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\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

Ruslana returns to Soyuzivka for benefit event, major concert



Dmytro Sokolic

Ruslana and her troupe at Soyuzivka during Labor Day weekend.

by Yarema Belej

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

KERHONKSON, N.Y. – It may seem impossible, but Labor Day weekend at the Soyuzivka Heritage Center keeps getting better every year. This year organizers added a wrinkle of celebrity – in the person of Ukraine's Ruslana – to the already immensely popular weekend of culture, dancing, youth and sports.

The world famous pop star returned to the place she had fondly referred to as the 26th oblast of Ukraine during the 2009 Ukrainian Cultural Festival that she headlined. This year, however, the ebullient and exhilarating Ruslana called Soyuzivka Ukraine's first oblast.

At an intimate evening fund-raiser with a select group of attendees on Saturday night and then a rocking show open to the public on Sunday night, Ruslana captured the hearts of her audiences.

Ruslana also gave everyone a glimpse inside her own heart. She spoke frankly about her feelings regarding the current political situation in Ukraine – underscoring that the “maidan” lives (maidan is shorthand for the events of the Orange Revolution that centered on Independence Square, or “Maidan Nezalezhnosti”). And she spoke of her love for Soyuzivka and her respect for the diaspora.

During the course of the weekend Ruslana obliged her many fans by posing for photographs, signing autographs and

sharing laughs.

The “Ruslana for Soyuzivka” benefit, held on Saturday evening in a large party tent erected on the lawn of the Lviv lodge, was attended by nearly 250 guests, who paid \$125 per person for the chance to see Ruslana up close and personal. The

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Protest at Verkhovna Rada shows growing support for the opposition

by Zenon Zawada

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – A protest at the Verkhovna Rada on September 7 revealed that support for Ukraine's opposition forces is growing, yet they remain as divided as ever between the radical Svoboda nationalists and moderate Ukrainians who support leaders such as Yulia Tymoshenko and Borys Tarasyuk.

Meanwhile, the administration of Viktor Yanukovich is growing increasingly radical in its treatment of the opposition protesters, further restricting their freedom of movement, while encouraging religious zealotry among its own supporters, whose assemblies are conveniently positioned between the opposition and government entities.

More than 8,000 opposition demonstrators gathered in Kyiv, thwarting the government's nationwide efforts to prevent bus companies from transporting protesters. The opposition rhetoric grew sharper as leaders warned of impending conflict if the government didn't heed its concerns and halt its authoritarianism.

“There's no revolution yet, but we're heading towards the maidan,” thundered Dmytro Pavlychko, the 80-year-old

Ukrainian literary icon and chair of the Committee to Defend Ukraine. “We're heading towards the explosion of when we won't take anymore and never reconcile with a president that was blessed for evil by the Russian chauvinist [Orthodox Church Patriarch Kirill, Vladimir] Gundiayev.”

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Zenon Zawada

Opposition leader Yulia Tymoshenko addresses more than 8,000 opposition supporters gathered at the Parliament building in Kyiv on September 7.

Ukrainian World Congress holds annual meeting

TORONTO – The Ukrainian World Congress (UWC) held its 2010 annual general meeting on August 22-23 in Przemysl (Peremyshl in Ukrainian), Poland, a city where Ukrainians have lived for centuries. It was the first such meeting held on European soil outside of Ukraine.

More than 60 representatives of Ukrainian communities from around the world took part in the meeting. Participants also included the Mayor of Przemysl Mayor Robert Choma; the consul chargé d'affaires of Ukraine to Poland, Andriy Sybiha; former UWC President Askold Lozynskij; the chair of the Ukrainian World Coordinating Council (UVCC) Dmytro Pavlychko; the honorary president of the Olena Teliha Ukrainian Women's Association, Olha Kobets; the consul general of Ukraine in Lublin Oleh Horbenko; the Rev. Yevhen Popovych of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church; the Rev. Yuri Mokrauz of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church;

and the Director of the International Institute of Education, Culture and Ties with the Diaspora, Iryna Klyuchkovska.

The first day of the annual meeting began with a divine liturgy celebrated in the Cathedral of St. John the Baptist.

The meeting was held on the premises of the “Narodnyi Dim” (literally, Peoples' Home) built by the Ukrainian community of Przemysl in 1904 and unfairly expropriated during Akcja Wisla operation following the second world war.

In his opening remarks, UWC President Eugene Czolij said that the city of Przemysl was specifically chosen as the location for the 2010 meeting so that the UWC may better acquaint itself with the Ukrainian community in Poland while building a stronger working relationship and to speed up the return of the Narodnyi Dim to the Association of Ukrainians in Poland (AUP) along with commensurate compensation and funding for the building's repair.

Meeting participants honored the memories of UWC directors who passed away in the last year, namely, Secretary General Victor Pedenko, Financial Officer William Sametz and Sports Committee Chair Stan Haba with prayers led by the Revs. Popovych and Mokrauz.

During his remarks, Mayor Choma told the gathering that the Narodnyi Dim will be returned to Ukrainian community ownership in the coming weeks.

A letter of greetings from Ukraine's President Viktor Yanukovich was read by the Consul Sybiha. Opening remarks were also delivered by AUP President Petro Tyma, UWCC Chair Pavlychko, MIOK Director Klyuchkovska and the president of AUP's Przemysl branch, Maria Tucka.

President Czolij provided an overview of UWC activities throughout the past year. He reported on: the expansion of partnership activities between UWC and Ukraine,

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ANALYSIS

Ukrainian government presents liberal tax reform plan

by Pavel Korduban
Eurasia Daily Monitor

On September 3 the Ukrainian government presented a tax reform which should make the country more attractive to foreign investors and promote economic reform. Prime Minister Mykola Azarov stated that Ukrainian taxes would "probably be the lowest in Europe" (UT1, September 3).

Several of the country's western neighbors have taxes lower than those proposed by Mr. Azarov, but the reform, if approved by Parliament, will be a huge step forward for a country ranked by the World Bank this year as the third worst among the world's 183 economies in the ease of paying taxes. This will be the first significant economic reform conducted by the team of President Viktor Yanukovich and Mr. Azarov.

Tax reform in Ukraine began in the 1990s, but it was not liberal. Consequently, Ukraine developed a complicated system with taxes too high for an emerging economy and conducive to tax evasion schemes. The first attempt to liberalize taxation was taken in 2004 by the government of the then-Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich and his finance minister, Mr. Azarov. Corporate profit tax was lowered from 30 to 25 percent, and a progressive personal income tax scale was replaced with a 15 percent flat tax. The taxation system was not changed in 2005-2009 as then-President Viktor Yushchenko did not prioritize economic reform.

However, Mr. Yanukovich, after his election as president last February, listed tax reform among his main priorities. The process of drafting new tax legislation has not been smooth. Initially, such efforts lacked coordination, and several competing draft reforms appeared. In June, Parliament gave preliminary approval to the tax code bill, which was drafted by a team of experts under the supervision of the liberal Vice Prime Minister Sergey Tigipko.

Nonetheless, Mr. Yanukovich, the business community and the opposition rejected the bill, arguing that it would not simplify taxation or ease the tax burden on business. A bill published in the government daily *Uriadovyi Kurier* on August 3, proposed jointly by the Finance Ministry and the tax administration, was so bad that Mr. Yanukovich's economic aide, Iryna Akimova, said it would never be signed into law (*Kommersant-Ukraine*, August 12).

The full text of the third version of the

tax reform had not been published by September 3, when Mr. Azarov promoted it during a press conference, but it was promised to be radically different from previous blueprints. Mr. Azarov, Mr. Tigipko, another Azarov deputy, Borys Kolesnykov, and Finance Minister Fedir Yaroshenko limited themselves to presenting only the main points and figures at the press conference.

Messrs. Azarov and Yanukovich hope that the Verkhovna Rada will pass the bill early next week at the latest in order that the 2011 state budget bill (which the Cabinet has to submit to Parliament by September 16) should be based on new taxes. Given the solid majority controlled by the ruling coalition in Parliament, the bill should be passed smoothly. The communists indicated that they would oppose the bill and insist on Mr. Tigipko's dismissal for making the document too liberal, but the communist caucus is too small to influence the final outcome.

Mr. Azarov said that the blueprint provides for lowering corporate profit tax from the current 25 to 19 percent in 2011 then gradually to 16 percent by 2014. Zero profit tax will be offered to small businesses, light industry and hotels. The value-added tax (VAT) will be lowered from the current 20 percent to 17 percent by 2014. Mr. Azarov promised that the new tax code will oblige the government to automatically refund VAT to exporters and that the government would pay fines for failing to comply (UT1, September 3).

The government's failure to refund VAT on time was among the main problems faced by foreign investors and key domestic industries, such as metals and grain farms. The government has to resolve this problem by the end of the year in order to meet the terms for the continuation of the International Monetary Fund's \$15 billion assistance program.

The opposition has thus far offered little criticism of the taxation reform plan. Several opposition deputies criticized selected provisions such as the tax holidays for light industry which, they argued, would be at the expense of other industries.

Moreover, the leader of the parliamentary caucus of former Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko, Serhii Sobolev, hinted that the caucus might support Communist calls for Mr. Tigipko's resignation (*Kommersant-Ukraine*, September 6).

Yet, it seems that several innovations proposed by the government will unduly punish the nascent middle class, which

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Beware of lackeys' praise, Kravchuk tells Yanukovich

Ukrinform

KYIV – The first president of modern-day independent Ukraine, Leonid Kravchuk, advised President Viktor Yanukovich to be careful about the people praising him. He made his comments while answering the questions of readers of *Argumenty i Fakty v Ukraine* during a direct telephone link-up.

"The president should get rid of the lackeys who praise him, otherwise he will be put out as everyone in his due time – Brezhnev and others," Mr. Kravchuk said, according to September 7 news reports.

According to Mr. Kravchuk, it was unpleasant for him to learn that children now are required to learn about the president's program in school.

"It is impossible today to force children in school to praise the authorities. They must be taught what he [the president] does, rather than his program," Mr. Kravchuk said in connection with the fact that in the Dnipropetrovsk region all educational establishments must set up stands under the heading "Ukraine for the People," which should include a portrait and the action program of President Yanukovich.

NEWSBRIEFS

Yanukovich: a year of unification

KYIV – In his annual address to the Verkhovna Rada, President Viktor Yanukovich stressed that next year, the year of the 20th anniversary of Ukraine's independence, should become a year of the country's consolidation. "Today the world is changing before our eyes. Twenty years in Ukraine have been difficult, but we got through them in peace, and pray to God we further live like this. Next year is the 20th anniversary of independence of our country. It is essential that this year be marked by the unity of our country," the president said, according to news reports of September 7. He also once again called on Ukraine's national deputies to do everything "to avoid politicking and decisions that make people enemies." (Ukrinform)

Ukraine, Russia on international arena

KYIV – Ukraine and Russia are planning to intensify their efforts in the international arena, Ukraine's Ambassador to Russia Volodymyr Yelchenko told reporters in Moscow, it was reported on September 7. He explained that this primarily concerns such intensification through international organizations, in particular the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. As Russia and Ukraine have a great mutual interest in the problems of European security, the initiative of Russian President Dmitry Medvedev and President Yanukovich to build up confidence and security in Europe can be discussed together within the OSCE, Ambassador Yelchenko said. The diplomat said that next week, during a meeting of the Subcommittee on International Cooperation of the Interstate Commission, there will be a number of ministerial consultations on cooperation with the European Union and NATO issues. "Ukraine is now considering the possibility of joining the Shanghai Cooperation Organization as a guest," he said. According to the ambassador, Kyiv also suggests that Moscow include Ukraine in the modernization projects that Russia will implement together with

the EU. In addition, Ukraine is interested in participating in major economic projects in Russia and China, Japan, Korea and Brazil. "We have a wide range of interests. I think that by the end of the year we will see real results of this work," Mr. Yelchenko emphasized. (Ukrinform)

Russians to build nuclear plant

KYIV – The Russian-based TVEL Fuel Co. has been declared a winner in the auction to select a partner and technology for the construction of a nuclear fuel plant in Ukraine, according to Svitlana Merkulova, an adviser to director of the Westinghouse office in Kyiv. "We have received a notice with thanks for participation and that an interministerial commission decided in favor of TVEL," she said on September 7. TVEL Fuel Co. (Russia) and Westinghouse Electric Co. LLC (U.S.) applied for the competition to build a plant for the production of nuclear fuel in Ukraine for VVER-1000 reactors. On May 5 Ukraine's Prime Minister Mykola Azarov noted that Ukraine had agreed with Russia on joint construction of a plant to produce nuclear fuel. According to its energy strategy, Ukraine planned to build by 2014 its own plant for the fabrication of fuel assemblies. Under the state target program "Nuclear Fuel of Ukraine" approved in September 2009 by the Cabinet of Ministers, the construction of the nuclear fuel plant is scheduled to be completed in 2013. The construction cost is estimated at 1.679 billion hrv. (Ukrinform)

Tymoshenko faction changes name

KYIV – Verkhovna Rada Chairman Volodymyr Lytvyn announced on September 8 that the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc (YTB) faction has been renamed the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc-Batkivschyna. The decision was made at the faction's meeting on September 6. The oppositional faction YTB is the second largest faction after the Party of Regions. In compliance with the new law, only parties can

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NEWS ANALYSIS: Orange Revolution erased from Ukraine's textbooks

by **Taras Kuzio**

Jamestown Foundation Blog

An analysis and interview with textbook author and historian Viktor Mysan published in *Ukrayinska Pravda* reveals the ideological orientation of the Ukrainian authorities who came to power in February. During the preceding five years, Viktor Yanukovich had never accepted the legitimacy of the Orange Revolution or his defeat in 2004, ignoring a Supreme Court ruling and a parliamentary resolution. Worse still, he adhered to the Russian view that the mass protests were nothing more than "political technology." This is post-Soviet speak for a black-ops conspiracy that was supposedly undertaken by the U.S. through the rhetoric of democracy-promotion pursued by the Bush administration.

It was always, therefore, a mistake to view Mr. Yanukovich in the 2010 elections, despite five years of "grooming" by U.S. consultants Manafort and Davis, as a "reborn democrat." In order for this to be true, Mr. Yanukovich would have had to condemn the mass fraud committed in the 2004 elections, embrace the authenticity and domestic origins of the Orange Revolution, and accept his own defeat.

This unwillingness to accept responsibility casts a shadow over another aspiring politician – Vice Prime Minister Sergey Tigipko – who seeks to refashion himself as a "reborn new face democrat." Mr. Tigipko has also steadfastly refused to condemn the 2004 fraud that took place when he was head of the Yanukovich election campaign. Therefore, we cannot trust the genuineness of his democratic credentials until he acts like a democrat and condemns the 2004 election fraud.

The real Viktor Yanukovich (not the PR version of this year's election that most Western newspapers, such as the *Financial Times*, accepted) has always had the same hostile view of the "Orange nightmare" (as he once put it) as Russian leaders. It is, therefore, no wonder that his minister of education, Dmytro Tabachnyk, has quickly taken the initiative to remove the Orange Revolution from school textbooks in a move that smacks of George Orwell's famous novel "1984."

Ukraine retains a Soviet-style centralization of educational policy, and textbooks published in Kyiv are distributed in both Ukrainian and Russian throughout the country. The textbooks for Grade 5 that are being published in a 506,000 print run have a new front cover void of the background containing the Orange Revolution protests that was included in the 2005 edition. The 2010 edition has only Kozak leaders on the front cover. In the 2010 edition the Orange Revolution is ignored and replaced by very brief information on the 2004 and 2010 presidential elections, the president Viktor Yushchenko and the election of Mr. Yanukovich.

Mr. Mysan places the removal of the Orange Revolution within the context of an overall new line in the 2010 edition that portrays the authorities as bowing to Russian pressure. "The majority of the Education Ministry's recommendations (to the author) are tied to the formation of another, less aggressive, face of Ukraine's eastern neighbor – Russia. Besides the Orange Revolution, other episodes that have been cut out of the new edition include when Ukrainians fought against Russia for independence. Also, the 1933 Famine is no longer designated as "artificial" and directed

against Ukraine.

These 20 "recommendations" of the Ministry of Education are the first that textbook writers such as Mr. Mysan have been forced to deal with throughout independent Ukraine's 14 previous governments. The 2010 edition edits out parts of Ukrainian history that are seen as "anti-Russian" by Moscow, as reflected in the condemnation of Ukraine's humanities policies under President Yushchenko in President Dmitri Medvedev's August 2009 open letter to the Ukrainian president.

The Orange Revolution followed the Serbian "bulldozer" and Georgian "Rose" democratic revolutions in 2000 and 2003, respectively. These, in turn, followed mass protests that had similarly removed post-Communist leaders who had retained power after the collapse of communism in Romania (1996), Bulgaria (1997), Slovakia (1998) and Croatia (1999).

Of these democratic breakthroughs, Ukraine's Orange Revolution was the largest (one in five Ukrainians participated), the most peaceful (in Serbia the Parliament was set on fire, and in Georgia the Parliament was stormed) and the longest (lasting 17 days). The Orange Revolution will continue to be seen by Western and some Ukrainian

historians as an epochal event similar to Ukraine's 1991 declaration of independence.

On a final note, optimism by Atlantic Council of the U.S. Senior Non-Resident Fellow Adrian Karatnycky that Minister Tabachnyk is an aberration and on his way out is unlikely to materialize, as this ignores the ideological dimension of the Party of Regions and wrongly assumes that "pragmatic" oligarchs run the party and Mr. Yanukovich. It was this view that led many in the West (but not the Jamestown Foundation) to believe that there was no difference between Mr. Yanukovich and Yulia Tymoshenko in this year's Ukrainian elections.

In reality, subsequent events have shown that Mr. Yanukovich represents a fundamental Russophile break in Ukraine's post-Soviet trajectory from its Ukrainophile three former presidents, as predicted by Jamestown Foundation authors.

Mr. Karatnycky wrote in the *Kyiv Post* in a debate with University Prof. Alexander Motyl of Rutgers University that, "On the matter of culture, I am in broad agreement with Motyl. We both disagree fundamental-

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Reporters' group issues report about press freedom in Ukraine

Reporters Without Borders

PARIS – Reporters Without Borders on September 1 published the report of the fact-finding visit it made to Ukraine on July 19-21. Titled "Temptation to control," it looks at the marked increase in violations of press freedom since Viktor Yanukovich's election as president in February.

During the visit, Reporters Without Borders Secretary-General Jean-François Julliard and the head of the organization's Europe and ex-USSR desk, Elsa Vidal, met national and local media representatives, members of press freedom NGOs, and parliamentarians from both the ruling party and the opposition.

Cases of physical attacks on journalists, direct obstruction of their work and acts of censorship of various kinds were reported to the organization.

The report's conclusions have unfortunately been borne out by investigative journalist Vasyl Klymentyev's disappearance on August 11 and last week's court decision that the allocation of new broadcast frequencies to two privately owned independent TV stations, TVi and Channel 5, was illegal.

