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\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

Ukraine's Unity Day holiday manifests divisions in society



Olena Harasovska/UNIAN

Participants of the Unity Day human chain that stretched across Kyiv's Paton Bridge to symbolically unite Ukraine on January 22. Unity Day, or "Den Sobornosty" in Ukrainian, has been a national holiday in Ukraine since 1999, when so designated by a presidential decree.

by Zenon Zawada
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – Ukrainians were disunited as ever on Unity Day, holding three separate rallies in Kyiv on January 22, the day commemorating the unification of the Ukrainian National Republic (of central and eastern Ukraine) and the Western Ukrainian National Republic in 1919.

The administration of President Viktor Yanukovich organized a rally on Independence Square. Supporters of former Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko took to St. Sophia Square, the site of the historic declaration, while Arseniy Yatsenyuk gathered those opposed to both leaders at Kontraktova Square.

The commemoration offered evidence that Ukrainian politics has retained its tripartite structure of those supporting Mr. Yanukovich, those supporting Ms. Tymoshenko and those actively opposed to both. The division within the opposition benefits the current authoritarian government, observers said.

"The government is interested in supporting the emergence of other opposition forces," said Volodymyr Fesenko, board chairman of the Penta Center for Applied Political Research in Kyiv. He added, "The government can play off the antagonism between different opposition currents."

Those organizing the rally on St. Sophia Square – where the Act of Union was declared on January 22, 1919 – lobbed sharp criticism against former Verkhovna Rada Chair Yatsenyuk of the Front of Change party and his allies for splitting the pro-Western opposition.

They shouted "Shame!" at Lilia Hrynevych of the Front of Change party when she addressed the crowd on St. Sophia Square.

The famous "liubi друзи" (dear friends)

who formed the financial backbone of former President Viktor Yushchenko's political campaign – confectionary magnate Petro Poroshenko and natural gas trader Mykola Martynenko – were also on Kontraktova Square.

Soviet-era dissident Bohdan Horyn accused the Yatsenyuk crowd of fulfilling commands from the Yanukovich administration to divide the opposition.

"Perhaps Arseniy Yatsenyuk hasn't matured to the realization that unity doesn't mean separated national-democratic forces, but their unity for the sake of a grand goal – saving Ukraine at a time of great danger?" he wrote in a column published on the Ukrayinska Pravda website on January 25.

Meanwhile, those who joined the St. Sophia Square event included opposition leader Ms. Tymoshenko, former Defense Minister Anatoliy Grytsenko, former Foreign Affairs Minister Borys Tarasyuk, nationalist orator Iryna Fariion of the Svoboda party, Mykola Katerynchuk of the European Party of Ukraine and Mykola Kokhanivskiyi of the Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists.

The event was organized by the Committee to Defend Ukraine, which includes the Batkivshchyna party led by Ms. Tymoshenko, the People's Rukh of Ukraine led by Mr. Tarasyuk, the Svoboda party led by Oleh Tyahnybok, the Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists led by Stepan Bratsiun and the Ukrainian World Coordinating Council led by Dmytro Pavlychko.

Patriarch Filaret of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church–Kyiv Patriarch (UOC–KP), whose church is under persecution by the Ukrainian Orthodox Church–Moscow Patriarchate (UOC–MP), led the Orthodox moleben initiating the event.

It was interrupted by Ms. Tymoshenko and her entourage, who arrived late. She



Volodymyr Musyak

Thousands of Ukrainians gathered on St. Sophia Square to commemorate Unity Day on January 22, 92 years after the Ukrainian National Republic and the Western Ukrainian National Republic declared their unification.

drew the crowd's attention and applause, which grew loud enough to interfere with the prayer and visibly irritate Patriarch Filaret, who kept his distance from the opposition leader for the remainder of the evening.

Svoboda nationalists officially endorsed and supported the commemoration on St. Sophia Square, but its activists also attended the Kontraktova Square event, distributing the party's newspaper and observing the vertep (Nativity Play) being performed there by Bohdan Beniuk, a regarded actor and Svoboda party member.

"We sent our people to distribute our

party newspaper," said Yurii Sytoriuk, the party spokesman. "Why not go there and advertise Svoboda? We used it as party propaganda."

The For Ukraine party, a national-democratic force committed to Euro-Atlantic integration, took a similar approach, dispatching its leader Viacheslav Kyrylenko to the event on St. Sophia Square. He declined an offer to address the crowd, instead mingling with participants afterwards.

The For Ukraine party officially endorsed the Kontraktova event, which Mr.

(Continued on page 11)

Human Rights Watch slams West for 'cowardice' on rights issues

RFE/RL

An international rights group has accused Western powers of not doing enough to pressure abusive regimes to protect basic human rights.

The 648-page Human Rights Watch (HRW) report, a compendium of human rights abuses reported around the world in the past year, criticizes the democracies for their "soft reaction" to repressive regimes.

The report singles out the United States, the European Union and the United Nations for failing to put enough pressure on abusive governments, highlighting what it called a "near-universal cowardice in confronting China's deepening crackdown on basic liberties."

HRW also charged Western leaders, particularly U.N. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, European Union foreign policy chief Catherine Ashton, and U.S. President Barack Obama with focusing too much on dialogue and not enough on confronting abuses.

It condemns as soft the EU's response to authoritarian regimes in Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan, denouncing what it calls the bloc's "obsequious approach" toward both countries and arguing that leaders of authoritarian governments welcome an emphasis on dialogue because it is likely to "remove the spotlight from human rights discussions."

The report coincides with a rare visit

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ANALYSIS

Russian Black Sea Fleet strengthens presence in Ukraine

by Vladimir Socor
Eurasia Daily Monitor

The Russian navy plans to increase its presence on Ukrainian territory by adding urban infrastructure and civilian manpower to its naval assets in Sevastopol. The command of Russia's Black Sea Fleet intends to build a housing estate ("mikrorayon") for 20,000 personnel of the fleet, their dependents and civilian service providers to the Russian fleet in that city.

The housing estate and associated service infrastructure is planned to occupy both sides of Kazachya Bay, alongside the base of a Russian "marine infantry" (amphibious landing troops) regiment.

The government of Russia will finance this program from a fund dedicated to the socio-economic development of Sevastopol. That fund currently stems from the 2010 arrangements to subsidize Ukraine's consumption of Russian gas. The socio-economic fund's value is deducted from the value of that subsidy. This portion, consequently, helps to consolidate Russia's military foothold on Ukrainian territory.

The head of the Sevastopol city administration (by law a Ukrainian government appointee), Valery Saratov, has expressed gratitude in announcing this Russian building program (Interfax-Ukraine, January 16).

On April 21, 2010, Presidents Viktor Yanukovich and Dmitry Medvedev signed the agreement to prolong the Russian fleet's basing rights in Ukraine beyond the 2017 expiration date by another 25 years, with a further five-year extension option to 2047. In return, Russia agreed to grant a 30 percent discount on the price of Russian natural gas to Ukraine, if that price exceeds \$336 per 1,000 cubic meters (tcm).

It now turns out, however, that an implementation mechanism and even a common understanding of that arrangement are lacking. On April 18, 2010, in Moscow, the Russian and Ukrainian finance ministers,

Aleksei Kudrin and Fedir Yaroshenko, respectively, started negotiations on implementing the April 21, 2010, agreements. The Russian side seems more interested in quibbling and stalling, than in delivering.

Mr. Kudrin insisted that "a new agreement" must be negotiated to define "concrete terms and parameters, on which implementation would depend." For his part, Mr. Yaroshenko seemed to plead for overcoming a deadlock: "For us it is important to reach a common interpretation, define a common methodology for implementing this agreement in real life" (Interfax-Ukraine, January 18).

While Kyiv sounds anxious about Moscow delivering "in real life," Moscow may well turn its side of the bargain into a dead letter. The price of gas seems unlikely to stay above \$300 per tcm (unless Moscow decides to practice overt extortion and by the same token subsidize its own extortion of Ukraine). Below that price level, Russia can still pressure Ukraine into further concessions, in return for further discounts on the gas price. This would probably be the "new agreement" to which Mr. Kudrin is alluding.

Moscow is well-placed to implement the naval base extension agreement while bargaining over implementation of the gas price agreement. The April 2010 arrangements are asymmetrical in that the naval base agreement is self-enforcing while the gas agreement is not. Ukraine lacks the power to withhold implementation of the former, while Russia has ample means to set conditions for implementing the latter.

Since those agreements were signed, Moscow has announced plans to replace old warships of its Black Sea Fleet with new ones, increase that fleet's tonnage in net terms, and upgrade the fleet's weaponry. Modernization plans as announced during 2010 envisage adding one cruiser, several frigates and several submarines by 2015. In

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Friends mourn Ukrainian playwright killed in Moscow airport bombing

by Claire Bigg
and Yelena Polyakovskaya
RFE/RL

As Russia mourns the 35 victims of the bombing attack at Moscow's Domodedovo airport, theater lovers are sparing a special thought for Anna Yablonska, a young Ukrainian poet and playwright killed in the blast.

Ms. Yablonska, a native of Odesa, had arrived in the Russian capital to pick up a literary prize when a presumed suicide bomber detonated explosives at the airport's crowded arrivals terminal, sparking scenes of carnage. She was 29 years old.

Ms. Yablonska was due to receive a prize from Cinema Art magazine at a ceremony in Moscow just hours after her plane landed at Domodedovo.

The editor of Cinema Art, Daniil Dondurei, said she had been in high spirits that day.

"She called at 4 p.m. after landing. She was worried about not making it for 6:30 p.m.," Mr. Dondurei said. "The head of our selection board spoke to her. She was cheerful. She died 20 minutes later."

Charmed the jury

Her colleagues describe Ms. Yablonska,

whose real name was Anna Mashutina, as an up-and-coming playwright whose plays had won numerous literary awards and were staged in Russia, Ukraine and Belarus.

Mr. Dondurei said her latest play, "The Pagans," had charmed the jury, and she had won the competition hands down.

Theater producer Mikhail Ugarov, who knew Ms. Yablonska well and attended the January 24 award ceremony, says organizers became concerned after she failed to turn up at the ceremony and stopped answering her phone.

"Panic erupted at the ceremony," Mr. Ugarov said. "They waited for her until the last moment and ended up awarding her the prize in absentia. At that time, she was already dead."

Ms. Yablonska's husband called her colleagues and friends later that evening to inform them she had been killed in the attack at Domodedovo.

Mr. Ugarov says she will be sorely missed in Russia. "She was a very talented, bright person. She combined a very high emotionality with an extremely sharp, sober intellect," he noted. "The professional community is deeply shocked because everyone liked her. She was friendly. She liked shar-

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NEWSBRIEFS

Yanukovich reacts to Moscow bombing

KYIV – Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukovich in a phone conversation with Russian President Dmitry Medvedev condemned acts of terrorism and conveyed his condolences over a bomb attack at Moscow's Domodedovo Airport. Mr. Yanukovich ordered Ukraine's diplomatic missions and special services to reinforce measures to protect Ukrainian citizens abroad, the presidential press service reported on January 25. The president also sent his condolences to the family of Ukrainian playwright Hanna Mashutina (who wrote under the pseudonym Yablonska), who was killed in the Moscow airport blast. In addition, he ordered the Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Ministry to render any required aid to relatives of any Ukrainians killed in the blast. (Interfax-Ukraine)

Security enhanced at Boryspil airport

KYIV – Enhanced security measures were instituted at Kyiv's Boryspil international airport due to the terrorist act that occurred at Moscow's Domodedovo airport on January 24. The measures are aimed at preventing large gatherings of people at airport complexes and on airport property. Additional units of the Internal Affairs Ministry are working, as are Berkut forces and the canine service of the airport's aviation security complex. At the same time, Boryspil representatives underscored on January 26 that the airport's terminals are working in regular operation mode, and planes are departing and arriving on schedule. (Ukrinform)

5,000 form human chain in Lviv

LVIV – About 5,000 people have formed a human chain between the monuments to Taras Shevchenko and Stepan Bandera in Lviv on January 22 to celebrate Unity Day in Ukraine. Participating in the event were representatives of the Svoboda Party, the Party of Regions, activists of public organizations and local residents. The participants held national flags, and some people had painted national flags on their faces. (Interfax-Ukraine)

Thousands denounce Ukraine's president

KYIV – Thousands of supporters of Ukraine's former Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko massed in downtown Kyiv on January 22 to denounce her archrival, President Viktor Yanukovich, accusing him of being a Russian stooge. Some 6,000 protesters gathered in St. Sophia square, answering a call by several opposition parties to mark the 92nd anniversary of the reunification of eastern and western Ukraine. Many carried banners calling for the dismissal of both President Yanukovich and Prime Minister Mykola Azarov. Ms. Tymoshenko asked the crowds: "Are you ready to take to the streets?" To which the resounding answer was "Yes." Dmytro Pavlychko told the crowd: "Those who are in power take their orders from the Kremlin." (Focus Information agency, Agence France-Presse)

Day of Unity celebrated in Moscow

MOSCOW – Events at the Library of Ukrainian Literature in Moscow became the central event of celebrations of Ukraine's Day of Unity held by diplomats of the Embassy of Ukraine in Russia. The Embassy press service reported that, during a meeting with representatives of the Ukrainian community, Ukraine's Ambassador to Russia Volodymyr Yelchenko "confirmed the special importance attached by our state to the continuation of unhindered activities of the library as an important center of Ukrainian culture in the capital of Russia." Also on January 22, on the territory of the Ukrainian Embassy in Russia, a ceremonial raising of the Ukrainian flag took place. Ukraine's ambassador and Embassy diplomats also participated in laying flowers at the monument to Ukrainian poet Taras Shevchenko in Moscow. Earlier, the director of the Information Policy Department of the Ukraine's Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), Oleh Voloshyn, stated that for the ministry the satisfaction of the cultural-educational rights of more than 2 million Ukrainian community members in Russia

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WINDOW ON EURASIA

Moscow moves to close down Ukrainian institutions in Russia

by Paul Goble

Apparently confident that now it can do so without objections from the Yanukovich administration in Kyiv, Moscow has disbanded the Federal National-Cultural Autonomy of Ukrainians of Russia and is

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

setting the stage for closing the Ukrainian library in the Russian capital by continuing its seizures of "extremist" literature there.

The Russian government, like its Soviet predecessor, has never been supportive of the more than 5 million ethnic Ukrainians living there, refusing to open any Ukrainian-language state schools even as it has complained about closure of some of the many Russian-language schools operating in Ukraine.

But in recent weeks, Moscow has moved against even the few Ukrainian institutions that do exist inside the Russian Federation. On the basis of a March 2010 appeal by the Russian Justice Ministry, the Russian Supreme Court on November 24, 2010, "liquidated" the Federal National-Cultural Autonomy of Ukrainians of Russia" as a legal entity.

According to Vladimir Semenenko, the former head of that institution, the Justice

Ministry made three specific complaints about the group's "diversions." First, Mr. Semenko gave an interview to Radio Liberty. Second, the group organized a public conference on Ukrainian studies in Russia. And third, its leaders took part in commemorations of the Great Famine 1932-1933, or Holodomor.

On January 13 Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov confirmed that the closure was based on the autonomy's political activity. He said that that the autonomy had been shuttered because its leaders "were engaged in political activity directed at undermining Russian-Ukrainian relations" (globalist.org.ua/shorts/61127.html).

Meanwhile, Russian Internal Affairs Ministry (MVD) officials have been con-

ducting searches for "extremist" literature in the Library of Ukrainian Literature in Moscow. The latest of these occurred on January 14. Both Ukrainian Embassy officials and Russian ones insist the library has not been closed, but the librarians there say that a court case is hanging over them and it.

Natalya Sharina, the library's director, said the MVD officers had come from the anti-extremist section and had behaved in such a threatening way that members of her staff had called for emergency medical help. She acknowledged that the library was still open, but said the "criminal case" was going on "in parallel" (www.unian.net/rus/print/416293).

Foreign Minister Lavrov, also on January

(Continued on page 22)

Herman: No violations of rights in Ukraine

Interfax-Ukraine

KYIV – The new government of Ukraine does not infringe on the rights and freedoms of Ukrainian citizens, but there are some rumors that affect the president and the government in general, said the deputy head of the Presidential Administration, Hanna Herman.

"I absolutely refute these statements [on pressure being applied to writers and journalists], [and] I would like to speak here only about several particular cases," she said on Channel 5 on Sunday evening, January 23.

