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\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

Bus-train collision in Ukraine kills 43 *Legitimacy of elections in doubt as rules changes are questioned*



Oleksander Prylepa/UNIAN

A view of the aftermath of the deadly collision between a passenger bus and a train outside of Marhanets, Dnipropetrovsk Oblast, Ukraine.

RFE/RL

KYIV – Officials say 43 people died and several were seriously injured when a passenger bus collided with a train in eastern Ukraine.

The collision occurred on October 12 outside of the town of Marhanets in the Dnipropetrovsk region.

Ukraine's Internal Affairs Ministry said the death toll could increase.

The Internal Affairs Ministry said initial reports suggested the bus driver ignored or failed to hear a siren that indicated an oncoming train and attempted to cross the railroad tracks.

The ministry also quoted witnesses who said the bus's engine stalled as the driver was changing gears just as the vehicle was straddling the tracks. It said the train dragged the bus along the tracks for about 30 meters before coming to a stop.

Transport Minister Kostiantyn Yefimenko told journalists in Kyiv what some survivors of the crash have been telling investigators.

"The bus was standing still. But then the driver took his seat and started driving right in front of the locomotive," Mr. Yefimenko said. "The surviving passengers are saying today that they were shouting to the driver that the alarm had sounded and he shouldn't drive."

A spokeswoman for the region's traffic police, Liudmila Bashmakova, described a scene of "utter carnage," saying there were three children among the dead. She also said the driver of the intercity passenger bus violated traffic laws by driving through a red light.

Ukrainian Prime Minister Mykola Azarov announced the tragedy at the start of a Cabinet of Ministers meeting, requesting a minute of silence for the victims.

Mr. Azarov told the Cabinet that the authorities should not "economize on human

life" and urged tougher requirements for the "physical and psychological condition" of passenger vehicle drivers.

Road and railway accidents are common in Ukraine where the roads are in poor condition, vehicles are poorly maintained, and drivers and passengers routinely disregard safety and traffic rules.

Mr. Azarov said the tragedy highlighted

(Continued on page 1)

by Zenon Zawada
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – Ukraine's local elections on October 31 have begun to lose their legitimacy both domestically and within the international community, which has criticized rules that have tilted control of election commissions in favor of the ruling Party of Regions of Ukraine.

"At the given moment, we have the impression that your legislation doesn't conform to international standards," Gudrun Mosler-Ternstrom, an Austrian election observer representing the Council of Europe, told the Komsomol-Ukraine newspaper, published on October 13. "Already we have the impression that balance isn't being upheld in forming the territorial election commissions."

Evidence reveals that the Party of Regions is once again employing illegal tactics to repress and intimidate opposition forces. Kamianets-Podilskyi City



Oleksander Prokopenko/UNIAN

Volodymyr Podriezov, a deputy of the Kyiv Oblast Council, leads a hunger strike outside the Central Election Committee. Batkivschyna party activists are demanding that election commissions register the real candidates of Batkivschyna instead of the "clone candidates" that were officially registered.

Council Chair Anatolii Nesteruk of the Batkivschyna party was imprisoned and denied his right to register for re-election, which he was expected to win handily.

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Defying the government, marchers in Kyiv honor the UPA

by Zenon Zawada
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – For the first time since Ukraine re-established its independence in 1991, the government refused to issue a permit allowing the annual march in Kyiv to honor the founding of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) on the feast of St. Mary the Protectress (Pokrova) on October 14.

Nevertheless more than 2,000 Ukrainians gathered at Shevchenko Park in central Kyiv to express their admiration for the UPA, an underground army formed in 1943 to fight against the Poles, Nazi Germans and Soviet Communists for an independent Ukrainian state.

"It's a complete lie when today's Kremlin propagandists claim the UPA and the Ukrainian liberation struggle only applied to western Ukraine and had nothing to do with central and eastern Ukraine," said Andrii Illyenko, chair of the Kyiv city organization of Svoboda.

Defying the government, the Ukrainian patriots marched amidst rush hour traffic,

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Zenon Zawada

More than 2,000 Ukrainians gathered at Shevchenko State University in Kyiv to defy the government ban and march in honor of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, formed on October 14, 1943.

ANALYSIS

Constitutionalism and rule of law in retreat in Yanukovich's Ukraine

by **Taras Kuzio**

Eurasia Daily Monitor

Three recent episodes reflect the degree to which the rule of law in Ukraine is under pressure from its already weak position after five years of instability under former President Viktor Yushchenko. This growing pressure on the rule of law comes after President Viktor Yanukovich has been in office for only nine months.

On September 14 the Procurator General's Office concluded that the only person who ordered the murder of journalist Heorhii Gongadze in September 2000 was Internal Affairs Minister Yuri Kravchenko. Gongadze's decapitated body was re-buried in such a way for it to be found, as it was in November 2000, leading to what became known as the Kuchmagate crisis.

Mr. Kravchenko allegedly committed suicide in March 2005 on the day he was set to give evidence to the Procurator General's Office. Kravchenko's "suicide" has been in doubt ever since, as he died from two gunshots to the head. The verdict has been ridiculed by Mr. Kravchenko's friends and foes alike as a whitewash orchestrated by its organizers.

Volodymyr Melnykov, Gen. Oleksii Pukach's superior in the Internal Affairs Ministry, did not believe that Mr. Kravchenko gave the order to Gen. Pukach. Gen. Pukach admitted murdering Gongadze and was captured last year, after five years in hiding (*Komersant-Ukraina*, September 27).

Gongadze's mother and widow both rejected the procurator's findings. Meanwhile, the head of the Presidential Administration, Serhiy Lyovochkin, supports Mr. Kuchma's innocence, contradicting the stance adopted by the deputy head of the Presidential Administration, Hanna Herman (*Hazeta Po-Ukrainsky*, September 17, *Ukrayinska Pravda*, September 20).

Mr. Kuchma repeated the canard that the Gongadze scandal was a CIA operation to unseat him. CIA agents participated in protests after the disappearance, Mr. Kuchma claimed. "It is an international scandal designed to compromise Ukraine," he said. U.S. Ambassador John F. Tefft rejected the accusations, as did Ambassador Carlos Pasqual when these claims were first made in 2001 (*Kyiv Post*, September 23).

An additional legal regression was the de facto closure of the investigation into the poisoning in September 2004 of the then opposition candidate for president, Viktor Yushchenko. The head of the procurator's special team investigating the poisoning, Halyna Klymovych, resigned in March and gave her first long interview to *Ukrayinska Pravda* (September 27, 28). Ms. Klymovych re-affirmed the conclusion reached by the Procurator General Oleksander Medvedko that Mr. Yushchenko had been poisoned – the only occasion when Russia has intervened in a democratic revolution to assassinate an opposition leader.

Ms. Klymovych said she resigned from the prosecutor's office because the "current authorities will do everything to conceal the fact of the poisoning and this objective will be for them a priority" (*Ukrayinska Pravda*, September 27).

The third – and most important – legal setback for Ukraine was the Constitutional Court's decision on October 1 to declare the 2004 constitutional reforms (which transformed Ukraine into a parliamentary system and came into effect following the March 2006 parliamentary elections) as "unconstitutional." As a result of the annulment, Ukraine has returned to the 1996 Constitution.

The court's ruling has thrown Ukraine into constitutional and legal chaos. The Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE) issued a strongly worded statement on "The functioning of democratic institutions in Ukraine" five days later that was voted through by 102 out of 109 members, the highest majority vote ever recorded by PACE (<http://assembly.coe.int/main.asp?Link=/documents/workingdocs/doc10/edoc12357.htm>).

Constitutional-legal chaos arises from four questions following five years of Ukraine being under an "unconstitutional" Constitution:

1. Legislation will need to be amended.
2. Three elections (2006, 2007, 2010) were held under an "unconstitutional" Constitution.

3. Mr. Yanukovich was elected under the 2006 Constitution for five years but the presidential term was four years under the 1996 Constitution.

4. Parliament was elected in 2007 for five years, but the 1996 Constitution provides for a four-year parliamentary term.

The court's ruling and the threat of presidential authoritarianism has for the first time raised the genuine possibility of unity among opposition forces. Mr. Yanukovich, the Party of Regions he led in 2003-2010, and Vice Prime Minister Sergey Tigipko have supported Ukraine's return to a presidential system using the same rationale used in the 1990s: a concentration of power is needed to undertake reforms.

They failed to take into account that a presidential system has been synonymous with democratic regression, authoritarianism and weak reforms throughout the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). All Central and Eastern European and Baltic post-Communist states that conducted the greatest number of reforms and advanced towards democratic systems and market economies adopted parliamentary systems.

Mikhail Pogrebynsky, director of the Kyiv Center for Political and Conflict Studies, and an opponent of the Orange political camp, concluded that "Ukraine's system is moving closer to the Russian system of power" (*Christian Science Monitor*, October 1). Russian-style presidential power will move Ukraine away from European integration.

Indeed, speaking at the seventh Yalta European Strategy on June 18, President Yanukovich did not state that his aim was to seek European Union membership – a factor in conveying the wrong signal to European and American elites who were present (*Ukrayinska Pravda* blog, October 4). A resolution for Ukraine to officially apply for EU membership received only 61 votes (*Ukrayinska Pravda*, October 6).

Ukrainian media sympathetic to the opposition were unanimous in their pessimism about the deterioration in Ukraine-EU relations (*Hazeta Po-Ukrainsky*, September 14, *Komentari*, March 12, May 28, June 18, September 17).

The court's decision deepens already skeptical views in Brussels and Strasbourg about Mr. Yanukovich's position on EU membership. Speaking at Harvard University, EU High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, Catherine Ashton said: "Ukraine does not see itself in the EU, but sees itself as part of Europe's identity" (*Ukrayinska Pravda*, September 28).

European Peoples Party (EPP) Member of Parliament, Michael Haller Gahler, described Ukraine as retreating back-

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NEWSBRIEFS

Canadian PM extends condolences

OTTAWA – Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper issued a statement on October 13, which was declared a National Day of Mourning in Ukraine after the tragic collision between a bus and train in Marhanets, Ukraine, killed 43 people. Mr. Harper stated: "I was saddened to hear of the terrible accident which occurred today in eastern Ukraine. On behalf of all Canadians, my wife Laureen and I extend our deepest condolences to the families and friends of the victims of this accident. It is especially tragic that a number of children were killed. We also wish the survivors of the crash a swift and full recovery. Our thoughts and prayers are with all Ukrainians on this day of mourning." (Office of the Prime Minister)

Case of student's death sent to court

KYIV – The case of a Ukrainian student's controversial death while in Kyiv police custody has been sent to court, RFE/RL's Ukrainian Service reported. The presidential office's press service said on October 11 that Procurator General Oleksander Medvedko told President Viktor Yanukovich in a meeting that the case of Ihor Indyl's death had been sent to the Kyiv City Court. Mr. Indyl, 20, died in Kyiv's Shevchenko district police station on May 25 under unclear circumstances. Police said Mr. Indyl was drunk when he was brought to the station and injured himself when he fell down. But the student's parents and rights activists dispute that account and say he was beaten by the police. The procurator-general's press service told RFE/RL that the district inspector and the duty inspector of the Shevchenko district police department had been charged with abuse of power and negligence that led to the student's death. The Procurator General's Office ordered the Internal Affairs Ministry to take steps to prevent a recurrence of such a "tragedy." Meanwhile, the Kyiv city procurator's press service told RFE/RL that the investigation was unable to determine conclusively if Mr. Indyl had been beaten by the police. (RFE/RL)

PGO reversal in Gongadze case

KYIV – The Procurator General's Office (PGO) has canceled its resolution to reject the opening of criminal cases against former President Leonid Kuchma and other politicians in the Heorhii Gongadze murder case. Deputy Procurator General Renat Kuzmin announced this on the Ukraine television channel on October 8. "The resolution to deny opening a criminal case against former President Kuchma and some other politicians have been canceled," he said. He said there is an order to establish all persons involved in the murder of the journalist. Mr. Kuzmin voiced hope that the PGO will manage to finalize the investigation into the case soon with absolutely different results. As reported earlier, Judge Larisa Tsokol of the Kyiv Pecherskyi District Court, who was scheduled on October 7 to begin considering complaints from Valentyna Telichenko, representative ad litem of Gongadze's widow, Myroslava, against decisions to close cases against former Mr. Kuchma, Verkhovna Rada Chairman Volodymyr Lytvyn and former security officer Mykola Melnychenko, recused herself. She announced that the PGO had appointed Vladyslav Hryshchenko to replace Oleksander Kharchenko as the leader of the group of investigators investigating the Gongadze murder. (Ukrainian News)

Yanukovich denies Russian threat

KYIV – Russia will not "swallow up" the Ukrainian economy as a result of the blossoming relationship between Moscow and Kyiv, Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukovich said. Relations between Russia and Ukraine, which deteriorated in the past five years during the term of pro-Western President Viktor Yushchenko, have improved significantly since Mr. Yanukovich's election in February. However, the Ukrainian opposition claims that the country's new leadership does not properly defend Ukraine's national interests in relations with Russia. Mr. Yanukovich said in an interview with Ukraine television on October 8: "Ukraine is integrated into the world's economy to

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WINDOW ON EURASIA

Those who say authoritarianism in Russia is inevitable share blame for curbs on freedom

by Paul Goble

People in Russia and the West who provide support for “the myth of Russia’s historically predetermined path toward enslavement and authoritarianism” are contributing “to the continued suppression of human rights” there and thus providing “a valuable service to Vladimir Putin,” according to a former Duma deputy and now “Ekho Moskvy” host.

But such people should remember, Vladimir Ryzhkov continues, that “each new article or book promoting these shame theories leads directly to... Russia’s continued backwardness, poverty and enslavement and [also to] an increase in Russians who emigrate to the West seeking freedom and prosperity” (www.themoscowtimes.com/opinion/article/historically-determined-to-be-an-autocrat/418431.html and www.echo.msk.ru/blog/rizhkov/715893-echo/).

Prime Minister Putin and those around him, such as Kremlin first deputy chief of staff Vladislav Surkov, “don’t believe Russians can be trusted to vote,” Mr. Ryzhkov says, because Mr. Putin and his supporters do not believe that the Russian people are “smart or civilized enough to vote responsibly.”

But that “condescending” view, the Ekho Moskvy journalist says, “is by no means limited to voting.” Mr. Putin and his entourage also “believe that the masses are not able to do anything,” that “Russia needs ‘a benevolent tsar’ with an iron-like power vertical to explain to the ignorant masses what is best for the country.”

When Mr. Putin eliminated the election of governors in 2004, he argued that this “would somehow help defend the country against terrorism,” but he also said that “if the people were allowed to vote, they might elect the ‘wrong’ candidates.” And since that time, he has repeated that argument “as a justification for squashing [all] political competition.”

Given that in Mr. Putin’s view, Russia’s “liberal and leftist opposition” parties are “a radical and revolutionary force,” he is fully justified in blocking them from being “elected by naïve and misguided” citizens. Only “the ‘systemic

opposition’ ” can be permitted because those parties “obey his orders and help the Kremlin create the impression” that democracy exists.

Further, Mr. Ryzhkov continues, “to help ‘the kind tsar’ carry out his duties,” Mr. Putin placed “the major television channels under government control” and ensured that his pocket party, United Russia “dominated” those places where elections did take place or was in a position to “falsify” the outcomes, a classic example of “the end justifying the means.”

“The only exception” to Mr. Putin’s belief that “the people are ignorant and can’t be trusted with electing officials,” of course, was the elections of 2000 and 2004 when “by some miraculous stroke of fate,” Russians showed “unprecedented wisdom and responsibility” and voted for him.

In order to buttress his claims, Mr. Ryzhkov says, “Putin and his ideologues” – liked Mr. Surkov – “try to package their disdain in pseudo-historical terms,” arguing that “Russia has a unique ‘historical tradition’ ” and has “always been dominated by a strong autocrat in the Kremlin,” something no one is in a position to change at least for the present.

And while “Putin allows for the possibility that one day Russians might be able to overcome this 1000-year-old legacy” and become “mature and responsible enough” to take charge of their own affairs,” he makes it clear that that will

occur only “sometime in the future, presumably long after Putin retires.”

This view, Mr. Ryzhkov says, allows Mr. Putin and his supporters to argue that “the systematic destruction of [Russia’s] democratic institution” that they have carried out was “not the result of manipulation, usurpation and the abuse of power but rather a natural and unavoidable manifestation of [the country’s] ‘predetermined historical path.’ ”

Such an argument “completely ignores” the history of liberal reform movements in Russia’s past, “including those pursued by Alexander II, Nicholas II, and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev,” Mr. Ryzhkov says, and thus should be dismissed as “cynical” and “cheap” political propaganda.

At least, Mr. Putin is pushing this line to advance his own power. What is worse, Mr. Ryzhkov suggests, is when others in Russia and even more so some abroad “reinforce the myth of Russia’s historically pre-determined path toward enslavement and authoritarianism” by their writings.

They are, whether they know it or not, “providing a valuable service to Putin” and other opponents of democracy and freedom in Russia and thus making “their own contribution to the continued suppression of human rights in Russia now” whose people deserve the chance to take control of their own fate.

OSCE representative says Ukraine needs to safeguard media freedom

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

KYIV – Ukraine has achieved a great level of media freedom but it must take urgent steps to safeguard it, Dunja Mijatovic, the OSCE representative on freedom of the media for the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), said on October 13.

Ms. Mijatovic, speaking at the end of a visit following an open invitation from President Viktor Yanukovich, welcomed the Ukrainian authorities’ openness and readiness for dialogue on a highest level, saying it was clear that media freedom remains a priority on the country’s political agenda.

She commended the determined public calls of the authorities to preserve media freedom, but cautioned that results were lacking and that recent cases of violence and intimidation of journalists, including the August 11 disappearance of Novyi Styl reporter Vasyl Klymentyev and a growing number of physical attacks against journalists, have a chilling effect on the media climate.

“Concrete action is needed before the current negative developments become a permanent indicator of the deteriorated media climate in the country,” said Mr. Mijatovic.

“To restore the trust of the Ukrainian society and of the international community, the authorities should continue to publicly condemn and, more importantly, swiftly investigate all cases of violence and intimidation of journalists, giving priority to the case of Klymentyev, who is still missing,” she noted.

Ms. Mijatovic welcomed the reopening of the investigation into the death in 2000 of journalist Heorhii Gongadze, saying he, his family and colleagues deserved justice: “Ensuring the safety of media workers should be a priority task of the government of Ukraine,” she said.



