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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

Canada observes national Holodomor Memorial Day



An installation in Toronto of 33 black flags – symbolizing the year the Famine-Genocide reached its peak, 1933 – commemorated the 76th anniversary of the Holodomor.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba – Saturday, November 28, marked Holodomor Memorial Day in Canada as officially recognized by the government of Canada.

This year, on the 76th anniversary of the Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933 in Ukraine, flag installations were found in three Canadian cities in memory of the victims who senselessly perished in the Holodomor.

Installations located in St. Catharines, Hamilton and Toronto, Ontario, displayed 33 black flags symbolizing the year the

Holodomor reached its peak. Situated in visible city locations, the installations attracted passers-by who stopped to learn more about this crime against humanity. In Hamilton, an installation was also prominently displayed in one of the city's federal buildings.

On Saturday, November 28, in solidarity with Ukraine, Ukrainian Canadians remembered Holodomor victims with a moment of

(Continued on page 5)

Committee of Voters of Ukraine concerned about January election

by Zenon Zawada

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – Ukraine's presidential election campaign is being conducted freely and transparently without significant rights violations, Oleksander Chernenko, the board chairman of the Committee of Voters of Ukraine (CVU), said at a December 2 press conference in Kyiv.

Yet the legitimacy and transparency of the January 17 presidential vote remains threatened by Parliament's failure to pass a revised elections rules bill in a timely manner, he said.

"The CVU notices the absence of political will and a parliamentary majority to improve the election rules," Mr. Chernenko said, a day before the Verkhovna Rada failed to approve amendments to the election law, which in October had five provisions rejected by Ukraine's Constitutional Court.

Another Western-financed Ukrainian election monitoring organization, Opora, reported the quality of this year's presidential election campaign isn't much improved

from 2004.

"A threatening amount of aggressive, intolerant information about competitors has surfaced, which reaffirms the absence of political culture," Opora Elections Programs Coordinator Olha Aivazovska said at a December 1 press conference in Kyiv.

At the same time, she cited a distinction in this year's campaign compared to 2004 because "on all levels, power is shared among different political forces while the opposition has free access to voters, media and other resources."

Both the CVU and Opora urged Ukraine's Parliament to approve new election rules as soon as possible, taking into account recommendations offered by the Venice Commission of the Council of Europe.

Yet, Ukraine's biggest political forces, the Party of Regions of Ukraine (PRU) led by Viktor Yanukovich and the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc (YTB), aren't interested in changing the rules they authored, which critics said tilt the vote in their favor.

The most troubling provisions of the

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Demjanjuk trial begins in Germany

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – John Demjanjuk's second trial on Nazi war crimes charges began on November 30 in Munich, Germany, in what most observers expect will be the last major Nazi war crimes trial.

The 89-year-old retired U.S. autoworker is charged with complicity in the deaths of 27,900 Jews at the Sobibor death camp in Nazi-occupied Poland.

Mr. Demjanjuk appeared in court on a hospital bed, lying on his back with his head propped on a headrest. Hearings are limited to two 90-minute sessions a day due to his failing health and are scheduled to continue through May 2010. Mr. Demjanjuk suffers from a bone marrow disease, among other ailments.

Mr. Demjanjuk's lawyer Guenther Maull was quoted by RFE/RL as saying he expects his client to be acquitted. "After all, he is not accused of having himself committed specific crimes at specific times, but rather, he allegedly was a hand for other perpetrators, namely the main perpetrators," said Mr. Maull, listing Adolf Hitler, Heinrich Himmler and Richard Heidrich.

Senior prosecutor Barbara Stockinger said, "The Munich state prosecutor's office is aware that this will not be an easy trial." RFE/RL quoted her as saying: "For one thing... the accused is already 89 years old and also because some of the witnesses who will be heard here are of a remarkable age. But there is a large amount of evidence which can be looked at so we believe that the trial will proceed a little slower than usual but that the crime can be proven to the accused."

Among the evidence is an identity card

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Holodomor victims are remembered at Embassy of Ukraine

by Yaro Bihun

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

WASHINGTON – The estimated 10 million victims of the 1932-1933 Famine-Genocide in Ukraine were honored on November 28 at the annual Holodomor commemoration at the Embassy of Ukraine in the U.S. capital.

The commemorative program, titled "Execution by Hunger: The Unknown Genocide of Ukrainians 1932-1933," included remarks by Ukrainian Embassy, U.S. government and Ukrainian American community representatives, a Holodomor documentary film, an informational exhibit prepared by the League of Ukrainian Canadians and the concluding candle-lighting ceremony.

Leading those present in the Lord's Prayer, the pastor of St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Church, the Rev. Volodymyr Steliac, noted that the prayer includes an appeal to God to "give us this day our daily bread," an entreaty that takes on special meaning when said in the context of com-

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Children who came with their parents to the Holodomor commemoration at the Embassy of Ukraine also placed candles in the form of the cross in memory of the millions who perished in the 1932-1933 Famine-Genocide in Ukraine.

Yaro Bihun

ANALYSIS

Presidential candidate Tymoshenko's foreign policy

by **Taras Kuzio**
Eurasia Daily Monitor

Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko's 2010 presidential election program is titled "Ukraine will be victorious. Ukraine that is you" and includes a strong emphasis on Ukraine's integration into Europe. Ms. Tymoshenko's election program is available, as with other registered presidential candidates, on the Central Election Commission website (http://www.cvk.gov.ua/vp_2010/kandydaty/index.php).

Ms. Tymoshenko's program differs from that of Viktor Yanukovich and Arseniy Yatsenyuk in that it places its main emphasis upon Ukraine for undertaking the reforms needed to facilitate trans-Atlantic integration. Messrs. Yanukovich and Yatsenyuk follow in former President Leonid Kuchma's tradition of pointing to Brussels, which must first send a "signal" of future membership. Messrs. Kuchma, Yatsenyuk and Yanukovich continue to use the argument that "Ukraine is not wanted in the European Union," with Mr. Yatsenyuk adding NATO to the list of international organizations allegedly disinterested in Ukraine.

Ms. Tymoshenko's election program states that, "I believe that we are capable of raising the level of European standards in democracy, human rights, standards of living and political culture. And when we will have built Europe in Ukraine, Ukraine will become a member of the European Union" (www.vybory.tymoshenko.ua).

Speaking in Lviv to the annual meeting

of the Ukrainian World Congress of (UWC), the body that unites diaspora Ukrainians, Ms. Tymoshenko stressed that "Ukraine's strategy and its future are tied to the European Union." European integration is not only a foreign policy issue but it also concerns domestic policies. A pro-European foreign policy, Ms. Tymoshenko told the UWC, would impact upon every "sector of our life" and we need to plan to "build Europe in Ukraine." Ukraine would "never be derailed from this direction by any obstacle," she told the UWC (www.kmu.gov.ua, August 20).

Vice-Minister Hryhoriy Nemyria is Ms. Tymoshenko's preferred candidate for the post of foreign affairs minister if she wins the election. Mr. Nemyria has lobbied hard for Ukraine's European aspirations in Brussels, Paris and Berlin; in the latter two, enlargement fatigue and Russophilism remain influential among the ruling elites. Ms. Tymoshenko and Mr. Nemyria have successfully lobbied the center-right European People's Party (EPP), the largest political group in the European Parliament. The Fatherland Party, which is led by Ms. Tymoshenko, together with the Our Ukraine People's Union party, whose honorary chairman is Viktor Yushchenko, are members of the EPP.

EPP President Wilfried Martens sent a message of support to Ms. Tymoshenko at a mass rally on Independence Square on October 29 at which she announced her candidacy. "Your readiness to take upon

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Arseniy Yatsenyuk's foreign policy

by **Taras Kuzio**
Eurasia Daily Monitor

In 2008-2009 Arseniy Yatsenyuk grew rapidly in popularity and was seen as the rising star of a "new generation of Ukrainian politicians," with some even touting him as "Ukraine's Obama," who would inevitably prove "pro-Western."

Evidence of Mr. Yatsenyuk's pro-Western stance was seen when he promoted Ukraine's Euro-Atlantic integration as foreign affairs minister in 2007-2008, his election in the first five candidates of the pro-Western Our Ukraine-People's Self Defense bloc in the 2007 elections and his signature (together with President Viktor Yushchenko and Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko) on a January 2008 letter to NATO requesting a Membership Action Plan for Ukraine.

These assumptions about Mr. Yatsenyuk were not based on his statements or election program, which was only released in October (www.frontzmin.org). Mr. Yatsenyuk's foreign policy shift away from Brussels and Moscow is

described by Ukrainian experts as "isolationist" or a nationalist "third-way."

In June, Mr. Yatsenyuk's main financial sponsor, oligarch Victor Pinchuk, pressured him to exchange Ukrainian for Russian political technologists: Timofei Sergeitsev, Dmitry Kulikov and Iskander Valitov (www.proua.com, July 3; *Ukrayinska Pravda*, July 21-22). These political technologists had a poor reputation—they had not only worked in Viktor Yanukovich's 2004 dirty election campaign, but also belonged to the State Duma Expert Council controlled by the Ukrainophobe Konstantin Zatulin, who is banned from entering Ukraine.

Russian political technologists moved Mr. Yatsenyuk away from his pro-Western orientation to a Ukrainian third way, — an isolationist-nationalist platform. In an interview in *Korrespondent* (July 31), Mr. Yatsenyuk praised former Russian President Vladimir Putin for bringing order to Russia. When asked if he wanted to be a "Ukrainian Putin" he replied that he planned to be neither a "Putin" nor an "Obama," indicating the isolationist-nationalist position he was adopting. Mr. Yatsenyuk has also used the global economic crisis to become a critic of liberalism (www.frontzmin.org).

Since last summer Mr. Yatsenyuk has abandoned the pro-NATO position that he held in 2007-2008. In a lengthy interview in *Komsomolskaya Pravda v Ukraini* (July 31-August 6), Mr. Yatsenyuk stated his now often repeated phrase that Ukraine is not being invited into NATO or the European Union and, therefore, membership in both organizations is currently not an issue for the country. Mr.

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NEWSBRIEFS

Three Ukrainians die in Afghanistan

KYIV — The Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Ministry has confirmed the deaths of three Ukrainians as a result of an Mi-8 helicopter crash in Afghanistan on November 24. The ministry's press service said on November 30 that a search and rescue group had identified the wreckage of the helicopter and its crewmembers. The Ukrainians worked for the Air Freight company. On November 27 the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) delivered the wreck of the helicopter and the bodies to a U.S. military base in Bagram. Previously, six Ukrainians died in a helicopter crash in Afghanistan in July. (Ukrinform)

Tribute to Holodomor victims

KYIV — On November 30 President Viktor Yushchenko laid flowers before the Holodomor Victims Memorial in Kyiv, the presidential press service reported. Mr. Yushchenko took part in the Mournful March in memory of the Famine-Genocide's victims. Also taking part in the ceremony were: Verkhovna Rada Chairman Volodymyr Lytvyn, Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko, national deputies, representatives of the central and local authorities, as well as Holodomor eyewitnesses. A liturgy for the victims of Holodomor was offered on the territory of the memorial complex. (Ukrinform)

Monument to Soviet figure dismantled

KYIV — A monument to Grigory Petrovsky, a Soviet figure who acted as the chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR from December 30, 1922, to January 12, 1938, has been dismantled in Kyiv, it was reported on November 25. According to the Center for Liberation Movement Studies, Kyiv's community protested and opposed the presence in downtown Kyiv of a monument to "a father of the Holodomor" and "a hangman of Ukraine." Kyiv authorities have initiated a campaign to dismantle 27 monuments to Soviet personages in the city, including 17 monuments to Vladimir Lenin. (Ukrinform)

Death toll from flu: 431

KYIV — Nearly 1.842 million people

have caught flu and flu-like illnesses since the start of the flu epidemic in Ukraine, the Health Ministry reported on December 1. A total of 431 people have died of flu and its complications since the outbreak of the epidemic. Some 87,083 patients have been discharged from hospitals, the ministry said. (Ukrinform)

Epidemic is over in Kyiv

KYIV — Health officials in Kyiv announced on November 30 that the flu epidemic that has plagued the city for the past four weeks has ended. Officials said that from November 23 to 29 the number of flu patients in the capital city decreased significantly and is now at the "non-epidemic level," though the epidemic for the rest of the country remains in effect. In the last four weeks, about 143,000 people were treated for flu in Kyiv, which is more than 5 percent of the city's population. Twenty-four people have died from flu viruses. People are reportedly suffering from different types of viruses, including swine flu. Ukraine's Health Ministry first announced a flu epidemic in the country on October 30. The Kyiv Mayor's Office decided to reopen kindergartens, high schools and universities as of November 25 after having ordered them closed for about three weeks. (RFE/RL)

WHO hails anti-epidemic effort

KYIV — The World Health Organization spoke highly of the Ukrainian government's effort to combat the flu epidemic and curb its spread over the country, WHO Deputy Director for Europe Nata Menabde said during her November 24 meeting with Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko. Ms. Menabde also noted that the WHO was pleased with the clinical treatment of the patients, which was effective and in keeping with WHO recommendations. She also thanked the Ukrainian government for its all-round support for the work of the WHO mission, which had access to all establishments and information sources. The WHO also said it would provide 5 million doses of flu vaccine to Ukraine. President Viktor Yushchenko and WHO experts reached agreement on the supplies on November 24. (Ukrinform)

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ADMINISTRATION OF THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY AND SVOBODA

Walter Honcharyk, administrator

(973) 292-9800, ext. 3041

Maria Oscislawski, advertising manager

e-mail: ukradmin@att.net

(973) 292-9800, ext. 3040

fax: (973) 644-9510

Mariyka Pendzola, subscriptions

e-mail: adukr@optonline.net

(973) 292-9800, ext. 3042

e-mail: ukrsubscr@att.net

Corrections

• Due to a typographical error, the obituary of Archbishop Myroslav Marusyn in the November 8 issue listed the wrong date of death. The archbishop died on September (not December) 21.

• In writing about the October 23 performance at The Ukrainian Museum, the author, Ihor Slabicky, inadvertently referred to that work as "StringTest." In fact, it was called "StringText." The story appeared in the November 8 issue.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Putin, Tymoshenko agree on gas and deride Yushchenko, Saakashvili

by Pavel Korduban

Eurasia Daily Monitor

Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin and his Ukrainian counterpart, Yulia Tymoshenko, met in Yalta on November 19 and reached a number of agreements, confirming once again that their relationship is of a special character.

Mr. Putin reiterated that Naftohaz Ukraine, the debt-ridden state-controlled oil and gas behemoth, will not be fined for its failure to buy as much gas as stipulated by the January 2009 contracts between Naftohaz and Gazprom. The two rejected Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko's calls for an urgent revision of the contracts and derided Mr. Yushchenko and Georgian President Mikheil Saakashvili who were meeting in Kyiv simultaneously.

Naftohaz will import 24-26 billion rather than 33 billion cubic meters of gas in 2009 as stipulated by contracts, and according to the take-or-pay clause in the contracts it could face multi-billion dollar fines. After his meeting with Ms. Tymoshenko, Mr. Putin said that Moscow would not penalize Naftohaz "taking into account the special character of relations between Russia and Ukraine" (Ukrayinska Pravda, November 19). Mr. Putin probably had no choice, as the fines would have bankrupted Naftohaz, further complicating the problem of payments.

Also, apparently not only will Naftohaz be "forgiven," Ms. Tymoshenko believes Moscow will not fine any country for buying less gas in 2009 than stipulated by contracts with Gazprom because of the global recession (ICTV, November 22). Russia probably has not had enough gas to adhere to all of its contractual obliga-

tions in 2009, since it did not buy sufficient gas from Turkmenistan.

Mr. Putin and Ms. Tymoshenko confirmed their earlier agreement that Ukraine will not be granted a 20 percent discount from the price of gas in 2010, while it will charge 60 percent more for Russian gas transit to Europe. Throughout 2009 the Russian prime minister kept warning the European Union as the main consumer that Ukraine would be unable to pay for gas. However, during his meeting with Prime Minister Tymoshenko he praised her Cabinet for meeting contractual obligations. "For the first time in many years Ukraine has been fully meeting all of its obligations, which is an important factor for increasing energy stability in Europe," he said (Ukrayinska Pravda, November 19).

Mr. Putin and Ms. Tymoshenko rejected Yushchenko's proposal to revise the Naftohaz-Gazprom contracts which he made in a letter to Russian President Dmitry Medvedev ahead of the Putin-Tymoshenko meeting. The Ukrainian president reiterated that the contracts were harmful to Ukraine as the price of gas grew while transit fees were unchanged in 2009, and Naftohaz faced fines for buying less gas than agreed, since Gazprom has no obligations on the volume of transit.

Mr. Yushchenko suggested that the base price of gas and Ukraine's obligations regarding the volume of gas to buy should be revised and that a "transit or pay" clause must be added to the contracts for Gazprom in 2010, so that it would face penalties for pumping less than a stipulated volume to Europe through Ukraine (www.president.gov.ua, November 19).

President Medvedev's adviser Sergey Prikhodko dismissed President Yushchenko's proposals as a "blackmail" of Russia and Europe (Interfax, November 19). Ms. Tymoshenko defended the contracts, saying that they were market-based and transparent while the pre-2009 relations with Gazprom, according to Ms. Tymoshenko, were built on "a mega-corruption model" (Ukrayinska Pravda, November 19).

