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# THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

## Committee of Voters of Ukraine faces its own challenges ahead of election

by Zenon Zawada  
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – Ukraine's Western-financed non-governmental organizations have seen better days, and the Committee of Voters of Ukraine (CVU) is no exception.

Snake through the Soviet apartment blocks, past the elderly ladies (babusi) selling potatoes and around the corner of a nondescript nine-story building nestled in



Zenon Zawada

Western institutions are far less interested in the 2010 presidential elections than in 2004, said Oleksander Chernenko, chair of the Committee of Voters of Ukraine.

Kyiv's residential Obolon district and you'll find where the CVU moved its headquarters last autumn to prepare for the 2010 presidential elections.

"It's obvious why – the office space is cheaper," said CVU Chair Oleksander Chernenko, who took over in April and now has the task of re-establishing his organization as the most authoritative and independent monitor of election campaigns after events this year cast doubt on its objectivity and reliability.

Reputation isn't the only challenge. The CVU has seen better days with financing. Mr. Chernenko admitted in a September 15 interview with *The Weekly*. He recalled wistfully the elections of 2004 that drew global attention.

"Of course, the budget that we had in 2004 we haven't had in the entire 15-year history of our organization," he said. The world isn't as interested in Ukraine this time around and funds have dried up as a result, he said.

Mr. Chernenko declined to reveal his budget figures and would say only that many past Western donors, particularly those financed by George Soros, haven't donated this year. As a result, the CVU is relying heavily on the Charles Stewart Mott Foundation based in Flint, Mich. (Mott was among the original shareholders of the General Motors Company.)

Founded in 1994, the CVU had been

(Continued on page 3)

## Flu epidemic, and fears, spread through Ukraine



UNIAN

Passers-by in Ternopil on November 1 wear surgical masks in the wake of an outbreak of flu and acute respiratory disease.

by Zenon Zawada  
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – An unidentified viral epidemic causing pneumonia swept throughout Ukraine in the last week, which President Viktor Yushchenko said was a direct result of government health authorities failing to heed early warnings about the H1N1 epidemic that is spreading across the globe.

More than 633,000 Ukrainians were infected with influenza or acute respiratory disease (ARD), and more than 28,000 were

hospitalized as of November 5, according to Ukraine's Ministry of Health. Of 96 confirmed deaths, all were attributed to pneumonia, which could have been caused by the H1N1 virus, seasonal flu or an unspecified ARD.

Authorities confirmed 15 direct H1N1 casualties, which is also known as the "swine flu" and in Ukraine is being called the "California flu."

Health Minister Vasyl Kniazevych

(Continued on page 11)

## UCCLA unveils 21st plaque in memory of internment operations

VERNON, British Columbia – The Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association (UCCLA) conducted its 10th annual conclave in Vernon, British Columbia, over the weekend of October 24-25 and installed the 21st of 24 memorial plaques to be placed at sites of World War I internment camps across Canada.

The national lobby group discussed priorities and set goals for the upcoming year, as well as installed a plaque on Saturday, October 24, at the Edgewood internment camp site in the West Kootenays region of British Columbia.

"The community of Edgewood embraced this event as its own, and will forever claim ownership of this memorial," said conclave organizer Andrea Malysh of Vernon. "We were pleasantly surprised at how many residents not related to internment events also came with their children to see the plaque installed, taking an interest in this little-known historical event."

The UCCLA laid plans to organize a global Holodomor awareness and education campaign. Outside Canada and

(Continued on page 18)



Sandra Semchuk

Participants of the unveiling by the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association of a memorial plaque at the site of the internment camp in West Kootenays, British Columbia.

## ANALYSIS

## Poroshenko starts to mend fences with Russia

by Pavel Korduban  
Eurasia Daily Monitor

Ukraine's Foreign Affairs Minister Petro Poroshenko visited Moscow on October 23. Appointed earlier that month, Mr. Poroshenko views rapprochement with Russia as one of his main goals, and he made a point of saying what Moscow wanted to hear during his meeting with Russian Foreign Affairs Minister Sergei Lavrov and in his comments afterwards.

He could not offer anything specific though, as it is unclear how Ukraine's foreign policy will be transformed when President Viktor Yushchenko steps down next year. Although Mr. Poroshenko's peacemaking intentions were appreciated in Moscow, he was not told anything specific. It is still not clear when a new Russian ambassador will arrive in Kyiv or whether President Dmitry Medvedev will meet President Yushchenko.

Relations with Russia reached their nadir after the Georgian war last year. While Mr. Yushchenko voiced his unconditional support for Georgia, Moscow accused Kyiv of selling arms to Tbilisi and alleged that Ukrainians were spotted fighting on the Georgian side. The relations were further exacerbated by the harsh statements which Mr. Medvedev made this past August. He accused Mr. Yushchenko of intentionally spoiling bilateral relations and made it clear that a new Russian ambassador would not be sent to Kyiv until after the January 17, 2010, presidential election in Ukraine.

Moscow refused to organize a meeting between Presidents Medvedev and Yushchenko at the CIS summit in Moldova earlier this month and Mr. Medvedev even tried to avoid shaking hands with Mr. Yushchenko at the summit (UNIAN, October 9).

Mutual recriminations continued ahead of Mr. Poroshenko's visit. Russian Deputy Foreign Minister Grigory Karasin accused Mr. Yushchenko of violating the basic agreements on the Black Sea Fleet (BSF) base in Sevastopol by making border crossing rules more complicated for Russian ships and sailors (Izvestiya, October 22).

Mr. Yushchenko, addressing the intelligentsia in Kharkiv, said that problems with Russia were unavoidable as "any country developing as a democracy will have problems in relations with a great empire." The Ukrainian president noted that Russia has difficult relations with nearly all its neighbors (Interfax-Ukraine, October 22).

Against such a background, mending fences was not an easy task for Mr. Poroshenko. He attempted to circumvent problems as best as he could, by playing down the differences. Mr. Poroshenko told Mr. Lavrov that President Yushchenko, Parliament, the Cabinet and the opposition were all interested in strategic partnership with Russia, so there was no need to "reset" bilateral relations. Mr. Poroshenko also declared that there

(Continued on page 17)

## Candidate Viktor Yanukovich: foreign policy priorities

by Taras Kuzio  
Eurasia Daily Monitor

Viktor Yanukovich was put forward as a presidential candidate at the congress of the Party of Regions of Ukraine (PRU) on October 23 ([www.partyofregions.org.ua](http://www.partyofregions.org.ua), October 23). Mr. Yanukovich's foreign policy can be gauged from several policies that he and his party have previously supported and the content of his January 17, 2010, election program "Ukraine For the People!" ([www.yanukovich.com.ua](http://www.yanukovich.com.ua), October 28).

During the October 23 congress, Mr. Yanukovich promised to provide Ukraine with a "new foreign policy" as a non-bloc state pursuing its "national interests" (Ukrayinska Pravda, October 23).

Mr. Yanukovich's foreign policy would be more pro-Russian than the pro-Western multi-vector pursued by President Leonid Kuchma in 1994 to 2004. In Mr. Kuchma's first term, Ukraine actively sought cooperation with the U.S. and NATO, and he announced in 2002 Ukraine's intention to seek NATO membership, while one year later he sent Ukrainian troops to Iraq.

Moreover, Mr. Yanukovich is more anti-NATO than Mr. Kuchma, who was more cognizant of the Russian threat, whether in the 1990s when Moscow refused to recognize Ukraine's borders until 1997-1999, or when it made territorial claims on the island of Tuzla in 2003. President Kuchma cut short a visit to Brazil to visit Tuzla as commander-in-chief ready to rebuff a potential Russian invasion.

In a visit to Brussels on September 14,

2006, then Prime Minister Yanukovich told NATO that Ukraine was not interested in receiving a Membership Action Plan. Mr. Kuchma made Ukraine into one of the most active members of NATO's Partnership for Peace program and no protests ever took place that halted annual joint military exercises in Ukraine. Since 2005, however, the Party of Regions and its Crimean Russian nationalist-separatist allies have held protests that have on occasion halted joint exercises with NATO (EDM, September 18, 2006).

In fact, formally the PRU has never opposed Ukraine's membership in the European Union (unlike NATO); but, at the same time they have not taken any steps to move Ukraine towards EU membership. Mr. Yanukovich repeatedly attacks the "Euro-romanticism" of his Orange Revolution opponents, whether Viktor Yushchenko or Yulia Tymoshenko, stressing that Ukraine's relations with the EU should be "pragmatic." Mr. Yanukovich told the October 23 congress of the PRU that he would support a "new common market" with the EU and the CIS. Ukraine and the EU are likely to sign a Free Trade Zone (FTZ) next year – a step that became possible only after Ukraine joined the WTO in 2008 ([www.partyofregions.org.ua](http://www.partyofregions.org.ua), October 23). One reason why the process of joining the WTO took three years after Ukraine was recognized by the U.S. and EU as a market economy was that the Party of Regions did not vote in 2005-2006 for the legislation that was required to join the WTO.

(Continued on page 22)

## NEWSBRIEFS

### Ukraine confirms H1N1 flu cases

KYIV – As of November 3 Ukrainian laboratories confirmed 14 H1N1 influenza cases, First Vice Minister of Health Vasyl Lazoryshynets said. The total number of flu and acute respiratory disease (ARD) patients nationwide is 255,516; of that number 71 have died, including three children and two pregnant women. Meanwhile, the Extraordinary State Anti-Epidemiological Commission in the Ternopil region said postmortem examinations have confirmed seven H1N1 flu deaths in the region. (Ukrinform)

### Kyiv hits epidemic threshold

KYIV – The epidemic threshold has been slightly exceeded in Kyiv due to a considerable number of patients with acute respiratory diseases (ARD), said Oleksander Hrynevych, director of the Flu and ARD Center. "The clinical picture seen in western regions has not yet been observed in Kyiv. The epidemic threshold has been hit, but mostly due to acute respiratory diseases," he said on November 4. At the same time, he noted, it is not worth declaring an epidemic across the country "because there are regions where the disease is on the decline compared to the previous week." The Health Ministry said that in Kyiv a total of 6,357 people contracted influenza and ARDs; 166 patients were taken to hospitals; no deaths have been reported. (Ukrinform)

### PM speaks about flu situation

KYIV – The situation with the spread of flu in Ukraine's eight western regions has stabilized, Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko said at a Parliament meeting on November 3. She also said that the Volyn region was an exception. Ms. Tymoshenko said the government is properly responding to the situation by distributing the necessary medicines. On October 30 the government passed a resolution increasing the state budget's reserve fund by 500 million hrv to fight the flu. On November 3 the Parliament amended the state budget for 2009 and allocated an additional 1 billion hrv to the

Health Ministry to fight the flu epidemic. (Ukrinform)

### WHO begins work in Ukraine

KYIV – A group of nine experts from the World Health Organization (WHO) have begun work in Ukraine, it was reported on November 3. They include epidemiologists, virologists and experts in lab studies from Denmark, Sweden, Britain, Germany and Russia. The head of the WHO mission, Jukka Pukkila, said that the mission is planning to investigate why such a large center of infection appeared in Ukraine and why it is spreading so fast in the regions. The experts will also study the situation with regard to the H1N1 flu virus. (Ukrinform)

### NATO countries to deliver aid

KYIV – In response to an appeal by Ukraine's Foreign Affairs Minister Petro Poroshenko, the Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Center (EADRCC) of NATO's International Staff (IS) has released a special letter among alliance member and partner-countries containing detailed information on the situation in Ukraine related to the flu epidemic and the urgent needs of the country. As of November 2, Poland and Slovakia had delivered the first humanitarian assistance to Ukraine, including 200,000 respirators and safety masks, and the drug Tamiflu. A number of other NATO member-states are expected to provide assistance to Ukraine shortly. (Ukrinform)

### H1N1 vaccine expected in a month

KYIV – Ukraine will start vaccinating its citizens against the H1N1 influenza in a month or two, when the vaccines are registered in the country, Oleksander Hrynevych, the director of the Ukrainian Flu and ARD Center, said on November 3. Two anti-H1N1 flu vaccines are now undergoing tests, he explained; until everything is determined to be OK, doctors will not vaccinate Ukrainians against the swine flu. He added that the vaccine that will arrive as humanitarian assistance

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# UCC participates in Verkhovna Rada hearing on Ukrainians abroad

*Ukrainian Canadian Congress*

KYIV – A parliamentary hearing on the topic “Ukrainians Abroad: Current Situation and Perspectives Of Development” took place on October 14 in the session hall of the Verkhovna Rada. The purpose of this hearing was to comprehensively discuss the current situation of Ukrainians abroad, their problems and the ways to solve them, as well as ways to get Ukrainians abroad involved in the social life of Ukraine.

Leaders of foreign communities and world organizations of Ukrainians, together with national deputies of Ukraine, members of government, leaders of different committees and diplomatic establishments, and representatives of clergy were invited to take part in this hearing.

Rada Vice-Chairman Mykola Tomenko remarked, “This is the first time in the history of the Ukrainian Parliament that this topic has been brought up to be discussed in Parliament, to be precise, in the parliamentary hall.” He called upon all present to discuss the issues as Ukrainians and not as representatives of political parties, in order not to forget the national interests of Ukraine and of the 20 million Ukrainians outside of the country.

Representatives of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, Serhiy Kasyanchuk and Myron Spolsky, took an active part in the hearing.

Mr. Kasyanchuk presented the position of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress in his speech. “We think that today’s hearing

is the first step on the way to providing a legislative guarantee of relations between Ukraine and the diaspora,” he said. “Today we, in the diaspora as well as in Ukraine, begin to understand one another considerably better; we begin to use opportunities to unite our efforts, to rethink our relations... Cooperation becomes a key word in our relationships – equal cooperation, which is beneficial for both sides.”

Mr. Kasyanchuk stressed that “... today the time has come for all the thoughts, all the experience to be put down on paper, to discuss and develop a systemic and logical approach to the development of our relationships, in order to maximize coherence in our opportunities and strivings, so as to put to work this powerful force of Ukrainians around the world united with their country.”

The Ukrainian Canadian Congress has submitted its written proposals to the Verkhovna Rada. The proposals included the following points:

- adoption of effective legislation concerning Ukrainians abroad and broadening of their economic, social and political rights in Ukraine;
- adoption of necessary laws about the legal status of migrant workers and members of their families, and ways to protect their rights and freedoms;
- support of ongoing exchanges between youth and student organizations of the diaspora and Ukraine, comprehensive support of Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization and the Ukrainian Youth Association, which have an international



Representatives of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress Myron Spolsky (left) and Serhiy Kasyanchuk at the Verkhovna Rada.

cooperation network with the diaspora;

- introduction of state-sponsored programs for the development and support of Ukrainian studies, schools in the diaspora, scientific and research centers, devel-

opment of research in Ukrainian studies at universities and other institutions of higher learning abroad;

- development of programs popularizing world wide Ukrainian cultural, historical and spiritual heritage, contemporary achievements in sports, science, arts and culture with the purpose of improving the image of Ukraine in the world;

- establishment of a system of cooperation and partnership with the leaders of the Ukrainian diaspora headed by the Ukrainian World Congress and its regional offices, necessity for the UWC to have its representative in Verkhovna Rada, Government of Ukraine and other appropriate state institutions.

Detailed information about the UCC proposals presented to the parliamentary hear-

ing may be found at [www.ucc.ca](http://www.ucc.ca) and complete information on the parliamentary hearing itself is available on the official website of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine at <http://portal.rada.gov.ua>.

## Committee of Voters...

(Continued from page 1)

Ukraine’s most consistent and reliable year-round monitor of local and national elections in Ukraine, operating a national network of observers in each oblast and consistently performing analyses and publishing reports.

For 13 years it was directed by Ihor Popov, a tall, handsome, smooth-talker who successfully steered the CVU through the chaotic Orange Revolution.

In the following months, however, Mr. Popov encountered trouble when the National Democratic Institute (NDI), funded largely by the U.S. government, cut its ties with the CVU. The Weekly learned from sources who requested anonymity that the cooperation apparently ended because of the CVU’s alleged misdeeds.

Former NDI Resident Director for Ukraine David Dettman, who made the decision to terminate relations with the



Zenon Zawada

**Former Committee of Voters of Ukraine Board Chairman Ihor Popov became a Presidential Secretariat deputy chair within eight days of approving the controversial March 2009 Ternopil vote, whose results favored then-Secretariat Chair Viktor Baloha.**

CVU, didn’t return The Weekly’s numerous calls for comment. He is currently the campaign manager for Jennifer Brunner, a candidate for the U.S. Senate in Ohio.

Meanwhile, Mr. Chernenko said it was the CVU that decided to stop working with NDI out of principle – issues that remain to this day. All he would say is that the NDI’s conduct “wasn’t nice.”

“I want to close this subject because I believe that they behaved very improperly at the time,” said an irritated Mr. Chernenko, who was the CVU press secretary then.

He took the reins of the CVU following the March 15 oblast council elections in Ternopil, the organization’s most scandalous episode since the Orange Revolution. Those elections tarnished the CVU’s credible reputation.