In particular, Ms. Herman actions by the police in relation to writer Maria Matios "a lot of nonsense."

"Our police are as they are... it's a pity, but we don't have other police officers for our writers. But they [the police officers] should be educated, trained, [improved]. And I believe that it was a huge mistake [to search the writer's

apartment]," she commented.

Ms. Herman said that the opposition had taken advantage of this situation.

"I understand that the police have their own work to do, but apart from their work the police must have a head. And if the police do not have a head and brains, then they will do great harm to the president," she noted.

Ms. Herman also said she was sure that such cases would not happen in Ukraine in the future.

In addition, the deputy head of the Presidential Administration said that the position of Freedom House, the U.S. non-governmental organization that lowered Ukraine's rating to the category of partly free countries, was biased.

"I believe that Freedom House was biased against Ukraine... For us the greatest pledge of freedom is the economic freedom of Ukrainians... Freedom House also got some one-sided information," Ms. Herman said.

Activists charge Education Ministry "concept" will lead to Russification

Interfax-Ukraine

KYIV – The concept for language education proposed by the Ukraine's Ministry of Education, Science, Youth and Sports will lead Ukrainian education toward Russification, the Ukrainian public organization Ne Bud Baiduzhym! (Don't Be Indifferent!) has said.

"This concept is a new method of Russification of Ukraine. I guess this concept will be adopted quickly, so that the public will not be able to oppose it. This is a new, invisible method of Russification of Ukraine," a representative of the organization, Olena Podobed-Frankivska, said during a press conference hosted on January 19 by the Interfax-Ukraine News Agency.

According to Ms. Podobed-Frankivska, when the Education Ministry presented this concept at a public discussion, some regulations were violated – in particular, the term set for a public discussion.

"A public discussion of this project should have been held for no less than a month," she noted.

In turn, sociolinguist Dr. Larysa Masenko said: "Why did you decide that the concept

is aimed exactly at this [Russification]? ... There are no clear regulations on a specified language. These norms can be applied to both the Ukrainian and Russian languages. There is no definition on the main language of education in Ukraine."

At the same time, Ms. Masenko criticized the concept. "This concept will only deepen the split in the society, that's why it is very dangerous, and in fact it practically returns us to the Soviet Union."

A senior researcher at the Institute of the Ukrainian Language of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Oksana Danylevska, said that the key principle of the proposed idea was a political quick fix. "I should say that this is a short-term concept for the current political situation. Unfortunately, it does not care about actual education," she added.

Ms. Podobed-Frankivska said that activists of Ne Bud Baiduzhym would bring a new doorplate reading "Education Ministry of Russia. Foreign Representative Office" to the Education Ministry in Kyiv. She noted, "We want to rename the ministry to match its deeds."

OSCE chair meets representatives of international human rights NGOs

OSCE

VILNIUS – The OSCE chairperson-in-Office, Lithuanian Foreign Minister Audronius Ažubalis, met representatives from international non-governmental organizations in Vilnius January 19 and invited them to take part in an open dialogue with Lithuania's 2011 chairmanship of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).

Minister Ažubalis met representatives from international non-governmental human rights organizations from the International Civic Initiative for the OSCE, offered to maintain a regular dialogue and urged them to actively participate in OSCE events and thereby contribute to the OSCE's work.

"OSCE is unique as we bring non-governmental organizations into the heart of our decision-making. Civil society's participation in the work of the OSCE is greatly valued. Cooperation and a mutual exchange of views are very important, and Lithuania is ready to continue a lively and very open dialogue with civil society," said Mr. Ažubalis, who emphasized that the promotion of media freedom and

pluralism as well as tolerance, is among the priorities of Lithuania's chairmanship.

"We welcome constructive, focused and consolidated civil society recommendations on all issues concerning the OSCE human dimension," he added.

Mr. Ažubalis said he plans to meet representatives of civil society during his forthcoming visits to Moscow and Washington, as well as to countries with OSCE field operations in the South Caucasus, Eastern Europe, Central Asia and Southeastern Europe.

The NGO representatives from Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Poland, Russia, the United Kingdom and Ukraine attending the January 19 meeting conveyed an appeal by the International Civic Initiative for the OSCE on cooperation during Lithuania's chairmanship. The appeal calls for civil society's role in the OSCE's work to be strengthened and sets out guidelines and proposals for cooperation with the OSCE Chairmanship. Established in April 2010, the International Civic Initiative for the OSCE comprises 11 international non-governmental human rights organizations.

Lviv: impossible to forget

"Impossible to Forget" was the title of a feature published in the travel section of *The New York Times* on January 9. Among the five *Times* correspondents who recalled "the places they would go back to if they got the chance," was Clifford J. Levy, who wrote about Lviv. Other places featured were: Phnom Penh, Cambodia; Lago Todos los Santos, Chile; Caserta, Italy; and the Orchids Hotel, Congo. Following is an excerpt from Mr. Clifford's account. (The full text may be read at <http://travel.nytimes.com/2011/01/09/travel/09lviv.html>.)

"...this city on the edge of the Soviet empire, at a crossroads of Europe, was a cobblestoned find. ... winding streets... reflected the influences of centuries of overlapping cultures.

"Lviv has gone by many names, thanks to its many rulers, from the Soviets to the Germans to the Poles. But it is the Austro-Hungarian Empire that seems to have had the strongest influence. As I roamed, I was reminded more of Vienna and Prague than

Moscow. ...

"... what really distinguished Lviv was its decidedly international sensibility, more evident than in any city that I have visited in the former Soviet Union. This was obvious from the range of cathedrals making up the city's skyline: Ukrainian Orthodox, Russian Orthodox, Armenian Orthodox and Roman Catholic.

"Lviv is also base for the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, which in itself speaks to a melding: the church is loyal to Rome, but allows some priests to marry and follows the Eastern ceremonial rite. Lviv was also home to a thriving Jewish community before World War II, and I wandered past the ruins of one of the main synagogues. Not many Jews remain, but plans are being developed to rebuild the synagogue.

"And so it went: I tried to work, but the city kept pulling me away. I went to interview an official at City Hall, but ended up at the observation deck on the building's tower, admiring views of Lviv's splendid architecture – classical, Baroque and other styles. ..."

UWC appeals to Hungary about representation of Ukrainian minority

TORONTO – On January 17 the Ukrainian World Congress (UWC) expressed its concern to Hungary's Prime Minister Viktor Orban that the elections of the National Ukrainian Minority Self-Government in Hungary held on January 9 could undermine the representation of the Ukrainian minority and jeopardize its effective participation in public life.

According to a UWC member-organization, the Association of Ukrainian Culture in Hungary, in several cases the electorate voting and the candidates running for the National Ukrainian Minority Self-Government are not part of the Ukrainian community and do not preserve the Ukrainian language, culture and traditions.

"The Ukrainian World Congress calls upon the prime minister of Hungary to urgently appoint a senior government official to verify whether the electoral process, including the elections of the National Ukrainian Minority Self-Government in Hungary, was conducted in accordance with the fundamental principles governing such elections, and if not, to take appropriate measures to rectify the situation," stated UWC President Eugene Czolij.

Ploky's "Yalta" nominated for Lionel Gelber Prize

by Oksana Zakydalsky

TORONTO – "Yalta: The Price of Peace" by Serhii Ploky, Mykhailo Hrushevsky Professor of Ukrainian History at Harvard, has been shortlisted for the 2011 Lionel Gelber Prize.

The jury citation for the book reads: "A work of outstanding scholarship which brings to light important interpretations based on newly available Russian documents. Going beyond the Western sources, this is a seminal treatment of a profoundly important moment in history."

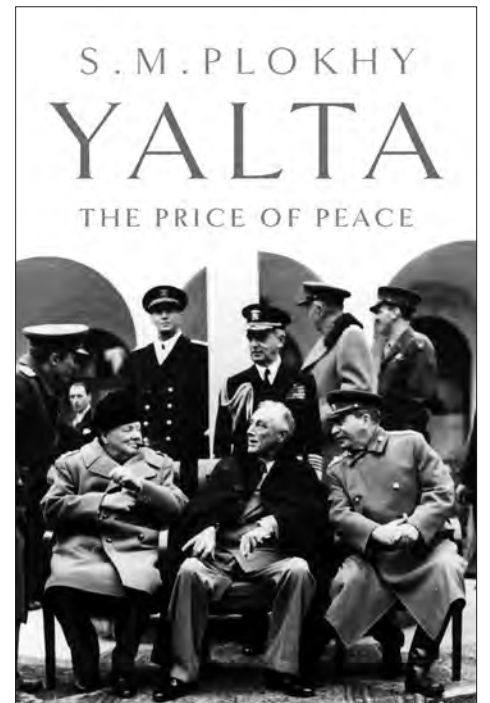
Prof. Ploky is the third holder of the endowed Hrushevsky chair in Ukrainian history at Harvard, which he assumed in the fall of 2007. Before coming to Harvard, he was based at the University of Alberta, where he served as acting director of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies (CIUS) and as associate director of the Peter Jacyk Center for Ukrainian Historical Research at CIUS.

Called by The Economist "the

world's most important award for non-fiction," the Lionel Gelber Prize was founded in 1989 by the Canadian diplomat and scholar. It is a literary award for the world's best non-fiction book in English that seeks to deepen public debate on significant global issues. The winning author receives \$15,000.

The prize is presented annually by The Lionel Gelber Foundation, in partnership with the Munk School of Global Affairs at the University of Toronto and Foreign Policy magazine. The winner of the 2011 Lionel Gelber Prize, to be announced on March 1, will deliver the annual Lionel Gelber Lecture at an award ceremony on March 29.

The other four shortlisted works include: "Why the West Rules – for Now" by Ian Morris (U.S.A.); "Arrival City: The Final Migration and our Next World" by Doug Saunders (United Kingdom); "The Hungry World: America's Cold War Battle Against Poverty in Asia" by Nick Cullather (U.S.A.); and "Polar Imperative: A History of Arctic Sovereignty in North



America" by Shelagh D. Grant (Canada). Last year's winner of the Lionel Gelber Prize was "The Generalissimo: Chiang Kai-shek and the Struggle for Modern China" by Jay Taylor.

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THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

Jersey City UAYA members bring "koliada" to the UNA



Roma Hadzewycz

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – Carolers, or "koliadnyky," from the Jersey City, N.J., branch of the Ukrainian American Youth Association, paid a visit to the Ukrainian National Association's Home Office on January 17. The group (seen above) sang carols, recited poetry and offered best wishes for the Christmas and New Year season to the employees of the UNA and its publications, Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly.

Mission Statement

The Ukrainian National Association exists:

- to promote the principles of fraternalism;
- to preserve the Ukrainian, Ukrainian American and Ukrainian Canadian heritage and culture; and
- to provide quality financial services and products to its members.

As a fraternal insurance society, the Ukrainian National Association reinvests its earnings for the benefit of its members and the Ukrainian community.



Insure and be sure.
Join the UNA!

UNA Branch 241 facilitates visit by St. Nicholas



Credit

WOONSOCKET, R.I. – Ukrainian National Association Branch 241 in Woonsocket, R.I., hosted its annual St. Nicholas/Christmas party for the children of St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church. Msgr. Roman Golemba and Janet Bardell, branch secretary, greeted the youngsters. Lydia Kusma Minyayluk and Lydia Zuk Klufas programmed the event with poems and songs. The parents prepared a delicious lunch. John Tkach, as well as several of the children, provided the musical entertainment. Of course, the highlight of the event came when St. Nicholas presented gifts to the eager children.

– Lydia Z. Klufas

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Job opening at THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Full-time layout artist based at our office in Parsippany, N.J.

Position requires knowledge of InDesign, QuarkXpress, Adobe Photoshop, Microsoft Office, etc. for Macintosh systems. Experience with web design and computer troubleshooting desired. Bilingual (English/Ukrainian) skills a definite plus.

Those interested in an opportunity to join The Ukrainian Weekly's production team are encouraged to send a resume and a cover letter explaining their interest in the position, along with salary requirements, to: Editor-in-Chief, The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054; or to staff@ukrweekly.com.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

A notable 20th anniversary

Twenty years ago, on January 13, 1991, The Ukrainian Weekly's Kyiv Press Bureau was born. We noted that major milestone in our January 20, 1991, issue with a simple story on page 3 headlined "Weekly correspondent now in Kiev" (yes, that's how we all used to spell the name of Ukraine's capital city...). The lead read: "Marta Kolomayets, an associate editor of The Ukrainian Weekly, arrived on Sunday, January 13, in Kiev, where she will serve as a correspondent for The Weekly and set up the Ukrainian National Association's press bureau."

The move was months in the making – and not a simple undertaking at that. It came about as a result of a resolution adopted at the UNA's May 1990 convention which stated: "The convention urges the UNA Executive Committee to look into establishing a bureau in Kiev and/or Lviv which would provide direct news service on a regular basis to our UNA publications." Our efforts to establish the bureau began in earnest in October 1990 when a UNA delegation (composed of Supreme President Ulana Diachuk, Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan, and Supreme Advisors Eugene Iwanciw and Roma Hadzewycz) attending the second congress of Rukh met with officials of the Foreign Affairs Ministry. Several months of dealing with red tape followed – it was, after all, still the Soviet era – and there were times when we thought our plans would come to naught. In the end, our persistence paid off.

To say 1991 was an exciting year is an understatement. Our September 1 edition carried a big, bold headline: "Ukraine declares independence." Three months later, our December 8 issue reported the results of the December 1 referendum on Ukraine's independence with the headline "INDEPENDENCE" in 80-point type capital letters.

Ms. Kolomayets reported on the USSR-wide referendum on a new union treaty and the poll on Ukraine's state sovereignty, the return of the primate of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, Cardinal Mstyslav Lubachivsky and the rebirth of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church with Patriarch Mstyslav I at the helm. When Leonid Kravchuk, chairman of Ukraine's Parliament, traveled to the U.S., Ms. Kolomayets was right there, on his plane with his entourage, reporting every move.

Chrystyna Lapychak, who took the next six-month assignment, reported on President George Bush's visit to Kyiv (and his "Chicken Kiev" speech), the dissolution of the Communist Party of Ukraine, the failed Soviet coup from Ukraine's perspective, Ukraine's proclamation of independence on August 24, 1991, and the December 1 vote that overwhelmingly approved independence and elected the newly independent country's first president.

And there were so many other major developments under the Kravchuk, Kuchma, Yushchenko and Yanukovich administrations that were reported from Kyiv by The Weekly's staffers. Ms. Kolomayets returned to Ukraine for several more tours; others who served as our Kyiv Press Bureau correspondents were: Khristina Lew and Roman Woronowycz (both did several tours of duty), as well as Andrew Nynka. Our current Kyiv editor, Zenon Zawada, has been on duty since 2005, except for a brief interlude in January-August 2008, when our bureau continued its work thanks to our Kyivan colleague Ilyia M. Labunka, who filled in admirably (during the summer he had the assistance of intern Danylo Peleschuk).

For two decades our Kyiv Press Bureau has proven its worth countless times as it delivered the news that our community needed and wanted straight from the scene. It provided news and analyses that were simply unavailable elsewhere at a critical time in Ukraine's history. Today it faithfully, responsibly and steadfastly continues its mission.

For that, Dear Readers, we give kudos to all of our Kyiv correspondents and thanks to our publisher, the UNA, for this huge contribution to Ukraine and Ukrainians everywhere. Happy anniversary to our Kyiv Press Bureau!

Feb.
1
2010

Turning the pages back...

Last year, Ukraine's former President Leonid Kuchma said in an interview with Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty (RFE/RL) on February 1, 2010, that Ukraine's political system was dysfunctional and needed an infusion of fresh talent.

Mr. Kuchma told Dmitry Volcheck of RFE/RL's Russian Service that regardless of who won the February 7, 2010, runoff between Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko and Viktor Yanukovich, Ukraine's political institutions would remain incapable of dealing with the country's pressing problems. "...Whatever the outcome [of the runoff elections], it will not bring political stability or resolve any economic problems in the country," he observed.

The promise of the 2004 Orange Revolution, he said, remained unfulfilled because of the bickering between President Viktor Yushchenko and Prime Minister Tymoshenko, destroying the people's trust in the government's ability to implement permanent positive reforms.

Mr. Kuchma, who was president of Ukraine from 1994 to 2005, saw the stabilization of the country, but his regime is also accused of widespread corruption and of stifling the nascent free press. He is also suspected of involvement in the disappearance of the opposition journalist Heorhii Gongadze.