Prime Minister Putin derided Presidents Saakashvili and Yushchenko, who were meeting in Kyiv, suggesting that the two were discussing their "common defeats." Earlier, Yushchenko defended his decision to supply arms to Georgia prior to the Russia-Georgia war in 2008, and meeting Mr. Saakashvili he reiterated his support for Georgia's territorial integrity (Interfax-Ukraine, November 17; Channel 5, November 19). This must have angered Mr. Putin.

He joked in his usual degrading style, warning Mr. Yushchenko, apparently in a reference to a well-known BBC video showing Mr. Saakashvili chewing his tie in August 2008, that Mr. Saakashvili might chew Mr. Yushchenko's tie. Ms. Tymoshenko played up to him, giggling (Channel 5, November 19).

President Saakashvili was outraged, commenting on Prime Minister Putin's behavior (Ukraina TV, November 19), and President Yushchenko's chief aide Vira Ulianchenko called Prime Minister Tymoshenko's reaction inadmissible (Ukrayinska Pravda, November 23). Ms. Tymoshenko reacted in a similar manner in the fall of 2008 when Mr. Putin called Mr. Yushchenko a trickster for trying to prevent her visit to Moscow. Earlier this year, Ms. Tymoshenko complained in a

telephone conversation with Mr. Putin that Yushchenko tried to hinder payments for gas.

Mr. Putin confirmed that his relationship with Ms. Tymoshenko is special, summing up their meeting in Yalta. "It has been comfortable for us to work with the Ms. Tymoshenko government. I believe that relations between Russia and Ukraine have become more stable and stronger," he said (Ukrayinska Pravda, November 19).

Ms. Tymoshenko's smooth relationship with Mr. Putin at a time when relations between Russia and Ukraine are strained and ahead of the crucial January 17, 2010, presidential election makes elicits jealousy on the part of other Ukrainian presidential candidates who also seek Moscow's backing.

Former Verkhovna Rada Chair Arseniy Yatsenyuk, the third most popular hopeful, according to opinion polls, predicted that Moscow would increase its political pressure on Kyiv in exchange for economic concessions to Ms. Tymoshenko (Ukrainska Pravda, November 15).

Ms. Tymoshenko's arch-rival Viktor Yanukovich, who leads the presidential race as the main opposition candidate, suggested that it is comfortable for Mr. Putin to work with Ms. Tymoshenko because she agreed to expensive gas, thereby making Ukrainian industry uncompetitive vis-a-vis Russian companies (ICTV, November 23).

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

Restored statue of Lenin unveiled in Kyiv amid protests

by Zenon Zawada

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – Ukraine's Communists on November 27 unveiled a renovated statue of Vladimir Lenin in central Kyiv amidst fierce protests from outnumbered Ukrainian patriots, whose attempts at disruption provoked backlash and bloodshed.

More than 400 Communists defended against a few hundred Ukrainian patriots armed with bags of red paint and eggs, which began flying once Communist Party of Ukraine Chair Petro Symonenko ceremoniously unveiled the renovated Lenin.

Outraged Communists beat and bloodied two paint-throwers who reached the statue's pedestal with their projectiles – Ihor Lisodid, chair of the Organizing Committee of the International Court on Communist Crimes Against Humanity, and Hryhorii Tykhkhyi, a local activist.

"I know that it will be taken down all the same," Mr. Tykhkhyi told reporters, his face covered in blood, before boarding an ambulance.

"It'll remain longer if we do nothing. It'll be quicker this way. You know what day it is tomorrow? The culmination of the Holodomor commemoration. To open this [statue] on the eve, today, is spitting on all those who perished."

The damaged Lenin became a political symbol for politicians embroiled in a feisty election campaign ever since it was damaged this summer. The Bloc of Communists and Left-Center Forces have rallied around it, while pro-Western forces have lent support to its enemies.

Among the November 27 protesters were members of the Svoboda All-Ukrainian

Union, the Ukrainian People's Party led by Yuri Kostenko and Mykola Kokhanivskiy, who flew the flag of the Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists.

It was Mr. Kokhanivskiy who launched the current controversy over Kyiv's Lenin statue on the night of June 30, the birthday of Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) Commander Roman Shukhevych, when he led four colleagues to scale the statue and chisel at its face and hands – an event which he later posted on the Internet for the world to see.

Mr. Kokhanivskiy and his colleagues are currently being prosecuted.

In recent weeks, the Ukrainian government took significant steps to remove Communist monuments, including one of Holodomor organizer Grigory Petrovsky in central Kyiv. In September, the Cabinet of Ministers passed a resolution removing all Lenin statues from a registry of nationally significant monuments.

Nevertheless, the Communist Party of Ukraine was able to perform the renovation because it privately raised 800,000 hryv (\$100,000) to repair the statue's face and hands.

Ukraine's police officers did nothing as



A protester at the unveiling of the restored Lenin monument is detained by police.

the Ukrainian patriots were bloodied. When the TVi television network confronted Volodymyr Oleksandrov, the Berkut commander in charge at the scene, he denied seeing any beating.

CAMPAIGN WATCH

Candidates to be guarded 24/7

KYIV – Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko has ordered the Ukrainian Department of the State Guard to provide round-the-clock security for presidential candidates during the election process, it was reported on November 30. The Internal Affairs Ministry, the Security Service of Ukraine and other law enforcement agencies were ordered to provide security for presidential candidates, within their competence and in cooperation with the Department of the State Guard. (Ukrinform)

3-5 percent of votes may be faked

KYIV – Oleksander Chernenko, head of the Committee of Voters of Ukraine, said 3 to 5 percent of the votes cast in the presidential election might be falsified. Yet, he added, mass and gross election rigging is hardly probable. He shared his opinion that certain falsifications are possible, particularly through voting at home without monitors, putting voters on the lists on the day of voting and direct bribing of voters. The CVU chairman's remarks were reported on November 23. (Ukrinform)

Kravchuk: Agent of Tymoshenko

KYIV – The Central Election Commission on November 3 registered Ukraine's first president, Leonid Kravchuk, as an election agent of presidential candidate Yulia Tymoshenko. Mr. Kravchuk has expressed support for Prime Minister Tymoshenko, noting that "Tymoshenko and her team prevented a large-scale economic crisis in Ukraine." (Ukrinform)

UCC presents its highest honor to Rt. Rev. John Tataryn of Toronto

TORONTO – Ukrainian Canadian Congress National President Paul Grod on October 25 presented the Shevchenko Medal to the Rt. Rev. John Tataryn in Toronto. The presentation was made during the golden jubilee celebrations of St. Demetrius Ukrainian Catholic Church, which were attended by church and civic leaders from communities in Canada, the United States and Ukraine.

“The Rev. John Tataryn is a man of vision, a man of action and great compassion,” said Mr. Grod. “The Ukrainian Canadian community is the proud and grateful beneficiary of his dedicated work.”

The Shevchenko Medal was awarded in recognition of the Rt. Rev. Tataryn’s remarkable accomplishments in the development of the Ukrainian Canadian community over the past 50 years. A native of Sydney, Nova Scotia, he built and nurtured a new parish community in Toronto, which now numbers over 1,000 families; established a school with a Ukrainian language program; spearheaded the building of a seniors residence, which is home for 260 residents; and is responsible for the building of the

Ukrainian Canadian Care Centre, a state-of-the-art long-term care facility, which provides care for 120 residents.

He has initiated and fostered numerous church, cultural and community organizations, including the Yavir Dance Company. He has also organized humanitarian and social assistance to communities in need in South America and Ukraine.

Among those attending the jubilee celebrations were Bishop Josef Milyan, auxiliary bishop of Kyiv, Ukraine, Bishop Emeritus Cornelius Pasichny of the Eparchy of Toronto and Eastern Canada; Bishop Emeritus Basil Losten of the Eparchy of Stamford, Conn.; and Archbishop Yuriy Kalischuk, archbishop of Toronto and the Eastern Eparchy of Ukrainian Orthodox Church; as well as numerous political and civic leaders.

The Shevchenko Medal is the highest form of recognition that can be granted by the Ukrainian Canadian Congress. It recognizes individuals of Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian descent, as well as institutions and organizations, for their outstanding national contribution towards the development of the Ukrainian Canadian community.



The Rt. Rev. John Tataryn receives the Shevchenko Medal from Ukrainian Canadian Congress National President Paul Grod.

Two organizations aim to perpetuate memory of the Holodomor

WASHINGTON – The Ukrainian American Coordinating Council (UACC) and the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation have undertaken a program to perpetuate the memory of the Holodomor in Ukraine through the use of modern technology.

In March of this year the UACC’s executive committee approved a \$20,000 donation and further financial support for a four-volume publication, “The Chronicle of Collectivization and the Holodomor in Ukraine, 1927-1933,” being prepared by scholars at Harvard

University’s Ukrainian Institute and the Kyiv institute Krytyka.

As characterized by Ihor Gawdiak, president of the UACC, “This program, in effect, is building a ‘monument’ to the victims of the Holodomor, which can be placed on a bookshelf in every home.”

“We have decided to promote the history and consequences of the Holodomor, and also the modern history of Ukraine, by taking advantage of facilities that are accessible to the whole world and are popular among the younger generation,”

Mr. Gawdiak said. “Videotapes, movies on DVDs, interviews on the Internet, and other technologies will build this ‘monument,’ which also can be seen and heard in homes everywhere.”

Entering into this modern, dynamic phase of its activities, the UACC formed a partnership with the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation. The U.S.-Ukraine Foundation has worked for many years in Ukraine and has a well-developed network of connections and access to technology resources in Washington.

“The goal of our partnership,” said Nadia K. McConnell, president of the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation, “is the distribution of information about the modern history of Ukraine, not only for those in the United States but also for people in Ukraine and for those in Ukrainian communities in other countries.”

Mrs. McConnell recalled that the first convention of National Rukh of Ukraine, which provided the spark for the country’s independence, took place 20 years ago. Thus, the younger generation doesn’t really know about it, and some in the older generation are starting to forget it. “This is why we need to capture and to save this critical period in Ukraine’s history with video recordings of the leading figures who organized and managed these events in Ukraine’s quest for independence,” she said.

“Part of our partnership with the UACC,” she added, “will be recording and distributing the memoirs and experiences of the leading figures of Rukh. We shouldn’t forget that all of them are getting up in years and some have already left us. We have to save the memory of their heroic deeds as soon as possible. This is our history. For example, now, our discussion about Ukraine in our D.C.

office could be seen by people in Mozambique and Magadan, and probably in Moscow and Vancouver at the same time. All this is on the agenda.”

The U.S.-Ukraine Foundation and the UACC have already started distributing DVDs of the documentary “The Soviet Story.” Produced in 2008 by the Latvian director Edvins Snore, it contains a great deal of material about the Holodomor in Ukraine and the close collaboration of Nazi Germany with the Soviet Union. To find more information about this documentary film and to purchase “The Soviet Story” DVD, readers may visit the US-Ukraine Foundation’s website <http://buyukraine.org>.

“Modern Russia has denied that the Holodomor was a genocide of the Ukrainian nation and tries to hide its significant collaboration with Hitler. It wants to emphasize merely that the Soviet Union became a victim of the invasion of the Third Reich on its territory,” said the head of the UACC.

“Using modern technologies, we should provide young and old Ukrainians with real facts, so that they can counteract the old USSR ‘agit-prop’ that is still being used by Russia today. This is our motivation to have a partnership with the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation with its solid contacts in Ukraine combined with the modern technologies available in Washington.”

Mr. Gawdiak additionally noted that the expenses of this project will be covered by the Holodomor Fund. This fund has been created by the UACC and depends on the generosity of its members and supporters.

Contributions for this project may be sent to: Ukrainian American Coordinating Council, 142 Second Ave., New York, NY 10003. Checks should be made out to UACC Holodomor Fund.

SUAFCU responds to flu outbreak in Ukraine



CHICAGO – Selfreliance Ukrainian American Federal Credit Union (SUAFCU), together with Chicago’s Ukrainian community, is responding to the flu and respiratory disease crisis affecting Ukraine. On November 5, SUAFCU, through the Selfreliance Foundation, gave a grant of \$10,000 to the relief effort being coordinated by the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee. Foundation Chair Oresta Fedyniak stated that Selfreliance is proud to be able to assist the effort and hopeful that its donation will help save the lives of children and adults in Ukraine. That same day, during a press conference held at the credit union’s home office, Ukraine’s Consul General in Chicago Kostiantyn Kudryk briefed reporters on the current situation. Selfreliance CEO Bohdan Watral, who also serves as chair of the board of the Ukrainian National Credit Union Association in the U.S., emphasized the importance of speedy international assistance and called on all Ukrainian credit unions in the U.S. to join in the relief effort. Physician Halyna Boryslavska, president of Orange Wave, added that her community organization, although only a small volunteer group, had just sent \$10,000 to aid in relief efforts and was collecting additional masks and flu-fighting drugs to forward to Ukraine. Contributions to the flu relief efforts in Ukraine can be deposited to account No. 104040-000 at any SUAFCU office. Seen above (from left) are participants of press conference: Mr. Watral, Ms. Boryslavska, Consul Kudryk, Mrs. Fedyniak, Lubomyr Klymkowych and Roman Zajac. (A video of the press conference has been posted to YouTube, accessible at selfreliance.com.)

Deadline extended for applications of volunteer election monitors

TORONTO – The Canada Ukraine Foundation and the Ukrainian Canadian Congress have extended the deadline for applications for volunteer observers for the presidential election in Ukraine, which is scheduled for January 17, 2010, and the anticipated second round of voting on February 7, 2010.

Application forms for interested individuals – for the positions of team lead-

ers, which require a three- to six-week commitment; and short-term observers, who must commit to nine days in Ukraine – are now available online.

The deadline for all applications is December 15. (The previously announced deadline was November 30.) Information and the application form are available online at www.cufoundation.ca/EOM2010

Famine-Genocide survivors make their voices heard

by Marta Iwanek

TORONTO – For decades they stayed silent, not able to tell anyone of the horrors they lived through because nobody wanted to listen. For Holodomor survivors, it's been an uphill battle to get their stories believed.

"The feeling was like you are paralyzed," said Holodomor survivor Eugenia Sakevych Dallas, who came from her home in Los Angeles to speak at Holodomor Awareness Week in Toronto.

Holodomor, which means death by famine, is the word used to describe the Ukrainian genocide of 1932-1933 when millions of Ukrainians perished in a man-made famine orchestrated by the Soviet government. At its peak 25,000 were dying a day.

On Sunday, November 29, the bells at Ukrainian churches across the country rang 10 times for the 10 estimated 10 million lost, ending the second annual Holodomor Awareness Week, organized by the Ukrainian Canadian Congress.

Marta Iwanek is a second-year journalism student at Ryerson University in Toronto.

Commemorative events took place in schools, halls and churches across Canada.

In May of last year, the Canadian government recognized the Holodomor as genocide. Bill C-459 established every fourth Saturday of November as Ukrainian Famine and Genocide (Holodomor) Memorial Day and recognized the Ukrainian Famine of 1932-1933 as an act of genocide. It was also last year that the Toronto District School Board agreed to incorporate study of the Holodomor into its curriculum.

One year later, many remain unaware of this genocide. Some still question whether it was genocide at all.

Ms. Dallas had a first-hand experience this week, when after one of her speeches, an elderly man came up to her saying, "There was no such thing." She was quick to respond with, "How come there are so many witnesses?"

Survivors speak

Explaining why she speaks about her ordeal, Ms. Dallas says, "I see this in front of me. I re-feel this and emotionally I am drained. But I have to speak about it because people have to know what we went



Eugenia Sakevych Dallas and her sketches, which depict how she remembers the Holodomor.

through." Sometimes rushes of memory come to her and she just sits down and sketches or paints the scenes, not fully aware of what she is drawing until the end. She also takes the time to write poetry and a book about her ordeals, hoping more people become aware of what happened.

Ms. Dallas doesn't even know her own date of birth, but estimates she was 5 or 6 at the time of the Holodomor. Orphaned at 5, Ms. Dallas was in Kyiv with her siblings at the time of the Holodomor. She says she will never forget the woman who took pity on her and gave her a slice of bread when coming out of a store. "I was eating that bread with my eyes," Ms. Dallas says. "I don't know what I must have looked like, but I will never forget eating that piece of bread."

Survivor Mykola Latyshko too remembers when the issue could not be mentioned freely. He remembers that while he was studying political science at the University of Toronto in the 1950s, a professor announced to the class he was a Marxist and that "Stalin had to implement the collectivization." Mr. Latyshko says he stood up in front of a crowded lecture hall and called the teacher's statement "baloney." The class murmured; Mr. Latyshko's friend leaned over and told him, "You're cooked."

But Mr. Latyshko and the professor argued for two hours in front of the class on

Stalin's collectivization policies. Mr. Latyshko made sure he brought up what he had lived through.

He may have completed the class with a B+, but says back then, if anyone even mentioned the Holodomor, it was automatically deemed as "bourgeois propaganda." He says even when Ukraine became independent it was difficult to talk about it, but little by little, as more documents are released, there is less doubt.

Mr. Latyshko was born in southern Ukraine and was 8 years old when the Holodomor occurred. Now, he is well into his 80s, but still remembers those years of his life as if they were yesterday. He recalls that time in a scene-like way – the scenes are like bursts of footage in his memory.

He says he survived because he was the type that would eat anything just to stay alive. Mr. Latyshko and his siblings would find mice, hedgehogs and birds, and robbed birds' nests, but one vivid memory is when he found out that for dinner they were eating the family dog, Prince.

Mr. Latyshko speaks in a slow, calm voice, but as he recalls these details from the past his emotions stir, his voice speeds up and quivers. He still can't fully comprehend what happened, so how can anyone else, he said? "When I tell my grandchildren they

(Continued on page 19)

Canada observes...