Dunja Mijatovic, the OSCE’s representative on freedom of the media.

Commenting on recent reports by respected national and international watchdogs and international organizations, she called on the government “to refrain from any attempt to influence or censor media content to comply with their international media freedom standards and OSCE media freedom commitments.”

Ms. Mijatovic also discussed the urgent need for legal reform, welcoming a recent concept for public service broadcasting in Ukraine and greeted assurances that a legal framework needed to establish a public service broadcaster would be concluded by the end of the year.

“A viable, politically and financially independent public service broadcaster is the only safeguard for broadcasting pluralism,” said Ms. Mijatovic.

She also urged Parliament to adopt an

access-to-information law during its current session. “Ukraine remains one of very few European states without comprehensive access-to-information legislation. The tabled draft has all the provisions needed to ensure access to government-held information, and I hope it will be enacted next week,” said commented Ms. Mijatovic.

Laws on transparency of ownership and privatization of state print media are also needed, she said. “Lack of transparency of media ownership raises questions about affiliation of media with political or business groups. State-owned media are [an] inheritance of the past and should be privatized or liquidated,” she explained.

The OSCE representative on freedom of the media also called on lawmakers to amend the Law on TV and Radio

Broadcasting to ensure the political and financial independence of the media regulator, the National TV and Radio Broadcasting Council.

Ms. Mijatovic said her office would continue to closely monitor the developments in Ukraine and offered its continued support and expertise in promoting media freedom.

The representative’s conclusions and recommendations came at the end of a two-day visit that included meetings with Verkhovna Rada Speaker Volodymyr Lytvyn; Foreign Affairs Minister Kostyantyn Gryshchenko; Hanna Herman, deputy head of the Presidential Administration; Andriy Shevchenko, head of the parliamentary Committee on Freedom of Speech and Information; and other top officials, as well as media and civil society representatives.

Survey suggests Ukraine’s media under increasing pressure

RFE/RL

KYIV – Ukrainians increasingly think that pressure on the media has intensified since Viktor Yanukovich was elected president in January, RFE/RL’s Ukrainian Service reported on October 6.

An opinion survey conducted by the NGO Rating Group in September suggests that the number of Ukrainians who think pressure on the press is increasing has reached 41 percent, compared with 18 percent in April.

Of some 2,000 respondents, 35 percent did not think that the Ukrainian media are under pressure. About 24 percent of the respondents said they were uncertain.

Rating Group Director Oleksiy Antypovych told RFE/RL that the encroachment on press freedom is per-

ceived in all of Ukraine’s regions and among all demographic groups.

“Middle-aged respondents (age 30-39) and people with a higher level of education are feeling the pressure over freedom of speech the most, this being the most active part of the Ukrainian population,” Mr. Antypovych said.

President Yanukovich has repeatedly pledged to do all he can to prevent government pressure on the media.

In September, U.S. and European Union officials urged the Ukrainian government to protect press freedom. The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe’s (OSCE) representative on media freedom was to visit Kyiv in mid-October to collect information on the problems independent media outlets currently face.

Ukraine 2020 chairs meet with Ukraine's ambassador to U.S.

by Oksana Yakovenko
U.S.-Ukraine Foundation

WASHINGTON – The first opportunity for the chairpersons of the Ukraine 2020 task forces to discuss future cooperation with Olexander Motsyk, Ukraine's

ambassador to United States, occurred at a working luncheon meeting at the offices of the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation on September 29.

"Ukraine 2020 – Policy Dialogue" is a collaborative and integrated action plan that brings together government officials,

public policy experts, business groups, non-profit organizations and individuals interested in Ukraine's European future.

Ambassador Motsyk met with Nadia Komarnyckyj McConnell, president of the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation; Nadia Diuk, vice-president of the National Endowment for Democracy and co-chair of Ukraine 2000's Democracy and Governance Task Force; former U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine Steven Pifer, who is with The Brookings Institution and chairs the Foreign Policy and National Security Task Force; former U.S. Ambassador to Lithuania Keith Smith, who is affiliated with the Center for Strategic and International Studies and is co-chair of the Energy Task Force; David Rigby of Umbra, LLC, who was representing the Business and Economics Task Force chair at the meeting; former U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine Roman Popadiuk, who currently serves at the George Bush Presidential Library Foundation; and former U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine William B. Taylor, vice-president at the United States

Institute for Peace and a key member of the Foreign Policy and National Security Task Force.

Ambassador Motsyk expressed his appreciation to the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation and President McConnell for long-standing support of Ukraine's development. He also stressed that the Ukrainian government is firmly committed to strengthening democracy in Ukraine and building a truly democratic European state.

The participants discussed future activities with the new Ukraine 2020 initiative in the spheres of foreign policy and national security, business and economics, energy, democracy and governance, education and culture, and information and media.

The U.S.-Ukraine Foundation, a 501 (c) (3) non-profit organization, is located at 1701 K St. NW, Suite 903, Washington, DC 20006. For more information on Ukraine 2020, including how to participate in its work, readers may email: info@usukraine.org.



During a meeting with Ukraine's ambassador to the United States (from left) are: David Rigby, Nadia K. McConnell, Nadia Diuk, Ambassador Olexander Motsyk, William B. Taylor, Steven Pifer and Keith Smith.

UECC and UFA recognized for support of 2010 Census

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. – Mayor Michael A. Nutter of Philadelphia and U.S. Regional Census Director Fernando Armstrong hosted a recognition ceremony in the Mayor's Reception Room on September 17 to award the Philadelphia partners who worked in their neighborhoods and community organizations in participating in the 2010 Census.

Two Ukrainian organizations were honored for their contributions and continued support for the federal Census: the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center (UECC) with Borys Pawluk, president, the Ukrainian Federation of

America (UFA) with Dr. Daria Lissy, president, and Walter Maruschak, executive director.

The two organizations worked together closely in disseminating information about the Census to members of the Ukrainian community in the Delaware Valley to ensure an accurate and complete Census count in 2010.

The UECC provided its facilities free of cost, and the Census Bureau paid workers to assist individuals in filling out forms for more than three months.

In addition, the UFA held seminars with speakers from the Census Bureau.



At the presentation of recognition awards to organizations that worked to support the 2010 Census (from left) are: Walter Maruschak, executive director of the Ukrainian Federation of America (UFA); Dr. Daria Lissy, president of the UFA; Mayor Michael Nutter of Philadelphia; Borys Pawluk, president of the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center; and Fernando Armstrong, regional director of the U.S. Census.

Ukrainian group remembers Montreal internment site

MONTREAL – On the 40th anniversary of The War Measures Act being deployed during the "Quebec Crisis," the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association (UCCLA) held a brief but poignant memorial service at City Hall in Montreal, near a site where almost 100 years earlier the War Measures Act was first used during Canada's first national internment operations of 1914-1920.

In September 1914 Montreal's federal Immigration Building served as a receiving station, processing dozens of Ukrainians and other Europeans branded as "enemy aliens." To this day, no plaque or memorial recalls that unhappy moment in Quebec's and Canada's history.

"Three times the government of Canada has made use of martial law in this country," said Roman Zakaluzny, newly elected chair of the UCCLA. "We purposely picked Quebec as the site of this year's annual conclave in order to recall Canada's first national internment operations and to remind all Canadians that civil liberties and personal freedoms should never be taken for granted."

With the assistance of the Rev. Volodymyr Kouchnir, the UCCLA and its supporters held a brief prayer service near Montreal's City Hall not far from where the Immigration Building once stood on Rue Saint-Antoine. The UCCLA hopes to work in conjunction with the city and other stakeholders to ensure that a trilingual memorial plaque is erected on City property before 2012. Twenty-one other internment camp sites across the country have already been so distinguished.

In addition, the UCCLA during its October 1-3 conclave extended its support for the December 10 opening of an interpretive center at La Ferme, Quebec (formerly known as Spirit Lake). That was the site of one of the largest World War I concentration camps, housing men as well as women and children sent far north into the Abitibi region and there forced to do heavy labor for the profit of their jailers.

Supported by the UCCLA, the Spirit Lake Camp Corp. has spearheaded fundraising for this new center and has secured major funding from the Canadian

First World War Internment Recognition Fund.

As well, the UCCLA conclave decided the association:

- will move ahead with plans to secure a proper Christian burial for the remains of two internees, Messrs. Bahriy and Konyk, in a Ukrainian Catholic cemetery in southwestern Ontario;

- intends to play an active role in a content advisory capacity as Parks Canada works toward the development of a major internment museum at Cave and Basin in Banff National Park;

- will help collect archival materials having to do with the Ukrainian Canadian redress campaign, working to help ensure that they are then deposited in the Queen's University Archives and made available to researchers;

- will actively work to ensure that Conservative Member of Parliament Tim Uppal's Bill C-442, "An Act to establish a National Holocaust Monument (National Holocaust Monument Act)," will be inclusive and include references to all victims of the Holocaust, regardless of ethnicity or faith;

- approved funding for the production of a professional informational commercial to combat Ukrainophobia in the Greater Toronto Area; and

- initiated a national postcard campaign aimed at convincing the Conservative Government of the Prime Minister Stephen Harper to enforce Canadian immigration laws by acting to remove all veterans of the Soviet secret police, the NKVD/KGB, from Canada.

Concurrently meeting in Montreal, the executive of the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Foundation (UCCLF), an educational and charitable group briefed UCCLA delegates about its scholarship programs and donation toward the construction of the Maple Leaf / Klenovi Lyst Safe House in Ukraine providing sanctuary for orphans, children at risk and women escaping the evils of trafficking.

The UCCLA has selected Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, as the site for its next annual conclave, to be held in October 2011.

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THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

UNA participates in UACCNJ's inaugural Ukrainian Festival



Christine Syzonenko

WHIPPANY, N.J. – The Ukrainian National Association was a platinum sponsor of the inaugural Ukrainian Festival held at the Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey here on Saturday, October 2. The UNA also had an information table that was manned by UNA Second Vice-President Eugene Oscislawski (seen above); his wife, Maria (left), who heads the advertising department of the UNA's publications, Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly; and Michael and Nancy Bohdan of the UNA's New Jersey District Committee. The Oscislawskis are seen above with a visitor to the UNA display, Olya Kuzyszyn of Woodbridge, N.J.

Fall clean-up at Shevchenko Place



TROY, N.Y. – Members of the St. Nicholas Ukrainian Brotherhood and Ukrainian National Association Branch 13 armed with tools of the trade swept, trimmed and weeded around the monument to Taras Shevchenko in Troy, N.Y. The small urban pocket park is dedicated to Shevchenko and is a living testament to the early Ukrainian settlers of New York's Capital District, primarily in the neighboring cities of Troy, Watervliet and Cohoes. The Brotherhood and UNA Branch 13 help maintain the park's shrubs and sitting area. Pictured after work was completed are: (from left) Walter Klem, Jim Larkin, Andrij Demczar, Stanley Mochulsky and Slavko Tysiak. (Missing from the picture is the photographer and UNA branch secretary, Mykola Fil).

– Slavko Tysiak

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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

SOS for the Ukrainian language

The Ukrainian language is facing a grave threat now that the pro-Russian parliamentary coalition has registered a bill that would endanger its already fragile status.

The Russian language would become the de facto second state language in any Ukrainian oblast, city, town or village where at least 10 percent of the population "mainly uses" it. That would make the Russian language required for government employees almost everywhere in Ukraine. The few areas where the Ukrainian language enjoys government protection – quotas for voiceover dubbing in cinemas and elementary education instruction – would be dismantled altogether.

Examining the requirements of the proposed legislation that was registered on September 7, it's absurd to think Ukraine's bankrupt government would be able to fulfill all its provisions – many of them entirely unrealistic – as no country in the world offers such linguistic accommodations. Indeed, it is clear that the legislation is intended to solidify the Russian language's supremacy in Ukrainian life.

For example, the legislation requires that every Ukrainian institution of elementary or higher education be able to provide instruction in the language of each student's preference (if the institution falls in a region in which 10 percent of the population speaks the minority language). Each educational institution would have to offer teachers that teach subjects – such as math and biology – in numerous languages, as well as offer textbooks and reading materials in these languages. In a country where many schools lack basic utilities, such as adequate heating and plumbing, it's farcical to suggest that such poorly funded institutions will be able to fulfill these requirements for a wide range of students.

Therefore, by default, the majority of Ukraine's students will request instruction in Russian, and ethnically conscious Ukrainians and Crimean Tatars will simply have to go along to get along because it will be impossible to finance their preferences.

Pro-Russian advocates regularly bring up the example of Switzerland, where four languages are official. Being one of the wealthiest countries in the world, Switzerland can afford to accommodate four state languages. Moreover, Switzerland doesn't have an aggressive, imperialist neighbor that recently waged war against another neighboring state. Switzerland doesn't have to deal with a boorish bald-headed mayor from a neighboring aggressor state who regularly visits its largest naval base, claims that it belongs to his country and encourages chauvinism and contempt for Ukraine among its residents.

It's both pathetic and disturbing to watch how representatives of the Party of Regions of Ukraine (PRU) bellyache over the alleged forced Ukrainianization campaign of the last five years, which has supposedly violated their civil rights. PRU National Deputy Vadym Kolesnichenko, who has been accurately described as a professional provocateur, made the audacious claim that Ukrainianization policies are a form of ethnocide. The claim is absurd when considering that Ukrainianization is being implemented in a country where 78 percent of the population identifies itself as ethnic Ukrainian. Yet they live in a society in which the Russian language dominates virtually all aspects of life.

The Ukrainian government can't draft policies in a historical vacuum. While most European nations had centuries to build the linguistic foundations of their respective states, Ukraine has not even had two decades. It's also faced with the challenge of establishing its linguistic foundations during the post-modern era, when manipulations and battles over individual and civil rights take precedence over the need to consolidate societies.

Just as disturbing is the legislation's deliberate misrepresentation of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, which PRU deputies love to cite. What the Party of Regions neglects to mention is that the charter was intended to protect only endangered languages, and not at the expense of the national language. Indeed, the charter is the ideal legislation to defend the Ukrainian language in Ukraine, where it is simultaneously the national language and endangered – a situation unique among all other European states.

The stark reality is that the Russian language faces no threat in Ukraine – it will continue to dominate social, business and cultural life for at least another half century, notwithstanding the status of Ukrainian as the single state language. While many politicians might view it as pragmatic to make Russian a state language, it would be disastrous from a geopolitical point of view – something that responsible statesmen should bear in mind.

Approving this language legislation, or any semblance of it, threatens the sanctity of not only the Ukrainian language, but the Ukrainian state as well.

Oct.
12
2004

Turning the pages back...

Six years ago, on October 12, 2004, Oleksander Kirilov and Kostiantyn Kosenko, two students from Luhansk National Agrarian University, held a press conference in Kyiv to report that they were detained, beaten by local police, imprisoned for

two days and then expelled from the university for doing a parody about Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich on September 18, 2004.

The act consisted of the two students dressed in prisoner's garb, using prison jargon and mannerisms, and saying that they, too, wanted to be president, as a rap beat filled in the background. Behind them a banner read "I, too, want to be president."

The statement was full of spelling errors, and the garb and jargon were a spoof of Mr. Yanukovich's criminal past and his penchant for misspelling Ukrainian words.

"The policemen did not immediately tells us the reason for our detention," said Mr. Kosenko, "but we are sure that it was a political one."

The police station in the Lenin District of Luhansk, where the students were held, told The Ukrainian Weekly that the students were charged with "petty hooliganism,"

(Continued on page 20)

COMMENTARY

The proFFesor's latest flub

Editor's note: The misspelling of the word professor is a reference to President Viktor Yanukovich's declaration as a presidential candidate in 2004, when he wrote on a Central Election Commission form that he was a "proffesor."

by Alexander J. Motyl

On the eve of his September 21-24 visit to New York, Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukovich penned an open letter to the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, in which he appealed for cooperation with the Ukrainian diaspora. The diaspora in general and the UCCA in particular responded by snubbing him – not only refusing to meet with the president, but also organizing a demonstration against him.

Foreign Affairs Minister Kostyantyn Gryshchenko then criticized the diaspora for living according to old stereotypes and for not living in Ukraine – implying that they're just a bunch of old fogies and turncoats.

If supporting Ukrainian language, culture and identity is old-fashioned, and if supporting democracy is treacherous – then so be it. But what's perfectly clear, and far more important, is that Yanukovich and Co. failed to do their elementary homework.

As even a junior diplomat from a minor country can tell you, the first rule of diplomacy is: never go public with something unless you are absolutely certain of success. Mr. Yanukovich and his advisors should have known that the Ukrainian diaspora is hostile toward his administration for two non-negotiable reasons: his policies are anti-Ukrainian and anti-democratic.

Even a casual stroll through the Ukrainian neighborhood in New York would have led Mr. Yanukovich's minions to realize that the diaspora will not budge on these two issues. Any Ukrainian American could have told him that. Heck, I could have told him that, if he's genuinely serious about enlisting the diaspora's support, Minister of Education and Science Dmytro Tabachnyk and the head of the Security Service of Ukraine,

Alexander J. Motyl is professor of political science at Rutgers University. This commentary appeared also in the Kyiv Post.

Valeriy Khoroshkovsky, have got to go.

What Mr. Yanukovich's latest faux pas means – and make no mistake about it: to be turned down by some diaspora organization is the ultimate diplomatic failure – is that Mr. Yanukovich's people have no clue about Ukrainians living abroad. And that means that both Mr. Gryshchenko and Mr. Khoroshkovsky failed to do their jobs: after all, it's the job of diplomats and spies to know what foreigners are thinking about. (This may explain Mr. Gryshchenko's intemperate comments about the diaspora: he knows he flubbed and probably should be sacked.)

What's worse, they could've found out so easily. All they had to do was hang out with Ukrainian Americans at some local New York bar or pick up a copy of The Ukrainian Weekly. Evidently, they didn't even do that. Couldn't they afford a subway ride downtown? Don't they speak Ukrainian or English? Or did they just assume that, when the boss of Donetsk expresses a wish, everyone will naturally interpret it as a command and jump to attention?

But forget the diaspora. The real meaning of Mr. Yanukovich's unprofessionalism is this. If President Yanukovich's team of "proFFesionalists" is so unprofessional when it comes to something as minor as relations with the diaspora, one can begin to imagine how utterly outclassed they must have been while negotiating fleets, pipelines and energy with the Russians, free trade zones and visa-free travel with the Europeans, or trade and investment with the Chinese.