Ukraine's foreign policy agenda of Euro-integration under President Yushchenko, Mr. Kuchma said, accented the divisions between the Ukrainian-speaking western regions and the largely Russian-speaking east. This differed from President Kuchma's multi-vector foreign policy, which tried to maintain good relations with both Russia and the West.

Regardless of how close Kyiv's relations become with Moscow, there is little risk that Ukraine will imitate Russia's authoritarian political model, Mr. Kuchma said.

"I'm absolutely confident that such fears are groundless. Ukraine is really not Russia and we have different a mentality," Mr. Kuchma said. "There are three bosses for every two Ukrainians, that's true, and there is always some struggle at every level. So, I don't think such a threat exists. Moreover, our parliamentary-presidential model protects the country from dictatorship."

Source: "Kuchma says Ukraine's political system is dysfunctional," (RFE/RL), *The Ukrainian Weekly*, February 7, 2010.

COMMENTARY

Selective justice in Ukraine

by Mykola Riabchuk

A prison cell might be not the best place to spend the New Year and Christmas holidays. But for a good number of top Ukrainian officials, including former Internal Affairs Minister Yuri Lutsenko and former Minister of the Economy Bohdan Danylyshyn, this was exactly the place where they had to relax and meditate on the whims of fortune.

It comes as little surprise that virtually all of them belong to the "Orange" camp that is today's political opposition. Their leader, the former Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko, was also summoned to the Procurator General's Office but was spared arrest on condition she would not leave the city during the pending investigation.

The tough measures against corrupt Ukrainian officials might be well-received, both domestically and internationally insofar as Ukraine is one of the most corrupt countries in the world and the least attractive country in Europe for foreign investors. Any cause for cheer, however, soon fades away once we take a closer look at the who, how and why of the allegedly anti-graft measures.

Who?

The entire Party of Regions can be broadly perceived as a mafia-style organization with tight inner discipline and immeasurable shadow resources. And its power base, the Donbas region, has a well-earned reputation of a local Sicily. Whatever might have been the past of the party and of this region there are no signs that their present is any different.

Ukraine's president, Viktor Yanukovich, has never been absolved from the murky privatization of a huge government-owned estate near Kyiv, nor has he managed to cast off a parvenu lust for luxury cars, helicopters and other overpriced things bought with government money – despite broadly trumpeted austerity measures.

Like master, like servants. His ministers, governors, mayors and other clerks have no restraint in their love for *la dolce vita* – apparently at the expense of the state. Every day the Internet carries something new about their extravagance, both at home and abroad.

The deputy head of the president's administration wears diamond watches worth \$50,000 each and claims candidly that this is just an innocent birthday present from her party comrades, one of whom, incidentally, happens to be the mayor of Kharkiv, and the other a vice prime minister. Another mayor purchases benches for the city metro at \$8,000 each – so that another diamond watch as a gift would certainly not be a problem. The head of DUSia (a Soviet relic that runs multiple facilities and supplies for the ruling nomenklatura) purchased a lawnmower for the national deputies' hospital at a cost of \$500,000. One can guess how many lawnmowers he could buy for this money on the free market.

Few care about the fact that the head of the Security Service of Ukraine (SBU) runs multiple private businesses; the vice prime minister in charge of investment and innovation endorses 300 million hrv for his own

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

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

enterprises; the prime minister responds favorably to the request of the Orthodox bishop (of the Moscow Patriarchate) lobbying for trade preferences for some Russian company, and so on. No one is prosecuted, fired or even reprimanded.

The only rebuke that has occurred to date would make one laugh – or cry, depending on one's sensitivity. It comes from a conversation between the two ministers recorded secretly by a journalist in the Parliament. One of them, Andriy Kliuyev, was in charge of construction of a fast road for the president to his rancho. He naturally used the occasion to stretch the road for a dozen more kilometers to his own estate. Borys Kolesnikov, his colleague, can be overheard chastising him – but not for the embezzlement of state funds. On the contrary, Mr. Kliuyev's faux pas was much worse. He failed to extend the super highway for a few more kilometers to Mr Kolesnikov's dacha nearby.

This probably says enough about the team that is fighting corruption in Ukraine as well as about the ultimate prospects of this fight.

Yet, one more actor of this tragicomedy should be mentioned. Viktor Pshonka, the new procurator general, heralds from Donetsk, as do most top officials. There, reportedly, he made his career under Mr. Yanukovich's governorship, providing a reliable legal service for good people. In 2000, he became notorious as a person who allegedly tried to cover up the brutal murder of investigative journalist Ihor Aleksandrov. A vagrant was found who confessed to the crime, but no serious evidence was presented in court and the poor man was released, only to die shortly afterwards under mysterious circumstances. Remarkably, the last case investigated by Mr. Aleksandrov before his death was about alleged connections between Mr. Pshonka's son Artem and local criminal bosses.

Even if these allegations are false, the very way in which Mr. Pshonka understands his professional duty and the essence of the judiciary within the power structure leaves little doubt concerning his current and prospective role in Ukraine. In a recent TV discussion, he stated frankly: "As the procurator general, I am a member of the president's team [eager] to implement all his decisions." Enough said.

How and why?

The answer to this question comes mainly from the answer to the previous one. On the one hand, it is quite clear that the ruling team members, including the president, are not going to refrain in any noticeable way from their deeply rooted habits. On the other, it is also clear that the Ukrainian procurator – as a loyal member of this very team – would be neither willing nor able to restrain those habits from the outside.

Political opposition and an independent mass media might be the only obstacles for the ruling team in its drive for uncontrolled accumulation of wealth and power. So, their destruction is a strategic goal for all branches of the government that are fully subordinated now to the president. The more this destruction can be represented as a fight against corruption, the better.

The government is effectively killing two birds with one stone. It represses and destroys the opposition on seemingly non-political grounds and, at the same time, it distracts people's attention from its own misdeeds and even wins some popularity for purportedly re-establishing law and order. The short-term gains of this policy are undeniable. The long-term goals are simply not on the agenda of this band of political

(Continued on page 22)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Kurylas design: simple, elegant

Dear Editor:

Thank you for publishing Laryssa Kurylas' description of her proposed Holodomor monument in Washington. What better memorial to those of our brothers and sisters who starved even though they lived in the breadbasket of Europe!

The concept is beautiful, and the design simple and elegant. I am convinced that the monument as envisioned by Ms. Kurylas would draw the attention of many who would also read the story behind its erection.

I hope there will be enough support in the diaspora to get this project under way.

Christine Paclawskyj
Kensington, Md.

Thanks for articles on five designs

Dear Editor:

I would like to thank you for publishing the two articles concerning the proposed design for the Holodomor Memorial in Washington, (December 5, 2010).

I would especially like to commend you for your excellent editorial on December 19, 2010, concerning this very important matter. The lack of full information and transparency concerning this project is "deeply troubling" indeed. It is particularly so because increasingly it is becoming apparent that if the memorial is to be completed on time, much if not all the financing for this project will be borne by our community.

The U.S. National Holodomor Committee has already paid about \$100,000 for the preliminary studies of the memorial site, as required by D.C. regulations. However, the construction of the memorial is ultimately paid for, it is imperative that the U.S. National Holodomor Committee have an input regarding the design of the memorial.

As of today, the committee has not been convened to decide which of the proposed designs it would recommend to Ukrainian authorities.

For my part, I showed the proposed designs for the Holodomor memorial to the executive committee of the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council at its quarterly meeting on March 21, 2010. The committee unanimously chose the entry by the Ukrainian American architect Laryssa Kurylas as by far the one that most successfully conveys this great Ukrainian tragedy of 1932-1933, not only in a most poignant and original manner but in a way that also manages to give the memorial an unmistakably Ukrainian character while simultaneously achieving a vision that is on the same high level with the timeless designs of the best of the modern public monuments in the capital.

Ihor Gawdiak
Columbia, Md.

The letter-writer is president of Ukrainian American Coordinating Council and vice-chairman of the U.S. National Holodomor Committee.

A suggestion for diaspora

Dear Editor:

In view of Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukovich's announcement that Stepan Bandera's Hero of Ukraine award has now been officially revoked, I have this suggestion for diaspora Ukrainians.

From now on, resolutely refuse to accept any honorary awards and citations bestowed on them by Ukraine's government or by any institutions closely linked to it.

And do so for as long as that Russophile government continues its policy of strident anti-Ukrainianism, falsification of history, and degradation of Ukraine's hard-won democracy.

Roman Czajkowsky
New York

A thesis writer seeks information

Dear Editor:

My name is Danielle Granville. I'm an American of non-Ukrainian descent, working on a D.Phil. in Politics at Oxford University (although I'm currently based in Washington, D.C.). My thesis explores the nature of Ukrainian diaspora communities' involvement in the Holodomor genocide recognition campaign.

I'm interested in talking to anyone who's been involved with this campaign in Great Britain or North America, or who has particular views on the topic. I can contact you either on the phone/Skype or via email. I'd love to learn more about how you became involved in this campaign and how you've pursued recognition; what you see as the goals of the campaign; how you feel about the level of recognition in Ukraine; what you see as the campaign's greatest successes and obstacles; and much more.

I can be reached at danielle.granville@gmail.com to set up a time to talk. All conversations will be conducted in English. Thanks in advance for your time and assistance.

Danielle Granville
Washington

We welcome your opinion

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 daytime phone number and address of the letter-writer must be given for verification purposes. Please note that a daytime phone number is essential in order for editors to contact letter-writers regarding clarifications or questions.

Please note: THE LENGTH OF LETTERS CANNOT EXCEED 500 WORDS.

From a Canadian Angle

by Oksana Bashuk Hepburn



The best and worst list: 2010

Almost everyone has a favorite list this time of year – best movies, best books, persons of the year. For the eight year, here is my best and worst list comprising governments, individuals, publications and organizations that had an impact, for better or for worse, on the global Ukrainian community in 2010.

10 best

1. Ukraine's Kyiv Appellate Court – for finding Joseph Stalin, Viacheslav Molotov, Lazar Kaganovich, Pavlo Postyshev, Stanislav Kosior, Vlas Chubar, and Mendel Khatayevych responsible for the Holodomor, the genocidal starvation of some 10 million Ukrainians; and then President Viktor Yushchenko – for calling for the creation of an international tribunal on Communist crimes.

2. Canada's Prime Minister Stephen Harper – for showing Western states how to deal with Ukraine's threatened democracy: raise trade issues without compromising democratic values.

3. Independent-minded Ukrainian journalists – for ongoing resistance to pressures undermining objective reporting, in particular their decision to boycott Mykhailo Checherov, Party of Regions, for lying about its members beating up four opposition deputies in Parliament; and Reporters Without Borders – for monitoring and warning against the decline.

4. FOX media and Glenn Beck – for global exposure of atrocities committed by Communist regimes including Holodomor, in the series "Holocaust: Live Free or Die."

5. President Viktor Yanukovich – for reversing his position on Holodomor by partially reinstating the information on the president's website in response to citizen's pressure; a good sign in a democratic leader.

6. Patriarch Filaret of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Kyiv Patriarchate – for mounting a robust 1021 anniversary of Christianity celebration as an antidote to the state's Moscow Patriarch-adhering-orthodox-only event with Russia's religious and political hierarchy in attendance.

7. Vera Fermiga – for using her considerable global vantage point as an Academy Award nominated actress to cheer her Ukrainian roots.

8. The Rev. Dr. Borys Gudziak, rector, Ukrainian Catholic University – for documenting the state's intervention in the right of assembly creating a worldwide reaction to limitations on freedoms imposed by the government.

9. Commentators like Yevhen Sverstiuk, Alexander Motyl and Askold Lozynskyj – for providing opinion leadership on important yet underexposed issues vital to Ukraine as well as global peace and security.

10. Timothy Snyder, Yale University historian – for shedding much needed light on the horrific toll of World War II in Ukraine and the gargantuan evils of two dictators equally responsible for the crimes in his book "Bloodlands: Between Hitler and Stalin."

10 worst

1. "Patriotic" Ukrainians – for failing to deliver a pro-Western president by denying Yulia Tymoshenko the 5 percent needed to beat pro-Russian Viktor Yanukovich, in particular members of

President Yushchenko's Our Ukraine party, women voters and the so-called "elite," including writer Oksana Zabuzhko, who wasted her vote and served as an example for others by voting "for no one."

2. Ex-president Viktor Yushchenko – for ensuring the elections of a pro-Russian president by endorsing constitutional changes three days before the vote; urging voters to invalidate their ballots by voting "for no one," and relentlessly undermining the pro-Western contender, Ms. Tymoshenko, (including by calling her "the worst mistake of my presidency.")

3. The Kharkiv agreements – for legitimizing a pro-Russian rather than what-is-best-for-Ukraine option including the 25-year extension of the Russian Black Sea Fleet's lease in Crimea and dropping consideration of NATO membership for Ukraine.

4. Dmytro Tabachnyk, minister of education – for reverting to blunt Soviet-style governance minimizing Soviet abuses denigrating patriotic Ukrainians and changing history texts to favor Russia's world view.

5. President Yanukovich – for failing to dismiss anti-Ukrainian ministers who openly spread discord among citizens, act as the fifth column for Russia and humiliate Ukraine globally.

6. Moscow Patriarch Kirill – for bad-guest behavior in Ukraine by mixing politics and religion, preaching reunification of Ukraine with Russia, and demanding a name change for Hetman Ivan Mazepa Street.

7. Western states, in particular France and Germany – for their consistent refusal to bring Ukraine, the largest European country, closer to the West via NATO and the European Union, thus granting carte blanche to Russian hegemony in the neighborhood.

8. Michael Ignatieff, Canada's leader of the Opposition – for ongoing faux pas with the Ukrainian Canadian electorate, starting with slurs in his little book followed by an inadequate apology; a no-show at their major Ukrainian Festival in Toronto; and no appointments from the group to his shadow Cabinet.

9. The decision-makers at the Canadian Human Rights Museum – for singling out two groups for preferential treatment, thus undermining the experiences of others suffering human rights abuses.

10. Canada's former Ambassador to Ukraine, and later Russia, Christopher Westdal – for undermining Prime Minister Stephen Harper's defense of human rights in Ukraine and thus one of the central pillars of Canada's foreign policy.

A special citation goes to Prime Minister Vladimir Putin – for turning Russia into a bad neighbor lately sniping that Russia did not need Ukrainians to win World War II. If he keeps up the antagonism, he may find himself on the best list next year as Ukrainians wake up en masse to the nastiness behind the "big brother" façade, particularly those with family members who served in the Red Army from Stalingrad to Berlin – most of the population.

Oksana Bashuk Hepburn is an international commentator and editor of a quarterly magazine. She may be contacted at oksanabh@sympatico.ca.

NEWS AND VIEWS

Metropolitan Constantine Bohachevsky 1884-1961

by Martha Bohachevsky-Chomiak

Fifty years ago, on January 6, 1961, Constantine Bohachevsky, the first metropolitan of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the United States, died. He was 73 years old and had been the Catholic bishop for Ukrainians in the United States for 37 years.

Pope Pius XI appointed Bohachevsky bishop for Ukrainian Catholics in the United States in 1924, when Bohachevsky was barely 40.

That appointment was part of a complex arrangement that permitted the Vatican to formalize its relations with the new Polish state that had taken power over western Ukrainian territories. The Poles continued their short-sighted persecution of Ukrainians in Halychyna, and the Church was no exception.

Bohachevsky was especially singled out for his clear-cut and principled stand on nationality issues. He had been arrested in 1919 by the Polish regime for organizing the Peremyshl community relief program and for refusing to use Polish in official documents. He was freed only after the personal intervention of the Vatican nuncio to Poland, Cardinal Achille Ratti – the future Pope Pius XI.

In 1923 the Polish administration would not recognize Bohachevsky as the newly appointed vicar-general of Peremyshl Diocese. In turn Pope Pius XI would not sign a Concordat with a Poland that openly discriminated against Ukrainian Catholics, as evidenced by Poland's opposition to Bohachevsky's appointment. By appointing Bohachevsky bishop in the United States the pope's hand was freed, at least for the time being.

All Ukrainian attempts at independence, except for the dubious existence of the Soviet Ukrainian republic, had failed. The country was impoverished. Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky, who spent the immediate post-World War I years as the papal vicar to America as shocked by the condition of the Ukrainian Church in the United States, as he was by the abject failure of all Ukrainian attempts at ensuring statehood. Metropolitan Sheptytsky opposed the appointment of any of the priests already in the United States to the position of bishop, and the search was expanded to include all possible candidates.

