright shortly before sunrise on the last night. Prof. Romanchuk argued that Gogol took “Viy” from Ukrainian prototypes and that Ukrainian linguistic, stylistic and folk elements are apparent throughout the work.

Tamara Hundorova’s presentation, “Gogol and ‘Little Russian’ Kitsch,” focused on the development of popular culture and more specifically the burlesque literary style established at the beginning of the 19th century. This style, explained Dr. Hundorova, arose from the process of colonization prevalent in the south central and southern Ukrainian steppe; she terms it a kind of “colonial kitsch” which remains an element of eastern Ukrainian culture even today. Its origins are rooted in

Ivan Kotliarevskiy’s travesty “Eneida” and operetta “Natalka Poltavka,” the fashions of masquerades and mythical and carnival characters, and works by Gogol such as “Noch pered Rozhdestvom” (Christmas Eve) and “Sorochinskaia Iarmarka” (The Sorochintsi Fair).

Dr. Hundorova pointed out that “Gogol intentionally used the tradition of burlesque already existing in Ukrainian culture and adapted it to his works for a wider Russian audience. However, in using burlesque he went beyond its limits, supplementing and transforming it with the help of romantic imagery.” She explained: For ‘Sorochintsi Fair’ Gogol uses image-signs for epigraphs of each chapter, which may be regarded as burlesque clichés of ‘Little Russia.’ These are the exotic fair, the young village lad, the shrewish woman, the sad young Kozak and the lecherous neighbor, as well as demonic temptation and the grotesque simpleton.” It is with such images taken from popular novels that Gogol presented the “Little Russian” landscape and characters in an exotic style and wrapped them in romantic kitsch.

Amelia Glaser, assistant professor of Russian literature at the University of California at San Diego, concluded the first session and spoke on “Gogol, Kvitka-Osnovianenko and the Vernacular Landscape.” She looked at Gogol’s Ukrainian landscape, characters and word-dropping, and pointed out that they served as an antidote to the relatively grey Russian culture of the day. She then looked at whether Gogol’s portrayal of these elements had any influence on contemporary Ukrainian writers or on the canon of Ukrainian literature.

Prof. Glaser examined Gogol’s 1829 “Sorochinskaia Iarmarka” and the Ukrainian writer Hryhorii Kvitka-Osnovianenko’s 1833 prose travesty “Saldatskyi Patret” (A Soldier’s Portrait). Both stories are set at a rural Ukrainian fair, which enabled each writer to deal major cultural archetypes because of the significance of the fairs in contemporary society. However, Gogol used these settings in his Russian-language literature to make specific points, to play on his Russian readers’ preconceptions and stereotypes, and to force them to broaden their literary outlook. As a result, Prof. Glaser pointed out, his direct impact was less important that it might have been and it took writers like Kvitka-Osnovianenko to develop fully a nuanced Ukrainian literature.

The second session, “Gogolian Inspirations: An Evening of Literary Readings,” was chaired by HURI’s editor of Harvard Ukrainian Studies, Halyna Hryn, and featured four contemporary authors who read excerpts from their own works which they felt were inspired or influenced by Gogol’s legacy. In opening the session Ms. Hryn pointed out that “Gogol’s influence on the literature of his countrymen in Ukraine has persisted over the last two centuries and shows no sign of abating.”

Yuriy Tarnawsky, a Ukrainian-American poet, novelist, playwright, translator and founding member of the New York Group read from his “Lenin’s Brain,” which featured a man named Volodymyr who purchased a mysterious package at a Manhattan antique shop and as a result of his proximity to it, underwent a gradual transformation into Vladimir Lenin.

Alexander Motyl, associate professor of political science, deputy director of the Center for Global Change and Government, and co-director of the Central and East European Studies Program at Rutgers University, as well as novelist and painter, took the podium next and read from his novel “The Jew Who Was Ukrainian.” The work told the tale of Volodymyr Frauenzimmer, who was absurdly and tragically caught at the intersection of Hitler’s Holocaust and Stalin’s gulag.

Olena Haleta, associate professor of liter-



Vsevolod Petriv

At the conference on “Gogol and Ukraine” held at Harvard (from left) are: George G. Grabowicz, Olena Haleta, Halyna Hryn (barely visible), Amelia Glaser, Volodymyr Dibrova, Robert Romanchuk, Tamara Hundorova, Yuriy Tarnawsky, Vasyl Makhno and Alexander Motyl.

ature and director of the Center for the Humanities at Ivan Franko National University of Lviv and Eugene and Daymel Shklar Research Fellow at HURI then read several poems which reflected her experiences in mid-1990s in Ukraine when she and a group of fellow artists created the “dissociation” Nechuvany, which organized festivals and impromptu performances throughout the major cities of Ukraine.

Prof. Haleta was followed by Dr. Dibrova, who read a piece that projected an ironic view of life in an academic institution in Ukraine. Finally, Vasyl Makhno, a poet currently living in New York City, read a piece that described how he came to terms with the fact that he shares his surname with Nestor Makhno, the infamous anarchist figure in Ukrainian history.

The Petro Jacyk Memorial Symposium

was established by HURI to honor the memory of Petro Jacyk, who died in 2001 and who was a noted Ukrainian philanthropist, particularly in the field of scholarship, education and Ukrainian studies. Through the generous establishment of center endowments, graduate and post-doctoral fellowships, endowed research positions, annual lectureships, archival and library programs, and major book projects, he helped to extend and enrich in fundamental ways the academic study of Ukrainian history, language, literature and culture in North America, Western Europe and Ukraine.

The symposium on Gogol was held on April 13 in Harvard’s Center for Government and International Studies. It drew a total of 55 scholars and Gogol enthusiasts from around the country.