The allocation of broadcast frequencies is a crucial issue. A Kyiv administrative court ruled on August 30 in favor of the action brought against TVi and Channel 5 by rival TV station owner Valeriy Khoroshkovsky – who also happens to be the head of the Security Service of Ukraine (SBU), and a member of the Judiciary Supreme Council – and ordered that prosecutions be brought against members of the National Council on Radio and Television Broadcasting

(NCRFB).

The ruling has dealt a blow to the independence of TV stations and the NCRFB. Reporters Without Borders regards it as an act of censorship against the two TV stations that are most critical of the current government.

During a discussion of civil liberties in Ukraine on August 30 with German Chancellor Angela Merkel, President Yanukovich said it was a matter of the "utmost interest" to him that the process of democratization in Ukraine should continue successfully.

Reporters Without Borders hopes that these pledges are real and that every effort will be made to shed light on Mr. Klymentyev's disappearance and avoid a recurrence of the impunity and obstruction that has marked the investigation into the September 2000 abduction and murder of journalist Heorhii Gongadze.

The Gongadze case has still not been concluded, although government officials and politicians have repeatedly claimed that this was their desire.

The increase in press freedom violations detailed in the report of Reporters Without Borders needs a strong reaction from the international community – especially the European Union – so that media freedom can be guaranteed in Ukraine.

Reporters Without Borders is open to dialogue with Ukrainian politicians and is due to return to Ukraine soon to meet with President Yanukovich at his invitation.

The entire report is available in English, French and Ukrainian on the Reporters Without Borders website, www.rsf.org.

Freedom House cites deterioration of press freedom in Ukraine

Freedom House

WASHINGTON – The recent court ruling to cancel broadcast licenses for TVi and 5 Kanal (Channel 5), two of the few remaining independent television stations in Ukraine, is reflective of a growing crackdown on press freedom by President Viktor Yanukovich, according to Freedom House.

A Ukrainian court ruled on August 30 to revoke recently awarded broadcast licenses for private television stations, TVi and Channel 5, citing irregularities in the application process.

TVi, which had recently renewed all of its licenses, has lost its ability to broadcast, and the broadcast coverage of Channel 5, which continues to have some pre-existing licenses, has been significantly reduced. Executives from the TV stations, as well as those involved in awarding the licenses, could face criminal charges, including possible jail time.

"The deterioration of press freedom in Ukraine under President Yanukovich is especially worrisome as it portrays a retreat away from the significant gains experienced since the Orange

Revolution," said Paula Schriefer, director of advocacy at Freedom House.

"Freedom House applauds German Chancellor Angela Merkel's call to Yanukovich to bolster democratic processes and urges U.S. Undersecretary of State Burns to express the same in bilateral discussions with the government during his upcoming trip to the region," he added. Undersecretary William Burns is scheduled to visit Ukraine and Russia early this month.

Freedom House noted that over the past several months there has been a rise in attacks on journalists, accompanied by a climate of impunity. Most notably, chief editor and reporter for Novyi Styl, Vasyl Klymentyev has been missing since August 11 and is feared dead. An unidentified witness in his case has also disappeared. Press censorship has also increased, including the banning of reports critical of the government and the restricting of editorial control.

Ukraine is ranked free in "Freedom in the World 2010," Freedom House's survey of political rights and civil liberties, and partly free in "Freedom of the Press 2010."

Quotable notes

"On August 30, our TV channel, TVi, was banned from analogue broadcasting, even though the station remains on the air for now on cable TV. ...

"Back in January, TVi had honestly won the tender conducted by the National Council for TV and Radio to receive additional frequencies. ... But Valery Khoroshkovsky, head of the State Security Service (SBU, as it is known by its Ukrainian acronym) and owner of the dominant U.A. Inter Media Group television holding, did not like it. He must have thought that both our frequencies and those won by other companies should have been given to his holding. So, his holding sued us. ...

"For some reason, the court decision that was made public said that we have no right to broadcast not just on the frequencies we recently received, but on those that had been received in previous tenders.

"The court found no guilt of ours in the process, but our licenses were taken away, despite European legal practice. This is censorship.

"... What they need is to keep us silent. That's because we call white white rather than black, but are prepared to let those speak who think otherwise. Following us, all the others can be closed down and controlled. ..."

– Mykola Kniazhytskyi, director of TVi, writing in a commentary headlined "Khoroshkovsky stinks up TV media sector," *Kyiv Post*, September 3.

THE 19th ANNIVERSARY OF UKRAINE'S INDEPENDENCE

Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH – More than 250 persons, representing decades of Ukrainian immigrants and American-born Ukrainians, attended the 19th anniversary celebration of modern-day Ukrainian independence on Sunday, August 29, held at 1-9 p.m., at the Alpine Hunting and Fishing Club in South Fayette Township, Pa.

This was the second annual celebration by the Pittsburgh Ukrainian community. New this year was the daylong serving of Ukrainian foods rather than a catered dinner. The celebration was planned and supported by representatives and volunteer workers from 18 Ukrainian churches and organizations under the general chairmanship of Kristina K. Szmul.

The guests on that sunny day were welcomed to the program beginning at 3 p.m. by Luba Hlutkowsky, who introduced the master and mistress of ceremonies, Bohdan Konecky (English) and Halyna Mykhailiv Ciarallo (Ukrainian). They introduced Msgr. George Appleyard, dean of the Central Deanery of the Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy of St. Josaphat in Parma, Ohio, and pastor of nearby Holy Trinity Ukrainian Catholic Church in Carnegie, Pa., who offered the invocation prayer in Ukrainian.

Next, the combined children and youth from the performing groups assembled to lead the singing of the American and Ukrainian national anthems.

Performing first was the Chervona Kalyna Youth Group, directed by Maria Zayats, from the Pittsburgh Chapter of the New Ukrainian Wave-4 with a selection of songs and poetry recitations. A large round of applause greeted their mastery of Ukrainian culture and language. The Kyiv Ukrainian Dance Ensemble, directed by Natalie Kapeluck-Nixon, then performed a suite of Ukrainian dances incorporating elements of ballet.

Nataliya Navorenska DiDomenico spoke on the Ukrainian Language Program at the University of Pittsburgh, pointing out that “language is the soul of a nation.” She urged college-attending students to register for the beginning or intermediate Ukrainian language courses. She especially noted the cross-registration program for full credit available at 10 colleges and universities in the Pittsburgh area. She later spoke privately with many students and parents throughout the day about the Ukrainian Language Program.



Msgr. George Appleyard

The ensemble cast in Pittsburgh that entertained those celebrating the independence of Ukraine.

Students of all ages from the School of Ukrainian Studies of Pittsburgh, directed by Principal Lesia Korenovska, entertained by singing Ukrainian songs and reciting poetry. The senior dancers of the Poltava Ukrainian Dance Company of Pittsburgh, directed by Ms. Hlutkowsky, performed a suite of dances with intricate steps, including the popular “Arkan” from Ukraine’s Hutsul region.

Ms. Hlutkowsky then read a certificate in honor of the 60th anniversary of the “Ukrainian Radio Program,” hosted and directed by Michael Komichak. He presents the program live each Sunday at 1 p.m. on WPIT Radio (730 on the AM dial) as a service to the worldwide Ukrainian community, as the program is webcast on the Internet at www.wpitam.com. He thanked all those who have supported the “Ukrainian Radio Program” for six decades. All participated in singing “Mnohaya Lita” for Mr. Komichak.

Finally, Mr. Konecky recognized the Ukrainian war veterans in attendance. The Very Rev. Timothy Tomson, pastor of St. Mary Ukrainian Orthodox Church in McKees Rocks, Pa., offered the benediction prayer in Ukrainian.

Following the program, the Ostap Stakhiv Orchestra played for the “zabava” (dance) with spirited, and slow dancing on the outside patio. Many also enjoyed watching the scene and engaging in friendly conversation at tables surrounding the patio. Meanwhile, the youth played volleyball, and the children had face painting done by Arlene Esterburg and took part in folk art activities presented by the Ukrainian Community of Western Pennsylvania, whose president is Svitlana Tomson.

The day was very enjoyable with new friends made and community pride enhanced, and expectations heightened for the upcoming fall calendar of Pittsburgh Ukrainian community events.



Sofiya Bidochko and her little brother, Yuriy, celebrate Ukrainian Independence Day at the Alpine Club near Pittsburgh.

Hazleton, Pa.

by Irene Ievins

HAZLETON, Pa. – WYLN-TV in Hazleton, Pa., devoted a substantial part of its “Late Edition” news program on August 24 to the 19th anniversary of Ukraine’s independence.

The station aired several segments of the Ukrainian Festival that took place at the Ukrainian Homestead in Lehighton, Pa., as well as an interview with Prof. Leonid Rudnytsky of La Salle University.

In her introductory remarks, the co-host of “Late Edition,” Sonia Shepherd, offered a brief overview of Ukrainian history, as well as an incisive commentary on Ukrainian culture.

In answering Ms. Shepherd’s questions, Prof. Rudnytsky alluded to the importance of Ukraine’s independence, not just for the Ukrainian people but for the world, by stressing that Ukraine, in contrast to Russia, has indeed embraced democracy.

While voicing cautious optimism about Ukraine’s future, Prof. Rudnytsky also expressed his fears regarding the most recent political developments in the country, which, in his opinion, threaten the freedom of the press and human rights.



Irene Ievins

Sonia Shepherd of WYLN-TV with Prof. Leonid Rudnytsky.

THE 19th ANNIVERSARY OF UKRAINE'S INDEPENDENCE

Montreal

MONTREAL – The Ukrainian Canadian Congress (UCC) Montreal branch held its annual banquet marking the 19th anniversary of Ukraine's renewed independence, together with the 70th anniversary of the founding of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress on Sunday, August 29. It was held at "Dim Molodi" (Youth Home) with over 180 delegates and guests present.

The banquet was officially opened by UCC Montreal President Zorianna Hrycenko-Luhova. During her welcome remarks, she also extended "a special thank-you to Madame Deputy Louise Beaudoin for her pivotal role in the unanimous recognition by the Quebec National Assembly of the Holodomor as Genocide."

The main guest speaker was national UCC President Pavlo Grod, who spoke of the many accomplishments of UCC national and the need to have a strong and united community for the work ahead. Special remarks were also made by Member of Parliament James Bezan, Deputy Ms. Beaudoin and Ukrainian World Congress President Eugene Czolij.

During her brief comments, Ms. Beaudoin, deputy representing Rosemount, Quebec, gave an overview of her effort in getting Bill 390 recognizing the 1932-1933 Famine in Soviet Ukraine as genocide, passed by the National Assembly of Quebec. Many survivors lived in Quebec. She emphasized the importance played by the Montreal Quebec community in coming to Quebec City on two occasions to show their concern and support in the passing of the bill and the significant impact Ambassador Ihor Ostash had on the final voting in June, by his presence during the vote. Bill 390 was passed by all four Quebec political parties.

For her role in the historic passing of Bill 390, Ms. Beaudoin received two standing ovations. She was also the recipient of a special plaque-award from UCC National, presented by Mr. Grod for this achievement.

Ms. Bezan, member of Parliament from



Special guests at the Montreal banquet (from left), UCC Executive Director Taras Zalucky, the Rev. Andrij Onuferko of Ottawa, Ukrainian World Congress President Eugene Czolij, UCC National President Pavlo Grod, UCC Montreal President Zorianna Hrycenko-Luhova, Member of Parliament James Bezan, banquet committee chairperson Marika Putko, and the Rev. Volodymyr Kushnir of Montreal.

the Selkirk-Interlake region of Manitoba, who was visiting the Montreal Ukrainian community for the first time, spoke about his work in having the federal government of Canada recognize the Famine as genocide. He also emphasized the need to be vigilant and further engaged with Ukraine in light of Ukraine's threatened democracy, insisting Western governments must not isolate Ukraine.

Speaking next UWC President Czolij, who had just returned from the world body's historic annual meeting held in Peremyshyl, a former Ukrainian city now part of Poland. He mentioned that the Ukrainian National Home, built by Ukrainians in Poland and confiscated during Akeja Wisla, will finally be returned to Ukrainians as promised to them by the mayor of Peremyshyl, within a few weeks.

Also honored by National UCC at the

banquet with a special commendation plaque presented by President Grod were Marika Putko, as head of the UCC Montreal Holodomor Committee working to help pass Bill 390; Prof. Roman Serbyn, for his ongoing scholarly work and research on the Holodomor Famine-Genocide; and filmmaker Yuriy Luhovy, for his work and dedication to promote awareness of the Holodomor through film.

The masters of ceremonies for the evening was Yurko Kulycky, UCC executive member, who thanked the many original builders of the Montreal Ukrainian community who were present at the banquet, recognizing their hard work and dedication in establishing the Montreal community.

The banquet committee was chaired by

Marika Putko, while the program committee was headed by Bohdanna Klecor-Hawryluk. The evening was videotaped by Danylo Bobyk, with the speeches to be placed on the UCC National website.

Prior to the banquet, Mr. Grod held a meeting with Montreal UCC executive members, giving them an opportunity to ask questions and discuss the current program of UCC National. There he presented the UCC's new executive director, Taras Zalucky from Ottawa, to the members.

The banquet was made possible by the numerous volunteers who helped and the dedicated UCC banquet committee. The evening ended with entertainment followed by personal interaction with the community's special guests.

Registration for UCC's congress now open online

WINNIPEG, Manitoba – Online registration is now open for the XXIII triennial Congress of Ukrainian Canadians, being held under the theme "Honoring the Past – Inspiring the Future."

The congress will take place on November 5-7 for the first time in Edmonton, Alberta, at the Westin Hotel.

This event will also mark the 70th anniversary of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress and 120 years of settlement of Ukrainians in Canada.

UCC National President Paul Grod noted the importance of attending this congress and encouraged member-organizations to fill their delegate rosters. "The triennial congress is a key event for the future of our community. Not only will we be celebrating the 70th anniversary of the UCC, but we will be developing the vision and mandate for the future of our community," he underscored.

Hosted by the UCC National and Alberta Provincial Council, the congress will provide three full days of networking, policy forums, exhibits

and awards. Most importantly, delegates will elect the leadership of the Ukrainian Canadian community for the next three years and setting its direction for many more.

"Alberta's Ukrainian community is thrilled to be hosting Congress XXIII in Edmonton this fall. A group of highly dedicated volunteers has been working tirelessly to ensure that this congress will be one of the most impactful and memorable ones to date," stated Daria Luciwi, president of the UCC Alberta Provincial Council.

This year's congress will feature many engaging speakers and thought-provoking sessions. For the first time in congress history, a youth stream specifically geared towards the interests and concerns of young community members will be included.

Readers may visit the congress website at <http://congress.ucc.ca/> to register and to learn further details about congress sessions, special hotel rates, sponsorship opportunities, exploring Edmonton and more. (Those who register before September 30 can take advantage of early-bird pricing.)



UCC President Pavlo Grod presents UCC National Merit Award to Quebec Deputy Louise Beaudoin (center) with the president of UCC Quebec Provincial Council, Zorianna Hrycenko-Luhova.

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www.ukrweekly.com

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

The diaspora and Ukraine

The Ukrainian World Congress recently concluded its 2010 annual general meeting in Poland, bringing together over 60 representatives of Ukrainian communities in 17 countries. The world body, it should be noted, encompasses representations from 32 countries with Ukrainian communities – some 20 million Ukrainians living outside the borders of Ukraine, as well as the European Congress of Ukrainians.

UWC President Eugene Czolij reported on the organization's activities during the past year, including the issues raised with President Viktor Yanukovich in the UWC's "Memorandum on Major Issues that Pertain to Ukraine and the Ukrainian Diaspora." A major topic of discussion among delegates was "Major Issues Pertaining to Ukraine and UWC Relations with Ukraine." Translation: How does the Ukrainian diaspora deal with Ukraine's democratically elected pro-Russian – and anti-Ukrainian – president and his administration?

Back on June 21, readers may recall, the UWC had given a memorandum to Mr. Yanukovich that touched on 10 major issues, among them: the basing of the Russian Black Sea Fleet, Ukraine's accession to the European Union and NATO, the state language, violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and the Holodomor. At that time, Mr. Yanukovich reacted by calling on the Ukrainian diaspora to cooperate in helping to improve Ukraine's image worldwide and promising to provide an official response to the memo's points. Two months later, panelists during the aforementioned discussion at the annual meeting noted that the UWC had yet to receive a response.

In the meantime, President Yanukovich sent perfunctory greetings to the UWC's annual meeting. "Dear Friends," he wrote, "In the name of the Ukrainian nation and from myself, I greet you... We are united by a common goal: the continued development of the independent, democratic and law-abiding Ukrainian state. I will aspire to the closest cooperation with you, searching together for new ideas, projects and initiatives aimed at defending the interests of Ukrainians worldwide, the deepening of their ties with their historic homeland and the strengthening of Ukrainian positions in the international arena. In unity, harmony and understanding we will be able to safeguard the Ukrainian distinctiveness, language, culture, national traditions and social achievements that our children and ancestors have nurtured for centuries..." Translation: I will continue to speak in such platitudes, but I will ignore your substantive memorandum.

The annual meeting resolved – apparently after much discussion that raised options like boycotting the president of Ukraine – that the UWC will continue to react to all encroachments upon Ukraine's territory, monitor all reports on violations of human and national rights, and cooperate with all non-governmental organizations and national democratic forces to defend Ukraine's independence and democratic achievements. Translation: We care about Ukraine and its people, even if the country's current leadership does not.

Now the UWC has written a letter to President Yanukovich, the text of which was released to the press on August 30. The UWC notes that, instead of a reply from Ukraine's president, on August 27 it received a letter from Hanna Herman, deputy head of the Presidential Administration, stating: "As a result of reviewing the Memorandum, we inform you that, in view of the broad range of subjects related to foreign policy and internal matters of the life of the country in various spheres, especially as regards the allocation of budgetary funds for the realization of appropriate projects, the document was sent to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine for analysis, [and] for consideration of questions raised during preparation of the Government Program on Cooperation with Ukrainians Abroad for the Period to 2015. We will inform you about the results of the work accomplished." Translation: We will stall on responding for as long as possible, or until you forget about this.

UWC President Czolij has responded by quite rightly asking President Yanukovich when the UWC might expect to receive the promised reply to its June memorandum. And the UWC has decided to keep engaging Mr. Yanukovich.

Here in the United States, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America has decided that enough is enough – it's time to hit the streets and stand up for what we believe. The UCCA has announced a protest in New York, at Ukraine's Mission to the United Nations, for September 22 (at 5:30-7:30 p.m.), when President Yanukovich will be at the U.N. "We must defend Ukraine's integrity and sovereignty!" says the UCCA leaflet about the demonstration. "Let us show our disdain for the president's policies and tell him that, as proud Ukrainians, we firmly uphold and vehemently defend a strong, self-sufficient, independent state where Ukrainians are free to express their opinions, are cognizant of their culture and history and are proud of their unique heritage."

Since President Yanukovich is on record as saying, back in June, that he wants to hear the opinions of Ukrainian diaspora representatives, here is our chance to let him hear us loud and clear.

WINDOW ON EURASIA

Not a single state school in Russia offers instruction in Ukrainian

by Paul Goble

At a time when Moscow is pressing to have Ukraine make Russian a second state language and to expand the use of Russian in Ukrainian higher education, Ukraine's newly appointed ambassador to Moscow has complained that "there is not a single government school in Russia with instruction in Ukrainian."