(Continued from page 1)

silence at 9 a.m. and the lighting of a candle of remembrance in their homes. On Sunday, November 29, many participated in memorial services in their local churches, and church bells tolled 10 times in memory of the 10 million lives lost.

The week began with a solemn commemoration on Parliament Hill in Ottawa on November 24. Other events – including film screenings, candle-lighting ceremonies, memorial services, exhibits and scholarly presentations – were held across the country in Calgary and Edmonton, Alberta; Vernon, British Columbia; Winnipeg, Manitoba; and Hamilton, London, Oshawa, Ottawa, St. Catharines, Thunder Bay, Toronto and Windsor, Ontario.

On November 25, a private member's bill was introduced in the province of British Columbia recognizing the Holodomor as an act of genocide. Member of the Legislative Assembly (MLA) Bruce Ralston (Surrey-Whalley), a member of the New Democratic Party, introduced legislation recognizing the Holodomor as the "Famine and genocide that killed millions of Ukrainians during the period of forced collectivization in the Soviet Union."

The legislation proposes that the fourth Saturday in November every year be com-

memorated as Holodomor Memorial Day in British Columbia and recognizes the survivors of Holodomor who moved to British Columbia and made a positive contribution to the province.

The provinces of Saskatchewan, Alberta, Manitoba and Ontario have enacted legislation recognizing the Holodomor and honoring the survivors of this crime against humanity.

Also on November 25, members of the Quebec National Assembly unanimously accepted the introduction of a private member's bill recognizing the Holodomor. They demonstrated their support with applause.

The bill was introduced by Louise Beaudoin of the Parti Québécois for Montreal's Rosemont riding. The legislation recognizes the Holodomor as an act of genocide and calls for the fourth Saturday in November to be designated as Holodomor Memorial Day in the province. More than 50 representatives of Quebec's Ukrainian community were present to witness the historic moment in the Quebec National Assembly. A second reading of the bill is scheduled for spring 2010.

The government of Canada officially recognized the Holodomor in 2008 and designated a National Holodomor Memorial Day. National Holodomor Awareness Week in Canada began on Monday, November 23, and continued through Sunday, November 29.



More than 50 representatives of Quebec's Ukrainian community were present to witness the historic moment in the Quebec National Assembly when it unanimously accepted the introduction of a private member's bill recognizing the Holodomor.



THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION will mail Christmas greetings and small gift packages to American-Ukrainian service people presently serving their country in many parts of the world.

UNA wishes to solicit your help in getting names, addresses and ranks of any Ukrainian you may know who is serving in the armed forces. Help make this project successful. UNA will mail Christmas and New Year's greetings to our service people by December 25, 2009.

We wish to contact all our service men and women. With your help we will reach most of them!

Name: _____

Rank: _____

Address: _____

Please send the information by December 14, 2009, to:
 Ukrainian National Association, Inc.,
 UNA National Organizer – Oksana Trytjak
 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280
 Parsippany, NJ 07054
 tel: 1 973 292-9800 x3071 e-mail: oksanauna@comcast.net

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

The season of giving

Now that we have given thanks for all we have and all we enjoy during that quintessential American holiday, Thanksgiving, it is time to move on to the season of giving. We don't mean the gift-giving that most associate with the post-Thanksgiving/pre-Christmas season – giving of the type that involves frenzied trips to shopping malls or hours spent surfing and buying online. Rather, what we have in mind is closer to the giving associated with the kindly and generous St. Nicholas, known for anonymously giving gifts to those in need. In fact, December 6 (the date of this issue) is the feast day of St. Nicholas, which is celebrated around the world, including in our Ukrainian communities.

While we ponder what exactly to give our families, friends, colleagues and neighbors, we oftentimes forget to give perhaps the most meaningful gifts: support for charitable organizations, for institutions whose goals we respect and share, for various other groups that make an invaluable contribution to our lives and to the lives of others, both near and far. Below are some ideas for you to consider.

Close to home – and we're sure this is the case in many of our communities – there is a local food pantry that distributes supplies to the needy. During these tough economic times, the need for such supplies has far exceeded their availability. Here's a chance to help your local community with donations of food-stuffs or funds.

Farther afield, there is the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, which helps Ukrainians in need wherever they may live. The recipients of the UUARC's aid include victims of natural disasters, the elderly, children, the disabled, etc. Among its most recent projects is sending much-needed medical supplies to Ukraine, which finds itself in the midst of a flu epidemic.

Consider also institutions that promote and safeguard our rich Ukrainian heritage. One such organization is the Ukrainian Cultural Institute, based in North Dickinson, N.D. – yes, North Dakota. For decades, the UCI has been helping to "Keep the Ukrainian Spirit Alive" through its Endowment Fund. The institute has members in 38 states, the District of Columbia and Canada who believe in its mission.

To be sure, there is the Ukrainian National Association's own charitable arm, the Ukrainian National Foundation, which supports, educational, cultural and humanitarian endeavors in the United States, Canada and Ukraine. Among the beneficiaries of the foundation's support are the Soyuzivka Heritage Center, The Ukrainian Weekly and Svoboda, as well as the national universities of Ostroh Academy and Kyiv Mohyla Academy in Ukraine. The UNF also has a general fund that supports projects as diverse as publication of children's literature and aid to families of workers killed in mining disasters in Ukraine.

And, please don't forget your own favorite beneficiaries: our schools, youth organizations, dance groups, parishes, museums, veterans' groups, etc.

As Christmastide approaches, we urge our readers, one and all, to give thoughtfully and generously in the spirit of our the season.

Dec.
10
2004

Turning the pages back...

Five years ago, on December 10, 2004, Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski spoke at Freedom House after a daylong conference in Washington on "Ukraine's Choice: Europe or Russia?" sponsored by the American Enterprise Institute.

Dr. Brzezinski applauded the democratic election in Ukraine and the public unrest that brought Viktor Yushchenko to power, and hailed the actions of the Ukrainian people as politically conscious. This demonstrates political maturity and "that places them among the democracies of Europe, that places them ahead of their neighbors," he said.

Commenting on how Ukrainian democracy would influence Russia, Dr. Brzezinski noted: "the Russians are not going to be influenced by the Poles becoming democratic and independent, or by the Balts, or by the Georgians. They will be influenced by the Ukrainians – in part because they are conscious historically of the fact that Kyivan Rus' is the fountainhead of their own statehood; in part – and I don't say this propagandistically – in part because they will be troubled by the fact that the Ukrainians are ahead of them."

Quoting a public opinion poll by the Levada Center in Russia, Dr. Brzezinski noted that two-thirds of respondents believe that the situation in Russia is either tense or on the verge of an explosion; within a year 50 percent more people were dissatisfied with the existing conditions in Russia; only 20 percent of the population felt that the political situation was calm and stable in Russia; 51 percent believed that Russia was on the wrong course; 24 percent of respondents were willing to participate in public actions – an all-time percentage high; and only 32 percent of Russians trusted reports concerning Chechnya, 65 percent distrusted them the previous year and 75 percent distrusted them in 2004.

"Now these are signals... but they indicate also something very important, namely, that more and more people in Russia realize that the importance of Ukraine transcends Ukraine. It isn't only a matter of keeping Ukraine a province of Russia, or a vassal of Russia; it is an issue pertaining to the future of Russia itself."

Dr. Brzezinski urged for continued support of Ukraine and Mr. Yushchenko, and said: "...after the electoral process, in which there will be serious financial and economic dislocations in Ukraine. There will be efforts to sabotage the stability of his regime, to undermine it from within. There may even be some letdown and disappointment among the Ukrainian people, some of whom may be naively expecting an immediate transformation. The kind of enthusiastic exuberance which we have seen – sometimes these people expect too much too soon. And in that context, it is very important to convey tangibly – the key word is 'tangibly' – Western interest in Ukraine."

Source: "Brzezinski on the West's response to Ukraine's choice," *The Ukrainian Weekly*, December 19, 2004.

ELECTION NOTEBOOK

BY ZENON ZAWADA

KYIV PRESS BUREAU



Yulia's campaign promises

Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko has earned a reputation of making campaign promises that haven't been fulfilled, and this year is no different.

Coal miners' salaries will increase by 30 percent once the economic crisis is over, Ms. Tymoshenko said on December 1, adding she expects that will happen by March 1.

The next day, she said she will strive to achieve wage levels as high as 50 percent of company earnings, rather than the estimated 18 to 23 percent as is currently the case. At the same Cabinet of Ministers meeting, she said she will raise pensions to 60 percent of the average salary of pensioners' last years of work.

In mid-October, Ms. Tymoshenko said she will raise teacher salaries by 22.5 percent as of January 1, and another 10 percent throughout the year. Yet the 2010 budget isn't expected to be approved by the year's end, which will require the government to abide by the 2009 budget.

These promises follow repeated assurances to increase wages and pensions throughout her term as prime minister. Yet the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc was the only parliamentary faction to vote against the wage and pensions increase approved on November 6 and signed by the president.

On October 2, Ms. Tymoshenko called for not only politicians to declare their incomes and assets, but their officials and relatives too. Yet she claimed no business, real estate or savings in her 2008 declaration and prior ones.

The promises and ploys aren't limited to money.

Tymoshenko Bloc deputies submitted legislation to the Verkhovna Rada on November 24 to recognize the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) as a fighting army that led a national liberation struggle to renew Ukrainian independence.

It's all but certain the Tymoshenko Bloc won't vote on the legislation before the election for fear of losing support in eastern Ukraine, said Kyiv political expert Ivan Lozowy, and it's unlikely to support it afterwards for the same reason.

Among Ms. Tymoshenko's past campaign promises were converting the Ukrainian military into a volunteer service by 2008, halting inflation by the middle of 2008 and redirecting all real estate and transportation taxes to rural towns and villages.

Perhaps her most famous broken promise is her claim in September 2007 that she would resign within two years if she didn't return to Ukrainians the bank deposits lost at the time of the Soviet Union's collapse.

The 8 billion hrv (\$1.6 billion) earmarked in the 2008 budget accounted for only 6 percent of the total sum lost (\$26.7 billion), reported Oschadbank, the state-owned successor to the Soviet banking monopoly, Sberbank USSR.

Yet Ms. Tymoshenko hasn't quit promising to return the deposits, ensuring voters she will do it if elected president in 2010, "barring any obstacles."

Who says Yulia Tymoshenko is a populist?

Minimum miners' pensions increased by \$28 to \$215 a month as of November 1, she announced on December 1.

She declared the next day that Ukrainians awarded for exceptional service – including Heroes of Ukraine, Heroes of the Soviet

Union and all bearers of the Order of Labor Glory – will get an annual pension increase of \$1,250.

She boosted by 50 percent the salary of postal workers, starting on October 1. Bonuses were given to state epidemiological workers of 10 to 30 percent.

The prime minister raised librarians' salaries by 50 percent as of October 1, and the Cabinet of Ministers issued a resolution on October 5 boosting teachers' salaries by 32.5 percent as of January 1.

"Tymoshenko raised the wages of postal workers, village directors, village teachers, village council chairs and several other categories in the last five weeks," President Viktor Yushchenko said on national television on November 28. "These are all those categories which serve on election commissions or deliver mail. This is a political bribe. She gave them 2.5 billion (hrv)."

So why did Ms. Tymoshenko oppose the wages and pensions increase supported by four parliamentary factions on November 6 and signed by the president 10 days later?

"What was proposed yesterday and voted upon is based on the criminal and populist activity of presidential candidates," she said. "This is an atomic bomb which was placed under Ukraine's financial system."

Committee of Voters of Ukraine (CVU) Board Chairman Oleksander Chernenko admitted at a December 2 press conference in Kyiv that Presidential Secretariat Vice-Chair Maryna Stavniichuk sits on his organization's supervisory board, raising further concerns about the organization's objectivity.

Financed by Western donors such as the Charles Mott Foundation, the CVU has monitored Ukrainian elections since 1994. It's supposed to be unaligned in Ukrainian politics but has been criticized during the last year for cozying up to the Presidential Secretariat.

Mr. Chernenko's predecessor at the helm of the CVU, Ihor Popov, took a position as Presidential Secretariat vice-chair after approving the March results of the Ternopil Oblast Council elections, which included an unexpectedly high result for the Single Center party led by the Presidential Secretariat chair at the time, Viktor Baloha.

Besides Ms. Stavniichuk, Single Center party member and analyst Oleksii Koshel sits on the CVU supervisory board.

Upon succeeding Mr. Popov, Mr. Chernenko strongly criticized the election rules legislation passed by the Party of Regions and the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc in the fall, a position also held by the Presidential Secretariat.

Central Election Commission member Mykhailo Okhendovskiy, who is aligned with the Party of Regions, told *The Weekly* on September 28 that the CVU's recent positions have "strangely coincided with all the evaluations and conclusions of the Presidential Secretariat."

"They are preparing to falsify something," Mr. Okhendovskiy commented. "They are supposed to evaluate objectively, not how one candidate evaluates the process."

Mr. Chernenko snuck in a criticism of the Yanukovich and Tymoshenko campaigns at his recent press conference, implying they are supporting technical candidates aimed at chipping away votes from leading candidates.

(Continued on page 18)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Easy money for our charities

Dear Editor:

Currently, JP Morgan Chase Bank is having a contest to award 100 local charities with \$25,000 and a chance to get up to \$1 million dollars. A number of Ukrainian charities are eligible for this contest. This is a time for all Ukrainians around the country to rally together to not just support their individual charity, but also help out our fellow Ukrainians throughout the country.

The contest is located at www.facebook.com/chasecommunitygiving. To be able to vote you just have to be a member of Facebook. If you are not a member of Facebook, don't worry, it's free to join and create a profile. Then you can go to the site above to the section under giving and search for the charities that you want to support. The top 100 local charities will get \$25,000. What a great way to support a charity with a simple click of a button.

Of course, everyone should go and support the Ukrainian National Association's charitable arm, the Ukrainian National Foundation Inc., first and foremost as it supports our newspapers and our community, but there are many other charities that are equally important.

Everyone gets to vote for up to 20 charities, therefore, please also consider a vote for the following: Ukrainian Institute of America (New York); Immaculate Conception Endowment Fund (Hamtramck, Mich.) – this is the endowment for the Immaculate Conception grade school in Detroit; and Ukrainian American Youth Association (Philadelphia); Friends of the Ukrainian Bandurist Choir; Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art (Chicago); Ukrainian American Archives and Museum (Detroit); Ukrainian Cultural Arts Association of Greater Cleveland.

These are just some of the Ukrainian charities that qualify for the contest. It would be a great accomplishment for the Ukrainian community in the United States if we could get all of these to qualify for the \$25,000 award from Chase bank.

Roman Nestorowicz
Warren, Mich.

Kuzma column right on the money

Dear Editor:

Alex Kuzma's op-ed piece on healthcare was right on the money and the introduction of a progressive commentator to

The Ukrainian Weekly is welcome and refreshing.

In my 30 years in healthcare, I have never seen a government bureaucrat get between a physician and patient, but private insurers' denial of prescribed care has become routine. Private sector administrative overhead averages 25-30 percent. For Medicare it's 3-4 percent. When publicly traded, for-profit corporations are required to use any legal means to maximize profits and shareholder value, so these numbers are hardly surprising. To fulfill their mandate, these behemoths retain armies of clerks whose sole function is to find ways to avoid paying claims. Do we really want our health to be a "free market" commodity for the enrichment of a few?

Yes, Ukrainian history has left us all with a deep and warranted disdain for communism, but that can also come with the risk of succumbing to a narrow world view. A healthy democracy requires a robust middle class which is sustained in part by social programs that benefit the entire community. Most Western European (especially Scandinavian) countries operate successfully as social democracies, yet they've somehow managed to evade the Iron Curtain. Right-wingers call them socialists and point to their higher tax rates, but add to our taxes the cost of healthcare, college tuition, etc. and who's really paying more? Besides, socialism is already alive and well right here in the U.S.A. Public schools, police and fire departments are all socialized. The Veterans Administration health system is socialized medicine. Though imperfect, Medicare is a government-run single-payer insurance policy that actually honors your premiums by paying claims.

Surveys conducted by the World Health Organization evaluating overall quality, mortality rate, life expectancy and cost related to healthcare have not been very flattering to the United States. In overall quality, France ranked first and the U.S. ranked 37th (between Costa Rica and Slovenia). Canada, the United Kingdom, Japan, all of Western Europe and countries such as Malta and Andorra fared much better.

We didn't do very well with life expectancy either, ranking 24th and in a study of 14 developed countries the U.S. had the highest mortality rate. Only the Marshall Islands outspent us and we stand alone in allowing a profit-driven health insurance industry.

Winston Churchill once said "You can always count on the Americans to do the right thing, but only after they have tried everything else." Unfortunately, we are still trying everything else.

Bohdan Kukil
Easthampton, Mass.

CROSSCURRENTS

by Andrew Sorokowski

Hot docs and smoking guns

Imagine that you have found a type-written directive from November 1932, signed by Joseph Stalin, ordering Communist Party functionaries to "destroy the Ukrainians." This, you might exult, is the "smoking gun" we've all been looking for, the proof that the Holodomor was a genocide against the Ukrainian people. Off you go to the World Court to prove your case.

But wait a minute. First of all, is the document authentic? What if someone forged it and slipped it into the archives where you found it? You'd better examine the format and style, the paper and the ink. Is the document actually signed? If so, is the signature authentic? You will need to get a certificate from the archive stating that your copy of the document (if they let you photocopy it) is an authentic copy of their original.