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Ukrainian designer's monument honors veterans of Cheshire, Conn.

CHESHIRE, Conn. – This suburban town of approximately 30,000 residents located mid-way between New York and Boston boasts over 1,500 citizens who fought for this country's freedom, including two recipients of Medals of Honor – Vietnam veteran Col H.C. Barnum, Jr., and Civil War Capt. Eri Davidson.

To recognize the sacrifices made, the townspeople decided to honor all their veterans with a memorial plaza and a symbolic, permanent tribute to be placed in front of the Cheshire Town Hall.

In 1988 a citizen's group formed the Memorial Advisory Committee chaired by World War II veteran Richard Miller. The members included families and representatives of several veterans' groups starting with the Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution and continuing through those representing the most recent.

The centerpiece of this plaza would be a contemporary monument, a universally accepted design that would be a tribute to all veterans. On October 10, 1988, the committee decided that the purpose of this centerpiece was intended not only to "memorialize" those who had perished but to also honor the brave men and women who returned. The committee openly invited designers to submit their ideas during a 30-day period and about 20 design concepts were considered.

The design titled "Paradox of Life" submitted by Jerry (Jurij) Roman Lodynsky was selected on November 15, 1988. The tight timeline called for the completion of the monument and plaza by Memorial Day, May 27, 1990.

Mr. Lodynsky's design appears as a Neolithic shape, made from unique pink granite, with a glistening surface and fluted shape that transcends time. He calls it a "Paradox of Life" – being a visual and

spiritual paradox of humanity. It is reminiscent of an eternal flame with an ashen base.

Within this solid granite flame is a teardrop-shaped opening – a symbol of both hope and solemnity. Looking through the teardrop's smaller opening on its eastern side, the view frames the majestic church that stands across the town green.

The granite used for the "flame/teardrop" shape was mined at the world-renowned pink granite quarry of Stony Creek in Branford, Conn. (also the source of materials used at Grand Central Station, the Brooklyn and George Washington bridges, and for the base of The Statue of Liberty in New York). The six-foot diameter black ash granite base came from a Pennsylvania quarry. The 12-ton stone was transported to Providence, R.I. where it was scanned for internal cracks or fissures before it was shipped to Barre, Vt., to Granite Importers Inc.

Mr. Lodynsky and committee Chairman Miller made several trips to Barre, to interview several experienced stone sculptors, eventually selecting sculptor Jim Sardonis of Randolph, Vt.

Using a quarter scale model and technical schematic drawings created by Mr. Lodynsky, Mr. Sardonis skillfully handled the large-scale diamond-edged sculpting tools and was able to complete the project on time. Messrs. Lodynsky and Miller made the five-hour trip to Barre once or twice a month to oversee, advise and consult with Mr. Sardonis.

The sculpture weighs about six tons, is six and a half feet high on its onyx base, and it rests on a one-foot concrete and brick pedestal and a below-ground four-foot solid concrete foundation. The land-



Jerry Lodynsky

"Paradox of Life" designed by Jerry Lodynsky.

scape and construction of the surrounding areas were handled by the firm Stein, Sapack and Ames.

Framing the "Paradox" monument is a curved brick wall inscribed with the words "Dedicated to Those Who Serve Their Country for Freedom and Peace" made of Barre (grey) Granite, sculpted by Ciarlo Monument Works of Waterbury, Conn.

The wall showcases brass plates with the names of all of the veterans born to families who at time of birth resided in Cheshire. Recent veterans were added to the wall at a ceremony on Memorial Day 2008.

The "Paradox of Life" sculpture was dedicated on Memorial Day, May 27, 1990 by Medal of Honor recipient Col. Barnum of the U.S. Marines. A host of government and religious dignitaries, and about 1,000 townspeople attended this tribute. The traditional Cheshire Memorial Day Parade followed the dedication ceremony.

Area newspapers lauded the monument.

"The design is a timeless tribute, not only physically ethereal but also physically eternal," noted the Hartford Courant on June 18, 1989.

"Its presence and quality will be a source of civic pride for decades to come. It is a permanent, fixed remembrance of the solid values on which the nation stands, and the extraordinary sacrifices that have ensured freedom for all Americans," wrote The Cheshire Citizen on May 22, 1990.

Mr. Lodynsky was born in 1951 to Omelan Lodynsky (who hailed from Turka, Ukraine) and his wife Ivanna née Andruchiw (from Zolochiv, Ukraine), two years after the family arrived in the

U.S. from the World War displaced persons camp in Regensburg, Germany. Jerry (Jurij), his brother Walter and sister Lydia were raised in New Haven, where they and their extended family became members of St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church.

Jerry Lodynsky attended the University of Connecticut, where he received a B.F.A. in graphic design in 1974. He has earned numerous national and international design, illustration, painting and advertising awards, and has worked independently, as free-lance designer since 1980.




In 1976 Mr. Lodynsky designed a float for the U.S. Bicentennial Celebration Parade held in New Haven. The float was built by the designer and a large number of the parish youth and it represented the entire Ukrainian community in New Haven. It was awarded first prize in the international entries category.

In 1984 Mr. Lodynsky was appointed to be the art and design director for the St. Michael Ukrainian Catholic Church 75th Jubilee Book, a 240-page hardcover book that featured many contributed writings and photographs that discussed the history of the Ukrainian church and the New Haven Ukrainian community.

In 1997, Mr. Lodynsky and Mr. Sardonis were recognized by the Smithsonian Institute for the "Paradox" monument, in its "Inventory of American Sculpture."