It was a pre-term election, called because the oblast council wasn’t functioning, that drew accusations of corruption from most of those involved.

From its end, the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc called an oblast-wide boycott and attempted to sabotage the vote with violent blockades of trucks carrying ballots and tactics such as hiding rubber stamps and losing voter lists, newspapers reported. The CVU did not report this.

Ternopil State Oblast Administration Chair Yurii Chyzhmar, a longtime associate to then-Presidential Secretariat Chair Viktor Baloha, was accused of creating the conditions for vote fraud by denying police escorts for the ballots as they were transported from local polling stations to district election commissions.

The oblast police chief and his assistant were suspiciously given sick leave at the time of elections.

“The biggest of falsifications involved 200,000 ballots which were transported from the Zbruch printing house without police oversight,” said Taras Berezovets, director of the Polittech political consulting and public relations firm in Kyiv. “Where were these ballots, and where did they end up finally? The oblast’s population consists of little more than half a million people...

The number of voters who could have participated in the voting was half a million, at maximum. So 200,000 is almost half the voters.”

Voter turnout jumped from 35 percent at 3 p.m. to 51 percent by 9 p.m., reported Viktor Nebozhenko, president of the Ukrainian Barometer sociology service. He alleged that the parties conspiring against the Tymoshenko Bloc split the vote between each other, particularly in the absence of Tymoshenko observers.

The final results gave 35 percent of the vote to the nationalist Svoboda All-Ukrainian Union, an unexpected 14 percent to the Single Center party founded by Mr. Baloha and 10 percent to the pro-Russian Party of Regions, never thought to be a contender in the otherwise nationalist-oriented oblast.

Despite the allegations of fraud, the CVU issued a statement on March 16 that “the elections occurred without significant violations which could have influenced the results.”

“We don’t see any basis to appeal the election results or their cancellation,” Mr. Chernenko told TV’s Channel 5 the same day. “I haven’t seen in a long time such calm, nicely organized elections, disregarding all these attempts... that the Tymoshenko Bloc recalled its commission members.”

As the most serious dent to the CVU’s credibility, perhaps in its 13-year history, Mr. Popov took a job as a Presidential Secretariat deputy chair eight days after approving the Ternopil Oblast election results that benefited Mr. Baloha and the Presidential Secretariat.

Hennadii Moskal, a People’s Self-Defense national deputy aligned with Ms. Tymoshenko, demanded the resignation of not only Mr. Popov but all the CVU’s directors, accusing them of participating in the vote falsifications “with their silent approval of the pre-term elections.”

“It turns out that a position in the Presidential Secretariat can cost a mere 14 percent of ballots on behalf of Single Center in the smaller oblasts of Ukraine,” Mr.

Moskal said. Numerous political observers concurred that Mr. Popov’s Presidential Secretariat appointment was granted suspiciously soon after the Ternopil vote.

The CVU did report violations such as biased judicial rulings, local authorities removing police from guarding voting ballots and parties recalling election commission members to ruin quotas, “however, the cooperation between local election commission members, political forces and the citizenry didn’t allow a subversion of the elections.”

Yet observers questioned the CVU’s ability to offer a competent evaluation.

The organization reported it had only five mobile election observer groups on the day of the elections, which would have enabled it to report on a maximum of 60 polling stations out of 1,170 in the oblast, said Ihor Zhdanov, president of the Open Politics Analytical Center in Kyiv.

At that pace, the groups could only spend an hour at each polling station.

“For detailed observation, it’s necessary to be at polling stations from their opening to the end of voting,” he said. “Afterwards it’s necessary to spend almost the entire night establishing voting results, to receive protocols at the polling station and preferably to escort the commission chair to the local election commission. It’s impossible to discern violations at a polling station in one hour.”

Mr. Chernenko dismissed such criticisms. The sudden increase in voter turnout, he said, is not concrete evidence of vote falsification, of which no party, including the Tymoshenko Bloc, offered evidence. Courts dismissed the Tymoshenko Bloc’s appeals immediately, he said (though the CVU itself acknowledged biased judges).

Neither did the CVU observers in Ternopil receive any information on ballot-stuffing or destroyed ballots, he said. As to claims the CVU had too few observers to report objectively, Mr. Chernenko said five roving groups is standard practice, even for the Organization for Security and

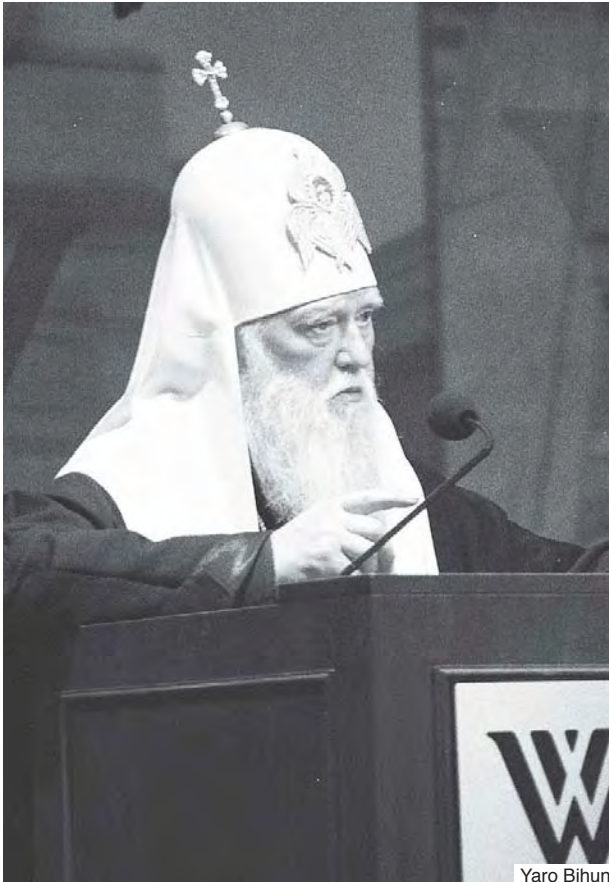
(Continued on page 11)

# Patriarch Filaret visits Washington

by Yaro Bihun

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

WASHINGTON – Patriarch Filaret, the head of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Kyiv Patriarchate, made a brief stopover in Washington during his recent trip to the United States.



Yaro Bihun

**Patriarch Filaret discusses religious developments in Ukraine on October 27 at the Woodrow Wilson Center in Washington.**

While visiting the capital, he met with Obama administration officials and members of Congress, and discussed contemporary religious trends at a leading Washington think-tank, the Kennan Institute at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars on October 27.

One of Patriarch Filaret's meetings was with the Rev. Joshua DuBois, who heads the White House Office of Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships, created by President Barack Obama two weeks after taking office to "work on behalf of Americans committed to improving their communities, no matter their religious or political beliefs."

He also met with the director of European affairs at the National Security Council, Elizabeth Sherwood-Randall, and at the State Department with Karen Stuart, principal deputy assistant secretary for democracy, human rights and labor.

On Capitol Hill, the Ukrainian religious leader had meetings with three Republican lawmakers: Sen. Sam Brownback of Kansas, and Reps. Gus Bilirakis of Florida and Peter Roskam of Illinois.

Patriarch Filaret's presentation at the Woodrow Wilson Center focused on religious developments in today's world and its effects on society. Ukraine has seen a revival of moral values and religion, he said, pointing out that since independence, 3,000 new Orthodox churches have been built in the country, and they are being filled with young people and entire families, and not just older people as in years past.

Most of the patriarch's 12-day schedule in the United States, which began October 23, was devoted to visiting the Kyiv Patriarchate's parishes in Illinois, Michigan, Ohio and Florida. He did not meet with the hierarchy or representatives of other Orthodox denominations here because, as he noted in response to a question at the Woodrow Wilson Center, "they do not want to."

He did, however, accept the invitation to meet in Philadelphia with the head of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the United States, Metropolitan-Archbishop Stefan Soroka.

## OBITUARY

### Archbishop Myroslav Marusyn passes away in Rome at 85



**Ukrainian Catholic Archbishop Myroslav Marusyn with Pope John Paul II.**

ROME – Archbishop Myroslav Stefan Marusyn died on December 21 at the Ukrainian Pontifical Major Seminary of St. Josaphat in Rome. He was 85 years old.

He was born June 26, 1924, in the village of Kniazh near the city of Zolochiv in the Lviv oblast of Ukraine. He studied Theology in the Lviv region from 1943-1944 and during the war, studied in Germany. In 1949-1951 he studied at the Ukrainian Pontifical Major Seminary in Rome, where he completed his doctoral work. He was ordained to the priesthood by Archbishop Ivan Buchko in 1948, in Germany.

Father Marusyn worked closely with Archbishop Buchko, the apostolic visitor for Greek-Catholic Ukrainians in Western Europe, assisting in all aspects of this work and traveling with him on all his visitations of Ukrainian communities throughout the world, until his own appointment as apostolic visitor for Ukrainians in Western Europe.

Archbishop Buchko ordained Father Marusyn to the episcopate in Rome in 1974, with concelebrating Bishops Platon Kornylak, Volodymyr Malanchuk, Augustine Horniak and Joachim Segedi.

From 1977 to 1982 Bishop Marusyn was vice-president of the papal commission assigned to the revision of the Eastern Code of Canon Law. Under Pope John Paul II, Bishop Marusyn was elevated to the office of archbishop. From 1982 to 2001 Archbishop Marusyn served as secretary of the Congregation of Eastern Churches.

As archbishop he dedicated himself to the Church and to his people, while serving under four popes: Pope Paul VI, Pope John Paul I, Pope John Paul II and the current holy father, Benedict XVI.

Archbishop Myroslav authored numerous works in theology, history, liturgy and holy scripture. He received honors from the Pontifical Marian Academy, Knights of the Holy Sepulcher, Shevchenko Scientific Society and other organizations. Both the University of Austria and the Ukrainian Free University in Germany conferred honorary doctorates upon the archbishop.

Thanks to the divine liturgies he celebrated and the homilies preached for Vatican Radio, several generations of Greek-Catholics in Ukraine and throughout the Soviet Union were educated in the faith. On the feast of the Dormition of the Mother of God, on August 28 of this year, Archbishop Marusyn preached his last homily for Vatican Radio.

– The Sower

## The Ukrainian Weekly Press Fund: October

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\$15.00	Bohdan Bejger	Buffalo, NY		
	Maria Dorozynsky	North Port, FL		
	Roman Drozd	Broadview Heights, OH		
	Boris Hlynsky	Vienna, VA		
	Robert Keybida	Califon, NJ		
	Irene Saikevych	Talent, NY		
	Virlana Tkacz	New York, NY		
	M. Warshona	Mayfield, NY		
	Adrian Zobniw	Reading, MA		
	Joseph Zucowski	Port Carbon, PA		
\$10.00	M. Borkowsky	Yonkers, NY		
	Christine Deremer	Arnold, MD		
	Basil Fedorowicz	West Warwick, RI		
	Walter Gerent	North Port, FL		
	Nadia Haftkowycz	Wethersfield, CT		
	Slavko Nowytski	Silver Spring, MD		
	Larissa Raphael	Brooklyn, NY		
	Olena Saciuk	San German, PR		
	Myron Senchysyak	Aliquippa, PA		
	Ann Swanson	Palo Alto, CA		
	Helen Szish	Whiting, NJ		
	Peter Woloschuk	Dorchester, MA		
	Mr. and Mrs. Zerebinski	Burlingame, CA		
\$5.00	Max Barelka	Chandler, AZ		
	Wolodymyr Dyhdalo	Troy, MI		
	Roman Golash	Palatine, IL		
	Lusia Halunko	Richmond, VA		
	Michael Humnickyy	Cupertino, CA		
	Merle and Bonnie Jurkiewicz	Toledo, OH		
	Michael Lysko	Leesport, PA		
	George Mychalczuk	Bensenville, IL		
	George Olesnicki	Toms River, NJ		
	Paul Rosynsky	Oakland, CA		
	Nadia Zajac	Chicago, IL		

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## Making contact with The Weekly

Readers/writers who send information to The Ukrainian Weekly are kindly asked to include a daytime phone number and a complete mailing address. Please note that a daytime phone number is essential in order for editors to contact correspondents regarding clarifications.



# THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

## The UNA's 2009-2010 Christmas card project continues a tradition

by Oksana Trytjak  
UNA National Organizer



Sending greeting cards dates back to when the Chinese and Egyptian cultures gave slips of papyrus as messages of goodwill and good fortune to friends and family. Later, in Europe, sending handwritten cards to friends and family became the fashion. As printing became more developed and postage stamps came into use, printed greeting cards were available to the masses. This new social expression caught on and has been a tradition ever since – perhaps most prominently in the practice of sending Christmas cards.

Today, other than bearing a personal greeting to friends and family, cards are also used to promote awareness for various educational and charitable causes. Thus, the sender can express his/her personal commitment to a cause by sending cards. Funds have been raised in this fashion, since 1965, to benefit the Ukrainian National Foundation.

The UNA has been very fortunate in having so many talented artists – over 65 in all – contribute their vision of Christmas by donating their works for reproduction on our Christmas cards.

This year's Christmas cards feature works by the following Ukrainian artists: John Jaciw, Vasyl V. Krychevsky, Pavlo Lopata, Lyudmyla Mosijczuk, Oleksandra Pryveda, Marta A. Shramenko-Randazzo, Christina Welyhorsky Senkiw, Ilona Shytyk, Myroslava Stojko, Vera Trycieckyj, and Victoria Varvariv.

This year's package consists of 12 beautiful Christmas greeting cards, all reflecting the Ukrainian heritage, and a religious theme and expressed in various media (oil, watercolor, tempera, computer graphics, gouache, woodcut, ceramics, mixed media, ink, and pen and pencil).

This Christmas card project has specific value in terms of promoting the artists, reflecting Ukrainian traditions and culture, and fundraising to support projects at the Soyuzivka Heritage Center. By supporting this project through the Ukrainian National Foundation (UNF) – the charitable arm of the Ukrainian National Association – donors are supporting an organization that has been working in and for the Ukrainian community since 1894. The UNF has a 501 (c) (3) status, which makes all donations tax exempt as permitted by law.

UNA Christmas cards for 2009-2010: (top row, l to r) "Mother of God" by Vera Trycieckyj, "Mother of God" by Victoria Varvariv, "Nativity" by Vasyl V. Krychevsky, "Virgin the Affectionate" by Myroslava Stojk, (middle row, l to r) "Borshchiv Madonna" by Christina Welyhorsky Senkiw, "Risdivo" by Oleksandra Pryveda, "Christmas" by John Jaciw, "Madonna" by John Jaciw, (bottom row, l to r) "Nativity" by Pavlo Lopata, "Yalynka" by Marta Anna Shramemko-Randazzo, "Angel of the Soul" by Ilona Shytyk and "Ukrainian Folk Art" by Lyudmyla Mosijczuk.

## Another reunion at Soyuzivka



KERHONKSON, N.Y. – Ala Nowicky (left), now of New York City, and Tonia Zahurska, now of Indiana, met during the Ukrainian Cultural Festival at Soyuzivka in July after saying good-bye to each other 60 years ago at a displaced persons camp in Salzburg, Austria.

– Oksana Trytjak



### Michajlo Martynenko

August 20, 1924 – October 22, 2009

The Executive Committee of the Ukrainian National Association regrets to announce to the members of the General Assembly, to members of Branch 245 and to the UNA membership at large that Michajlo Martynenko died October 22, 2009. Mr. Martynenko held the position of branch secretary for 44 years.

The Executive Committee and the entire UNA membership wish to express their deepest sympathy to daughter Alexandria and son Michajlo Jr., their families, cousin Eugenia Nalywajko and the entire Martynenko family. Mr. Martynenko will be remembered for his dedication, loyalty and many years of service to the UNA.

**Vichna Yomu Pamiat!**



## THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

# Epidemic in Ukraine

During his September 16 visit to Kyiv, U.S. Assistant Surgeon General/Rear Admiral Dr. Boris Lushniak issued a warning to a conference on the H1N1 flu. "This is the real show – this is what we've been waiting for," said Dr. Lushniak. "The responsibility on our shoulders, and everyone's shoulders in this room who is dealing with public health, is that we protect our citizens to the best potential that we have."

It took just six weeks for the influenza epidemic to erupt following Dr. Lushniak's words, and it comes as no surprise the nation was unprepared.

Top Ukrainian health officials complained of an utter dearth in government financing at the conference. Medical personnel are ill-equipped, ill-staffed and poorly compensated for their hard work. Nevertheless the influenza outbreak could have been prevented with an active vaccination program beginning in the spring. "If people in the western regions were vaccinated at the right time, I am sure the number of deaths from complications would have been significantly lower," Ukrainian Flu Center Director Oleksander Hrynevych said at a November 2 press conference.

A combination of an ineffective government health bureaucracy and a fearful public poorly informed about vaccines also contributed to the lack of preparation. It's no coincidence that the first thing Ukrainians ask about a vaccine is where it was manufactured, after hearing numerous news reports in recent years of deaths related to vaccines originating in India.