In an interview published on August 17, Volodymyr Yelchenko says that one of his goals as Kyiv's representative in the Russian capital is to change that situation in order that Russia's millions of ethnic Ukrainians will be better able to maintain their ethnicity and links to Ukraine (www.izvestia.com.ua/?/articles/2010/08/17/211157-9).

At the present time, Ambassador Yelchenko continues, "Ukrainians living on the territory of Russia are integrated into the social-political life of this country." Moreover, "citizens of the Russian Federation of Ukrainian origin form a significant percent of those in the cultural-artistic, political and administrative elite of Russia."

But at the same time, the Ukrainian envoy says, "many of them remember their roots and preserve Ukrainian culture and traditions." And to that end, they make use of such institutions as the National Cultural Center of Ukraine in Moscow, the Ukrainian Culture Center in Surgut, and the Laboratory of Ukrainian Culture in Sochi.

In Moscow alone, he continues, there is a Library of Ukrainian Literature, which currently has 50,000 volumes and which is "constantly being renewed with the support of Ukraine." And for many Ukrainians in the Russian Federation, Ukrainian websites play a major role in sharing information and helping to maintain Ukrainian culture.

Many Ukrainian organizations are turning to the Embassy for support, Mr. Yelchenko notes, and the Ukrainian government "tries in every possible way to support" initiatives like festivals of Ukrainian culture, the distribution of journals and

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

newspapers, and the erection and maintenance of memorials to well-known Ukrainians who have lived in Russia.

Schools play a key role in helping to maintain Ukrainian identity abroad, the ambassador suggests. In various parts of Russia, there are currently nine private schools and one private college "where Ukrainian is being studied." But "the majority of children of Ukrainians who want to know their native language, study it in [privately organized] circles and Sunday schools."

This reflects a real problem in the Russian Federation, the ambassador goes on to say. "At present, unfortunately, there is not a single government school with programs of instruction in general educational subjects in the Ukrainian language."

"I will be open," Mr. Yelchenko says, "I consider it absolutely abnormal that in Moscow where live a large number of ethnic

Ukrainians – more than a quarter of a million – there is not a single Ukrainian middle school. The correction of this situation," he continues, is something he considers "one of [his] first order tasks."

At the same time, the ambassador indicates, he is helping to create a Ukrainian-language channel on Russian television" so that the Ukrainians of Russia will be kept informed about what is taking place in their native land. And he suggests that talks about organizing such a channel are near completion.

Among Mr. Yelchenko's other comments in his wide-ranging interview, one stands out. The Ukrainian ambassador said that it is his "deep conviction" that ever more Russians understand that "Ukraine is a normal European state with serious potential," one "with its own interests which may not always and in everything correspond to Russian interests."

The question of education is clearly a place where Moscow and Kyiv diverge. Since 1991, Moscow has pressed Kyiv hard to maintain all Russian-language institutions in Ukraine and complained loudly when any of them are closed or shifted to the national language of that country, complaints that many Western governments have echoed.

But at the same time, Moscow has failed to open Ukrainian-language schools for the ethnic Ukrainians living in Russia, arguing that the Ukrainians there supposedly do not want them. As Yelchenko's interview shows, that is clearly not the case, even though Western governments have seldom pressed Moscow on that account.

Sept
16
2000

Turning the pages back...

Ten years ago, on September 16, 2000, Heorhii Gongadze, 31, a prominent investigative journalist in Ukraine for the newspaper *Ukrayinska Pravda*, disappeared without a trace after leaving his Kyiv office. Gongadze was known for his provocative political

criticisms which overtly taunted the Kuchma administration for limiting press freedoms and intimidating the media.

Gongadze left his office in Kyiv that fateful day to deliver a set of keys to his wife, Myroslava, who had locked herself out of their apartment and was waiting for him on the street with their 3-year-old twins. He never showed. Gongadze's decapitated body was found two months later in a forest in the Taraschan region, 40 miles outside of Kyiv.

"Gongadze is known for his tough opposition to the current regime of President Leonid

(Continued on page 15)

IN THE PRESS: Political witch hunt

"Faking it," editorial, *Kyiv Post*, September 3 (<http://www.kyivpost.com/news/opinion/editorial/detail/80908/#ixzz0yUSxq2bg>):

"A political witch hunt seems to be under way with the Prosecutor's Office leading the chase.

"Any alleged criminal activity by politicians should be investigated. However, the decision to investigate close allies of ex-Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko – but not anyone close to President Viktor Yanukovich – is an abuse of power intended to weaken political opponents. ...

"...the authorities are using the general prosecutor's office as a political weap-

on to hamstringing the opposition. Tymoshenko allies are in jail as prosecutors investigate their alleged crimes, while alleged wrongdoing by the Yanukovich gang gets no attention.

"This is all part of a sordid trend aimed at shutting out Tymoshenko by, for example, cutting her and her supporters off the airwaves. ...

"Former President Viktor Yushchenko killed his political career by failing to make good on his promise to 'put bandits in jail'" when he came to power in 2005 after the Orange Revolution.

"Perhaps Yanukovich's slogan could be: 'Put bandits in jail, but only if they are members of the opposition.'"

FOR THE RECORD

UCCA remembers Vasyl Stus

The following statement was released by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America on September 3.

Twenty-five years ago, Ukraine lost one of its greatest literary talents and a brave and determined patriot, Vasyl Stus. On September 4, 1985, after 23 years of inhumane Soviet imprisonment, Stus, renowned Ukrainian poet and publicist, and one of the most active and determined members of the Ukrainian dissident movement, died in a Soviet prison camp.

Born on January 6, 1938, in Vinnytsia Oblast, Stus spent his childhood in Donbas after his family moved there in 1940. He studied philology at the Donetsk Pedagogical Institute, and his first poems were published in 1959. After graduation, he worked as a teacher in the Kirovohrad Oblast, served in the army and taught Ukrainian language and literature in Horlivka, Donetsk Oblast.

In 1963 Stus began graduate studies at the Institute of Literature in Kyiv, during which time he took an active part in the rich literary life of the time by writing poetry and critical articles, many of which appeared in journals. In 1965 he was expelled from the institute for taking part in a protest meeting that denounced the secret arrests and closed trials of members of the Ukrainian intelligentsia and was forced to work at various menial and unsatisfying jobs.

He continued to write poetry, literary criticism and appeals protesting the restoration of the personality cult, Russification and the denial of freedom of thought, and as a result, in 1972 was arrested with other dissident writers – Ivan Svitlychny, Yevhen Sverstiuk, Ihor and Iryna Kalynets – and sentenced to five years in a Soviet labor

camp and three years' exile. He spent his imprisonment in Mordovia and his exile in the notorious and brutal Soviet concentration camp of Kolyma.

He returned to Kyiv in 1979 and soon joined the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, a human rights organization. Eight months later, he was arrested again and this time sentenced to 15 years (10 years' imprisonment and five years' exile). The circumstances of his second incarceration in the strict-regime camp in the Perm Oblast were unbearable. He was allowed no visitations, was continually harassed by the authorities and, due to the harsh and inhumane conditions in the camp, his health deteriorated drastically.

Perhaps worst of all for Stus was his inability to smuggle out a single line of his writings. His letters and all of his writings were confiscated by the authorities, and because of his political convictions, his works were banned by the Soviet regime. He died a brutal and lonely death in solitary confinement during a hunger strike and was buried at the camp cemetery in a grave marked only No. 9.

On November 19, 1989, his remains were interred at Baikove Cemetery in Kyiv along with those of his fellow inmates Yurii Lytvyn and Oleksa Tykhy, who had died in 1984. On November 26, 2005, he was posthumously awarded the title Hero of Ukraine.

Vasyl Stus will always remain a symbol of the strength of the human spirit in its struggle for freedom and righteousness. His love for Ukraine is translated into his many writings and poems which endured and continue to inspire Ukrainians throughout the world.

May God rest his soul.

PERSPECTIVES

BY ANDREW FEDYNSKY



Ukrainian camps

During the two summer months that are traditionally the most leisurely, I found myself more often than not driving our daughter Olesia to and from camps. Four in all: Dance Camp in Berea, sponsored by the Kashtan Dance Ensemble; Zolota Bulava (Golden Mace) near Toronto for aspiring Plast scout leaders; Pysanyi Kamin (Painted Rock, or PK) Plast camp an hour outside of Cleveland; and Kobzarska Sich in Emlenton, Pa., near Pittsburgh, sponsored by the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus.

"Do you ever get homesick when you're away at tabir (camp)?" I asked her.

"No," she replied, "but sometimes I get tabir-sick when I'm home."

Good line and not surprising.

Olesia has been going to camp every summer since she was 3 years old, staying in a tent with my wife at "Tabir Plashat" (a camp for preschoolers) at PK. Now 15, she can't get enough of it: songs, campfires, friends, games, adventure, fresh air, Ukrainian legend and lore.

As for our 19-year-old son, Mykhas, he was at two Plast camps: Lisova Shkola (Wilderness School) in Hunter, N.Y., and at PK as a counselor and lifeguard.

At Soyuzivka, I also got to see three other camps: 50 or so young people working intensely at the Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky Dance Camp; another 50 or so at the Chornomorska Sitch Sports Camp and a bus-load of kids from the nearby Ukrainian American Youth Association camp in Ellenville, N.Y., who came for a swim meet.

Indeed, Ukrainian youth camps are scattered throughout North America: Plast camps at either end of New York State; UAYA camps near Chicago and Cleveland; a Catholic Camp outside of Detroit; and an Orthodox Camp in Emlenton, Pa. Consulting the Internet, I saw several camps in Canada, from Quebec to British Columbia and provinces in between.

In my estimation – unscientific as it is – the young people who attend these camps are top-notch, or as Garrison Keillor puts it, every one is above average. Again, without having gathered any data besides what I observe, I would bet more than 90 percent of those who have attended Ukrainian summer youth camps over the past half century are college graduates or will be. Today, there's a select number with an even more exclusive summer activity: Ukrainian studies institutes at Harvard University, Ukrainian Catholic University in Lviv, the National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy. I wish we'd had those when I was a kid.

What we did have was that other wonderful Ukrainian summer institution, the festival. Happily, there are still scores of those: in Toronto, Baltimore, Chicago, San Diego, San Francisco, Sacramento, Seattle, Rochester, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Lehigh, Akron, Cleveland, North Dakota, Saskatchewan, Montreal, Winnipeg and so on. Even tiny Maizeville, Pa., with a population of 500, has an annual Ukrainian festival drawing people from around the Anthracite Coal region.

Now, if you're like me, you probably get a dozen or more e-mails a day bemoaning the perceived collapse of the Ukrainian national idea: Russian influence is growing; the Ukrainian language will soon be defunct; academic and religious institutions are under attack; repressive practices are returning, etc. Indeed, reports from Ukraine are disquieting and must not be ignored. Still, I call my column "Perspectives" for a

reason and with Ukraine having just celebrated its 20th Independence Day, I'd like to reflect for a moment.

In researching this article, I "googled" Ukrainian camps, expecting to find references to youth organizations churches, etc., which I did. But the search engine didn't know that's what I was specifically looking for and also offered a hefty list preceded by words like "concentration," "death," "labor," "internment" and "displaced persons."

That's part of Ukrainian reality as well, I realized.

My own initial experience with a camp was a DP camp in Austria where I was born. I was 10 in 1958 at my first summer camp at Novyi Sokil (New Falcon) near Buffalo, N.Y.. Nikita Khrushchev was the Soviet dictator at the time. Getting a letter from family in Ukraine, I remember, was a momentous occasion. My parents would examine the envelope and based on how it was sealed, figured it had been read by censors. They carefully parsed the contents: if somebody had been invited to visit "Ivan's house," that meant a KGB summons for questioning. If "Stefko" was upset, you knew the authorities were tightening the screws on Ukrainian culture and freedom overall.

It was a time when fear in Ukraine was ubiquitous, arbitrary arrest was always a possibility and overt devotion to your national identity was a career-breaker or in extreme circumstances got you a ticket to the gulag. Camping safely 5,000 miles away, we sang songs about liberating Ukraine without having any idea how to do so.

Twenty years ago this past January, more than a million Ukrainians formed a human chain from Lviv to Kyiv. A year and a half later, Ukraine declared independence. Our Mykhas was not quite a year old; Olesia was not yet born.

Message: if you're under 25, you don't remember a time when Ukraine was not free, separate and sovereign, with its own national symbols, sports teams, currency and official language. This has become the new normal for young people.

It's also encouraging that "googling" Ukrainian camps provides a list of summer venues in Ukraine itself, not only Plast and SUM (Spilka Ukrayinskoyi Molodi), but also church-affiliated camps of various denominations, as well as Jewish and Muslim.

Kids go to summer camp because they're fun. It's the same reason people attend festivals. But if you're looking for deeper meaning, then consider the demonic camps that Google insists on reminding us of. They were there to destroy Ukrainians as a nation. And as with other peoples who confronted genocide, the summer camps, dance groups, festivals, churches and myriad other institutions can be viewed as an existential statement, rising from a mysterious instinct, proclaiming the determination to be.

But it's not spontaneous by any means. It's the result of planning and work, requiring the efforts of administrators, counselors, choir directors, clergy, maintenance workers, cooks, choreographers, coaches and increasingly, a webmaster and video-producer – nearly all volunteers or underpaid.

And so, my message to all of you who helped to make our children's summer so much fun: Diakuyu – Thank you! And see you next summer!

Andrew Fedynsky's e-mail address is fedynsky@sbcglobal.net.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Ukrainian people will overcome

Dear Editor:

In recent times it has been very discouraging reading what is happening in Ukraine. How did this all come about? We know, given an opportunity and a blank check, Yushchenko did the impossible, cancelled and blew a chance that was given to him. He squandered on opportunity by his stupid fighting with Yulia Tymoshenko.

Now we are back to what our fathers and ancestors fought against. The blame is with the two mentioned above, stupid pride, stubbornness and power.

The only positive thought is that our people have survived worse than Viktor Yanukovich: the czars and commissars, other nations that tried to destroy our identity.

Remember the flowers in the desert that lie dormant for months and years and then, when the rain comes, come to life and bloom.

So too our Ukrainian people – in 1917 and again in 1991. We will survive, we shall overcome.

With this in mind, let's not give up, but

fight on.

Richard Lubiak
Hedley, British Columbia

Fear influences Ukrainian people

Dear Editor:

"We have nothing to fear but fear itself." During World War II, President Franklin D. Roosevelt made this profound observation, about how fear can create a strong negative psychological effect.

Presently, we are witnessing how the phenomenon of fear begins to influence Ukrainians. It is spread by interpretations of journalists and political activists. The roots of this fear can be traced to innuendos, false interpretations, and/or just rumors.

In these difficult times it might help us to remember words of Patriarch Lubomyr Husar, who in one of his interviews said, "presidents come and go, but God and nation are eternal."

Ivan Z. Holowsky
Somerset, N.J.

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.

Ruslana returns...

(Continued from page 1)

event was a fund-raiser for the Soyuzivka Cultural Program Fund under the aegis of the Ukrainian National Foundation. The UNF is the charitable arm of the Ukrainian National Association.

Scores of young and not so young arrived on the inviting grounds of Soyuzivka for the weekend's festivities, and especially for the major concert by Ruslana and her troupe of dancers. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois, Maryland, Ohio, Ontario and other parts of North America were all very well represented; but guests also came from places more distant, including Sweden.

Also performing at various times dur-

ing the weekend were the Svitanok (New York), Hrim (Yonkers, N.Y.) and Ephyra (Chicago) bands, as well as the Grupo Yuri jazz ensemble from New Jersey. A main act on the bill was the Syzokryli Ukrainian Dance Ensemble, whose members performed as special guests during the Sunday evening program.

A surprise guest was California-based guitarist Vlad (Volodymyr) Debriansky, a native of Ukraine who has lived in the U.S. since 1996. Vlad appeared with Ruslana on both Saturday and Sunday night.


As usual, Soyuzivka's Labor Day weekend was the meeting place for old and new friends to celebrate the end of the summer and reconnect at the Tiki Deck, on the dance floor or elsewhere on the picturesque grounds.



At the Saturday evening fund-raiser (from left) are: Ihor and Ksenia Rakowsky, Anna and Michael Koziupa and Roma Lisovich. Mr. Koziupa and Ms. Lisovich are first vice-president and treasurer, respectively, of the Ukrainian National Association.

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Dmytro Sokolic

Ruslana on drums with guitarist Vlad Debriansky during the benefit performance.

At points it seemed like absolutely everyone was on the dance floor, in the Trembita Lounge and, of course, at the concert. The quality of dancing during the "zabava" and the requisite "Kolomyika" were remarkable.

Soyuzivka was filled to capacity. Every nook and cranny of the grounds seemed to be used as guests stopped and talked with friends, or shuttled from their rooms between various events, including the swimming and tennis competitions, and meals.

A great sense of community and goodwill was observed during the whole weekend. There were random acts of kindness everywhere, from the young helping the elderly, to a doctor tending to a big cut on the knee of a 9-year-old, from drinks being bought for complete strangers to fences being mended after some rough words.

From the weekend's events it was clear that Soyuzivka offers many benefits to the Ukrainian community's youth and elders, as well as outsiders and even celebrities. There is indeed a reason

why many refuse to miss a Labor Day at Soyuzivka.

Next week: More on Ruslana in her own words – in an exclusive interview on the day of her major concert at Soyuzivka – plus many more photos of a special Labor Day weekend at the Soyuzivka Heritage Center



Yarema Belej

Ruslana signs autographs for her fans – this one on Oleksander Syzonenko's arm.



Yarema Belej

Young people at the "Ruslana for Soyuzivka" benefit.

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Ukrainian World...

(Continued from page 1)

including the signing of three memoranda on cooperation with Ukraine's previous government and their implementation; the UWC's participation in Ukrainian parliamentary hearings concerning Ukrainians abroad; improving ties with UWC member-organizations and Ukrainian communities around the globe; activities of UWC councils and committees, particularly those concerned with the development of youth organizations and the defense of human and civil rights of Ukrainians; coordination of global projects and the issues raised with President Yanukovich in the "Memorandum on Major Issues that Pertain to Ukraine and the Ukrainian Diaspora."

Progress reports were delivered during working sessions by the members of the executive committee and the chairs of UWC councils and committees; statutory issues were also addressed. (The reports delivered during the annual meeting are available in Ukrainian on UWC's website, <http://www.ukrainianworldcongress.org/RZZ2010/Zvity/Book2010.pdf>.)

Several areas of concern were highlighted during the roundtable session titled "Major Issues Pertaining to Ukraine and UWC Relations with Ukraine." Panelists noted that the UWC has yet to receive a response from President Yanukovich on the issues raised in the Memorandum. Participants resolved that UWC will continue reacting to all encroachments upon Ukraine's territory, monitoring all reports on violations of human and national rights, and cooperating with all non-governmental organizations and national democratic forces to defend Ukraine's independence and democratic achievements.

The roundtable session was followed by presentations of UWC's new website and Ruslan Telipsky's photo exhibit titled "Monumental Shevchenkiana."