Presumably you will publish the text of this document, along with a facsimile, in a scholarly journal. And then the problems really begin. Some readers may question its authenticity. After all, Stalin was notorious for not documenting his actions; he preferred to dictate by telephone. And if the document is authentic, what does it mean? By "destroy," did Stalin mean to physically annihilate? Or did he simply intend to break the Ukrainians' will, or perhaps just to eliminate them as a political factor? And what did he mean by "the Ukrainians"? All of them? Or perhaps some particular group? Are there other documents that might provide the necessary context for a correct interpretation? Or were they destroyed?

In short, smoking guns, even when they exist, are not such a simple matter.

That's not to say that some pretty damning ones don't occasionally turn up. For an example, Google "Katyn Massacre" for the Soviet document ordering the mass murder of Polish officers in 1940. Or see the cover of the September-October issue of "Patriyarkhat," reproducing a 1945 letter from Nikita Khrushchev to Joseph Stalin mentioning, in the first sentence, "the work that has been done on the demoralization of the Uniate church and the transfer of the Uniate clergy to the Orthodox church." Of course, the term "demoralization" understates the NKVD's terror tactics. One is reminded of how the detached, abstract phrase "final solution" in the January 1942 Wannsee Protocols veiled the genocidal horror of the Holocaust.

We may never find a "smoking gun" for the Holodomor. But taken together and considered in historical context, "hot documents" like the Stalin-Molotov directive of January 22, 1933, establishing a blockade to stop the mass flight of Ukrainian peasants from famine-stricken areas, or the decree of June 21, 1933, demanding that the grain procurement plan be carried out in full, on time and "at all costs" – after a secret police report on morbidity and mortality in the Kharkiv region had concluded that food assistance was urgently needed – make a good case for genocide.

In fact, according to archival scholar Hennadii Boriak, the most important Holodomor documents have already been located, declassified and reviewed by historians. Some 5,000 have been published. The next phase is to analyze them. That may take many years. What is

important is that there is no longer a danger that the archival record will be lost. Although there are probably some important documents in the Russian secret archives, Dr. Boriak has expressed doubt that there is anything sensational in Ukraine yet to be revealed (Boriak, cited below, pp. 6-7, 16-17).

But there are other episodes of modern Ukrainian history that beg for documentation. The terror of the late 1930s, World War II, the post-war famine, and the Stalinist repressions of 1945-1953 have all been studied, but new archival revelations may revise current understanding. The activity of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, for instance, remains controversial, and various allegations have been made that must be tested by the documentary evidence. And what about the persecution of dissidents from the 1960s through the 1980s? In many cases, Russia may hold crucial material. For example, while the legal documents in the case of Vasyl Stus, who died in a Soviet labor camp in 1985, were made available to his family in Kyiv, there is still pertinent unreleased material in Russia, possibly including letters and poems.

There are several reasons why further archival research on these events is needed. Ukrainians need to know, understand and come to terms with the darker aspects of the Soviet experience. There is also the question of responsibility. Until those who committed the various crimes against humanity in Ukraine are identified, these will seem like abstract misfortunes, lacking human agency. It is symptomatic that Ukrainian government officials speak of the Holodomor as a "tragedy," as if Fate alone were responsible. Naturally, it may be unfair to harm the reputations of the perpetrators' descendants. And one need not publicly expose every minor official or collaborator. But if a World War II concentration camp guard can be tried in a German court today, surely the Soviet sadists and torturers of the following four decades should at least be exposed. Truth and reconciliation require that Ukrainians know the facts about who did what to whom.

Classified documents, of course, present a problem. Even in the U.S., much documentation that should be publicly available remains under wraps, if only because there are not enough specialists to declassify it. Declassification policies are ever-changing and complex, varying among and within the branches of government. Every country has concerns with privacy, legal privilege, foreign relations and national security.

But archival disclosure presupposes archival preservation. That is our responsibility, too. The diaspora holds a wealth of documents of historical value. Many are in private hands – perhaps even in yours. Has each of our organizations created and memorialized a plan for the disposition of its documents in a suitable repository? Preserving the historical record begins at home.

Further reading: Hennadii Boriak, "Sources for the Study of the Great Famine in Ukraine." The Holodomor Series (Cambridge, Mass.: Ukrainian Studies Fund, 2009).

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

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

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

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St. Mary's Church in Allentown marks its 100th anniversary

ALLENTOWN, Pa. – Hundreds of faithful and community members gathered at St. Mary (Protection of the Mother of God) Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral on October 9-11 to mark the parish's centennial year.

An inaugural divine liturgy in October 2008 kicked off the year-long series of events that marked the milestone. During the year, the parish updated its altar and iconography throughout the church.

Celebrations began on October 9 with vesper services led by Bishop Daniel and the Very Rev. Myron Oryhon. Bishop Daniel brought relics of St. Anthony the Great that were placed on the newly consecrated altar on Saturday, October 10. The bishop recounted the zeal and dedication during the life of St. Anthony and called on the faithful to carry the torch of faith in the 21st century.

On Saturday, October 10, a hierarchical divine liturgy was celebrated by Metropolitan Constantine, Archbishop Antony and Bishop Daniel, with assistance by seminarians from St. Sophia Theological Seminary in South Bound Brook, N.J. Assisting in the liturgy and consecration of the new altar and iconography were the Rev. Oryhon, the Very Rev. Frank Estocin, Archimandrite Demetrios, the Very Rev. John Nakonachny, the Very Rev. Yakiw Norton, the Very Rev. Bazyl Zawierucha, the Very Rev. Volodymyr Khanas, the Very Rev. Yuriy Siwko, Protodeacon Oleh

Maletych and Deacon Michael Sawarynski.

During the liturgy, Metropolitan Constantine, on behalf of the Council of Bishops of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A., elevated the Rev. Oryhon, pastor of the cathedral, to the rank of mitred priest in honor of his 30 years of service to the Church.

Following divine liturgy, a centennial banquet was held which was attended by political and community dignitaries, including U.S. Rep. Charles W. Dent (R - Pa.), Pennsylvania State Sen. Patrick M. Brown, State Rep. Joseph F. Brennan, Lehigh County Executive Donald T. Cunningham Jr., and Allentown Mayor Edward Pawlowski.

Nicholas Fartuch, president of the cathedral parish board of administration, challenged members of the community to rededicate themselves to the ministry of the Church in order to be a positive example to the next generation of parishioners.

Attendees were presented with a commemorative book on the centennial of the parish which had inscribed the following dedication: "We, the members of the 100th Anniversary Committee, dedicate this book to our ancestors who left us not only with a beautiful parish, but also a love for our Ukrainian Orthodox Church. With the help of Our Lord Jesus Christ may we have many, many prosperous years ahead!"

Trenton parishioners gather on occasion of 90th anniversary

TRENTON – Archbishop Antony and Bishop Daniel arrived to Trenton in N.J., on October 25 for a joyous celebration of faith, love, hope and fellowship with the parishioners and friends of Holy Trinity Ukrainian Orthodox Church on the occasion of its 90th anniversary.

Under the leadership of the Rev. Ivan Lymar, Holy Trinity has been revitalized by an influx of new members, bringing a resurgence of hope for the future of the parish. Friends from St. George Ukrainian Orthodox Church and St. Vladimir Parish of the Orthodox Church of America also joined in the celebration.

Before celebrating the hierarchal liturgy, Archbishop Antony blessed the newly renovated church walls, which had also been redecorated for the occasion.

Serving with Archbishop Antony and Bishop Daniel were the pastor, the Rev. Lymar; former pastor, the Rev. Michael Zaparyniuk; the Rev. Paul Shafran from St. Vladimir's; the Rev. Ihor Bobak from South Bound Brook, N.J.; Deacon Oleh Maletych;

and seminarians Subdeacon Vasyly Pasakas, Andriy Matlak and Vasyly Dovhan.

After the liturgy, Archbishop Antony gave an inspiring address about the future of the parish and presented blessed certificates to several parishioners for their hard work and years of service to their church.

The celebration continued in the church hall with a hearty meal and splendid entertainment by the choir, under the direction of Liliya Lymar, with selections in both English and Ukrainian. A presentation by singer/bandurist Michael Andrec and vocalist Natalia Honcharenko added to the enjoyment of the day. Specially prepared for the occasion were CDs of the Holy Trinity Choir, in both languages, and a cookbook containing favorite recipes of parishioners.

In honor of this joyous event, a gift of love from the parish was presented to Archbishop Antony for the Museum and Historical Complex at the spiritual center of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. in South Bound Brook.

Demjanjuk trial...

(Continued from page 1)

that the prosecution says proves Mr. Demjanjuk was at Sobibor, as well as statements made 30 years ago by a Ukrainian, now deceased, who said he served with the defendant at Sobibor. But, RFE/RL reported, there are no survivors who say they remember Mr. Demjanjuk.

The Associated Press reported that 40 victims' relatives have joined the trials as co-plaintiffs, something that is allowed under German law. Several of them made statements during the first two days of the trial.

On the trial's first day, the 10-page indictment was read. The AP reported: "Prosecutors accused Demjanjuk of playing an active role in the Nazis' machinery of destruction and of being a willing follower of Hitler's racist ideology as they read their indictment aloud."

Prosecutor Hans-Joachim Lutz said the prosecution will prove that, though Mr. Demjanjuk was a Soviet soldier captured by the Germans, he volunteered to serve the Nazis and was a willing participant in the Holocaust. He said Mr. Demjanjuk was trained to be a guard at the Trawniki camp and was then posted to Sobibor in March of 1943. "As a guard, he took part in all the various parts of the extermination process after the deportation trains arrived," Mr. Lutz said, according to the AP.

Speaking after the court hearing that day, defense attorney Ulrich Busch told the AP: "There is absolutely no evidence for that — it is purely the prosecutors' fantasy."

Mr. Busch filed a motion on December 1 for the case to be thrown out, arguing it had been illegal to deport — rather than extradite — Mr. Demjanjuk from the U.S., and that the Sobibor charges were addressed in Mr. Demjanjuk's trial in Israel and thus the current trial constitutes double jeopardy. The presiding judge, Ralph Alt, said he would rule on the motion later; he has previously rejected several similar pretrial motions.

The AP quoted Mr. Demjanjuk's son, John Jr., as saying: "The prosecution is building a house of cards with a hurricane coming. There is not a scintilla of evidence indicating my father ever had any such ideology nor that he ever harmed a single human being."

Mr. Demjanjuk did not speak during the court sessions. He faces 15 years in jail if convicted. If he is acquitted he cannot return to the United States since he has been stripped of his citizenship and ordered deported.

The defense contends that Mr. Demjanjuk is once again a victim of mistaken identity.

This is Mr. Demjanjuk's second trial on war crimes charges. He was extradited from the United States to Israel in 1986, and was convicted of Nazi war crimes and sentenced to death in 1988. The Israeli Supreme Court overturned the conviction in 1993 after evidence showed that another man was the notorious Treblinka death camp guard known as "Ivan the Terrible."

Speigel Online reported that Mr. Busch said the Nazis would have killed his client if he did not carry out their orders.

Indeed, The Financial Times of November 29 reported that in 1966 a German court cleared five out of 11 SS officers — "far more senior than Mr. Demjanjuk" — from Sobibor because it saw "their lives would have been in danger . . . had they not participated in the extermination of the Jews." Five others received sentences of between three and eight years; one received a life sentence.

Agence France-Presse (AFP) reported on December 1 that Mr. Busch said the case against Mr. Demjanjuk is a farce because German SS members at Sobibor were acquitted in earlier trials. "How can you say that the order-givers were innocent . . . and the one who received the orders is guilty?" he asked. "There is a moral and legal double standard being applied today."

Historian Hans-Juergen Boemelburg commented to AFP: "It is problematic that German guards at Sobibor were acquitted at the Hagen trials in the 1960s, whereas a foreigner who was forced to obey orders or die of hunger could be convicted."

"This is the first time that a foreigner trained at Trawniki... has been tried in Germany," historian Annette Weinke of Jena University, told AFP. "There has not been a systematic inquiry into foreign collaborators." She cited a new political will as the reason for the change.

Speaking with The Globe and Mail of Toronto, Rebecca Wittmann, associate professor of German post-war legal history at the University of Toronto, who is an observer at the trial, said "I find it a bizarre show-piece." She added, "Of course it's important to put Demjanjuk on trial. But the defense has good arguments — that he's a relatively unimportant character, that he's Ukrainian, not German, and that thousands of others in much higher positions — including a former guard who's set to testify against Demjanjuk — have gotten away scot-free."

Speigel reported that 270 journalists from around the world were accredited to cover the trial on its opening day.

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New Haven's St. Michael's Church celebrates centennial

by Halia Lodynsky

NEW HAVEN, Conn. – The parishioners of St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church in New Haven, Conn., celebrated the 100th anniversary of their parish on Sunday, November, 8.

The pontifical divine liturgy started at 10:30 a.m. The Yevshan choir, under the direction of Alex Kuzma, sang the divine liturgy.

The procession began at the church's rectory with Bishop Paul Chomnycky, OSBM, Bishop Basil Losten, (Bishop Emeritus of Stamford, Conn.), Deacon Wasyl Behay of Stamford, the Very Rev. Michael Bundz of Utica, N.Y., the Rev. Theodore Czabala of Johnson City, N.Y., the Rt. Rev. Miltred Archpriest Mihai Dubovici of Bridgeport, Conn., the Rev. Albert Forlano, director of Religious Education of Stamford, Msgr. Roman Golemba of Woonsocket, R.I., and Msgr. John Telecky of Ansonia, Conn. Also in attendance were former pastors.

The altar boys who participated in the procession and the divine liturgy were Ciprian Godenciu, Victor Kuc, Andre Lodynsky, Aedan Lodynsky and Stephen Yukash. Ukrainian American Veterans of Post 33 formed the honor guard from the parish house to the church.

Inside the church's entrance the bishops were greeted by St. Michael's pastor, the Rev. Iura Godenciu, along with parish trustee, Maria Antonyshyn, Stephen Ciukenda and Maxim Thibodeau. Children of the parish, Brandon Aponte, Ciprian Godenciu, Stephania Korenovsky, and Maria Zyla presented bread and flowers. Members of the Immaculate Conception Society also greeted the bishops.

The church was full of parishioners, young and old, from near and far, including Delaware, Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey and New York.

After the divine liturgy, an icon of St. Michael the Archangel, carved by Zenon Luciw, was blessed.

Over 350 people attended the centennial dinner at the Grassy Hill County Club in Orange. Violinist Innesa Tymochko-Dekajlo performed during the cocktail hour. The celebration was opened by Michael T. Lipcan Jr., the general chairperson of the centennial event.

The bishops were presented with the tra-

ditional Ukrainian offering of salt and bread by Julia Berezowskyj, Tessa Junas and Alexandra Lodynsky. Stephania Korenovsky, Melania Korenovsky and Aedan Lodynsky, children of the School of Ukrainian Studies New Haven, under the direction of Myron Melnyk, presented the bishops with presents of pysanky and a special book made by all the students with pictures and thank-you letters to Bishop Chomnycky.

The invocation was said by Bishop Losten. After the national anthems were sung by Olya Fryz and the ceremonial toast was given by Orest Dubno, reflective words about our parish were offered by Irene Hladkyj, Father Albert Forlano and Alexandra Lodynsky.

Also in attendance were the Rev. Ivan Bilyk of Willamantic, Conn., the Very Rev. Paul Luniw of Terryville, Conn., the Rev. Kiril Manolev of Colchester, Conn, and the Rev. Stepan Yanovski of Ansonia, Conn.

The entertainment program's performers included Zolotyj Promin, the Ukrainian dance ensemble of the Greater Hartford area; Olya Fryz, vocalist of Oxford, Conn., who performed a duet with her daughter, Natalia, as well as a solo; Ms. Tymochko-Dekajlo, of Long Island, N.Y.; and sisters Stephania and Melania Korenovsky, vocalists, of East Haven, Conn. The entertainers were introduced by Halia Lodynsky, Entertainment Chairwoman.

Remarks about St. Michael's Parish were delivered by Bishop Chomnycky, Bishop Losten, the Rev. Godenciu, Mayor John Destefano of New Haven and Mr. Lipcan.

Many volunteers who worked hours to make this event so successful. Member of the Centennial Committee were: Maria Antonyshyn, Dionizia Brochinsky, Luba Dubno, Orest Dubno, Carl Harvey, Alexis Hickerson, Donald and Gloria Horbaty, Irene Hladkyj, Cathy Kolesnik, Dr. Roman Kuc, Nancy Langer, Halia Lodynsky, Irene Mandycz, Myron Melnyk, Mary Ann Mikosky, Mary Plaskonos, Barbara Schwartz, Maxim Thibodeau, Walter Ushchak, and Mary Ann Yursha.

Commemorative books and DVDs released on the occasion of the parish centennial are available from the Rev. Godenciu, who may be reached at 203-865-0388.



During the liturgy (from left) are: Bishop Paul Chomnycky, Bishop Basil Losten and the Rev. Iura Godenciu.



The Rev. Iura Godenciu (right) and Msgr. John Terlecky light a candle in memory of the deceased of St. Michael's Parish.



Ukrainian folk dance performed by the children of the parish.