Mr. Lodynsky and his wife, Donna (Langer), currently reside in Cheshire, Conn., and are the proud parents of two sons, Adam and Andrew.

– Compiled by Ola Lewicky

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THE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE, Inc. 501c(3)
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To volunteer accommodations for a student, make a contribution, or offer assistance in any other way, please contact:
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Ukrainian Graduates name Vera Kostiuik-Busch 'Ukrainian of the Year'

by M.J. Berezowsky

DETROIT – The Ukrainian Graduates of Detroit and Windsor, an organization of college and university graduates, professionals and businesspersons in Metropolitan Detroit and Windsor, Ontario, will honor Vera Kostiuik-Busch as Ukrainian of the Year at their 70th anniversary banquet on Sunday, November 1.

Founded in 1939, the Ukrainian Graduates have been active in the Detroit and Windsor area for the last 70 years. Among its projects have been the creation and establishment of a Ukrainian room at Wayne State University and the awarding of financial scholarships to hundreds of college students of Ukrainian heritage.

Every year since 1955, the graduates have named a Ukrainian of the Year to give special recognition to individuals who have been particularly active in the Ukrainian communities of the United States or Canada and made special contributions to them or the people of Ukraine, or who have attained particular distinction in their profession or career.

Previous recipients of the award include Vera Andrushkiw, former U.S. Rep. David Bonior, Jaroslaw Dutkevych, Yaroslav Duzey, Dr. Paul Dzul, Wasyl Kolodchin, Myron Kuropas, Vera Petrusa and Marie Zarycky, and the late Mary Beck, Jaroslaw Dobrowolskyj, Raymond Hnatyshyn, John Panchuk, John Sopinka, Anastasia Volker, Paul Yuzyk, Stephen Wichar, Martha and Michael Wichorek, and Emily Zaporozhnetz.

Last year's recipient of the "Ukrainian of the Year" award was Anna Macielinski (née Bojduj), who is active in the Ukrainian National Women's League of America.

Ms. Kostiuik-Busch immigrated to the U.S. after World War II with her parents. The family settled in Detroit, where she attended and graduated from the Immaculate Conception Ukrainian School in Hamtramck, Mich. She earned a bachelor's degree from Wayne State University, and went on to study at Middlebury College in Vermont as a Fulbright Scholar,

and at the University of Mainz in Germany, where she obtained her master's degree.

Her parents, the late Mykola and Maria Kostiuik, were active members of the Ukrainian community in the metropolitan Detroit area and instilled in their children, Vera, Nina and Bohdan, a great love for their Ukrainian heritage.

Mykola Kostiuik sang with the Taras Shevchenko Bandurist Capella for almost 50 years and was a member of the church choir at St. Josaphat Ukrainian Catholic Church in Warren, Mich. He was an enthusiastic member of the Chernyk Ukrainian Sports Club, where he organized and managed a youth soccer team for many years. A great lover of Ukrainian music, Mr. Kostiuik loved to sing, and produced five CDs of his performances of Ukrainian folk songs.

During her youth, Ms. Kostiuik-Busch was a member of the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM). She also performed with the Women's Bandurist Chorus founded and directed by the late Petro Potapenko, and sang with the Trembita chorus, directed by Dr. Bohdan Kushnir.

While at the University of Mainz, she met and later married law student Ulrich Busch, now a prominent criminal attorney in Germany. Ms. Kostiuik-Busch taught in high school for several years but in the 1980s became administrator of her husband's law firm. The couple have two adult children, Andrej, 33, currently head of DHL Marketing Germany, and Nina, 31, a neurologist, both of whom live and work in Bonn.

The Busches first visited Ukraine in 1973 and frequently thereafter. Not until Ukraine's independence in 1991, however, were they able to travel freely and visit those areas of Ukraine that were of particular interest to Ms. Kostiuik-Busch – the town and village where her parents were born and spent their childhood.

While on a visit to the secondary school in Rohatyn, which her mother, had attended and often spoke about, Ms. Kostiuik-Busch was struck by the material needs of

the school and its students. Then and there she decided to do what she could to help, promising to return soon.

On returning to Germany, she immediately immersed herself in charitable work on behalf of the needy children, institutions and groups in Ukraine, which she continues to this day. With the assistance of the local Roman Catholic Church in Ratingen, she initiated clothing, food, medical and school supply drives, and sought cash contributions from residents

and businesses in Ratingen and the Dusseldorf area.

She began making regular trips to Ukraine, to deliver the materials and supplies which had been donated in Germany. Helping to load trucks with the donated supplies and drive them to Ukraine would often be her father, who would fly to Dusseldorf from Detroit in order to help his daughter on her mission.

Ms. Kostiuik-Busch has made many such

(Continued on page 22)

NOTES ON PEOPLE

Named to faculty at Ohio State U.

SOMERSET, N.J. – Roman Holowinsky Ph.D., currently a research scientist at the Institute for Advanced Studies at Princeton, has been appointed to the faculty at Ohio State University.

In September of 2007, Dr. Holowinsky was invited for a two-year appointment in the department of mathematics at the University of Toronto.

In a seminar co-organized by Stanford University and the American Institute of Mathematics, Prof. Kannan

Soundararajan announced that he and Dr. Holowinsky have proven a significant version of the Quantum theory. This finding was acclaimed by mathematics and physics professors.

Prof. Peter Sarnak of Princeton University described it as "one of the best theorems of the year." Physicist Jens Marklof of Bristol University commented, "The work of Dr. Holowinsky and Prof. Soundararajan is brilliant."

As an undergraduate student, Dr. Holowinsky was a member of the Ukrainian Student Hromada at Rutgers, serving for a couple of years as the student club's chairperson.