Those guys are pros, and they know what they're doing. Mr. Yanukovich and his friends clearly are not and do not. One can just imagine how Russian, European and Chinese diplomats must be running circles around Mr. Yanukovich's band of amateurs. Small wonder that Moscow was able to sucker Kyiv into extending the Russian Black Sea Fleet's basing rights in Crimea for nothing.

As W.C. Fields put it, "Never give a sucker an even break." And President Yanukovich's proFFesionalists are acting like, alas, suckers.

Psst, Viktor: ya wanna buy the Brooklyn Bridge?

Quotable notes

"... arresting Ukrainian historians for using Soviet-era documents is a radical change for the worse. It makes the Soviet past, and in particular the history of Stalinist repression of Ukrainians, appear to be a state secret. The SB [Security Service] has muddied the waters by presenting [Ruslan] Zabilyi as their own employee, which is true because the SB had authority over the museum, but this is irrelevant. It is possible that he was chosen for the first arrest in a campaign because the SB command is aware that a historian working at a museum that emphasizes west Ukrainian nationalist resistance will seem unappealing to international observers. Thus when the international protests come, Kiev [sic] could well respond, in good Soviet style, by presenting Zabilyi as a nationalist reactionary. But the fundamental point transcends the individual. If one historian can be arrested for using documents, then others can be too. If the protest does not come, then others will be arrested. Much of what we have learned about both Stalinist repression and the Holocaust in the past 20 years has come from Ukrainian archives. The intimidation of historians is a threat not just to civic life in Ukraine, but to the advance of our knowledge of the recent past."

– Timothy Snyder, writing on the NYR Blog on September 21, in a commentary titled "Who's Afraid of Ukrainian History?" (See <http://www.nybooks.com/blogs/nyrblog/2010/sep/21/whos-afraid-ukrainian-history/>.)

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.



The things we do...

by Orysia Paszczak Tracz

PERSPECTIVES

BY ANDREW FEDYNSKY



Makoveya – the first harvest feast

The pungent scent of “polyn” permeates the air. It is early August, a very warm early weekday morning, and the streets of Kyiv, Lviv and every city, town and village in Ukraine are filled with people headed for work. But the businesswoman and man, the sales lady, the nurse, the bus driver are all carrying their briefcases or work bags in one hand, and colorful small bouquets in the other. A specialized flower market has grown up around every church, and even in the regular bazaars, you could buy these bouquets for a few days now.

It is Makoviy or the feast of Makoveya. When translated, and translations do not often make sense, it is the feast of the Maccabees. Yes, the Maccabees of the Old Testament (c. 168 A.D.) – in a Christian, New Testament feast.

But that makes sense, in a way, because, for example, the Prophet Elias, also of the Old Testament, is St. Elias, Sviaty Illya. He is revered with his own feast and is the saint protecting us from lightning. As the prophet who departed for the heavens in a flaming chariot, in the mind of the people he was just a reincarnation or continuation of Perun, the pre-Christian god of lightning, thunder and fire.

In Ukrainian tradition and life, the layering of the pre-Christian and Christian faiths is something that is just normal and, even in today’s modern world, the rituals are special and still practiced. There’s no dichotomy here at all.

With the harvest beginning in late July, Ukrainian “thanksgiving” festivities take place in August and stretch over three feasts. Spasa, or the Transfiguration, is the central harvest feast day, the one with the traditional blessing of baskets of ripened fruits. The very practical basis for the prohibition of eating apples, pears and other fruit before their being blessed in church at Spasa was that they were not fully ripe, therefore not edible, before then. Also included in the baskets are mushrooms, breads and honey.

Makoveya is also called Pershoho Spasa, the First Spas Feast. In some areas it is also called the Feast of Flowers. The small bouquets brought to church to be

blessed are then tucked behind the icons on the walls of a home or hung up to dry on the house beams. The dried flowers and leaves are used throughout the year for medicinal purposes.

And what beautiful bouquets these are! The “makoveichyky” (Makoveya bouquets) must include particular flowers and plants, with regional and contemporary variations. There are marigolds (chornobryvtsi), wormwood/artemisia (polyn), calendula (kupchaky), basil (vasylky), vibirnum (kalyna berries), flax (lyon), hemp (konopli) and other herbs, stalks of wheat and oats, and – very prominently – big, fat, enormous ripened poppy pods. These are the size of small or even medium-size plums! Each of the plants has its medicinal and magical purpose, to heal or to keep away illness or misfortune.

The sidewalks and squares around churches and at the markets are full of these glorious bouquets, and the selection is enormous. The saleswomen bring them in from their villages and show off their creations. The prices range from about three to seven hryvni. The arrangements are exquisite, with the contrasting colors and textures of the flowers, leaves and dried pods and grains combining into a most unusual bouquet, each tied with a ribbon or string. Each woman’s makoveichyk is prettier than the other’s.

I was fascinated with a contemporary explanation for one of the plants in a pretty bouquet. The woman pointed out each of the plants and their purpose, and then pointed to the teasel (dipsacus). In Ukrainian it is called chortopolokh [that which scares the devil away]. It would – it has prickly stems and leaves, and was used in combing textile fibers. It is a mean-looking plant. Well, this one, according to the woman, does not keep away headaches, or help in attracting a partner. No, this one prevents car accidents! Talk about keeping up with the times! I don’t know if this is her own explanation or a new common one.

In homes and in hotel restaurants a variety of poppy pastries is served that morning, including “shuliky,” special poppy-filled honey buns. A few years back, while in Kyiv on my tour, we were

(Continued on page 22)

Consequences of civil wars

2011 will be the sesquicentennial of the U.S. Civil War, so get ready for a steady diet next year about the conflict that defines America as profoundly as the Revolution.

Civil war is not unique to Americans. Greeks, Irish, English, Germans, Russians, Spanish, Ancient Romans, Chinese, Lebanese and dozens of other peoples have endured them. Ukrainians, tragically, have had more than their share, going back to the times of Kyivan Rus’ and the Cossack Era. Ukraine’s history, in fact, can plausibly be described as a perpetual civil war, with one side fighting for independence and the other aligned with some other country asserting suzerainty, most often Russia.

Today, echoes of that resound whenever octogenarian Red Army and Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) veterans meet at Independence Square in Kyiv to wave walking canes at each other, their bitterness enduring over a 60-year divide.

In the midst of the chaos and horror of World War II, the UPA emerged in 1943 to confront the Nazis over their brutal occupation. With Stalin’s misrule as horrific as Hitler’s, the UPA also turned its guns against the Soviets even as the Red Army was driving the Wehrmacht back to Berlin. Although isolated units continued into the mid-1950s, the UPA phase of Ukraine’s perennial civil war effectively ended in March 1950, when Gen. Roman Shukhevych was killed in an ambush by Soviet security forces.

The Soviet campaign to suppress the UPA was costly. According to Khrushchev biographer William Taubman, the Soviets arrested 600,000 people between 1944 and 1952, executing a third and deporting the rest to the Gulag. More than 150,000 UPA soldiers died in combat. On the other side, tens of thousands of Red Army soldiers and Communist officials were also killed – many of them Ukrainians.

The UPA-Soviet conflict was not just a civil war; it was a war of national liberation which ended in military defeat for the UPA and total consolidation of Soviet rule. So imagine his astonishment if Gen. Shukhevych, like a latter-day Rip van Winkle, were to visit Ukraine’s capital today. Stalin statues are gone and a guard stands in front of the last remaining statue of Lenin to spare it any further damage from outraged citizens. Now there’s a statue to Mykhailo Hrushevsky, a street named after Ivan Mazepa and a monument to Holodomor victims in front of the reconstructed St. Michael’s Monastery, which was destroyed by the Bolsheviks in 1935. Shukhevych would see the blue-and-yellow flag waving over scores of buildings; the trident on every banknote, coin and postage stamp, every military vehicle and uniform; gold medal athletes honored with the strains of “Shche ne vmerla.” He would think that his side had actually won the war. And he would be right.

In the midst of horrific and desperate circumstances, Ukrainians managed to not only maintain their identity but also quietly pass on aspirations for independence, trusting generations removed to act on them.

And that’s where history’s law of unintended consequences comes into play. With the formidable army that defeated Hitler, Stalin pushed the borders of his empire far beyond western Ukraine, into Poland, Hungary and half a dozen other countries. Ironically, by annexing so much, he

absorbed the very forces that ultimately brought about the empire’s demise. The first of those was the UPA itself.

“They brought the bacillus of revolt,” Alexander Solzhenitsyn wrote describing the UPA’s role in the rebellions that brought down the major portion of the Gulag. “...it is they who brought things into motion... young, strong guys, fresh from the guerrilla’s path, they looked around, were terrified by this sleeping slavery and reached for knives.”

A generation later came the Helsinki Groups, Lithuania’s Sajudis, Poland’s Solidarity, Ukraine’s Rukh, etc. – small groups confronting Soviet rule that evolved into mass movements. Mercifully bloodless, these were still civil wars, pitting countrymen against each other: one side committed to the status quo with Moscow; others pushing for independence. To the Kremlin’s dismay, those they had installed to keep the population in line ended up bowing to overwhelming public opinion and declared their countries’ independence.

Now, in the wake of recent developments, I hear dire pronouncements that Ukraine is doomed. How wrong. Historical analogies are never exact, but consider the American Civil War, which was essentially fought over the issue of slavery. Having lost the war, the dominant white population of the Confederacy effectively refused to accept the outcome, applying Jim Crow laws and lynch mobs to keep blacks permanently subordinate. The North enforced social and economic inequality through segregation. It took the civil rights movement of the 1960s to consolidate the victory Union forces had achieved a hundred years before.

Today in Ukraine a significant sector has been working to turn back the clock and restore the Kremlin’s hegemony over Ukraine, never mind the incompetence and criminality of Russian rule (think famines, world wars, Chernobyl, censorship, Russification, food lines, etc.). Particularly ominous, is Russia’s reluctance to recognize its former province as a sovereign country. “You understand George,” Vladimir Putin explained to President George W. Bush, “Ukraine isn’t even a state!”

Well, Ukraine is a state and will remain so. The question is what kind. Those who fought for Ukraine’s independence didn’t do so just to fly the blue-and-yellow flag and wear a trident on their lapel. They expected freedom and democracy. To its credit, in nearly 20 years of independence, Ukraine has conducted five presidential elections. International observers certified that the most recent one that elected Viktor Yanukovich was free and democratic.

Now, harassment of educators and journalists, censorship of archives, Holodomor denial, a foreign policy tilt toward Russia, etc. alert us that the struggle for Ukraine’s essence continues. As I’ve written before, the most important election in Ukraine’s history is the next one. If, after five years as president, Mr. Yanukovich runs for re-election in a free, fair and democratic election, his presidency will have been a great success. To achieve that will require widespread civic engagement and daily respect for freedom and the rule of law. I hope that happens. Good things follow.

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

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

SUAST, not SUSTA, held chess events

Dear Editor:

The article by the late Boris Baczynskyj titled “Remembrance: Sydir Nowakivsky: On and off the chessboard” published in The Weekly of September 12 contains a serious historical error on p. 18 of the issue. There it states that in the 1960s Ukrainian American chess players competed in the annual championships of “SUSTA” (Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America).

Wrong acronym.

The Ukrainian chess tournaments in those days were staged by SUAST – Soyuz Ukrayinsko-Amerykanskyykh Sportovnykh Tovarystv, and more precisely by SUAST-Skhid (Association of

Ukrainian-American Sports Societies-East).

Headquartered in New York City, SUAST-East was headed by Dr. Edward Zarsky, with Wolodymyr Sochan holding important leadership positions, notably that of the press officer. As the chess director of SUAST-East in the years 1963-1973, I organized and directed those tournaments and won eight of them.

I am sorry that I hadn’t noticed this error earlier, but I would appreciate a belated correction for the sake of historical accuracy.

Orest Popovych, Ph.D.
Howell, N.J.

Editor’s note: Unfortunately, the manuscript sent to The Ukrainian Weekly did indeed use the acronym SUSTA, apparently a typo on the author’s part. We thank Dr. Popovych for his correction.

NEWS AND VIEWS

“Back to the USSR” or the art of making excisions from a history textbook

The forced changes to the school curriculum in Ukraine, upon which officials and authors were ordered to rewrite textbooks, were not decreed by law. Similarly, on the website of the Ministry of Education and Science it is impossible to find the history curriculum for schools, which are now shifting to an 11-year program. Instead, there is a small file with the program for only the fifth grade. It looks as though, at the moment, they are straining to censor the history of Rus', the Kozak era and, of course, the turbulent 20th century.

by Volodymyr Viatrovykh

When today's government was in opposition not that long ago, they criticized the “Orangists” for excessive control over the humanities spheres. Nevertheless, on the basis of their own first steps, the new leadership demonstrated that they have now inherited control of this area. In fact, discussions about repressions, the Holodomor (Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933), the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA), and other aspects of the Ukrainian past have not diminished in society; instead, omniscient politicians rather than professional historians now put forward the primary interpretations of these events.

Accustomed to the idea that in Ukrainian politics “the winner takes all,” the new regime has decided to widen its governance to include the historical past. The newly elected president – who, notwithstanding the facts of academic research, international recognition, Ukrainian legal decisions and Ukrainian law, publicly declared that the Holodomor was not genocide – initiated this process. In every aspect, the president's

“new” conception of this tragedy echoes the Kremlin's assertions about “common suffering” and “local excesses.”

It has become fashionable to assess our past according to how it appeals to our northern neighbor. And because for some years now our neighbor has been fancying “Joseph Stalin, the effective manager,” to whom the current Russian leadership – that is, the prime minister and the president – compares itself, it has become inconvenient to speak of Stalin's crimes. The fact that not only do historians chronicle these crimes but that millions of documents testify to their veracity doesn't seem to be a problem.

The most important of these documents are still in the safes of the secret services (“spetssluzhby”), while the new head of the Security Service of Ukraine (SBU), who swiftly grasped his place and function, announced on his first day in office that the full extent of the truth that was necessary to reveal had been disclosed. What he meant was: that's all you're going to get. If there are no documents there is no past; what exists is an imagined conception of the past, which can be harnessed by propaganda. This is the classical model of totalitarian control practiced and validated by the theories and actions of Joseph Stalin and Adolph Hitler.

Dmytro Tabachnyk is the flag-bearer of the current re-evaluation of Ukrainian history; he is using his position as minister of education and science to impose onto society his own conception of our history. His first announcement was about the need for new textbooks and for coordinating them with Russian colleagues.

Clearly, “this historical discovery of Tabachnyk's” implies a mandate to alter the



Illya M. Labunka

Volodymyr Viatrovykh

curriculum of history courses, subscribing to the following theses: the “famine in Ukraine was not artificial,” “Stalin was a victor in World War II,” “Bandera and Shukhevych were Nazi collaborators.” It's evident that an old history text has found its way into the hands of this doctor of historical studies – Mr. Tabachnyk – a text published 25 years ago, in the years of his stormy youth. It is a text he is now using as an inexhaustible source for his reforms of the history curriculum.

Thus, in fact, there is absolutely nothing new in the proposed reforms, as Soviet propaganda addressed these issues long ago and at great length. And did this help? Truth tore asunder not only Soviet historical myth, but also detonated a seemingly invincible empire. This doctor of history didn't study his subject very well; he is not halting his useless but active project of censoring Ukrainian history.

Most people do not read historical texts or memoirs, let alone collections of documents. Their conceptions about the past are formed during their school years, at a time when, whether a pupil wants to or not, he must study history as a compulsory subject. Consequently, in every society, whatever its nature, the main instrument of forging a conceptualization of the past is the history textbook.

Thus, it is with good reason that the history textbook is often considered an attribute of statehood, such as the national anthem, flag and emblem. This point was well understood by the ideological inspiration of today's “reformers,” that is Stalin, who personally took part in the creation of the Soviet historical cannon. His “Short Course of the History of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolshevik)” was the original matrix on which all subsequent histories of the USSR were based. This matrix still regulates the conception of the past, which informs our politicians and rulers, as most of them have not read anything else.

But their time is inexorably passing. During the past 20 years of independence a whole generation of citizens has grown up with a completely different conception of the historical past. Even though these citizens live on streets named Lenin, Dzerzhinsky or Molotov, or pass Soviet monuments on their way to work or school, they understand that the regime, which took the lives of millions of Ukrainians, was criminal. They understand that that regime

was only able to realize its plans thanks to the silence of the majority. They understand that this kind of evil must never again return.

For politicians who openly or secretly strive to shove Ukraine back to this “bright past” these young people are seen as a “lost” generation. In reality, they are a generation of hope for the future of Ukraine. So, in order for their ranks not to swell yearly, it has now been deemed necessary to “correct” the conception of the past in the emerging younger generations of Ukrainians. Mr. Tabachnyk has taken this mission upon himself.

On September 1 (the opening of the school year) hundreds of thousands of fifth graders began their introduction to the study of the past with a

textbook called “Introduction to the History of Ukraine.” Even though this book does not and cannot cover voluminous historical information, it is this book that forms the first conceptions of the history of the past for young pupils. So, the book's significance is not to be underestimated.

This year's fifth graders will see a different picture of the past than their schoolmates who are one year ahead of them in Grade 6. Let us try to understand the particulars of what was removed from this textbook for Grade 5. No less interesting will it be to outline how these changes were made.


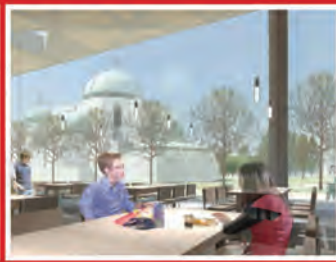

Changes to the history curriculum and program occur periodically; every year there are more events that become part of history and historians continue their labor by discovering new documents or elaborating on new and interesting analyses. The procedures of incorporating changes into textbooks are fairly protracted, however. Changes are preceded by lengthy discussions in academic meetings where proposed conceptions and alterations are deliberated and approved. Following these discussions, there are various bureaucratic steps taken by the Ministry of Education, where proposals for changes are further discussed in committee meetings and conferences, after which more deliberations take place on the board of the Ministry of Education and Science, where there are representatives from the ministry, historians, instructors and education methodologists.

Strictly speaking, it is only after all these discussions that changes to the curriculum or program are accepted, and only finalized by a directive from the minister of education. So, it is in this way, through rather lengthy public discussions, often heated, and after consultation with some 300 historians and teachers of history from all over Ukraine, after extensive community debates (in which the program is discussed publicly on a community level for a two-month period after the ministerial recommendations) that the final changes to the curriculum are accepted into the program; this is how the last changes were effected in 2009.