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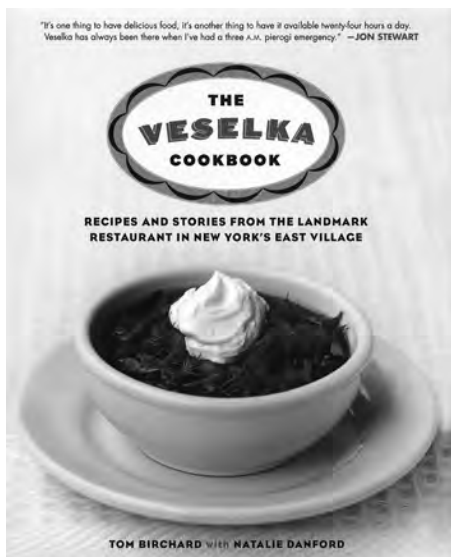
Cookbook dedicated to Veselka 55 years after its founding

“The Veselka Cookbook. Recipes and Stories from the Landmark Restaurant in New York’s East Village,” by Tom Birchard with Natalie Danford. New York: Thomas Dunne Books, St. Martin’s Press, 2009. ISBN 978-0-312-38568-2. 272 pp., \$27.99.

by Taras Hunczak

This very interesting book of recipes and stories was published and dedicated to the memory of Wolodymyr Darmochwal, the founder of Veselka, which for many of us who grew up in the neighborhood of New York’s East Village and for others who belonged to Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization or participated in the numerous Ukrainian organizations of New York, was an important meeting place.

While in the early days, Veselka – founded in 1954 – was only a corner café, it grew in time in popularity and in size, serving New York East Villagers for 24 hours a day. Jon Stewart, the well-known political satirist and a television host, commenting on Veselka, said: “It’s one thing to have delicious food, it’s another thing to have it available 24 hours a day.



Veselka has always been there when I’ve had a 3 a.m. pierogi emergency.”

Authored by Tom Birchard, with the assistance of Natalie Danford, the book is about service and history of Ukrainian culinary art as it was preserved and modified by the Veselka staff.

“The Veselka Cookbook. Recipes and Stories from the Landmark Restaurant in New York’s East Village” is an elegant

volume that tells the reader about the varieties of “borsch” and other Ukrainian traditional foods that one can enjoy, along with a variety of other cuisines, at Veselka.

Working in the spirit of its creator, Wolodymyr Darmochwal, Veselka, located in the hub of numerous Ukrainian organizations, itself became a center of attraction, where young and old met for food, refreshment and friendly chats.

Mr. Birchard, the current owner of the Veselka restaurant, writes in the introduction to his book that in the course of more than 40 years at Veselka: “I have adopted the Ukrainian community, and the community has adopted me... Today I’d say, and proudly, that I’m an honorary Ukrainian.”

Of course things changed in the East Village. Many Ukrainians moved to the suburbs of New York and New Jersey, but those who remained in New York and those who come to visit Ukrainian institutions or their friends still come to Veselka.

Basically, however, the clientele of Veselka has become more cosmopolitan, reflecting the spirit of New York. The restaurant is always well-attended, keeping busy its owner Mr. Birchard (the former son-in-

law of Wolodymyr Darmochwal), and Mr. Birchard’s son Jason, the manager of Veselka, as well as Mykola Darmochwal (Wolodymyr Darmochwal’s son) and his wife, Zoriana, consultants to the Birchards.

Today, visitors can come to Veselka to enjoy the food and the ambiance, and readers can enjoy Veselka’s recipes and stories thanks to “The Veselka Cookbook.”



At the book launch reception for “The Veselka Cookbook” (from left) are: Veselka’s current owner, Tom Birchard, and his son Jason, and Mykola Darmochwal, son of the founder of Veselka, Wolodymyr Darmochwal.

Making contact with The Weekly

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Edited and compiled by Matthew Dubas and Yarema Belej

Montreal student learns about filmmaking, the Holodomor and being Ukrainian

by Tanya Bednarczyk

MONTREAL – Most students spend their summers at home, working to pay off their student loans. In the summer of 2008, 21-year-old Adriana Luhovy, a communications student at Montreal's Concordia University, traded in her summer in Montreal for what turned out to be a volunteer experience she would never forget.

Ms. Luhovy, who is focusing on film studies, accompanied her father, Yuriy Luhovy, to her ancestors' homeland of Ukraine, where she spent six weeks behind the camera, filming a documentary entitled "Genocide Revealed" (Okradena Zemlya), about the little-known 1932-1933 Famine-Genocide that killed between 7 million and 10 million Ukrainians.

Ms. Luhovy, a Montreal native, grew up in a Ukrainian environment. Like many Ukrainians in the diaspora, she attended Ukrainian school every Saturday morning. And like other children, she did not understand the purpose, as a Canadian, of having to learn the Ukrainian language and culture. That all changed, however, when she visited Ukraine in the summer of 2006 to study at the National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy.

"When I went over there, I really understood where I came from, and where my grandparents came from," Ms. Luhovy said. "It wasn't until then that I realized the importance [of keeping the language and the history alive]. Everything just clicked."

Since that unforgettable summer, Ms. Luhovy became more involved in the Canadian Ukrainian community. She continued being an active member in the Ukrainian Youth Association in Canada, Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization and was the media director for the Ukrainian Canadian Students' Union (SUSK).

In addition to growing up in a Ukrainian household, Ms. Luhovy also was involved in filmmaking, like her father, from a very young age. Her father greatly impacted her choice of studies. "My whole life I've been around it; making documentaries, making films. I was

always implicated in the process from a very young age, and I wanted to continue it," she said.

Last summer Ms. Luhovy was able to pursue two of her passions when her father asked her to assist him with a new documentary he was filming in Ukraine. Just two years into her bachelor's degree, she took the skills she had acquired in school and through her father, and traveled to the country that her grandparents once called home.

Between 1932 and 1933, Ukraine experienced a Famine-Genocide that exterminated Ukrainians through starvation, thereby completing Ukraine's subjugation to Moscow by Stalin. While concrete evidence has proved that the Famine, or Holodomor in Ukrainian, did occur, some countries, especially Russia, are still reluctant to acknowledge this Famine as genocide. The documentary hopes to prove the skeptics wrong.

When Ms. Luhovy arrived in Ukraine, as a result of the film's low budget, her role as assistant quickly changed to that of camera operator. "It was a crash course in filmmaking and being a cameraperson. [My father] just sat me down and said, 'shoot,'" she explained.

Ms. Luhovy and the crew drove approximately 3,500 kilometers throughout eastern Ukraine, where they met with survivors who shared their experiences of the Famine. They had a historian on set to ensure that the accounts from the survivors were plausible. Ms. Luhovy noted that credibility is essential when making any documentary.

All the survivors had stories which proved that people starved to death not because of drought, but because the Soviets confiscated the crops in Ukraine. It was difficult, Ms. Luhovy noted, listening to these recollections. For the first time in her life, she was hearing evidence from survivors about things she had only read about. "I was at times happy that I wasn't the one doing the interview because I couldn't deal with it anymore. You'd have these people who are breaking down and crying from telling these horrible stories, many of them speaking about the Famine for the first time. You have to be supportive of them, and just to



Filmmaker Adriana Luhovy (right) with one of her interview subjects in Ukraine.

tell them to keep going, and keep revealing their memories."

One testimonial really stood out in Ms. Luhovy's experience. She and the crew got lost and ended up two kilometers from the Russian border. While asking for directions, they stumbled upon two elderly women and asked them if they knew anything about the Famine of 1932-1933. Not only did they know about it, they had lived through it. They said they had survived by being close to the Russian border, across which there was no famine. "Their parents were able to sneak past the border to exchange their heirlooms for a little piece of bread and they would come back, walk those two kilometers and feed their kids and themselves. It just proved the fact. On the other side, there was no famine; people weren't starving."

The documentary is currently only available in Ukrainian. Ms. Luhovy and her father are raising money to translate the movie into English, French, Russian and many more languages, with hopes that it will reach a greater audience.

Ms. Luhovy believes in the power that a documentary can have, and she understands the importance of educating people through film. It is one of the most effective

ways in reaching a target audience. "Documentaries capture people's attention the most. You can read articles, but if you actually see people talking, sharing their experiences, you're going to get the most from that," she noted.

Ms. Luhovy wants this film to be shown in schools all over Ukraine, so that people finally will be taught the truth about their history. Once it is translated, she hopes the film reaches out to other students across the world so that the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide is recognized for the calamity that it was and that it receives the historical study it deserves. "Just like everyone has heard of the Rwandan Genocide and the Holocaust, people should know about the Ukrainian Genocide," she said.

Ms. Luhovy hopes that people will take interest in spreading the word about the truth of the 1932-1933 Famine-Genocide. Canada has recognized the Ukrainian Famine as genocide, and Ms. Luhovy hopes other countries will follow.

The next step is to include the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide in the history books and perhaps this documentary, and Ms. Luhovy's youthful enthusiasm, will help to make it happen.

Druzhynnyky work weekend: Clean-up at "Oselia SUM"

by Larysa Balko and Sammy Warycha

ELLENVILLE, N.Y. – On Saturday, November 7, 50 members of the Ukrainian American Youth Association from the tri-state area came out and rolled up their sleeves to help clean and winterize "Oselia SUM" – the UAYA resort in Ellenville N.Y.

The work weekend was organized by Sammy Warycha, a representative to the UAYA national executive for "Druzhynnyky" (UAYA adult members age 18-35) from the association's branch in Yonkers, N.Y. Volunteers came from a number of different branches: New York, Yonkers and Binghamton, N.Y., Hartford, Conn., Passaic and Irvington, N.J., and Philadelphia. They eagerly arrived on Friday evening in trucks and cars filled with landscaping equipment; leaf blowers, power washers, rakes, shovels and other tools.

The actual clean-up started promptly at 8 a.m. on Saturday morning. The volunteers were broken up into groups so that the crews could cover a larger area of the grounds. A

majority of volunteers were assigned to tear down and throw out sheetrock from all the cabin basements that had decayed over the years. The time-consuming and strenuous work filled two dumpsters with waste material.

The rest of the volunteers were given the tasks of raking and collecting leaves from the grounds of the resort, and cleaning and winterizing the Olympic-size pool. The volume of leaves that was raked and collected amazed all the workers. The administration and workers alike were greatly surprised at how much work was done during this one-day clean-up. With great teamwork, an admirable work ethic and a strategic plan, the Druzhynnyky of the UAYA rose to the call of donating their time. The Druzhynnyky look forward to organizing many of these work weekends in the near future.

For more information, readers may subscribe to the Druzhynnyky USA page on Facebook or visit www.cym.org.



Mike Kapitula, Damian Schur and Andrea Bybel powerwash the pool.

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Ukrainian Museum presents "SongDance" of folk/fine art series

by Ihor Slabicky

NEW YORK – "SongDance," the second part in the "Fine Art/Folk Art: Two Counterpoints" series was presented at The Ukrainian Museum on Friday, November 13.

The first part of this series, "StringText," had been performed on October 23. The two performances were quite different: where "StringText" had presented contemporary takes on traditional pieces, this performance stayed in the traditional realm.

[In writing about the "StringText" performance in The Ukrainian Weekly issue of November 8, this author inadvertently referred to that work as "StringTest." My apologies.]

Julian Kytasty, the curator of the series, said in his introduction that the program is "juxtaposing folk arts and fine arts derived from it." The works that followed did just that, presenting folk songs in traditional yet at times contrasting ways.

The musicians who appeared with Mr. Kytasty have all performed with him in the past: Lilia Pavlovskaya on keyboard, bandura and vocals; Nadia Tarnawsky on bandura, vocals and rain stick; Brandon Vance on violin and vocals; and Ron Lawrence on viola. Also appearing with them were two dancers: Katja Kolcio, who is an assistant professor of dance at Wesleyan University, and Nicole Stanton, an associate professor and the department chair in the Dance Department there. They choreographed the dances they performed, appearing in costumes made from old remnants of "vyshytia" (embroidery) that were designed into contemporary dresses by designer Leslie Weinberg.

Though all had performed with Mr. Kytasty, not all of these performers had performed with each other before this concert. Indeed, some of them had only met for the first time just hours before the concert. Mr. Kytasty's familiarity with their individual styles and talents allowed him to meld their artistry into one fluent group that allowed each artist's unique style to be fully appreciated. He introduced them collectively as the Radio Banduristan Song and Dance

Ensemble.

Ms. Pavlovskaya started the program with her rendition of "Oy Matynko Moya" accompanied by Mr. Lawrence on viola, Mr. Vance on violin, and Ms. Tarnawsky on vocals. Dancer Ms. Kolcio joined them, performing a minimalist, slow phrasing movement. As the song neared its conclusion with the wedding, the dancer donned a "khustka" (headscarf), as would have been worn by the bride at that point in the traditional wedding ceremony.

Continuing with her accompanists, Ms. Pavlovskaya reached in to her repertoire of traditional folksongs and presented "U Nedilyu Ranenko." On "Zakuvala Zozulenka," the musicians added the sound of the zozula (cuckoo), mimicking it on their instruments. It was a treat to hear these works so beautifully sung by Ms. Pavlovskaya. The surprise in "Oy Sokole, Sokolonku" was Ms. Tarnawsky singing in overtones, à la throat singers. I am not sure if this was perceived by everyone in the capacity-filled room, as the effect was subtle yet added so much to that song. Supporting Ms. Tarnawsky were Messrs. Vance and Lawrence, whose violin and viola filled out the musical spectrum, while Ms. Pavlovskaya soared vocally, like a falcon, over and around them.

Of particular pleasure was hearing "Bodai Sia Toi Hai Rozvyv," started off by Mr. Vance soulfully playing the melody on the violin and Ms. Pavlovskaya melodically and gently singing the opening verses. Ms. Tarnawsky then took over, singing her verses in a powerful and emotional style that one would hear in the villages. The contrast in styles was inspiring and Mr. Vance's solos enhanced these feelings. The closing verses were sung by both singers together, each in her style, a juxtaposition of fine and folk in the spirit of the program.

Messrs. Kytasty and Lawrence performed "Carpathian Dance." Mr. Kytasty's bandura took on the sound of the tsymbaly and with Mr. Lawrence's viola, their composition sounded very traditional yet new. Knowing that he is playing acoustic instruments with absolutely no electronic effects, I am always

(Continued on page 18)



Ihor Slabicky

Julian Kytasty and Ron Lawrence performing "Gheuffe" at The Ukrainian Museum on November 13.



Katja Kolcio and Nicole Stanton performing "Creation of the World."

UIMA event showcases new Ukrainian American writers

CHICAGO – A showcase of new and emerging Ukrainian American poets and writers was held on November 7 at the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art in Chicago.

Irene Zabytko was the event's keynote speaker. The author of the novel "The Sky Unwashed" and the short story collection "When Luba Leaves Home," she spoke about her beginnings as a struggling writer in Chicago's Ukrainian Village and the subsequent success in publishing her creative work.

Ms. Zabytko, who is presently the producer and writer of Wheat Street Productions in Florida, said she looked forward to hearing work by a new generation of Ukrainian American writers. The literary evening proceeded with an alphabetical series of readings.

Sonya Arko, a native Chicagoan, read poems published in the literary journals Can we have our ball back?, elimae and Basilica Review. Ms. Arko, who holds an M.A. in creative writing from Northwestern University, said the poems originate from a book she is currently working on. She recited her poems "The Civil Ceremony Comes First," "Display," "Cemetery," "Redeposit Me," "Anatomy Lesson" and "Requiem."

Ms. Arko, who has attended classes at the prestigious Iowa Writer's Workshop, published her first poem in the International Journal, 100 Words. She is

the recipient of the Bucknell Fellowship for Younger Poets and was named a finalist for the Ruth Lilly Poetry Fellowship in 2007 and 2008. She presently teaches at the English department of Harper College.

Anya Antonovych-Metcalf, a Chicagoan, read pieces that accompanied her "cigar box theaters" – satirical little assemblages that examine different strata of Bahamian society. The works, titled "Ike and Hanna," "Mr. Taylor's Funeral," and "My Son and the Water," were previously shown at the artist's solo show, "Paradiso," in the Bahamas. Ms. Antonovych-Metcalf, who earned a B.A. in English from McGill University in Montreal, spent two and half years residing in the Bahamas, where she was an active participant in the Popostudios Center for the Visual Arts. The artist and writer presently lives with her family in Baltimore, where she pursues a post-baccalaureate certificate in painting at Maryland Institute College of Art.

Petrusia Kowerko-Duncan, a Chicagoan, read "A Cup of Coffee," a short story that features Tamara, a fictional character. Ms. Kowerko-Duncan, who holds a B.A. in English from DePaul University, said her story "uses sensory imagery to trigger precise fragments of memory into the present. In this case, the aroma of coffee conjures up meaningful life associations that might otherwise



At the literary event "New Voices: Ukrainian American Writers" (from left) are: coordinator Anna Golash, and writers Katie Zapoluch, Sonia Arko, Petrusia Kowerko-Duncan, Irene Zabytko, Alex Sydorenko and Ania Antonovych-Metcalf.

remain dormant in the mind."

Alex Sydorenko, holder of an M.A. in comparative literature from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, read "Bolshevik Station, Wednesday, 3:30," a short story published in the literary journal Fish Stories Collective 2. He said the story was written while sequestered behind a cash register while employed at Rizzoli Bookstore in Chicago's Water Tower Place, as well as written on a park

bench during lunch breaks in neighboring Seneca Park. The story depicts a love affair between a Ukrainian girl and an American environmentalist in Kyiv.

Mr. Sydorenko attended Kyiv State University and has published fiction in the literary journals Yefief and Exquisite Corpse.