Veteran alderman seeks re-election

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – Veteran City Alderman Adam Platosz is seeking re-election to the Common Council to represent Ward 2 in New Britain, Conn.

"I am an accessible member of the Common Council committed to improving neighborhoods and solving the serious financial problems the city faces," said Mr. Platosz. "I am also a committed member of the Democratic Party and support its values and principles that benefit working people and retirees."

Mr. Platosz, who served as an alderman at large during the administration of former Mayor Donald DeFronzo, has introduced and pushed for legislation that would reduce the high costs of energy and electricity for city government and residents over the last two years.

Along with reducing those costs, Mr. Platosz said his priorities would be to further reduce blight in Ward 2 and to develop new strategies to develop jobs and job opportunities in the city.

A widower and father of two grown children, Mr. Platosz has more than 25 years of experience in data processing and computer operations in banking and health care. A longtime member of the



Alderman Adam Platosz of New Britain, Conn.

Democratic Town Committee, Mr. Platosz is a member of the Elks Club, the Eighth Ward Political Club and other civic organizations.

He is a former secretary of Ukrainian National Association Branch 254, a former president of the local Ukrainian American Youth Association, a member of the Ukrainian National Home of Hartford and a parishioner at St. Mary Ukrainian Orthodox Church in New Britain.



Vera Kostiuik-Busch with her father, Mykola Kostiuik, a Ukrainian bandurist, and her husband, Ulrich Busch, during a concert in Alushta, Crimea.

"Notes on People" is a feature geared toward reporting on the achievements of members of the Ukrainian National Association and the Ukrainian community. All submissions should be concise due to space limitations and must include the person's UNA branch number (if applicable). Items will be published as soon as possible after their receipt.

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Tryzub holds 22nd Fall Tennis Tournament

by George Sawchak

HORSHAM, Pa. – During the weekend of September 19-20, Tryzubivka was abuzz with activity. Blessed with beautiful, almost fall-like weather, there were many youth soccer games, a member appreciation picnic and also a tennis tournament at this sport facility. Known as the Tryzub Fall Tennis Tournament, this event has been attracting good Ukrainian tennis players from the eastern United States for 22 years.

Competition was in the men's group only, single elimination with a full feed-in backdraw tournament. Just as he did in the Tryzub Spring Tournament, Steve Sosiak of Colonia, N.J., won the tournament, but this time he defeated George Petrykevych, West Hartford, Conn., by the very close score of 6-3, 3-6, 6-3. He also had a very hard match in the semifinals when, with a score of 3-6, 6-3, 4-4, George Walchuk of Clifton, N.J., withdrew due to injury. Petrykevych advanced with a 6-3, 6-1 victory over George Hrabec of Danvers, Mass.

In the quarterfinals Sosiak eliminated Ihor Buhaj of Bethlehem, Pa., 6-1, 6-1; Walchuk defeated Jerry Tymkiw of Philadelphia, Pa., 6-3, 6-4; Petrykevych, beat George Tarasiuk of Newtown, Pa., 6-1, 6-0; and Hrabec overcame Val DeVassal of Gwynedd Valley, Pa., 6-2, 6-3. In the first round, Buhaj won over Walter Dziwak of Lake Hiawatha, N.J., 6-2, 6-2.

Third place in the tournament went to Jerry Tymkiw, who in the final round of the feed-in tournament won over Val DeVassal 6-1, 6-1. Other results in the



At Tryzub's Fall Tennis Tournament (from left) are: Jerry Tymkiw, George Sawchak (tournament director), George Hrabec, George Petrykevych, Steve Sosiak (champion), Val DeVassal and Walter Dziwak.

group were DeVassal's pro-set win over Dziwak 8-5, and Tymkiw's wins against Buhaj 8-4 and Hrabec 8-1.

At the tournament closing ceremony, presenting trophies to champion Sosiak,

finalist Petrykevych, and third and fourth place winners Tymkiw and DeVassal, were Tournament Director Sawchak, and Hrabec. The Committee Sportsmanship Award was presented to Tymkiw.

New Hope for Children to hold fund-raiser for Ukraine's orphans

NEW MILFORD, N.J. – On Sunday, October 25, New Hope For Children is sponsoring a brunch to raise money for orphans in Ukraine. This event will take place from 8:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. in the Knights of Columbus Hall at 199 River Road, New Milford, N.J. Members of the Knights will prepare a variety of delicious breakfast foods and serve them buffet style to the guests.

New Hope for Children is under the directorship of Maryanne Olsen, who has personally traveled to Ukraine and visited children's homes and orphanages – realizing the great need for the little ones. Every year in the fall she organizes a benefit brunch to raise money and send help to children in Ukraine at Christmastime.

Entertainment will be provided by young sisters Nadia and Natalia Pawlyshyn from Queens, N.Y., who perform melodiously with Ukrainian songs of their own composition and appear in beautifully embroidered stylized costumes from Ukraine.

For further information or to send contributions contact: Maryanne Olsen, 740 Plympton St., New Milford, NJ 07646; telephone, 201-262-7544; fax, 201-262-7579; e-mail newhopeforchildren@verizon.net.

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Plast's 'Shkola Bulavnykh' trains young women to become counselors, leaders

by Tatiana Kuzmowycz

EAST CHATHAM, N.Y. – June's heavy rains proved to be particularly challenging for the organizers of "Shkola Bulavnykh" (ShaBe), an advanced Plast counselor training camp for young women held this year at the Vovcha Tropa campground in East Chatham, N.Y.

From June 27 to July 8, eight female campers participated in the intensive training course that tested their knowledge and leadership abilities. Head counselor and camp organizer Katria Kuzmowycz, a graduate of the camp, returned to lead the group of girls keen on becoming Plast counselors.