The H1N1 virus, of which there are 15 confirmed cases out of 96 flu-related deaths, arrived at the worst possible time for Ukraine, with its medical system in shambles, an ongoing global financial crisis, political infighting and a collapsing budget unable to meet its spending obligations.

The consensus in Ukraine's medical community is that the epidemic is a combination of H1N1 and two common seasonal flu strains. But it's suspected to be more complicated than that. Ivano-Frankivsk doctors reported the complications victims suffer don't resemble common influenza viruses. Medical personnel speculated about a mutated virus or some viral-bacterial combination. Such mutations could lead to a new, more aggressive virus, warned President Viktor Yushchenko, citing virologists' reports.

The president set the right example in asking the international community, particularly the European Union, for help.

Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko demonstrated leadership when taking to the airwaves on November 1 to inform Ukrainians of the government's measures and offer instruction. She announced a three-week recess for schools and universities, cancellation of all mass public gatherings, daily monitoring throughout Ukraine and the launch of vaccinations. "The government's applied measures are very strict, but don't be frightened," she said. "These measures are significantly stricter than the pandemic's real threats, ... it's better to do more than not to take care of something."

That's the proper approach. Yet days later the president's response was, essentially, "too little, too late." The prime minister failed to take steps to prepare the nation months earlier, when he was already warning the government, he argued. He compared her decision to hold her presidential campaign event on Independence Square in Kyiv on October 24 – when 16 flu-related deaths were already confirmed in Halychyna – to the Soviet government's decision to hold the May 1 celebration on the Khreschatyk following the Chernobyl nuclear accident.

Certainly the president's criticisms are legitimate, considering the government had months to prepare the populace and did very little. Despite the prime minister's claims that she ordered medication and gauze in the months before the outbreak, Ukrainian pharmacies ran out of critical supplies within the epidemic's first few days.

Yet the finger-pointing and blame-shifting we've grown numb to during the last five years is wholly inappropriate during a crisis like this. Mr. Yushchenko won't gain any votes in the election by continuing his attacks against Ms. Tymoshenko.

In the following weeks, the government needs to do a better job of keeping the public informed, refuting false information, and maintaining constant monitoring and updates of the situation for Ukrainians and foreigners alike. Strict measures, such as quarantines, recesses and cancellations of large public gatherings, must be maintained until there is evidence the epidemic is past its peak.

And let's keep politics out of this. This is not a game – it's life or death.

## ELECTION NOTEBOOK

BY ZENON ZAWADA

KYIV PRESS BUREAU



# Presidential contenders speak up

While Ukraine's politicians spent the week raking each other over the coals for their handling of the nation's flu epidemic, one politician was busy putting her foot in her mouth.

Inna Bohoslovka's opponents couldn't have discredited her presidential campaign better than she did on her own on the "Shuster Live" show the evening of October 30, when she declared hysterically that Ukraine was stricken by a "lung plague."

"Stop paying lip service to the problem," she shouted on the political talk show. "In Ivano-Frankivsk, Ternopil and Khmelnytskyi, doctors are saying it's not a viral infection. It's a mix of a viral infection and another bacterial [infection]. The issue is a lung plague which was in China this summer. And all Ukrainian doctors knew it would come to Ukraine."

Ms. Bohoslovka has a long history of making sensational statements, alleging that the Orange forces would impose such restrictions on the Russian language, that Ukrainians would be allowed to speak it only "under blankets at home."

Translating Pushkin into Ukrainian will destroy the Russian language and "will make Ukrainian children non-competitive in the contemporary world," she said.

Ms. Bohoslovka has also compared imposing the Ukrainian language on Crimea residents to what the Bolsheviks did in Halychyna following World War II.

Her current presidential campaign platform includes "giving Sevastopol the status of a Ukrainian-Russian territory."

"There's a concept of a condominium in international law which emerged in the 16th century," she said. "From that time until now, there are territories in Europe, Asia and the Americas which are governed simultaneously by several states. These are territories that are very similar to the Sevastopol status. Reaching an agreement with Russia, we'll untie our hands and be able to gain the status of a neutral state."

With proposals like these, the Russians are sure to use international condominium law to accommodate a permanent Russian Black Sea Fleet.

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Soviet dissidents and Ukrainian Insurgent Army veterans have found a new persecutor suppressing their freedoms and rights in Ukraine: Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc supporters.

Members of the Union of Political Prisoners and the Repressed gathered at Ternopil's central square on October 16 to protest Prime Minister Tymoshenko's presidential candidacy, exercising their right to protest as guaranteed by the Ukrainian Constitution.

They held signs such as, "Ukraine isn't her, she isn't Ukraine" and "Yulia Tymoshenko is leading Ukraine to become the Russian Federation's colony," which apparently irritated Tymoshenko Bloc supporters gathered on the other end.

A group of youths ran up and grabbed the signs from their hands, tore them up, cursed them and shoved the elderly dissidents, Ihor Oleschuk, chair of the Ternopil Oblast organization, told the Ukrayina Moloda newspaper.

"We were simply shocked," he said. "All of us are almost 80 years old. We fought for independent Ukraine, and for 18 years of independence no one beat or persecuted us... No one except Tymoshenko Bloc supporters. The youths behaved very roughly, and the shoving stopped only when police arrived."

The Ternopil Batkivschyna organization denied any involvement in the incident, stating that the police ought to investigate.

\*\*\*

Innocent until proven guilty? That's not a concept that President Viktor Yushchenko has demonstrated much interest in during his presidential campaign.

In his campaign rhetoric, President Yushchenko has repeatedly referred to pedophiles and murderers that have come to power, an indirect jab at the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc. His remarks on October 27, when registering his presidential candidacy, directed to Ukrainian voters were particularly condescending.

"May we not regret afterwards why pedophiles are in Parliament," he said in front of the Central Election Commission. "Because you gave them mandates. Why are murderers in Parliament? Because you gave them mandates. Why are embezzlers in Parliament? All this Kyiv land has been stolen by a group of national deputies from the forces in government who can't be prosecuted. Because you gave them mandates."

The murderer he's alluding to is Viktor Lozinskyi, the national deputy who allegedly beat to death a Kirovohrad Oblast villager for entering his private forest. Mr. Lozinskyi has fled Ukraine and was

(Continued on page 9)

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9

1999

## Turning the pages back...

Ten years ago, an editorial in The Weekly marked the 10th anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall on November 9, 1989. The Berlin Wall, the editorial noted, became the symbolic Iron Curtain that divided East from West since 1945, and its collapse signaled the end of Soviet-style communism in Europe.

The growth of popular movements such as Poland's Solidarity, the opening of borders in Hungary, Czechoslovakia's Velvet Revolution and the ouster of Romania's communist leader Nicolai Ceausescu solidified Eastern Europe's transition away from communism and toward democracy.

The beginning of the end for Soviet-style communism, the editorial claimed, could be traced to 1987 and Mikhail Gorbachev's twin policies of perestroika (perebudova in Ukrainian) and glasnost, soon to be followed by "demokratizatsia," which "emboldened the captive peoples of the USSR and Eastern Europe, including Ukraine."

It was in following years that Ukraine saw the first attempts at independent political activity and mass public meetings. One meeting in 1988, which marked the second anniversary of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster, called for "openness and democracy to the end." Later that year, the Democratic Front to Promote Perestroika was launched. In 1989, Rukh, known as the Popular Movement of Ukraine for Perebudova, was born.

Clearly, communism was dying, but 10 years after the fall of the Berlin Wall, concerns lingered about the potential of political stagnation in Ukraine, or even worse – backtracking.

Source: "The Wall" (editorial), *The Ukrainian Weekly*, November 14, 1999.

## EMERGENCY AID TO UKRAINE

### to combat the outbreak of the H1N1 virus and acute respiratory disease

According to Ukraine's Ministry of Health, 255,000 persons are ill, of which 15,000 are hospitalized, with 170 in ICU. A large percentage of the ill comprises pre-school and school-age children.

There is a desperate need for surgical masks and hand sanitizers. The United Ukrainian American Relief Committee Inc. (UUARC) has already made arrangements for its first delivery of surgical masks.

We appeal to the Ukrainian American community: help us prevent the spread of this virus.

Tax-deductible donations (with the notation "swine flu") may be forwarded to:

UUARC  
1206 Cottman Ave.  
Philadelphia, PA 19111



## The things we do...

by Orysia Paszczak Tracz

### Dear Abby Ukrainian-style

These topics are right out of “Dear Abby” – only a few centuries and continents apart. In one folk song, “Oy zatsvila chervona kalyna nad krynytseyu” (The red kalyna bloomed over the well), there is a discussion between a married daughter and her mother. This song is performed by the Ridna Pisia sextet of Kyiv, directed by Vasyl Trylis.

The daughter sings, “Hore zhyty moya ridna nene, zhyty za pianytseyu (it is terrible, dear mother, to live with a drunkard). “He doesn’t work, but drinks day and night, and when he returns from the tavern, he beats me. Walk quietly and slowly mother, he is sleeping in the storage room, watch that you do not awaken him.” Mother replies, with a bitter tone in her voice: “Let him sleep, let him sleep, it would be better if he did not wake up at all, because he has caused your poor head to be so troubled forever.” The young mother answers: “Oh, mother, do not scold, do not curse my drunkard. If he dies, the children will remain [without a father], and there will be so much distress without him [living hand-to-mouth].”

Replying very many times to her writers who complain about an abusive husband, “Dear Abby” asks: “Are you better off with him or without him?” Self-preservation may be the best solution, but it seems that in quite a few situations – as shown in old folk songs – the young wife and mother makes a choice not for herself, but for the well-being of her children. Not mentioned in the lyrics is whether her decision is for the better or not. In village situations, usually there was little choice.

Another song, “Letila Zozulia” (on the Haydamaky CD “Bohuslav”) and, in a different version, (Chyia to dolyna, chyia to pokosy, chyia to divchyna rozpustyla kosy, or Whose valley is this – or whose grasses are these – whose harvested fields are these, whose is the girl who has unbraided hair flowing down her back) is about a young woman getting involved with a married man. In this case, she doesn’t realize that he’s married until it is too late. “Bozhe zh, miy Bozhe, scho zh ya narobyła?!” (God, my God, what have

I done?!) “He has a wife, and two dark-haired little children. My heart is cut in two. “ But all along, he fully knows that he is married. He is far away from home, and finally admits that he has a wife and kids in Ukraine, far away. His heart also is torn in two. “I will keep one half, and give the other to my girl.”

So why is the young woman blaming herself for falling in love with him, when he then goes on his merry way? Shades of Sanford, Edwards, Clinton, Spitzer and so many others. ... What about him and his responsibilities – he’s the one who knowingly led her on, he’s the married one! Like the various doltish politicians, he should have thought of this earlier. In this case, Dear Abby’s advice is usually to stay away from these guys as far as possible, if you know they’re married. If you find out later, throw the bum out!

Then there is the politically, and socially, incorrect solution for the two-timer. While this song is one of the best-known and loved Ukrainian songs, I doubt if Dear Abby would endorse this remedy. It is very clearly, precisely described in the classic song “Oy ne khody Hrytsiu ta i na vechornytsi” (Hryts, don’t go to the evening parties). All the girls at these parties are enchantresses, and the one with the black eyebrows knows all the magic potions and chants. On Sunday morning she dug up the plant (the zillia – the medicinal plant), on Monday rinsed it, on Tuesday cooked it, and on Wednesday morning she poisoned Hryts with it. On Thursday he died, on Friday he was buried, and on Saturday her mother scolded her: “Daughter, why did you poison Hryts?” “Mother, my heart cannot stand this, he had no regrets, why did he love two of us at once? Now he will belong neither to her nor to me, but will belong to the moist earth. This is your reward, Hryts, an oaken house out of four boards.”

Amazing – it seems all of life’s situations – and some solutions, some practical, others questionable – are found in our folk songs.

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### To The Weekly Contributors:

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

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

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

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

Any questions? Call 973-292-9800.

## CROSSCURRENTS

by Andrew Sorokowski

### Weimar Ukraine?

In September the respected Kyiv publisher Krytyka announced the appearance of “One Hundred Twenty Pages of Sodom,” an anthology of lesbian and gay poetry and prose in Ukrainian translation, at the Lviv Book Forum, and held a public reading. This was disrupted by members of the nationalist groups Svoboda and Tryzub named in honor of Stepan Bandera, who vandalized books and assaulted participants. On September 24, the Ye bookstore in Kyiv hosted a public discussion about the book, as part of the Last Barricade festival. Some of the same individuals who had appeared in Lviv tried to disrupt the proceedings and later assaulted some attendees. A few days later, Kyiv’s Ya gallery organized a discussion about the anthology and the banning of the Sasha Cohen film “Bruno.” Afterwards its windows were smashed, and some days later the exhibition space was burned.

Tryzub issued a statement taking responsibility for these “national-defense actions,” and promising “to guard the people’s Christian and national interests.” It called for the liquidation of “homosexual criminal groups,” the prohibition of propaganda of sexual perversion, the criminalization of sodomy and the sterilization of its practitioners. Foreign liberalism, it alleged, uses gender equality and feminism to subvert traditional Christian values. In the struggle between the Devil and the truth of Christ, the media disseminate “post-modern pseudo-literature.”

In the ensuing online discussions, it was pointed out that protecting minority rights is essential to democracy, especially when Ukraine is threatened by authoritarianism at home and dictatorship from abroad (namely, Russia). This is also necessary, stressed one commentator, if Ukraine is to maintain its lifeline to Europe.

Clearly, violent assaults and destruction of books are barbaric. Homophobia is detestable. Tolerance is important. Freedom of expression is fundamental. Journalists and academics will emit countless kilobytes repeating these platitudes. But it will be rather like standing on a street corner in Weimar Germany in 1932 and shouting, “Those Nazis are nasty fellows. They must be stopped at once!”

For there is a deeper and more difficult question. Does “gay” literature actually threaten the foundations of society by depicting homosexuality as equivalent to heterosexuality? If it does, should it be suppressed? In a number of European and American jurisdictions, the zealous pursuit of equality for homosexuals has led to a redefinition – some would say, a subversion – of marriage, and thus of the family. This has already been attempted in Ukraine, though it was opposed by Christian, Jewish and Muslim groups. Does the state have the right, or even the obligation, to protect society from such influences? Are there legitimate moral limits to freedom of expression?

Three principal positions can be delineated. The extreme libertarian position holds that all speech should be allowed. Thus, for example, the government should not intervene to prevent the media from peddling pornography to children.

The liberal position holds that one’s right to free expression is limited only by the rights of others. Liberals generally favor censoring racist, sexist, or homophobic speech. Holocaust denial is a criminal act

in some European countries. Even certain forms of religious expression are restricted, such as Muslim headscarves in France. A frequent rationale is that such speech could lead to violence, or that it could offend certain groups. Yet liberal regimes generally permit the most offensive anti-religious expressions, even when they do lead to violence. What kinds of expression they allow may depend on current intellectual fashion, or the influence of powerful lobbies. The liberal state is not guided by concepts like “the moral health of society,” as it has no moral philosophy. In much of the West, in any case, homosexual conduct is no longer considered immoral or socially harmful. Thus, the state finds no reason to censor literature that promotes it. Liberals oppose moral censorship as thwarting artistic creativity – understood not as the pursuit of truth and beauty, but as self-expression. Yet most liberals would protect their children from pornography. In sum, the liberal approach is somewhat inconsistent and arbitrary.

A third position on the limits of expression would be based on the concept of the common good; on the rights of the family, community and society (not just the individual and the state); on responsibilities as well as rights; and on Ukraine’s religious and ethical traditions. It would limit the right to free expression not only with the rights of others, but also, among other factors, with the just requirements of morality (see Universal Declaration of Human Rights art. 29 sec. 2; International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights art. 19 sec. 3 (2)). While homosexuals, bisexual and transgendered people would be tolerated, and unjust discrimination forbidden, the state would not accord their lifestyles legal recognition or support, or permit their propagation.

Under this option, Ukraine would fulfill its international legal obligation to protect the family as the natural and fundamental unit of society (International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, art. 23, sec. 1; see Ukraine, Constitution, art. 51, sec. 5). With its declining population, Ukraine has a vital interest in promoting procreative marriage as the core of the family. Such an approach, however, would require some minimal moral consensus. Whether Ukraine, where popular morality has been subjected to the multiple distortions of Communism and consumerism, has such a consensus, is doubtful.

Of these three options, the liberal approach will most likely prevail. Western governments, financial institutions and NGOs with their local acolytes all support liberalism. Ukraine’s oligarchs will find it convenient, as it favors consumerism and corporate capitalism. Dazzled by the setting sun of the West, Ukraine’s intelligentsia and educated youth have embraced it. As in Poland, the advance of liberalism will mean the retreat of religion. Only the growing mass of dispossessed youth – those lacking Internet access, Western scholarships and foundation grants – will fight it. Frustrated with a government unwilling or unable to protect society from the moral corrosion of liberal capitalism, they may increasingly counter the laptop and the lecture hall with the fist and the firebrand.