Also on August 22, a UWC delegation laid wreaths to the memorial markers honoring the soldiers of the Ukrainian Galician Army and the Ukrainian Insurgent Army located in the Pikulychi village military cemetery.

Two roundtable sessions were held on August 23.

The first, titled "Coordination of Activities between UWC and Member-Organizations," addressed the need to improve cooperation between UWC and member-organizations for international initiatives such as the "Candle of Prayer" Holodomor awareness campaign launched in June of this year, the annual commemoration of International Human Rights Day (December 10) and International Native Language Day (February 21).

Also discussed was the possibility of UWC creating a registry of Ukrainian monuments located in various countries around



Participants of the 2010 annual meeting of the Ukrainian World Congress.

the world and the opening of a UWC branch office in Kyiv.

During the roundtable titled "Contemporary State of the Ukrainian Community in Poland," the president of the Association of Ukrainians in Poland provided an overview of the activities of the organization and Ukrainian community in Poland and thanked UWC for its support in resolving a number of important issues for Ukrainians in Poland, including the preparation of a submission to the European Court in Strasbourg concerning Akcja Wisla and the campaign to return the Narodni Dim to the Association of Ukrainians in Poland.

National and international UWC member-organizations delivered oral and written activity reports from 17 countries with organized Ukrainian communities including Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Canada, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States.

A communications plan was presented to the delegates by Bohdan Muzychka that aims to promote broadcast coverage of UWC and diaspora communities' activities on Ukrainian television networks.

UWC President Czolij, AUP President Tyma and the president of AUP's Przemysl branch, Ms. Tucka, met with Mayor Choma of Przemysl on August 23. The UWC president thanked Mr. Choma for his participation in the UWC annual meeting and his guarantees for the return of the Narodni Dim to the Ukrainian community.

He also raised the issues of the 100th anniversary of the Markian Shashkevych Ukrainian School in the city scheduled to be commemorated in 2011 and the restoration

of street names in Przemysl previously named in honor of Taras Shevchenko, Shashkevych and Ulyana Kravchenko.

The mayor reiterated his promise concerning the Narodni Dim. He also said that the municipal government intends to assist with the funding of repairs of the century-old school in preparation for its anniversary and that, in the future, new streets in Przemysl would be named in honor of prominent Ukrainians.

In his concluding remarks, Mr. Czolij noted the success of the 2010 annual meeting and thanked the Association of Ukrainians in Poland, especially the president of AUP's Przemysl branch, Ms. Tucka, for helping organize the event. He called upon meeting participants to continue their

active cooperation in the future.

Additional Ukrainian-language information on the 2010 annual general meeting can be found on UWC's website at http://www.ukrainianworldcongress.org/RZZ2010/index_ua.html

Paul Grod, president of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, one of the UWC's member-organizations, commented: "The World Congress is a valuable organization which we [UCC] are a key member." "We, together with the representatives of 32 other countries which represent the interests of over 20 million Ukrainians who live outside Ukraine, had an opportunity to discuss and debate key policy issues and review challenges and opportunities within our respective communities throughout the world."



The Ukrainian World Congress delegation at the military cemetery in Pikulychi, at a memorial to soldiers of the Ukrainian Galician Army and the Ukrainian Insurgent Army.

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

SUNDAY, 26 SEPTEMBER 2010, 2 P.M.
WHY DID SOPHIA LET HER HAIR DOWN?
REPRESENTATIONS OF WISDOM
IN THE AGE OF MAZEPA
richly illustrated lecture (in English)

presented by
Prof. Natalia Pylypiuk, University of Alberta
Co-sponsored by Branch 113 of
the Ukrainian National Women's League of America

The lecture explores Ukrainian imagery depicting Divine Wisdom at the end of the seventeenth century and debunks a myth perpetrated for more than a century by historians of Russian art. The presentation focuses on a now lost painting bearing the imprint of political ideology during Mazepa's hetmancy. The political implications of Wisdom iconography is especially relevant today.

Q&A, reception will follow the lecture.

Admission - \$15; members and seniors - \$10; students - \$5

These are the first of a series of programs scheduled this fall before the closing of the exhibition.

The Ukrainian Museum
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NEWS AND VIEWS: On the importance of being candid

by Mykola Riabchuk

Dmytro Potekhin, an activist of the youth movement that played an important role during the Orange Revolution, has recently circulated a number of questions that may look rhetorical at first glance but, like the childish questions of Voltaire's *Candide*, they deserve serious consideration.

"Isn't it strange," he wrote, "that in a country where 1) the government is not legitimate since it was formed by unconstitutional majority; 2) the Parliament is not legitimate since the majority did not result from a revote nor was it dissolved and re-elected; 3) the court system is not legitimate since it operates under the new 'law' passed by the 'Parliament'; 4) the 'president' is not legitimate since he has done nothing either with the 'Parliament' or with the 'government' to re-establish constitutional rule:

- "the key human rights activists are complaining that the 'minister' of internal affairs is not gathering the public council to hear about human rights abuses, while saying nothing about the unconstitutional nature of the whole situation;

- "the key freedom movement is 'against censorship', while its activists – journalists keep calling all these people

Mykola Riabchuk is an author and journalist from Ukraine, and a leading intellectual who is affiliated with the journal Krytyka.

The article above is reprinted from the blog "Current Politics in Ukraine" (<http://ukraineanalysis.wordpress.com/>) created by the Stasiuk Program for the Study of Contemporary Ukraine, a program of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta.

who took over the institutions 'president', 'prime minister', 'minister' projecting their legitimacy;

- "the bloggers wonder why the Security Service is removing posts from their blogs, but still call it Security Service of Ukraine, not Security Service of Usurpers;

- "the businesses are complaining that the taxes are too high, while they are taken by a bunch of organized people who in the early '90s were called racketeers;

- "the opposition is going to take part in the elections under the 'law' passed by a bunch of MPs still calling themselves deputies, none of whom are leaving this fake Verhovna Rada [...]"

"People, what are we talking about?!"
To put it simply, why has a de-facto parliamentary coup d'etat and eventual usurpation of power by a minority clique been tacitly accepted by both the political opposition and society at large?

There are many answers that largely explain, albeit not justify, the odd situation.

First, the dubious takeover of power was approved by the Constitutional Court – even though the same court a year and a half ago passed the opposite decision on a similar issue. Actually, the credibility of the court was undermined long ago, in 2003, when the constitutional pundits recognized that Leonid Kuchma could run for presidency for the third time because his first term did not count – he had served it arguably under the old Constitution. The Orange leaders put much more efforts into subduing the court than making it really efficient and independent. Society never voiced strong concerns about this – and now we all are duly punished for our passivity and

opportunism.

Secondly, the coup d'etat was accepted by Western governments with a benign neglect that placed the Ukrainian opposition in an odd situation: they had to deny the legitimacy of the government whose validity, in fact, was recognized (or at least not questioned) internationally.

And thirdly, the misrule of the Orange leaders has discredited not only them – as today's opposition, but democracy in general. This boosted the attractiveness of the authoritarian alternative within one part of the society, and frustrated, demoralized and alienated the other part, hindering its ability to resist. In such a situation, a minority party with sufficient resources and determination can easily capture the state – as happened in Italy or Germany long ago, and more recently in Russia.

So, I would say that the legitimacy of the Ukrainian government is recognized by default – simply because there is no other government (since Yulia Tymoshenko unexpectedly easily stepped down in March, passing authority to the usurpers), nor is there any viable alternative (since the opposition is still in disarray, and society is either frustrated with everything or still trustful of the new duce).

In this regard, David Marples is probably right when questioning Alexander Motyl's prediction of the imminent collapse of the Yanukovich presidency in Ukraine – probably by the year 2012 (Edmonton Journal, August 9). It looks really overoptimistic – but not because of "perceptible economic recovery and increasing popularity of the Yanukovich leadership," as Dr. Marples suggests.

Neither "recovery" nor "popularity" are actually viable. The former is mostly

connected to the post-crisis recovery of the entire world economy and to a very low base for comparison. The latter is related to the "honeymoon" period of the Yanukovich presidency and the still high expectations of his electorate (actually, Viktor Yushchenko's popularity at the time was even higher, but has since fallen dramatically). So far, there are no economic reforms in sight to secure sustainable growth. And austerity measures designed to support this growth do not target officials or friendly oligarchs, so they would hardly sustain the president's popularity in the near future.

Dr. Motyl might be wrong for another reason. He expects that the 2012 parliamentary and 2015 presidential elections will be free and fair – as they were during the past five years. But that is not necessarily. Given the pace and direction of political and legal "reforms" introduced by the new regime, we may have Russia-style "managed democracy" in Ukraine very soon.

Actually, the local elections this fall will provide a good litmus test for Ukraine's democratic procedures and institutions. Thus far, the changes to the electoral law rubber-stamped by the Parliament to give the advantage to the ruling party a few months before the elections do not evoke much optimism. They introduced a number of retroactive requirements that should have been abolished by any impartial court if one happened to exist in Ukraine. And they confirmed once again the strong intention of the government to play with the rules rather than play by the rules.

So, now might be a proper time to come back to the candid questions raised

(Continued on page 18)

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REMEMBRANCE: Sydir Nowakiwsky: On and off the chessboard

by Boris Baczynskyj

EDITOR'S NOTE: The article above was written by Boris Baczynskyj, the noted Ukrainian chess player and World Chess Master, back in the fall of 2008. Mr. Baczynskyj died in January 2008 and this article was found on his computer in the fall of 2009, a few weeks after the death of the noted chess champion Sydir Nowakiwsky, who passed away on September 14, 2009. We publish the article here on the first anniversary of Mr. Nowakiwsky's death. Mr. Nowakiwsky was a friend and mentor of Mr. Baczynskyj.

A boy, growing up in Philadelphia's Ukrainian ghetto on Franklin Street during the "I like Ike" 1950s, became acquainted with the pillars of its community. One was the "staryi emigrant" real estate man, Darmoprav, also a lawyer and a fixer for parents in a jam with the new country's regulations. If the sickness was physical, Harasym was the doctor. Between puffs on a fat cigar, in his gruff voice he issued unambiguous edicts, laced with choice (mild) profanities, on matters of health. Sundays belonged to the soccer player, also Harasym, the doctor's relative, and an ageless, wily defensibleman on the Tryzub soccer team. Then there was Mr. Nowakiwsky. Slight in stature, he was the community's polymath; his slight stature belied the fact he had many roles: businessman, driver, gas station owner, car repairer, community activist, and chess champion.

My first memory of Sydir Nowakiwsky is from the waning Truman years, when I was 6 or 7. Along with my first "best friend," the late Oleh Bak-Boychuk, I arrived one weekend at the Nowakiwsky family home for – in this century's lingo – a play date. The household had a garden and seemed an exciting place filled with children, visitors, comings and goings, happenings.

A numerical happenstance cemented, in my mind, the kinship between the Baczynskyjs and the Nowakiwskys: we lived above the Kociubinsky Funeral Home on 837 Franklin St.; the Nowakiwsky house was at 837 Fifth St. For one whose favorite subject was arithmetic, this coincidence was remarkable and rife with meaning.

A chessplayer probably would have perceived the relationship between the two houses differently: they were a long rook move apart. But, I did not yet know how the rook moved, even though I was inexplicably attracted to the diagrams of strange pieces in the chess column of every volume of *My i Svit*, a remarkable small-format monthly to which my parents subscribed. I loved reading everything, anything around the house, especially newspapers. A staple was the Ukrainian Catholic daily *America*. Occasionally I would read reports there on the exploits of the Tryzub chess team, whose leader, organizer and first board was Mr. Nowakiwsky.

Soon it became "I like Ike" time in America. I liked to recite the line even if I did not know why it was that I liked Ike, and my father taught me how the chess pieces moved. Mr. Nowakiwsky's daughter Myrosia and I became Ukrainian Saturday school classmates in a class reigned over by Omelian Hrymaliak's bushy brows. My father bought a blue Plymouth station wagon and a periodic ritual was to glide the large car into Mr. Nowakiwsky's gas station on Columbia Avenue (now Cecil B. Moore Avenue). That, I believe, was Mr. Nowakiwsky's first substantial business venture in Philadelphia.

During those years I moved the chess pieces now and then – playing with friends, such as Ihor (Dziukho) Nowozeniuk, or during rainy days at Ukrainian Plast camp in East Chatham, N.Y. But, I really did not know what I was doing. I heard and read about the exploits of our chess champion and the Tryzub chess team. But, I never came close to playing him; I do not even recall seeing him play.

Years passed, Hungarians revolted, Eisenhower had his heart attacks, Dr. Harasym, the Nowakiwskys, the Baczynskyjs and Tryzub all moved from Franklin Street north to Logan and Nicetown. Chess started to exert a stronger pull on me – I played, discovered chess books, stayed after school in the school library to play chess with others in the chess club, and by the end of the year became a member of my high school chess team. I also started to visit the Tryzub headquarters on North Broad Street and play against veterans such as Julian Koltun, Roman Sawczak and Myroslav Subtelny. I do not recall Mr. Nowakiwsky participating in such off-hand (skittles) games, probably because he was too busy with his other affairs and also maybe he saw no advantage in competing with his inferiors.

It was 1960 or 1961 – an exciting time in America. Ike was in the waning days of his presidency, or maybe Kennedy had just taken over, when I first played an official game against the chess champion. The occasion was the Tryzub Individual Championship; the venue was Mr. Nowakiwsky's house on Ruscomb and Old York streets. I had black and was set to play the Benoni Defense in response to Mr. Nowakiwsky's habitual 1.d4 (queen pawn) opening.

That game was really the start of our friendship that has lasted, on and off the chessboard, until, now when I am a few years from retirement age and Mr. Nowakiwsky has just celebrated his patriarchal 90th birthday.

Mr. Nowakiwsky was about 45 then, I do not recall him ever telling me how old he was when he first started pushing pawns and checkmating kings. Though we spent hours and hours in conversation, usually in his car while traveling to or from a tournament, rarely was chess our topic. I do know that research on the relationship between age and chess prowess suggests that usually a chessplayer reaches the peak of skill at 35, then starts to slowly decline. If that general pattern holds true in Mr. Nowakiwsky's case, then our first encounter on the chessboard took place when he was well past his chess prime. Often a player's style changes along with age; swashbuckling young attackers mature into risk-averse defensive players. Not having had the chance to see any games from earlier periods of Mr. Nowakiwsky's chessplaying career, I cannot say how his chess style evolved.

In 1960 Mr. Nowakiwsky at the chessboard was much like Mr. Nowakiwsky away from the chessboard – a trivial assertion, were it not a fact that often a person's chess style contrasts sharply with that individual's lifestyle. I know players, meek and mild-mannered poodles during the weekdays of their lives, who at weekend chess tournaments suddenly become tigers, who can hardly wait to take a bite out of their opponent. The opposite is also true. One of Philadelphia's leading players, a contemporary of mine, is a noisy and argumentative rogue; his day job is the rough and tumble world of being one of the city's prime sports bookies. But, when he sits down to play chess, his moves are always conservative, strategically correct and risk averse. In real life many view him as



Boris Baczynskyj (left) playing against international chess master Oles Sulypa on June 30, 1991, at the Lviv Chess Palace during a team match between the Ukrainian Sports Federation of the U.S.A. and Canada, playing under the U.S. flag, and the Lviv Chess Club, playing under the Ukrainian flag. Mr. Baczynskyj won the game.

a bandit, but his chess style might seem more appropriate for a Republican banker with a strong tendency to avoid violent conflict, steering the contest toward a safe draw.

There is no such dichotomy between Mr. Nowakiwsky's chess style and his lifestyle. On the chessboard Mr. Nowakiwsky is tough, patient, gnarly, persistent and avoids unwarranted risks. He tries to play strategically correct chess. A Ukrainian American master who has sparred with Mr. Nowakiwsky countless number of times describes his style as "conservative, defensive." His kind of style can also be described as materialistic: he has great respect for the balance of chess material and will grab a pawn even if that exposes him to attack.

Strategy in fact is the backbone of Mr. Nowakiwsky's chess. He can sit for hours building up his position. In conversations, he has often expressed contempt for sudden ("va banque" – he contemptuously labels them) attacks, in which the attacker burns his bridges behind him. Yes, Mr. Nowakiwsky will attack, but only after proper preparations have been made, after he has safeguarded his King position. All in due course...

There is a paradox: in conversations I've heard Mr. Nowakiwsky express admiration for the ingenious and brilliant combinations found in the games of the great Russian World Champion Alexander Alekhine (1927-1935 and 1937-1946) and the Estonian Paul Keres (born January 1916, he was virtually a contemporary of Mr. Nowakiwsky). I think this esteem is rooted more in history than in style: Alekhine was the world champion when Mr. Nowakiwsky was taking his first steps in chess, and during the late 1930s Keres was the bright young star on the chess horizon, Alekhine's heir apparent. Consequently, it was natural for Mr. Nowakiwsky to be familiar with their games, which often did feature unexpected and spectacular combinations. But, this did not necessarily mean that Mr. Nowakiwsky himself played that way.

Or, maybe he did. Individual styles do change and evolve over time. Was the young chess-playing Nowakiwsky more of an attacker and risk taker than the chessplayer I grew to know? Did the tragedies and privations of World War II, which Mr. Nowakiwsky experienced like all Ukrainians of his generation, contribute to the development of his realistic, concrete chess style? Did war and emigration affect the way Mr. Nowakiwsky approached chess? Not having seen any of Mr. Nowakiwsky's pre-1960 games I cannot answer such questions.

Really, the Nowakiwsky with whom I

played and traveled to play many others, approached the game in the manner of Keres in the latter half (1950-1960s) of his long chess career: positional, observant of classical principles. Forced to pick a world champion whose chess preferences Nowakiwsky most reflected, I would probably cite the first official world champion, Wilhelm Steinitz (1886-1894), and Armenian Tigran Petrosian (1963-1969). Both experienced privation and penury during periods of their lives; maybe that influenced the evolution of their realistic, materialistic chess styles.

Mr. Nowakiwsky has great respect for the most tangible component in the evaluation of chess position: material or the number of pieces on the board. He is less interested in more nebulous concepts such as initiative and attacking chances.

An illustrative example is a game I remember observing in the mid-1960s at a Ukrainian American chess event. Mr. Nowakiwsky was black against Dr. Orest Popovych, the perennial Ukrainian American champion. The latter opened with his favorite 1.e4, and Mr. Nowakiwsky countered with his habitual 1.e6, the French Defense. For a few moves the game proceeded according to book theory into a sub-variation known as the Alekhine-Chattard Attack. In this setup white offers his opponent the possibility of winning a pawn, but black, according to opening books, is ill-advised to accept the gambit because then the black position is subject to a very dangerous frontal assault. I remember being aghast as Mr. Nowakiwsky nonchalantly took the proffered pawn. "The old man does not know theory," I thought, "he'll soon be busted." The game continued and Dr. Popovych attacked for many moves, while Mr. Nowakiwsky grimly countered every concrete threat, holding on to his extra pawn throughout. After many more vicissitudes, white's attack subsided, and the position became one in which black's extra pawn started to tell. Sure-footedly Mr. Nowakiwsky drove it to victory.

That was Mr. Nowakiwsky at his best: going his own way no matter the verdict of opening theoreticians, defending accurately and making material tell.