"It's such a well-structured program that gives girls a boost in their leadership abilities," Ms. Kuzmowycz, 27, said. "I enjoy seeing that growth over the two-week period of camp."

The camp was named "Ves' Blakytynj Svit" (Big Blue World), referencing a popular song performed by famed Ukrainian songwriter Volodymyr Ivasiuk. In recognition of this year's 30th anniversary of Ivasiuk's death, the camp's attendees decided to theme the program around his oeuvre. The campers were also divided into groups named after his songs, most popular among them "Chervona Ruta" (Red Rue).

ShaBe's 12-day program featured a variety of challenging activities, including practicing instructional seminar skills in front of peers, as well as learning to adapt to the rigors of camping in the woods.

Campers came prepared with many hours' worth of educational material and had several hours during the two weeks to practice their seminars. One of the integral components of ShaBe is based on self and peer evaluation, and the campers were constantly receiving feedback from their colleagues, learning ways to improve themselves.

During the program, the girls were also

exposed to a variety of topics, including orienteering and map reading skills, medical and psychological topics, Ukrainian history and culture, and Morse code. They also took a day trip to Windham High Peak, where the campers hiked as a part of the camp's annual off-site trip.

Free time was spent building a fully functional campsite with tables, field kitchens and bathrooms, practicing knot skills and working on assignments, all under the watchful eye of experienced counselors Charytia Petrina and Kalyna Durbak.

Diana Kuritza, one of the attendees, said the camp's competitive environment helped make the experience worthwhile. "My most memorable experience was being with a group of girls who actually wanted to succeed – trying their best and working their hardest," said Ms. Kuritza, 18, of Chicago.

The intensive camp often creates everlasting bonds among fellow campers. The female-only environment enables participants to learn much more about their strengths and weaknesses by creating an open, educational atmosphere.

Girls are challenged on a day-to-day basis to cope with the stress, fatigue and physical demands of leading a camp in the outdoors.

They're trained in "all things that they would encounter as counselors at camp," Ms. Kuzmowycz explained. "We try to recreate a camp environment as best we can to see how the girls react to adversity, and we try to make sure they gain something personally from the experience."

Several guests visited ShaBe to provide their own expertise for the campers. Christina Buniak, a medical doctor and ShaBe graduate, led a seminar on wilderness first aid, while Marta Kuzmowycz, a former head counselor of ShaBe, taught leadership skills and counselor preparation, and gave a historical

(Continued on page 22)



"Shkola Bulavnykh" leaders and campers in Hunter, N.Y., for Sunday liturgy.



Camp participants learn skills for camping in the woods.



"Shkola Bulavnykh" participants atop Windham High Peak.



A marching drill.

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Ukraine's options...

(Continued from page 6)

"Above all," they write, "the protection of the constitutional rights and freedoms of the citizens of Ukraine must become the essence of state policy not only at the level of loud declarations but in reality." Kyiv must "immediately establish political stability on the basis of elite and social consensus regarding a European path of development."

Among the things that will require is a new constitution that will define Ukraine either as a presidential or a parliamentary republic rather than combining the two, the reduction of corruption in the state bureaucracy, the reform of the armed services, the development of an effective intelligence and counterintelligence service, and better propaganda of Ukraine's goals.

In foreign affairs, the two analysts suggest, Ukraine must continue its "strategic course" toward membership in NATO and the European Community, but this drive "must take on significantly more tactical flexibility," allowing Ukraine to "accentuate" positive aspects of its ties with Russia as well.

Such ties cannot be developed in isolation. Instead, Ukraine must use "the pos-

sibilities offered by international organizations," like the Commonwealth of Independent States, Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, United Nations and Council of Europe, and must be willing to think out of the box by considering such things as declaring the Black Sea a demilitarized zone.

In its relations with the United States, Kyiv should shift "the accent from the public and the official to the working level, above all in the sphere of security," and in ties with the EU, it should move from declarations to practical work, however limited that may appear to be at any particular moment.

And Ukraine should, Messrs. Horbulin and Lytvynenko argue, "increase its dialogue with China, [again] in the sphere of security by making use of the fact that China became the first state guarantor of Ukrainian sovereignty and territorial integrity which it confirmed these guarantees in 2006."

Such policies, the two say, "can gradually if not lower tensions between Ukraine and Russia then at least limit their risk of conflict and also minimize the potential harm for the national interests of Ukraine." Perhaps more to the point, such actions will help those in Russia who want to organize their country "on the principles of freedom."

and the university's efforts to educate and form young Ukrainians. The event takes place at the Basilian Spirituality Center, 710 Fox Chase Road at 1-3 p.m. For details contact Nell at nell@ucef.org or 773-235-8462.

Sunday, November 8

CHICAGO: The Chicago Friends of the Ukrainian Catholic University and the Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation invite you to the presentation and reception "UCU Today and Tomorrow." Enjoy a luncheon and presentation as speakers from the Ukrainian Catholic University – Senior Vice-Rector Dr. Taras Dobko, a rising figure in Ukrainian academia, and Andriy Kurochka, an UCU alumnus who will also share his accomplished singing talent with the audience – update and thank the community for its continued support of UCU. The event takes place at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, 2247 W. Chicago Ave. beginning at 1 p.m. For details contact Nell at nell@ucef.org or 773-235-8462.

Preview of events...

(Continued from page 24)

Home, 140 Second Ave., beginning at 2 p.m. Space is limited and RSVP is required by October 28. Contact Oksana Lopatynska, 212-777-1336, or Nell at nell@ucef.org or 773-235-8462.