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## INTERVIEW: Tony Judt on "one of East Europe's great mistakes"

Following is an excerpt of a lengthy and wide-ranging interview conducted by RFE/RL correspondent Heather Maher with renowned European historian Tony Judt. Prof. Judt, who is director of the Erich Maria Remarque Institute at New York University, is the author of, "Postwar: A History of Europe Since 1945," "Reappraisals: Reflections on the Forgotten Twentieth Century," and "A Grand Illusion? An Essay on Europe," to name just a few.

**As a historian you study the past and you see the mistakes that we're bound to repeat if we don't learn certain lessons. From that perspective, and given the mistakes you say Europe is now making, what do you see happening down the line in terms of Russia's expansionist ambitions – be they territorial, economic or political?**

I think in the very long perspective – which is always the easiest to take but the least interesting because in the long run, of course, we could all say anything and something will be true – but in the very long perspective, I would say that it's clear that Russia is going to seek some sort of compensatory advance to overcome the humiliation of its recent decline.

Don't forget that as seen from a historian's perspective, a historian of contemporary Europe, Stalin was in many ways the natural successor to Catherine the Great, and the tsars of the 19th century, expanding into the Russian near west, and to the Russian southwest in particular – territories that Catherine began her expansion into, which have always been regarded as crucial by Russian strategists, both because of access to resources, access to

warm water ports, and because it gives Russia a role in Europe, as well as in Asia.

For Russia to have a role in Asia is easy. It's obvious that Russia will remain the dominant local great power in the whole region, stretching from southwest China to the Turkish border.

But for Russia to have a role in Europe, which historically mattered much more to its rulers, it has to have some influence along its western frontiers, a region that as a Russian historian once explained to me, "Eto Nashe – this area is ours." By which he meant, the borderlands area: the Baltic, the Crimea, eastern Ukraine, Belarus and those areas of what we think of as core Europe, which are culturally, or religiously, or historically, under Russian influence, the far eastern reaches of Poland, of Slovakia and northern Romania, and so on. So the question is not, "Will Russia seek influence in these regions?" but, "How?"

Historically it was done either by absorbing [countries] into its empire – and this was, after all, right up, I suppose you might say, till 1945 – or by extending its political influence beyond its borders in ways that no one else could or wanted to counter. That's really what it did in the final six years that followed World War II, by reproducing the Soviet model of government, not necessarily dominating it militarily or economically, but just reproducing the Soviet model of government all across the Soviet zone of Europe. It's now lost that, and we in the West, I think, are very bad at grasping the scale of that loss.

I think we're beginning to see what it means with [Vladimir] Putin and [Dmitry] Medvedev's efforts to rewrite history, to re-establish so to speak an official

**"Dreaming about Washington is one of East Europe's great mistakes. And they would be advised not to indulge it. Washington is not about to run to their rescue against Russia."**

account, of Soviet and Russian military action, political action, in the 20th century, which doesn't whitewash Stalin so much as it integrate him into a greater Russian story.

A colleague of mine in England, a young colleague of mine, Catherine Merridale, wrote a book about Russian soldiers' attitudes toward the Great Patriotic War. She was struck by how much the older generation of Russians, essentially meaning anyone over 55, despite and to some extent because of Stalin's crimes, regard the Stalin period, particularly the war, as the greatest era of pride, achievement, glory, self-confidence in their lifetime.

What has been lost since is territory, status, a history that they could live with – everything has been unraveled before their eyes. If this had happened to Americans, or Brits, it would have been culturally catastrophic; to lose the equivalent of, say Texas and California, to be told that all the founding fathers right down to FDR were a bunch of criminals, to discover that you are regarded as on par with Hitler, in terms of the accepted description of 20th century evils that we have since overcome.

This was bound to provoke a backlash. And our failure to understand the backlash is simply regarded by Russians as further evidence that there is no reason, there's no possibility of expecting a sympathetic ear in the West.

So we're going to face a long period of backlash and imperial comeback in one form or another, from Russia, and we should not be surprised at this. We should not be surprised that everything that Putin or Medvedev does that we find abhorrent – whether it's to do with censorship, the restrictions on the press, rewriting history, rehabilitating Stalin, re-describing the Soviet empire in more positive terms, rejecting Western, or Polish as it might be, criticisms of the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact, and so on, all of those things which, to the West, look self-evident – look to Russians simply as a reminder of the ways in which no one understands them.

**A group of leading thinkers and former leaders from Eastern and Central Europe sent President [Barack] Obama a very public letter a couple of months ago urging him to renew the U.S. relationship with the region. They spoke of a "nervousness in their capitals" and, in effect, said, "The Russian bear is growling and hungry and looking at us." The White House has had no response of record, but what it has done is pronounce the "reset button on Russian relations" pushed, and we see that things between Moscow and Washington are on a smoother track than before. Going forward, how do you see Obama reconciling the desire**

**of Central/Eastern Europe to feel secure about Russia and important to the United States with the need to keep Russia as a partner on issues like Iran and the war in Afghanistan?**

The first thing to remember – and this will not go down very well in [Radio Free Europe's] region but it's terribly important to understand it – is that there are very well-informed and intelligent people in Washington who regard the voices of the Cassandras of Eastern Europe – as it were, from Poland to Georgia – as, to put it mildly, self interested, [and] who regard them as the kind of people who were taken too seriously sometimes by the Bush administration, and indeed in earlier days by other administrations, all the way back to Reagan.

[They feel] that, however much you cared for liberty, democracy, freedom, etc., you need to remember that this is a world of realist political choices and you can't conduct your foreign policy toward Russia on the basis of Polish attitudes or, indeed, Georgian attitudes, particularly when the recent Polish government – not the present but the previous one – and the present Georgian one, are not perhaps the squeakiest, cleanest governments, on all kinds of issues. So it's not an easy case.

I think the other thing to remember is that a lot of people feel that big mistakes were made by the Bush administration and while we all believe in human rights, etc., Russia is a great power in areas that matter to us. Russia borders on Iran, Russia borders on Turkey – well, not literally, but across the seas – Russia borders, much more importantly, on all the former Soviet states going right past Afghanistan and up to the Chinese border, which are most volatile, most likely to matter to the United States on issues of terrorism, the Taliban, Al-Qaeda, etc., etc., so we can't conduct foreign policy towards Moscow based on Warsaw's memories of empire.

So I don't think we should expect a big, sensitive response to Central and East European intellectuals or policy experts' advice on these matters. We are, in some ways, making allowances for the obvious changes. Going back to the 50s, however nice the United States is to East Europeans or small countries east of Crimea into the Caucasus – however nice we are to them – we have no intention of sending an army to rescue them. You saw that in Georgia, remember Hungary in 1956, Czechoslovakia in 1968. Illusions that America is primarily interested in protecting Moldova, as it were, are simply illusions.

**What, then, should people in Eastern Europe know about the United States' position toward them and their region?**

This is not an area of great interest to the United States, whereas Russia is a great power, which could be useful to the United States, or a great nuisance to the United States. Either way, we will deal with Moscow. And listening to Warsaw is something we shall only do for the purpose of politeness. I do feel that it's important to say this, which is so obvious to me when I go to Washington, and it's a reason why the East Europeans will do much better to invest in a stronger EU, because only a strong EU – because it's on Russia's borders – will be forced to think about what it means to deal with Russia territorially.

Remember, when Americans think about Russia – just as when Americans think about the Middle East – they think about "over there." It's a long way away; it's a foreign policy problem.

When Europeans think about Russia,

(Continued on page 22)



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# Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky: prince of the Ukrainian Church

by the Very Rev. Bohdan Nalysnyk

## PART II

During his entire 40-year reign, Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky remained faithful to his word, excellently fulfilling all the expectations and wishes of his beloved Ukrainian nation.

The metropolitan's work was exceptionally diverse. He didn't confine himself to one arena – Church matters – but embraced, without exception, all areas of Ukrainian culture and life on Ukrainian lands, including all the corners our immigration.

Before his enthronement, Sheptytsky had already exhibited his multifaceted nature, but as metropolitan, he developed his activity to full strength. There was no area of life – religious, cultural or economic – to which Metropolitan Andrey would not devote all his attention and nurture it for the good of the Ukrainian people.

Metropolitan Andrey was a great ecumenicist. When we look at his life we understand that he understood ecumenism as a sacrifice of individual life, personal benefit and value for the fortune and good of the society.

This spirit of ecumenism dictated that the metropolitan become a priest in the monastic order of the Basilians, because in this state, the young Andrey saw more possibilities to enhance the spiritual growth of the Ukrainian people. In this case, the spirit of personal comfort, glory, gain of material wealth or earthly happiness was replaced by spiritual ecumenism, true sacrifice for higher ideals and the needs of the faithful and the Church.

Later, when God's providence called him to the episcopal and metropolitan thrones, all his actions and thoughts were dedicated to the spirit of sovereignty.

For Metropolitan Andrey, political parties did not exist, because he stood above them. He did not recognize the division of Ukraine into Halychyna and Greater Ukraine. And because of this, he traveled several times beyond the borders of

*The Very Rev. Bohdan Nalysnyk is rector of St. Nicholas Cathedral in Chicago.*

Halychyna, to build contacts between influential individuals in Ukraine and Russia, and to work together with them for the greater good of the Ukrainian people.

Metropolitan Andrey had enemies – some called him a Russophile, and others, a Polonophile, some said that he leaned toward Russia, and others that he was loyal to Poland and Austria. In fact, the metropolitan wanted Ukrainians to shed both Russophilism and Polonophilism and not tie their fortune with Austria. He wanted Ukrainians to be independent of any affiliations and worked toward what he called "A Native Home" that is, a sovereign Ukraine with its own government.

And the metropolitan sought unity at the highest level in his Church activities. His whole life and activities were directed to Church unity in Ukraine. He prayed fervently and worked tirelessly in this direction, that the Ukrainian church was universal and that Ukrainians belonged to one universal church. The Metropolitan saw church division as one of the reasons for the lack of unity in the political arena.

When in 1929-1939 the Polish government demanded the "return" or "revindication" (rendition) of 724 Orthodox churches, which was an obvious theft, Metropolitan Andrey explained his position on this matter to the correspondent of the Warsaw newspaper Polish Day. The metropolitan stood clearly in the defense of the Orthodox. He was guided here not by Catholic brotherhood, but Christian justice and Christian judgement, because he believed that the forceful takeover of churches didn't produce good results for either side.

Another informative example is the notable epistle of Metropolitan Andrey in the matter of the destruction of Orthodox churches by the Poles in the Kholm region in 1938, the so-called "return" of Ukrainian Orthodox churches to Catholicism. The epistle demonstrates the brotherly love that burned in the heart of the metropolitan, who stood in defense of the wronged and thus demonstrated his pure and noble intentions in his dealings with the Orthodox.

This is nicely seen in the words of Orthodox Metropolitan Dionysius Valedynsky of Warsaw. "For the second

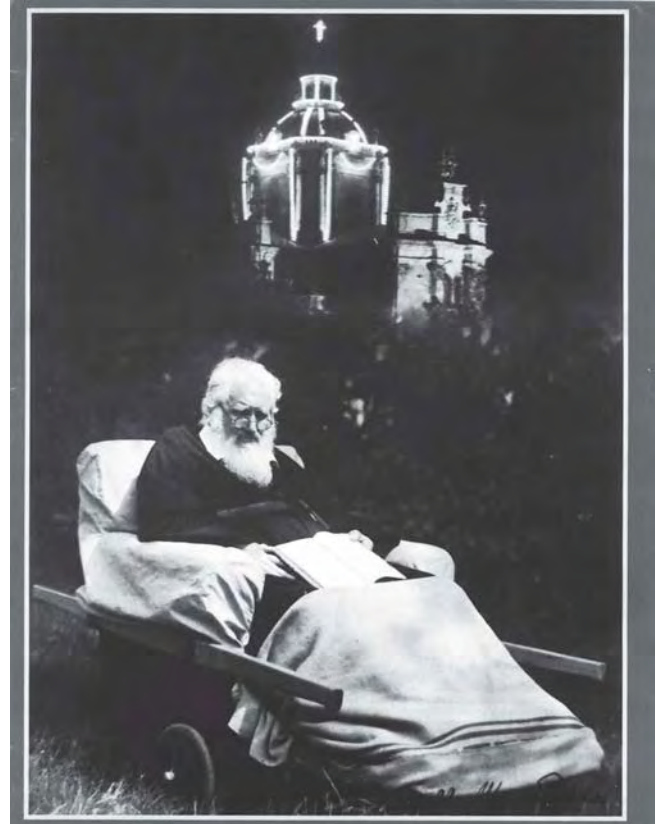
time, you have demonstrated to the whole world your nobility in your relations with the Orthodox Church in Poland. You have firmly raised your voice in the defense of God's justice and Christian culture. And we believe that your actions not only gave us moral support, but also had created a more general Christian example. And with your sensitive, fully loving heart, as the archshepherd who gives his soul for his people, [you] understood the total horror of the tortured in the Kholm region. You didn't pass by human suffering, as a priest and Levite, but determined to be like the merciful Samaritan..."

One of the chief goals to which Metropolitan Andrey devoted all his strength was the issue of the union of Ukrainian Churches. The various Christian Churches in Ukraine needed to fulfill one goal: to give the Ukrainian nation unity, to rid it of the spirit of divisiveness and hatred, that pitted one Ukrainian against another.

In 1908 the Metropolitan issued a separate pastoral letter to priests. In it, he wrote: "Our very position between East and West demands that we work on the union of the churches. United with the West by faith, and with the East by rite, we can more successfully than others work on the creation of church unity." Similar letters using approachable popular wording, were written by the Metropolitan to the people in 1907 and 1908. In 1937, a so-called Unification Conference was held in Lviv dedicated to the theme of unification. Metropolitan Andrey gave the opening remarks, deeply discussing the subject of unification, proclaiming a unification week, a novena of prayer and sermons on the subject of union.

When in 1941 the Germans pushed the Bolsheviks out of Ukraine, the metropolitan expected that a moment of true Church unity had arrived. Unfortunately his dreams were not realized. But the Metropolitan knew how to be patient. And in keeping with his goal of Church unity, he organized conferences, academic organizations, and monasteries of the Studites and Eastern branches of the Redemptorists, and received the permission of Pope Pius XI to create an eastern branch of the Benedictines.

It is important to emphasize that Metropolitan Andrey not only prayed and worked for unity, but also suffered and sacrificed his life for it. In December of 1939 the metropolitan wrote to the Vatican: "I beg and pray that the holy father in his fatherly blessing, agree to devote and empower me to sacrifice



Митрополит Андрій Шептицький — добродію Пласту

Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky in a photo reproduced from the latest issue of Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization's magazine *Plastovi Shliakh*.

myself for the faith and for the unity of the Church. The Church, through my sacrifice, will not lose anything, but will only gain by my death."

But God did not grant this privilege. Sheptytsky had to be satisfied with a natural death. But his pain and suffering were equal to martyrdom.

The Ukrainian Catholic Church justly counts him among its great members, but in reality he belongs to all humanity. His thoughts and his ideals are universal; they cannot be defined by one place or one people. Pope Pius XII said this about him: "His name for the ages will be blessed in Christ's church, which will forever retain the memory about his fervent faith and saving of souls, and his constant attention to defending his people."

Metropolitan Andrey is a spiritual giant and man of God. We need to understand his true spiritual stature and his saving influence on Christ's Church. His spiritual greatness needs to be valued in spiritual terms. The glorification by the Church of any righteous person is a blessing of God. This blessing needs to be won from God through appropriate means: prayer, sacrifice, martyrdom, fasting, good works, suffering and other spiritual means. It is necessary to pray privately and publicly for his glory.

We need to turn to God in many situations for the intercession of the servant of God Metropolitan Andrey. Because when the faithful pray thus, in time, miracles will happen, and they are essential for the success of the beatification process. A miracle is evidence that the Lord not only allows, but also wishes that one of His servants be honored by the Church.

The final glorification of the servant of God Andrey Sheptytsky depends on the will of God, but we have in our hands the critical means to hasten his glorification – prayer. Let's use it!

## Election...

(Continued from page 6)

reported to be hiding in Israel.

The alleged nephews are Viktor Ukolov, Serhii Teriokhin and Ruslan Bohdan, three national deputies of the Tymoshenko Bloc accused of raping two adopted children at a Kyiv apartment.

In his remarks, President Yushchenko neglected one nuance that is necessary to make such statements in civilized societies – the accused actually have to be convicted in court.

Perhaps President Yushchenko's accusations would have a legal foundation if he spent his presidency reforming Ukraine's utterly corrupt courts instead of waging a fruitless and pointless political war with his prime minister, with whom he formed a partnership back in 2004.

\*\*\*

The Holodomor shouldn't be a central element of Ukraine's foreign policy, said presidential candidate and former Defense Minister Anatoliy Grytsenko, who implied that President Yushchenko was placing more emphasis on Ukraine's genocide in his foreign policy than appropriate.

"My family suffered from the Holodomor much more – unfortunately, since it's a tragedy – than the president's family," Mr. Grytsenko said on the

"Shuster Live" political talk show on October 23. "Five small graves in the village of Bohachivka [Cherkasy Oblast] are those of my father's brothers and sisters who died within three days, and the larger grave is my grandfather's, who was 32 years old then."