The Ukrainian parishes in the United States, lacking a bishop with legal authority over property issues, were in disarray, and the position of the Ukrainian clergy was very difficult. Although the Russian government could no longer buy parishes for Orthodoxy, the newly established Ukrainian Autocephalous Church exercised an attractive force for those Catholic Ukrainians who became dissatisfied with their parish. Parishioners fought each other on many issues.

One of the most contentious was the relationship between the Ukrainians who came from Halychyna, and those who came from Transcarpathian territories. The latter chose to keep using the old name for Ukrainian –

Ruthenians. To minimize that very visible – even within the Roman Catholic community – conflict, Pope Pius XI appointed not one, but two Ukrainian Catholic bishops for the United States: Vasyl Takach for the Carpatho-Rusyns and Bohachevsky for the Ukrainians.

So, when Bishop Bohachevsky came to the United States from a Ukrainian community destroyed by the war, he was faced with another poor and increasingly contentious Ukrainian population, this time immigrant. The new bishop was not as impressed by America's wealth, as he was devastated by the poverty of most Ukrainian immigrants. He realized that Ukrainians in the United States, despite all their sacrifices – often at the cost of their own and their children's needs – would not be able to help Ukraine in any significant manner unless their own standard of living improved.

Lacking monetary resources, he thought that could be accomplished only by education. While others bemoaned the inevitable Americanization of Ukrainian immigrants and used their energy to work on collecting whatever funds they could for the home country and its diplomatic representations, Bishop Bohachevsky made two momentous decisions: one, he would build up the Church and not embroil it in the quarreling among the Ukrainian political factions; second, he would promote Ukrainian Catholic education on all levels to help the faithful grow in faith and wisdom.

Bohachevsky focused on being the Catholic bishop for the Ukrainian diocese. He would build up that diocese, assure a sustainable livelihood for the priests and establish an orderly administration. He realized early on that the immigrants to America would not return to Ukraine, regardless of their passionate statements to the contrary. The Ukrainian immigration was becoming an integral part of the multinational fabric of American society, and the Ukrainian component should be a complementary one to the United States, and not in opposition to it.

He reasoned that the Church could preserve the Ukrainian Catholic heritage for Ukrainians, and at the same time present their Ukrainian rite and culture to Americans in the United States.

The bishop argued that Ukrainians needed schools to help them out of the cycle of poverty that life in the industrial centers held in store for them. They needed their own Church and their own schools to enable them to live the American dream without losing their rich Ukrainian heritage.

Bohachevsky realized that the Church in America would need priests who could minister to those who only knew Ukraine from the church hall. He immediately began work to establish a whole network of Ukrainian Catholic schools, from kindergarten to college. It took time for the community to understand the bishop's vision.

The bishop enlisted the help of the Sisters of St. Basil



Metropolitan Constantine Bohachevsky

the Great, and together they built grammar schools and high schools throughout the country, as well as two colleges – one for men and a junior one for women.

The Ukrainian Catholic Church in America grew to be strong and united. New dioceses were formed and Bohachevsky was raised to metropolitan-archbishop. He was in the midst of more plans for the Metropolitanate and its schools when he was suddenly stricken by a fatal heart attack on the eve of Christmas according to the old Julian calendar, which the cathedral still used.

By that time, many parishes had voted to use the newer Gregorian calendar, which was prevalent in the world, but Bohachevsky had promised his faithful that the cathedral would adhere to the old calendar in its celebration as long as even one parish continued to opt for it. The metropolitan honored his promise to the minority.

When Metropolitan Bohachevsky died he was universally praised for the incontrovertible achievements of his tenure. But the full story of his dedicated pastoral service during a stormy period of the community's history has yet to be told. That story has many lessons for all Ukrainians in the United States, as well as in Ukraine.

BOOK NOTES: New volume of Hrushevsky's "History of Ukraine-Rus" "

EDMONTON, Alberta – The ninth volume of Mykhailo Hrushevsky's "History of Ukraine-Rus" is by far the longest in the 10-volume series. Written in the late 1920s, after Hrushevsky had returned to Ukraine from exile, the volume is dedicated to a crucial period of Ukrainian history: the rule of Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky.

In the English translation of the history prepared by the Peter Jacyk Center for Ukrainian Historical Research at CIUS and published by CIUS Press, this large volume appears in three separate books. Book 1 of Volume 9 was published in 2005; Book 2, Part 1, appeared in 2008; and 2010 Book 2, Part 2 was made available to readers and scholars in 2010.

This book was translated by Marta Daria Olynyk, a Montreal-based translator, editor and broadcaster. It was edited by the director of the Jacyk Center, Dr. Frank E. Sysyn, and the consulting editor for the book, Dr. Yaroslav Fedoruk, a senior scholar at the Mykhailo Hrushevsky Institute of Ukrainian Archaeography and Source Studies, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine in Kyiv, with the assistance of CIUS Press Senior Editor Myroslav Yurkevich.

Other scholars who advised on termino-

logical and historical issues include Victor Ostapchuk, Sándor Gebei, Eduard Baidaus, András Riedlmayer, Vasil Varonin, Pavlo Sodomora, Erika Banski, Vera Chentsova and Bert Hall.

The preparation of this volume for publication was funded by a generous donation from the prominent physician and philanthropist Dr. Maria Fischer-Slysh (Etobicoke, Ontario) in memory of her parents, Dr. Adolf Slyz and Olha Slyz.

Dr. Fischer-Slysh was born in Kolomyia in western Ukraine in 1922 and spent her childhood in the historic town of Belz before moving with her family to Lviv in 1933. She attended the Ukrainian Academic Gymnasium in Lviv, but after the Soviet occupation of western Ukraine she fled with her family and finished her secondary education in Kholm. She completed her medical studies in Munich in 1949 and emigrated with her family to the United States in 1950.

She practiced as a pediatrician in Kankakee, Ill. In 1959 she married Dr. Rudolf Fischer, who was born in Straubing, Bavaria, and completed his medical studies at the Humboldt University in Berlin. Dr. Fischer passed away in 1982. Dr. Fischer-Slysh now resides in Toronto.



She is a long-time member of the board of directors of the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America in Chicago, head of the Friends of the Academic Gymnasium in the Diaspora, and a board

member of the Canadian Society of the Friends of Ukraine. She is also a member of the Shevchenko Scientific Society and the League of Ukrainian Philanthropists.

A generous donor to numerous scholarly undertakings in Ukraine and Canada, she has made the largest donation in the history of the Ukrainian Catholic University, an institution that is cooperating with CIUS in the new Petro Jacyk Program for the Study of Modern Society and History. In addition to this volume, Dr. Fischer-Slysh is sponsoring the publication of Volume 5 of Hrushevsky's history.

This tome, in which Hrushevsky analyzes the last two years of Hetman Khmelnytsky's rule, consists of the final chapters (10-13) of Volume 9. Hrushevsky presents the most comprehensive discussion to date of Khmelnytsky's foreign policy in the aftermath of the Treaty of Pereiaslav (1654), a topic closed to research in Soviet Ukraine from the 1930s to the 1980s.

He also discusses Khmelnytsky's renewed efforts to annex the western Ukrainian territories and to control the Belarusian lands conquered by the Kozaks.

(Continued on page 22)

NEWS AND VIEWS

Ukraine's courts and the importance of acknowledging precedents

by Bohdan A. Futey

Ukraine's Constitutional Court recently overturned the "political reform" of 2004 that had dramatically altered the country's system of government. Only a year and a half prior to that, however, the court refused to hear a similar procedural challenge to that reform. This change, of course, may cause legal confusion. In future decisions, the court should recognize the value of consistency that comes from respecting and acknowledging prior decisions.

In Europe and around the world, many countries follow the civil law system, rather than the common law. Common law systems are hierarchical and unified, with a single high court atop the hierarchy, while civil law judicial systems sometimes lack a unified court system and instead rely on separate, specialized courts.

In the present era of globalization, however, the distinction between the two systems has become blurred, and common law and civil law countries have incorporated some shared features. The aim of either judicial system is to provide stability through the consistent application of the law and adherence to the Constitution, since arbitrary decisions can instill uncertainty and confusion not only in legal circles but also among the people of a given country and the international community.

As a common law system, the United States and its experience with precedent should therefore be relevant to ensuring consistency in Ukraine's legal system.

In the United States, courts engage with precedent via the doctrine of *stare decisis*. Under this doctrine, appellate courts generally adhere to decisions of their own court, although they have the power to overturn those prior decisions. The United States Supreme Court has noted that following precedent "promotes the even-handed, predictable and consistent development of legal principles, fosters reliance on judicial decisions, and contributes to the actual and perceived integrity of the judicial process." The court also has written that the doctrine is "not an inexorable command" and that a court may correct "unworkable" or "badly reasoned" decisions.

Because judges are not absolutely bound by precedent, courts sometimes consider the policies of *stare decisis* when ruling on cases. Three of those policies are relevant here. First, following precedent helps to ensure that statutes and rules are interpreted consistently and uniformly. Second, following precedent ensures predictable outcomes and discourages arbitrary decisions that vary from case to case. Third, the doctrine promotes judicial efficiency. If, in every case, a court had to write on a blank slate

when determining the correct rule of law, the judicial system might collapse under the inevitable delays.

Overturing "political reform"

The decision of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine on the country's "political reform" is an abrupt change of course. Although the substance of that decision was correct, the court should have explained in full its reasons for departing from its prior, recent rulings on this exact subject. The failure to do so, and the uncertainty created by the recent decisions, threatens legal chaos.

The political reform was passed by the Verkhovna Rada in response to the fraudulent presidential run-off election in 2004. The reform, embodied in Law No. 2222-IV (the Law of Ukraine on Amending the Constitution of Ukraine), constituted a series of amendments to Ukraine's Constitution. The amendments resolved the electoral crisis, but were hastily adopted and not passed in accordance with required constitutional procedures. According to a 2005 decision of the Constitutional Court, changes in the political system of Ukraine must be submitted to and approved by a national referendum, in addition to all other requirements.

The political reform of 2004 was never subject to any such referendum. Many critics, including this writer believe that such a referendum was required because the reform changed the political system and converted Ukraine from a presidential system into a parliamentary system.

The procedures for adopting the political reform were challenged as recently as 2008. One hundred and two legislators petitioned the Constitutional Court to review the procedures for adopting Law No. 2222, but the court dismissed the challenge on February 8, 2008. The court ruled that when the law amending the Constitution became effective, its provisions were practically incorporated into the text of the Constitution. "Having become effective," the court wrote, "the Law itself is functionless."

The Constitutional Court reversed course on September 30, 2010. In decision № 20-pn/2010, the court reviewed the constitutionality of the procedures for adopting the political reform. Without a proper explanation of why a challenge could now be brought to those procedures, the court found Law No. 2222 invalid and restored the provisions of the Constitution of Ukraine that were amended, broadened, or excluded by Law No. 2222.

The decision is doubtlessly legitimate, since the procedures for enacting the political reform were unconstitutional. Despite that legitimacy, however, the decision has a number of far-reaching consequences.

The decision may undermine the rule of law, since the court has now rendered inconsistent decisions. It is a risky practice for a democratic state to have its highest court issue conflicting decisions without thoroughly explaining that conflict. Legal reasoning can certainly change over time, but the court should have dealt with and explicitly invalidated its prior decisions to avoid legal inconsistency.

Not so long ago I commented on the April 8, 2010, decision of the court concerning the possibility of forming a coalition by individual defecting deputies in the Verkhovna Rada. This decision reversed a decision of September 17, 2008, dealing with the formation of coalitions. Legally, nothing had changed except for the government, and the sud-

den reversal raised questions of legitimacy. The recent change in course also raises issues of legal consistency and calls into question whether the judiciary has upheld the rule of law.

The substance of the court's decision restored the provisions of the 1996 Constitution that were changed by Law No. 2222, but did so without including specific directives regarding the legitimacy of current state institutions. According to the court, reverting to the prior version of the Constitution ensures constitutional stability in Ukraine, and guarantees human rights and freedoms, as well as the integrity, inviolability and consistency of the Constitution as the supreme law of the land.

Reversion without more, however, also throws into question the legitimacy and activity of all state bodies elected, convened or created during the last six years. This may impede future legal relations in the state, since people are uncertain which legal entities are legitimate and which have been overturned with the downfall of the political reform. The court should have explained the legal force of laws and provisions adopted in

accordance with the 2004 Constitution to avoid conflicts between rules of the 1996 Constitution and laws adopted after the political reform became effective.

In the coming months, Ukraine will have to confront one of the most apparent conflicts: elections. When do the parliamentary elections and elections to other state bodies take place? When will the presidential election take place? All of these officials were elected in accordance with the procedures established by a law that has now been ruled unconstitutional. Will the parliamentary elections be held in March 2011 (the last Sunday of the last year of terms) as foreseen in the 1996 Constitution? Furthermore, pursuant to the 1996 Constitution, national deputies were elected for a four-year term, and the current composition of the Parliament was elected for five years.

Unfortunately, the Constitutional Court kept silent about these and other questions. Respect for and confidence in the judiciary hinge on clear decision-making, and it is unfortunate that the Constitutional Court's decision on a topic of such national importance left unanswered questions.

IN THE PRESS: Ukraine's leaders

"Ukraine viewpoint: Novelist Andrey Kurkov," BBC News, January 13:

"...the coming months will certainly be busy for the country's state prosecutors who have been told to draw up a list of illegal activities carried out by the government of former Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko. ...

"Yulia Tymoshenko is Mr. [Viktor] Yanukovich's chief political opponent.

"Unless her party is destroyed now, and unless she is prevented from standing at the next presidential elections, she will become Ukraine's next president. ...

"It seems Mr. Yanukovich is little worried by Western or local views about the situation in the country. He has made encouraging statements about how Ukraine is striving towards the European Union, about how Ukrainians will soon be able to travel to Schengen countries without a visa and about how democracy and free speech will continue to flourish in Ukraine.

"But all the while, the president and those around him are clearly molding a Russian form of government and, if possible, they would like to reform the country into a 'controlled democracy' as in neighboring Russia. While a real opposition exists in the country, this is going to be very difficult. ..."

"Myroslava Gongadze: Yanukovich team may be 'more brutal' than Kuchma," interview by Olesia Oleshko, Kyiv Post, January 21:

"Kyiv Post: On January 13, Freedom House published a report saying that Ukraine had lost its democratic achievements. Does it mean that the West has finally officially recognized the decline of democratic freedoms and civil liberties in Ukraine?"

"Myroslava Gongadze: The West is totally aware of the usurpation of power by a certain political group that is pursuing its own financial interests. The thing is that the Western governments have already gotten used to the Ukrainian elite's political manipulations and, frankly speaking, have no desire to interfere in that process. Of course, the West would like to have Ukraine develop as a demo-

cratic state, but neither Washington nor Brussels is going to do the job for Ukrainians.

"The West respects the people's will in electing Yanukovich. But the recent reports on the situation in Ukraine, critical comments from Western experts and even state officials imply that the Ukrainian government went too far. Given the situation in authoritarian Russia and Belarus, the West is feeling that it's losing its last hope for democracy and pluralism in Ukraine, which soon might lead to very sad consequences. The repressions and prosecutions are becoming a bad disease in Ukraine, an abscess that will burst if not treated."

* * *

"KP: Do you see any parallels between Ukraine now and Ukraine of 2000?"

"MG: There are a lot of parallels, but I have a feeling that the new authorities can and will be even more brutal than Kuchma's regime. That's why it's so dangerous. They are trying to persuade society that they won't let up any time soon.

"Was it possible to prevent all these events that are now taking place – raiding of businesses, arrests of opposition leaders, crackdown on human rights activists and political opponents? Yes, but the leaders of the Orange Revolution who pledged to put bandits in jail failed to fulfill their promise and establish the rule of law. Had they done so we would have had a totally different Ukraine. These people should blame themselves first of all."

"Will Yanukovich oust nation's top oligarchs?" by Anders Aslund, Kyiv Post, January 20:

"The economic situation in Ukraine is quite easy to assess. President Viktor Yanukovich is fully in charge, and he is quickly consolidating power.