However, this program, which was the result of the work of many historians, pedagogues and methodologists, for some reason no longer appears on the website of the Ministry of Education and Science. Instead, here we find, amongst the programs forth-

(Continued on page 22)

Find out about the
NEXT PHASE
of the DEVELOPMENT
of the **Ukrainian Catholic University**







FREE
admission

Rev. Borys Gudziak, Ph.D., Rector of the Ukrainian Catholic University, and architect **Ivan Bereznicki** will speak about the building of a new campus for the university at an informational meeting open to the public.

Thursday, November 4, 2010
7:00 p.m.
Ukrainian Museum,
222 E. 6th St., New York City

For more information, contact
Marta Kolomayets, Chief Operating Officer,
Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation,
at marta@ucef.org
or (773) 235-8462

Legitimacy...

(Continued from page 1)

"The government and election commissions are conducting themselves quite callously with the election process and are casting a shadow on the elections overall," said Oleksander Chernenko, board chairman of the Committee of Voters of Ukraine (CVU), financed by the Charles Stewart Mott Foundation.

In the Donetsk Oblast city of Kramatorsk, Serhii Kovalchuk of the pro-Western Reforms and Order Party said he was attacked by thugs after he registered his mayoral candidacy. He's now being prosecuted on charges of hooliganism for defending himself in the attack, he said.

Fair local elections are considered by observers to be among the key tests of whether the Yanukovich administration is truly committed to Ukraine's Euro-integration, and by all objective accounts the government is failing.

Ukraine's leading election observer organizations – the CVU and Opora – reported standard violations that recur annually, such as "adminresurs" (abuse of government resources) and red tape abuse.

New tactics imported from the Donbas and the Russian Federation include party "cloning," or forming a rogue group within an opposition political party that is loyal to the ruling party, in this case the Party of Regions.

National Deputy Ivan Denkovych formed a Batkivschyna clone in Lviv, which was recognized by election authorities instead of the real Batkivschyna party, prompting the party leadership to declare a boycott of the Lviv city and oblast elections.

Unfair legislation

President Viktor Yanukovich and his cohorts from the Party of Regions were in power the last time the elections were falsified in 2004. This time around, they've learned there's no better tactic to manipulate the vote results than to legalize the conditions that enable falsification.

In approving the election rules bill in July, the majority coalition in the Verkhovna Rada violated a European norm that forbids changing the election law within a year of Election Day. Then the norms themselves were found to violate European standards regarding partisan balance on election commissions.

It's the election commissions that are responsible for ensuring that voting is conducted fairly and without procedural violations, as well as counting the ballots and establishing the final results.

Each parliamentary faction earned three seats on Ukraine's 670 territorial election commissions. Seemingly fair, that method indeed gave control of commissions nationally to the three factions that make up the parliamentary coalition – the Party of Regions of Ukraine, Communist Party of Ukraine and Volodymyr Lytvyn Bloc.

The opposition factions – the Yulia Tymoshenko and Our Ukraine-People's Self-Defense blocs – were allocated three seats each. Yet Opora said many of these were lost to the Party of Regions in recent weeks. The ruling party is pressuring Ukrainians to either join its ranks or quit the commissions altogether, observers said.

"Opora believes that among the significant threats to a democratic and honest elections process is the further violations of balance in the representation of political forces in territorial elections commissions," Opora said in an October 12 press release.

"That happened as a result of significant resignations of commission members from certain parties. The reason for

such resignations is administrative pressure on individuals, as well as the irresponsible preparation of party organizations," Opora explained.

As a result, the Party of Regions and Lytvyn Bloc gained the most new commissioners amidst the changes, or 16 percent and 17 percent of gains, respectively, while the Tymoshenko Bloc lost the most commissioners, 19 percent, Opora reported.

The Tymoshenko Bloc also lost the most high-ranking commissioners, or 22 percent of losses, while the Party of Regions gained the most, or 28 percent.

In all, 168 commission members resigned and 152 high-ranking commissioners were replaced between September 21 and October 9, the Central Election Commission reported.

Another three seats per commission were set aside for parties not represented in Parliament, yet Opora also reported that only 14 such parties gained about 100 seats out of a total of 10,700 – little more than 1 percent.

The legislation creating the opportunity for this imbalance drew immediate criticism from the CVU and Opora. Foreign observers began to chime in with concerns as well.

A mission of six delegates representing the U.S.-based National Democratic Institute (NDI) and International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) visited Kyiv between October 3 and 7 and echoed the concerns raised by opposition forces about the composition of election commissions.

"When concerns are raised about the fairness of an electoral system, additional safeguards and measures of transparency should be introduced, even if the law otherwise meets acceptable standards," the NDI and IFES said in a joint statement issued on October 8.

"NDI therefore recommends that additional steps be taken to ensure that the proceedings of commissions are inclusive, open and transparent, and that existing procedures to guard against abuses in vote counting and other problematic election day activities are scrupulously enforced."

Imprisonment

Kamianets-Podilskyi City Council Chair Nesteruk was arrested on September 21 by agents of the Security Service of Ukraine (SBU) after a close official, Mykola Nechai, was caught accepting a cash payment of \$37,500, alleged by authorities to be a bribe.

Mr. Nesteruk's defenders claim the payment was legal and the only law broken was that it was made with cash instead of a required bank transfer. Nevertheless, Ukrainian law would have allowed Mr. Nesteruk to register as a candidate for the city council chair from his jail cell.

That didn't happen after several election commission members arrived at the jail to accept Mr. Nesteruk's candidacy application from his hands, as required by law, only to learn that the jail's directors were gone for the day, with no one to let them in. Court appeals to release Mr. Nesteruk were unsuccessful.

"Kamianets-Podilskyi could become the next Ukrainian Mukachiv," Mr. Chernenko said, referring to the Zakarpattia town where election corruption during the 2004 presidential campaign led to a local revolt.

Protests in the days following Mr. Nesteruk's arrest swelled to 3,000 demonstrators. Mr. Nesteruk enjoyed wide popularity among his townsfolk, earning 84 percent of the vote in the last mayoral elections in 2006, and was expected to win this year's vote handily.

As city council chair (mayor), Mr. Nesteruk represented the Batkivschyna party founded by Yulia Tymoshenko, the



Kamianets-Podilskyi City Council Chair Anatolii Nesteruk of the Batkivschyna party was imprisoned and denied his right to register for re-election, which he was expected to win handily.

current opposition leader, which observers believe is the true pretext for his arrest.

"Obviously we have certain political motives, but that's an issue for law enforcement authorities," Mr. Chernenko told The Ukrainian Weekly. "He has the right to run and he's intentionally being prevented from campaigning. They need to allow him to register because the community is seething."

Violence

Ever since its founding in 2001, the Party of Regions has monopolized the political arena in the Donbas oblasts of Donetsk and Luhansk.

So when Mr. Kovalchuk held a September 28 party conference for the Reforms and Order Party to plan its election campaign, local election commissioners from the Party of Regions weren't pleased. They came to interfere, demanding to review documentation, he said.

The Reforms and Order Party is one of three parties belonging to the Tymoshenko Bloc, which also includes Batkivschyna and the Social Democratic Party of Ukraine.

The next night, after submitting the required documents for election registration, Mr. Kovalchuk said he was walking to the bus station when he was approached by two men who immediately assaulted him. Yet days later, local prosecutors decided to file charges of hooliganism against him instead.

Mr. Kovalchuk said he's had an ongoing conflict with the chair of the city's election commission, Andrii Nyesyvetyayevyi, who belongs to the Party of Regions.

Another Tymoshenko Bloc candidate, this time in the Donbas town of Alchevsk in the Luhansk Oblast, suffered gunshot wounds on October 5.

Pavlo Lysianskyi, a city council candidate from Batkivschyna, was approached on October 5 by two strangers, who verbally threatened him before shooting him, inflicting two wounds. The police declined to link the incident to the elections, insisting it was mere hooliganism, Opora reported.

In the Donetsk town of Krasnoarmiysk, vandals broke the windows to the offices of the Front of Changes party on October 9 and destroyed office furniture, which was covered with red paint, Opora reported.

In Babushkynskyi District of Dnipropetrovsk, private security guards forbid election commission members from entering their offices. A physical conflict ensued, drawing the presence of local police and journalists.

Upon gaining entry, the commissioners



Serhii Kovalchuk, a city council chair candidate in Kramatorsk, Donetsk Oblast, said he was assaulted after registering his candidacy with the opposition Reforms and Order Party.

saw the seals to rooms were broken prematurely. They also saw one commission member working; he had accepted applications filed by the representatives of the three parties of the majority coalition.

Intimidation

Numerous candidates from the Batkivschyna, Strong Ukraine and Front of Changes parties have decided against campaigning on behalf of opposition parties because of threats and pressure they received from government officials representing the Party of Regions, Opora reported.

Government employees, including teachers and doctors, have been threatened with losing their jobs if they campaigned on behalf of opposition parties.

"As a result, no representatives of the government are campaigning from the opposition parties in some cities," said Olha Aivazovska, the board chairman of the Opora civic network.

In the Zaporizhia Oblast for example, the Strong Ukraine party lost 12 potential candidates who declined to run after they were threatened with losing their jobs, she said.

In the village of Staryi Maidan in the Zhytomyr Oblast, elementary school teacher Alla Lytvyn withdrew her candidacy for the Novohrad-Volynskyi District Council with the Batkivschyna party because she was threatened with dismissal.

The chief physician of the district hospital, Taras Sobko, withdrew his candidacy for the Zhytomyr Oblast Council after similar threats.

Factory workers have also been threatened with job losses if they don't vote for the Party of Regions. Workers of the Fotoprylad factory in Cherkasy said they were forced to sign applications to join the Party of Regions.

"Here and there, voting recommendations are accompanied by threats of dismissal if the necessary candidate doesn't gain the planned result," Ms. Aivazovska said.

Opora observers reported that the government of Prime Minister Mykola Azarov has filed false criminal charges against candidates of opposition parties and had them dismissed from government jobs.

Larysa Kokhan, the principal of an elementary school in the city of Lozova in the Kharkiv Oblast, was fired after she registered her candidacy on behalf of the Batkivschyna party.

Oleksii Chernysh, the chief physician in the Krasnokutskyi District hospital in the Kharkiv Oblast, was dismissed after

(Continued on page 19)

Novyi Sokil, and its campers, mark 60th anniversary of Plast campground

by Roman Kowalchuk

NORTH COLLINS, N.Y. – Not far from the city of Buffalo, on Saturday, July 17, celebrations began in honor of the 60th anniversary of camps at the Novyi Sokil campground of Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization. The celebrations began with a liturgy led by the Rev. Marian Procyk, after which all of the campers and their families gathered for a familial meal. Many guests arrived specially for the occasion, including former campers who had not visited the campground in years, as well as families of former campers.

During dinner, guests had an opportunity to view a collection of photographs of past camps along with a display of camp badges collected by the late Slavko Pryshlak, a longtime counselor. Everyone was then greeted by Marion Stasiuk, the head of regional camp committee, before the lighting of the huge anniversary bonfire. Those who had the honor of lighting the fire included Marion Stasiuk, Danylo Butenko (camp program director), and Zirka Kolomayets and Andryj Tytla camp directors, respectively, for the younger and older campers.

At the bonfire, Plast youths – both “yunatstvo” (age 11-17) and “novatstvo” (age 6-11) performed various skits and sang Plast songs. The “vatra” was concluded with the classic “Nich Vzhe Ide.”

On Sunday the guests witnessed the parade of campers along with camp demonstrations. The youngest group, “ptashata” (preschoolers), under the direction of Tanya Kosci-Farmiga, also participated. Afterwards parents joined in an interesting scavenger hunt meant to showcase orienteering skills.

During this time, I was able to converse with many senior campers about the many changes at the campground as well as about camps. I also spoke to current campers and their parents.

It is quite obvious that the camps at Novyi Sokil have greatly changed in the last 60 years, from the time when the members of the Buffalo branch of Plast and Chief Scout Severyn Levytsky (known as Siryi Lev) purchased the land in 1951. Novyi Sokil then looked quite different; the first campers had to build their own outhouses, find their own water with which to wash their utensils and plates, eat in a much smaller kitchen and really live on their own in the wilderness. One of my interlocutors remembered when the counselors would throw back unclean utensils and plates to be cleaned once again – quite a difficult task without running water.

Camps today much different. They maintain the spirit and adventure of past camps, but incorporate new trends and ideas. The senior campers commend this balance; they understand the necessity for constant adaptation to allow Plast to remain a focal point in children's lives. As Winston Churchill once reasoned, “There's nothing wrong with change... if it's in the right direction.”

Zirka Dombchevska explained to me how these changes help integrate American culture with traditional Ukrainian values and improve the camps. She believes that these alterations are pivotal in creating lifelong friendships.

Establishing relationships with Ukrainian youths across America and in other countries is one of the greatest benefits of membership in Plast. Members of

Roman Kowalchuk, 16, is a member of the Rochester, N.Y., branch of Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization, and is active both as a “yunak” and as a counselor of “novaky.” He is a junior at Webster Schroeder High School.



Ulana Slabicky

Participants of the camp for “novatstvo” (cub scouts age 6-11) at the Novyi Sokil campground, which this year celebrated its 60th anniversary.

many Plast branches, including Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse, N.Y., Chicago, Newark, N.J., Washington, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Detroit and Seattle, arrive for camps at Novyi Sokil. This Plast friendship remains for years and years, just like the memories of the camps.

Another facet of the camps, of great importance to the campers, is the food. The food at Novyi Sokil always has been (and continues to be) delicious. From the first small kitchen, under the direction of Asia Chmola, to the new repainted kitchen, under the direction of Tania Ghysel, the campers can never get enough of the food and cannot wait until the next meal.

During the three-week camp this year, the favorites were “pizza subs”; at the counselors' camp, the pulled pork was by far the favorite. Every year the camp menu includes new and traditional recipes (varenyky, borsch and holubtsi).

Although Novyi Sokil is smaller than some of the other campgrounds in the United States, the Plast program is very well followed. Novatstvo and yunatstvo earn many merit badges and go on interesting hikes and outings. The camps for novatstvo and yunatstvo this year had about 40 participants each. Due to the smaller number of children, all the participants got to know each other very well. This creates many friendships and increases the desire to attend other Plast events, such as “Orlykiada” (in November) and “Sviato Vesny” (in May).

Memories of camp truly are unique, and it is very difficult to convey them to non-Plast members. Each camp has its own combination of kids and counselors, and, as a result, distinct experiences. There are always new friendships, new adventures and new memories.

At camp, the children grow as Plast members, as Christians and as human beings. They learn responsibility, organization (though there always seem to be those few whose tents are consistently a mess) and independence.

Nowhere can these children learn the same way as at camp, where they learn from both their triumphs and their failures under conditions difficult to replicate anywhere else.

Novyi Sokil has survived and flourished through 60 years of camping, and it



The bonfire dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the Novyi Sokil campground.



Marching drills by “yunatstvo” (scouts age 11-17) during the anniversary celebration.

will surely continue to do so for many more decades. Guests are welcome to come see for themselves why children so readily spend their summer vacations at these camps.

On the occasion of Novyi Sokil's jubi-

lee, donations are being solicited for renovations at the campground. Contributions can be made online at www.novyisokil.org/ by clicking on the “Save our camp” section. For information readers may e-mail info@novyisokil.org.

SPORTSLINE

Soccer

• Ukraine's under-21 team qualified for the UEFA Under-21 Championship after it defeated the Netherlands on aggregate in two games. Ukraine won 3-1 in the Netherlands and lost 0-2 in Kyiv on October 12.

• Ukraine lost to Brazil 0-2 on October 11 at an exhibition game at Pride Park Stadium in Derby, England. Ukraine tied with Canada 2-2 on October 8 in an international friendly exhibition game at Valeriy Lobanovsky Stadium in Kyiv, with Artem Milevsky and Anatoliy Tymoshchuk scoring for Ukraine in the second half.

• The UEFA Executive Committee approved the official match schedule for the Euro 2012 at a meeting in Minsk, Belarus, on October 4. Poland will host 15 matches and Ukraine will host 16, with the final match to be played at Olimpiyskiy National Sports Complex in Kyiv on July 1, 2012. Semifinal matches will be played in Warsaw (June 28) and Donetsk (June 27), with quarterfinal matches being held in Ukraine in Kyiv and Donetsk, and in Poland in Warsaw and Gdansk.

• Shakhtar Donetsk is in second place in Group H of the UEFA Champions League, with two wins, four goals for and zero against, for a total of six points. The team is tied on points with Arsenal of England, which leads the group. Shakhtar will play against Arsenal on October 19 in London. Shakhtar defeated Serbia's Partizan 1-0 on September 15 and won 3-0 against the Portuguese club Braga on September 28.

• Anatoly Tymoshchuk and Andriy Shevchenko have each played their 100th match for the Ukrainian national team. The soccer players join the ranks of Oleh Blokhin and Viktor Onopko as the only players to compete in 100 games for Ukraine.

• Andriy Shevchenko, 34, announced that he plans to retire after playing in the Euro 2012 championship. "As they say in such cases, my decision in final and cannot be appealed," Shevchenko told Sport-Express in Ukraine.

• Spaniard Juande Ramos, former coach of Real Madrid, Sevilla and Tottenham Hotspur will replace Vladimir Bessonov as coach of Dnipro Dnipropetrovsk for a four-year deal. Ramos' last coaching stint was at CSKA Moscow, where he lasted only six weeks at the end of last year.

Boxing

• Denys Berynychuk (60 kg) won the gold medal at the fourth World University Boxing Championships in Ulan Bator, Mongolia, on October 11. The competition attracted 77 boxers from 15 countries.

• Wladimir Klitschko (55-3, 49 KO), the IBF, IBO and WBO heavyweight champion will fight Britain's Derek Chisora (14-0, 9 KO) at SAP Arena in Mannheim, Germany, on December 11. "Chisora is young, quick and a hard puncher. My coach Emanuel Steward has warned me of his qualities and reminded me of the 1978 defeat of Muhammad Ali by the 24-year-old Leon Spinks. I will try not to give Chisora a single chance," Klitschko said. Chisora is 26 years old; Klitschko is 34.