"I have the moral right to say that, despite all this, the list of countries that recognized the Holodomor or established Taras Shevchenko monuments is not supposed to be a priority of foreign policy. That's not supposed to be priority number one."

Instead, the president's foreign policy priorities should be foreign trips and international agreements reached, how many jobs and foreign investments are created by these agreements, what new technologies will be introduced, what foreign markets will become open to Ukraine's exporters and how to improve security.

"The Holodomor and Taras Shevchenko are holy to me and my family," he said later in the show. "Considering this, when we talk about practical politics and the president's responsibilities, having these issues as most important... he's supposed to set priorities."

Mr. Grytsenko is a former ally of President Yushchenko who supports Ukraine's Euro-Atlantic integration efforts.

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# Gudimov Art Project aims to publicize Ukraine's artists

by Zenon Zawada  
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – Pavlo Gudimov becomes entranced when talking about art. His wife handed him an invoice to sign and he scribbled on the wrong line.

“It’s immense happiness – it’s called inspiration – to return to someone a drop of their childhood, to make their eyes flare at something and or to offer joy from viewing a painting or watching a film,” Mr. Gudimov said in an October 16 interview with The Ukrainian Weekly at the Gudimov Art Project office in Kyiv’s Podil district.

It’s been more than a month since Mr. Gudimov’s Ya Gallery Art Center was set ablaze and he hasn’t missed a beat.

“Yes it was burned, but believe me – from the ashes of any fire something grows,” he said. “I am an optimist. I want to sooner forget about this and continue further. I don’t see any benefit in walking around in pity.”

If his gallery being in ashes wasn’t bad enough, on October 29 Mr. Gudimov received an e-mail from the Ukrainian Institute of America in New York informing him that it canceled the exhibit of one of his artists, which was scheduled to open November 5. The UIA cited the prohibitive costs of transporting the exhibit.

As part of its Mykola Hohol Arts Fest month, the Institute agreed initially to display Serhii Yakutovych’s “Hohol Was Born...,” a contemporary media installation that involved illustrated drawings, cut-out figures and silhouettes, and video, all of which was created with computers.

“An atmosphere of presence is created and you get into [Mykola] Hohol and become one of his personages,” Mr. Gudimov said. “This is a re-creation and actualization of traditional art and Hohol. Yakutovych worked with the Hohol theme for a long time.”

The exhibit had already been shown in Kyiv, Lviv and even the Cultural Center of Ukraine in Moscow before it was scheduled to arrive in New York.

Mr. Gudimov has been promoting art since 2001, five years after launching his rock music career with Okean Elzy, which he left in early 2005 to form his own band. He’s as confident in his role as art curator as guitarist, which becomes evident when he speaks of his painters like a nurturing parent or coach.

Among those under his current tutelage are Andrii Sahaidakovskyi, Ihor Yankovych, Pavlo Makov, Oleksander Babak and Artem Volokitin.

“Yakutovych is a very interesting author who has a luxurious schooling of drawing and illustrating,” he said, boasting, “There’s only a handful of such people with such talent in the world. Everyone knows them by name.”

His passion for drawings, paintings and photography has taken Mr. Gudimov to cities throughout the world, including the Centre Pompidou in Paris, where he met with the international relations director to discuss financing and management techniques.

“I terribly love this museum matter,” Mr. Gudimov said. “It’s very interesting not just as a curator. I bring around me many cura-



Zenon Zawada

Pavlo Gudimov stands next to a painting by Volodymyr Kostyrko called “Portrait of a Man with a Skull.”

tors to work with. It’s very interesting to me to create cultural institutions in Ukraine and uniting the many directions so that all are on a quality level.”

The Ya Gallery arson, which occurred at 3 a.m. on October 1, came as a shock to Mr. Gudimov.

The arsonists woke him from his sleep to immediately inform him of their act. He darted five minutes down the street from his Podil apartment only to find the museum smothered in smoke, as well as graffiti scribbled on the wall that read, “Ni sodomyi! OUN” (Sodomy no! Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists).

Firefighters arrived soon after, but little of the artwork was spared.

Days earlier, Mr. Gudimov allowed at Ya Gallery a discussion on tolerance towards homosexuals after the Ukrainian government banned the racy comedy film “Bruno” and several books. A window was broken days later, followed by the arson.

Mr. Gudimov said it could be an attack on homosexuality, but it’s also a provocation against Ukrainian nationalists, who support institutions that promote Ukrainian artists.

“Some are tying this to politics, yet our art center is an apolitical organization,” said Mr. Gudimov, who’s famous for his pop tune, “No Politics.”

“Personally I try to keep a distance from Ukrainian politics because I believe it’s too far removed from culture.” He added that although he’s had offers to perform on behalf of presidential candidates, he’s declined them all.

With the trip to the Hohol Arts Fest in New York, Mr. Gudimov said he was hoping to build upon his relations with the Ukrainian diaspora in New York and bring contemporary Ukrainian art to the U.S.

A week before the event and two days before Mr. Gudimov’s flight to New York,,

the institute’s board realized the Yakutovych exhibit was going to be too expensive and might not get through customs in time for the November 4 opening, the e-mail stated. The institute’s director, Laryssa Krupa, offered no compensation for Mr. Gudimov’s expenses, including a catalogue he prepared. “It was my first experience with the Institute, and not 100 percent positive,” he said. “We need to work more systematically and respect Ukrainian artists. I was looking forward to offering the possibility not to simulate Ukrainian culture, but to show real Ukrainian culture overseas.”

The incident reflects among the biggest problems confronting Ukrainian art, Mr. Gudimov said, which is the lack of a Ukrainian cultural influence or public relations effort abroad.

The Ukrainian diaspora could help Ukrainian artists enormously in promoting their art in the West but there’s no organized structure to do it, he said.

Furthermore, diaspora institutions tend to shun Ukrainian contemporary art and embrace nostalgic themes such as embroidery and Kozaks, he said. Often their policies resemble those of Soviet institutions, selecting art that merely creates caricatures of Ukrainians.

“To change the conception of Ukraine from a pretext of nostalgia to an existing country, and to make that link in time, culture and spirituality, we need to organize initiatives to link with the main actors in Ukraine, choose one or two people who can systematically launch a machine,” he said, visibly frustrated.

“If the machine works, I guarantee there won’t ever be problems with exhibits or concerts. There won’t ever be problems with Ukraine being considered as some kind of nightmare. But a system is lacking, and there’s no structure at all.”




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For more information, please contact the UCCA National Office either by email at [ucca@ucca.org](mailto:ucca@ucca.org) or by phone at 212-228-6840.

## Flu epidemic...

(Continued from page 1)

declared an H1N1 epidemic on October 30 and quarantined nine western oblasts, with the most casualties in the western oblasts of Lviv, Ternopil and Ivano-Frankivsk. Authorities officially confirmed 14 H1N1 cases the next day.

"The world paved the way for not one, but two trials – the financial crisis and a horrible flu pandemic," Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko said in a national address televised on November 1. "But when acting conscientiously and together, calamities recede. I am personally organizing all the work on the fight against the epidemic and I take upon myself all the responsibility for every step."

The contagion affected all spheres of life as Prime Minister Tymoshenko declared a three-week recess for schools and universities, and canceled all mass public gatherings. Millions of Ukrainians began hoarding masks, medication and citrus fruits, prices for which soared at markets before supplies quickly ran out.

The government was deluged with complaints about shortages of masks, gauze and Swiss-made Tamiflu tablets, which are recognized as the most effective medicine against the H1N1 virus.

Meanwhile, an avalanche of conflicting statements from top officials confused the Ukrainian public as to what was happening and what to do.

While Mr. Kniazevych declared an epidemic, he was contradicted the same week-end by Chief State Medical Doctor Oleksander Bilovol, who said there was no H1N1 epidemic.

Statements by politicians ranged from characterizing the epidemic as a common flu virus accompanied by pandemic strains (Prime Minister Tymoshenko on November 2) to a lung plague (presidential candidate Inna Bohoslovska on October 30).

The epidemic emerged amidst a nasty presidential election campaign and immediately became politicized by the candidates and used as ammunition against rivals. As Prime Minister Tymoshenko flew around Ukraine and visited hospitals – some alleged for campaign photo-ops – the president attacked her.

"This was well-known and ignored by the parliamentary chair, the opposition leader and, above all, the prime minister," President Yushchenko said in a November 4 statement. "The chief state medical doctor and his subordinates in the oblasts, including Kyiv, didn't fulfill their official responsibility. This directly resembles the May 1 demonstration in Kyiv after the Chernobyl accident."

Ukraine's leaders knew that a flu epidemic was emerging in the early days of October, the president alleged. Nevertheless the Party of Regions of Ukraine and the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc held their nominating conventions in late October, "bringing hundreds of thousands from various regions, from the epidemic hotbed and from oblasts where there wasn't any sign of this epidemic," President Yushchenko said.

As early as four days before the Tymoshenko campaign event on Independence Square in Kyiv, an epidemic of acute respiratory disease was confirmed in Ternopil, the president said. By the day of the event on October 24, 10 deaths were reported in Ternopil and six in Lviv, the president stated, adding that a week later a viral epidemic was declared in Kyiv.

Ms. Tymoshenko demonstrated "an elementary ignorance of measures with which the prevention battle begins against this illness in any country and society," the president said. "But we need to hold a show, we need concerts because 130 million hrv (\$16 million U.S.) was already spent. Respected Ukrainians, in this I see not only moral but criminal responsibility."

President Yushchenko asked the procurator general to prosecute Chief State Medical Doctor Bilovol and Kyiv Chief State Medical Doctor Anatolii Ponomarenko for criminal negligence for failing to act on the daily information they received on an unfolding epidemic.

As early as April, President Yushchenko said he asked the government to create a special interdepartmental commission to combat the spread of influenza, to finance the Ukrainian Flu Center and to have available the appropriate amount of medicine and masks. "The partial fulfillment of my orders has its results," the president said.

Meanwhile, the pro-presidential Ukrayina Moloda newspaper accused Ms.



A militiaman and metro employee wear face masks on October 31 in Kyiv as recommended by local authorities.

Tymoshenko on its November 3 front page for rerouting to Kyiv a Swiss donation of 300,000 Tamiflu doses bound for Lviv, in order to pose in front of television cameras with the cargo and earn publicity for her election campaign.

In her version of events, Prime Minister Tymoshenko said her government also began preparing for a possible pandemic in April, earmarking 50 million hrv (\$6.25 million) to buy medicine, disinfectants, and medical diagnostic and treatment equipment.

Since then, her government brought 37 special stationary analysis laboratories – one or two per oblast – which hadn't been done in all 18 years of Ukraine's independence, she said in her November 1 address.

She claimed her government also secured the necessary medicine and 11 million meters of gauze to sew masks, since disposable masks last only four hours. Her government recently earmarked another 500 million hrv (\$62.5 million) to buy more medicine.

Ms. Tymoshenko attacked the president only after she was criticized by Poltava Oblast State Administration Chair Valerii Asadchev, an ally of President Yushchenko, during a November 4 videoconference.

"It seems to me it's time that officials stop treating people," he said. "Me and you, Yulia Volodymyrivna, are not doctors. We're patients." As their discussion grew more heated, she demanded his video monitor be turned off.

"Respected friends, Mr. Asadchev heads a [local] campaign headquarters for

President Yushchenko and has the task to simply ruin our work," she responded. "I understand this and offer a complete report on what's happening. Stop ruining the country, please."

Leading presidential candidate Viktor Yanukovich of the Party of Regions also went on the attack, on October 30 demanding the resignation of Health Minister Kniazevych.

As Ukraine's leaders bickered, its Western neighbors offered humanitarian aid. Besides medicine, equipment, respirators and masks donated by Krakow hospitals, the Polish government dispatched a military analytical epidemiological laboratory to examine medical samples. The Hungarian government approved a \$500,000 donation and 20,000 doses of vaccines.

Vaccines can't be administered to those already infected with influenza, said Raisa Sorochnytska-Kyrylenko, chair of the subcommittee on medical insurance and state medical programs. During an epidemic, a vaccine can only be applied on an individual case basis among closed groups of people not yet affected by the virus, said Liudmyla Kukharska, the first deputy chief state medical doctor.

Yet officials said they hope to accelerate vaccinations in the following weeks.

Hundreds of thousands of Ukrainians refused even the most basic vaccines this year because of several unexpected deaths reported by the Ukrainian media to have been caused by poorly stored vaccines that required refrigeration, low-quality vaccines from Third World countries such as India, and other alleged causes.

## Committee of Voters...

(Continued from page 3)

Cooperation in Europe.

At the same time, Mr. Chernenko acknowledged in his September 15 interview with The Weekly that the CVU was forced to switch to using mobile election observers after suffering cuts in funding, "primarily from the NDI."

"As we once had \$10,000 to \$20,000 – that's enormous money," he said. "No donor has that anymore, which is why we are re-orienting our program to be less expensive and more effective with these mobile groups."

Therefore, the CVU's conflict with NDI in 2005 directly hurt its ability to finance election monitoring today.]

Mr. Chernenko rejected accusations that Mr. Popov approved the election results as a favor or arrangement with the Presidential Secretariat. "Neither Ihor or I had contact with the Secretariat before the elections," he said. "Afterwards Ihor received a proposal to meet, and he went. He was told there was a vacant position and asked whether he'd like to have it. Afterwards it was obvious that it [the Ternopil election] was a jolt or impulse for Baloha to call Ihor, but only after the elections."

Mr. Chernenko said he maintains frequent contact with Mr. Popov at the Presidential Secretariat, insisting their communication is limited to personal matters, as well as management advice, but not matters that are "political, ideological, information-

al, analytical."

Besides the Ternopil elections, the CVU has been accused of allowing other matters to slip past its rubber stamp.

In the 2007 parliamentary elections, the CVU acknowledged reports of vote-buying, but didn't cite the main culprit: the Volodymyr Lytvyn Bloc, which pulled off a surprising result of 925,000 votes and qualified for Parliament with a 4 percent result.

"It's not the CVU's job to chase after those who gave money," Mr. Chernenko said. "That's the job of the police, the Security Service of Ukraine and law enforcement organs. If they didn't report this, then we can only speak of statements and tendencies. We reported on vote-buying in 2007, but we didn't name particular political forces because we can't prove it in court."

That position was supported by Ivan Lozowy, the president of the Institute of Statehood and Democracy in Kyiv. The CVU can only do so much in its role of observing, reporting and analyzing elections, whereas the government ought to be enforcing the law.

"No self-respecting organization should say there are suspicions – they dealing with facts," he said. "The CVU doesn't take responsibility for free and fair elections in Ukraine. Its job is to observe, analyze and comment, which it does very well. Even Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch don't write about rumors. It's not their job to investigate necessarily. This is a small NGO."

Since the Ternopil affair, Mr. Chernenko has been actively reinforcing and promoting the CVU's image, appearing several times a week at press conferences, on political talk shows and on news programs on television.

Most significantly, the CVU took a firm, critical stand against the election rules bills passed in Parliament by the Party of Regions of Ukraine and the Tymoshenko Bloc, which critics said tilted the elections in their favor by boosting the opportunity for falsification and abuse of government resources (administrations).

Mr. Chernenko has been particularly critical of the law's provision that allows voters to add their names to registers on election day, saying this "is the main path to falsification."

The CVU's criticism found support not only with Ukraine's Constitutional Court, which overturned five illegal provisions, but also the Venice Commission (European Commission for Democracy), which is the Council of Europe advisory board on constitutional matters.

Among the CVU's top priorities has been its campaign to return open-list voting, instead of the current closed-list system in which voters are required to vote for entire parties instead of individual candidates that represent a particular geographically defined district.

The CVU has also publicly criticized the Central Election Commission (CEC) for preparing poor voter registers, which are little improved from the 2007 parliamentary elections although the CEC received 300

million hrv (then worth about \$60 million U.S.) in government funds for modernization.

"The OSCE gave them money to buy computers," Mr. Chernenko said, referring to a project to compile a national computerized voter registry. "It's a fact that the work on the register was ruined."

Mr. Chernenko shrugged his shoulders when asked what this money for used for instead, "This is Ukraine," he said. Such claims have drawn sharp rebuke from CEC member Mykhailo Okhondovskyyi, who attended the October 23 Party of Regions nominating convention.

At a September 28 roundtable discussion in Kyiv about the election, he attacked the CVU for mirroring the Presidential Secretariat in its public criticisms and recommendations, implying cooperation between the two.

"Unfortunately I am forced to state that these evaluations on preparations for the election, which the CVU is proposing to the public, strangely coincide with all the evaluations and conclusions of the Presidential Secretariat," Mr. Okhondovskyyi told The Weekly.

He said he doesn't believe there's a single reliable, independent election-monitoring organization in Ukraine.

"I can't think any of you can name, even one organization which can be trusted with its evaluation of election preparations," he told the roundtable of politicians and observers. "The instruments of civic society are absolutely absent."