Katie Zapoluch rounded out the liter-

(Continued on page 22)

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NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

Rada fails to override veto

KYIV – The Verkhovna Rada on November 26 failed to override the president's veto on a law earmarking 1 billion hrv for combating the flu epidemic in Ukraine. A total of 231 national deputies voted in favor (Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc – 152 deputies; Communist Party – 27; Volodymyr Lytvyn Bloc – 19, independent - 1). President Viktor Yushchenko vetoed the law on November 16 as he believed that it envisages an additional emission of 1 billion hrv by the central bank. (Ukrinform)

No confidence motion lacks support

KYIV – Verkhovna Rada Vice-Chairman Oleksander Lavrynovych of the opposition Party of Regions of Ukraine (PRU) said at a briefing on November 30 that a no-confidence motion against the government of Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko would not be proposed in Parliament. "Today we don't have a constitutional majority to support the Cabinet resignation," Mr. Lavrynovych said. However, he said the PRU has not abandoned the idea of dismissing the government. PRU officials had said they collected 173 signatures for a no-confidence motion against the Cabinet as it refuses to fulfill the law on a rise in social standards. (Ukrinform)

Criminal case on genocide grows

KYIV – The criminal case on the genocide committed in Ukraine in 1932-1933 already encompasses 253 volumes, the chief of the Security Service of Ukraine (SBU), Valentyn Nalyvaichenko, said on November 26. Speaking at an evening requiem dedicated to the victims of the Holodomor, Mr. Nalyvaichenko said the SBU had opened the criminal case in May. "The SBU declassified all of the possible documents on the Holodomor. Each line, which is evidence of a crime against humanity, is currently available for all concerned people in Ukraine and abroad," he said. (Ukrinform)

Poroshenko meets with Sikorski

KYIV – Ukraine highly appreciates the strategic nature of its relations with Poland and is grateful to the country for supporting Kyiv's plans to join the European Union, Foreign Affairs Minister Petro Poroshenko said after a meeting with his Polish counterpart, Radoslaw Sikorski, in Warsaw on November 25. Mr. Poroshenko said that, thanks to Warsaw's active position, Kyiv

would gradually seek the introduction of a visa-free regime between Ukraine and the EU. He also stressed the importance of the Polish-Swedish initiative on the Eastern Partnership program aimed at bringing Ukraine closer to European standards. "The Eastern Partnership strengthens, rather than replaces the notion of Ukraine's Eurointegration," Mr. Poroshenko said. He said that a number of important bilateral documents had been discussed and signed during talks with Foreign Minister Sikorski, including measures on facilitating border crossing procedures and the education of Ukrainians in Poland. In addition, Ukraine and Poland agreed to create an expert-level forum to study difficult periods in the history of both nations. "We've agreed on the start of work by a Polish-Ukrainian forum – an institution that Poland has already created jointly with Germany, the Czech Republic and Slovakia. Under our aegis, meetings will be held among historians, intellectuals and other prominent public figures, who will speak about difficult periods in our relations in a broad context," Mr. Sikorski said. (Ukrinform)

Ukrainian, Lithuanian presidents meet

KYIV – Relations between Ukraine and Lithuania are of a strategic nature, Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko said at a meeting with Lithuanian President Dalia Grybauskaitė in Kyiv on November 26. "We are proud of relations established between Ukraine and Lithuania at the level of states, presidents, and between our nations," Mr. Yushchenko said. He praised the implementation of the roadmap for the development of a bilateral strategic partnership in 2009-2010 and expressed his readiness to continue the development of Ukrainian-Lithuanian cooperation. Ms. Grybauskaitė, in turn, said that "Lithuania will always respect any choice of the Ukrainian people and help Ukraine as much as it wants this itself. The Ukrainian and Lithuanian presidents signed a joint statement on the results of their talks, and they attended the signing ceremony for an agreement on the mutual academic recognition of qualifications, and higher education and scientific degrees; an agreement on tariffs for consular fees, an agreement on cooperation in the protection of cultural heritage; and a plan of consultations for 2010-2011 between the foreign ministries of Ukraine and Lithuania. Ukraine and Lithuania also signed an agreement on free registration of long-term visas for Ukrainian citizens. The third meeting of the Council of Ukrainian and Lithuanian

(Continued on page 15)

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- церкві Архистратига Михаїла, Івано-Франківськ, Україна,
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Родина.

NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 14)

Presidents also took place during Ms. Grybauskaite's visit to Kyiv. President Grybauskaite assured that Lithuania, as a member of the European Union, will continue to support Ukraine in carrying out its Eurointegration policy by "sharing the experience of negotiations, reforms and preparations of the entire country for tests to be an EU member, which is more democratic and helps develop the country." President Yushchenko said that relations between Ukraine and Lithuania are positive and stra-

tegic, and that they are developing dynamically in many spheres, in particular, in the political and economic sectors, and in the formation of regional policy. (Ukrinform)

Ukrainian-Russian vehicle, U.S. satellite

KYIV – The Ukrainian-Russian Zenit-3SLB space launch vehicle has put into orbit a U.S. Intelsat 15 communications satellite from the Baikonur Space Center. The launch was scheduled for November 29, however, it was postponed until November 30 for technical reasons. The launch was the fourth held as part of the Land Launch program. (Ukrinform)




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Luba Drocza Lysiak

51, of Barrington Way, Auburn, NY, died Monday, November 16, 2009,
following an extended illness.

Luba was a native of Koczala, Poland, the daughter of Michael and the late Anna Holak Drocza. She came to Auburn in 1965. She received her Bachelors Degree from SUNY Brockport, and her Masters from SUNY Oswego. She had been employed by the Auburn School District, teaching at Seward Elementary School since 1997. Prior to that, she had taught at Catholic schools in Passaic, NJ, and Yonkers, NY.

She was a communicant of Ss. Peter and Paul Church, the Sicz Club, Ukrainian National Association Branch 283, SUM Ukrainian American Youth League, and the Auburn Teachers Association. She enjoyed gardening, pysanky decorating, and Ukrainian embroidering.

She is survived by her husband Stefan Lysiak; her father Michael Drocza; her three brothers John with wife Eugenia, Bohdan with wife Lisa, and Walter with wife Danuta, all of Auburn; her nieces Tania, Tonjia and Laryssa Drocza; and her nephew Taras Drocza. She is also survived by her mother- and father-in-law Eudokia and Piotr Lysiak, and brothers-in-law John and Adnrew Lysiak.

Luba was devoted to her her students and her nieces and nephew.

Funeral services were held Friday, November 20, 2009, from the Plis Funeral Home, and Ss. Peter and Paul Church. Burial was in St. Joseph's Cemetery, Fleming, NY.

Contributions may be made in her memory to Ss. Peter and Paul School or Church, 132 Washington Street, Auburn, NY 13021.

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COMMUNITY CHRONICLE

Upstate New Yorkers honor Bandera

by Orysia Dmytrenko

KERHONKSON, N.Y. – Ukrainians from the New York counties of Ulster, Orange, Sullivan, Dutchess and Greene attended an afternoon of remembrance organized by the Goshen branch of the Ukrainian American Youth Association (UAYA) and the Organization for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine (ODFFU) at the Holy Trinity Ukrainian Catholic Church in Kerhonkson, N.Y., on Saturday, October 31, to honor Stepan Bandera on the 50th anniversary of his death.

The afternoon commenced as regional members of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN), ODFFU, UAYA and Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization followed their respective organizations' flag bearers and entered the church for a requiem service led by the Rev. Volodymyr Piso of Holy Trinity Church and St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church (Hunter, N.Y.), the Rev. Yaroslav Kostyk of St. Andrew the Apostle Ukrainian Catholic Church (Hamptonburgh, N.Y.) and St. Volodymyr Ukrainian Catholic Church (Glen Spey, N.Y.), and the Rev. Yuriy Bazylevskyj of St. Volodymyr Ukrainian Orthodox Mission Parish (Kerhonkson, N.Y.).

Afterwards, a commemorative program took place in Holy Trinity's parish hall. Petro Kosciulek, president of the Goshen UAYA, welcomed the crowd and acknowledged the representatives of other organizations present, namely, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (UCCA) the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council (UACC), and the Ukrainian National Women's League of America (UNWLA).

Members of the UAYA and Plast took part in a collaborative stage presentation arranged by Kristina Bihun with piano accompaniment by Andrij Stasiw. The young members sang "Svityt Misiats," "Marsh Ukraina," and Taras Petrenko's "Ukraino." They also recited several poems about Ukraine's long struggle for independence, including a poem penned by Bandera himself, "Svoboda Natsiyi i Liduny."

The afternoon's main speaker was Viktor Roh of Kyiv, deputy director of the Stepan Bandera Center for National Rebirth, executive editor of the weekly Ukrainian newspaper Shlach Peremohy and co-editor of the recently published "Anthology of Ukrainian Nationalism."

Mr. Roh choose to forgo Bandera's standard biography, telling the audience that they already knew it all too well. Instead, he focused his remarks on the time when Bandera lived and worked in the diaspora, stating that the support of the West was instrumental as Ukraine forged a path towards independence. Mr. Roh concluded by making observations about how Bandera's life's story continues to influence and encourage the youth of Ukraine today while shaping the Banderas of tomorrow.

Shortly thereafter, the film "Tsina Svobody," (The Price of Freedom), a Ukrainian film about the life, struggle and death of Bandera, was shown, concluding the day's commemorative events.

Bandera, leader of OUN in 1940-1943 and 1945-1959, was interned at Sachsenhausen Nazi concentration camp in 1941-1944 and was murdered by KGB agent Bohdan Stashynsky on October 15, 1959, in Munich, Germany.



Members of youth organizations present a program in honor of Stepan Bandera.



Clergy officiate at requiem service.

"Bundles for Ukraine" group sends aid

NEW BRITAIN, Conn. – The Bundles for Ukraine group at St. Mary's Ukrainian Orthodox Church in New Britain, Conn., has sent box number 5,232 of aid to needy children and individuals in Ukraine. The group of 11 dedicated volunteers has sent over 4,500 pounds of aid this year, for a total of 172,656 pounds since the first shipment 18 years ago.

The aid has included clothing, shoes, bed linens, food, medical supplies and medical equipment to needy Orthodox families and parishes. More recently the project has focused on sending St. Nicholas Day treats of children's clothing, shoes, candy and toys to orphanages, children's hospitals and homes for abandoned infants in Lviv, Kherson and Kharkiv oblasts.

Donations of items and money for shipping come from the generosity of parish members, parish organizations and friends. All money goes for shipping

expenses. The group has established a network of 32 Orthodox priests in Ukraine who oversee the distribution of aid to the needy children.

Volunteers meet each Thursday to sort and pack items and wrap boxes. These workers are Alice Andrusia, Andrew Buczko, Yaroslawa Buczko, Ann Harris, Kay Kerelejza, Helen Kochanowski, Sylvia Lindgren, Stefan Melnyk, Lester Sirick and Julia Stepanczak. Dr. Joan Kerelejza is chairperson of the project. Also assisting are the Rev. Andrii Pokotylo, Matka Oksana Pokotylo and their son, Christopher. John Petruniw supplies all the boxes, and Dymitry Shaftan translates all the request and thank-you letters.

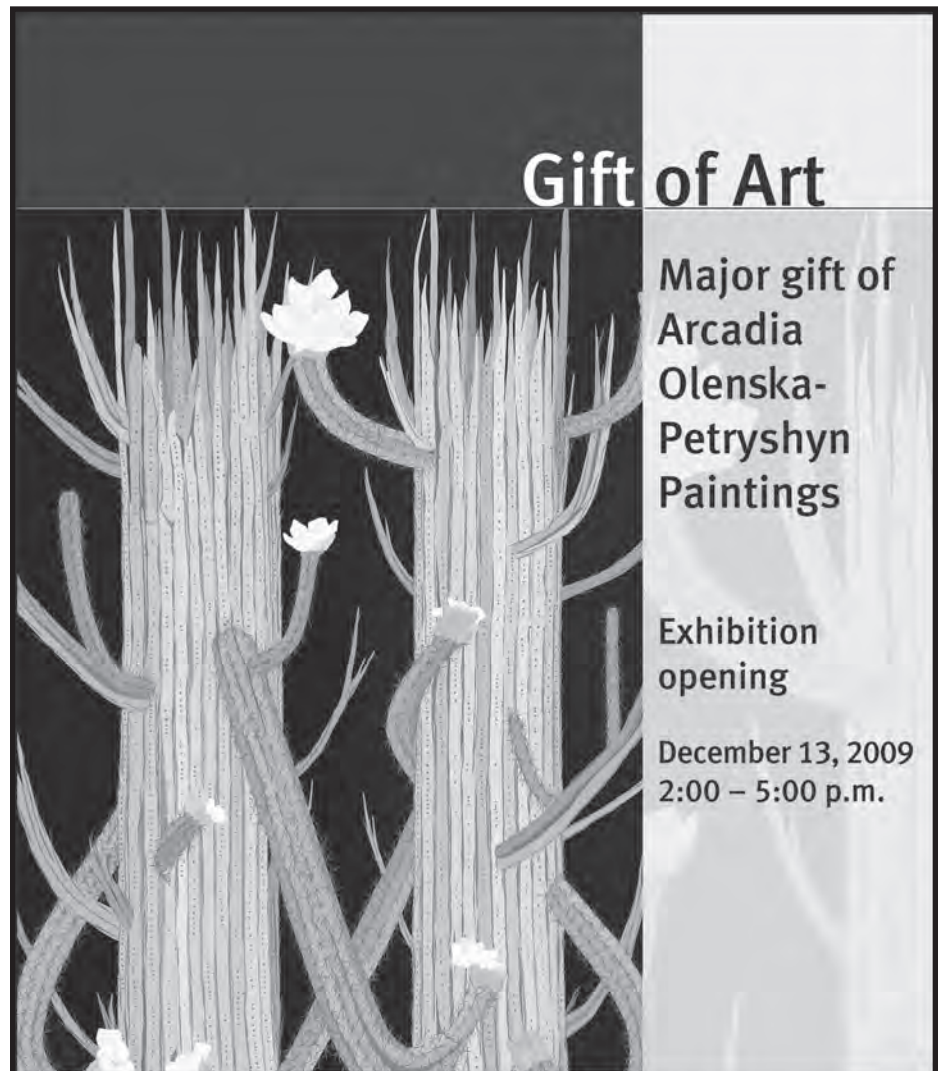
Anyone wishing more information should e-mail Dr. Kerelejza: joankerelejza@c.s.com. The group would appreciate donations of money to cover shipping costs.

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An exhibition of paintings by Arcadia Olenska-Petryshyn selected from works generously donated to The Ukrainian Museum by Prof. Wolodymyr Petryshyn. The exhibition also includes several works loaned from the estate of Maria Olenska.

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web site: www.ukrainianmuseum.org

Photo exhibit in Stamford recalls rebirth of Ukrainian Catholic Church

STAMFORD, Conn. – On Sunday, September 20, 100,000 people, under the leadership of Archbishop Ihor Vozniak and other hierarchs, gathered for an outdoor divine liturgy in the square before St. Michael Monastery Church in downtown Lviv to re-enact an important event in the 20th century history of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church of Ukraine.

Twenty-years earlier, over 350,000 people, under the leadership of Archbishop Volodymyr Sterniuk and bishops of the “underground Church,” had gathered on the same spot and processed through the streets of Lviv up to the very gates of St. George Cathedral, the mother church of Ukrainian Catholics of the Byzantine Rite.

Their demands for the return of this edifice to its rightful owners and the legalization of their Church made headlines in the world press as a test case for the glasnost policy of the government of the Soviet Union. Three months later, the government of Premier Mikhail Gorbachev would declare the worship and structure of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church legal within the territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

In celebration of a generation of public worship by Ukrainian Catholics in Ukraine, the Ukrainian Museum and Library of Stamford, Conn., has prepared an exhibition titled “Per aspera ad astra.” The exhibit features photographic images of the newborn Church from the collection of Msgr. John Terlecky, a priest of the Stamford Eparchy who ministered in Lviv in 1991-1994, as well as documentary resources from the museum and library’s archives.

The exhibit opened on November 11 and will run through January 15, 2010. The exhibit is open to the public on Wednesdays and Thursdays, 1-5 p.m., and Saturday afternoons, noon-3 p.m.

More information on the exhibit, as well as the Ukrainian Museum and Library can be found by emailing the institution at ukrmulrec@optonline.net

This historical exhibit has been prepared by the museum staff under the direction of its curator, Lubow Wolynetz. The exhibit has been made a reality through a generous grant provided by the Bishop Basil H. Losten, bishop-emeritus of the Stamford Eparchy, in memory of his brother E. Edward Losten.



A crowd is ready to greet Cardinal Myroslav Lubachivsky on his return to Ukraine in March 1991.

The Ukrainian Museum and Library is the oldest cultural institution of the Ukrainian émigré community in the United States. It was opened in 1935 by Archbishop

Constantine Bohachevsky of Philadelphia. It is located at 161 Glenbrook Road on the campus of St. Basil College in the Glenbrook district of Stamford.

Ukrainian Museum...

(Continued from page 13)

amazed by the ability and creativity of Mr. Kytasty to transform his bandura sound like other instruments.

“Duma – MemoryDance” is a long-term collaboration between Ms. Kytasty and Ms. Kolcio. Joining them in this work was Ms. Stanton. Mr. Kytasty sang a duma about the dying Kozak Fedir passing his horses, swords and other possessions to his young arms bearer. The dance presented a similar passing of possessions, but from a woman’s point of view.

Ms. Kolcio entered first, her torso wrapped in a rushnyk (a long embroidered ritual cloth). She unrolled the rushnyk from herself and on to the ground. As Ms. Stanton followed her, she picked up Mr. Kolcio’s “Kozak”-inspired movement, eventually wrapping her own torso in the rushnyk. Just as in the duma, where Fedir passes his prized and precious belongings on to a younger kozak, Ms. Kolcio passed the rushnyk and all that is related to it to Ms. Stanton.