Saturday, November 7

FOX CHASE MANOR, Pa.: The Philadelphia Friends of the Ukrainian Catholic University, the St. Sophia Religious Association of Ukrainian Catholics U.S.A. and the Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation invite you to attend the event "UCU Today and Tomorrow." Enjoy a convivial and informative experience as speakers from the Ukrainian Catholic University – Senior Vice-Rector Dr. Taras Dobko, a rising figure in Ukrainian academia, and Andriy Kurochka, an UCU alumnus who will also share his accomplished singing talent with the audience – update and thank the community for its continued support of UCU

PREVIEW OF EVENTS GUIDELINES

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

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

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

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

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Recalling...

(Continued from page 9)

We need to agree on a number. How many people died in the Holodomor? Some Ukrainian academics argue not more than 3 million. President Viktor Yushchenko said 10 million. We've been using 7 million since the 1980s. This is the accepted figure, so let's stick with 7 million. No one really knows exactly how many actually died in the Holodomor, any more than anyone can tell you exactly how many died in the Holocaust. We accept the Jewish figure of 6 million and Jews have accepted our figure of 7 million. Let's go with that and move on.

Equally important is promulgation. We know the history of Holodomor. We have the data. Do we bury this information, place it neatly on library shelves, and walk away, confident that we have fulfilled our responsibility?

I say we need to spread the word. We

need to go to American schools and teach about the Holodomor just as the Holocaust is being taught. Workshops for teachers are needed. Some progress has already been made in this regard. In Illinois, for example, teaching about the Holodomor in the public schools is now a statewide educational mandate. I developed a curriculum guide for educators in 1986 and have since updated it. Other excellent curriculum guides have been developed in New York State, as well as in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Colorado. A workshop was presented in Yonkers, N.Y., by Educators for the Study of the Ukrainian Genocide last January. We now have two films, "Harvest of Despair," and the newest film, "Okradena Zemlya." This is the kind of progress that needs to continue.

In conclusion, I want to thank the leadership of AHRU for inviting me to speak to you this evening. It has been a pleasure to meet with old and dear friends again. Keep the saga alive. God bless all you.

Ukrainian Graduates...

(Continued from page 19)

trips to Ukraine during the last two decades, and has been greatly assisted by Bishop Irynei Bilyk of Ivano Frankivsk, who has helped identify institutions in great need of material assistance. In 2003, she established Pro Ukraine e. V., an official German charitable organization to continue the work of soliciting contributions and providing assistance to needy children in Ukraine. Among its projects has been the funding and maintenance of the Maria Schewciw-Kostiuk Media Center at the St. Volodymyr Gymnasium in Rohatyn, named in honor of Vera's mother. The organization also sponsors regular trips to Germany by students from Ukraine.

Also to be honored at the anniversary banquet of the Ukrainian Graduates will be Dr. Busch, Vera's husband, who will receive the Distinguished Service Award. A native German, Dr. Busch has developed a deep appreciation of and love for the Ukrainian culture and traditions, and a sincere respect for the aspirations of the Ukrainian people.

He has always been fully and unequivocally

supportive of his wife's charitable activities on behalf of the needy individuals and groups in Ukraine. He and his wife have often opened their home to children who were victims of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster. Currently, Dr. Busch is engaged in the legal representation of John Demjanjuk, who is facing trial in Germany.

Also at the banquet, Lydia Nehaniv, chairman of the Scholarship Committee, will announce this year's recipients of the Ukrainian Graduates Scholarship awards to local Ukrainian American and Ukrainian Canadian college students.

Musical entertainment at the Ukrainian Graduates banquet will be provided by Ramsey Katynski, counter-tenor and performer with the Michigan Opera Theater.

The 70th anniversary banquet of the Ukrainian Graduates of Detroit and Windsor will be held at the Ukrainian Cultural Center in Warren, Mich., at 1 p.m. Tickets are \$40 per person and may be obtained by writing to: Tom Meyer, 3926 S. Pine Center, West Bloomfield, MI 48323, or by calling Sonya Hulyk, 586-264-9261, or John Stoiko, at 313-278-7682. Tickets may also be purchased at the Ukrainian Selfreliance and Future credit unions.

Plast's 'Shkola...'

(Continued from page 21)

walking tour of the campground. Tatiana Kuzmowycz, Plast's fitness director, performed testing for adult physical fitness badges.

Campers took time from their grueling schedule to integrate with the local Ukrainian community. On Sunday, July 5, the group corralled into cars and drove to Hunter, N.Y. – where the camp is traditionally held – to attend liturgy at St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church. Everyone stayed for a special meal of varenyky, as well as for the opening of an art exhibit in the church hall.

Last summer, when Ms. Kuzmowycz attended ShaBe in Ukraine, she was able

to persuade one of her Ukrainian campmates, Natalia Karyshyna, to attend ShaBe in the U.S. Ms. Karyshyna provided a valuable cross-cultural insight into Plast's activities in Ukraine.

Whether it was a less-than-successful meal due to the pouring rain or an unexpected outcome on a difficult assignment, every moment at ShaBe became a learning situation.

"This year was really difficult with the unfortunate weather and the small number of campers," said Ms. Kuzmowycz, "but, this guaranteed that none of the girls had the chance to fade into the background, and they didn't. I think everyone discovered a little more about themselves during the two weeks and accomplished much more than they ever imagined."