# COMMUNITY PROFILE: Ukrainians in North Carolina



The Ukrainian community of North Carolina at a picnic celebrating Ukrainian Independence Day.

by Oleh Wolowyna

CHAPEL HILL, N.C. – In the last 16 years several Southern states experienced an extraordinary increase in their Ukrainian populations. For example, according to official U.S. Bureau of the Census statistics, between 1990 and 2006 the number of Ukrainians (persons who declared “Ukrainian” as their first or second ancestry) increased in South Carolina by 337 percent, in North Carolina by 196 percent, in Tennessee by 187 percent and in Georgia by 176 percent. This extraordinary increase is due to two factors: migration from northern and north-central cities by U.S.-born Ukrainians and Ukrainian migrants arriving in the U.S. before Ukraine’s independence, and the settlement of large numbers of so called “new wave” or Fourth Wave immigrants in these states.

The number of Ukrainians in North Carolina increased from under 5,000 in 1990 to 14,000 in 2006, and about 3,000 of them are new wave migrants of Ukrainian ancestry (arriving between 1991 and 2006 and born in Ukraine).

Two large metropolitan areas in North Carolina, Raleigh-Durham and Charlotte, have acquired the necessary critical mass to support an organized community. The number of Ukrainians in the Charlotte Metropolitan Area increased from about 1,000 in 1990 to close to 5,000 in 2006, and about 1,600 of them are new wave immigrants. In Raleigh-Durham the number of Ukrainians increased from about 500 in 1990 to 3,300 in 2006; about 500 of them are new wave immigrants. (It is important to note that the actual numbers of new wave immigrants is likely to be

*Oleh Wolowyna, Ph.D., is president of the Ukrainian Association of North Carolina.*

higher, as most of the illegal migrants were probably afraid to answer census questionnaires.)

So far there is practically no organized Ukrainian life in Charlotte, while Ukrainians in the Raleigh-Durham area began to organize several years ago. The first attempt was made in 1989, when an organization named Southern Ukrainians was formed under the leadership of Paul Wasylkevych. The main activity of the organization was participation with a cultural booth in the yearly International Festival held in the state’s capital of Raleigh. Unfortunately the organization was not able to gather momentum and ceased to exist after about three years.

In August of 2005 the Ukrainian Association of North Carolina was focused. The initiative came from a group of Fourth Wave immigrants and almost half of board members of the association are “new” immigrants. Currently the association has about 300 members; the majority of them reside in the Raleigh-Durham-Chapel area, although there are members in other areas of the state, as well as some in South Carolina. A large percentage of the members are recent immigrants and some are American members, such as former Peace Corps volunteers in Ukraine and families who adopted orphans from Ukraine. A very effective mechanism for attracting new members is the group’s website: <http://ncua.informdecisions.com/>.

In September of 2006 a Ukrainian Greek-Catholic mission was started in Garner, NC. A fairly large plot of land with a house was acquired by Bishop Robert Moskal, and religious services are now performed in a temporary structure. The parish is growing, and a Ukrainian school for children is being organized by the church.

The two main activities of the associa-



The Ukrainian booth at the International Festival held in Raleigh, N.C.

tion have been the celebration of Ukraine’s independence and participation in the yearly International Festival in Raleigh. The group has also participated in other international festivals in the state, and last year organized a very successful academic conference on the Holodomor at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, as well as Holodomor exhibits at several local public libraries.

This year, as in previous years, Ukraine’s Independence Day was celebrated with a picnic. The official program started with singing of the Ukrainian anthem by all present, and official greetings from the deputy minister of foreign affairs of Ukraine and the Ukrainian ambassador in the U.S. were read. Children from Ss. Volodymyr and Olha Church, under the direction of Halyna Charron, gave a concert of poems and songs, and the church choir entertained the audience with several folk and religious songs.

Father Jason Charron, parson of the Ss. Volodymyr and Olha Church, blessed the food and all present enjoyed delicious “shashlyky” prepared under the supervision of Vasyl Shymoniak, as well as food brought by all participants. Mary Duke donated several items for a raffle of Ukrainian folk artifacts, and Eugene Kobisky entertained all present on his accordion. After the meal some people organized an impromptu dance, and the evening ended with singing of traditional

Ukrainian songs. This yearly event is a good opportunity to meet members from other areas of the state and greet new members.

The Ukrainian community’s participation at the International Festival was originally limited to a cultural booth but it has gradually expanded to include other activities. This year, besides the cultural booth, organized by Maryna Kapustina, Ukrainian crafts donated by John and Susan Washinsky, owners of the Internet store All Things Ukrainian, were sold. Luka Korzeniowski was in charge of the food; stand selling traditional Ukrainian food, and Olena Zintchouk, an artist from Ukraine specializing in Petrykivka-style folk painting, had a demonstration of this renowned art form.

The main attraction of the festival was the Ukrainian dance group Lyman from Baltimore. They had participated in the festival in previous years, and the organizers of the festival, as well as the audience, were thrilled by their performance. The Festival Committee covered most of the costs of their trip from Baltimore, and they were invited to perform for 45 minutes, while all the other ethnic groups were allocated only 20 minutes for their performance. The Ukrainian dancers were one of the highlights of the festival, and they made a significant contribution to the popularization of Ukrainian culture in an area where information about Ukraine is still relatively scarce.



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# CONCERT REVIEW: 'StringTest' brings music to Ukrainian Museum

by Ihor Slabicky

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

NEW YORK – The 2009-2010 musical season at The Ukrainian Museum began on Friday, October 23, with "StringTest," the first of a two part series titled "Fine Art/Folk Arts: Two Counterpoints." This program parallels the ongoing "Folk Arts/Fine Arts: A Dialog" exhibit at the museum.

During her introduction, Maria Shust, director of The Ukrainian Museum, described that exhibit as one of "folk arts and fine arts and how they interconnect and the influences that folk arts very often have on the fine arts artist, sometimes consciously and sometimes unconsciously."

She could very well have been speaking about the music that followed. Most of the works performed that evening were new pieces, performed for the first time or in new arrangements by Julian Kytasty, poet Bob Holman, and musical compadres Mike Andrec and Ron Lawrence.

The evening started on a solemn note with "Na Sviatii Hori Spasytel Khodyv," a religious folk song arranged by Mr. Andrec. Traditionally, the singer of this work could have been accompanied by a lira. Mr. Andrec's arrangement featured himself on bandura and Mr. Lawrence on viola, effectively replacing the lira. Mr. Lawrence's playing brought a wonderful tone, color and emotional depth not only to this piece, but also throughout all the works performed that evening.

Mr. Holman proceeded to expand on the folk tradition with his rendition of "Kumbija Kantaba," which comes from the Mandinka of western Africa. The poem tells of a man who never has any good fortune, who endured such misfortunes that he finally pleads to God – a theme that is often reflected in Ukrainian songs – and with God's reply, states "Now I understand everything!" He was accompanied by Mr. Kytasty, who demonstrated his ultimate mastery of his bandura by playing it so it sounded like the kalimba – very much in keeping with the Mandinka origins of the poem.

This writer enjoyed Mr. Andrec's piece "24 Ukrainian Folks Songs in 5 Minutes" too much to count and see if it really did have 24 songs in it. The transitions were so smoothly arranged that, whether one noted them all or not, the whole was one unique work, greater than the individual pieces. Again, Mr. Lawrence added wonderful effects on the viola, replacing parts what

traditionally would have been played on a violin. Hopefully, this work will remain in Mr. Andrec's repertoire.

This was followed by "Dance 5," a piece that Messrs. Kytasty and Lawrence took from its folk song roots through some very jazzy spaces and ending in the traditional feel.

Mr. Andrec's percussion on his arrangement of "St. George and the Dragon" added an urgency that was countered by the subtlety of Julian Kytasty on bandura. As that song ended, Mr. Kytasty transitioned into "The Captive's Lament" on which Mr. Holman provided the spoken, emotion-filled narrative and Mr. Kytasty sang a light counterpoint.

Mr. Holman performed "Everything" – twice. The first time, he read through it clearly and at a normal pace so we could understand the words. Then, he raced to the finish, in 22 seconds, with Messrs. Kytasty, Andrec and Lawrence providing the musical afterburners.

"Dance 3," a traditional dance tune, followed. This was arranged by Mr. Kytasty to include an accompaniment by Mr. Andrec on percussion and Mr. Lawrence on viola. Performed by a trio, the piece gained an Indian-inspired raga feel to it. This was especially evident during the interactions among the musicians, when one would call out a musical phrase and the others would follow on their instruments.

The evening ended with a reading of the classic "Duma pro Oleksiya Popovycha," presented here as "Storm on the Black Sea." Accompanied by Messrs. Kytasty, Andrec and Lawrence, Mr. Holman retold the story of the chaika riders crossing the Black Sea. He described the storm that overtook these men, piling emotion on emotion, building up to the fury of the storm and the deed that would be done to rid the riders of their angst, and, to calm the stormy seas. With the storm past, the music transitioned to an ethereal scene of azure sky, puffy white clouds on the horizon, and wavelets lapping against the side of the chaika (a Kozak vessel). The entranced listener had to wonder if the storm really did happen, or was it all just a dream?

The enthralled audience responded with prolonged applause, requiring the performers to return to the stage to receive their accolades. We had been favored with an delightful evening of works that tapped into the deep folk traditions and incorporated elements of traditional culture – an evening



Ihor Slabicky

Bob Holman, Julian Kytasty, Mike Andrec and Ron Lawrence at The Ukrainian Museum, October 23.

of musical traditions presented anew.

It should be noted that portions of this program had associated multimedia presentations that were directed by Natalka Honcharenko.

This "StringTest" program is part of the Ukrainian Wave, a Community Cultural Initiative of the Center for Traditional Music and Dance (CTMD). The series is supported by The Ukrainian Museum and

by the New York Bandura Ensemble/Bandura Downtown with grants from the New York State Council on the Arts.

The next program in the series, "SongDance," will be presented on Friday, November 13, at the Ukrainian Museum. Those who enjoy traditional music and dance presented in a contemporary setting are sure to be very pleased with this upcoming offering.



Bob Holman and Julian Kytasty perform "Storm on the Black Sea."




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## NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

from the World Health Organization (WHO) or from other countries will be also tested and registered. (Ukrinform)

### Hospitals to distribute Tamiflu

KYIV – Ukrainian hospitals will start distributing Tamiflu among the population this week in an effort to help people who have the flu, RFE/RL's Ukrainian Service reported on November 2. The medicine – which is known to be effective against swine flu – was flown to Ukraine from Switzerland on November 1. Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko announced on November 2 that the

Tamiflu would be distributed for free. Last week Health Minister Vasyl Kniazevych declared a swine-flu epidemic in Ukraine and a quarantine was announced in nine western oblasts. All schools and universities have been closed in those regions since last week. (RFE/RL)

### Diagnostic kits arrive from Poland

KYIV – A transport with the first 400 sets for tests on the H1N1 flu strains arrived on November 4 at the Hrebinne-Rava Ruska checkpoint on the Ukraine-Poland state border in the Lviv region, western Ukraine, an Ukrinform correspondent reported from Warsaw, citing to Poland's RCB government security cen-

ter. Polish experts are instructing their Ukrainian colleagues on how to take analyses with the use of the special devices, and then transport them for further study to Poland. In addition, Polish epidemiologists are expected to arrive in the Lviv region. Beside drugs, safety masks and medical equipment, the Poles have also offered laboratory assistance for identification of pathogenic organisms. (Ukrinform)

### Tamiflu analog to be made in Ukraine

KYIV – The Pharmaceutical company Zdorovie, based in Kharkiv, is planning to launch production of a Tamiflu analog in November, Serhii Storozhenko, deputy head of the Kharkiv regional state administration, said on November 4. Zdorovie received the relevant registration certificate back in May, underwent all tender procedures and conducted talks with a foreign company on the supply of raw material for the production of Tamiflu. The material is expected to arrive on November 6, following which the production of the preparation will start. Experts predict that its price will be half the price of imports. (Ukrinform)

### U.S.-Ukraine energy security group

WASHINGTON – The governments of the United States and Ukraine welcomed the creation of a Bilateral Energy Security Working Group (BESWG) under the auspices of the Strategic Partnership Commission. The BESWG is co-chaired by Ambassador Richard L. Morningstar, special envoy for Eurasian energy, U.S. Department of State; and Sergiy Pavlusha, Ukraine's vice-minister of fuel and energy. On the U.S. side, participants included representatives from the departments of Energy, Commerce and Labor; the National Security Council; and the Agency for International Development. On the Ukrainian side, participants included representatives from the Presidential Secretariat, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Energoatom and the Embassy of Ukraine in Washington. At the inaugural session of the BESWG on October 28, the two sides discussed the importance of working together to strengthen energy security for Ukraine and Europe. They evaluated the results of the implementation of projects in Ukraine aimed at enhancing Ukraine's energy security. In particular, the meeting focused on Ukraine's energy sector reform initiatives, ongoing U.S. technical assistance to Ukraine in municipal heating reform and other sectors, and the potential for enhanced U.S.-Ukraine cooperation in energy efficiency and other new areas. The two sides also discussed promoting the participation of the U.S. and Ukrainian private sectors in energy development and the importance of successfully implementing cooperative projects in nuclear power. (U.S. Department of State)

### Employers asking for veto

KYIV – The joint representative body of associations of employers approached President Viktor Yushchenko on October 28 and requested that he veto the law on raising social standards. The acting president of the Union of Entrepreneurs of Small, Medium-size and Privatized Enterprises of Ukraine, Viacheslav Bykovets, said employers had approached Verkhovna Rada Chairman Volodymyr Lytvyn asking that the Parliament "not adopt populist legislative acts in the future that threaten the national economy." In addition, employers demand that the Rada chairman urgently submit for the Rada's consideration a package of bills aimed at a systemic improvement of the economic, tax and regulatory policy. Mr. Bykovets noted that for enterprises the idea of raising the minimum wage at the time that production is falling "would lead to bankruptcy of enterprises and

growth of unemployment." (Ukrinform)

### Yushchenko will not veto law

KYIV – The recently adopted law on new social standards will not be vetoed, President Viktor Yushchenko said on October 29, during a meeting with intelligentsia of the Zakarpattia region. The law raising minimum living standards and the minimum wage was passed by the Verkhovna Rada on October 20. The Ukrainian government and an International Monetary Fund mission had called on the president to veto the law. According to the IMF, the law "is at odds with an IMF support program." (Ukrinform)

### Finance Ministry reacts

KYIV – The Ministry of Finance said it would propose to the government that it not fulfill the law on a rise in social standards if it is signed by President Viktor Yushchenko. Acting Finance Minister Ihor Umansky said on October 29 that the current law on the 2009 state budget does not contain relevant provisions on a rise in social standards, so there are no grounds for its fulfillment. According to the ministry, the deficit of the pension fund budget, if the law enters into force, would be approximately 8 billion hrv. Mr. Umansky underlined that if the president signs the law, this would complicate negotiations with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on getting the fourth tranche of a stand-by loan. (Ukrinform)

### A ban on radical Islamist groups?

KYIV – The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine must consider banning extremist radical Islamic organizations in Ukraine, Crimean Parliament Chairman Anatolii Hrytsenko stated on October 29 in commenting on the arrest of activists of the radical Islamic movement Al Takfir Wal Hijra that is suspected of preparing an assassination attempt against the leader of the Crimean Tatars, Mejlis Mustafa Dzhemilev. Mr. Hrytsenko underlined that the public must pay special attention to the radicalization of some Muslim movements and enhancement of their influence. On October 23 the Crimean police and security agents arrested a leader of the radical Islamic movement Al Takfir Wal Hijra, Ahmet Yemiraliyev, and an active member of the organization. The police officers found explosives, suicide bomber belts, propaganda and technical literature and various brochures of extremist radical movements. Mr. Dzhemilev spoke in favor of a law banning any extremist organizations whose members propagate violence and do not recognize the state where they live. (Ukrinform)

### Russian convoy detained near Sevastopol

KYIV – Sevastopol's road police have detained a convoy of three trucks – a ZIL-131 with a semitrailer and two BTR-60 (armored personnel carriers) – belonging to the military unit No. 81401 of the Russian Black Sea Fleet, according to the press service of the Internal Affairs Ministry's Central Directorate in Sevastopol. The convoy of trucks, detained near the village of Kacha in the vicinity of Sevastopol, was moving in violation of the agreement between Ukraine and Russia on the stationing of the Russian Black Sea Fleet in Ukraine. In addition, the police officers noted a direct road traffic offense, it was reported on October 29. (Ukrinform)

### Experts rule out coalition regrouping

KYIV – There will be no reformatting of the parliamentary coalition before the presidential election, according to politi-

(Continued on page 15)

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## NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 14)

cal scientists. This is possible only after the election, said Volodymyr Fesenko, director of the Penta center of applied studies. Anatolii Lutsenko, director of GMT Group, and Volodymyr Kornilov, director of the Ukrainian affiliate of the Institute of the Commonwealth of Independent States, are of the same opinion. (Ukrinform)

### Female officer to serve as peacekeeper

KYIV – A female officer will represent the Ukrainian army in the Kosovo Force (KFOR) for the first time, the Ukrainian Defense Ministry's press service reported on October 30. The 13th troop rotation in the Ukrainian part of the Ukrainian-Polish peacekeeping battalion of the East multinational tactical group of the Kosovo

Force will soon be held. A total of 179 paratroopers will replace the marines. Also planned is a rotation of Ukrainian officers who serve in KFOR and the East multinational tactical group. Among those who will replace Ukrainian officers in KFOR is Maj. Valeriya Parada. (Ukrinform)

### Ukraine releases UFO national archive

KYIV – The Ukrainian Ufologic Club (UFODOS) has released and placed on a website (ufobua.org.ua) a national archive of evidence of UFO activity, it was reported on October 28. The files comprise about 500 testimonies of eyewitnesses of UFOs in Ukraine starting from the 17th century. According to UFODOS chief Yaroslav Sochka, the materials were collected from various sources, including the Hydrometeorological Center of Ukraine's air force and public organizations that monitor UFOs. (Ukrinform)



## Luke Nazar Shmorhay

Born October 27, 1926, in Korchin, Ukraine.  
Died October 19, 2009, in San Diego, CA USA.