• Tetiana Kob (51 kg), Lilia Durnyeva (72 kg) and Kateryna Kuzhel (+81 kg) reached the semifinals of the AIBA Women's World Boxing Championship in Barbados on September 9-18.

Tennis

• The Davis Cup draws were announced in Brussels on September 20. Ukraine, in Group I, will play against the Netherlands on March 4-6, 2011, in the Europe/Africa Zone.

• Sergiy Stakhovsky of Ukraine and Mikhail Youzhny of Russia made it to the semifinals in men's doubles at the ATP Malaysian Open, held in Kuala Lumpur on September 27 through October 3. The duo was eliminated by Mariusz Frystenberg and Marcin Matkowski of Poland.

Chess

• Ukraine's men's team won the 39th World Chess Olympiad in Khanty Mansiysk, Russia, on October 4. In the final round, Ukraine defeated Israel with Vasyl Ivanchuk, Ruslan Ponomarev, Pavlo Eljanov and Zakhar Yefimenko all playing to a draw. Israel took third place, and Russia won second.

• Kateryna Lahno won the Women's World Blitz Chess Championship in Moscow on September 18. After 30 games played, Lahno scored 20 points, besting her nearest competitor, Tatiana Kosintseva of Russia, by one point.

Cycling

• Yuriy Metlushenko won the first stage of the Tour of Hainan international cycling race on October 12 in China, with a time of 1:31.37. The race includes eight stages, with the winner of the most stages winning the competition.

• Ukrainian junior cyclists Oleksandr Lobov and Andriy Sokolov each won a gold medal in different events on the last day of the European Track Cycling Championships in St. Petersburg, Russia, on September 22.

Biathlon

Yulia Bryhets, Tetian Trachuk, Oleksandr Dakhno and Andriy Vozniak won the silver medal in the junior mixed relay at the 2010 IBU Summer Biathlon Championship in Zdroj, Poland, on September 19-26.

Pentathlon

Diana Holiadkina and Vladyslav Mishchenko won gold medals in the mixed relay at the Modern Pentathlon European Championships for Youth, held in Varna, Bulgaria, on September 9-13. Mishchenko won a bronze medal in the individual competition.

Heptathlon

Natalia Dobrynska won second place at the Talence Decaster 2010, held in Talence, France, on September 18-19. Dobrynska scored 6,309 points.

Bodyguard games

The State Guard Department of Ukraine won the first World Bodyguard Championship in Yalta, Crimea, on September 23. The Security Service of Ukraine team came in second place. The competition attracted 28 teams from Belgium, Moldova, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Britain and Israel. Serhiy Chubanov of the winning team also won the individual competition in hand-to-hand combat, and Andriy Rudchenko won the defensive driving competition.

Police Games

Ukrainian athletes set four records at the 15th European Police Championship in Track and Field, held on September 23-24, in Donetsk, Ukraine. Vera Rebyrk (women's javelin throw, 57.51 meters), Oleksandr Nartov (men's high jump, 2.21

meters), Viktor Kuznetsov (men's triple jump, 17.04 meters) and Hanna Mishchenko (women's 800-meter race, 2:04.12). In team classification, Ukraine won 35 medals – 17 gold, 13 silver and five bronze – to take first place, followed by the Germans (23) and Russia (six). The competition attracted 220 athletes from 16 European countries.

Martial arts

• The 14th International Kozaks Traditional Martial Arts Festival Spas concluded on October 14 on Khortytsia island, in the Zaporizhia region. The festival is dedicated to the 240th anniversary of the founding of the city. Spas, which attracts more than 1,500 people, is more than a competition, as it is also an exhibit of Ukrainian culture and history, with concerts, photo displays and conferences.

• Serhiy Drebot (66 kg) won the bronze medal at the World Judo Cup in Rome, Italy, on October 4. Drebot defeated Maxim Kuznetsov of Russia for third place.

• Natalia Smal (70 kg) defeated compatriot Tetiana Savenko for the gold medal at the IJF women's World Cup in Tashkent, Uzbekistan, on September 25-26. Bronze medals were awarded to Anastasia Matrosova (78 kg), Inna Cherniak (52 kg), Maryna Prokofyeva (78 kg) and Svitlana Yaremka (78 kg).

• Dmytro Luchyn (100 kg), Oleksandra Strakova (52 kg), Olena Petrechenko (70 kg) and Ivanna Makukha (78 kg) won bronze medals at the European Junior Judo Championships in Samokov, Bulgaria, on September 17-19.

Table tennis

Yevhen Pryshchepa and Lei Kou won the bronze medal in men's doubles at the Liebherr European Championships in Ostrava, the Czech Republic, on September 11-19.

Marathon

Tetiana Holovchenko and Tola Bane of Ethiopia won the women's and men's divisions 32nd Warsaw Marathon in Poland on September 26. The 42-kilometer race was completed by Holovchenko in 2 hours, 31 minutes, and Bane finished in 2:13. The race attracted nearly 3,400 participants from 44 countries.

Olympics

• Ravil Safiulin, minister for family, youth and sports, said Ukraine will begin preparations for submitting applications to host the 2022 Winter Olympic Games in Lviv. The formalized bid is scheduled to be submitted by 2014, and in 2015 the International Olympic Committee will consider and determine the host country.

• Serhiy Bubka was re-elected as president of Ukraine's National Olympic Committee. His term will last until 2014. Bubka is the holder of multiple Olympic and international pole-vaulting records.

Shooting

Ukraine's youth team (age 14-18) won the silver medal in the pistol event at the ESC Youth League Final in Bologna, Italy, on October 12. The team included Denis Kushnirov, Roman Nahorny and Oleksiy Sydorenko.

— compiled by Matthew Dubas

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Soyuzivka hosts Labor Day weekend swim meet

by Marika Bokalo

KERHONKSON, N.Y. – The opening ceremonies of the annual swim meet and tennis championships of the Ukrainian Sports Federation of the U.S.A. and Canada (known by its Ukrainian acronym as USCAK), took place at the pool with the raising of the American, Canadian and Ukrainian flags and the singing of the three anthems.

Participants and viewers were greeted by George Sawchak, USCAK tennis director; Marika Bokalo, director of the swim meet; Stefan Kaczaraj, president of the Ukrainian National Association (UNA); Irenaeus Isajiw, vice-president of USCAK; Ivan Durbak, tennis chair of KKK.

Also present were Roma Lisovich, UNA treasurer; Oksana Trytjak, UNA national organizer; and Omelan Twardowsky of the Chornomorska Sitch sports club.

The 40 swimmers were very excited, as many of them see each other only on Labor Day, and they were anxious to begin. The swimmers represented Chornomorska Sitch, based in Whippany, N.J.; the Ukrainian American Youth Association (UAYA) and Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization. There was a void in the swimming ranks, as the Tryzub Sports Club, headquartered in Horsham, Pa., was unable to organize swimmers.

The swim meet ran smoothly due to the support and cooperation of many volunteers. The meet was organized and led by Ms. Bokalo. John Makar was head judge, while Roman Hirniak was the starter.

Scorers were Chris Peters, Marusia Makar and Nick Prociuk.

Participating as timers were Myron Olesnysky, Peter Prociuk, Sophia Kachor, Lesia Naumenko, Taras Kozak, George Oryshkewych, Natalia Girard, Svedorenko and Angelina Kozak.

After the individual races and group relays, the swimmers and guests received a pleasant surprise. A group of 16 swimmers in the age 15 and older category (with ages ranging from 20 to 45) – some being past participants of the swim meet – formed four medley relay teams to show they still had it in them. Their race received standing ovations from the swimmers and guests alike,



A view of the competition during the 2010 swim meet at the Soyuzivka Heritage Center.

as all cheered for their favorite swimmers.

After the swim meet, medals and the team trophy – all funded by the UNA – were presented by UNA and team representatives. There was a new record set by Nina Oryshkewych from Plast in the 50-meter freestyle for 11-12-year-olds. The old record had been set in 1985.

Ms. Bokalo and Ms. Lisovich thanked the swimmers and their parents for their participation. Ms. Bokalo also expressed gratitude to the Soyuzivka management and staff for the use of the facility and their congeniality, and to the UNA for funding the awards.

Cheers were heard when winners of the individual events were announced and a great cheer resounded when the team points were announced: Sitch – 270, UAYA – 92 and Plast – 40.

It should be noted that \$5 of the registration fee (a total of \$200) was donated to the Soyuzivka Heritage Center for pool renovations.

At the end of the ceremonies, there were hugs and kisses, and promises to meet again next year, same time, same place.



The swimmers of Chornomorska Sitch with the team trophy.

RESULTS OF 2010 SWIM MEET

Boys 10 and under

25 m. freestyle

1. Martin Mosorjak, Sitch, 18.70
2. Sean Kay, Sitch, 18.90
3. Roman Korniak, Sitch, 25.77

50 m. freestyle

1. Leo Hotsko, Sitch, 44.48
2. Sean Kay, Sitch, 45.28
3. Aidan Kay, Sitch, 47.99

25 m. backstroke

1. Leo Hotsko, Sitch, 22.20
2. Martin Mosorjak, Sitch, 22.44
3. Sean Kay, Sitch, 24.24

25 m. breaststroke

1. Martin Mosorjak, Sitch, 28.29
2. Aidan Kay, Sitch, 29.11
3. Roman Korniak, Sitch, 29.33

25 m. butterfly

1. Leo Hotsko, Sitch, 21.43
2. Aidan Kay, Sitch, 26.32

4 x 25 m. relay

1. Aidan Kay, Sean Kay, Martin Mosorjak, Leo Hotsko, Sitch, 1:24.50

Boys 11-12

25 m. freestyle

1. Marek Mikuta, Sitch, 19.43

50 m. freestyle

1. Oles Polishchuk, Sitch, 39.12
2. Marek Mikuta, Sitch, 47.78

25 m. backstroke

1. Marek Mikuta, Sitch, 28.97
2. Roman Korniak, Sitch, 32.44

25 m. breaststroke

1. Oles Polishchuk, Sitch, 20.87

25 m. butterfly

1. Oles Polishchuk, Sitch, 19.67

Boys 13-14

100 m. individual medley

1. Alexander Zelez, UAYA, 1:20.05
2. Pavlo Kozak, Sitch, 1:20.69
3. Stefan Olesnycky, Sitch, 1:21.10

50 m. freestyle

1. Richard Mosurjak, Sitch, 31.19
2. Stefan Olesnycky, Sitch, 32.02
3. Nicholas Luke, Sitch, 40.54

100 m. freestyle

1. Alexander Zelez, UAYA, 1:08.96
2. Darrick Girardi, Sitch, 1:09.09
3. Pavlo Kozak, Sitch, 1:10.20

50 m. backstroke

1. Richard Mosurjak, Sitch, 42.15

50 m. breaststroke

1. Alexander Zelez, UAYA, 40.38
2. Pavlo Kozak, Sitch, 41.98
3. Richard Mosurjak, Sitch, 42.09

50 m. butterfly

1. Daniel Centore, Sitch, 35.43
2. Stefan Olesnycky, Sitch, 35.47
3. Darrick Girardi, Sitch, 38.05

4 x 50 m. relay

1. Stefan Olesnycky, Pavlo Kozak, Richard Mosurjak, Nicholas Luke, Sitch, 1:04.47.

2. Marek Mikuta, Daniel Centore, Darrick Girardi, Sitch, 1:05.22

Boys 15 and over

100 m. individual medley

1. Andrew Bytz, UAYA, 1:17.04
2. Basil Stolar, UAYA, 1:17.39
3. Darrick Girardi, Sitch, 1:25.60

50 m. freestyle

1. William Makar, Sitch, 26:88
2. Luke Kuryluk, UAYA, 27.19
3. Chris Skladowski, Sitch, 32.86

100 m. freestyle

1. Andrew Bytz, UAYA, 1:05.25
2. Alex Nedzerya, Sitch, 1:11.82

50 m. backstroke

1. Luke Kuryluk, UAYA, 32.67
2. William Makar, Sitch, 33.95
3. Christian Skladowski, Sitch, 45.93

50 m. breaststroke

1. Basil Stolar, UAYA, 36.17
2. Alex Nedzerya, Sitch, 38.95
3. Christian Skladowski, Sitch, 42.44

50 m. butterfly

1. William Makar, Sitch, 29.72
2. Luke Kuryluk, UAYA, 31.64
3. Andrew Bytz, UAYA, 34.91

4 x 50 m. relay

1. Andrew Bytz, Basil Stolar, Luke Kuryluk, Alexander Zelez, UAYA, 1:06.66

Girls 10 and under

25 m. freestyle

1. Anya Oryshkewych, Plast, 17.23
2. Maya Naumenko, Plast, 26.33
3. Vladislava Wowk, Sitch, 20.20

50 m. freestyle

1. Anya Oryshkewych, Plast, 37.97
2. Sophia Polishchuk, Sitch, 38.66
3. Vladislava Wowk, Sitch, 48.88

25 m. backstroke

1. Julianna Paslawsky, Sitch, 28.09

25 m. breaststroke

1. Anya Oryshkewych, Plast, 21.68
2. Sofia Polishchuk, Sitch, 22.00
3. Maya Naumenko, Plast, 19.13

25 m. butterfly

1. Sofia Polishchuk, Sitch, 22.83
2. Vladislava Wowk, Sitch, 22.84
3. Maya Naumenko, Plast, 23.03

4 x 25 m. relay

1. Vladislava Wowk, Juliana Paslawsky, Maya Naumenko, Sitch, 1:15.35

Girls 11-12

25 m. freestyle

1. Nina Oryshkewych, Plast, 13.81

(Continued on page 21)

NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

such a degree that this [the strengthening of ties with Russia] has little impact [on the state of Ukrainian economy]. But we are watching closely and Russia realizes that." He added that his frequent meetings with the Russian leadership were necessary to restart the economic mechanism that had been idle for years. "We have an obligation to jump start the bilateral economic mechanism that has been partially destroyed... and, of course, both sides defend their national interests," the Ukrainian president said. According to Mr. Yanukovich, Kyiv and Moscow are both interested in the revival and development of infrastructure in many branches of the Ukrainian economy, as well as the steady growth of the Russian economy. "Russia is interested in Ukraine's development because it provides a colossal consumer market [for Russian business]... and we are interested in Russia's development

because our trade is already \$40 billion," he noted. (RIA Novosti)

Merkel speaks on Klymentyev case

KYIV – German Chancellor Angela Merkel has called on Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukovich to take measures to hasten the investigation into the disappearance of journalist Vasyl Klymentyev. Ms. Merkel touched on the subject in a telephone conversation held on the initiative of the Ukrainian side, Deutsche Welle reported on October 8, citing the federal government of Germany. Mr. Klymentyev, the chief editor for the Kharkiv-based weekly *Novyi Styl*, disappeared on August 11 and is still missing. His colleagues have expressed concern that Klymentyev's disappearance is connected to his professional work. The two officials also spoke about the political situation in Ukraine after the Constitutional Court on October 1 canceled the country's political reform of 2004. The German chancellor stressed the importance of separation of powers, and

expressed hope that the new distribution of powers in Ukraine would help promote democracy in the country. (Interfax-Ukraine)

Herman for three state languages

KYIV – The deputy head of the Presidential Administration, Hanna Herman, said it would be a good idea for Ukraine to have three official state languages: Ukrainian, Russian and English. "This is my untraditional solution to solve the country's language problem," Ms. Herman told Channel 5 TV on October 10. A key promise of Viktor Yanukovich during the 2010 presidential campaign was to enhance the status of Russian. According to Ms. Herman, making English one of Ukraine's official languages would allow the country to kill two birds with one stone. "We would have three official languages and young people would be more motivated to study foreign languages," she said. (Kyiv Post)

Ukrainian judges submit resignations

KYIV – The Verkhovna Rada's Justice Committee, under a motion from the Higher Council of Justice, is planning to put to a vote in the Parliament a decision to recommend that it dismiss 118 judges because they submitted statements of resignation, the *Dzerkalo Tyzhnia* newspaper reported on October 6 on its website, citing its sources. Fifteen judges of the Supreme Court of Ukraine, four judges of the High Administrative Court of Ukraine and two judges of the High Economic Court of Ukraine submitted their statements of resignation. Sixteen judges of the Appeals Court of Donetsk region also resigned. (Interfax-Ukraine)

Yanukovich meets with Bill Clinton

KYIV – President Viktor Yanukovich met with former U.S. President Bill Clinton. The Ukrainian president thanked Mr. Clinton for his interest in Ukraine and, in particular, for his participation in the seventh annual meeting of the Yalta European Strategy (YES). Mr. Yanukovich praised Mr. Clinton's speech at the event, the presidential press office on October 5. The two men discussed the results of this year's summit in Yalta. Mr. Yanukovich noted that he had participated in almost every summit since its foundation. "The interest in the summit, as well as the number of politicians and businessmen participating in it, is constantly growing," he said, describing the event as a kind of Davos in Ukraine. "And it's wonderful. This is a place where we can hold discussions, share opinions and listen to experts," Mr. Yanukovich said. He also noted that at the current meeting in Yalta, he had a very fruitful meeting with his Polish counterpart, Bronislaw Komorowski. Mr. Clinton said that he had been interested in Ukraine for a long time. He noted that the William J. Clinton Foundation had been working in Ukraine over the last few years in the fight against AIDS. Today the foundation supplies medicines to over 19,000 people with AIDS in Ukraine, he added. (Ukrinform)

\$6.7 M for Ukrainian studies

KYIV – The University of Cambridge in the United Kingdom has launched a permanent program in Ukrainian studies, thanks to a \$6.7 million donation from Ukrainian oligarch Dmytro Firtash, a co-owner of the RosUkrEnergo gas-trading intermediary. The money will allow the schools to develop curriculum, do public events and establish two permanent academic posts: a lecturer in Ukrainian studies and lector in Ukrainian language. "It couldn't have happened if not for Mr. Firtash's generous support," said Simon Franklin, professor of Slavonic studies. Franklin and his colleagues Rory Finnin, head of Cambridge Ukrainian Studies, and

Emma Widdis, head of Department of Slavonic Studies, presented the program in Kyiv on September 24. "Ukrainian studies are well represented in American and Canadian schools, while in Western European Universities, such programs are scarce," Prof. Franklin said. "Not many people in Europe really know what modern Ukraine is," Prof. Franklin said. "It's a very sad and dangerous mistake and I think it's time to correct it." Students at Cambridge can take classes in Ukrainian language and literature, Ukrainian cinema, culture and history of Kyivan Rus'. The pilot Ukrainian studies program at Cambridge was launched in 2008 as a part of Department of Slavonic Languages. (Kyiv Post)