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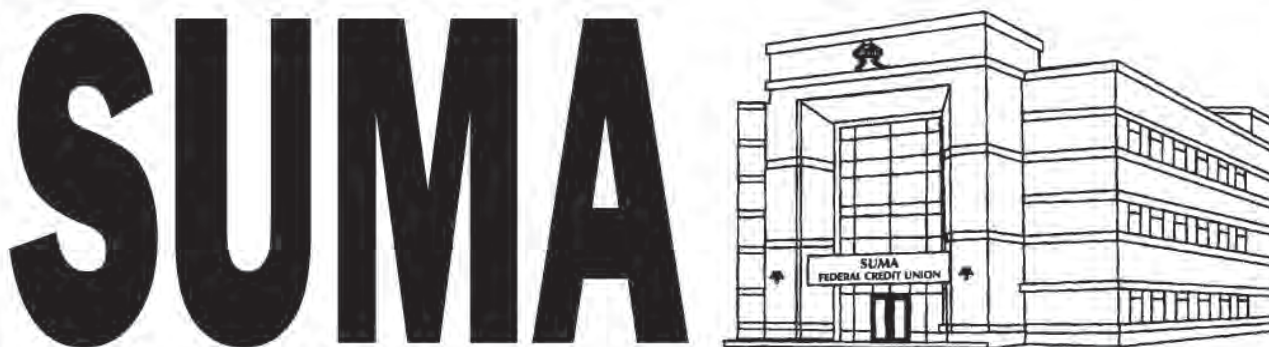
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OUT AND ABOUT

- | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------------------|---|
| Through November 7
Winnipeg, MB | Art exhibit, featuring woodcuts by Jacques Hnizdovsky, Oseredok Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Center, www.oseredok.org | October 24-25
Bloomingdale, IL | Canada, 613-230-2961 ext. 105 |
| Through November 15
Orlando, FL | Art exhibit and silent auction, "Art of Enduring," featuring works by Patricia Zalisko, City Arts Factory, 407-491-4663 | October 24
Winnipeg, MB | Archpastoral visit with Patriarch Filaret of Kyiv and all Rus'-Ukraine, St. Sophia Ukrainian Orthodox Church, Englewood Resort, 630-628-8133 |
| Through December 16
Daytona Beach, FL | Art exhibit, "Abstracted Women," featuring works by Patricia Zalisko, Peabody Auditorium's Rose Room Gallery, 386-671-3462 | October 24
New York | Gala Concert, "40 Years of Spirit and Song," featuring the Hoosli Ukrainian Male Chorus, Pantages Playhouse Theater, 204-989-2880 or www.ticketmaster.ca |
| October 19 through
December 18 | Exhibit, "The Holodomor: Famine and Fiction," University of Connecticut, 860-646-2227 or www.lib.uconn.edu/about/exhibitors/holodomor2/index.html | October 24
Jenkintown, PA | Book launch, "THREAD and Selected New York Poems" by Vasyl Makhno (with English translation by Orest Popovych), Shevchenko Scientific Society, 212-254-5130 |
| October 22
Edmonton, AB | Film screening, "Okradena Zemlya" by Yuriy Luhovy, Ukrainian Canadian Congress, Ukrainian Youth Unity Complex, 705-414-1624 | October 25
Vancouver, BC | 60th UAYA Anniversary Ball, Philadelphia Branch of the Ukrainian American Youth Association, Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, 215-663-1166 |
| October 22
Winnipeg, MB | Book launch, "Jews in Ukrainian Literature, Representation and Identity" by Myroslav Shkandrij, Oseredok Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Center, www.oseredok.org | October 25
Los Angeles | Film screening, "Okradena Zemlya" by Yuriy Luhovy, Holy Trinity Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral, 604-437-1464 |
| October 23
New York | Concert, "Fine Arts/ Folk Arts: Two Counterpoints - String Text," The Ukrainian Museum, 212-228-0110 | October 25
New York | Ukraine Fest, St. Vladimir Ukrainian Orthodox Church, www.stvladimirs.net |
| October 23
Whippany, NJ | Concert, featuring Janis Joplin's band Big Brother and the Holding Company, Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey, 973-585-7175 or 862-754-6329 | | Requiem service for Stepan Bandera - former head of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church, 212-228-6840 |
| October 23
Ottawa | Art exhibit and reception, "Five Interpretations from Ukraine," Embassy of Ukraine in | | |

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



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Soyuzivka's Datebook

October 16-18 Plast USA (KP Zyizd)	November 6-8 UNA General Assembly
October 24 to be announced	November 13-15 Plast Orlykiada
October 30-November 1 Halloween weekend	November 21-22 Private function
	November 26 Thanksgiving



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

Wednesday, October 21

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Film Club of Columbia University will hold a viewing and discussion of the new and controversial Russian historical drama "Taras Bulba" (2009). Kyiv-born Vladimir Bortko made the film inspired by the famous story by Nikolai Gogol (Mykola Hohol) about love, betrayal and revenge. Released in Ukraine last April and widely distributed there, this film provoked a small storm among the Ukrainian public due to its unapologetic neo-colonialist politics and ideology. Still it is worth seeing as a document of post-Soviet Russian revanchism made fascinating by the enthusiastic participation of Ukrainian talent in the project, including the actors Bohdan Stupka, Ada Rohovtseva, Les Serdiuk, the artist Serhiy Yakutovych, to name but a few. Notes Russian reviewer Roman Volobuev, "Bortko, known for his pedantic treatment of literary texts, in this case, chopped Gogol up into a salad and made use of only those its pieces that will insult the greatest number of inhabitants of sovereign Ukraine." Insult or not, the film reveals quite a lot about present-day Russia and Ukraine. Prof. Frank Sysyn, University of Toronto, and Prof. Catherine Nepomnyashchy and Dr. Yuri Shevchuk, Columbia University, will discuss the film after the screening. The screening is at 7:30 p.m. in 702 Hamilton Hall, Columbia University. The film is in its original Russian-language version with English subtitles. The event is free and open to the public.