Defense is a grim task for many. Successful defense requires constant vigilance. The defender must suppress his ego – not his but his opponent's ideas drive the game. The defender must read the mind of his opponent, a task Mr. Nowakiwsky accomplished particularly well. When he plays, he is all stillness and concentration. He seems slighter than he actually is. His expression is serious. He is imperturbable, and it is impossible

(Continued on page 18)

U.S. UKRAINIANS IN NUMBERS

Ukrainians in the N.Y. Metropolitan Area: Dynamics and Fourth Wave settlement

by Oleh Wolowyna and Vasyly Lopukh

This article is based on research commissioned by the Self Reliance New York Federal Credit Union. This is an example of applied research using data from the integrated data base developed by the Center for Demographic and Socioeconomic Research of Ukrainians in the U.S. at the Shevchenko Scientific Society in New York. We would like to commend the management of the Credit Union for realizing the potential of this data for improving their marketing and strategic planning.

PART II

**Detailed Analysis by Boroughs and Counties
A.- New York State Part of the MA**

Table 3 shows that Fourth Wave immigrants are highly concentrated in some parts of the New York portion of the MA, while the non-Fourth Wave persons are much more evenly distributed. We see that 66 percent of all Fourth Wave immigrants in the New York portion of the MA live in Brooklyn, with the next highest value for Queens with 12 percent. The percentage of Fourth Wave immigrants in the other boroughs and counties varies between 2 and 6 percent.

The largest concentration of non-Fourth Wave persons is also found in Brooklyn, but only 22 percent of them live there, while 20 percent of them live in the northern counties. Between 10 and 15 percent of non-Fourth Wave immigrants live in each of the other boroughs and counties.

This uneven distribution can be summarized in the indicator “% Fourth Wave” immigrants of all Ukrainians residing in a borough or county. Thus 56 percent of all Ukrainians residing in Brooklyn are Fourth Wave immigrants, and they constitute slightly more than one-fourth of all Ukrainians living in Queens and in Staten Island. Their numbers make up about 17 percent of all Ukrainians in the Bronx and 11 percent in Manhattan; Fourth Wave immigrants constitute close to 15 percent of all Ukrainians in the Northern counties and 13.5 percent in Suffolk Co. The smallest proportion, close to 7 percent, is found in Nassau County.

A more complex settlement dynamics of Ukrainians in the New York MA emerges if we consider smaller areas (SuperPUMAs), and this can be better represented with maps. Two indicators are mapped: 1) percent of Fourth Wave immigrants (and of non-Fourth Wave persons) living in the area in 2006; 2) relative percent changes between 2000 and 2007 for all Ukrainians, Fourth Wave immigrants and non-Fourth Wave persons. The first indicator shows a more detailed current geographical distribution of both subpopulations in the MA; the second indicator (actually three indicators), captures the recent migration dynamics of all Ukrainians and the two subpopulations within the MA.

The analysis is presented in six maps: for each of the two indicators we have two maps for the New York portion of the MA and one map for the New Jersey portion of the MA. For the New York portion one map shows the five boroughs of New York City and Nassau County, while the second map shows the Northern counties and Suffolk County. The maps show counties (or parts of counties) instead of SuperPUMAs, as this concept is more technical and less known.

As can be seen in Map 1, the indicator “Percent Fourth Wave” immigrants of all Ukrainians living in the area, shows great variability within some of the boroughs and counties presented in Table 3. For example, in Brooklyn the highest relative concentrations of Fourth Wave immigrants can be found in the central and Southern parts of the borough (72 percent, 64 percent and 58 percent), while in the northeastern and western parts of Brooklyn this indicator is 14 percent and 25 percent, respectively. In Queens only the southeaster part has a very high concentration of Fourth Wave immigrants (59 percent); in the other parts of Queens this concentration is 25 percent or less.

In Manhattan the percentage of Fourth Wave immigrants is high in Upper Manhattan (26 percent), while in both eastern and western central and lower Manhattan this percentage is about 10 percent. Also practically all Fourth Wave immigrants in the Bronx live in the eastern part of the borough. In Nassau County only the northern part has a relatively high concentration of Fourth Wave immigrants with 15 percent.

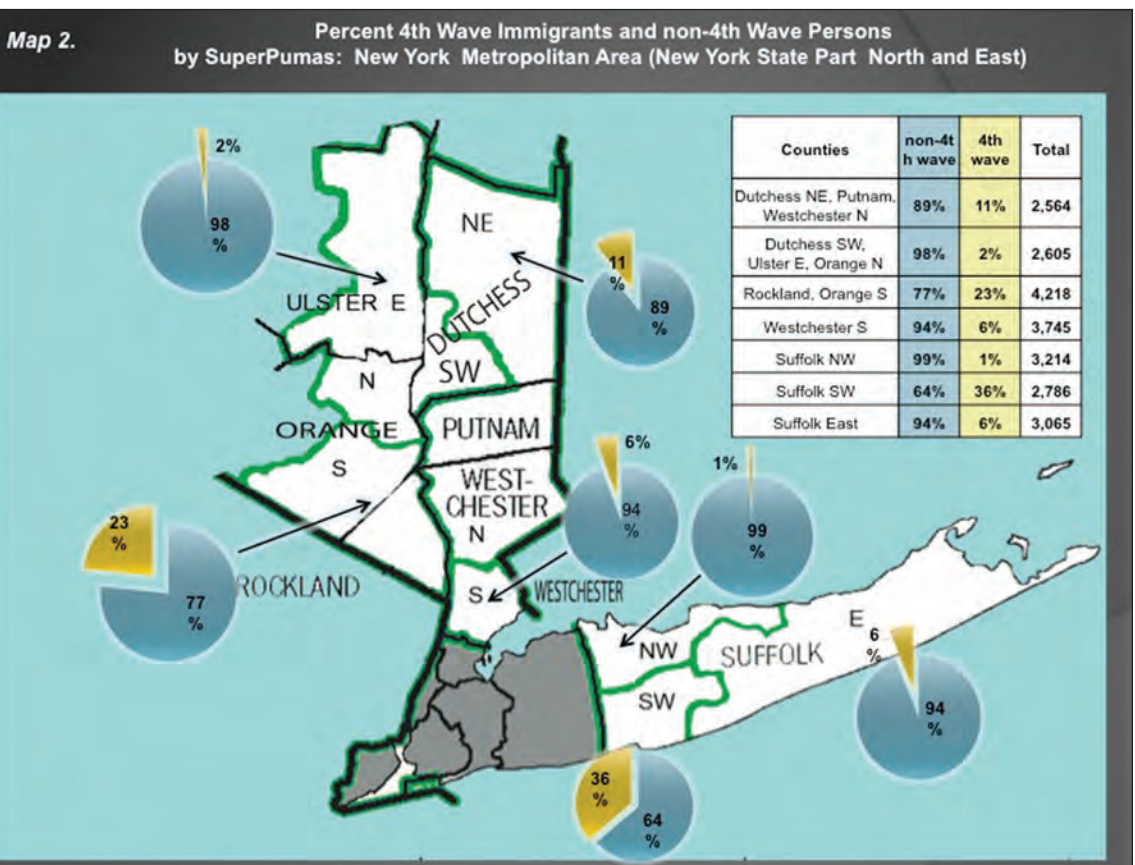
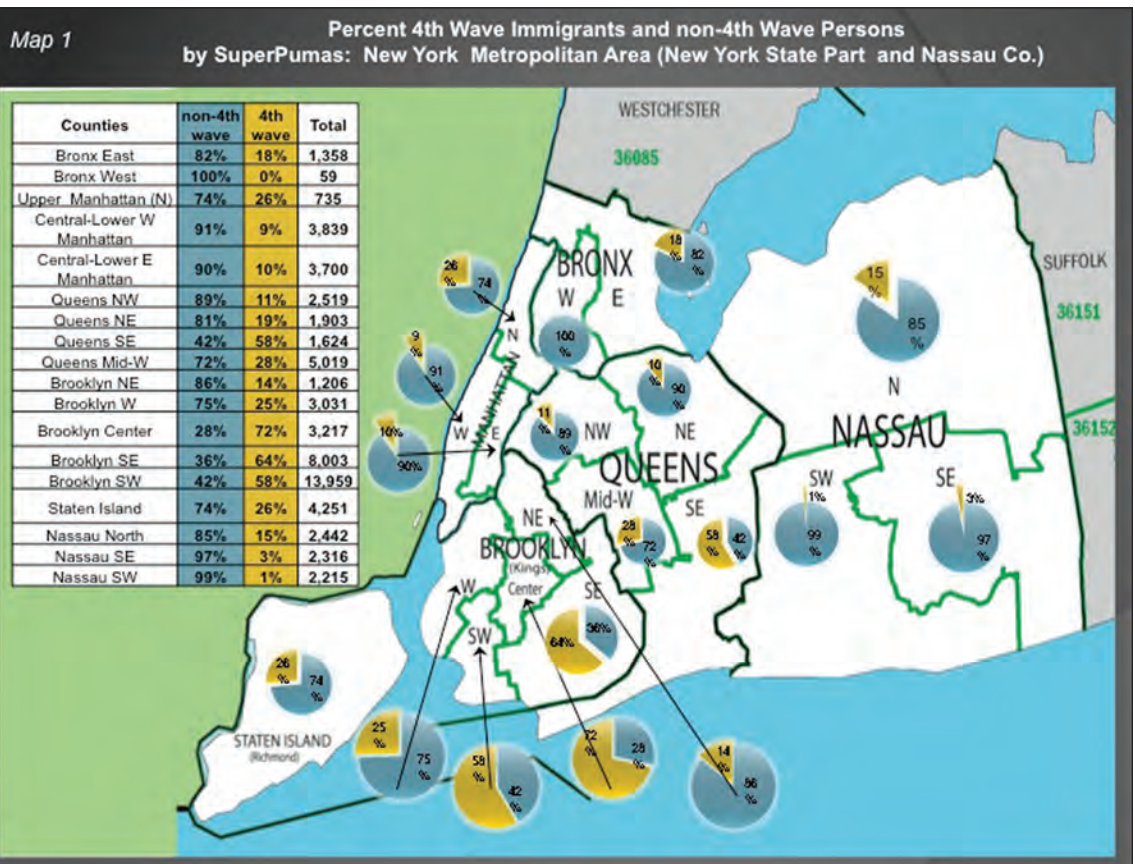
Map 2 shows that in the Northern counties close to 25 percent of all Ukrainians are Fourth Wave immigrants in Rockland and the Southern part of Orange County, while in the other areas this indicator varies between 6 and 16 percent. In Suffolk County (Long Island) more than one-third of all Ukrainians in the southwestern part are Fourth Wave immigrants, while in the rest of the county there are hardly any Fourth Wave immigrants.

The three indicators of 2000-2007 relative percent change for: a) all Ukrainians; b) Fourth Wave immigrants; c) non-Fourth Wave persons, are depicted in the next two maps. In order to summarize the information, we classify the SuperPUMAs into four categories: a) the relative percent change is positive for all

Table 3.- Distribution of Ukrainians by Boroughs/Counties in the NY Part of the MA by 4th wave and non-4th wave: 2006

Boroughs/Counties	Total	4th Wave	non-4th Wave	% 4th Wave
Northern NY Counties	13,132	1,524	11,608	14.7%
Bronx	1,417	245	1,172	17.3%
Manhattan	8,274	924	7,350	11.2%
Queens	11,065	2,999	8,066	27.1%
Brooklyn	29,416	16,502	12,914	56.1%
Staten Island	4,251	1,125	3,126	26.5%
Nassau Co.	6,973	465	6,508	6.7%
Suffolk Co.	9,065	1,221	7,844	13.5%
Total New York part	83,593	25,005	58,588	29.9%

* all persons who are not 4th wave: US born, all immigrants before 1991, 1991-2007 immigrants not born in Ukraine



three subpopulations (green color); b) the relative percent change is negative for all three subpopulations (red color) c) the relative change for Fourth Wave immigrants is negative, while for non-Fourth Wave persons and for all Ukrainians is positive (yellow color); d) the relative change for Fourth

Wave immigrants is positive, while it is negative for non-Fourth Wave immigrants and for all Ukrainians (white color).

In other words, green areas experienced growth

(Continued on page 13)

Ukrainians in the N.Y. ...

(Continued from page 12)

among both wave immigrants and non-Fourth Wave persons between 2000 and 2007. Red areas experienced losses for both subpopulations. Yellow areas saw losses among Fourth Wave immigrants and gains among non-Fourth Wave persons. White areas had gains for Fourth Wave immigrants and losses among non-Fourth Wave persons.

Overall, the following areas experienced growth between 2000 and 2007: middle-western and southeastern parts of Queens and Staten Island, with growths in the 30 to 40 percent range, and western Manhattan and northern and southeastern Nassau County with growth in the 15 to 20 percent range (green areas). We also have two areas, northwestern Queens and northeastern Brooklyn that experienced significant overall growth thanks to large increases in the non-Fourth Wave population, in spite of losses in the number of Fourth Wave immigrants (yellow areas).

With the exception of southeastern Nassau, the relative growth in all green areas was higher for Fourth Wave immigrants than for non-Fourth Wave persons. In two areas, the central-lower West Side of Manhattan and northern Nassau, Fourth Wave immigrants experienced extraordinary growth during the 2000-2007 period, with 347 percent and 195 percent, respectively. In the other green areas the growth of Fourth Wave immigrants was in the 55 to 65 percent range.

For non-Fourth Wave persons the growth was more modest in these "green" areas. In two areas, the middle-western part of Queens and Staten Island, it was around 30 percent, while in the other "green" areas it varied between 3 and 18 percent.

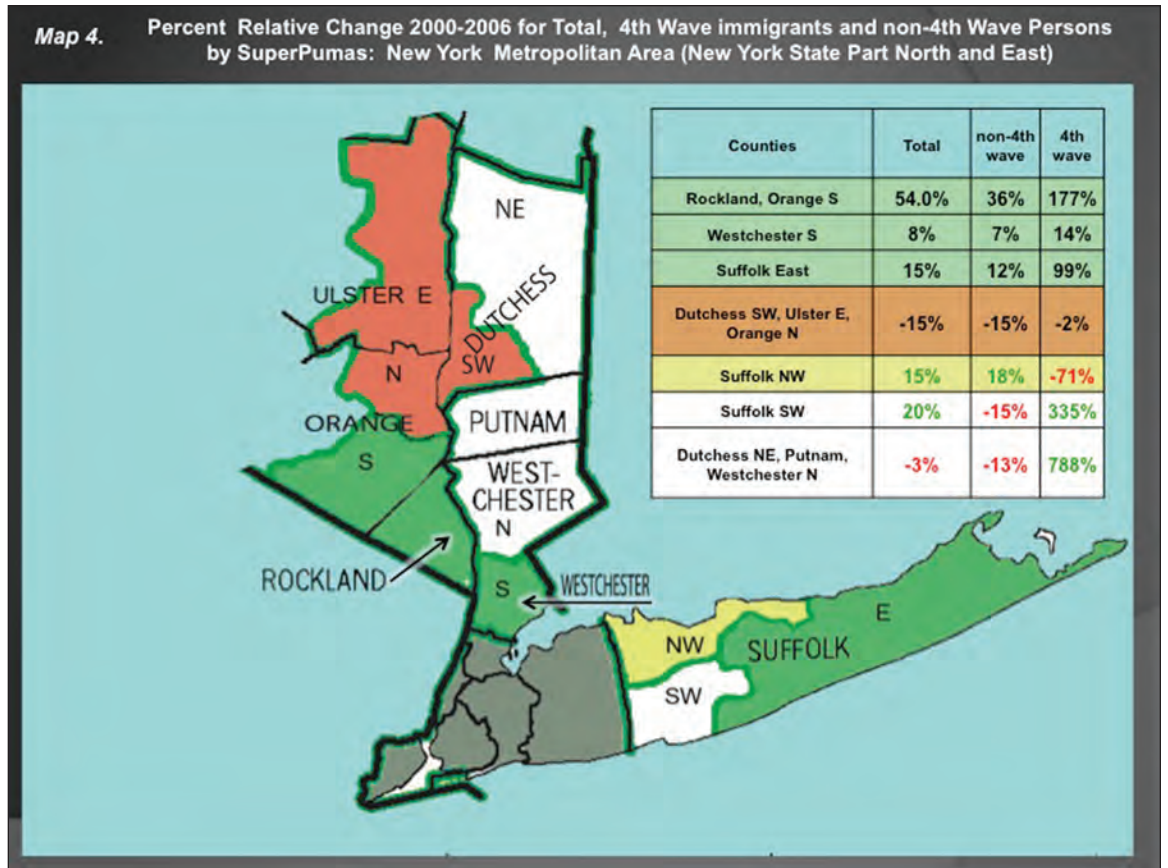
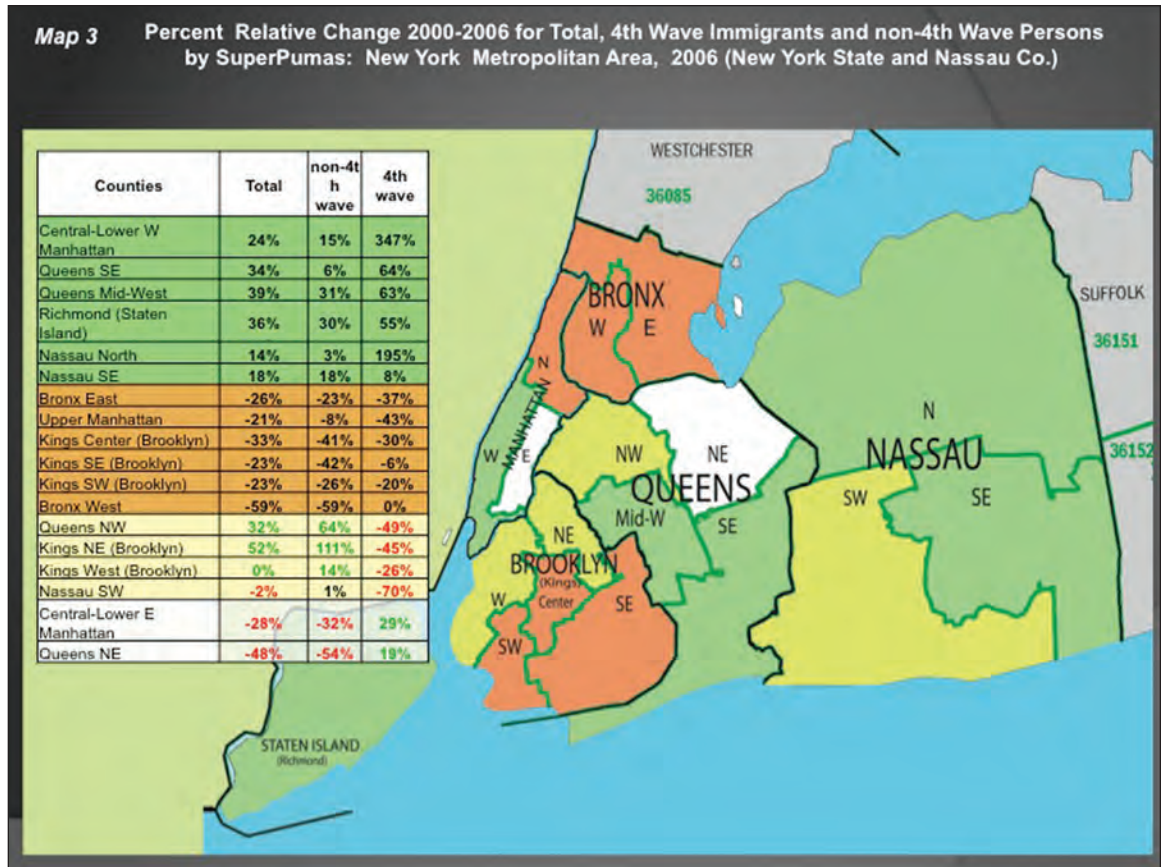
Ukrainians have been moving out in recent years from all of Bronx, Upper Manhattan and the central and southern parts of Brooklyn (red areas). The western part of the Bronx had the highest loss with -59 percent for all Ukrainians, and the average loss for all Ukrainians in the other "red" areas was around -25 percent. Among Fourth Wave immigrants the highest losses took place in Upper Manhattan (-43 percent), East Bronx (-37 percent) and central part of Brooklyn (-30 percent). The highest loss among non-Fourth Wave person was in West Bronx and central and southeastern Brooklyn.