U.S. grant for Chekhov House in Yalta

KYIV – The U.S. Ambassadors Fund for Cultural Preservation has allocated a \$39,000 grant to the Chekhov House-Museum in Yalta, Crimea. "We will give a grant to the Chekhov House-Museum in Yalta for an interior restoration – this shows our interest in the development of various cultural relations with the autonomy," U.S. Ambassador John Tefft told journalists on September 28. The diplomat added that the U.S. Embassy implements such cultural heritage preservation programs in many countries of the world. He also stressed that "among all European states, they realize the majority of the projects under this program in Ukraine." According to Mr. Tefft, the recipient of the grant had to win a contest in Washington. The Chekhov House-Museum in Yalta was one of the winners. (Interfax-Ukraine)

Chervona Kalyna coin is released

KYIV – The National Bank of Ukraine has put into circulation a commemorative gold coin called "Red Guelder Rose" (Chervona Kalyna) with a face value of 2 hrv. The coin continues the series "The Smallest Gold Coin" and is dedicated to one of Ukrainians' favorite plants to which many songs are dedicated. The guelderrose is also one of Ukraine's symbols. The coin is made of 999.9 gold; it weighs 1.24 grams and has a diameter of 13.92 millimeters. Its circulation will be 10,000. In addition, as of September 24, the NBU was to put into circulation a commemorative coin titled Ukrainian Doctors' Association with a face value of 2 hrv. The coin is dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the first professional public organization of physicians in Lviv. The coin is made of German silver; it weighs 12.8 grams and has a diameter of 31 millimeters. Its circulation will be 35,000. In the period of 1995-2010, the National Bank put into circulation over 440 types of commemorative and jubilee coins of Ukraine, including 28 types in 2009. (Ukrinform)

No case on assault of STB reporter

KYIV – The prosecutor's office has decided not to launch a criminal case on the assault of a reporter from the STB television channel, Serhii Andrushko, it was reported on September 14. "We have investigated the incident thoroughly and decided not to launch a criminal case," Kyiv Deputy Prosecutor Hryhorii Ostafiychuk said during a briefing in Kyiv. On June 15, employees of the State Guard Department denied Mr. Andrushko entry to a presidential press conference on the territory of the Expocenter in Kyiv, where the Agro 2010 international agro-industrial exhibition was held. The reporter was pushed to the ground when he tried to videotape a conversation with security agents on his cell phone. Later, the state security department apologized to the reporter "for the unwarranted use of force by security guards." (Interfax-Ukraine)

(Continued on page 15)

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NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 14)

World's biggest potato pancake

KYIV – At the third International Festival of Potato Pancakes in Korosten, Zhytomyr Oblast, the world's biggest potato pancake – weighing in at 136 kilograms – was baked. According to news reports of September 27, the pancake was 2.5 meters long and 1.25 meters wide. The work of the local bakery was suspended to produce the giant pancake; it took half an hour to prepare it in an electric oven. In addition to 150 kilograms of potatoes, the pancake ingredients were 26 kilograms of onions, 5 kilograms of mushrooms, 8 kilograms of fat, 120 eggs, 3 kilograms of sour cream, 3 liters of cooking oil, as well as vegetables, garlic and snowball berries. The largest potato pancake was cut into pieces and distributed among all who wanted to enjoy a piece. (Ukrinform)

Dress code at the Cabinet

KYIV – A photographer for a Kyiv-based publication became the first victim of the severe dress code introduced by the Cabinet of Ministers. He was not allowed to enter the government building because he was wearing cargo pants, which are popular among photographers and cameramen, the Segodnya newspaper reported on October 6. Previously, the director of the Department of Information and Communications of the Cabinet Secretariat, Ihor Storozhuk, said the new dress code applies not only to the officials but also to journalists; all must adhere to business style. Cabinet staff and male visitors are required to wear only suits of muted tones with barely noticeable patterns and to avoid shoes with big shiny buckles. Women are not allowed fitted dresses, transparent blouses, knitted

sweaters, or bright and shiny apparel. Ladies also cannot appear in the Cabinet with bare arms. (Ukrinform)

American Days held in Lviv

KYIV – American Days, a cultural and educational program, opened in Lviv on October 5. During the course of five days, residents of Lviv were able to become acquainted with the music, art and film achievements of the overseas continent. Posters advertised a workshop for librarians participating in the “Window on America” program, a meeting with representatives of the Chicago blues, master classes for Ukrainian musicians, and a photo exhibition titled “Museums and National Identity.” An educational and information fair, “Education in the United States of America,” focused on opportunities for education at U.S. colleges and universities, requirements for enrollment and financial assistance from non-governmental organizations, as well as visas and testing. (Ukrinform)

SBU detains hackers

KYIV – The Security Service of Ukraine (SBU) has succeeded in stopping the illegal activities of the Ukrainian division of an international criminal group that stole funds via computer networks from the foreign bank establishments, the SBU press service reported on October 6. The SBU completed its stage of the international special operation of September 29-October 2 that was carried out in cooperation with the law enforcement bodies of the United States, Great Britain and the Netherlands. About 20 persons, residents of various Ukrainian regions, are involved in the activities of the criminal group, and five of them were detained by the SBU officers. Their scheme was the following: the criminals infected vic-

tims' computers with harmful software from which management of different accounts was carried out and stole personal access codes. By using this information, the criminals illegally transferred stolen money to the accounts of Ukrainian bank establishments or exchanged it for cash on the territory of Ukraine by using international electronic payment systems. According to preliminary estimates, the damages total over \$40 million (U.S.). The received funds were used to develop illegal activities of the organized criminal group, as well as for the purchase of the movable and immovable property, automobile transport, valuable convenience goods, etc. During the special operation, powerful computer equipment was confiscated and sent for expert examination, after which criminal proceedings will be instituted. (Ukrinform)

Colonel awarded NATO medal

KYIV – NATO Secretary General Anders Fogh Rasmussen awarded the Meritorious Service Medal to Col. Serhii Hrabysky, the press service of the Defense Ministry of Ukraine reported on October 5. Col. Hrabysky was decorated for merit and professionalism in carrying out tasks in the Republic of Iraq, where he was principal adviser-instructor of the National Operations Center of the Prime Minister of Iraq as part of the training mission. The award was presented to the Ukrainian colonel in Kyiv by the deputy chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, Vice-Admiral Ihor Kabanenko. (Ukrinform)

Kyiv Lavra transferred to state

KYIV – The Cabinet of Ministers issued a decree on the transfer of the property complex of the Kyiv Pechersk Historical and Cultural Reserve to the

state, it was reported on October 4. According to the document, the government accepted the proposal of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and the Kyiv City Council on the transfer of the complete complex of the National Kyiv-Pechersk Historical and Cultural Reserve and the building of the Dormition Cathedral located on the territory of the reserve to state ownership. According to the ministry, regulatory authorities have repeatedly stressed that the presence of the reserve among community property violates the Presidential Decree of 1994 on national institutions of culture, while allocation of funds from the state budget for an object that is communal property violates the Budget Code of Ukraine. The Pecherska Lavra (Monastery of the Caves) is one of the first monasteries of Kyivan Rus'; it was founded in 1051 during the reign of Prince Yaroslav the Wise by St. Anthony of the Caves. At present, the Upper Lavra is administered by the National Kyiv-Pechersk Historical and Cultural Reserve, and in the Lower Lavra is a functioning monastery of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church. In 1990 the Pecherska Lavra was included on the UNESCO World Heritage List. (Ukrinform)

Polish Consulate in Zhytomyr

KYIV – A Consulate of the Republic of Poland opened in Zhytomyr on September 30. The opening ceremony was attended by Polish Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Jan Borkowski, Ambassador to Ukraine Jacek Kluczkowski, Consul General in Vinnytsia Krzysztof Swiderek and Honorary Consul in Zhytomyr Jurij Woderacki. According to the press office of Zhytomyr Oblast State Administration, the region is home to the Polish largest community in Ukraine: around 49,000 people. (Ukrinform)



З глибоким жалем повідомляємо, що 6-го жовтня 2010 р. несподівано відійшов у вічність наш найдорожчий чоловік, батько, дідусь і вуйко, відданий громадський діяч та українець



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– Марка
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ближчу і дальшу родину в Україні, Канаді, Польщі, Норвегії та Англії.

Панахида і Похорон відбудуться 16 жовтня 2010 р. о год. 9-ій ранку в Українській католицькій церкві св. Михаїла в Дженкінтавні, Па.

Похоронання на Українському католицькому цвинтарі св. Марії у Fox Chase, PA.

В цей сам час будуть відправлені Панахиди у Соборі св. Юра у Львові і в Українській католицькій церкві у Чорткові, Україна.

Вічна Йому пам'ять!



Zinowij Balaban

of Farmington, CT, died on Sunday, October 3, 2010, at his home. He was 63 years old.



He was the beloved husband and best friend of Helen (Pobiechun) Balaban for over 38 years.

Born in Delmenhorst, Germany, he was the son of the late Jakiw and Emilia (Pawlyk) Balaban. He immigrated to America at the age of 4 and grew up in New York City, where he attended St. George's elementary school.

He courageously served his country in combat in Vietnam, and later settled with his family in Connecticut. Zinowij received his undergraduate degree from the City College of New York and his MBA from Baruch College. A designated FLMI and CLU, he worked as a professional insurance underwriter for three decades.

An active member in the Ukrainian community, he previously served as President of the Board of Directors of the Hartford Ukrainian Credit Union. He was also a dedicated Plastun and “Lisovyi Chort,” who enjoyed countless zabavas, tabory and festivities at Soyuzivka, and served as a Plast troop leader for several years.

Most of all, he was a pillar to his family, who he loved and cared for dearly. His creative passion for writing came through in the family stories, songs and memoirs he put together. He was also the family card champion and an astute chess player, who enjoyed tackling the daily crossword puzzle with his wife. Zinowij loved to travel. His adventures included a road trip through Germany, white water rafting on the Colorado River, and combing the beaches of Venice, FL, for shells and shark teeth.

Along with his beloved wife, Helen, he is survived by his son Michael Balaban and his wife Laryssa of Glastonbury, his grandchild Maksym Balaban, his daughter Alanna Putze and her husband Ingo of Washington, DC, his brother Alexander Balaban of Astoria, NY, his cousin Christine Carter of New York, NY, and an extended family in Ukraine and Russia.

To share a memory with his family, please visit www.newingtonmemorial.com. Donations in his memory can be made to Plast Hartford, or to St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church.

Plast's Lisovi Chorty fraternity meets at Vovcha Tropa campground

by Irynej Prokopovych

EAST CHATHAM, N.Y. – The Lisovi Chorty fraternity of Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization held its conference at the Vovcha Tropa campground here during the weekend of September 24-26. Over 70 participants from the senior and young adult branches in the U.S. and Canada attended the biennial event.

Lisovi Chorty is the oldest fraternity in Plast, with over 260 members in six countries on four continents. On the occasion of the upcoming 90th anniversary of their founding in 1922, Lisovi Chorty resolved to support Plast's 100th anniversary celebrations in 2011-2012 by issuing a DVD transfer of the documentary film of the 50th Anniversary Plast Jamboree held at Vovcha Tropa in 1962.

In addition, the fraternity will prepare an English-language translation of "Velyka Hra" (The Great Game), the definitive treatise on Plast ideology by their late member Chief Scout Yuriy Starosolsky. The bilingual book will be available in digital format on at the Plast website <http://www.plastusa.org>.

The assembled fraternity members also agreed to donate a modern defibrillator to Vovcha Tropa's first aid station.

The primary topic at the meeting was the relationship of Plast and the Lisovi Chorty in the diaspora with their counterparts in Ukraine today, and the enhancement of interaction and cooperation between them.

The program also included video presentations, competitive games, and time



Member of the Lisovi Chorty fraternity of Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization at their conference at the Vovcha Tropa campground.

for traditional camaraderie. The highlight of the weekend was the traditional midnight campfire, which included official ceremonies as well as humorous segments enjoyed by all.

The fraternity elected Irenaeus Yurchuk, Ihor Mykyta, Gregory Buniak and Ihor Hapij as leaders of the senior branch, while Paul Mulyk, Stefan Stawnychy, Bohdan Pechenyak and Peter Buniak were selected to head up the young adult group.

The next phase of fraternity activities includes publishing Volume 2 of the Lisovi Chorty Historical Memoirs as well as preparation for the upcoming anniversary celebrations in the United States and Ukraine.

Defying...

(Continued from page 1)

along sidewalks, ending up at St. Michael's Square for a rally to protest the pro-Russian government's attempt to make Russian the de facto state language throughout Ukraine.

For the last three years, the annual demonstration has been led by the Svoboda All-Ukrainian Union, Ukraine's leading nationalist party. As it has done every year, the party's leaders demanded government recognition for the UPA as a fighting force for Ukrainian independence.

The Ukrainian government failed to grant official recognition to the UPA during the Orange era. The current pro-Russian government is certain to deny recognition, given that its politicians regularly manipulate decades of Soviet propaganda inculcat-

ed among eastern and southern Ukrainians and smear the army as fascist.

In Kyiv, the Pokrova feast day is an opportunity for ethnically conscious Ukrainians to gather and celebrate their cultural and historical heritage. For the first time, however, participants endured state repressions.

Police officers stopped a bus of Svoboda activists on their way to the rally from Kirovohrad. They were unlawfully arrested and detained at a Kyiv oblast police station, the Svoboda press service reported.

Police also reportedly stopped buses traveling from Ivano-Frankivsk, Khmelnitskyi, Chernivtsi and Poltava, forcing the passengers to exit and threatening the drivers with revocation of their licenses.

Besides the streets of Kyiv, Independence Square (the maidan) also was off limits to UPA supporters and opponents alike.

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Ukrainians attending the October 14 march in Kyiv in honor of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) hold a banner declaring "Glory to the UPA heroes! A strong state for Ukrainians!"



Hero of Ukraine and Soviet-era dissident Lev Lukianenko stands alongside Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) veterans at Shevchenko Park in Kyiv to mark the anniversary of the UPA's formation.

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Soccer's World Cup is theme of UAYA's 2010 Sports Camp

by Andrew Leskiw

ELLENVILLE, N.Y. – Every four years the world spends approximately one month following all the excitement and fun of the World Cup of soccer, as it did this past June and July. This year, 77 children of the Ukrainian American Youth Association (UAYA) had the opportunity to experience their own World Cup when they attended Sports Camp at the UAYA grounds in Ellenville.

This year's camp, held on August 1-14, was named in honor of Gen. Roman Shukhevych, Ukrainian athlete and commander-in-chief of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA), and had as its theme "The World Cup of Soccer."

Every cabin represented a country, and every day it played against another country in non-athletic competitions, including who could attempt to speak the most Ukrainian, room cleanliness, marching skills, punctuality for roll-calls, and best singing.

The "countries" that participated in the UAYA's "World Cup" were the Republic of South Africa, Canada, Australia, England, Germany, Argentina, Brazil, France, Belgium and Estonia. While the Republic of South Africa competed because it was the host country of the 2010 World Cup, the other nine countries are those in which UAYA has branches (in addition to the U.S. and Ukraine).

In keeping with the soccer theme, camp managers would use vuvuzelas (the controversial, loud soccer horns heard during the World Cup this summer) for roll-calls, a card system was set up to punish bad behavior and unwillingness to speak Ukrainian, and each cabin made soccer scarves for its country. This competition helped campers build teamwork skills and enabled a fun level of competition to make camp more

interesting.

Of course, the campers had come to learn how to play sports and they definitely had a good time doing so. Participants of the swimming program, led by Mark Bobriwnyk (Hartford, Conn.) the first week and Vika Mosuriak (Whippany, N.J.) the second week, spent its time working on different strokes and practicing dives.

Bohdan Szafran (Hartford) and Zenon Betley (Passaic, N.J.) helped prepare the softball campers by working on their fielding, batting, catching and throwing skills.

The tennis players, who were coached by Adrian Bobriwnyk (Hartford), practiced their serves, backhands and forehands, as well as other techniques, while Peter Kolinsky (Hartford) and Danny Puschak (Passaic) taught the volleyball campers the basics of serving, setting and bumping.

For the first week, Terry Reid (Boston) led the track and field program, and Mr. Bobriwnyk and Dan Nysch (Philadelphia) took over for the second week. They taught the campers the keys to success in shot-put, sprints, high jump and long-distance running, which will help campers at the annual "Zlet" youth competition held by UAYA over Memorial Day weekend.

Coaches Andrew Kudryk (Passaic), Mykola Kucyna (Whippany), Roman Tabatchouk (Whippany) and Mike Hlushko (Yonkers, N.Y.) spent another summer at camp teaching potential soccer greats about passing, shooting and making wiser decisions in game situations. Theodore Bodnar (New York) went over weightlifting skills during the first week as a second-sport option.

The UAYA Sports Camp participated in the annual Olympiad sponsored by the Ukrainian Sports Federation of the U.S.A. and Canada (USCAK) during a two-day event. The campers competed against New



Soccer, unsurprisingly, was the most popular sport at Sports Camp 2010.



Camp participants use their vuvuzelas to cheer on the UAYA during the USCAK Olympiad.

Jersey's Chornomorska Sitch Sports School in tennis and swimming on the first day at the Soyuzivka Heritage Center, and in track, soccer and volleyball on the second day at the UAYA grounds.

The UAYA campers performed very well at the Olympiad, including sweeping all team sports – winning the volleyball competition and both soccer games (in dramatic penalty kicks). The campers had a great time incorporating everything they had learned in the first several days of camp into these competitions.

Just like at any other UAYA camp, the campers took part in daily singing, which was led by Andrij Stasiw of New York. They first learned "The Prayer for Ukraine" ("Bozhe Velykyj Yedynyj") and sang it at divine liturgy on Sunday; they later sang UPA songs to further connect the camp to Shukhevych. They also learned several traditional Ukrainian folk songs, which they later sang at the camp's traditional bonfire, which also featured skits prepared by each "country." The camp also held two dances.

Sports campers embarked on a field trip to Red Bulls Arena in Harrison, N.J., where they watched the Major League Soccer

teams Toronto FC and New York Red Bulls in a close battle. The campers had fun watching the professionals play soccer, chanting with the rowdy supporters section. They cheered very loudly when "CYM Sports Camp" was shown on the video board during halftime. The Red Bulls won the game 1-0.