"So far he is balancing between two oligarchic groups – the so-called RosUkrEnergo group and the Donetsk clan. The big question is whether he will continue to do so, or oust the oligarchs to

(Continued on page 21)

Bohdan A. Futey is a Judge on the United States Court of Federal Claims in Washington, appointed by President Ronald Reagan in May 1987. Judge Futey has been active in various rule of law and democratization programs in Ukraine since 1991. He has participated in judicial exchange programs, seminars and workshops, and has been a consultant to the working group on Ukraine's Constitution and the Ukrainian Parliament. He also served as an official observer during the parliamentary elections in 1994, 1998, 2002, and 2006, and presidential elections in 1994, 1999, 2004 and 2010, and conducted briefings on Ukraine's election law and guidelines for international observers.

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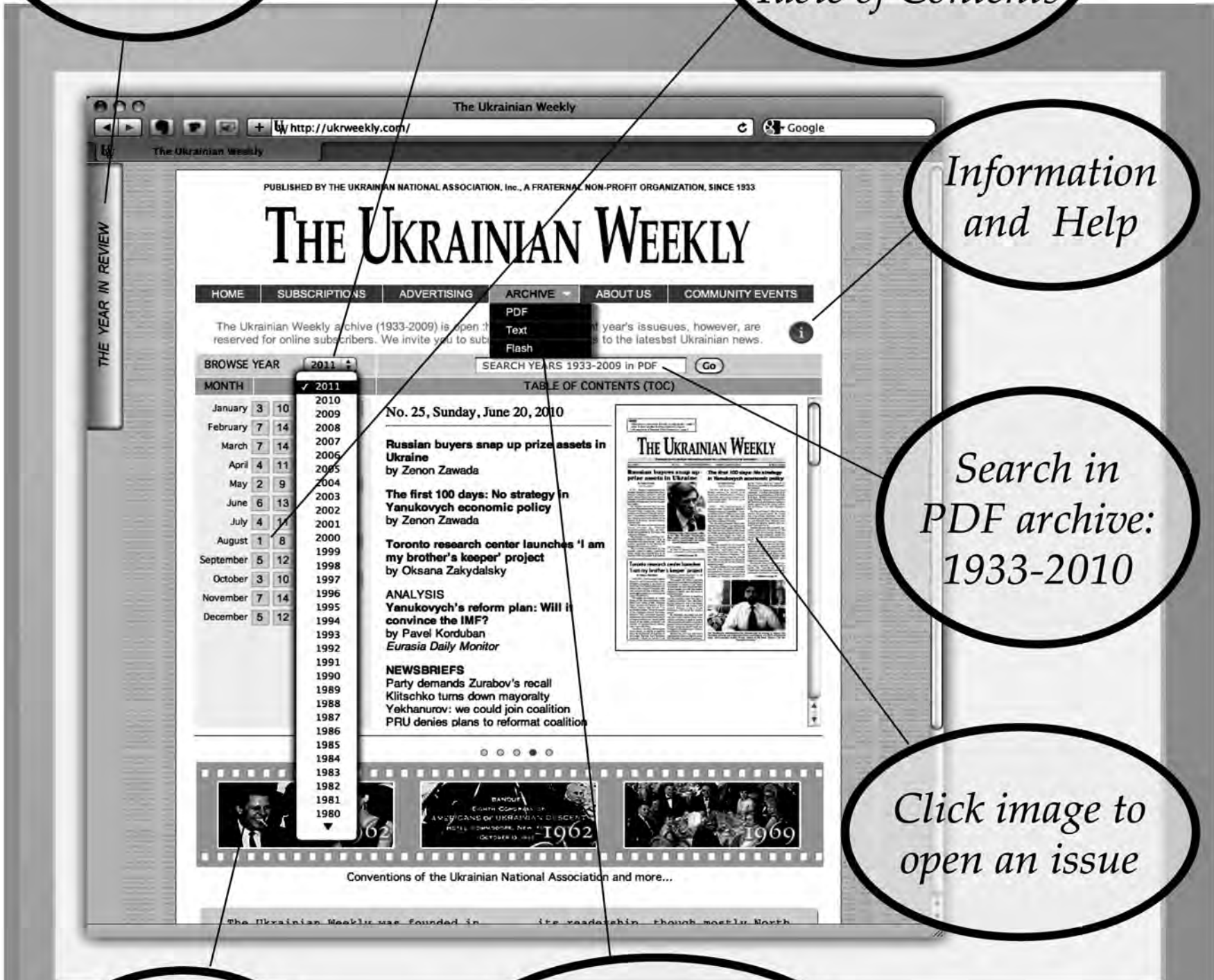
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Ukraine's Unity Day...

(Continued from page 1)

Fesenko said indicated an interest in merging forces with the Front of Change for the next parliamentary elections, which are likely to occur in 2012.

On the "maidan" (Independence Square), thousands of Ukrainians waved blue-and-yellow flags and listened to a concert organized by the Kyiv City State Administration, which is led by Oleksander Popov of the Party of Regions.

Former Presidents Leonid Kravchuk and Leonid Kuchma joined President Yanukovich and Prime Minister Mykola Azarov in attending a formal ceremony and concert held at the Ukrayina Palace. The Yanukovich administration organized commemorations throughout Ukraine on January 22.

"The government is trying to find its own format of humanitarian policy in order to neutralize the blame and criticisms," Mr. Fesenko said. "It's a separate issue whether that's working."

Indeed, the Party of Regions has found that money works for most of its supporters. Journalists in Kyiv discovered that many participants were paid between \$15 and

\$17.50 by the Party of Regions (led by Mr. Yanukovich) to attend the maidan rally and wave national flags.

Alcohol occasionally works as well. The Ukrainian Weekly's correspondent Volodymyr Musyak reported that an alarming number of participants were intoxicated at the maidan concert.

The Party of Regions' dirty practices were displayed on the Internet for the world to see that night after more than 150 participants gathered at the party headquarters in central Kyiv to demand their money for attending the rally.

The same night, leading journalist Mustafa Nayem recorded on video how Party of Regions members – led by Andrii Nadosha, son of national Deputy Oleh Nadosha – paid participants at a Kyiv café afterwards with the help of lists.

Meanwhile, the Batkivshchyna Party reported their buses of supporters were yet again stopped by traffic police and prevented from traveling to the capital from cities that included Lviv, Odesa and Dnipropetrovsk.

Those illegal methods on the part of the government were expected by the opposition forces, which were more frustrated with Mr. Yatsenyuk's decision to hold a

separate rally.

"There's a moral aspect to the meeting on St. Sophia Square, which was to a certain extent supposed to become moral support for the opposition that's under pressure from the government," Mr. Fesenko said. "From that moral point of view, there is criticism."

Mr. Yatsenyuk held the separate commemoration strictly as a political tactic to promote his new political force to the public and show the support he's mustered, Mr. Fesenko said. It was not intended to weaken the opposition, though such accusations were made.

To prove it has none of the antagonism toward Ms. Tymoshenko that former



Volodymyr Musyak

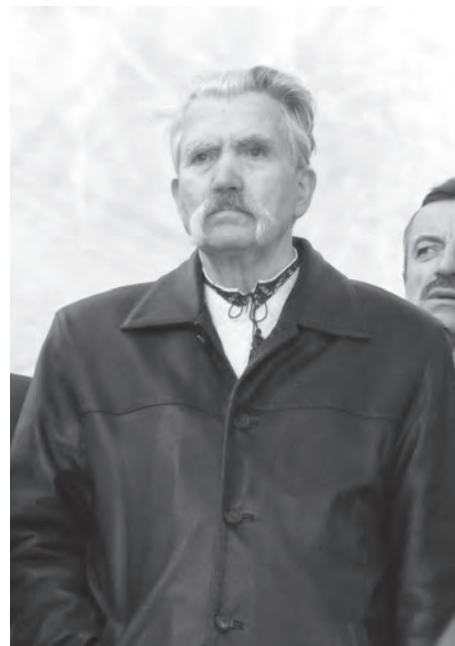
On St. Sophia Square (from right) are: Batkivshchyna Party Chair Yulia Tymoshenko, For Ukraine Party Chair Viacheslav Kyrylenko and European Party of Ukraine Chair Mykola Katerynchuk.

President Yushchenko demonstrated, the Front of Change party dispatched one of its leaders, Ms. Hrynevych, to the event on St.

(Continued on page 16)



Patriarch Filaret of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church - Kyiv Patriarchate on St. Sophia Square in Kyiv.



Soviet-era political prisoner Lev Lukianenko addressed the January 22 Unity Day commemoration led by former Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko on St. Sophia Square.



The administration of President Viktor Yanukovich led a Unity Day commemoration on January 22 on Independence Square, which the opposition boycotted. Thousands attended – many of whom were paid.

Human Rights...

(Continued from page 1)

to Brussels on January 24 by Uzbek President Islam Karimov.

"Meaningless dialogues"

The report notes that defending human rights "may sometimes interfere with other governmental interests," adding that if so, "they should at least have the courage to admit it, instead of hiding behind meaningless dialogues and fruitless quests for cooperation."

Wenzel Michalski, the communications director for Human Rights Watch's Germany office, calls this year's report "forceful" in addressing diplomacy and rights efforts used in the West.

"It became very fashionable in the last couple of years to prefer dialogue – so-called dialogue and silent diplomacy – to naming and shaming. And we think it didn't do any good for human rights worldwide," Mr. Michalski says. "It showed, actually, that talk behind closed doors doesn't lead to any improvement in this area."

European Commission (EC) spokeswoman Pia Ahrenkilde Hansen, asked about the HRW report at a news briefing in Brussels on January 24, declined to respond to specific criticisms.

But she said EC President José Manuel

Barroso would bring up rights concerns during the visit by Mr. Karimov.

"There is absolutely no question of trading off one interest in exchange for the other as far as the EU is concerned," she said. "And I think we've had many occasions to demonstrate that. Human rights is non-negotiable."

Mr. Michalski notes, meanwhile, that Western criticism tends to be more strident the less the country has to offer in terms of economic interests.

"So when it's up to criticize countries like Belarus, for example, the Western powers, the EU, America, all have a very strong voice. They all expressed their concerns about the vote-rigging and the threatening of the opposition. Why is that? Why are countries like Germany talking strong, and have a strong voice, name and shame human rights abuses in countries like Belarus and not, for example, in China?" Mr. Michalski asks.

"That is simply because we don't deal with Belarus so much. We don't make so much business. Belarus doesn't have any natural resources which would be interesting for us. So it's easy to name and shame countries like these."

"Deeply negative"

In Russia, Human Rights Watch says, the rights climate remains "deeply negative"

In Ukraine, rights activists continue to face issues of censorship and pressure, despite pledges by President Viktor Yanukovich "to protect freedom and media pluralism."

despite some positive rhetoric from the authorities. It says President Dmitry Medvedev's "rhetorical commitments to human rights and the rule of law have not been backed by concrete steps to support civil society."

The report says rights activists, especially those working in the North Caucasus region, "remain vulnerable to harassment and attacks," including legal prosecution. And despite official pledges to reform the police force, the group says a draft law "falls short of what is necessary to best pre-

vent human rights violations."

The report also says that in Ukraine, rights activists continue to face issues of censorship and pressure, despite pledges by President Viktor Yanukovich "to protect freedom and media pluralism."

On Iran, it says the regime continued to use torture and intimidation to pressure critics and consolidate power amid what it called a "deepening human rights crisis."

It accuses security forces in Iran of using torture to extract confessions, on which the judiciary relied to sentence to long prison terms and even death people arrested during protests against President Mahmud Ahmadinejad's disputed reelection in 2009.

It said authorities intimidated human rights lawyers, preventing them from effectively representing political detainees.

Human Rights Watch also criticized Iran for continuing to discriminate against religious minorities, including Sunnis, adherents to the banned Bahai faith, Sufis and Christian converts.

Compiled by RFE/RL with agency reports.

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Conductor Kirill Karabits debuts with National Symphony Orchestra

by Yaro Bihun

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

WASHINGTON – It was an exceptional debut performance for the young Ukrainian conductor Kirill Karabits with the National Symphony Orchestra, and he presented himself to the Washington audience in an appropriately unique fashion.

The first selection on the concert program performed at the John F. Kennedy Center for three evenings, January 13-15, was Valentin Silvestrov's "Elegy for Strings."

Not only was it the NSO's first performance of any piece by this contemporary Ukrainian composer, it carried a special meaning with Karabits as conductor. The origin of Silvestrov's piece was an unfinished musical sketch penned by composer-conductor Ivan Karabits, Kirill's father.

As Kirill Karabits recalled in an interview on the Voice of America Ukrainian television program "Chas-Time" after the first performance, he and Mr. Silvestrov found the sketches in his father's notebook upon his death in 2002. Mr. Silvestrov promised to complete it, did so

within a matter of days, and dedicated it to his father.

"Rather than coming to the NSO with a bang, Karabits came with a personal, even intimate touch," was how The Washington Post music critic Anne Midgette characterized it.

In her review, Ms. Midgette also pointed to another unusual aspect of the Karabits debut. Long-known for having a Russian association, at least from the time Mstislav Rostropovich was the music director of the National Symphony, she said, "'Russian' is a misnomer for three of the (Karabits) program's four innovations." She pointed out that the 34-year-old conductor is Ukrainian, as is the composer Mr. Silvestrov, and the solo violinist playing in Dmitri Shostakovich's Violin Concerto No. 2, Op. 129, Sergey Kachatryan, is Armenian.

After intermission, the program concluded with Jean Sibelius' Symphony No. 1 in E minor, Op. 39.

The Washington audience rewarded the performers enthusiastically and with standing ovations throughout the three concerts.

Asked in the VOA interview if he considers himself a Ukrainian conductor, Mr.



Yaro Bihun

Natalia Motsyk, wife of Ukraine's ambassador to the United States, greeted conductor Kirill Karabits with flowers after his debut series of performances with the National Symphony Orchestra in Washington.

Karabits said that, of course, he is Ukrainian. But to be successful, a Ukrainian artist must also become a man of the world. "One must learn foreign languages, travel and play Ukrainian music abroad, discuss it, and do so intelligently. Then they will become interested."

"And who should be doing this if not I," he added.

Kirill Karabits, now in his second season as the principal conductor of the Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra in Britain, began studying conducting and composition in Kyiv, at the Lysenko Music School and the Tchaikovsky Music Academy. Since then, he has been guest

conductor with numerous European orchestras, among them the London Philharmonic, the BBC Symphony Orchestra, the Royal Philharmonic, the Danish National Symphony, the Amsterdam Concertgebouw, the Rotterdam Philharmonic and the Berlin Konzerthaus.

Since his North American debut with the Houston Symphony in 2009, he has also conducted the Los Angeles Philharmonic, the Minnesota Orchestra, and – a week before coming to Washington – the San Francisco Symphony, where the headline to the review in the San Francisco Chronicle characterized his appearance as a "Grand debut."

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Pianist Anna Shelest: “An appealing freshness of spirit”

by Helen Smindak

NEW YORK – I’d been told by two or three fellow New Yorkers that Ukrainian-born pianist Anna Shelest was an artist to watch, a musician who was on the way to becoming a standout in New York music circles.

I had also heard that the Cincinnati Enquirer noted she plays “with an appealing freshness of spirit,” and the Cincinnati Post described her as “the most exciting young pianist to have appeared in Cincinnati in recent years.” The Twentsche Courant Tubantia in the Netherlands called her a “keyboard lioness.”

I learned firsthand of Ms. Shelest’s talents when I heard her solo performance last month at the Golden Key Music Institute, interpreting Moussorgsky’s masterful work “Pictures at an Exhibition,” a piano suite of 10 passages illustrating sketches and watercolors created by his close friend, the architect and sometimes painter Victor Hartmann.

The piece reflects the mood of each painting, opening with a “promenade” theme that re-emerges throughout as a transition amid the changing moods of the various pictures. Through the composer’s picturesque writing, the pianist achieves mystery, frenzy, humor and grandeur.

Ms. Shelest was in her element as her fingers flew gracefully over the keyboard, conjuring up visions of a gnome-shaped nutcracker in a mad dance, a troubador singing a doleful lament outside an ancient castle, children quarreling at play in a park, a lumbering wooden ox-cart and peeping chicks hatching from their shells.

With finesse and sensitivity, she portrayed an argument between two Jews, one wealthy and vain, the other poor and garulous, shrill women vendors in a bustling marketplace, the eerie gloom of catacombs beneath the streets of Paris and the crazed flight of the folklore witch Baba Yaga.