Mixed areas, with net losses for Fourth Wave immigrants and net gains for non-Fourth Wave persons, are mapped in yellow. They are southwestern Nassau and parts of Queens and Brooklyn bordering with Manhattan: northwestern Queens and northeastern and Western Brooklyn. Southwestern Nassau had the largest loss of Fourth Wave immigrants with -70 percent, with the other areas experiencing losses in the -25 to -50 percent range. In two of these areas, northeastern Brooklyn and northwestern Queens, non-Fourth Wave persons experienced significant gains between 2000 and 2007, 111 percent and 64 percent, respectively.

Two areas, central-lower eastern Manhattan and northeastern Queens, experienced some gains in the number of Fourth Wave immigrants and losses among non-Fourth Wave persons, which resulted in overall losses for all Ukrainians (white areas). The gains for Fourth Wave immigrants in these areas were in the 19 to 29 percent range, while the losses for non-Fourth Wave persons were in the -32 to -54 percent range.

Map 4 shows the 2000-2007 dynamics for the northern counties and Suffolk County on Long Island. In the northern part overall growth for all Ukrainians (and the two subpopulations) took place in the closest areas to New York City: southern Westchester County, Rockland County and southern Orange County. In Suffolk Co., on the other hand, overall growth took place in the more distant area from New York City: eastern Suffolk County.

In Rockland County and southern Orange County the total number of Ukrainians increased by more than 50 percent; Fourth Wave immigrants grew by an extraordinary 177 percent (from 356 in 2000 to 987 in 2006), while non-Fourth Wave persons experienced a modest 36 percent increase. An even much larger relative growth of Fourth Wave immigrants took place in the area of northeastern Dutchess County, Putnam County and northern Westchester County (white area), 788 percent or, in



absolute numbers, from 32 in 2000 to 284 in 2006.

Large increases in the number of Fourth Wave immigrants were also observed in two of the three parts of Suffolk County, eastern Suffolk (green color) with 99 percent, and southwestern Suffolk (white color) with 335 percent. In absolute numbers these gains translate from 95 to 189 in eastern Suffolk and from 232 to 1,010 in southwestern Suffolk. The only area with significant losses for Fourth Wave immigrants was northwestern Suffolk County, with -71 percent.

Changes in the numbers of non-Fourth Wave per-

sons were much more moderate, compared to changes for Fourth Wave immigrants. The largest increase took place in the Rockland County-southern Orange County area with 36 percent, followed by 18 percent in southeastern Suffolk County and 12 percent in eastern Suffolk County. Losses in the -13 to -15 percent were experienced in Ulster, Dutchess and Putnam counties and northern parts of Orange and Westchester counties, as well as in southwestern Suffolk County.

NEXT WEEK: Detailed analysis of the New Jersey portion of the New York Metropolitan Area.

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NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

participate in the local elections. This means that the political force of ex-Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko will go to the elections not as a bloc, but as the Batkivschyna Party, the brand of which was rarely used in recent years. (Ukrinform)

Tymoshenko urges voting in elections

KYIV – The leader of the opposition party All-Ukrainian Union Batkivschyna, Yulia Tymoshenko, urged voters to take part in elections of local authorities on October 31 to prevent the ruling Party of Regions from completely monopolizing power. At a September 7 rally of opposition forces outside the

Parliament building, which brought together nearly 10,000 people, Ms. Tymoshenko noted that the Party of Regions took power only thanks to a portion of the Ukrainian people (in the second round of the presidential elections, Viktor Yanukovich received 12,481,000 votes, while Ms. Tymoshenko received 11,593,000) and accused the government of wanting to take revenge at the local elections. (Ukrinform)

SBU questions Turchynov as witness

KYIV – A Security Service of Ukraine (SBU) investigator has questioned former Ukrainian First Vice Prime Minister Oleksander Turchynov as a witness in the RosUkrEnerg case, SBU spokeswoman Maryna Ostapenko

told Ukrinform on September 8. “Turchynov was summoned [to the SBU] as a witness in a criminal case opened on June 8, 2010, due to the misappropriation of Naftohaz Ukrainy property in very large amounts,” she said. She said that Turchynov had answered the investigator’s questions, but had not answered some questions. “Further actions in this case will be determined by the investigator,” Ms. Ostapenko said. Mr. Turchynov said after the questioning that the actions of the leadership of the State Customs Service, Naftohaz and the former government led by Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko had been in line with the Constitution, legislation and national interests of Ukraine. “I gave a clear explanation for this,” Mr. Turchynov said. He also said that he saw political pretext in the actions of the SBU. Mr. Turchynov served as first vice prime minister in the Tymoshenko government in 2007-2010. Now he is the first vice-chairman of Ms. Tymoshenko’s opposition party, Batkivschyna. As previously reported, on June 8 the Stockholm Arbitration Tribunal issued a ruling obliging Naftohaz to return 11 billion cubic meters of natural gas to RosUkrEnerg, as well as 1.1 billion cubic meters of gas as compensation. The issue concerns about 11 billion cubic meters of gas that were owned by RosUkrEnerg and were stored in Ukrainian storage facilities as transit gas, but in April 2009 underwent customs clearance procedures in favor of Naftohaz. SBU Chief Valeriy Khoroshkovsky said that the SBU would summon all those involved in this high-profile case, “despite their past job positions in the government and other agencies, because the state suffered significant damage.” Former First Vice-Chairman of Naftohaz Ukrainy Ihor Didenko and former State Customs Service Chief Anatolii Makarenko remain in custody. (Ukrinform)

SBU audits Soros Foundation

KYIV – The Security Service of Ukraine performed an audit of the cooperation of the International Renaissance Foundation with the Kyiv region’s non-governmental organizations. George Soros, an American businessman and philanthropist, is the founder of the International Renaissance Foundation. SBU spokesperson Maryna Ostapenko told reporters on September 8 that the SBU was not checking the activity of the International Renaissance Foundation, but ensuring the observance of election law, specifically, preventing the possibility of funding for Ukrainian political parties by foreign institutions. “There was no direct instruction to check this foundation. One of the functions of the Security Service of Ukraine is to ensure transparency of the election, so before the start of the election campaign the service is taking steps to comply with the election law, including the prohibition and avoiding the possibility of funding for domestic political parties by foreign institutions,” she explained. “As Mr. [Yevhen] Bystrytsky himself said in his statement, officers of the Security Service have performed no wrongful acts. He said that the Renaissance Foundation does not finance any political party, so there is no question for this foundation,” Ms. Ostapenko stressed. Mr. Bystrytsky, the executive director of the International Renaissance Foundation, said the SBU was interested in the cooperation of non-governmental organizations of Ukraine and the Renaissance Foundation. He said SBU officers asked several civic organizations in the Kyiv region that implement projects funded by the Renaissance Foundation to provide information about the objectives and tasks of the projects,

their financial component and their impact on the election situation in Ukraine. However, Mr. Bystrytsky stressed that “the International Renaissance Foundation, according to its charter, is not entitled to support the initiatives of any political party.” He added, “If the SBU had sent its own forces, accumulated thanks to voters-taxpayers, to really ensure fair elections and non-use of administrative resources, foundations like ours could with a greater benefit send the freed financial resources to promote an open, uncorrupt, democratic society.” The chief of the Presidential Administration Serhiy Lyovochkin said on September 8 that the SBU will not continue checking the International Renaissance Foundation. “I have been informed that it was a formal one-time inspection, which is already finished. I do not expect any developments in this regard,” he said. (Ukrinform)

Gryshchenko addresses Chatham House

KYIV – Ukraine’s Foreign Affairs Minister Kostyantyn Gryshchenko said domestic reforms in Ukraine will contribute to developing relations with the European Union. During his speech at Chatham House, the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London, on September 6, the minister also stressed that the division of Europe into EU member and non-member states is weakening it. “Europe, divided into EU and non-EU, will be basically weak and far from being consistent with the notion ‘united’.” Therefore, I hope that together we will find a way to create a united Europe not only in name. Ukraine is ready for that. And what about the EU?” Mr. Gryshchenko asked rhetorically. He also touched on the issue of relations between Ukraine and Russia, countries of Asia and NATO. Previously, Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukovich had said, “It is important that the new Association Agreement reflect the prospect of Ukrainian membership in the EU. This position is vital to the Ukrainian nation, which has such a goal and tries to do everything to take its rightful place in the common European big family.” (Ukrinform)

Britain to back Ukraine for EU

KYIV – Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Minister Kostyantyn Gryshchenko and British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs William Hague discussed prospects for the development of trade, economic and investment cooperation between Ukraine and the United Kingdom, in particular in the context of support by London of Kyiv’s EU integration course. According to information released by Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Ministry on September 7, at the talks held during Mr. Gryshchenko’s visit to Britain, the leaders of the two countries’ foreign ministries reached agreement on the need to step up the political dialogue in the spirit of strategic partnership. Mr. Hague said that London fully supports Ukraine’s EU integration course and the reforms being conducted by the Ukrainian government, and stressed the need to improve economic and cultural ties between the two countries. The two sides also discussed the possibility of organizing a visit by Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukovich to London by the end of 2010. During the meeting, Messrs. Gryshchenko and Hague also discussed the possibilities of cooperation in the banking sector, the development of infrastructure projects in Ukraine based on the experience of the United Kingdom, investment in Ukraine’s agricultural sector and cooperation in the energy sphere. (Ukrinform)

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Protest...

(Continued from page 1)

Demonstrators from every corner of Ukraine – Luhansk, Odesa and Lviv – told The Ukrainian Weekly they weren't able to reserve buses to travel for the protest. Carriers that reliably offered their services in the past reported that they were threatened with losing their licenses if they helped the opposition.

Most of the protesters bought bus and train tickets, or traveled on their own.

"All of Odesa came in cars," said Romania Stakh, a Batkivschyna party member. She estimated that about 120 Odesites drove to the protest. "Our bus carriers were told by police, just take them to Kyiv and we'll take your licenses," she said.

Upon arriving, demonstrators saw that authorities had entirely blocked Hrushevsky Street in front of the Verkhovna Rada, ensuring the protests wouldn't interfere with national deputies as they arrived. Protesters had been allowed onto the side of the street, opposite Parliament, for previous protests.

As part of an annual rite, national deputies emerged from black luxury jeeps and sedans with sun-tanned faces for the first day of the Verkhovna Rada's fall session. They were protected by police and metal barricades that sealed the Parliament building from protesters, and provided a safe haven for the more than 2,500 Party of Regions supporters. Unlike previous protests, the majority of the PRU demonstrators were Russian Orthodox Church radicals, who wore icons or crosses around their necks and prayed fervently.

Meanwhile the opposition protest was forced to the square in front of the neighboring Mariyivskiyi Palace.

Flags of the Batkivschyna party led by Ms. Tymoshenko, the People's Rukh of Ukraine led by Mr. Tarasyuk and the Svoboda party led by Oleh Tiahnybok dominated the landscape.

Nowhere to be seen were the orange flags of the Our Ukraine party, which led the tumultuous events of 2004, and the blue-and-yellow flags of the Ukrainian People's Party headed by Yurii Kostenko and the For Ukraine party led by Viacheslav Kyrylenko.

These three parties supported former President Viktor Yushchenko in his conflict with Ms. Tymoshenko and continue to oppose her. Now Our Ukraine is extinct, as is Mr. Yushchenko's political career. Mr. Kostenko has also vanished after several of his deputies supported the coalition, much to his embarrassment.

Also withdrawing their support for the Committee to Defend Ukraine were former Defense Minister Anatoliy Grytsenko of the Civic Position party and the Front of Changes party led by former Verkhovna Rada Chair Arseniy Yatsenyuk, who said he didn't want to associate himself with the Svoboda nationalists.

Ms. Tymoshenko led off the rally by criticizing the policies of the Yanukovich administration, including its decisions to increase consumer natural gas prices, hike utility bills by 30 percent, increase the pension age, and boost the Kyiv subway fare from 22 cents to 25 cents, as recently announced.

She accused mega-millionaire oligarch Dmytro Firtash of profiting off the consumer price hikes on natural gas through his alleged control of most of Ukraine's regional gas distributors. The price increases weren't necessary, she insisted. Moreover she boasted that such price increases weren't necessary when she was prime minister during the financial crisis of 2008 and 2009.

Ms. Tymoshenko also attacked the government's Russian chauvinist policies. Just her mention of Dmytro Tabachnyk's name drew furious jeers. [Editor's note: Mr. Tabachnyk is the education minister who holds hostile views of ethnically conscious Ukrainians.]

"The main enemy of Ukraine is the anti-Ukrainian team of Yanukovich, which consumes, denigrates and ruins Ukraine," Ms. Tymoshenko said. "I call on you to launch the opposition movement today to remove Yanukovich."

Another well-known female politician, Iryna Fariion of the Svoboda All-Ukrainian Union, struck a more aggressive tone in her remarks, using loaded language in which she referred to the "animals in government" and sounded on themes such as "Ukraine for Ukrainians."

The Yanukovich administration consists of "enemies of the Ukrainian state" with a "colonial, slave mentality," who serve the interests of money rather than the nation, she charged. Ms. Fariion called upon her supporters to "shoot them up with your voting ballots."

"Ukraine doesn't have a government – it's a criminal oligarchy and colonial administration for Russia," she thundered. "That's the source of their panicked fright before us and their boorish behavior. They're in power for the Ukrainian people to achieve their final catharsis."

Mr. Pavlychko, who spoke after Ms. Tymoshenko and before Ms. Fariion, offered emotional words that escalated at several moments, as he criticized opposition leaders such as Mr. Yatsenyuk for failing to support the Committee to Defend Ukraine.

"Our opposition forces need to be together," Mr. Pavlychko shouted, referring to those not supporting the committee. "What weapon do we have? We have the maidan. Imagine that Ms. Tymoshenko calls upon us to come out on the maidan. We will come out, but they won't. But if we don't all come out, then we lose."

Yet it was another more tangible conflict, between Batkivschyna and Svoboda supporters at the rally itself, that began to over-



Zenon Zawada

Police defend metal barricades set up on Hrushevsky Street to prevent opposition protesters from approaching the Verkhovna Rada.

shadow the demonstration's aim of unity among the opposition.

When it came time for Mr. Tarasyuk, a firm supporter of Ms. Tymoshenko, to speak dozens of Svoboda supporters, the majority of them men in their 20s and 30s, tried drowning his words with their loud, repeated chants of, "Tiah-ny-bok," shouted into megaphones.

They chanted "Tiah-ny-bok" during the speeches delivered by Soviet-era dissident Lev Lukianenko, who spent half his life in the gulag, and former Internal Affairs Minister Yurii Lutsenko, both members of the Batkivschyna party.

When Batkivschyna supporters attempted to grab the megaphones, out of frustration that they couldn't listen to the speakers, Svoboda supporters shoved and even punched back, continuing to shout repeatedly, "Tiah-ny-bok." Among the punched targets was a middle-aged woman who tried to grab a megaphone.

By then, Svoboda supporters were enraged that their leader, Mr. Tiahnybok, wasn't given a chance to speak, and their shouts successfully overwhelmed Mr. Lutsenko's attempt to address the crowd.

The equally enraged Mr. Lutsenko shouted back at the Svoboda nationalists that Mr. Tiahnybok couldn't be found, a claim the Svoboda party alleged afterwards was false. Mr. Tiahnybok was present throughout and the committee's leaders knew it, the press service reported.

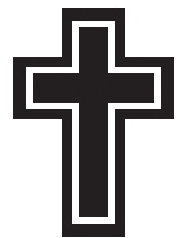
There was ample evidence that the Svoboda nationalists came prepared to do battle with the Batkivschyna party – the best proof being the placards they held criticizing Ms. Tymoshenko.

Among them, "Who made [natural] gas serfs out of Ukrainians?" referring to Ms. Tymoshenko's 2008 gas deal with the Russians, and "Who's responsible for 'tush-

(Continued on page 20)



Borys Patchowsky



Passed away on the 11th of August, 2010, at the age of 79, after a six-month fight with prostate cancer.

Born in Peremyshl on the 28th of March, 1931, Borys lived most of his youth in Lviv, Ukraine. When he was 9 years of age, the family had to flee west for safety and this began a migration which ultimately brought them to the United States in 1950. With limited English skills, school was difficult. However, through perseverance and determination, Borys graduated summa cum laude from CCNY University.

Through all the family hardship he found love and happiness and his passion for art stayed as strong as ever. He worked for many years as the art director of Stereo Review Magazine but his true passion is visible through his drawing, painting and woodcuts which he did throughout his life until June of this year.

He is survived by his spouse, Joan Patchowsky, daughter, Katja, and son, Andrew. He was laid to rest in Mount Olivet Cemetery in Maspeth, NY, where his mother Neonilia, brother Roman and sister Dzwinka are buried.

There will be a memorial service on the 2nd of October at 3pm in The Church In The Gardens, Forest Hills, NY 11375, followed by a reception and viewing of some of his work.

Turning the pages...

(Continued from page 6)

Kuchma and his exposés on corruption among high-ranking authorities," said Hryhorii Omelchenko, a national deputy in the Parliament. "Journalists are being killed and beaten, media outlets and being destroyed, journalists go missing under mysterious circumstances, but law-enforcement bodies pretend that nothing is happening."

On September 21, 2000, the Verkhovna Rada announced it would form an ad hoc committee to look into the matter. One day prior to the announcement by the Parliament, the Ministry of Internal Affairs announced it would be handling the disappearance as a murder investigation. On that same day, the Commonwealth of Independent States said it would cooperate in an international search for the journalist and/or his abductors.

Ms. Gongadze's friends collected 82

journalists' signatures on a petition that decried the lack of protection afforded to members of the press and criticized the failure of law enforcement officials to solve four other murders of Ukrainian journalists in the previous four years, including the shooting of an Odesa editor in broad daylight and the hanging of a journalist who was found in a warehouse in an industrial section of Kyiv. The petition was presented to President Leonid Kuchma prior to a press conference before a conference of Ukraine's regional media.