Thursday, October 22

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Studies Program at Columbia University invites you to "Werwolf Sutra," an evening with writer Yuri Andrukhovych. Mr. Andrukhovych is the author of four books of poetry, five novels and two collections of essays. His works have been translated into various languages, including English. This event will take place at 7 p.m. in Room 1512, International Affairs Building, 420 W. 118th St. This English-language event is free and open to the public. The Contemporary Ukrainian Literature Series is co-sponsored by the Ukrainian Studies Program at the Harriman Institute, Columbia University and by the Kennan Institute. For more information call Dr. Mark Andryczyk at 212-854-4697, or write to ukrainianstudies@columbia.edu.

Saturday, October 24

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society invites all to a presentation of the bilingual (Ukrainian-English) book of poetry by Vasyl Makhno titled "Thread and Selected New York Poems" (New York: Spuyten Duyvil, 2009). The book's Ukrainian originals are by Vasyl Makhno and their English translations are by Orest Popovych. At the presentation Mr. Makhno will read his poems in Ukrainian, while Dr. Popovych will read his English-language translations of the same poems. Photo-illustrations by Vasyl Lopukh will accompany the presentation. Dr. Alexander Motyl will emcee the program. Books will be available for signing by the author. The presentation will take place at the society's building, 63 Fourth Ave. (between Ninth and 10th streets) at 5 p.m. For additional information call 212-254-5130.

BLOOMINGDALE, Ill.: St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Church-Kyiv Patriarchate invites the Ukrainian community to take part in a memorial service commemorating the 300th anniversary of the Battle of Poltava, the 350th anniversary of the Battle of Konotop and the 370th anniversary of the birth of Hetman Ivan Mazepa. The program begins with the 4:30 p.m. arrival and greeting of Patriarch of Kyiv and All Rus'-Ukraine Filaret, followed by Litiya at the Famine-Genocide memorial cross, prayers at the graves of UPA members and a panakhyda offered by Patriarch Filaret. At 7:30 p.m. there will be a concert featuring the Canadian Bandurist Capella from Toronto in the Ivan Truchly

Auditorium. Tickets for the concert: \$10 for children, \$25 for adults. St. Andrew UOC-KP is located at 300 E. Army Trail Road, Bloomingdale, IL 60108. For tickets contact Vlad Smilansky, 630-628-8133.

Sunday, October 25

BLOOMINGDALE, Ill.: St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Church-Kyiv Patriarchate invites the Ukrainian community to take part in the Patriarchal Divine Liturgy. The greeting of His Holiness Patriarch of Kyiv and All Rus'-Ukraine Filaret and hierarchs will take place at 9:30 a.m.; the 10 a.m. Hierarchical divine liturgy will be followed by the blessing of the altar, iconography and mosaic of all Ukrainian saints at the entrance to the church. The services will be followed by a banquet in honor of Patriarch Filaret at Eaglewood Resort in Itasca, Ill. Banquet tickets: \$40 for children; \$90 for adults. For ticket information contact Vlad Smilansky, 630-628-8133.

STORRS, Conn.: The public is invited to a free screening of the 2005 Ukrainian documentary "Technology of Genocide," with special guest Prof. Yuri Shevchuk of Columbia University, at 3-5 p.m., Class of 1947 Room, Homer Babbidge Library, University of Connecticut. The film is a special feature of an exhibit running from October 19 through December 18 titled "Holodomor: Famine and Fiction," which focuses on the factors that affected reporting of the Famine: the political climate and priorities of the day, censorship and deception by Moscow, and the ideological persuasions and personal ambitions of the reporters. For further information log on to <http://www.lib.uconn.edu/about/exhibits/holodomor2/index.html>, e-mail lybabij@cox.net, or call 860-646-2227.

Sunday, November 1

JENKINTOWN, Pa.: The Ukrainian Human Rights Committee presents the screening of the award-winning film "The Living." This film from Ukraine hauntingly presents accounts of the Holodomor. The talented director Serhiy Bukovsky succeeds in conveying not only grief and horror, but also a sense of humor and wisdom in his film. "The Living" is in Ukrainian with English subtitles. The screening will take place at 3 p.m. at the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center in Jenkintown, Pa. Admission is \$10 per person. Light refreshments will be served after the movie. For information call 215-663-1166.

SOMERSET/SOUTH BOUND BROOK, NJ: A Ukrainian fall Festival will be held 11 a.m.-6 p.m. at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, 135 Davidson Ave. There will be music and performances by the Iskra Ukrainian Dancers and the Barvinko Dance Group; children's activities; a marketplace featuring jewelry, Ukrainian embroidery, ceramics, pysanky, scarves, Ukrainian crafts and souvenirs, CDs, DVDs, videos and paintings; a food court; a raffle; and museum tours. Get your Christmas shopping done early. Visit our marketplace for unique gifts. Admission is \$5 for adults; free for children. For more information contact Olha Krywolap, 401-744-0168 or gnkrywolap@hotmail.com.

NEW YORK: The New York Friends of the Ukrainian Catholic University and the Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation invite you to an informational presentation, "UCU Today and Tomorrow." Enjoy a complimentary luncheon as speakers from the Ukrainian Catholic University — Senior Vice-Rector Dr. Taras Dobko, a rising figure in Ukrainian academia, and Andriy Kurochka, an UCU alumnus who will also share his accomplished singing talent with the audience — update and thank the community for its ongoing support of UCU Event will also include a video presentation and photo exhibit. The event takes place at the Ukrainian National

(Continued on page 22)