In the final movement, “The Great Gate of Kiev,” Ms. Shelest re-created the blazing glory of a grand and stately procession passing through the archway, accompanied by the jubilant pealing of church bells.

The offspring of a Ukrainian mother and a Ukrainian-Russian father, Ms. Shelest gained her consummate piano artistry through studies in prime schools in Ukraine and the U.S., outstanding teachers, an active concert career and daily practice sessions. She graduated from New York’s prestigious Juilliard School in the spring of 2010 and made her New York debut the same year in recitals at Alice Tully Hall and Stern Auditorium at Carnegie Hall.

Her repertoire of solo, concert and ensemble works, from baroque to contemporary, includes a gamut of composers – Bach and Beethoven pieces to Tchaikovsky études and the “Ukrainian Rhapsody” of composer Oleksandr Zhuk.

She won first prize at several international competitions in recent years, including the 2009 Bradshaw-Buono International Piano Competition in New York, the 2005 Kawai American Recording Contest and the 2005 Louisiana International Piano Competition.

She has recorded two CDs – an all-Rachmaninoff CD featuring his “Études-Tableaux, Op. 39, and Moments Musicaux, op.16,” and “Beyond Oblivion,” a collaborative recording with Cleveland Symphony Orchestra trombonist Cristian Ganicenso.

All of this came to light as she and her handsome husband and manager, Dmitri Sarnov, chatted with me over lunch at a cheery midtown restaurant, a pleasant interlude from the frenzy of a metropolitan city dealing with the aftermath of the blizzard of 2010.

Early piano studies

A poised, elegant young woman who spoke with a charming accent, Ms. Shelest modestly reviewed her early musical experiences: she began piano studies at the age of 6 when her aunt, who lived in Paris, bought a piano for her. (Not everyone was happy about it, she said, because the instrument took up so much space in the family’s small apartment.)

With her mother’s encouragement and a piano teacher’s guidance, she was soon ready to enter the Kharkiv Special Music School for Gifted Children, where she studied with Gary Gelfat and Sergei Polusniak.

At 11, as the youngest prize-winner of the Milosz Magin International Piano Competition, she performed at the winners’ concert at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris, her first experience on a large stage. “It was the biggest hall I had been to, it was huge and the piano seemed so little; it was so unusual to be in the center of such a large place, with so many people looking at you,” she recalled. The following year, she made her orchestral debut with the Kharkiv Symphony Orchestra, playing Rachmaninoff’s Piano Concerto No.1.

When her family moved to the U.S. in 1999, she enrolled at Northern Kentucky University, where she won numerous scholarships and awards, including the Regent’s Award, and recognition as an outstanding senior in the College of Arts and Sciences. Upon graduation with a Bachelor of Music degree, she moved to Cincinnati to study privately for a year with professors from the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music, Elizabeth and Eugene Pridonoff.

Ms. Shelest and Mr. Sarnov were close friends and classmates at Northern Kentucky University; in fact, they’ve known each other since middle school. Over the years, their friendship blossomed into romance, and they were married in March 2007 in the U.S. In July 2010, they travelled to Ukraine for a traditional church wedding, with all family members present for the celebration.

Now making their home on Manhattan’s Upper West Side, the couple enjoys a vibrant lifestyle. Ms. Shelest continues her appearances as a performing artist, attends rehearsals and teaches privately. It’s a constantly changing schedule, always something new, she said. Mr. Sarnov is president of DSW Worldwide, an organization specializing in career management for classical musicians.

They travel to Ukraine each summer to visit their families. “We’d like to go more often, but our schedules don’t allow it,” Mr. Sarnov said.



Cathy Lions

Anna Shelest

Ms. Shelest is delighted that her piano expertise has taken her to some of the world’s greatest stages, including Carnegie Hall, the Palacio de Bellas Artes in Mexico City and the Great Hall of Moscow Conservatory. Her career encompasses solo performances with some of the world’s most renowned orchestras – the Netherland Symphony, the St. Petersburg Philharmonic and the Montreal Symphony – as well as orchestras in Cincinnati, Corpus Christi, Florida, Kentucky and California.

She said she likes to perform “in as many kinds of music as I can; solo recitals are probably my favorite, because you really have enormous freedom when you’re on a stage by yourself, but there is so much great music written for piano in an orchestra and collaborative piano, as well as chamber music, that I like to take part in everything.”

Preparation for performances calls for some practical decisions in selecting stage apparel, Ms. Shelest said, because “I try to choose a gown that matches the mood of a piece, or the formality of the occasion, and I also need to be comfortable while I’m seated at the piano.” For all performances, she likes to wear her hair up and arranged in a chignon at the

nape of her neck “so it won’t fly into my face and eyes when I’m playing.” Coincidentally, the sophisticated hairdo and stylish gowns admirably flatter her slender, 5-foot-10 figure.

Whenever there’s time, she likes to cook. “I find it very relaxing, and it’s very satisfying to blend various ingredients and come up with a finished product,” she commented. But trying to duplicate dishes her grandmother frequently served is sometimes frustrating. “Grandma used to say, a little bit of salt, a little bit of sugar – my mom is the same – but I need to know exactly how much in order to make the dish.”

Currently awaiting the release of a new CD that includes Moussorgsky’s “Pictures at an Exhibition” and Tchaikovsky and Glinka pieces, Ms. Shelest said she was also looking forward to her next performance, a January 23 collaboration with the winners of a vocal competition at Carnegie Hall’s Weill Auditorium.

Mr. Sarnov said a recital at a distinguished New York venue is in the offing, but this is still a nebulous event that requires serious thought and planning. When it happens, it will undoubtedly be another triumph in Ms. Shelest’s burgeoning career.

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(Continued from page 2)

is one of top priority items on the agenda of Ukrainian-Russian relations. On the instruction of Foreign Affairs Minister Kostyantyn Gryshchenko, the Ukrainian Embassy in Russia is working toward normalizing as soon as possible the situation surrounding the Library of Ukrainian Literature; investigatory actions held by Russian law-enforcement bodies do not hinder the use of the library funds. In December 2010 over 50 books were withdrawn from the Ukrainian library in Moscow for psychological-linguistic expert examination. On January 12 Ukraine's MFA stated that the Library of Ukrainian Literature in Moscow had fully resumed its normal work. On January 14 authorities conducted a new search in the library, during which the library's servers were seized. (Ukrinform)

Germany to support rights in Ukraine

KYIV – Germany is ready to earmark nearly 100,000 euros in 2011 to support human rights projects in Ukraine, Germany's Ambassador to Ukraine Hans-Jurgen Heimsoeth told reporters on January 26. "This year, the German government will provide more funds to sup-

port projects in the field of human rights throughout the world. And, if Ukraine submits good projects, then I assume this year, like the last year, we will be ready to support these projects," the diplomat said. He added that Germany supports all organizations that are doing everything possible to ensure that basic human rights principles are strengthened. Mr. Heimsoeth reported that in 2010 Germany supported four projects in Ukraine, allocating a total of 104,000 euros. (Ukrinform)

Lutsenko: I am a political prisoner

KYIV – Former Ukrainian Internal Affairs Minister Yuriy Lutsenko, who leads the People's Self-Defense Party, said he is innocent and described himself as a political prisoner. "I swear before God and people that I am not guilty of what I'm being accused of at the highest command of the Procurator General's Office. The only reason for my imprisonment in a condemned cell at Lukianivka jail is to deprive me of any chance to speak out about the resumption of bandit democracy in Ukraine," the press service of the People's Self-Defense Party on January 19 quoted Mr. Lutsenko as saying. He also said that he had become "a prisoner of war of criminals who seized

power in Ukraine." Mr. Lutsenko said that the goal of the current authorities is "to destroy their political opponents and establish an atmosphere of fear in order to rob the country and the people without any obstacles." Mr. Lutsenko called on Ukrainians to unite, and added that "the resistance of people is the only thing the authorities are afraid of." He said, "The pendulum of Ukrainian history has swung into a dark time. It all depends on the ability of Ukrainians to protect their families, their souls and their history. Don't lose your heart! Don't be silent! We are united!" he said. On December 13, 2010, Mr. Lutsenko and his former driver Leonid Prystupliuk were charged with large-scale embezzlement of state property worth 360,000 hrv, as well as the abuse of power and the use of forged documents. On December 26 Mr. Lutsenko was detained near his house. On December 27 the Pecherskyi District Court of Kyiv ordered Mr. Lutsenko to be jailed for two months. On December 28 it became known that Mr. Lutsenko had been moved from a Security Service of Ukraine (SBU) prison to Lukianivka Prison No. 13. On January 17 Lutsenko's lawyer Ihor Fomin filed a complaint to the European Court of Human Rights charging that Mr. Lutsenko's arrest was illegal. (Interfax-Ukraine)

lunch will be dedicated to the holding of the Euro-2012 European Football Championship. (Ukrinform)

Ukrainian school faces closure

DONETSK, Ukraine – One of the oldest Ukrainian-language schools in Donetsk is facing closure, RFE/RL's Ukrainian Service reported on January 20. Donetsk city authorities say they are closing the school in the Petro district because many schools in the city are only half full and some shutdowns were needed. But teachers and parents of students enrolled at the Ukrainian-language school have asked officials why it, and not a Russian-language school, was chosen to be shut down. School principal Svitlana Babenko told RFE/RL that closing the school has been under discussion for four months. She said it was very likely her school would be closed as it is operating at only 51 percent of capacity and is near two other schools that also have low enrollment. Former principal Ivan Zhuravka told RFE/RL the school had just marked its 90th anniversary and that former graduates include parents and grandparents of many current students. He expressed hope that local authorities would reverse their decision. Meanwhile, teachers and parents have signed an open letter to the Donetsk municipal authorities urging them not to close the school. Of the more than 200 schools in Donetsk, only 36 provide instruction in Ukrainian. In the last 30 years of the Soviet Union, all schooling in Donetsk was conducted in Russian. Although there is an almost equal number of ethnic Russians and Ukrainians in Donetsk, use of the Russian language predominates in the city, which has a population of about 1 million. (RFE/RL)

Two bombings rock Makiyivka

KYIV – Ukrainian officials said two explosions that rocked Makiyivka in the Donetsk region early on January 20 were criminal acts, and that more bombings have been threatened. Police say the two simultaneous, early-morning blasts near a coal company building and a central market in Makiyivka damaged nearby buildings, but that no one was hurt. The Security Service of Ukraine (SBU) said a note was found near the scene demanding \$5.4 million and threatening five more bombings later in the day if the sum was not paid. The note said bombs had already had been placed around the city. Investigators said they were not ruling out the possibility that the attacks were acts of terrorism. (Voice of America)

Ukraine is IMF's second largest debtor

KYIV – Ukraine remained the second largest debtor of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) as of January 6, after Romania (with special drawing rights of 9.8 billion) in terms of funds disbursed under the current stand-by loans, with its liabilities being SDR 9.25 billion (about \$14.2 billion U.S.). The IMF's third largest debtor is Greece with SDR 9.13 billion. The IMF Executive Board on December 22, 2010, decided to allocate to Ukraine a second tranche under the Stand-By Arrangement at \$1.5 billion. The funds could be transferred to Ukraine after the launch of pension reform. The program of cooperation between Ukraine and the IMF, which was approved in July 2010, foresees the provision of a \$15.15 billion loan to Ukraine for two and a half years. (Ukrinform)

More movement across western border

KYIV – On the western sector of Ukraine's border, the passenger flow of Ukrainians in 2010 as compared to 2009 grew by almost one-fourth. In 2010, 23.5

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Investigator denies Tymoshenko's request

KYIV – An investigator with the Procurator General's Office (PGO), said on January 25 that the request of the ex-prime minister and leader of the Batkivshchyna party, Yulia Tymoshenko, for permission to travel to Brussels was denied since she presented the invitation without proper clearance. "Allowing exit to a person who is under house arrest is not a duty but a right of the investigator, that is, his direct procedural competence," the liaison department of the Procurator General's Office reported. The investigator also did not grant Ms. Tymoshenko's appeal to close the criminal case opened against her on charges of committing a serious crime under Part 3, Article 365 of the Criminal Code (abuse of power or official authority, resulting in grave consequences). The department also noted that Ms. Tymoshenko's charges against prosecutors are nothing but an attempt to put pressure on the investigation and to discredit it. Investigators of the PGO on January 17 reopened the criminal case against Ms. Tymoshenko at her request and on the appeal of her attorney. In December 2010 the PGO filed charges that Ms. Tymoshenko, as prime minister, "acting intentionally, in her own interests," decided on the use of funds received from the sale of quotas for greenhouse gases for specific purposes to cover state budget revenues, primarily to pay pensions. The total amount of allegedly misused funds was 380 million euros. (Ukrinform)

Yanukovych heading to Davos

KYIV – President Viktor Yanukovych will visit Switzerland to attend the World Economic Forum (WEF), which will be held in Davos on January 26-28, the head of the Presidential Administration, Serhiy Lyovochkin, said. He said that the Ukrainian president was expected to meet with heads of international organizations, as well as with the leaders of some countries, particularly members of the Group of Eight. Mr. Yanukovych is also to meet with the leaders of the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and Secretary-General of the United Nations Ban Ki-moon. In addition, a Ukrainian-Polish lunch is to be held in Davos with the participation of President Yanukovych and Polish President Bronislaw Komorowski; the

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million persons crossed the western sector of the border, 1.5 million more than in 2009, the State Border Guard Service of the western region reported. The number of Ukrainians, who crossed the border in 2010, increased by 22 percent, and the number of foreigners fell by 8 percent. As the head of the State Border Guard press service, Volodymyr Sheremet, noted on January 17, this trend most likely is related to the active issuance of cards for local border movement by the consulates of European countries bordering Ukraine. As concerns foreigners, the reduction in their number at ground checkpoints is explained by the fact that there is no need for them to travel to Ukraine for Ukrainian goods as Ukrainians now bring the goods into their countries. At the same time, at airports, the number of foreigners increased, testifying to an increase in tourism and business, border guards reported. (Ukrinform)

Tymoshenko on library in Moscow

KYIV – Former Ukrainian Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko, who is the leader of the *Batkivschyna* Party, said on January 19 that Ukrainian authorities should be concerned about the fate of the Library of Ukrainian Literature in Moscow and protect the interests of Ukrainians in Russia. “We are very concerned that the new Ukrainian authorities humiliate the spirituality of the people and humiliate national shrines... This, in fact, is a blow to the heart of our nation. One of these unfortunate cases is our Ukrainian library, which our authorities should now protect, in another state. It seems to me that claims by the authorities that it’s not our library are just unacceptable,” she told journalists in Kyiv on January 4, before her latest round of interrogation at the main investigation department of the Procurator General’s Office. Ms. Tymoshenko said that opposition groups would by all means defend the interests of the Library of Ukrainian Literature in Moscow and provide support and assistance. During an interview with Channel 5 TV on January 18 Prime Minister Mykola Azarov said the Ukrainian government proposed opening a library in Moscow that would be Ukrainian property. Mr. Azarov said that the current library is owned by the Russian government. “I thought about this [the possibility of proposing to Russia to build a Ukrainian library in Moscow as the property of Ukraine], and we, I think, will consider this question and resolve it soon,” Mr. Azarov said. (Interfax-Ukraine)

Kravchuk predicts acute situation

KYIV – Leonid Kravchuk predicts an acute political situation in Ukraine in 2011 due primarily to the continuation of constitutional reform. Referring to the opinion of the Venice Commission and the foreign political elite, Mr. Kravchuk said that constitutional reform in Ukraine is incomplete and not quite legitimate, therefore, whether the president wants this or not, he will have to continue reforming the political system in Ukraine based on the country’s Constitution. It is also necessary to continue reform of the economy and judicial systems, the former president added. Upcoming parliamentary elections, the date of which is still under debate, will add urgency to the situation. According to Mr. Kravchuk, “Most politicians believe that the elections should be held in 2011, others cite the year of 2012. But the issue is that everything must proceed under the valid Constitution, rather than the one that was effective in the past. We must respect the rules of the Constitution.” Mr. Kravchuk made his comments in a January 3 interview with InterMediaConsulting. (Ukrinform)