"Journalists in Ukraine are scared to ask the tough questions, which Heorhii wasn't," said Olena Prytula, editor-in-chief of Ukrayinska Pravda. "Because he refused to be like everyone else, he became a problem for somebody."

Source: "Kyiv journalist feared murdered," by Roman Woronowycz, *The Ukrainian Weekly*, September 24, 2000.



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Ukrainian Canadian artist creates the mosaic pysanka

WINNIPEG, Manitoba – The beauty and intricate design of the pysanka, or Ukrainian Easter egg, has long been recognized as a contribution to world culture and art. An emerging Winnipeg Ukrainian artist, David Wasylyshen, has now created incredible unique art pieces using hundreds of pieces of pysanky shells into three-dimensional, one-of-a-kind framed mosaic pictures.

The mosaic pysanka is the result of a very long and unique creative process that preserves and expresses yet another form of the treasured pysanka art.

The pysanka pieces in the mosaics have originated from real eggs whether from chickens, ducks, geese, quails or ostriches. These unique art pieces are not mass-produced, and no two are ever alike.

Some of the mosaics feature a cross or X design with an embedded pysanka centerpiece. The X design symbolizes the cross that Apostle St. Andrew, patron saint of Ukraine, on which he was crucified and who was very instrumental in bringing Christianity to Ukraine.

The more contemporary versions of the mosaic pysanka feature uniquely swirling, inter-winding and curved lines throughout the mosaic.

The whole idea and creation of mosaic pysanky came from Mr. Wasylyshen's late father, Ted Wasylyshen. Before he passed away in 1995, the elder Wasylyshen taught and passed on the basic technique to David. At that time, the whole process took hundreds of hours. However, over the last five years, through trial and error, David Wasylyshen has perfected the new art form process. Ted Wasylyshen completed only four of the works, one for each family member, with the fourth purchased and exhibited by the National Museum of Civilization in Gatineau, Quebec.

The mosaic pysanka is a new contemporary way of preserving and displaying the ancient cultural traditional Ukrainian easter egg. Dave Wasylyshen was a featured artist at the 2010 Folklorama Ukraine - Kyiv pavilion. The response and acceptance of the new art form by the general public, both young and old, from members of the Ukrainian community and visitors (from as far as the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany and Taiwan) was overwhelming.

A visitor from Los Angeles commented:

"Vibrant, beautiful, outstanding cultural and artistic display that has taken the Ukrainian Easter egg to another level of artistic beauty and preservation."

"David, you have taken my late mother's and grandmother's pysanky and transformed, preserved them into an art piece that I will dearly treasure for the rest of my life; my kids and grand children did not want the pysanky but they all want the mosaics, absolutely beautiful," said a guest from Winnipeg.

Thanks to word of mouth, the mosaic pysanky have spread to private art collections in nearly every Canadian province, several U.S. cities, Japan, Singapore and Hong Kong.

Mr. Wasylyshen creates the unique art pieces for the love of art. He grew up with the Ukrainian pysanka art

tradition since his mother, Evelyn, and father, Ted, were building their pysanka display for the last 30 years. The display is one of the largest private pysanka collections in North America and has been featured in National Geographic magazine and displayed across North America.

Mr. Wasylyshen and the mosaic pysanky have recently been selected for the 2010 Canadian Prairie Provinces "Prairie Excellence Art and Craft Exhibition" and he has been selected as one of the emerging artists from the Prairie Provinces. The exhibition will feature selected artists and their art and crafts and it will be on tour for three years at various galleries across Canada and the United States. The exhibition is tentatively scheduled to be in Winnipeg in the spring of 2011.

Mr. Wasylyshen's hobbies once included some unique stained glass art works, again in a three-dimensional fashion. This winter, he and George Shannon, a renowned Winnipeg glass artist with On the Edge Glass Studio will team up for a new project: they will develop new contemporary art pieces incorporating the mosaic pysanka with traditional and contemporary stained glass techniques, sandblasting and carved, fused glass.

(Continued on page 18)



Examples of the mosaic pysanky created by Winnipeg artist David Wasylyshen.

Orange Revolution...

(Continued from page 3)

ly with the Ukrainophobic policies of Education Minister Dmytro Tabachnyk and with the naming of a Stalin apologist as head of the Institute of National Memory. I still believe that these odious appointments can and will be reversed. Nevertheless, I think that Yanukovich is right in trying to ensure a hospitable environment for Ukraine's Russian-speakers. Such steps, in my view, are likely to deepen their support for Ukraine's statehood."

In reality, Mr. Tabachnyk is an integral ideological component of the Party of Regions and the Yanukovich administration, and he is in his position for the long haul because Russia demanded influence over government appointments in the humanities and security forces.

With the expunging this month of the Orange Revolution from the textbooks used in schools, Ukraine's students will be left wondering why they are no longer taught about an event that many of their parents, uncles and cousins participated in and, more importantly, what kind of country is being built where history is edited out for political purposes.

The Ministry of Truth is where the main character of the book "1984" Winston Smith, works. The Ukrainian authorities' approach to history would permit the substitution of Winston Smith for Dmytro Tabachnyk and the Ministry of Education for the Ministry of Truth.

The article above is reprinted from the Jamestown Foundation Blog published by the Jamestown Foundation, www.jamestown.org. This blog entry appeared on September 7.

Ukrainian government...

(Continued from page 2)

was hit especially hard by the economic crisis. These include a deposit tax for bank deposits exceeding the equivalent of \$25,000, a property tax for the owners of relatively large apartments and country houses, and an increase in the personal income tax from 15 to 17 percent for salaries exceeding 10 minimum monthly

wages; therefore the higher rate will apply to salaries of around \$1,200. This is as much as a mid-career manager earns in the capital Kyiv. At the same time, the government has apparently dropped its earlier plans to levy luxury taxes on the buyers of yachts and luxury cars.

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

Ukrainian Canadian...

(Continued from page 17)

Perhaps the best is yet to come with this fusion of the mosaic pysanka and with stained glass.

Mr. Wasylyshen is a third-generation Canadian of Ukrainian descent, now liv-

ing in Winnipeg. His family roots originated in the Canora, Saskatchewan, and Seech, Manitoba, areas.

His 2011 exhibitions are tentatively scheduled for Winnipeg, Saskatoon, New York and Chicago. For further information readers may contact Mr. Wasylyshen at wazy@mts.net

Sydir Nowakiwsky...

(Continued from page 11)

to learn anything about the unfolding struggle from his expression or posture. There is only one exception – when the struggle is most tense, Mr. Nowakiwsky's face reddens.

As a positional player, it is no surprise that Mr. Nowakiwsky, when he had white, usually opened with 1.d4. As black, against 1.d4 he declined the Queen's Gambit, setting up the solid, but somewhat stodgy Orthodox Defense. Against 1.e4, he almost invariably played the French Defense, as did all of his contemporaries among the Tryzub chessplayers.

Then again, in the latter 1970s, I remember watching in an American tournament as Mr. Nowakiwsky answered 1.e4 with 1...c5. My jaw dropped – my friend, with a classical and symmetrical opening repertoire, was playing the double-edged, unbalanced Sicilian Defense! But that was an exception, yet displayed how he was open to new experiences.

Away from the chessboard, 90 percent of my interactions with Mr. Nowakiwsky took place in his car. To be more exact, in several cars – all his. It seemed that Mr. Nowakiwsky had a fleet of cars – different models appeared, then for reasons inexplicable to me disappeared, to be replaced by another similar one. They were never flashy or new; they were always large and comfortable. Maybe Mr. Nowakiwsky always had a car designated for chess trips and one of its requirements was that it be "large enough for Boris." That might be an ego-driven explanation, but truthfully, large as I am, I never had to squeeze into one of Mr. Nowakiwsky's cars, as into the models of many others.

Mr. Nowakiwsky was always very precise in keeping appointments – you could set your watch by him. One of our trademark interchanges was "as punctual as the German army," he would say, "before Stalingrad," one of us would add.

This World War II analogy was not accidental. The war was a central topic of our conversations during longer trips on American interstates. Mr. Nowakiwsky would tell me war stories or I would ask him questions about different aspects of the war.

Also, we often discussed politics. All kinds of politics: those of the Ukrainian community in Philadelphia, Ukrainian émigré politics, the international situation and American politics. On Ukrainian-related issues Mr. Nowakiwsky took the lead – I gained many insights from our conversations. On the international situation we more or less met on equal ground. And on American politics I was in the lead.

I always thought that a remarkable attribute of Mr. Nowakiwsky was his open-mindedness, especially when compared with other Ukrainians of his generation. Of course, like others of his generation, he had his core principles and ideals, such as love of Ukraine and hatred of communism, but he was unfettered by the prejudices of the past. Mr. Nowakiwsky had a tolerant and undogmatic way of presenting his views. He always made allowances for another point of view.

At first when I was 14-15 I rode in Mr.

Nowakiwsky's car, often with other members of the Tryzub chess team (Mr. Koltun, Mr. Sawczak, etc.) to matches of the (now defunct) Philadelphia Metropolitan Chess League. We would go to the Lawncrest Recreation Center on upper Rising Sun Avenue; to the VFW (Veterans of Foreign Wars) Chapter in the Bridesburg section of Philadelphia – we called it "the Polish club" – I recall several matches played to the blare of the jukeboxes from the bar there and the steady beat of the Polish boy scouts hitting their poles against the floor upstairs. Or we would play the team listed as "ESP" in league standings, which played only home games: it was the Eastern State Penitentiary, where they were always gracious to visiting teams, treating us to coffee and pastries (one of their top players killed two cops, a case once notorious in Philadelphia).

Then we traveled to the annual championships of the SUSTA (Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America) and USCAK (Ukrainian Sports Federation of the U.S.A. and Canada). The venues for these championships rotated among various centers of Ukrainian chess activity, Philadelphia, Toronto, Detroit, etc., or at Ukrainian resorts such as the one at Glen Spey, N.Y.

The first such trip that I recall was circa 1961 to Irvington, N.J. What made that tournament memorable was that we had to play in coats. Somehow signals got mixed up, housekeeping of our host club Chornomorska Sich were not aware chess players were coming for a weekend tournament, and no provisions for heating were made. Another time a tournament at the Ukrainian club in Toronto took place downstairs, while a wedding reception was taking place upstairs. Eventually, some of the well-fueled guests descended from the festivities into the chess area and offered full-voiced commentary on the games, including suggesting certain moves.

No matter the chaos, distractions and occasionally organizational shortcomings at chess tournaments, Mr. Nowakiwsky always maintained his good humor and never complained. He was imperturbable and stoic. He never became involved in trivialities. I have often witnessed fierce arguments regarding the pairings in the Swiss system – both at Ukrainian American and American tournaments. Indeed situations did arise of who plays whom, sometimes not fully covered by the rules. Others might complain, protest, even withdraw from the tournament because of such issues, but Mr. Nowakiwsky was completely indifferent to such controversies. He just sat down and played with whomever he was paired.

Mr. Nowakiwsky was always a faithful knight of chess. He never discussed games in progress (unlike some other Tryzub teammates – in one memorable incident one of the pillars of the Ukrainian ghetto in Philadelphia ran behind me to the bathroom "Boryse, konem").

Eventually we went together to non-Ukrainian tournaments throughout Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Virginia. In the eyes of our non-Ukrainian friends we became a twosome.

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Benefit Concert for St. Nicholas Orphanage Fund Mission 2010



On the importance...

(Continued from page 10)

by Mr. Potekhin and to remind the king and his court that they are naked. They obtained some carte-blanche, however dubious, to introduce law and order and much-needed reforms. But instead, they bring even more lawlessness and disorder, and introduce very peculiar "reforms" that satisfy mostly their oligar-

chic friends and Moscow patrons.

I suggest that, wherever possible, their titles and positions be placed within quotation marks or be preceded by the words "so called."

Mr. Potekhin is right – we do not have a legitimate government, a legitimate parliament, a legitimate court. We have people who call themselves "ministers," "deputies," and "judges." Let them do it. But we should not accept their claims at face value.

Yara Arts Group presents "Scythian Stones" in Ukraine

KYIV – Yara Arts Group from La MaMa Experimental Theater in New York is presenting "Scythian Stones," an original, experimental World Music Theater piece featuring renowned Ukrainian singer Nina Matvienko, her daughter Tonia and artists from Kyrgyzstan and America in Kyiv during GogolFest at the Dovzhenko Studio September 9 and at the National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy on September 12-16.

Interweaving performances in Ukrainian, Kyrgyz and English, the production, created by Virlana Tkacz features Ukrainian and Kyrgyz traditional music, as well as modern music, design and movement.

"Scythian Stones" premiered at the world renowned La MaMa Experimental Theatre in New York, where it by American audiences and critics. The Huffington Post featured a nine-minute video that includes an interview with the director and clips from the production. (See http://www.huffingtonpost.com/michal-shapiro/kyrgyzstan-ukraine-rites_b_617799.html).

Besides singers Nina and Tania Matvienko "Scythian Stones" features Kenzhegul Satybaldieva and Ainura Kachkynbek kyzy.

Nurbek Serkebaev of Kyrgyzstan will perform on ancient Kyrgyz instruments while Julian Kytasty performs on the bandura.

The Debutante Hour (Marusia Sonevtsky and Susan Hwang), a New York girl group with musical roots in American country, blues and the occasional Carpathian Mountain stomp are featured in the second half.

"Scythian Stones" constructs parallel journeys for two young women, from village life and nomadic tradition into the city. Their separate journeys become epic descents into the Great Below – the modern global desert where songs, skills and languages vanish, leaving behind only mute markers like the Scythian stones

found today throughout the grasslands of Ukraine and Central Asia.

Ms. Tkacz noted: "We wanted to do an epic story about a woman, and examine how quickly so many cultures are disappearing today. The piece imagines an alternative ending, linking the past with a future in which poetry would carry the familial into the cosmos." Included is modern poetry by Oksana Zabuzhko and Yuko Pozaiak.

Ms. Tkacz and Watoku Ueno are founding members of Yara Arts Group and have created 21 original theater pieces with the company, all of which had their American premieres at La MaMa.

Founded in 1990, Yara Arts Group, a resident company of La MaMa, creates original pieces that explore timely issues rooted in the East through the diverse cultural perspectives of the group's members. Yara artists bring together poetry, song, historical materials and scientific texts, primarily from the East, to form what one critic described as "extended meditation on an idea."

The company has created 10 pieces based on materials from Ukraine and Eastern Europe, including: "A Light from the East," "Blind Sight," "Yara's Forest Song," "Swan" and "Waterfall/Reflections." The last of these was developed with folk singer Nina Matvienko, regarded as the "Voice of Ukraine." Yara has also created six theater pieces with Buryat artists from Siberia, three with artists from Kyrgyzstan and two based on Japanese material.

"Scythian Stones" at GogolFest was made possible by Mid Atlantic Arts Foundation through U.S. Artists International in partnership with the National Endowment for the Arts and the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, and at the Pasika Theater Center of the National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy with the support of the friends of Yara Arts Group.



Margaret Morton

Tonia Matvienko, Ainura Kachkinbek kyzy and Nina Matvienko in Yara Arts Group's "Scythian Stones."




Ainura Kachkinbek kyzy and Tonia Matvienko in Yara Arts Group's "Scythian Stones."



Victor Marushchenko

A scene from "Scythian Stones."

Roman D. Mac



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Concert to benefit Ukraine's orphans planned in upstate New York

by Olga Kuchar Anderson

TROY, N.Y. – For 18 years, Sister Mary Bernarda Arkatin, OSBM, sometimes referred to as Ukraine's own "Mother Theresa," has spent the summer months visiting orphanages, clinics, hospitals, homeless shelters and homes from one end of Ukraine to the other bringing with her gifts of food, clothing and most important the gift of caring.

"Everywhere I go, we are greeted most warmly. The orphans are always most happy to receive fresh fruit, cookies, toys, medicine," Sister Bernarda said. "I even ordered 1,000 balloons because one of their great joys is to receive sculpted puppies and to learn to make them. But what saddens me greatly is that in the eastern section of Ukraine, the children have absolutely no knowledge of religion, nor any of the most common prayers or even the Ten Commandments."

With financial help from the Knights of Columbus, she was able to provide 1,000 copies of the Bible History to begin providing religious education for these children.

This fall, the parishioners of area Ukrainian churches will be raising money to help Sister Bernarda with her mission by sponsoring a wonderful concert of music and dance. Violin virtuoso Vasyl Popadiuk will headline this event as guest performer with a special appearance of the area's children's dance ensemble Zorepad under the direction of Peter and Adrienne Fil. Lydia Kulbida (WTEN Channel 10 news anchor) will MC the program at the Troy Music Hall in Troy, N.Y., on October 23.

"We here in Troy, Cohoes and Watervliet are a small Ukrainian community with big hearts, working together we can make Sister Bernarda's 2011 mission to Ukraine even more successful," said Anna Pawliw Mariani, one of the organizers of the event. "We invite everyone reading this article to plan a trip to view the fall foliage, visit the state capital, and participate in this every

special event while supporting Sister Bernarda's saintly work."

Indeed, many local parishioners have stepped in to help organize and promote the program. The Rev. Mikhail Myshchuk, pastor of St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church in Watervliet, N.Y., has been one of the most enthusiastic supporters of this event and has been instrumental in getting others on board. "Bringing the people of our communities together in support of this cause, and for such a wonderful evening of Ukrainian culture, is indeed a fitting tribute to Sister Bernarda's personal dedication," Father Myshchuk said. "All of us at St. Nicholas and the other local churches are proud to be a part of this effort."

Other area churches involved in the fundraising project are Ss. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church in Cohoes and St. Nicholas Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Troy.

Sister Bernarda embarked on her journey of mercy after surviving a near fatal car crash. "After my car accident, which I miraculously survived, I wanted to spend the remainder of my life doing a little good in this world since I expected to live only a few years," she said. That desire to do good is now in its 18th year as Sister Bernarda is yet again in Ukraine bringing an early Christmas to the less fortunate.

In her travels Sister Bernarda has encountered many children who have extreme medical needs and through her work with doctors in the U.S. and Ukraine, has been able to bring much-needed care and treatment. Something as simple as a hearing aid is out of the reach for many of the children and families she meets. Through her efforts and with funding support, Sister Bernarda saw to it that a child was able to hear sound for the first time with the gift of a hearing aid.

An orphanage that the petite nun visits regularly tends to invalids, who are among the poorest of the poor. One young boy, born without arms, was given the use of a



Sister Bernarda makes balloon sculptures for orphans in Ukraine.

computer which much to his joy he taps with his toes, as his means of creating beautiful Ukrainian graphic designs.

Sister Bernarda's files are filled with letters of thanks for parcels of food, clothing, shoes, medicine, blankets and all kinds of personal-care items, books, rosaries, holy cards, even appliances.

One orphanage had 100 children in its care, but no washing machine. A small washing machine, as common as that appliance is in nearly every home in America, made an enormous difference to the children and their caregivers and is among the many gifts that have touched the lives of young and old throughout the country.