He is survived by

wife Katherine  
granddaughter Rachel  
daughter Catherine  
daughter Larysa  
son Bohdan



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СВ. П.

## ІРЕНА РОСТИСЛАВА СТАВНИЧА

Покійна Ірена народилася 27-го жовтня 1927 р. у Львові в родині Петра Петрика та Любови з Гузарів. Переїхавши до Америки у 1949 р., вона була співзасновницею пластової станиці Вашингтону, де була довголітньою новацькою та юнацькою виховницею, зв'язковою і кошовою. Покійна також була співзасновницею та активною членкинею парафії св. Тройці в Silver Spring, MD.

Похоронні відправи відбулися в суботу 31-го жовтня 2009 р. в церкві св. Тройці в Silver Spring, MD, відтак на цвинтарі Cedar Hill в Suitland, MD.

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нар. в Яворові 9 липня 1920 р. – пом. в Баффало 19 жовтня 2009 р.

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донька – Уляна Мелор з мужем Bob Mellor  
сестрінка – Дора Салабан Горбачевська  
внучка – Таня Бравн  
внучка – Дара Бравн  
внук – Олекса Горбачевський з дружиною Kris  
внук – Петро Горбачевський  
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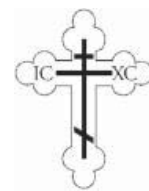
ПАНАХИДА була відправлена 23 жовтня 2009 р. в 7:00 веч. в похоронному заведенні Pietszak Funeral Home.

ПОХОРОННІ ВІДПРАВИ відбулися 24 жовтня 2009 р. в церкві св. о. Миколая, 308 Fillmore Avenue, Buffalo, NY 14206, а відтак похована біля її мужа Корнеля на цвинтарі св. Матея.

Замість квітів в імені Покійної датки можна складати на "Старий" Сокіл на руки Ореста Гаврилюка (Orest Hawryluk), 321 Linden Dr., Elkins Park, PA 19027 або на церкву св. о. Миколая, 308 Fillmore Avenue, Buffalo, NY 14206.

За присутність на похоронних відправах, вислови співчуття і пожертви складаємо нашу щирю подяку.

Вічна їй Пам'ять!



With heavy hearts we share the news of our Mother-Babusia-  
PraBabusia's death:

## Pani Dobrodiyka Olga Antochy

April 19, 1918 - October 26, 2009  
Chernivtsi, Ukraine - Minneapolis, Minnesota, USA.

Preceded in death by husband, Protopresviter Nicholas Antochy

Survived by

daughter Daria (Dr Anatol) Lysyj  
grandchildren Bohdan (Lesya) Lysyj  
Natalia (Mark) Rieland  
Sonia (Andriy) Smyk  
great-grandchildren Lev and Nika Lysyj, Aleksandra, Kalyna and  
Mykola Rieland, Tatiana and Emiliya Smyk

and other relatives in Ukraine and the USA.

Viewing and Panakhyda held Wednesday, October 28, at Kozlak Radulovych Funeral Home, Minneapolis, MN.

Funeral Services held Thursday, October 29, at St. Michael's and St. George's Ukrainian Orthodox Church, Minneapolis, MN.

Panakhyda and interment 10:00 AM Saturday, October 31, at St. Andrew's Cemetery, 135 Davidson Avenue, South Bound Brook, NJ.

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**YURIJ LUHOVY, PRODUCER/DIRECTOR**

**BOHDAN BENIUK, NARRATOR**

**ROMAN LUHOVY, COMPOSER**

**New York  
Wed. Nov. 11, 2009  
7:00 pm**

**Ukrainian Institute of America  
2 East 79th St. NY, NY  
212-288-8660**

**New Jersey  
Sun. Nov. 15, 2009  
2:00 pm**

**St. Andrew Memorial Church Hall  
240 Main St. S. Bound Brook, NJ  
732-356-0090**

The director will be present

English-language version of the film - *Genocide Revealed* in production



## Columbia University to hold conference on the Orange Revolution

NEW YORK – On Friday, November 20 the Ukrainian Studies Program at the Harriman Institute, Columbia University will conduct a conference titled “The Orange Revolution: Five Years Since.”

The all-day affair will focus on what has changed in Ukraine since the momentous events of November 2004, and what has not. The conference will also provide a comparative aspect by offering updates and analyses of other “colored revolutions” that have taken place in the region.

Over a dozen leading experts in the field will discuss what political changes can be expected in the near future. Participating in the conference will be: Gordon Bardos, Mark Beissinger,

Alexander Cooley, Keith Darden, Timothy Frye, Adrian Karatnycky, Valery Kuchynsky, Rajan Menon, Lincoln Mitchell, Alexander Motyl, Catharine Nepomnyashchy, Yuri Shevchuk, Jack Snyder and Frank Sysyn.

The conference will feature four panels. The first three panels – “Ukraine After the Orange Revolution,” “Colored Revolutions within Russia’s ‘Near Abroad,’ ” and “Have the Colored Revolutions Come to an End” – will be held in Room 1512, International Affairs Building (420 W. 118th St.). The conference will conclude with its fourth panel – “The Orange Revolution in Film” – a screening of films, which will take place in Room 702,

Hamilton Hall (1130 Amsterdam Ave.).

The conference is free and open to the public. To view the conference program visit <http://www.harrimaninstitute.org/>

[programs/ukrainian\\_studies\\_events.html](http://www.harrimaninstitute.org/programs/ukrainian_studies_events.html).

For more information readers may contact Dr. Mark Andryczyk at [ukrainian-studies@columbia.edu](mailto:ukrainian-studies@columbia.edu) or 212-854-4697.

## Poroshenko starts...

(Continued from page 2)

was no urgency to revise the BSF agreements according to which the BSF is stationed in Sevastopol until 2017, and Mr. Lavrov agreed with him (Ukrayinska Pravda, October 23).

It is feared in Ukraine that the Russian navy will not leave Sevastopol after 2017, and the head of the Russian movement to support the navy, Mikhail Nenashev, confirmed after Mr. Poroshenko’s visit that Moscow will seek the prolongation of the BSF agreements (UNIAN, October 25). However, this problem will be left to a Ukrainian president elected in 2015 to solve, consequently Mr. Poroshenko apparently decided not to vex Russia.

Mr. Poroshenko also dismissed the possibility of stationing U.S. air defense systems in Ukraine. He said the United States has not officially raised this issue with Kyiv (Rossiyskaya Gazeta, October 26). Earlier, he had rejected the suggestion made by the U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense Alexander Vershbow that U.S. early warning systems could be stationed in Ukraine (Segodnya, October 9). Mr. Poroshenko also said that the issue of joining NATO, a special concern for Moscow, was not on the Ukrainian agenda (Kommersant-Ukraine, October 26).

After meeting with Mr. Lavrov, Mr. Poroshenko downplayed both Ukraine’s role in the conflict with Georgia, saying that Ukrainians did not participate, and Mr. Medvedev’s accusations against Mr. Yushchenko of spoiling bilateral relations (Ekho Moskv, October 23). He said that Mr. Lavrov had agreed that the mutual blacklists of unwanted visitors should be gradually scrapped (Interfax-Ukraine, October 23). This had been declared also by Mr. Poroshenko’s predecessors, though

little has changed in this respect. Mr. Poroshenko himself had been blacklisted by the Russian authorities and denied entry to Russia in early 2007.

Despite his efforts to please Moscow, Ukraine’s new foreign affairs minister was not told when a new Russian ambassador would be sent to Kyiv to replace Viktor Chernomyrdin, or whether Mr. Medvedev would agree to meet Mr. Yushchenko to discuss bilateral problems face-to-face.

“We declared the need to organize this meeting,” said Mr. Poroshenko. “Now the ball is in the Russian court.” Asked about the ambassador, Mr. Lavrov only said that the ambassador-designate, Mikhail Zurabov, was “getting prepared for his departure to Kyiv.” He has kept saying this for months. Mr. Poroshenko admitted afterwards that a lack of trust was the main problem in bilateral relations (Kommersant-Ukraine, October 26).

Mr. Poroshenko can personally win trust in Russia as he apparently plays according to rules accepted in Moscow. The official newspaper Rossiyskaya Gazeta said on October 26 that Mr. Poroshenko pleasantly surprised many in Russia. The Russian chargé d’affaires in Kyiv, Vsevolod Loskutov, noted that Mr. Poroshenko’s visit was successful and constructive (Ukrainski Novyny, October 26).

More progress is expected at a meeting between Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin and Ukrainian Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko, which is scheduled for November 19 in Yalta, as the two have apparently managed to establish very good relations.

The article above is reprinted from *Eurasia Daily Monitor* with permission from its publisher, the *Jamestown Foundation*, [www.jamestown.org](http://www.jamestown.org).

### Need a back issue?

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COMMUNITY CHRONICLE

Newark Municipal Council marks Ukraine's Independence Day



NEWARK, N.J. – The Newark Municipal Council on September 16 commemorated the 18th anniversary of Ukraine's independence by issuing a resolution and presenting it to representatives of the Ukrainian community gathered in the council chambers.

Metropolitan visits Wilmington parish



WILMINGTON, Del. – Metropolitan-Archbishop Stefan Soroka visited St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church in Wilmington, Del., on Sunday, October 25. He was the main celebrant at the 10 a.m. divine liturgy attended by over 200 parishioners and guests.

- Eugene Serba

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UCCLA unveils...

(Continued from page 1)

Ukraine, awareness of the genocide of the Ukrainian nation in the 1930s is low. Often, it has been discovered, the issue is clouded with disinformation by groups or individuals opposed to the notion that Ukrainians were starved to death by the millions in an artificial famine.

For the first time, the Canadian First World War Internment Recognition Fund endowment council was introduced to the UCCLA. The group is tasked with disbursing the \$10 million endowment fund established by the federal government in 2008 to memorialize Canada's first national internment operations of 1914-1920.

UCCLA representatives met with members of Canada's Serbian, Croatian and Hungarian communities, which are taking an active role with Ukrainian Canadians in recognizing the internment of so-called enemy aliens between 1914 and 1920. The UCCLA continues to urge members of all communities in Canada to apply for grants from the committee to help commemorate the internment operations that affected more than 8,500 men, women and children – among them some 5,000 Ukrainians – who were unjustly disenfranchised and interned in 24 camps across Canada.

The UCCLA also discussed the presence of veterans of the KGB and alleged Soviet war criminals in Canada, and made plans for the further pursuit of justice regarding Soviet war crimes.

In addition, the UCCLA also made preliminary plans to install memorial plaques at the three Canadian internment sites that have not yet been commemorated: Montreal, Lethbridge, Alberta, and Halifax, Nova Scotia.

The group plans to hold next year's UCCLA conclave in Montreal, to coincide with the commemoration of the World War I internment camp in that city.

For more information on UCCLA readers may visit http://www.uccla.ca.

**COMMUNITY CHRONICLE**

*Rochester area celebrates Ukraine's independence*



Volodymyr Pavliuk

IRONDEQUOIT, N.Y. – The Ukrainian community of the Rochester, N.Y., area celebrated the 18th anniversary of Ukraine's independence at the Ukrainian memorial on the grounds of Irondequoit Town Hall at August 23. The event was sponsored by the United Ukrainian American Organizations of Rochester and the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Rochester branch. The ceremony, which included prayer, songs, recitations, readings and speeches, was conducted in both English and Ukrainian. Irondequoit Town Supervisor Mary Ellen Heyman extended greetings and a welcome to the Ukrainian community and read the proclamation designating August 24 as a Day of celebration in Irondequoit of Ukraine's independence. New York State Sen. Joseph Robach illuminated the active cultural, social and religious role Ukrainians play in community life. Above, community members are seen against the backdrop of the memorial.

*Roselle Park remembers Holodomor*

ROSELLE PARK, N.J. – The Borough of Roselle Park, N.J., at a September 3 meeting of its mayor and Council, adopted a resolution (No. 169-09) solemnly remembering the victims of the Communist-engineered Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933 on the occasion of the Holodomor's 76th anniversary. The resolution was introduced by Councilmember Michael Yakubov of the 5th Ward.

The resolution stated that the Famine-Genocide resulted in the deaths of "at least 6 million Ukrainians and was covered up and officially denied by Russian Communist authorities" and cited the finding of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine that "Joseph Stalin and the Russian Communist leadership committed genocide against Ukrainians in 1932-1933."

It also noted that Ukrainian Americans "form an integral part of the ethnographic map of Roselle Park and contribute to its rich cultural diversity."



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# OUT AND ABOUT

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| Current through<br>November 14<br>Cambridge, MA | Photo exhibit, "Ukrainian Journey," Harvard University, 617-495-4053   |
| November 13<br>New York                         | Concert, "Fine Arts/ Folk Arts: Two Counterpoints - StringText," The Ukrainian Museum, 212-228-0110  |
| November 13<br>Passaic, NJ                      | Pub night, featuring music by Hrim, Ukrainian Cultural Center, 973-779-4017  |
| November 13<br>Washington                       | Film screening, "Okradena Zemlya" by Yuriy Luhovy, Holy Trinity Ukrainian Catholic Church, 301-421-1739  |
| November 14<br>Ottawa                           | Ottawa Ukraina Soccer Club fund-raising banquet, Ukrainian Community Center, www.ottawaukraina.com   |
| November 14<br>New York                         | Holodomor commemoration, Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, St. Patrick Cathedral, 212-228-6840  |
| November 14<br>Passaic, NJ                      | 50th anniversary banquet and dance, featuring music by Hrim, Ukrainian Center, 973-473-3379  |
| November 14<br>Alexandria, VA                   | Concert with pianist Sergei Morozov, The Washington Group Cultural Fund, The Lyceum, 301-935-0669  |
| November 14-15<br>Chicago                       | 60th anniversary plenum and banquet, Ukrainian American Youth Association - Chicago branch, Ukrainian Cultural Center, 773-384-6400                      |
| November 15<br>Tucson, AZ                       | New church consecration with hierarchical divine liturgy led by Bishop Richard Seminack and banquet, St. Michael Ukrainian Catholic Church, 480-736-3026 |

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

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## Preview of events...

(Continued from page 24)

p.m. Admission: \$10 for CBPG members; \$15 for non-members and guests.

**NEW YORK:** The Ukrainian National Women's League of America Branch 64 presents an exhibit of paintings titled "The Enchanted World of Halyna Cigash." The exhibit will open on at 2 p.m. during which Jaroslawa Gerulak will make introductory remarks. An exhibit discussion will be held on Friday, November 20, at 7 p.m. The exhibit will take place at the UNWLA Art Gallery, 203 Second Ave., fourth floor, New York, NY 10003. Gallery hours are: Friday 5-8 p.m.; Saturday and Sunday 1-5 p.m.. For more information, call 212-260-4490, log on to <http://www.unwla.org> or <http://www.vtkachenko.com/ukrartlitclub>; or e-mail [ukrartlitclub@yahoo.com](mailto:ukrartlitclub@yahoo.com).

### Thursday, November 19

**NEW YORK:** The Ukrainian Film Club of Columbia University will screen and discuss the new feature narrative film "Birds of Paradise" (2008) by Roman Balayan. Born in Nagorno-Karabakh and educated in Kyiv Balayan considers himself a student of legendary Serhiy Paradzhanov. However, unlike his teacher, Balayan has avoided references to Ukraine in his films and uses it at best as a geographical location rather than a cultural destination of his stories. "Birds of Paradise" is about a Soviet writer in Kyiv in the early 1980s who challenges the regime in his quest for personal freedom. The screening, which is free and open to the public, is at 7:30 p.m. at 703 Hamilton Hall, Columbia University Main Campus. Dr. Yuri Shevchuk will introduce "Birds of Paradise" and mediate the post-screening discussion. The film will be screened in its original Russian language version with English subtitles.