Through music and dance, this work wonderfully represented the passing of traditions from one generation to the next and symbolized how traditions remain living entities.

“Gheuffe,” a neo-medieval dance piece featuring Mr. Kytasty on sopilka and Mr. Lawrence on viola allowed the two musicians the freedom for some intricate interplay of melodies and instrumental ranges that hinted at the baroque.

Ms. Tarnawsky and Mr. Vance followed with “Ivane, Ivane,” a love song that started off slowly and dreamily, shifting to an up-tempo dance rhythm. They then performed “Ked My Priyshla Karta,” a song from the Lemkivschyna region about a young man receiving the “card” that called him up for military service, signaling an immense

change in that young man’s life. Ms. Tarnawsky’s emotion-filled rendition presented the heartbreak, helplessness and anger that the men must have felt when they received these cards, and the sad impact on the women in their lives.

Messrs. Kytasty and Lawrence followed that with some lighter fare – their composition “Maritime Metelytsya,” a whirling, fast-paced dance tune, but with a bit of a sea chantey feel to it.

The program ended with “The Creation of the World.” The text, researched by Mr. Tkach and Wanda Phipps, is oldest version found and comes from the Bernatsky Book of Songs from 1693. It tells how the world was created, as it is known by Ukrainians. The piece began with Mr. Kytasty playing his contemplative composition on the bandura, solitary notes appearing in the stillness of nothingness. The theme was the gradual layering of instruments, notes, voices, movement and the stylization of these over the course of the 14 verses of the song.

Ms. Stanton and Ms. Kolcio began their movements in stillness. As Ms. Pavlovskaja joined in, singing the creation, they started slowly, moving just their eyes. As more and more of the world was created, Ms. Tarnawsky joined on vocals, with Mr. Vance on violin and Mr. Lawrence on viola. At the same time, the two dancers added layers of movement, first slowly without any dynamics, transitioning into more dynamic movement, and then increasing the dynamic inflections.

This “SongDance” 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 programs in the series are tentatively dated for February 12 and March 12, 2010.

Yulia's campaign...

(Continued from page 6)

“For some reason, [election] commission members who worked as representatives of [Viktor] Yanukovich in the last three, four elections are now representatives of [Vasyl] Protyvsikh, [Serhii] Ratushniak, [Mykhailo] Brodsky and, partly, [Inna] Bohoslovka,” he said.

“And commission members who earlier worked for Tymoshenko for some reason now represent [Oleksander] Pabat and [Oleh] Riabokon. Maybe it’s simply a coincidence! But there are no coincidences in politics,” he noted.

The 2010 presidential election campaign sank to new lows after the scandalous candidate Inna Bohoslovka drove former Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk to rage.

She provoked the campaign’s first on-air exchange of insults, care of the ICTV network owned by her longtime pal Victor Pinchuk, when criticizing Mr. Kravchuk for supporting Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko’s presidential candidacy.

“I am ready to turn to the nation so that we each offer at least a kopyyka or hryvnia in order to pay our first president so that he stops feeding himself from Tymoshenko’s hands, which is such an embarrassment,” she said on November 9 on the “Freedom of Speech” talk show, drawing shock from Mr. Kravchuk.

When asked what grounds she had for such accusations, Ms. Bohoslovka said his office was in the same building as the prime minister, which he adamantly denied.

“Not even a woman should permit herself to be so rude here,” an outraged Mr. Kravchuk retorted. “First you said my office is next door, then you’re collecting money for me for some reason.”

As the argument escalated, Mr. Kravchuk declared, “I can buy you off completely without Tymoshenko,” followed later by an offensive hand gesture, drawing the audience’s shock and laughter in a circus-like atmosphere.

The last straw came when Ms. Bohoslovka referred to Mr. Kravchuk as “this man.”

“You’re a khamliuha (boorish woman)!” Ukraine’s first president shouted at her, attaining the argument’s climax. Shocked, Ms. Bohoslovka began crossing herself.

Before declaring his support for Ms. Tymoshenko, Mr. Kravchuk was a member

of the Social Democratic Party of Ukraine (United), whose de facto leader Viktor Medvedchuk, a relative to Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin, has been cooperating with Ms. Tymoshenko since 2007.

Mr. Kravchuk can certainly afford to buy off Ms. Bohoslovka considering his son, Oleksander, is among Ukraine’s biggest owners of agricultural land.

The Bohoslovka-Kravchuk exchange can be viewed at: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vDulFlnIH7Y>

Just as the campaign sank to new depths, another candidate – the incumbent – scraped even lower.

No stranger to vicious exchanges, President Viktor Yushchenko launched into a nasty attack at a November 11 press conference against his favorite target, Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko.

He ridiculed her ability to blanket the country with advertising in light of her campaign disclosure records, in which she claimed her 2008 income at about 386,000 hrv, or about \$48,000. Her only real estate is a 560-square-foot apartment in Dnipropetrovsk. No savings, business or residence were listed.

“Where are the hundreds of millions of hryvni for this advertisement taken by a prime minister who doesn’t have an apartment, nor a piece of land, nor a car? Bomzh (a bum)!” the infuriated president ranted.

“How can one live like a bum for 50 years in the country? Is it not a question of virtue, respect? God forbid, don’t perceive this as an attack on Yulia Volodymyrivna, a politician who goes around without a house or home at age 50 and wants to offer the answer of how to build the future. Build your own future!”

Ms. Tymoshenko, who turned 49 on November 29, has built five mansions for herself and her family, the Ukrayinska Pravda news site confirmed in October.

Yet President Yushchenko isn’t one to point out the specks of sawdust in the eyes of his enemies, himself declaring a 2008 income of about 1 million hrv (about \$129,000) and a mere 32 acres of land. He listed his monthly salary as \$5,125.

It’s hard to imagine him being able to afford First Lady Kateryna Yushchenko’s \$40,000 Cartier diamond watch on that salary. Or the \$12,500 broncho fiberscope he donated to a Bila Tserkva children’s hospital on November 27. The president sacrificed three months of his salary for the donation, the president’s press secretary Iryna Vannykova claimed.

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Famine-Genocide... Committee...

(Continued from page 5)

think I am telling kazka – a fable.” Mr. Latyshko says that people now cannot imagine not having anything to eat with a McDonald’s or Harvey’s on every corner. “They cannot imagine now to have nothing to eat not one day, but a whole year. Not one person, but whole villages.”

Archival evidence

There are always going to be people who deny it was genocide, Iroida Wynnyckyj, archivist at the Ukrainian Canadian Research and Documentation Center (UCRDC) comments. However, the center’s 200 documented survivor testimonies speak in a unanimous voice, and there are now archival documents to support their claims, she points out.

The center, created in 1988 and run by volunteers, collected 18 boxes full of photocopies of formerly classified documents from British, German, Italian and Soviet archives. They add weight to oral testimonies and open doors for comprehensive scholarly research, she says.

History should be known, Ms. Wynnyckyj says, but “The problem with Holodomor is that people didn’t want to talk about [it] because it was so painful to them... they say they cannot psychologically, they wiped it out of their memory, and they don’t want to go back to it.”

Awareness and education

Over a year after Canada recognized the Holodomor as genocide, there is still a lot of work to do on awareness and education, says James Bezan, member of Parliament for Selkirk-Interlake, Manitoba, who introduced Private Member’s Bill C- 459. The bill didn’t come easily, he says, with initial pushback from the diplomatic corps and the Department of Foreign Affairs telling MPs, why ruffle feathers over something that happened historically?

The bill eventually passed unanimously and received Royal Assent on May 29, 2008.

Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Alberta recognized the Holodomor as genocide last year, with Ontario passing its bill this year, and Quebec’s and British Columbia’s bills passing first readings in late November.

On Tuesday, November 24, an evening ceremony was held on Parliament Hill in Ottawa to remember those who perished in the genocidal Famine. Some 200 were in attendance, including Holodomor survivors, federal MPs and Cabinet ministers, and members of the Ukrainian community.

Mr. Bezan, who is Ukrainian Canadian, says he is still working to implement study of the Holodomor in schools and on the university level. He adds that this is challenging, since not every province has recognized the Holodomor. The integration of this “is somewhat fragmented because every province has its own curriculum, and on top of that there are individual school boards in each province.”

He says it is important to learn about the Holodomor so that history does not repeat itself. “This is our chance to remember victims who lost their lives,” Mr. Bezan says. “This is our chance to hear their testimonies. This is our chance to educate our fellow Canadians and the world.” He says he also sees it as Canada’s duty to help Ukraine reach out to other states, as well as the United Nations to recognize this genocide.

Mr. Latyshko notes, “There are a lot of falsifications in the world. I felt there were a lot of falsifications of history that took place in Ukraine,” adding that is the duty of Holodomor survivors to tell the younger generations the truth about what happened. “Only through education can we prevent similar events from happening.” Mr. Latyshko says he will not stop telling his story, even if it is to one listener at a time.

(Continued from page 1)

PRU-YTB bill is the inability to appeal violations until after the vote, the opportunity for voters to include themselves on multiple registers on election day, the absence of a formal procedure for overseas Ukrainians to vote and the prohibition on Ukrainian civic organizations to monitor the vote, Mr. Chernenko said.

Both the CVU and OPpora have reported numerous election violations in the Ukrainian election campaign.

As this year’s campaign progresses, the CVU is receiving more reports of the use of “adminresurs” (government resources), both monetary and non-monetary vote-buying, and criminal activity.

“These cases aren’t numerous or systematic; however, the sharpening of political conflict can lead to an increase in these violations and their influence on the election process,” Mr. Chernenko explained. Specifically, incidents of adminresurs abuse aren’t numerous and aren’t seriously influencing the vote, he said.

Access to adminresurs is spread among most of the major candidates, either through their current positions (like President Viktor Yushchenko and Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko) or their regional party structures (like opposition leader Viktor Yanukovich).

Opora reported that President Yushchenko’s candidacy is supported by a majority of oblast state administrators (also known as governors), while Prime Minister Tymoshenko has influence on local governments. Mr. Yanukovich controls the oblast state administrators and local elected officials throughout eastern Ukraine, Opora reported.

“The most widely used and systemic use of adminresurs became the campaign to distribute land deeds, which accompanied campaigning for Tymoshenko,” Mr. Chernenko said. Opora reported this tactic as vote-buying as well.

In the villages of the Vasylykiv district in the Kyiv Oblast, for example, villagers waited as long as a year and a half in order to get their deeds before Tymoshenko campaigners stepped in and speeded up the process, Opora reported. The campaign used the opportunity to promote their candidate.

Upon visiting their town or village councils with the necessary documents, citizens received their deeds from the hands of Tymoshenko campaigners along with a card depicting Ms. Tymoshenko in an embroidered shirt against a background of wheat



Zenon Zawada
Opora Election Programs Coordinator
Olha Aivazovska.

fields.

In another form of non-monetary vote-buying, the Party of Regions organized free medical check-ups for Vinnytsia Oblast villagers, after which doctors gave their patients a campaign leaflet.

In light of the recent H1N1 flu epidemic, both the Yanukovich and Tymoshenko campaigns were reported to have distributed tens of thousands of masks throughout Ukraine, the organizations reported.

Campaigning during the quarantine period was largely limited to outdoor advertisements, tents distributing newsletters and advertising in the mass media.

The CVU has said that vote-buying is among the biggest violations expected in the first round of the election, and Mr. Chernenko said CVU observers have already noticed the infrastructure being set up.

Vote-buying pyramids are being formed along with lists of those interested in selling their votes. Campaign headquarters are estimating each vote will cost them an estimated \$100, Mr. Chernenko reported, which includes the cost of employing the pyramid organizers and other intermediaries.

Standard criminal tactics of election campaigns are also being reported, including damaging campaign billboards and tents, as well as assaults on campaigners and their headquarters. The most reports are from the Donetsk Oblast.

Additionally, “the campaign has been overwhelmed with ‘black PR’ [smear] from the very start, which is being spread in campaign materials and inappropriate statements from campaign staff regarding their competitors.”

Billboards in Mariupol declared, “She’s buying land for her fellow party members with state money,” referring to Ms. Tymoshenko.

In a more extreme example, PRU National Deputy Olena Bondarenko claimed “the government is bringing vaccines to Ukraine which kills children” during her visit to the Donbas town of Druzhkivka.

The majority of Ukraine’s district election commissions have begun work on time, but their members have extremely low qualifications and experience. Only between 20 and 30 percent have prior experience, according to CVU estimates.

Ukraine’s biggest parties have inserted commission members representing “technical” candidates, such as Inna Bohoslovska and Oleh Riabokon, Mr. Chernenko said.

“The situation with recruiting members of local election commissions and their qualifications appears even more threatening,” he added.

Almost all campaign staffs have placed responsibility for campaigning on regional organizations, promising them support in upcoming local elections.

Only five candidates are able to dispatch representatives to Ukraine’s 3,000-plus local election commissions, Mr. Chernenko said. It’s these candidates who are employing technical candidates to control additional seats on district and local election commissions.

“Real ‘hunting’ is occurring for experienced commission members, and campaign staffs are trying to ‘repurchase’ local election commission members from one another,” he said. The average price being offered for local election commissioners is \$100, though assistants and secretaries are being offered larger sums.

Many of such potential local election commissioners are working as campaigners and intend to continue doing so after they gain commission member status, which would violate the law, Mr. Chernenko said.

The Central Election Commission and voter registration organs are performing well, Opora reported, and there is a significant increase in citizens’ activity in reviewing and clarifying their information.

The CVU has been monitoring Ukrainian elections since 1994, with the most financial support coming from the Charles Mott Foundation, while Opora began monitoring as a civic organization during the 2004 presidential elections. It receives financing from numerous Western sources, including the U.S. government and the Renaissance Foundation, established by billionaire currency speculator George Soros.

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President of Ukraine honors four Albertans with state awards

CIUS

EDMONTON, Alberta – Several hundred people converged on the Ukrainian Youth Unity Complex in Edmonton, Alberta, on the evening of November 12 to witness Ukraine's ambassador to Canada, Ihor Ostash, confer awards upon four Albertans.

The four honored by the president of Ukraine were Alberta Premier Ed Stelmach (Order of Prince Yaroslav the Wise, third class), Alberta Aboriginal Relations Minister and Deputy Government House Leader Gene Zwozdesky (Order of Prince Yaroslav the Wise, fifth class), Ukrainian Canadian Congress Alberta Provincial Council President Daria Luciwi (Order of Merit, third class), and Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Director Dr. Zenon Kohut (Order of Merit, third class).

After acknowledging the presence of various guests, including members of both the federal Parliament and the Alberta Legislative Assembly, the mayor of Edmonton, as well as bishops of the Ukrainian Catholic Church and the Orthodox Church of Canada, Ambassador

Ostash declared to the gathering that "the Ukrainian heart of Canada is in Alberta." He pointed out that the province is home to a variety of Ukrainian institutions and to strong Ukrainian studies programs at Alberta's flagship university in Edmonton. A Ukrainian consulate, he announced, will open in the provincial capital at the beginning of 2010.

Ambassador Ostash mentioned the University of Alberta's Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies (CIUS) in his speech, and its director was called upon by Luba Boyko-Bell, the MC for the event, to receive his award.

Dr. Kohut was recognized for his contribution to the study and reconstruction of Baturyn, the capital of the Kozak Hetmanate in the 17th and 18th centuries. In accepting the award, Dr. Kohut, a highly regarded historian who has specialized in such topics as the Hetmanate, Ukrainian-Russian relations and questions of identity in a historical context, expressed his gratitude to President Viktor Yushchenko for understanding the importance of such projects as the Baturyn reconstruction. Dr. Kohut, who served as the Canadian head of the Baturyn project,



Roman Petriv

Seen during the awards ceremony are: (front row, from left) Zenon Kohut, Gene Zwozdesky, Ed Stelmach, Daria Luciwi, (back row) Radomir Bilash, Bohdan Medwidsky, Ihor Ostash, Peter Savaryn and Andrew Hladyshevsky.

emphasized its significance for the development of historical memory and national consciousness in Ukraine.

In the introductions of award recipients Premier Stelmach, Mr. Zwozdesky and Ms. Luciwi, their contributions "to better relations between Ukraine and Canada and active participation in the International Holodomor Remembrance Flame and raising awareness of the 75th anniversary of the Ukrainian genocide of 1932-1933, known as the Holodomor," were noted.

In receiving their awards, the three mentioned the hard work required to obtain recognition of the Holodomor as genocide and the people behind the scenes who helped in laying the foundations for that recognition at the Alberta Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Zwozdesky mentioned the premier's crucial role in introducing the Holodomor bill. For his part, the premier noted the una-

nimity across party lines in the passage of the bill and stressed the importance of increasing and broadening public awareness of the Holodomor.

In addition to her efforts on behalf of Holodomor recognition, Ms. Luciwi was commended by Paul Grod, president of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, for her dedicated work in raising the profile of the Ukrainian community in Canada.

Mr. Grod was unable to attend, but his letter for the occasion was read to the gathering.

The evening's ceremony closed with the ambassador's presentation to another scholar associated with the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies. Dr. Andriy Hornjatkevych, who worked at CIUS for more than 25 years as a Ukrainian-language specialist. Dr. Hornjatkevych was presented with a Certificate of Overseas Ukrainian.

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Presidential...

(Continued from page 2)

yourself this difficult decision, including a struggle with corruption, has been recognized throughout the world. You are indeed ready to lead Ukraine and to take it forward as president," Mr. Martens said (Ukrayinska Pravda, October 29). The EPP's orientation towards Ms. Tymoshenko has been evident over the last two years and has led to Mr. Yushchenko boycotting EPP summits or visiting EPP delegations.