The Sisters of St. Basil are extending their ministry by renovating an old building and opening an orphanage in Zaporizhia in eastern Ukraine, which will be the first of its kind in the region to be run by a religious order. The Sisters of St. Basil the Great, who came to the United States 100 years

ago, started orphanages and schools in this country. Now, their mission has come full circle as they reach back into the homeland with projects such as these.

The upcoming fundraising concert is one way for the rest of the community to participate in and support this effort.

Readers may join the Ukrainian parishes of upstate New York in celebrating and supporting the work of Sister Bernarda and the Sisters of St. Basil the Great by attending an evening of great music and dance on October 23. Tickets – \$25 and \$30 for adults, \$15 for children age 17 and under – are available by contacting Troy Savings Bank Music Hall at www.troymusichall.com or 518-273-8945.

For more information about the concert or to contribute to the St. Nicholas Orphan Fund, readers may contact Ms. Mariani at annapawliw@yahoo.com or 518-235-5951; Anya Zaderej at 413-329-7943; or Nicholas Fil at 518-785-7596.

Protest...

(Continued from page 15)

ky'?" referring to rogue deputies who abandoned her force for the coalition government. ("Tushka" is the Ukrainian word for a slaughtered animal.)

Svoboda is suspected, by observers and activists alike, of receiving financing from the Party of Regions in order to further divide the pro-Western forces and polarize the Ukrainian political scene. That its supporters came prepared for the protest with signs attacking Ms. Tymoshenko only strengthened such views.

"These were provocations that only work in favor of the Party of Regions," said Ms. Stakh, a Batkivschyna supporter.

As the opposition forces bickered with

each other, an equally polarizing scene unfolded less than a hundred meters away in a park beside the Parliament building, where several hundred faithful of the Russian Orthodox Church attended a moleben (prayer service) at a makeshift altar.

One of the placards near at the altar offered the message, "We Will Defend the Orthodox Faith," transposed over the famous Soviet World War II poster in which the Soviet Motherland, depicted as a Slavic woman in a red cloak, called upon men to enlist and take the military oath.

In what has become routine in their defense of the Verkhovna Rada, the Orthodox faithful, many of them wearing icons and crosses around their necks or carrying them in their hands, marched around the building singing religious hymns.

About 2,000 faithful participated in several processions ("khresni khody") throughout the day, walking along Hrushevsky Street – territory that was closed off to opposition supporters.

Prayer services and processions, held in the shadows of the Parliament building, were never witnessed during the Orange era. Nor did Party of Regions supporters protest with such outrage and so quickly after the Orange forces assumed power.

The September 7 protest revealed an increasing radicalization and polarization of Ukrainian politics, observers said, particularly the increasingly aggressive role of the Svoboda party, which leads in the polls before the October 31 elections in the Lviv, Ternopil and Ivano-Frankivsk oblasts.

"The situation is radicalizing, and I don't think it's good," commented Taras Stetskiv, a 46-year-old national deputy with the Our Ukraine-People's Self-Defense Bloc, in an interview published on September 3 on the Gazeta.ua website.

"The thought that you could punch someone's teeth out and resolve an issue is brewing among many young people. Difficult tasks can't be solved with simply meth-

ods. That only gives the government a pretext for repressions," he said.

Inside the walls of Parliament, the scene was just as senseless, as the Tymoshenko Bloc deputies staged a blockade. Yet, as they stood surrounding the rostrum, coalition deputies approved legislation without any hindrance.



Orthodox faithful of the Moscow Patriarchate hold a procession in front of the Verkhovna Rada.



Orthodox clergy loyal to the Moscow Patriarchate lead a moleben offered at the park near the Verkhovna Rada in response to the September 7 protest by opposition forces.

OUT AND ABOUT

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|---|
| Through October 1
Parma, OH | Art exhibit, "A Celebration of Nature," featuring works by Anizia Karmazyn, Ukrainian Museum-Archives, 216-781-4329 or www.umacleveland.org | September 19
Dedham, MA | Second annual pig roast, Ukrainian American Educational Center of Boston, 508-245-1890 or skostecki108@comcast.net |
| September 15
Los Angeles | Film screening, "Folk!" by Roxy Toporowych, Filmmobile Summer Screening Series, Echo Park Lake, www.folkarteverywhere.com | September 19
Astoria, NY | Ukrainian Heritage Day Festival, Holy Cross Ukrainian Catholic Church, 718-932-4060 |
| September 16
Stanford, CA | Lecture by Serhii Plokhii, "The Echoes of Yalta: Ukraine and the Religious Division of Europe (1945-1946)," Stanford University, 650-723-3562 | September 19
Alexandria, VA | Concert featuring Harmonia, The Washington Group, The Lyceum, 202-364-3888 or 703-241-1817 |
| September 17-19
Toronto | Ukrainian Festival, Bloor Street West, 416-410-9965 | September 22
New York | Protest, "Yanukovych at the U.N.," Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, 212-228-6840 |
| September 18
Horsham, PA | Family Day, Ukrainian American Cultural Center Tryzub, 215-343-5412 | September 22
New York | Book presentation by Lydia Prokop, "Scratches on a Prison Wall: A Wartime Memoir" by Luba Komar, Columbia University, 212-854-4697 |
| September 18
Scranton, PA | Flea market, St. Vladimir Parish Center, 570-963-1580 | September 24
Edmonton, AB | Presentation "Wish You Were Here: Early Travel Postcards of Ukraine," Royal Alberta Museum, 780-453-9100 |
| September 18
New York | Lecture by Dmytro Desiateryk, "Ukrainian Cinema in the 2000s: Renewal of Capability," Shevchenko Scientific Society, 212-254-5130 | September 24
Parma, OH | Music lecture, "Music From the Land," Ukrainian Museum-Archives, 216-781-4329 |
| September 18
San Francisco | Performance, "Ukrainian Culture Celebration - The Ukrainian Sundance: Seasons in Ukrainian Songs and Dances," Koret Auditorium, www.sfpl.org/events or 650-794-1005 | September 24-26
Winnipeg, MB | Ukrainian Canadian Homecoming, University of Manitoba, St. Andrew's College, 204-474-8905 or umuke2010@umanitoba.ca |
| September 18-19
Silver Spring, MD | Ukrainian Festival, St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral, 301-384-9192 | September 25
Newark, NJ | 10th annual Ukrainian Festival, St. John Ukrainian Catholic Church, 973-371-1356 |
| September 19
Minneapolis | Ukrainian Heritage Festival, Ukrainian Event Center, ukeheritagefest@yahoo.com or 612-840-9875 | September 25-26
Horsham, PA | Fall tennis tournament, Ukrainian American Sports Center Tryzub, 215-343-5412 |
| September 19
Sherwood Park, AB | Golf tournament, League of Ukrainian Canadians, Legends Golf and Country Club, 780-966-8554 or 780-982-5197 | September 25-26
Ambridge, PA | Ukrainian Heritage Festival, Ss. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church, 724-601-1877 or www.ukrainianheritagefestival.org |

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UKELODEON

FOR THE NEXT GENERATION

Plast campers earn physical fitness badges

by Vera Chuma-Bitcon

EAST CHATHAM, N.Y. – As the rain poured down on Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization's Vovcha Trova camp on Saturday morning, July 10, campers were getting ready to complete the requirements for the Plast physical fitness badge.

At the same time, 20 members from the Spartanky sorority of Plast were driving up to East Chatham, N.Y., to conduct the testing for the "Vidznaka Fizychnoyi Vpravnosti" (VFV). The Spartanky have been organizing this activity on an annual basis for many years, and the rain wouldn't stop them. By switching to Plan B – the rain plan – the events took off.

The requirements to complete VFV are similar to those of the Presidential Fitness Award con-



The sit-ups portion of the physical fitness test.

ducted in U.S. secondary schools. Obtaining the physical fitness badge is necessary for all Plast scouts to advance in rank.

As the boys and girls completed the first two components of the physical

fitness test, push-ups and sit-ups, the rain finally ended. Fortunately this allowed everyone to move forward with the next two events, the 5-kilometer fast walk, and the 100-meter freestyle swim, one of the tougher requirements.

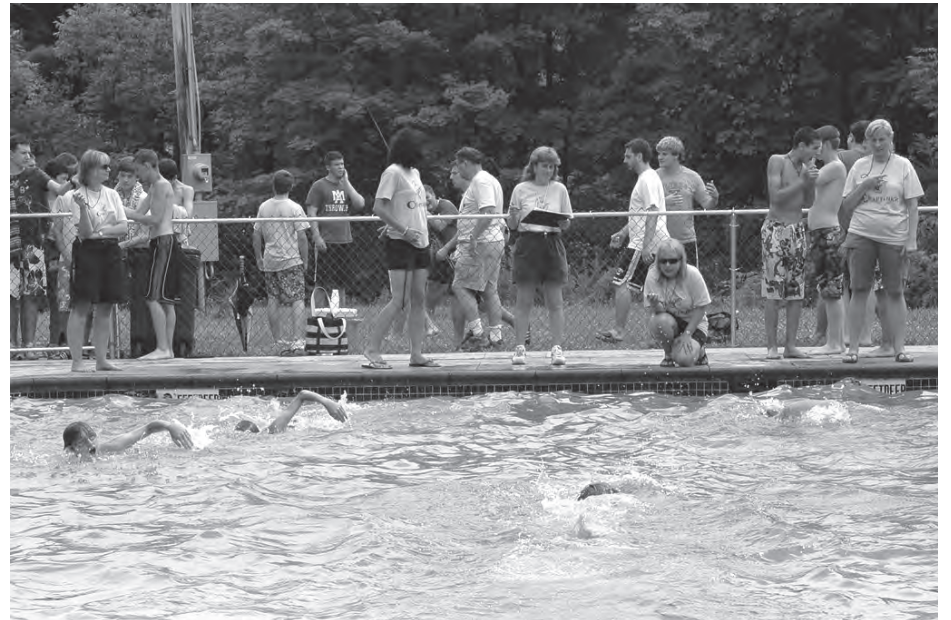
The last event that needed to be fulfilled for the badge, another tough one, was the 2-kilometer run. That had to be conducted on a separate day and was completed by the counselors the following week.



Boys complete the 5-kilometer walk.



Girls during the 5-kilometer walk.



A view of the swimming component of the physical fitness badge.

Detroit student manifests her love and respect for Ukraine

by Vera Krywyj

DETROIT – This is a heartwarming story about a very special young lady who this year was one of two students to have completed the "matura" (comprehensive exams) and graduated from the local School of Ukrainian Studies. Her name is Ariadna Marrogi.

What makes Ariadna so special is her love and respect for Ukraine. I often visit her ailing grandmother, who proudly displays photographs of all of her six grandchildren. It is this grandmother and her late husband who helped instill a love of

Ukraine in their grandchildren.

But credit has to also be given to Ariadna's mother, who unfortunately does not live with Ariadna and her two brothers, but did instill in her children the love and pride they in being part Ukrainian.

And, credit must be given especially to their father, who is not of Ukrainian heritage, but insisted that the children attend Ukrainian school every Saturday.

He even hired a special tutor to come and speak Ukrainian with his children and help them with their Ukrainian studies, since Ukrainian was not spoken in their home.

The Marrogi family regularly attends the local Ukrainian Catholic church, as well as a Maronite Catholic church. Mr. Marrogi felt the importance of such an obligation and the need for his children to know and love both familial backgrounds.

Perhaps Ariadna, now a graduate of the "Ridna Shkola" in this area, will one day have a chance to visit Ukraine, the homeland of her grandparents, see for herself the beauty of Kyiv, the glory of Lviv and the majesty of the Carpathian mountains and fall in love with the country of her ancestors.



T. Caryk

Ariadna Marrogi wears a blouse embroidered by her grandmother Olha Zacharij.

Graduating altar boy is honored by Parma parish



PARMA, Ohio – The annual presentation of a plaque of appreciation to high school graduates of the Altar Boys’ Society of St. Vladimir Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral, Parma, Ohio, took place on Sunday, June 6. This year’s graduate is Alex Grossman. He is seen above (center) together with the clergy and altar boys who served on June 6.

Campers send greetings to The Ukrainian Weekly



EAST CHATHAM, N.Y. – In keeping with Plast tradition, campers at the Vovcha Tropa campgrounds here sent signed greetings to various Ukrainian institutions, the Plast leadership and supporters of Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization. Seen here is one of those greetings from the camp ‘Cherez Mriyi Predkiw Sylva v Nas Roste’ (for girls age 11 and up). Other camps that sent greetings were: ‘Lytsarskyi Zamok’ (boys age 7-11); ‘Stezhky Zaporozhskyykh Kozakiv’ (boys age 11 and up); and ‘Yak Vyrostem Velyki’ (girls age 7-11); as well as ‘Oдна Liubov’ (co-ed camp for older teens). There were 328 campers and counselors at Vovcha Tropa during the month of July.

Mishanyna

It’s September, so this month’s Mishanyna is dedicated to – what else? – back-to-school time. Hidden in the grid are things and activities that mark the beginning of yet another school year and other doings associated with it.

- BANDURA lessons
- HOMEWORK
- SPORTS training
- BOOKS
- PLAST meetings
- STUDENTS
- COMPUTER
- school SUPPLIES
- TEACHERS
- FESTIVALS
- SUM activities
- TRACK meets
- FOLK DANCE practice
- UKRAINIAN SCHOOL

P	E	N	S	T	O	P	W	A	T	C	H	T	L	O
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A	R	K	A	K	R	O	W	E	M	O	H	R	R	N
S	U	P	P	L	I	E	S	U	P	K	O	O	K	G
S	U	N	S	T	N	E	D	U	T	S	I	D	U	S

Батьки дітей у віці 5-10 літ!

Заохочуємо Вас вписати Ваших дітей до **НОВАЦТВА Пласту, Української Скавтської Організації, в Нью Йорку.**



Пластова Свічка

Що це Пласт?

- Пласт - це організація, яка має за мету:
- плекати любов до Бога та почуття приналежності до українського народу
 - плекати взірцеву поведінку
 - плекати здоров'я та відповідну фізичну справність
 - розвивати співжиття в гурті
 - плекати здібності та ідеалізм

Пласт виконує ці завдання за допомогою гор і самовиховання.

Пластова програма включає що-тижневі сходи в пластовій домівці, прогульки та літні табори в природі.



Новацька Костюмівка

Передумови: Починає 1-шу класу в цілоденній школі (6 літ), розуміє і говорить по українськи та є учнем школи українознавства.

Пташата при Пласті: Мусять мати закінчених 5 років до 31 грудня, 2010 р.

Зайдіть до Пластової домівки в Мангаттені (144 Друга Евеня) у таких днях:

- Субота, 18 вересня, 9 рано - 12:00 поп.
- Субота, 25 вересня, 9 рано - 3:00 поп.
- Субота, 2 жовтня, 9 рано - 3:00 поп.



За дальшими інформаціями: (212) 982-4530, www.plastusa.org



216 Foordmore Road
P.O. Box 529
Kerhonkson, NY 12446

1-845-626-5641
soyuzivka@aol.com

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|---|------------------------------------|
| Sept 13-16 Bayreuth, Berchtesgaden, Regensburg, Karlsfeld, Landshut Reunions | Oct 8-10 Wedding |
| Sept 17-19 Spartanky Plast Rada; KKK get-together | Oct 15-17 Wedding |
| Sept 20-22 Mittenwald Reunion | Oct 22-24 Wedding |
| Sept 23-26 Northeast Mycological Federation Convention | Oct 29-31 Halloween |
| Sept 30-Oct 3 Ukrainian American Veterans Convention | Nov 6-7 USCAK Convention |
| Sept 25 To be announced | Nov 12-14 Plast Orlykiada |
| | Nov 19-21 Scrapbook Weekend |
| | Nov 25 Thanksgiving |
| | Nov 27 High school reunion |



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Ukrainian American
Cultural Center of
New Jersey
60 North Jefferson Road
Whippany, NJ 07981
(973) 585-7175

Come and join us as we celebrate
Kozak Glory!

Celebrate the glory of the Kozak Nation with
a show and zabava.

Saturday, October 23, 2010

Doors open at 6:30 pm until 2:00 am

The Show begins at 7pm, Dinner at 8pm and zabava begins at 9pm.

The evening will include:

- Music and dancing
- Special presentation of life of the Kozaks of Ukraine.
- Sumptuous appetizers and dinner
- Cash Bar (no outside liquor is allowed)
- Ukrainian embroidered attire is requested

Music provided by: Oberehy

All proceeds go to the St. John the Baptist
Ukrainian Catholic Church Building Fund.



Tickets: \$60 per person/ 18 yrs. and older;
\$25- children ages 13 to 17; \$10 children ages 5-12
Advance Ticket Sales Only – Limited Seating.

For ticket and table information contact: Oksana Pylypiw (201) 213-4321.
Make checks payable to: St. John Ukr. Cath. Church Building Fund.

For more information go to the website: www.uaccnj.org

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Sunday, September 19

ASTORIA, N.Y.: The Ukrainian Heritage Day Festival sponsored by Holy Cross Ukrainian Catholic Church will take place here from noon to 6 p.m. The event features Ukrainian food, entertainment and a lottery. The venue is located at 31st Avenue and 30th Street. Admission is free. For information call 718-932-4060.

ALEXANDRIA, Va.: The Washington Group Sunday Music Series opens its 2010-2011 season with an appearance by the spectacular folk ensemble Harmonia. Featuring top soloists from Ukraine and Slovakia, and with roots in Hungary and Croatia, the multicultural ensemble includes violin, accordion, vocals, folk flutes (sopilka) and the 125-string cimbalom. Dizzying cimbalom solos combined with other instruments are a joy by any standard, welcomed alike by folk, classical and general audiences. The concert will be held at The Lyceum, 201 S. Washington St., at 3 p.m. Meet the artists at a reception immediately following the performance. Suggested donation: \$20; free for students; unreserved seating. For event information call 202-364-3888 or 703-241-1817.

Wednesday, September 22

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Studies Program at Columbia University will host a presentation by Lydia Prokop of the book "Scratches on a Prison Wall: A Wartime Memoir" written by Luba Komar. The presentation will be held at noon in Room 1219, International Affairs

Building, 420 W. 118th St. The event is free and open to the public. For additional information call 212-854-4697.

Saturday, September 25

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society invites all to a lecture by Vasyl Hrechynsky, musical director and conductor of the Dumka chorus of New York, on the subject "The Ukrainian Republican Capella of Alexander Koshetz: Road to the West." 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.

Friday-Sunday, October 1-3

KERHONKSON, N.Y.: The 63rd annual national convention of the Ukrainian American Veterans Inc., will be held at the Soyuzivka Heritage Center, 216 Foordmore Road, Kerhonkson, NY 12446. Registration of delegates will be on Friday and Saturday at 8-10 a.m. in the Main House lobby. Hosted by the UAV national executive board and chaired by the UAV national commander, Brig. Gen. Leonid Kondratiuk, the convention will convene on Friday, October 1, at 10 a.m. and will continue through Saturday, October 2. Saturday night's banquet will be held at the Veselka patio and hall starting at 6 p.m. with a cocktail hour. Guests are welcome. For information contact Jerry Kindrachuk via e-mail at jkindrachuk@gmail.com or call Mathew Koziak at 610-867-4052.

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.**

Alex E. Kyj

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Financial Planning Specialist

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