### Friday, November 20

**WHIPPANY, N.J.:** The Sports, Recreation and Fitness Committee of the Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey cordially invites all to attend "Dinner and Jazz Night." The evening will begin with a buffet dinner at 7:30 p.m., followed by a performance by Grupo Yuri at 8 p.m. The group features acclaimed violinist Yuri Turchyn with his quintet, and performs a fusion of diverse styles with World Beat, Latin and Jazz flavors. The group has performed at the New Jersey Performing Arts Center, Red Bank Jazz and Blues Festival, Trumpets Jazz Club, Shanghai Jazz Club, Tim McLoone's Supper Club and other venues. Tickets are \$35 per person; limited seating, advance reservations required. Attire is casual. For reservations and information call 973-884-3336. Net event proceeds will benefit the Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey. The UACCNJ is located at 60 N. Jefferson Road, Whippany, NJ 07981.

**NEW YORK:** The Ukrainian Studies Program at the Harriman Institute, Columbia University will conduct a conference titled "The Orange Revolution: Five Years Since." The first three panels of the conference will be held in Room 1512, International Affairs Building (420 W. 118th St.): Panel 1 is at 10:15 a.m.-noon, Panel 2 at 1:15-3 p.m. and Panel 3 at 3:15-5 p.m. The conference will conclude with a screening of films produced on the topic of the Orange Revolution, which will take place at 6:30-9 p.m. in Room 702, Hamilton Hall (1130 Amsterdam Ave.). The

conference is free and open to the public. For information, including a list of panel topics and participants, visit [http://www.harrimaninstitute.org/programs/ukrainian\\_studies\\_events.html](http://www.harrimaninstitute.org/programs/ukrainian_studies_events.html) or contact Dr. Mark Andryczyk at [ukrainianstudies@columbia.edu](mailto:ukrainianstudies@columbia.edu) or 212-854-4697.

### Saturday, November 21

**NEW YORK:** Branch 113 of the UNWLA, in celebration of its 25th anniversary, invites you to a fall fund-raising gala to benefit The Ukrainian Museum's upcoming exhibition Ukraine-Sweden: At the Crossroads of History (17th-18th centuries). Led by the inimitable Ihor Chuma as master of ceremonies, the program will include buffet dining and dancing to the music of the very popular Slavko and Olya ensemble. The event will be held at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 East 79th Street, corner of 5th Avenue, New York, NY. Tickets are \$75 per person. RSVP required: Luba Firchuk, 212-460-8615 or 718-721-5675.

**ALEXANDRIA, Va.:** Valentina Lisitsa, pianist, will give a recital at 7 p.m. at the Westminster Presbyterian Church, 2701 Cameron Mills Road, Alexandria, VA 22302. Admission is free, seating is unreserved. For information call 703-549-4766.

**NEW YORK:** The Center for Traditional Music and Dance and Ukrainian Wave present a Winter Vechornytsi (Village Dance Party), 7:30-11 p.m. at the Ukrainian East Village Restaurant, 140 Second Ave. (between Eight and Ninth streets). Enjoy Carpathian mountain music by the Cheres band, led by Andriy Milavsky, and learn traditional Ukrainian dances with dance master Tamara Chernyakhovska. Dance instruction: 7:30-8:15 p.m.; dance party, 8:30-11 p.m. Admission: \$10 for adults, \$5 for children; all ages welcome. For further information call 212-571-1555, ext. 35.

### Sunday, November 22

**PHILADELPHIA:** This magnificent Virsky Ukrainian National Dance Company's debut performance in Philadelphia's prestigious new Kimmel Center will take place at 3 p.m. A wide selection of tickets may be purchased at reduced prices (discounts of 15 percent and more) only until November 16 at the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, 700 Cedar Road, Jenkintown, PA 19046. Buses to the performance will leave the center at 1:30 p.m., at a cost of \$10 per person. Readers may call 484-904-6759 or 215-663-1166 to order tickets for the performance and for the bus. The Kimmel Center is located at Broad and Spruce streets in Philadelphia.

### Saturday, December 5

**PALATINE, IL:** The Ukrainian American Veterans 1st Lt. Ivan Shandor Post 35 in Palatine and the Palatine Chapter of ACT invite you to a presentation "Why the U.S. Wins Wars and Will Win the War on Terror" presented by Prof. Larry Schweikart of Dayton University. Prof. Schweikart is the author of "America's Victories," "48 Liberal Lies" and co-author of "A Patriot's History of the United States." He is also a commentator on Fox News. The presentation will take place at 2-4 p.m. at the Palatine Public Library located at 700 N. Court, Palatine, IL 60067. There is no charge for the event. For more information call Roman Golash, 847-910-3532, or e-mail [romangolash@sbcglobal.net](mailto:romangolash@sbcglobal.net).

## Tony Judt...

(Continued from page 8)

or the Middle East, it's right next door. It's not a foreign policy problem, it's a domestic problem. Islam, immigrants, gas, memories of empire, it's all right next door.

This matters to Europe in a quite different way. Dreaming about Washington is one of East Europe's great mistakes. And they would be advised not to indulge

it. Washington is not about to run to their rescue against Russia.

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## Candidate...

(Continued from page 2)

The Party of Regions has avoided joining any political group in the European Parliament, unlike Ms. Tymoshenko's Fatherland and Mr. Yushchenko's Our Ukraine (members of the center-right European People's Party) or the Socialist Party (members of the Socialist International). All three members supported the Orange Revolution and Mr. Yushchenko's election in 2004. PRU leaders, such as Mykola Azarov, are strong supporters of Ukraine fully joining the CIS single economic space. President Kuchma supported joining only the first stage: a free trade zone.

Mr. Yanukovich has also adopted Moscow's position on the Georgian leadership. The PRU initiated a parliamentary commission of inquiry into the supply of arms to Georgia that backed Russian claims that Mr. Yushchenko militarily supported the Georgian President Mikheil Saakashvili. However, it was President Kuchma who had started a military relationship with the former Georgian President Eduard Shevardnadze – not Mr. Yushchenko. Mr. Kuchma initiated the GUAM (Georgia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan, and Moldova) regional group on the basis of common threats from Russian-backed separatism and energy dependency on Russia. Three of the GUAM members had frozen conflicts and a fourth, Ukraine, had a potential separatist conflict in Crimea. During the 2006-2007 Mr. Yanukovich government it showed little interest in GUAM.

Mr. Yanukovich is unlikely to pursue alternative sources of energy in order to reduce Ukraine's dependency on Russia (a major factor behind GUAM's creation), and would not support supplying the Odesa-Brody pipeline with Azeri oil (using it in a south-north direction, rather than north-south with Russian oil). Mr. Yanukovich would invite Russia to join the pipeline modernization agreement signed by Ms. Tymoshenko and the EU in March. Mr. Yanukovich might also revive use of the corrupt RosUkrEnergogas intermediary that Prime Minister Tymoshenko successfully fought against in 2006-2008 and finally removed in 2009 from Ukraine's gas relationship with Russia. An influential gas lobby took control of the PRU in 2007-2008 and corrupted party politics, Parliament and the

Presidential Secretariat. Energy corruption has proven a major factor in undermining Mr. Yushchenko's presidency (Ukrayinska Pravda, February 12).

Crucially, Mr. Yanukovich is the leader of a party whose main bases of support are in Ukraine's two most pro-Russian regions: the Donbas and Crimea. Mr. Yanukovich has faithfully followed the Russian position of blaming Ukraine's leaders for the deterioration of bilateral relations with Russia, for example, backing complaints in President Medvedev's August letter to Mr. Yushchenko. Mr. Yanukovich has supported Russia's lobbying effort to extend the Black Sea Fleet's lease of Sevastopol indefinitely beyond 2017 (Kyiv Post, October 24).

President Kuchma was a strong opponent of separatism in Ukraine and abroad. For example, he would never permit pro-regime centrist parties to support separatism. Belarusian President Alyaksandr Lukashenka and other CIS leaders have not recognized the independence of Abkhazia and South Ossetia. The Party of Regions and the Communist Party supported their independence in votes in the Ukrainian and Crimean Parliaments. Indeed, 140 out of 172 PRU deputies supported the Ukrainian parliamentary vote, but it failed to be adopted, unlike in Crimean Parliament, where the For Mr. Yanukovich bloc has a majority. In the Crimean parliament the Party of Regions is aligned with Russian nationalist-separatists in the For Yanukovich bloc. In the Kuchma era, the ruling centrist party in Crimea (Mr. Kuchma's party), the People's Democratic Party, would not have developed such close links with Russian nationalist-separatists.

Mr. Yanukovich's and Mr. Kuchma's multi-vector foreign policies are fundamentally different, with Mr. Yanukovich's being pro-Russian rather than pro-Western, which would take Ukraine backwards even in relation to the Kuchma era. Mr. Yanukovich's foreign policy is also different from Ms. Tymoshenko's pro-Europeanism and Arseniy Yatseniuk's isolationist nationalism. Ukrainian voters, therefore, have a clear-cut choice between three distinct courses in foreign policy.

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## 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.

Information should be sent to: [preview@ukrweekly.com](mailto: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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# UKELODEON

FOR THE NEXT GENERATION

## Poster competition promotes radon threat awareness

by Marianna Oharenko

CHICAGO – On Thursday, October 1, I was privileged to receive a poster contest award in Springfield, Ill., as part of the 2010 National Radon Poster Contest, Ill. division. I was awarded third place for the northeast region.

All the students in our seventh grade at St. Nicholas Cathedral School in Chicago had participated in the competition during the previous school year.

Student contestants age 9-14 throughout the state submitted original posters to generate awareness, interest and enthusiasm, and to increase the number of homes tested for radon.

The awards ceremony took place at the American Lung Cancer Association building in the State Capitol, where each student winner was presented a savings bond, a radon test kit and an information booklet.

The poster campaign and the awards ceremony itself were very educational. Prior to the contest, I didn't know radon could pose such a danger to the average American family. My brother and I can proudly say that we are "radon experts."

To complete the Springfield experience, we visited the new Lincoln Museum. It was truly extraordinary, with very realistic replicas of Lincoln throughout the stages of his life. One of my favorite items on display was an original Lincoln stovepipe hat.

In conclusion, I can honestly say this was a truly worthwhile experience. I am honored to be given such an opportunity and hope that many more students will participate in the Radon Poster Contest next year.

\*\*\*

St. Nicholas Cathedral School, located in the heart of the Ukrainian Village section of Chicago, had one of the highest participation levels in the competition. Students were encouraged to submit entries as part of the new Green School program being implemented to raise student awareness about issues that impact their health and the environment.



Marianna Oharenko (third from left) joins other Illinois poster competition winners at the awards ceremony in the state capitol.

Late last year, the school conducted radon monitoring to assess the levels of radon in its building. Eleven monitors were placed in several locations in the cafeteria, a large room constructed eight to 10 feet below grade. They were set up in this area because the greatest exposure to radon occurs in rooms located below grade, where radon gas naturally found in the earth can permeate through cracks in the foundation into the air of a home or school. The passive samplers ran for six days, and were then sent for analysis.

Radon is a cancer-causing natural radioactive gas that you can't see, smell or taste. Its presence in a home or school can pose a health danger. According to Environmental Protection Agency estimates, radon is the leading cause of lung cancer among non-smokers and the second largest cause of lung cancer among smokers.

Based on two separate evaluations, the school received very good results. The test results indicated that radon levels were equivalent to the radon levels found in fresh air.

### Mishanyna

In celebration of U.S. Election Day, this week's Mishanyna hides the names of 12 states of the U.S. (Other states' names will appear in Mishanyna in successive issues of UKELODEON.) Happy hunting!

- |          |             |         |
|----------|-------------|---------|
| Alabama  | California  | Florida |
| Alaska   | Colorado    | Georgia |
| Arizona  | Connecticut | Hawaii  |
| Arkansas | Delaware    | Idaho   |

I	N	C	O	M	P	L	E	T	E	K	Y	I	V	C
N	I	C	O	N	N	E	C	T	I	C	U	T	I	O
D	C	D	R	E	W	A	H	A	W	A	I	I	D	L
I	H	O	A	D	I	R	O	L	F	L	O	A	A	O
N	E	W	C	H	I	A	A	G	O	L	R	O	H	T
I	D	A	G	O	O	M	O	G	C	O	A	A	A	U
N	E	A	R	R	A	R	A	E	L	M	N	I	M	C
E	R	T	A	B	U	L	A	O	O	A	O	N	A	K
S	A	T	A	R	I	C	C	R	O	M	Z	R	R	Y
T	W	L	I	B	E	R	T	G	R	A	I	O	K	E
A	A	L	A	S	K	A	A	I	A	L	R	F	A	S
F	L	O	R	A	M	A	L	A	L	N	A	I	N	C
S	E	L	A	W	E	S	T	N	E	W	S	L	E	R
S	D	A	K	O	S	A	S	N	A	K	R	A	W	R
O	R	E	G	A	N	I	A	L	A	S	T	C	A	O

#### OUR NEXT ISSUE

UKELODEON is published on the second Sunday of every month. To make it into our next issue, dated December 13, please send in your materials by December 4. Please drop us a line: UKELODEON, The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054. Call us at 973-292-9800; or send e-mail to staff@ukrweekly.com.

## Soyuzivka's Datebook

November 6-8 UNA General Assembly

November 21-22 Private function

November 13-15 Plast Orlykiada

November 26 Thanksgiving



To book a room or event call: (845) 626-5641, ext. 140  
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## Want to see your name in print?

Then why not become a correspondent of The Ukrainian Weekly in your community?

We welcome submissions from all our Ukrainian communities, no matter where they are located. Let the rest of us know what you're up to in your corner of the Ukrainian diaspora!

Any questions? Call The Weekly, 973-292-9800, ext. 3049.

## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Friday, November 13

**NEW YORK:** The Center for Traditional Music and Dance, New York Bandura Ensemble/Bandura Downtown, and The Ukrainian Museum present "SongDance," the second in the "Fine Art/Folk Art – Two Counterpoints" concert series, hosted by bandurist Julian Kytasty, with violist Ron Lawrence and the Radio Banduristan Song and Dance Ensemble and featuring bandurist/singer Lilia Pavlovska and dancer/choreographer Katja Kolcio. The concert begins at 7 p.m. at The Ukrainian Museum, 222 E. Sixth St., between Second and Third avenues. Reception to follow. Admission: \$15 for adults; discounts available for seniors and members. For further information call 212-228-0110.

**BUFFALO, N.Y.:** The Buffalo Niagara Sister City Coalition invites everyone to the 11th annual Sister Cities Dinner. Held this year at the Ukrainian Cultural Center Dnipro, 562 Genesee St. in Buffalo. Cocktails are at 5:30 p.m., dinner at 6:30 p.m., program at 7:45 p.m.. There will be live music by the Jades, a cash bar and secured parking on site. Join Buffalo-Drohobych (Ukraine) and 17 other sister cities in this celebration. Tickets are \$25. For more information call 716-847-1281 or visit the website www.UkrainiansOfBuffalo.com.

Saturday, November 14

**WARREN, Mich.:** Plast Detroit Branch is inviting the Ukrainian community to celebrate its 60th anniversary with a banquet beginning at 6 p.m. at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, followed by a concert by Maria Burmaka, National Artist of Ukraine, at 8 p.m. A "vechirka" (dance) will follow at 9 p.m. Advance ticket purchases are recommended. For tickets and information contact Marta Tatarsky at 586-558-8904. Tickets are also available at the Ukrainian Self-Reliance and Future credit unions in Warren, Mich.

Plast Detroit Branch has been offering Ukrainian scouting activities for the Detroit Ukrainian community since 1949 and welcomes new members. For more information about Plast, please visit [www.plastusa.org](http://www.plastusa.org).

**WHIPPANY, N.J.:** The Orphans' Aid Society will hold its 10th annual general membership meeting at the Ukrainian American Cultural Center, 60 N. Jefferson Road, Whippany, NJ 07981. The meeting begins at 4 p.m. Sponsors, donors and the general public are invited to attend the meeting to hear how the society helps orphans in Ukraine and the plans being implemented to expand its charitable work. The meeting will end with a roundtable discussion and question-and-answer session. Light refreshments will be served. For additional information visit [www.oasukraine.org](http://www.oasukraine.org).

Sunday, November 15

**CHICAGO:** The Chicago Business and Professional Group (CBPG) invites members and the community to a presentation by Dr. Alexander Motyl titled "Is Ukraine Headed for a Breakdown?" on the political instability, and possible remedies, five years after the Orange Revolution. With a plummeting economy, divided population and a weak and unpopular government – the fourth in four years – Ukraine is embarking on yet another election in 2010 that risks awarding the presidency to Viktor Yanukovich, the nemesis of the 2004 events. The author of numerous books and articles on contemporary politics in Ukraine and Eastern Europe, and professor of political science at Rutgers University-Newark, Dr. Motyl is also a talented painter and novelist. His two novels, "Who Killed Andrei Warhol" and "Whiskey Priest" will be available for purchase. The presentation will be held at the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art, 2320 W. Chicago Ave., at 1:15 p.m., preceded by a light brunch reception at 12:30

(Continued on page 22)

## KIMMELCENTER PRESENTS



### Sun, Nov 22, 3pm | Verizon Hall **Virsky Ukrainian National Dance Company**

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