Most important political events of 2010

KYIV – Just over 40 percent of the people surveyed in December 2010 by the Sofia social research center believe that the most important event in the political life of Ukraine in 2010 was the election of Viktor Yanukovich as president of Ukraine. Respondents were asked to choose from a proposed list the three events they considered most important in political life. The results: 40.3 percent cited Mr. Yanukovich’s election; 20.2 percent cited the protests against the adoption of the tax code; and 17.6 percent pointed to the election of local authorities. Another 14.3 percent believe the most important event was signing of the agreement with Russia on the extension of the Russian Black Sea Fleet’s lease in Sevastopol until 2042; 13.8 percent – adoption of the tax code; 13.5 percent – visits to Ukraine by Russian President Dmitry Medvedev; 12.4 percent – an international audit of the previous government of Yulia Tymoshenko; 10.9 percent – adoption by the Verkhovna Rada of the law on the principles of domestic and foreign policy; 6.8 percent – renewal of the 1996 Constitution; 6.6 percent – creation of a political coalition in parliament and government formation; 6.3 percent – other events. The survey results were released on December 31, 2010. (Ukrinform)

Yanukovich named politician of the year

KYIV – President Viktor Yanukovich was the most popular politician of 2010, according to an experts’ poll conducted by the Democratic Initiatives Foundation. DIF director Iryna Bekeshkina told reporters that second and third place, according to the poll, were taken by the chief of the Presidential Administration, Serhiy Lyovochkin, and the leader of the *Svoboda* party, Oleh Tiahnybok. Meanwhile, according to Ms. Bekeshkina, the least successful politicians in 2010, according to experts, was the leader of the *Batkivschyna* party, Yulia Tymoshenko, former President Viktor Yushchenko, and Vice Prime Minister Sergey Tigipko. The survey was conducted on December 15-23, 2010, with 45 Ukrainian experts participating. (Ukrinform)

Russian paper hails Yanukovich

KYIV – The Russian newspaper *Vedomosti* recognized President Viktor Yanukovich of Ukraine as 2010 Politician of the Year. The publication stressed that, after coming to power, Mr. Yanukovich proved himself not only as a businessman, but also as a diplomat. In April he signed the Kharkiv treaty with Russia on the extension of lease for the bases of the Russian Black Sea Fleet in the Crimea from 2017 to 2042 in exchange for a discount on Russian gas to \$40 billion over 10 years; the contract removed the reasons for gas and Crimean wars, the newspaper noted. Mr. Yanukovich did not quarrel with Europe and the U.S. either, the newspaper noted. And, although he declined to seek entry into NATO, he sought EU membership for Ukraine. The authors of the article in the popular Russian newspaper pointed out that Mr. Yanukovich has an authoritarian style, which is seen from the tightening of the law on elections, closed information policy and reprisals against Yulia Tymoshenko and her allies. Yet, they added, Mr. Yanukovich is able to compromise with opponents. He has a surprisingly good command of the art of the possible, the art of politicians taking power seriously and for the long haul, the publication noted. (Ukrinform)

Shevchenko U. to have scientific park

KYIV – A scientific park will be established at Kyiv National Taras Shevchenko University. Documents on the new venture

were signed by the heads of 12 academic institutions, including the Institute of Geochemistry, Institute of Electric Welding, Institute of Microbiology, Institute of Applied and Theoretical Physics, and others. According to the Kyiv University rector, Leonid Hubersky, the creation of the Science Park Kyiv Taras Shevchenko University in association with the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine will facilitate the most efficient use of the university as an international scientific and educational center. The science park will also help create new jobs, and facilitate employment of university graduates, development of innovation infrastructure, and improve conditions for attracting investment. (Ukrinform)

Kraft Foods investing \$40 million

KYIV – The closed joint stock company Kraft Foods Ukraine is investing \$40 million in the development of productive capacities at the Trostianets chocolate factory. A new biscuit plant will open in the third quarter of 2011, said the factory’s director, Ihor Kharchenko. CJSC Kraft Foods Ukraine, which employs 865 people, is part of the Kraft Foods corporation, one of the world’s top food producers. The Trostianets factory manufactures chocolate under the brand names Korona and Milka, Vedmedik Barni and Tuk biscuits, Lux potato chips, and Jacobs, Carte Noire and Maxwell House coffee. About 80 percent of the products are imported into neighboring countries. (Ukrinform)

Ukrainians afraid of losing jobs

KYIV – Forty-seven percent of Ukrainians polled expressed uncertainty about their employment in 2011. These are the results, released on January 4, of the 13th annual survey of consumer sentiments conducted by Deloitte. Forty-two percent of the respondents expressed con-

fidence that they will keep their jobs, and 10 percent said they were unemployed. At the same time, the majority of the respondents remain confident that the welfare of their families will not deteriorate and might even improve. Of those polled, 29 percent said they expect the same state of well-being in 2011, while 38 percent have hope for an improving financial situation. Researchers have concluded that the most optimistic are young people. The study involved more than 700 people age 18 to 65. The survey was conducted via Internet questionnaires. (Ukrinform)

Most popular children’s names

KYIV – Children in Ukraine were most often named Oleksander, Anastasia and Sofia in 2010, Justice Minister Oleksander Lavrynovych said on January 4, referring to his ministry’s civil registration bodies. According to Mr. Lavrynovych, these names have not lost their popularity in Ukraine for at least the last decade. Also popular in 2010 were such female names as Maria, Hanna, Daria (Daryna), Viktoria, Polina, Kateryna, Yelyzaveta, Alina, Oleksandra, Krystyna and Solomia, and such male names as Maksym, Artem, Danylo, Mykyta, Vladyslav, Denys, Andrii, Dmytro, Kyrylo, Ivan, Nazar and Bohdan. Among other names that were often given to children in Ukraine in 2010 were such female names as Veronika, Diana, Marharyta, Yulia, Olha, Ariana, Tetiana, Kyra, Yana, Yeva and Maryna, and such male names as Bohdan, Roman, Mykhailo, Yehor, Yaroslav, Tymofii, Yevhen, Mark, Volodymyr, Serhii, Matvii, Hlib, Vitalii, Davyd, Yurii, Oleksii, Tymur and Mykola. Rare names in 2010 included: Herman, Rodion, Vlas, Lev and Myron for boys, and Anzhelika, Nonna, Yuliana and Neonilla for girls. (Ukrinform)



Maria Olijnyk

89, a long term resident of Pittsburgh PA, and most recently of Mountain Lakes, NJ, entered into eternal rest and joy on December 12, 2010, after a 5 year battle with lung cancer.

Born in Oszmiana, Lithuania, she witnessed first hand as a young woman the devastation of war in Ukraine and Germany during the 1940’s. After the war, she was a civilian employee of the US Army in Ansbach, Germany, and then immigrated in 1948 with her husband and daughter to the US, where they settled in Pittsburgh, PA, in 1949.

Maria, along with her husband and brother-in-law, was a founder of Olijnyk Brothers Meat Packing Co., which for many years was well-known for its custom meats, especially their highly popular kielbasa. She was very active and strongly supported various Ukrainian American causes; Maria valued her membership in the Ukrainian National Women’s League of America and was a long-term parishioner at St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church in Pittsburgh, PA.

Maria was a woman who impressed all whom she met with her great patience, courage and selflessness, and will be missed by many. She is survived by her husband of 68 years, Michael, her brother-in-law, Basilus, her daughter, Helena Mazur, and son-in-law, Leonard, of Mountain Lakes, NJ. She is also survived by 3 grandchildren, Maria, Michael and Irene, her great grandchildren, Walter, Helena and Evelyn, and a great-great granddaughter, Alicia. Other survivors include her nephew Janusz Szydlo, and numerous family members in Ukraine and Poland.

Funeral services were held on December 14, 2010, at St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church in Whippany, NJ, followed by interment in St. Mary’s cemetery in Jenkintown, PA.

In honor of Maria, donations to St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church Building Fund, 60 N. Jefferson Rd., Whippany, NJ 07981 would be greatly appreciated.

Chicago program focuses on the reality of human trafficking

by Ivanka Bryan

CHICAGO – The Alla Horska branch of the Women's Association for the Defense of the Four Freedoms for Ukraine (WADFFU), hosted a community awareness evening about human trafficking on October 9, 2010. This event was held under the auspices of the Blue Heart Campaign of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), whose goal is to increase the understanding of, and to create urgency around the issue in order to motivate coordinated efforts to fight this horrendous crime, which affects more than 4 million men, women and children annually.

The audience ranged in age from university students to those in their golden years. Among the participants were clergy of the Chicago metropolitan area as well as representatives of various community organizations, including: Sister Luisa Tsupa, director of the Catechetical Institute of the Ukrainian Catholic University and vice-chair of the Patriarchal Catechetical Commission; Andrij Filipchuk, vice-consul of the Consulate General of Ukraine in Chicago; Vera Eliashevsky, chair of the Chicago-Kyiv Sister Cities Committee; and David Pavlik, a candidate for Alderman from Chicago's 32nd ward.

The evening's program began with a clip from a public service film in the Ukrainian language that was produced with sponsorship from the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), in cooperation with various Ukrainian anti-trafficking organizations and the International Organization for Migration. Many people are unaware of the trafficking epidemic and those who are informed don't think that they could become victims themselves. The threat usually comes in the guise of an opportunity to work abroad, especially

for students during school vacations. In a country racked with a high unemployment percentage, this is an attractive proposition. The film helps educate young people by creating awareness and outlining the specific requirements for working abroad so that they can ensure that offers they entertain are legitimate.

Orysia Sushko outlined the efforts of the Blue Heart campaign and what Chicago's community organizations can do to combat this atrocious crime against humanity. Mrs. Sushko is a Ukrainian Canadian community activist, chair of the Anti-Trafficking Commission of the World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations (WFUWO), appointee to the prestigious Order of Canada, and immediate past-president of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress.

Rachel Durschlag, founder and executive director of the Chicago Alliance Against Sexual Exploitation (CAASE), continued the discussion from a local perspective. Ms. Durschlag made the startling revelation that trafficked women pass through our very own neighborhoods and that we must reach out to advocacy groups like CAASE, an organization that works to eliminate sexual exploitation through litigation and advocacy, organizing and policy reform, and prevention and resource development, to help these victims.

Victor Malarek, a Ukrainian Canadian journalist and author of two internationally published books about the travesty of sexual enslavement of women, "The Natashas" and "The Johns," gave the closing remarks. Mr. Malarek travels the globe speaking out against the epidemic of modern-day slavery and chastises governments for their lack of action on the matter. He does not sugarcoat the human rights violations endured by trafficked persons.

After the program, the enthusiastic audi-



Sue Kryzanowicz-Milanez

Members of the Alla Horska branch of the Women's Association for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine with guest speakers (seated, from left) Orysia Sushko, Victor Malarek and Rachel Durschlag.

ence asked questions of the panel of speakers. Finally, a basket generously donated by The Body Shop was raffled off as a door prize. Representatives from The Body Shop were on hand throughout the evening to collect signatures for a petition that calls on governments throughout the world to give children greater protection against trafficking and to increase "safe harbor" laws.

Earlier in the day, WADFFU hosted a luncheon with Mrs. Sushko and Mr. Malarek to discuss what the Ukrainian community at large can do to combat human trafficking. Among those in attendance were Chrystia Wereszczak, head of the national executive of WADFFU, and Olya Kolody, president of the Alla Horska WADFFU branch in Chicago.

The day's events were a success in that they educated people on the issue of human trafficking and all of its forms – sexual

exploitation, harvesting of human organs, involuntary servitude, illegal migrant work, mail-order brides and mercenaries.

The Alla Horska branch is encouraging other WADFFU branches and Ukrainian National Women's League of America (UNWLA) branches throughout the U.S. to take up this issue and inform the public of the crimes committed against women and to reach out to their local organizations to help stop the "traffick." Adding a link to the Blue Heart campaign on organizational websites also helps raise awareness.

Readers can find more information about the Blue Heart Campaign by visiting the websites of the World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations (www.wfuwo.com/Projects-Serdenko.html) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (www.unodc.org/blueheart/index.html).



Sue Kryzanowicz-Milanez

Orysia Sushko, Victor Malarek and Rachel Durschlag field questions from the audience.



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

URBAN LANDSCAPES

by

Valery Tsarikovsky

Artist's reception on Friday, February 11, 6 - 8 PM

The exhibition continues through March 6, 2011

Exhibition hours are Tuesday - Sunday, 12 - 6 PM

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Ukraine's Unity Day...

(Continued from page 11)

Sophia Square.

"There's a significant portion of opposition voters who don't trust either Tymoshenko or Tiahnybok," Mr. Fesenko said. "That's a potential electorate for Yatsenyuk. From his own political interests, he's supposed to separate himself and act independently."

For doing that, however, Mr. Yatsenyuk has drawn suspicion from other opposition leaders who say he's cooperating with the Party of Regions to act as a controlled opposition. Those claims are baseless when considering Mr. Yatsenyuk's sharp and vocal criticism of the 2011 budget, Mr. Fesenko

said.

"It's incorrect to think there's one opposition, and everyone else is against Tymoshenko and on the side of the government," he said. "I don't support monopolizing the status of opposition, or the notion that if Tymoshenko's under attack, then she's the only true opposition."

Among the redeeming events of Unity Day was a human chain formed across the Paton Bridge in Kyiv to symbolically unite both sides of the Dnipro River, which are typically divided on geo-political issues.

Hundreds of Ukrainians of all ages and backgrounds waved Ukrainian flags, painted their faces blue-and-yellow, sang folks songs and locked their arms across the bridge in unity and love for Ukraine.

No political parties were involved.

Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art prepares to mark 40th anniversary

by Andrij Hudzan

As another productive and eventful year comes to an end, we look forward with excitement to celebrating the 40th anniversary of the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art. Much as for individuals, 40 years of an institution's existence is a remarkable threshold, which validates the ideas and efforts of those who founded it.

During the past 40 years, UIMA has hosted hundreds of cultural events that include countless modern art exhibitions, concerts of classical and experimental music, literary programs, creative meetings, theatrical plays, international artistic and educational programs, and political lectures and discussions.

Early on, the Institute outgrew its original mission of serving as a gallery where artists of Ukrainian origin with experimental and unconventional vision could exhibit their works as well as propagate modern Ukrainian art.

The UIMA enlarged its commitment to modern art by exhibiting the works of diverse artists and trends in contemporary art by trying to cover a larger sphere of international talents.

Now the UIMA is well respected among Chicago artists and throughout America, and has earned international recognition as one of the leading artistic institutions in our city.

The UIMA is truly unique. While many institutions in the United States and internationally were founded by Ukrainian immigrants who were active collectors and exhibitors, none of them are fully focused on modern, contemporary and experimental art of multiple artistic forms.

The UIMA's permanent collection is notable for its quality and quantity; it

Andrij Hudzan is administrator of the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art.



The Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art in Chicago.

contains over 800 pieces by well-known artists of Ukrainian origin, and prominent artists from Chicago and around the globe. Its permanent collection has been praised often by noted critics and collectors. But for the UIMA, its valuable collection is of far greater significance as an invaluable and irreplaceable repository of memories that define our roots and achievements, our community, our country and our voice.

As the anniversary year approaches, let's take a moment to assess 2010 and the many events mounted at the UIMA that attracted a wide range of visitors who were introduced to bold, young and even unknown talents.

Let us recall some of them. The retrospective exhibit of Andriy Kovalenko, a relatively unknown artist, showed us a multi-faceted world. He was born in 1913 in Ukraine, lived from 1947 to 1956 in Belgium, and then immigrated to

America and settled in Chicago. He lived modestly, studied in the Ukrainian community, and remained completely devoted to his muse until his death in 1989.

While some regarded him as a reserved, quiet, almost hermit-like person, others recognized him as a man with a good heart and an intellectual frame of mind. The exhibit revealed his wide-ranging craftsmanship – early watercolors and oils created in Europe reflecting the influence of Cubism and made with the use of “found objects.” Viewers were impressed by his multi-technical abilities and unique, emotional and unconventional vision.

The exhibit of the well-known Chicago artist Anatoly Kolomayets, in contrast, presented works by an artist of considerable experience and professional excellence. His works stand out for the richness of technique and impressive colorism. Some viewers were surprised to see the works “not in his style.”

Even as every person experiences some kinds of changes in their life, artists radiate on canvas or paper their particular concerns and feelings. Especially memorable in this sense were two works by Mr. Kolomayets that were created shortly after the death of his father, and they evidence the emotional distress this loss meant to him.

The anniversary exhibit of Gladys Nillson's work was a joint collaboration by UIMA and the Illinois Committee for the National Museum of Women in the Arts. Her work is well-known in Chicago's art world, as well as throughout America, and the exhibit at the UIMA resonated with our viewers.