Mr. Nemyria wrote in the August issue of Business Ukraine magazine that the support Ukraine had received during the global economic crisis "from EU member-states only whets the appetite further (of Ukraine) to become a full member of the world's largest, most stable trading block." Echoing Ms. Tymoshenko, Mr. Nemyria stated that, "What is of importance is the 'journey' to European integration as a means to forge political consensus, stability and lasting prosperity. Today, the conversation for my team is not about potential timeframes for EU membership, but about the pace of reform." Mr. Nemyria equates the "Europeanization" of the country as being synonymous with its "modernization."

The global economic crisis "has made it clearer than ever that we need more Europe, not less Europe in Ukraine," Mr. Nemyria argued (Business Ukraine, August 2009). He differentiated the Ms. Tymoshenko team's approach from that of President Yushchenko, noting that "they would desist from declarations of intent that were divorced from domestic policies (a reference to both the Kuchma and Yushchenko administrations)." This, "thinking ignored the colossal challenge of aligning Ukraine's constitutional, judicial, economic, industrial and social structures with those of EU member-states."

Moreover, the Tymoshenko team's aim to integrate "Ukraine into Europe while seeking to maintain good relations with Russia is equally distant from that pursued by Yushchenko, whose administration has poor relations with Russia, and Yanukovich's pro-Russian program. Seeking is not the same as obtaining good relations with Russia, as seen in Prime Minister Vladimir Putin's emotional condemnation of Tymoshenko signing an agreement with the EU in March to modernize Ukraine's gas pipelines" (Business Ukraine, August 2009). Mr. Nemyria points to three "steppingstones:" Ukraine's membership in the World Trade Organization in May 2008, the offer of an Association Agreement made at the EU-Ukraine summit in Paris in September 2008 and, finally, the offer of a "deep and comprehensive" free trade agreement.

Ms. Tymoshenko's program does not include any overt reference to NATO and Mr. Nemyria often refers instead to Ukraine's desire to join the European Security and Defense Program (ESDP), which remains in a formative stage. In summer 2008 Ms. Tymoshenko was accused by Mr. Yushchenko and the Presidential Secretariat of backpedaling on NATO membership in return for seeking Moscow's backing in the 2010 elections.

Among the three main presidential candidates (President Yushchenko, Prime Minister Tymoshenko, then Verkhovna Rada Chair Verkhovna Rada Chair Yatsenyuk) who signed the January 2008 letter to NATO seeking a Membership Action Plan (MAP) only Mr. Yatsenyuk has withdrawn his signature. Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc (YTB) deputies and domestic and foreign senior advisers to Ms. Tymoshenko include supporters of Ukraine's NATO membership (as in Our Ukraine).

It should be noted that NATO was not mentioned in any election program by even the staunchest pro-NATO political forces, such as Our Ukraine and Mr.

Yushchenko in 2004. The 2010 election programs of Mr. Yushchenko, Ms. Tymoshenko and his former Defense Minister Anatoliy Grytsenko, who is also a candidate, continue this tradition by making no mention of NATO (www.cvk.gov.ua/vp_2010/kandydy/index.php).

Ms. Tymoshenko's 2010 program includes an oblique reference to NATO, saying that: "The joining of Ukraine to a collective security system would be decided only on the basis of a referendum" (www.vybory.tymoshenko.ua). This echoes Mr. Yushchenko's position and would leave open the possibility of Ukraine being in a MAP indefinitely, before holding a referendum on joining the alliance.

In surveying the three leading candidates, only Ms. Tymoshenko stands on a pro-European foreign policy platform. Mr. Yatsenyuk has moved away from his pro-Western orientation in 2007-2008 to a "Ukrainian third way" of isolationist nationalism, while Mr. Yanukovich offers Ukrainians a more pro-Russian version of the Kuchma multi-vector foreign policy.

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

Holodomor victims...

(Continued from page 1)

memorating the victims of the Holodomor.

Ukraine's Ambassador to the U.S. Oleh Shamshur, in his remarks pointed out that the Holodomor was not only a Ukrainian tragedy but a global one, with lessons that need to be learned so that it is not repeated anywhere else in the world. He acknowledged the Holodomor resolution passed in Congress, the statements by former President George W. Bush and President Barack Obama, and read President Viktor Yushchenko's remarks on this subject to Ukrainians living abroad, thanking them for their efforts in bringing it to the attention of the world.

Lawrence R. Silverman, director of Ukraine, Moldova and Belarus affairs at the U.S. State Department, read President Obama's Holodomor commemorative statement and relayed the best wishes and respect from the new U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine, John Tefft, who was preparing for his departure to Kyiv following his nomination's recent confirmation by the Senate.

Quoting Ambassador Shamshur's statement at last year's Holodomor commemoration that "the best monument to those who perished in the Holodomor is an independent, democratic, prosperous and strong

Ukraine," Mr. Silverman added, "That is the goal of the United States."

Washington Mayor Adrian Fenty issued a Holodomor commemorative proclamation, which was read by the evening's master of ceremonies, Minister-Counselor Olexander Aleksandrovych. The mayor called on the residents of the nation's capital to remember the victims of the Holodomor and work to prevent such tragedies in the future.

Michael Sawkiw, who chairs the U.S. Committee for Ukrainian Holodomor-Genocide Awareness 1932-1933, recounted some of what has been achieved in attaining wider recognition of what one public official at the Holodomor commemoration at St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York two weeks earlier called "the Ukrainian Holocaust."

Mr. Sawkiw pointed to the inclusion of this subject in high school curricula, legislative resolutions recognizing it and the decision of the U.S. Congress to have a Holodomor monument erected on federal land in the U.S. capital. "The road before us is long," Mr. Sawkiw said, "but let us not be undaunted in our task."

As the sun was beginning to set, those attending the commemoration exited the reception room into the Embassy's brick-walled courtyard, where they placed small candles in the form of a cross in memory of the millions who died.



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The Ukrainian National Foundation – a 501 (c) (3) organization – is the charitable arm of the Ukrainian National Association Inc., The UNF supports the Soyuzivka Heritage Center and its many programs, and organizes the Ukrainian Cultural Festival at Soyuzivka. The UNF provides support for many other Ukrainian community projects and organizations. The UNF also financially supports the newspapers The Ukrainian Weekly and Svoboda. The UNF annually distributes scholarships to Ukrainian American students and students in Ukraine.

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Arseniy Yatsenyuk's...

(Continued from page 2)

Yatsenyuk's election program, speeches and statements call for a new "Eastern European union" of countries not given a membership option by the EU, which he defines as "Greater Europe" (Komsomolskaya Pravda v Ukraini, September 28).

One of the first public discussions of Mr. Yatsenyuk's isolationist nationalism took place at the annual Yalta European Strategy (YES) summit on September 25-26. YES, a pro-EU lobbying NGO funded by Mr. Pinchuk gave the floor to the three main presidential candidates – Ms. Tymoshenko, Mr. Yatsenyuk and Mr. Yanukovich – in a live broadcast on ICTV, one of four television channels owned by Mr. Pinchuk.

Mr. Yatsenyuk's speech at the YES summit confused Ukrainian and foreign guests with voters watching ICTV unclear as to what he really stood for, and if he supported or opposed Ukraine's membership in the EU (NATO was not even raised).

"Nobody to the very end understood what Mr. Yatsenyuk meant when he spoke of Greater Europe," Glavred editor and Mr. Yatsenyuk sympathizer Alyona Getmanchuk observed on September 28. Mr. Yatsenyuk could not answer repeated questions as to what ideological niche he represented (www.glavred.info, September 28).

Ukrainian media analysis following the YES summit was uniformly critical, stating that he was a different man from the year before, when he was described as the "most progressive pro-European" Ukrainian politician (Ukrayinska Pravda, September 28). Mr. Yatsenyuk's speech shocked guests for the "aggressiveness" of its "message" (www.glavred.info, September 28).

His Greater Europe is an alternative to Western and Russian integrationist projects and would unite Ukraine, Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan in a new union with its center in Kyiv. Greater Europe would focus on four joint projects in energy, transport and communications, industry and access to world markets and the military-industrial complex (Yatsenyuk's "New Course" election program, www.frontzmin.org).

In Mr. Yatsenyuk's "Ukrainian Interests" (Interfax-Ukraine, September 28) he explained the roots of his Greater Europe idea as lying in the most "power-

ful geopolitical project in the history of mankind – Kyivan Rus' " (Ukrayinsky Tyzhden, October 16). Mr. Yatsenyuk stressed the role of Kyiv as the ideological center of eastern pan-Slavism, Eastern European Orthodox civilization and the ideological kernel of the Russian Empire. Kyiv should, Mr. Yatsenyuk believes, be revived as the center of a new geopolitical project and "Eastern European empire with its center in Kyiv" (Komentarii, October 16). "Ukraine can and should become the initiator of a new Eastern European union that I see from Uzhorod to Vladivostok. And Kyiv will be its center," he asserted (Komentarii, October 16).

As Ukrainian experts noted, Mr. Yatsenyuk has "borrowed" the ideas of Ukrainian right and left-wing populist-nationalists who propagated the theme of "away from Moscow and the West" in the 1990s. In 1993 Dmytro Korchynsky, the then leader of the extreme right-wing Ukrainian National Assembly said: "Our people have become used to living in a big state. We will make Ukraine into a large state so that the people will have no need to change their habits" (Komentarii, October 16). The assembly's fusion of pan-Slavism and Ukrainian nationalism came one year after its paramilitary People's Self-Defense (UNSO) fought in the Transdnestr conflict on the side of separatists. Mr. Korchynsky is now head of Bratstvo, a member of the Eurasian Youth Movement.

Left-wing Ukrainian populist nationalism was popularized by two prime ministers in 1995-1997: Yevhen Marchuk and Pavlo Lazarenko. This translated into political support in the 1998 elections in the Social Democratic (United) and Hromada parties, respectively. Mr. Yatsenyuk's Greater Europe is also similar to the 2003 CIS Single Economic Space that unites the same four countries, with Kyiv replacing Minsk as its center.

In 2008 Mr. Yatsenyuk was seen as the new face of Ukrainian politics supporting a pro-Western foreign policy; but this was before Ukrainians and Westerners had seen his program. Since last summer, his election program has positioned Mr. Yatsenyuk as the candidate supporting an isolationist-nationalist third way, without deference to either Moscow or Brussels and Washington.

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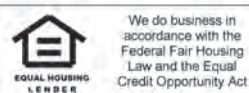
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UIMA event....

(Continued from page 13)

ary evening with her poetry. Ms. Zapoluch, who hails from Pinconning, Mich., read poems, some of which comprise "Framework," her English M.A. thesis at Central Michigan University, published in 2008. The titles of the poems were "Beyond the Esplanade," "Fertility," "Lead Pipes," "Cider," "Lullaby for Abandoned Babies," "Winter" and "Science Lessons." Ms. Zapoluch has published work in Kalamazoo College's

literary magazine, The Cauldron, for which she served as poetry editor, as well as Central Michigan University's graduate literary magazine, Temenos. The poet is also a winner of a sestina contest in Trellis magazine. She is currently pursuing a master of fine arts in poetry at Southern Illinois University in Carbondale.

The literary event "New Voices: Ukrainian-American Writers" was created and coordinated by Anna Golash, Ph.D. (University of Illinois, Chicago Circle) and Ms. Arko.

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Detroit School of Bandura to begin second semester

by Anatoli W. Murha

DETROIT – The Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus (UBC) has called Detroit home for decades. Over the years, members of the UBC and fellow bandura enthusiasts have given bandura lessons, but it's been almost 10 years since a formal school has been in operation.

Under the initiative of Andrij Birko, the Detroit School of Bandura (DSOB) was formed this fall. The DSOB has six students enrolled for the first semester which runs through January 2010. The second semester will begin in February and run through May. Lessons are held twice a month at the Ukrainian Cultural Center in Warren, Mich.

Mr. Birko has been a member of the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus since 1987 and is its current concertmaster. In addition to his involvement with the UBC, Mr. Birko has taught at the annual Kobzarska Sich Bandura Camp in Emlenton, Pa., and has also designed and built a new generation of banduras.

Teaching with Mr. Birko is Anatoli Murha, president of the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus. Mr. Murha has been with the UBC since 1992 and is the current administrator of the Kobzarska Sich Bandura Camp.

To inquire about lessons or for more information, readers may e-mail ambirko@comcast.net or call 248-884-7022.

Ukrainian language courses offered at U. of Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA – Penn Language Center at the University of Pennsylvania is offering two Ukrainian courses in the spring semester.

The second sequence of both Intermediate and Advanced Ukrainian will begin in January 2010 with the first meeting scheduled for Wednesday, January 13. Classes will meet every Monday and Wednesday evenings until April 27, 2010. However, the schedule can be flexible to accommodate students' schedules.

Although the courses are a continua-

tion from the fall semester, students with adequate proficiency are highly encouraged to enroll.

Outsiders to the Penn community can register by first enrolling as students in the College of Liberal and Professional Studies. Application and tuition information can be found at the website <http://www.pennlps.org>.

Ukrainian courses at the University of Pennsylvania are taught by Dr. Leonid Rudnytzky, who may be e-mailed directly at rudnytzky@yahoo.com.

Visit our archive online: www.ukrweekly.com

OUT AND ABOUT

- December 9
New York
Cooking demonstration with chef Olesia Lew, "Introduction to Varenyky-Making," Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, rutalew@yahoo.com
- December 12
New York
Yalynka, Ukrainian Engineers' Society of America, Ukrainian Institute of America, www.uesa.org
- December 12-13
New York
Christmas bazaar, The Ukrainian Museum, 212-228-0110
- December 13
Perth Amboy, NJ
"Concert of Carols," featuring the Dumka Chorus of New York, Ukrainian Catholic Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, 732-826-0767
- December 13
Hillside, NJ
St. Nicholas program, Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic Church, 973-599-9381 or 908-289-0127
- December 13
Toronto
"Concert of Cossack Song," Canadian Bandurist Capella, League of Ukrainian Canadians, 416-516-8223
- December 17
Arlington, VA
Recital, featuring violinist Solomia Gorokhivska, Roslyn Spectrum, 703-228-1850
- December 19
Bethesda, MD
St. Nicholas Show and holiday bazaar, Taras Shevchenko School of Ukrainian Studies, Westland Middle School, www.ukieschool.org/events.htm
- December 19-20
Baltimore, MD
Christmas Bazaar, St. Michael Ukrainian Catholic Church, 410-967-4981
- December 20
Silver Spring, MD
Christmas Bazaar, St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral, 301-384-2407

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



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 <p>BEST OF UKRAINE 14 Day All Inclusive Tour tw from \$4000 An unsurpassed itinerary that combines the Black Sea coast, the Golden Domes of Kyiv + L'viv, the UNESCO preserved capital of W. Ukraine with a 3-day tour of the Carpathian Mts/Bukovyna. Yalta, Kyiv, L'viv, Yaremche and Kamianets Podilsky plus Iv Frankivsk, Bukovel, Kolomyja, Chernivtsi and Zarvanytsia. Departures: Jul 25 and Sep 12</p>	 <p>MINI UKRAINE Plus 13 Day All Inclusive Tour \$3650 tw Kyiv – Sorochynskiy Yarmarok, L'viv – Independence Day Kamianets Podilsky, Kosiv – Hutsul Festival plus stops in Iv Frankivsk, Bukovel, Kolomyja, Chernivtsi and Zarvanytsia. BEST BUY! One departure only: Aug 18, 2010</p>
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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Friday, December 11

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Studies Program at Columbia University will host a lecture by Dr. Oleh Wolowyna titled "The Famine That Stalin Tried to Hide: Demographic Aspects." Dr. Wolowyna is a research fellow at the Center for Slavic, Eurasian and Eastern European Studies, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill. The lecture will be held at 7 p.m. in Room 1512, International Affairs Building, 420 W. 118th St. The event is free and open to the public. For more information contact Dr. Mark Andryczyk, ukrainianstudies@columbia.edu or 212-854-4697.

Saturday, December 12

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society invites all to a lecture by Dr. Oleh Wolowyna and Dr. Vasyl Lopukh titled "Statistical Data on Ukrainians in New York." Dr. Wolowyna is a demographer who has done extensive research on the Ukrainian diaspora in the U.S. and Canada, and is currently doing research on the demography of the Holodomor. Dr. Lopukh is an economist and former associate professor at Ternopil State University in Ukraine, where he was also director of the Research Laboratory on Regional

Problems of the Labor Force. Since 2000 he has been the director of administration at the Shevchenko Scientific Society. The lecture will take place at the society's building, 63 Fourth Ave. (between Ninth and 10th streets) at 5 p.m. For additional information call 212-254-5130.

Saturday, December 19

BETHESDA, Md.: The Taras Shevchenko School of Ukrainian Studies will host a Mykolai Show and Holiday Bazaar. Students will present "Mykolai-Superhero" at noon. Sviaty Mykolai (St. Nicholas) will then meet with each grade/age group (non-students welcome). The Heavenly Office will be open at 9:15-11:45 a.m.; please bring only one item per child (\$2 fee), clearly labeled (child's full name, grade/age). The bazaar/bake sale at 9:30 a.m.-noon will feature: torte slices, fancy cookies for your holiday cookie tray, kolachi, makivnyky, medivnyky, children's sweets, varenyky and vushka (frozen), books, CDs, gift items. Location: Westland Middle School, 5511 Massachusetts Ave., Bethesda, MD 20816. For further information visit <http://www.ukieschool.org/events.htm>, or contact Lada Onyshkevych, lada2@verizon.net or 410-730-8108.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS GUIDELINES

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

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

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

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

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