The placing countries at the camp's "World Cup" competition showed a lot of heart, teamwork and effort. South Africa defeated Australia in the third-place game and Argentina, the youngest boys in camp, edged out England to win the cup.

Sports Camp was a success due to the hard work of many people, primarily, those who ran the camp: commandant Theodore Bodnar; head counselor Mark Bobriwnyk; director of education Andrew Leskiw (Philadelphia); secretary Christopher Rizzo (Whippany); and medical officer Crystyna Kobyleckyj (New York).

In addition, a sports camp couldn't happen without the coaches who teach the sports and all of the counselors and senior counselors who acted as the parents, older siblings and head coaches for the campers during the course of two weeks.



UAYA sports campers at the Red Bulls Arena, where they attended a Major League Soccer (MLS) match.




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Fun for all ages

12th annual Plast golf open raises funds to support Ukrainian scouts

CHICAGO – For the first time in the 12-year history of the Plast Open Chicago Golf Tournament, golfers experienced less than ideal weather as they were teeing off in the late morning. However, as good fortune would have it, by mid-afternoon picture-perfect weather crowned the

September 11 event and made for a most enjoyable tournament and celebration.

The 12th annual Plast Open hosted by the Pobratymy Foundation in Chicago took place at the Stonewall Orchard Golf Course. The course is an award-winning Arthur Hill-designed course, which has hosted the Illinois PGA Sectional Championships and several U.S. Open qualifiers.

Using a team scramble format to rank the 48 men and women golfers, the outing provided an opportunity for participants to enjoy the beautiful setting, friendly competition and great camaraderie.

The day was capped with a post-golf reception at the UYCO Round Lake Resort, located near the golf course, where a catered dinner was served and the award winners were announced.

The winning men's team consisted of Marion Abramiuk, Paul Abramiuk, Dennis Hartigan and Damien Matusiak.

The winning women's team members were Vera Eliashevsky, Christine Hryhorczuk, and Luba Skubiak.

Marion Abramiuk scored the longest drive for men, and Roksolana Tymiak-Lonchyna had the longest women's drive. Bohdan Dziuk won the closest drive to the pin, and Oleh Hanowsky won the putting contest.

Proceeds from this year's



The winning women's team (from left): Christya Hryhorczuk, Luba Skubiak and Vera Eliashevsky.



The winning men's team (from left): Damien Matusiak, Paul Abramiuk, Marion Abramiuk and Dennis Hartigan.

event will provide financial support for Plast Chicago's development of the new Round Lake Resort, for electrical improvements at Plast's Pysanyi Kamin campground near Cleveland, for the 2011 Plast Jamboree and for the printing of prayer books for the Plast Jamboree.

The Pobratymy Foundation, a 501 c (3) tax-exempt corporation, was established in 1992 by members of the Plast Pobratymy fraternity. The purpose of the foundation is to support the activities of Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization, both in North America and in Ukraine. The foundation also awards contributions to other 501 c (3)

organizations that support the stated purpose of the fraternity: to renew and strengthen Plast; to encourage excellence and self-improvement; to encourage identification and cooperation among Ukrainian youth; and to inform others about Ukraine.

The Pobratymy Foundation thanked its volunteers and sponsors for their support of the golf outing. (All sponsors are being recognized in a separate ad placed in The Ukrainian Weekly.)

For more information on the 13th Annual Plast Open, scheduled for September 10, 2011, readers may contact Oleh Skubiak at oskubiak@gmail.com.

Legitimacy..

(Continued from page 9)

his brother launched his campaign on behalf of an opposition political force.

Other common government methods of intimidation involve employing law enforcement authorities, tax officials and state auditors in producing evidence to file criminal charges, organizing unexpected and lengthy inspections of businesses, and freezing the accounts of state officers and enterprises.

For example criminal charges were filed against Cherkasy City Council Chair (Mayor) Serhii Odarych, who resisted joining the Party of Regions and decided to stick with the Party of Free Democrats. The Azarov government then denied financing to the oblast's utilities complex that overseas heating and water.

"In the candidate's view, his election campaign was to be undermined in this way because the absence of financing for the department would have led to its collapse on the eve of the heating season," Opora reported.

In the Donetsk city of Makiyivka, City Council Chair Oleksander Maltsev made it perfectly clear what the elections were about and how his townspeople were supposed to vote.

"During the last election we obtained a bonus of \$3.75 million for the city's development, and we hope to gain a bonus of \$11.25 million next year to resolve socio-economic problems," Mr. Maltsev told the local newspaper. "We're supposed to earn this money during the October 31 elections. I am sure that voters will make the correct choice."

Cloning

The phenomenon of cloning political parties has hit the Batkivschyna party the

hardest, particularly in the Lviv and Kyiv oblasts where candidates loyal to the Party of Regions have hijacked the local organizations and gained recognition from territorial election commissions as the party's legitimate representatives.

Election commissions in Lviv, also controlled by the Party of Regions, approved lists of candidates who weren't elected by the real Batkivschyna members, alleged party officials, who on October 14 declared a boycott of the Lviv city and oblast elections.

"Our [court] documents testify that the fake Batkivschyna lists were registered in the territorial election commission after midnight on October 6, or after the time, designated by law, to register election lists, which has all the signs of criminality," said Roman Ilyk, head of the Lviv Oblast Organization of Batkivschyna.

Meanwhile, in Kyiv, about a dozen Batkivschyna party faithful launched a hunger strike at the Central Election Commission (CEC) headquarters on October 5 to demand its election commissions register the real Batkivschyna candidates instead of the clone candidates who were officially registered.

Ms. Tymoshenko called off the hunger strike a week later, on October 13, after one of its participants was hospitalized.

The Azarov government "doesn't have moral, Christian or simple human limits, which is why it makes no sense to appeal to it," she told a press conference.

"Thank you sincerely for your civic deed and bravery, for your principled stance and love for Ukraine," she said. "Your small group achieved a moral victory over Yanukovich and his insolent gang."

The Kyiv organization of Batkivschyna had yet to call for a boycott of the Kyiv oblast elections.

Bus-train collision...

(Continued from page 1)

the need for improvements in railroad crossing safety in Ukraine, and he ordered the relevant ministers "to draw up a prevention program that must include the construction of railroad crossings, including automatic crossings."

President Viktor Yanukovich conveyed his condolences to the victims' relatives. He also announced that a committee headed by First Vice Prime Minister Andriy Kliuyev had been set up to establish who was responsible for the tragedy and to help the families of victims.

A statement on Ukraine's presidential website said Mr. Kliuyev had left Kyiv by early in the afternoon on the day of the fatal collision to visit the scene of the accident. Rescuers, medics and investigators were working at the scene of the crash as he arrived.

Day of mourning

Ukrinform reported on October 13 that

President Yanukovich had declared that day a day of mourning. In accordance with the presidential decree, the state flag of Ukraine was to be flown half-mast on houses and buildings of state authorities, local governments, state enterprises, institutions and organizations throughout the country, as well as foreign diplomatic institutions. Entertainment events, concerts and sports competitions were postponed in Ukraine, and appropriate changes were made to radio and TV programs.

Ukrinform also reported that President Yanukovich visited the site on the day of the accident and paid a visit to hospitalized victims. He was briefed by First Vice Prime Minister Kliuyev and local police on the circumstances of the accident.

RFE/RL's Ukrainian Service contributed to this report.

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Constitutionalism...

(Continued from page 2)

wards, "returning to Sovietization" (Ukrayinska Pravda, September 23). In September, the EPP and EU issued critical statements of democratic regression in Ukraine (<http://www.epp.eu/press.asp?artid=1447&fullview=1>, Ukrayinska Pravda, September 17).

The procurator's ruling on the Gongadze murder enables the Yanukovich administration to control Mr. Kuchma, and thereby his son-in-law oligarch, Victor Pinchuk, as well as Volodymyr Lytvyn, who received the position of Parliamentary chairman and the eponymous bloc, which defected to the ruling coalition. Three senior members of

the administration have no interest in the truth on the poisoning case: Mr. Yanukovich, who in 2004 was prime minister and a former presidential candidate; Mr. Tigipko, who then headed his election campaign; and First Vice Prime Minister Andriy Kliuyev, who led the authorities' "dirty tricks" campaign.

Finally, the desire for revenge by Mr. Yanukovich for his humiliation in 2004 is an important driving force in the Constitutional Court reversing the 2004 Constitution.

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

'Bereza Kartuzka' documentary wins two more awards

MONTREAL – The English-language version of the documentary film "Bereza Kartuzka," produced and directed by Yuriy Luhovy, has won two more awards – this time at the 2010 Los Angeles Reel Film Festival (LARFF).

It won honorable mention as Best Documentary and Best Voiceover for a documentary. Actor Lubomir Mykytiuk received special recognition; he, Paul Almond and Fran Ponamarenko were the three narrators for the film.

The mission of LARFF is to "recognize talented independent filmmakers" and "filmmakers who demonstrate exceptional achievement in craft and creativity." All genres of film are accepted by the LARFF and each is judged by accomplished award-winning directors, producers and industry executives." The 55-minute "Bereza Kartuzka" was entered in the category of documentary short, among the 10 specific categories.

Notifying the filmmaker, the director of the festival, Clifford Warwell, said, "This season was extremely competitive and we would like to thank you for submitting such a high quality piece of work. We wish you the best with your current

and future projects."

Mr. Luhovy, member of the Academy of Canadian Cinema and Television, stated, "I was really surprised at this fantastic announcement, and am so happy that the story of Bereza Kartuzka continues to find its rightful place in the mainstream all over the world."

"Bereza Kartuzka" tells the story of the Polish occupation of western Ukraine in the early 20th century, the Pacification of 1930 and the infamous Polish concentration camp Bereza Kartuzka (1934-1939).

The documentary also won first prize, the Remi Platinum Award, at the Houston International Film Festival in April.

Mr. Luhovy is currently completing the English-language version of "Okradena Zemlya" (whose English title is "Genocide Revealed") about the 1932-1933 Famine-Genocide in Soviet Ukraine. The documentary intended for schools and general public awareness.

He is also restoring his film "Ukrainians in Quebec," originally shot in 16mm to DVD.

For further information about his work or to order the documentary



Yuriy Luhovy

The prisoners' bloc at Bereza Kartuzka.

"Bereza Kartuzka," readers may write to MMLinc, 2330 Beaconsfield Ave, Montreal, Quebec, H4A 2G8; e-mail mmlinc@hotmail.com; or log on to www.yluhovy.com.

Turning the pages...

(Continued from page 6)

because they had disturbed the organization of a concert that was a rally for Mr. Yaukovych. The students were fined 51 hrv, but the police chief denied that any beating had taken place.

The students said they wanted to express their distrust of the current Ukrainian political establishment; to prove that officials of their university were subordinate to the local political authorities; and to determine whether the police would adhere to the laws on such public displays, which are not illegal.

Anatolii Putintsev, head of Viktor Yushchenko's presidential campaign in the Luhansk region, became a consultant for the two students in their fight to get reinstated at the university, and said that the school authorities were now scared.

When the students arrived at the university with Mr. Putintsev and a video camera, Vice-Rector Vadym Mateev refused them entrance into the school, and told security guards to take the threesome out by force – an act that was caught on tape and shown at the press conference. Rector Valentyna Tkachenko refused to comment on any of the issues related to the incident or subsequent events.

Mr. Yushchenko traveled to Luhansk on October 17, 2004, for a pre-election campaign stop, where he appealed to the oblast chairman to help the students. Many of the faculty members wanted to offer the students support, but did not want their names in the newspapers.

The rector at the university was quoted by a faculty member, who wished to remain anonymous, as saying during a meeting on October 18, 2004: "Yanukovych has to become the president. If Yushchenko gets power, civil war will break out. The Yushchenko campaign team is pressuring me, but I will get what I want."

Source: "Two Luhansk students detained, then expelled for political theater lampooning Yanukovych," by Tatiana Matychak, *The Ukrainian Weekly*, October 24, 2004.



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First trilingual Braille plaque unveiled at Kingston's Gaskin Lion

KINGSTON, Ontario – Including photographs taken over the past century, a second memorial plaque was unveiled here on October 8, beside the Gaskin Lion, a century-old statue restored this past July with the support of the Ukrainian Canadian Club of Kingston and the Kingston Branch of the League of Ukrainian Canadians. The plaque is unique for having text in English, French and Ukrainian Braille.

Nearly 100 Kingstonians and visitors

came to the event, including many whose photographs have been inscribed onto this second plaque, marking a century during which Gaskin's Lion has been the focal point of the Richardson Beach park, part of Sir John A. Macdonald Park, named after Canada's first prime minister.

Speaking at the unveiling ceremony, Dr. Lubomyr Luciuk, president of the Ukrainian Canadian Club of Kingston, said:

"This site is part of a World Heritage UNESCO complex, the Kingston Fortifications. We know that Gaskin's Lion has attracted tens of thousands of people to this park over many decades and we are sure that it will continue to do so the century now begun.

"Our community is proud to have played a role in working with our partners, the City of Kingston, The Whig Standard and MST Bronze to ensure that this park continues to be a place of joy and relaxation for all Kingstonians."

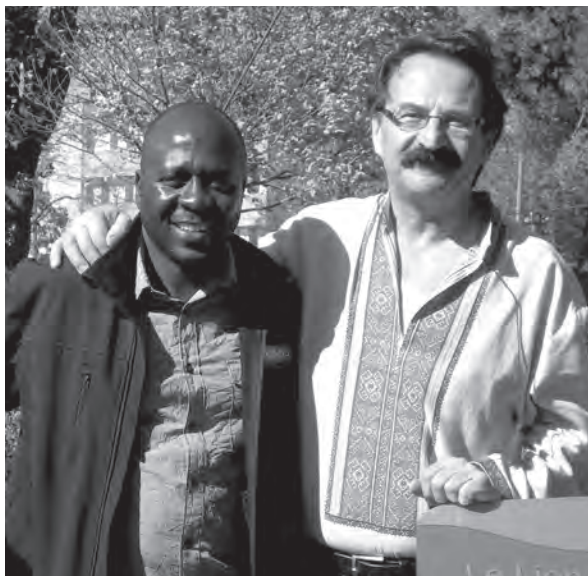
Dr. Luciuk noted that a lot of "firsts" were secured at the site on October 8: "This is likely the first plaque to



The Gaskin Lion and its two plaques.

have English, French and Ukrainian Braille combined and the Gaskin Lion plaque unveiled on July 9 was the first 'Kingston Remembers' plaque, also

unique for having a trilingual text. This is another example of how several organizations can work together to enrich the lives of all of the citizens of their community."



Brian Dodo (graphic designer) and Lubomyr Luciuk.

Congress of Historical Sciences features Ukrainian topics

EDMONTON, Alberta – The 21st International Congress of Historical Sciences took place in Amsterdam from August 22-28. It was organized by the Royal Netherlands Historical Society, the International Institute of Social History, the National Library of the Netherlands and the University of Amsterdam.

A number of presentations were directly related to the history of Ukraine and East-Central Europe. In particular, Ostap Sereda

of the Ivan Krypiakevych Institute of Ukrainian Studies, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, gave a paper titled "Between Polish Slavophilism and Russian Panslavism: Reception and Development of Slavic Ideas by Ukrainian (Ruthenian) Public Activists of Austrian Galicia in the 1850s-1870s" at a session on "Panslavism and Neoslavism" organized by the International Commission on Historical Slavic Studies.



Ostap Sereda presents his paper at the 21st International Congress of Historical Sciences.

His participation in the congress as an official representative of the Ukrainian National Committee of Historians was made possible through the support of the Peter Jacyk Center for Ukrainian Historical Research at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies and the U.S.-based Ukrainian Studies Fund.

At another session of this commission, Andrea Franco, a doctoral student at the University of Milan, gave a lecture on "Ukraine as a Panslavic Keystone: The Views of Nikolai (Mykola) Kostomarov." Nataliia Shlikhta (National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy) spoke on "Identity Construction within the Survival Strategy of the Church in the Soviet State" at a session on "Christianity and Communism in Europe."

Oksana Kis (Institute of Ethnology, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Lviv), lectured on "Femininity Used and Contested: Women's Experiences in National-Liberation Guerrilla Warfare in Western Ukraine, 1940s-1950s" at the conference of the International Federation for Research in Women's History, which took

place simultaneously with the congress in Amsterdam.

Ukrainian topics were addressed in a number of other presentations. The Italian historian Luigi Cajani, for example, analyzed Ukrainian political discussions of the Holodomor in his introductory speech at the session on "Ethics, Historical Research and Law."

Two sessions of the General Assembly of the International Committee of Historical Sciences also took place during the congress. The first session began by honoring the memory of prominent historians who had recently passed away, including Dr. Yaroslav Isaievych, chair of the Ukrainian National Committee of Historians, who had made great efforts in the last few years to expand the participation of Ukrainian historians in international commissions and congresses of the committee.

The assembly decided to hold next congress in Jinan, China, in 2015 and elected a new bureau of the committee, including Marjatta Hietala (University of Tampere, Finland), president; and Robert Frank (Sorbonne, France), general secretary.

Results...

(Continued from page 13)

- Alexandra Kay, Sitch, 16.98
- Maya Lopatynska, Sitch, 17.43

50 m. freestyle

- Nina Oryshkewych, Plast, 29.72
- Arianna Centore, Sitch, 35.79
- Alexandra Lemekha, Sitch, 38.57

25 m. backstroke

- Arianna Centore, Sitch, 19.29
- Oksana Korniak, Sitch, 25.69

25 m. breaststroke

- Oksana Korniak, Sitch, 24.39
- Diana Oros, Sitch, 24.67
- Maya Lopatynska, Sitch, 26.36

25 m. butterfly

- Nina Oryshkewych, Plast, 15.02
- Arianna Centore, Sitch, 18.77
- Alexandra Kay, Sitch, 20.10

4 x 25 m. relay

- Anya Oryshkewych, Nina Oryshkewych, Alexandra Kay, Oksana Korniak, Plast/Sitch, 1:14.22
- Maya Lopatynska, Alexandra Lemekha, Arianna Centore, Diana Oros, Sitch, 1:16.35

Girls 13-14

50 m. freestyle

- Sophia Stockert, Sitch, 40.47
- Alexandra Teniuch, UAYA, 41.50

100 m. freestyle

- Kateryna Nozhenko, Sitch, 1:23.29

50 m. backstroke

- Kateryna Nozhenko, Sitch, 46.25

50 m. breaststroke

- Alexandra Teniuch, UAYA, 52.00
- Sophia Stockert, Sitch, 57.37

50 m. butterfly

- Kateryna Nozhenko, Sitch, 41.75

Girls 15 and over

100 m. individual medley

- Lesia Olesnycky, Sitch, 1:17.66
- Camille Bobiak, UAYA, 1:22.20

50 m. freestyle

- Lesia Olesnycky, Sitch, 30.75
- Bohdanna Stolar, UAYA, 34.19
- Lydia Apostoliuk, UAYA, 34.67

100 m. freestyle

- Lesia Olesnycky, Sitch, 1:09.74
- Lydia Apostoliuk Pywowariw, Sitch, 1:20.40

50 m. backstroke

- Camille Bobiak, UAYA, 36.59
- Bohdanna Stolar, UAYA, 42.51

50 m. breaststroke

- Lydia Apostoliuk, UAYA, 46.03
- Larissa Pywowariw, Sitch, 48.31

50 m. butterfly

- Camille Bobiak, UAYA, 35.75
- Larissa Pywowariw, Sitch, 57.06

4 x 50 m. relay

- Camille Bobiak, Bohdanna Stolar, Lydia Apostoliuk, Alexandra Teniuch, UAYA, 1:16.80
- Sophia Stockert, Lesia Olesnycky, Kateryna Nozhenko, Larissa Pywowariw, Sitch, 1:19.05

Historic Ukrainian currency on exhibit at Princeton University



A 1,000-hrv note issued in 1918 by the government of independent Ukraine. The design is by Heorhiy Narbut.

PRINCETON, N.J. – Examples of Ukrainian currency of 1918 designed by the Ukrainian artist Heorhiy Narbut (1886-1920) can now be seen at Princeton University. Narbut was a graphic artist, professor of art and rector of the Ukrainian State Academy of Arts in Kyiv.

Titled “Money on Paper: Bank Notes and Related Graphic Arts from the Collections of Vsevolod Onyshkevych and Princeton University,” the exhibit is on view in the Leonard L. Milberg Gallery for the Graphic Arts, Firestone Library, Princeton University, through January 2, 2011. A catalogue is available for \$40 from Friends of Princeton University Library (telephone 609-258-

3155).

Examples of the Ukrainian currency, as well as approximately 60 percent of the items on the exhibit are on loan from the collection of Mr. Onyshkevych, Princeton class of 1983.

In a public lecture on Sunday, October 17, at 3 p.m. in McCormick Hall 101, Mark D. Tomasko, a well-known expert on paper money, will speak on “The Art of Bank Note Engraving.” The lecture, open to the public without charge, will be followed by a reception in Firestone Library and a curatorial tour of the exhibition. Additional curatorial tours will be held on Sunday, November 22, and Sunday, December 12, both at 3 p.m.

The exhibit opened on August 30.

“Back to the USSR” ...

(Continued from page 8)

er subjects, a course that resembles the “Introduction to History” for the Grade 5, but one which was never publicly discussed. Neither was there ever any announcement about the fact that it was to be re-examined by the board, and nor did anyone see the directive to initiate changes by the minister.

No less interesting is the manner in which the changes to the program were delivered to the authors of the textbook, who had to adapt their texts accordingly. Victor Mysan described this in an interview that appeared in *Ukrayinska Pravda*: “The last edition of the program was ratified by the minister of education and science in 2005 and further updated in 2009. The author was Vitaly Vlasov. Who brought in the changes into the curriculum this year, I do not know. In a telephone call the editor of the publishing house enumerated the changes. I did not see my text with the alterations.”

Thus, discussions and appropriate bureaucratic procedure were hastily substituted with a telephone call in the spirit and custom of Soviet times.

Now let’s examine what “changes” were introduced into the program in this brazen manner. The word “changes” I am obliged to use in quotation marks, for in point of fact there was only really one change: the term World War II, a term accepted and established in international historiography has been altered to “Great Patriotic War,” a term invented by Stalinist propagandists.

Other “changes” were actually excisions. The following topics have disappeared from the history program for fifth graders: “Ukrainian Sich Rifleman. Artistic accomplishments of the Ukrainian Sich Rifleman,” “western Ukrainian lands during the inter-war period,” “the Great Terror,” “repressions,” “Ukrainian liberation movements during the war years (OUN and UPA),” “Terminating the war, the post-war period, suppression of the liberation movement,” “dissidents,” “the national-democratic movement of the 1980-1990s.” These excisions were not accidental, but were prepared with the goal of eliminating information about the Ukrainian struggle for independence and its strangulation by the occupier of Ukraine.

This tendency appears often, even in a more brutal variant, not only in the program, but in the “adapted” passages of the textbook, from which all information about the Battle of Kruty, the use of the term “artificial Holodomor,” texts and illustrations about the UPA and the Orange Revolution have been eliminated. As Mr. Mysan, the author of the textbook, has indicated in the above-mentioned interview, changes have even been made to the sections dealing with the Kozak era. Most of the alterations have to do with the rendition of Russian politics on Ukrainian territory, and the aim of this is to create a non-aggressive picture of our northeastern neighbor. Ukrainians are sup-

posed to forget why they languished for hundreds of years in the colonial yoke. Is it, perhaps so that they do not notice its resurgence?

What’s interesting, is that on the Ministry of Education and Science website where the programs for all subjects are laid out, the ministry has only posted the history program for the fifth graders. Obviously, it takes a lot more time for a functionary to excise historical facts from the higher grades.

As for providing time for a public and professional discussion or even the preparation of a directive from the minister – there was clearly no thought of that.

And so what do we have now? Texts adapted to an illegal program, imposed from above. (Let’s recall that no one heard of any directive.) All this comes from the will of one person, who pretends to be the clarion of the only correct version of history.

When one reads about the kind of changes and how these were enacted in our history textbooks, it is difficult to escape the sense of government intrusion. In truth, all this has already existed before. Soviet in form and content, the pseudo-reform are a testament to the retrograde nature of the new government and its inability to tear itself away from the captivity of the Soviet past. This augurs the new government’s lack of prospects.

Of course, there remains the possibility that the ministry will cite “inaccurate criticism” and claim that these were normative acts resulting from the transition to an 11-year schooling period. But the change in the scope of the material, taught in a given year should not entail administrative exclusion of events, countries, movements, important personages, or even years and decades of our historical past.

It looks as though the new minister of education is afraid of coming out into public with his “new” approach to history and having a professional discussion.

But the past cannot be rubbed out. Opened up archives cannot be shut down, published documents can no longer be burned, and memory cannot be eroded. History is recounted not only in textbooks, but also by work-weary parents. And even when someone rewrites a textbook, he will not be able to decree “shut your trap” to our grandparents and parents. He will not even be able to mandate his view to all teachers.

Consequently, our history will not disappear. But this will teach us once again that the past can be repeated today only as farce. Today we are the witnesses of the first acts of this farce. However, in the end, the kind of country we live in – whether it’s a caricature of the USSR or a prospective democratic country – depends not only on the government, but also on the citizens.

The article above was originally published in Ukrainian on www.tsn.ua on August 31. The text above is translated by Fran Ponomarenko. (Some editing for the sake of clarity and smoother reading was done during the translation.)

Makoveya...

(Continued from page 7)

having breakfast on Makoveya. Of course, we were enjoying the delicious buns. The morning conversation was double-streamed. At our table were a few women who had been widowed, and they were talking about their deceased husbands. At the same time, we were drooling over the yummy buns. The talk turned into continuous laughter (which continued on and off for the rest of the day) when one woman asked another, “And how many did you have?” The reply was, “I had two, but both died.” “No, I mean how many buns?!”

Similar bouquets are also blessed at Spasa, along with the baskets of fruit, but now they include carrots, parsnips and

little apples on sticks. And the Tretiy Spas, the third Spas, later in August, is the Medovyi Spas, the honey and beekeepers feast. In Kyiv, the festivities continue with the beekeepers selling their honey, wax, candles and propolis near the Pecherska Lavra, and the glorious Kyiv Flower Show and Competition drawing thousands to the grounds of the Spivuche Pole (Singing Field) just past the Ivan Honchar Museum. This beautiful event, right after Ukrainian Independence Day, is not to be missed. If only I could bring those plants and flowers back home!

There are many more rituals and celebrations surrounding Makoveya. But that’s another whole story.

Orysia Tracz may be contacted at ory-sia.tracz@gmail.com.



The Board of Directors of the Ukrainian Institute of America cordially invites you to view the exhibition

ALEXANDER ARCHIPENKO

THE AUGUSTIN AND MARIA SUMYK COLLECTION

The exhibition opens to the public Friday Nov. 5 and continues through Nov. 28, 2010

Saturday, October 30 – Reception by invitation at 6:30 pm, dinner and lecture at 8 pm

For information call 212-288-8660

Sunday, October 31 – Special membership meeting followed by a cocktail reception for members of UIA and their guests from 3 to 6 pm

“Art at the Institute” is presented by the Ukrainian Institute of America
2 East 79th Street, New York, NY 10075
T 212-288-8660 F 212-288-2918

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OUT AND ABOUT

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| October 22
New York | Book presentation, "Bloodlands: Europe Between Hitler and Stalin" by Timothy Snyder, The Ukrainian Museum, 212-228-0110 | October 28
Ottawa | Book launch, "Modernism in Kyiv: Jubilant Experimentation" by Irena Makaryk, University of Ottawa, 613-562-5764 |
| October 22
New York | Concert with music by Okean Elzy, Manhattan Center, www.okeanelzynyc.com | October 29
Whippany, NJ | Karaoke Halloween costume party (age 21 and up), Branch 75 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey, 862-754-6329 |
| October 23
Whippany, NJ | Dance, featuring music by Oberehy, Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey, 201-213-4321 | October 29
Philadelphia | Halloween costume party, Ukrainian League of Philadelphia, 215-684-3548 |
| October 23
Parma, OH | Presentation of debutantes and 60th anniversary of the Cleveland Branch of the Ukrainian American Youth Association, featuring music by Klooch, St. Josaphat Astrodome, 440-773-5175 or Cleveland@cym.org | October 30
Syracuse, NY | Halloween party, Ukrainian National Home, 315-479-9272 |
| October 23
North Port, FL | "Lvivskyi Vechir," Miami Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Center, St. Mary Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall, 305-798-0190 | October 30
Lehighton, PA | Masquerade dance, featuring music by Slavko Kosiv, Ukrainian Homestead, 215-235-3709 |
| October 23
Berwick, PA | Holiday Craft Sale, Ss. Cyril and Methodius Ukrainian Catholic Church, 570-759-2824 or yankapysanka@yahoo.com | October 30
Edmonton, AB | 40th anniversary gala, Cheremosh Ukrainian Dance Company, Edmonton Expo Center, 780-616-5335 |
| October 23
Troy, NY | Benefit concert for Ukraine's orphans, featuring violinist Vasyl Popadiuk, Troy Savings Bank Music Hall, 518-273-8945 or 518-235-5951 | October 30-31
New York | Exhibit, "Archipenko at the Institute," Ukrainian Institute of America, 212-228-8660 |
| October 23
New York | Concert, "Baroque Music from European Courts and Chambers," Ukrainian Institute of America, 212-228-8660 | October 31
Warren, MI | 71st annual graduates' awards banquet, Ukrainian Cultural Center, 248-851-7093 (advance tickets only) |
| October 23
Wethersfield, CT | Masquerade, Ukrainian National Home of Hartford, 860-657-8965 | October 31
Sunny Isles Beach, FL | Concert and Luncheon, featuring music by Trio from Carpathia, Lotus Restaurant, 305-798-0190 |
| October 25
Cambridge, MA | Lecture by Maria Sonevytsky, "Khaytarma! The Erasure and Revival of Traditional Crimean Tatar Music," Harvard University, 617-495-4053 | | |
| October 26
Cambridge, MA | Presentation by Maria Sonevytsky, "Doing Field Word in Crimea: Reflections from 2008-2009," | | |

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

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Oct 22-24	Wedding	Nov 19-21	Scrapbook Weekend
Oct 29-31	Halloween	Nov 25	Thanksgiving
Nov 6-7	USCAK Convention	Nov 27	High school reunion
Nov 12-14	Plast Orlykiada		

To The Weekly Contributors:

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

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

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E-MAIL SUBMISSIONS: Materials may be sent to The Weekly also via e-mail to the address staff@ukrweekly.com. Please call or send query via e-mail before electronically sending anything other than Word documents. This applies especially to photos, as they must be scanned according to our specifications in order to be properly reproduced in our newspaper.

Any questions? Call 973-292-9800.

Being Ukrainian means:

- “Malanka” in January.
 - Deb in February.
 - Two Easters in springtime.
 - “Zlet” and “Sviato Vesny” in May.
 - Soyuzivka’s Ukrainian Cultural Festival in July.
 - “Uke Week” at Wildwood in August.
 - Labor Day weekend at Soyuzivka in September.
 - “Morskyi Bal” in New Jersey in November.
 - “Koliada” in December.
 - A subscription to The Ukrainian Weekly
- ALL YEAR ROUND.**

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Sunday, October 10, Friday, October 15, and Sunday, October 17

NEW YORK: The Center for Traditional Music and Dance, The Ukrainian Museum and New York Bandura Ensemble/Bandura Downtown present “Music from the Age of Mazepa,” a concert series at The Ukrainian Museum (222 E. Sixth St. between Second and Third avenues), featuring Roman Turovsky (lute/torban) on October 10, 1 p.m./2 p.m.), bandurist Julian Kytasty and Friends (October 15, 7 p.m.) and Andriy Milavsky (baroque recorder) on October 17, 1 p.m./2 p.m. Concerts present songs and tunes from the era of Hetman Ivan Mazepa, in conjunction with the museum’s current exhibition. Sunday concerts are free with museum admission; October 15 concert admission is \$15 with senior/member/student discounts. For further information call 212-228-0110.

Saturday, October 23

NEW YORK: The Music at the Institute series will present a concert titled “Baroque Music from European Courts and Chambers” featuring works of Telemann, Leclair, Geminiani, Handel, Corelli and Rossi, performed by the Rebel Ensemble for Baroque Music, whose members are: Jorg-Michael Schwartz and Karen Marmer, violins, John Moran, violoncello, and Dongsok Shin, harpsichord. The concert begins at 8 p.m. and will be followed by a reception at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St. General admission: \$30; UIA members and seniors, \$25; students, \$20 For tickets call: 212-288-8660.

TROY, N.Y.: A benefit concert for Ukraine’s orphans, organized by members of Ukrainian churches in New York’s capital district, will feature violin virtuoso Vasyl Popadiuk, who will headline this event, and a special appearance of the area’s children’s dance ensemble Zorepad. Lydia Kulbida, WTEN Channel 10 news anchor, will MC the program. The performance will be held at the Troy Savings Bank Music Hall, Second and State streets. Tickets are: \$25 and \$30; \$15 for those age 17 and younger. Tickets may be purchased by calling the box office, 518-273-8945. Website: www.troymusichall.org. For information call Anna Mariani, 518-235-5951, or e-mail annapawliw@yahoo.com.

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society invites all to lectures by Drs. Oleh Wolowyna and Vasyl Lopukh on the subject “The Geographic Distribution of Ukrainians in the New York-New Jersey Metropolitan Area: Historical Retrospection and the Present.” The lectures represent the work of the Center for Demographic and Socioeconomic Research of Ukrainians in the U.S., affiliated with the Shevchenko Scientific Society, USA. The program will take place at the society’s building, 63 Fourth Ave. (between Ninth and 10th streets) at 5 p.m. For additional information call 212-254-5130.

Saturday, November 6

SHORT HILLS, N.J.: The Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation (UCEF) will hold a special fund-raising reception at the home of Dr. and Zenon and Nadia

Matkiwsky, 272 Old Short Hills Road. Special guest: the Rev. Dr. Borys Gudziak, rector of the Ukrainian Catholic University (UCU) in Lviv. Admission: \$200 per person (\$400 per couple). Capacity is limited. Reservations must be made in advance. Kindly RSVP to Sonia Hrynevych, 773-235-8462. Festivities will begin at 5:30 p.m. Evening attire is requested. The event is sponsored by Micros Retail Systems Inc.; all proceeds to benefit UCEF.

Sunday, November 7

ALEXANDRIA, Va.: The Washington Group Sunday Music Series continues with a recital by Mykola Suk, internationally acclaimed pianist, in a program of virtuoso works by Beethoven, Thalber, Hummel and Skoryk. The concert will be held at The Lyceum, 201 S. Washington St., at 3 p.m. Meet the artist at a reception immediately following the performance. Suggested donation \$20; free for students; unreserved seating. For event information call 301-229-2615 or 202-364-3888.

NEW YORK: The New York City Friends of the Ukrainian Catholic University (UCU) and the Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation invite you to a benefit luncheon for UCU. The guest speaker will be the rector of UCU, the Rev. Dr. Borys Gudziak. The event will take place at the Ukrainian National Home, 140 Second Ave., at 2 p.m. Tickets are \$50 each. For more information contact Marta Kolomayets, 773-235-8462 or marta@ucef.org.

Friday November 12

CHICAGO: The Chicago Business and Professional Group and the Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation present “Business Education in Ukraine.” The main speaker will be Sofiya Opatska, CEO of the Lviv Business School at the Ukrainian Catholic University. She will be introduced by the rector of UCU, the Rev. Dr. Borys Gudziak. The event will take place at the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art, 2320 W. Chicago Ave., at 6:30 p.m. Admission is \$10. For more information contact Marta Kolomayets, 773-235-8462 or marta@ucef.org.

Sunday, November 14

CHICAGO: The Chicago Friends of the Ukrainian Catholic University and the Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation invite you to a benefit banquet for UCU. The guest speakers will be the rector of UCU, the Rev. Dr. Fr. Borys Gudziak, and Sofiya Opatska, CEO of the Lviv Business School at UCU. The event will take place at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, 2247 W. Chicago Ave. at 1 p.m. Tickets are \$50 each; \$25 for students with ID. For more information contact Marta Kolomayets at 773-235-8462 or marta@ucef.org.

Saturday, November 20

WASHINGTON: The Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation invites you to a roast to celebrate the Rev. Dr. Borys Gudziak’s 50th birthday. The event will take place at the Pope John Paul II Cultural Center, 3900 Harewood Road NE, at 6 p.m. Tickets are \$150 per person. For more information contact Marta Kolomayets, 773-235-8462 or marta@ucef.org.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS GUIDELINES

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

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.

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.**