In the late 1960s, she became a member of the artistic group, Hairy Who, which was linked to the Chicago Imagists. Ms. Nillson was instrumental in winning national attention for Chicago-based artists. Her works are filled with humor and rich imagination. The exhibit served to bring together numerous

skilled professionals and students. Particularly memorable was an evening interview with Ms. Nillson during which she shared her recollections and revealed some of her artistic secrets.

“Neosymbolism – Bridges into the Unknown: brought together a group of international artists: Tom Besson, Klaus Aytinh, Thor Detviller, William Platz,

(Continued on page 21)



A view of the exhibit “Synchronized Combination of the Three Artists: Corinne Peterson, Anna Antonovych and Malgorzata Niespodziewana.”



“Dialog III” by Vasyl Yarych of Lviv.



Icon by Andriy Kovalenko created with found objects.



“African Motif 1” by Chicago artist Anatole Kolomayets.

COMMUNITY CHRONICLE

Greater Boston celebrates extended Christmas (Rizdvo) season

by Peter T. Woloschuk

BOSTON – On the first two Sundays in December 2010 the Ukrainian Catholic community of greater Boston kicked off the traditional Christmas season with visits by St. Nicholas and Santa Claus to St. John the Baptist Parish in Salem, Mass., and St. Nicholas to Christ the King parish in Boston while the Ukrainian Orthodox community of Boston celebrated its patronal feast of St. Andrew the First Called with a traditional fish dinner at the same time. They continued the festivities on January 1, 6 and 16 with festive dinners.

After a sung liturgy which used Ukrainian, English and Old Church Slavonic, the Salem community gathered in the parish hall for a festive buffet that was prepared by the parishioners and then watched a play, delivered in English, which featured Santa Claus meeting St. Nicholas in heaven and discussing Salem and the good people of St. John's.

The play was written and produced by Eva Sacharuk, who also played an angel. Stephanie Wolfe provided a musical interlude, playing both American and Ukrainian carols on the piano, and she

was joined by those in attendance who caroled along.

A week later the sung liturgy at Christ the King in Boston was followed by a presentation of a Christmas play written in Ukrainian by the students of the "Ridna Shkola" (School of Ukrainian Studies) in the parish house and a visit by St. Nicholas who came bearing gifts.

That same day, the parishioners of St. Andrew's gathered in their church hall following the sung liturgy for their annual commemoration of the parish's patron with a fish dinner prepared by the men of the community under the supervision of chef Michael Maggiani (a non-Ukrainian, non-parishioner) who has been volunteering for the event for a number of years. The ambitious menu included lobster bisque and filet of sole. During the dinner, the youth of the parish put on a play in English titled "Charlie Brown's Christmas Dilemma."

Each of the two New Years – old and new calendar – was celebrated with pot luck luncheons in the appropriate parishes. On Epiphany (Theophany/Yordan) evening, January 6, both Boston parishes held services; Christ the King a liturgy



St. Andrew Parish youth present "Charlie Brown's Christmas Dilemma."

marking Epiphany and St. Andrew's pre-Christmas vespers, which were followed up with the traditional "Sviata Vechera" (Holy Eve Dinner) for parishioners who opted not to celebrate at home. Because

Christ the King follows the new calendar and yet has numbers of Fourth Wave immigrants who follow the old calendar, its meal marked both Epiphany and Christmas.



The men of St. Andrew's Parish cook dinner.



Little angels who welcomed St. Nicholas to Christ the King Parish.

Trenton UAYA donates \$100,000 to campground in Ellenville, N.Y.

by Oksana Bartkiv

NEW YORK – A meeting of the Trenton, N.J., members of the Ukrainian American Youth Association with UAYA national board members, Andriy Bihun (president) and Bohdan Harhaj (former president), was held on January 13 at the home of Mychajlo and Daria Laszyn.

Trenton UAYA Branch members present included Mykhajlo Dzubas (branch president), Daria Lashyn (recording and finance secretary), Nadia Lytwyn, Mykhajlo Lashyn and Volodymyr Lytwyn. The branch presented a donation of \$100,000 for the Capital Improvement Project Campaign at the UAYA campground in Ellenville, N.Y.

The main focus of this meeting was to update the branch on the latest progress, infrastructure projects and updates that are being done at the UAYA grounds in Ellenville, which are known as "Oselia." Within the past two years, the UAYA national board and the UAYA Oselia board, who under the direction of Roman Kolinsky (director) and Andrij Stasiw (administrator), put in place a main goal to raise \$1 million towards capital improvements and restorations of the Oselia.

The plan was approved by the UAYA

national board and information of the fund raising campaign was quickly disseminated to all the UAYA branches throughout the country.

The UAYA oselia in Ellenville has been operating for over 50 years. It has allowed summer and occasionally winter camps to be held on its premises for UAYA youth. The oselia also holds several other year-round functions such as jamborees, congresses, sporting events, festivals, family-oriented events and other Ukrainian community events.

The feedback towards the Capital Improvement Project Campaign has been positive. Foremost, generous contributions have been obtained by UAYA members and branches throughout the entire United States, as well as financial institutions such as SUMA (Yonkers) Federal Credit Union, Self Reliance New York Federal Credit Union, Self Reliance Ukrainian American Federal Credit Union, Ukrainian Legacy Foundation of Chicago, as well as members of the Ukrainian community throughout the country.

The UAYA Trenton branch understood the dire need for campaign funds and therefore pledged and donated \$100,000, earning them the title and status of "Visionaries of



Mykhajlo Dzubas (right), president of the Trenton, N.J., branch of the Ukrainian American Youth Association, presents a \$100,000 donation to UAYA National President Andriy Bihun (second from right). Looking on are (from right): Daria Lashyn, Volodymyr Lytwyn, Nadia Lytwyn and Mykhajlo Lashyn.

the UAYA National Board."

UAYA National President Bihun humbly accepted the donation, thanking and recognizing the founders and members of the UAYA Trenton, branch for their hard work

throughout the years. He acknowledged that the branch's efforts and generous donation was made possible by all prior members of the branch and thanked them for their years service.

COMMUNITY CHRONICLE

St. Nicholas Parish of Passaic celebrates its centennial



At the centennial gala of St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church (from left) are: Dr. Michael Lewko, the Rev. Andriy Dudkevych, Ken Wanio, and Vice-President in charge of operations Jaroslaw Fedun and CEO Val Bogattchouk of the Self Reliance (NJ) Federal Credit Union.



Youth of the parish offer a traditional Ukrainian greeting.

Wilmington parish holds "Prosfora"

WILMINGTON, Del. – On Sunday, January 16, over 250 parishioners and friends gathered in the church hall of St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church in Wilmington, Del., for "Prosfora" Christmas dinner. At St. Nicholas the parishioners gather several times throughout the year for various events to celebrate as a church family.

Guests of honor included the current pas-

tor, the Rev Volodymyr Klanichka as well as former pastor, the Rev William Gore. The occasion also marked the first birthday of Father Klanichka's twins, Marko and Deanna.

Also in attendance were longtime secretary of Ukrainian National Association Branch 173 Peter Serba, along with his son, UNA Auditor Eugene Serba.



Eugene Serba

The Rev. Volodymyr Klanichka, his wife, Natalia, and their year-old twins, Marko and Deanna, at the "prosfora" of St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church in Wilmington, Del.

by Tom Hawrylko

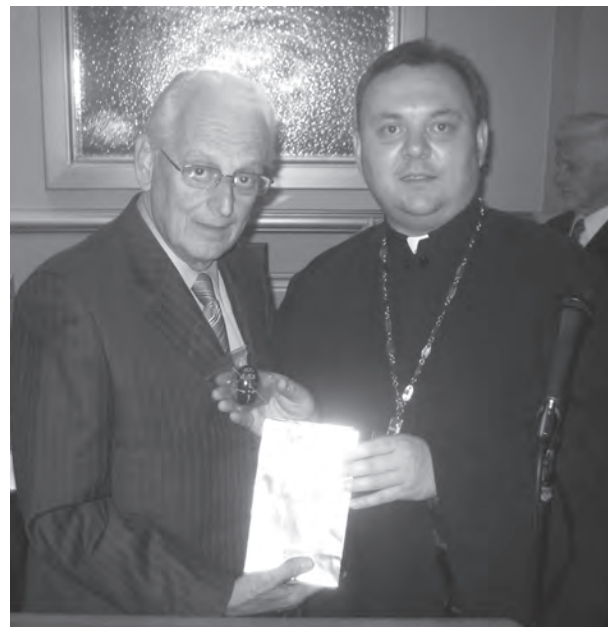
PASSAIC, N.J. – St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church of Passaic, N.J., celebrated its 100th anniversary on October 24, 2010, with a liturgy celebrated by Archbishop-Metropolitan Stefan Soroka of the Archeparchy of Philadelphia; Bishop Hlib Lonchyna, Eparchy of Great Britain; Bishop Basil Losten, eparch emeritus of Stamford, Conn.; Bishop William Skurla, Ruthenian Diocese of Passaic; and St. Nicholas pastor, the Rev. Andriy Dudkevych.

Afterwards, a centennial program and gala dinner, with over 300 guests attending, was held at the Royal Manor in nearby Garfield.

Among the distinguished guests present were local officials and U.S. Rep. Bill Pascrell (D-N.J.), who was present-

ed with a commemorative pysanka by the Rev. Dudkevych.

Self Reliance (NJ) Federal Credit Union made a \$10,000 donation to the church at the gala.



The Rev. Andriy Dudkevych presents a commemorative pysanka to Rep. Bill Pascrell.

Making contact with The Weekly

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



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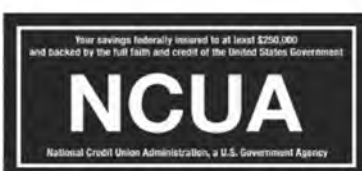
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Ukrainian pro sports update: vintage football

by Ihor Stelmach

Mike Ditka: More than a Hall of Fame player

Mike Ditka was a rugged competitor on the gridiron and a disciplined coach on the sideline. In many ways Ditka personified the vintage years of yesterday's football. He had a quick temper, usually showing up everywhere in a nasty mood. He was Mr. No-Nonsense as a coach, yet very respected by his players.

For the Hall of Fame tight end coaching was the next obvious step, given he had a great understanding of the X's and O's of the game. His coaching success paralleled that of his playing career – the highlight being winning the 1985 Super Bowl, the ultimate reward in a football player's or coach's life. Ditka's love and passion for the game of football has earned him a permanent spot in National Football League history.

Old-school attitude

Coach Ditka was a perfect example of the classic football coach – the meaner the look, the more fearsome the team. During his run with the Chicago Bears the mustachioed mastermind expected perfection from his players. Any doubts regarding the high level of expectations was met with a frightening look on the sidelines that promised immediate ramifications for poor play. Ditka ruled with an iron fist as a football authority from a prior era of old-school warriors who commanded respect.

Ditka's coaching philosophy mirrored his style as an active player: defensively stingy, relentless in pursuit of the opposition; offensively conservative, preferring to grind it out by running the ball. He believed in detailed preparation, always having his team on a search-and-destroy mission. The 1985 Bears defense was built out of the Ditka mold, one of the best ever.

Ditka played the final four years of his career with the Dallas Cowboys where he

was a vital part of the Cowboys' first Super Bowl championship team in 1971. The time he spent in Dallas provided him with additional benefits, serving as Ditka's introduction to coaching. After Ditka retired following the 1972 season, head coach Tom Landry hired him as an assistant coach, in Dallas where he dutifully worked for nine years. The assistant coach was part of Landry's second Super Bowl winning team in 1977.

Coaching da Bears

Ditka departed Dallas in 1982, when his dream job was realized with an opportunity to return to Chicago as head coach. He went on to coach the Bears for over 10 feisty and quite controversial years. He suffered through several disputes with the NFL and many controversies with the media, and his temper got him into trouble with his own players. The 10 year training program under Landry in Dallas did not smooth out Ditka's rough edges. Ditka's coaching personality was more maniacal, like George Halas, his first coach as a player, than the stoic demeanor of Landry.

Ditka's coaching highlight was the 1985 season, when his Bears lost only one game all season before thoroughly routing the New England Patriots in one of the most lopsided Super Bowls ever. Ditka became just the second person ever to win Super Bowls as a head coach, assistant coach and player. The first, Tom Flores, didn't play in a Super Bowl, but dressed as a third-string quarterback in the 1969 game.

After 1985 the Bears turned in strong seasons and were perennial contenders, but never made it back to the Super Bowl. Time eventually took its toll on Ditka as the physical punishment from his playing days caught up to him. He had a noticeable limp on the sidelines

toward the end of his stint with Chicago.

Being the testy, temperamental type, Ditka's relationship with the Bears' front office deteriorated and he was ultimately fired. Thirty-plus years in the NFL as a player and coach came to an end – but only for five years. Ditka was hired by the struggling New Orleans Saints franchise in 1997, the final entry on his coaching resume, which lasted three years. A hugely controversial trade more or less sealed his destiny during those three losing years. After the Saints job, Ditka returned to Chicago to babysit his famous restaurant and resumed a successful broadcasting career he had begun a few years back.

His tendency to freely speak his mind made him a natural for the bright lights of television. While on NBC with Bob Costas, his personality injected humor and insight to the game of football. These days he speaks of football on ESPN, offering an encyclopedia of knowledge gathered over the course of 50-plus years involved with the sport.

Have fun and win. Be loose, enjoy the competition, but show your grit. Ditka's Chicago Bears were part of a brotherhood, inspired by their head coach. His 1985 Super Bowl Champions even recorded a best-selling song, "The Super Bowl Shuffle," strictly for the fun of it. This was all part of the coach's let's have fun, let's win mentality that made him a winner.

One of his greatest strengths was Ditka's ability to understand his players and eliminate stress. As an ex-player, he completely understood the preparation, techniques and motivation from the point of view of a player, and was good at sharing his expertise with them. Most NFL coaches were not blessed with great success on the gridiron. Ditka knew what it was to get hurt and to be part of a big

play. He was truly a player's coach.

No Saintry move

Ditka's two biggest career gambles came late in his coaching career and neither one paid off. His 1997 return from retirement to coach the horrendous New Orleans Saints were, by his own admission, "the three worst years" of his life. His drafting of running back Ricky Williams in 1999 was his bottoming out moment.

Williams was an all-time NCAA rushing record breaker at the University of Texas in 1999, a superstar NFL prospect. He was still available at No. 5 in the first round of the NFL draft, and Ditka went all out to get him for the Saints. He made an offer the Washington Redskins could not refuse for their fifth overall pick. The Redskins received all of New Orleans' draft picks that year and an added bonus of the No. 1 and No. 3 picks in 2000. The football world was stunned.

Promoting the deal as a new page in Saints history, Ditka wore a dreadlock wig on TV (mimicking Williams' look), then later posed with Williams on a magazine cover wearing a wedding dress (symbolizing a marriage made in heaven).

In his rookie year, Williams rushed for 884 yards with two touchdowns and six fumbles. The Saints went 3-13, and Ditka was fired.

Today, he's still involved, mixing his serious attitude and wealth of intelligence with his funny, low-key approach as an analyst and occasional commentator. When it comes to football, Ditka, the son of a Ukrainian coal miner from Carnegie, Pa., has done it all. He played, he coached and he continues to cover his sport in the broadcast media.

One might say he's a triple threat.

Ukrainian Institute...

(Continued from page 17)

Stanislav Grezdo and Christina Katrakis. Through their creativity, they responded to the psychological, social and political forces of a rapidly changing culture in the 20th and 21st centuries.

In their figurative and conceptual art they use both simple and sophisticated symbols and images, revealing their artistic and humanistic position in today's global society. The exhibition encouraged viewers to engage in serious discussions

and thereby capture the essence of creative execution.

A significant event for the UIMA as well as the city was an exhibit of imprints titled, "Anchor Graphics and Chicago Print Makers Collaborative – 20 Years of Printmaking," which emphasized the commonalities among the best masters of this craft in Chicago. This exhibit also caught the interest of both professionals and students who jointly benefited from the art on view.

"Synchronized Combination of the Three Artists: Corinne Peterson, Anna

Antonovych and Malgorzata Niespodziewana" was the UIMA's concluding exhibit in 2010. Each of these artists has had different life experiences and works with different materials and techniques. Yet in the gallery they were united by a harmony of space, composition, color and philosophical thought.

Ms. Peterson did not initially choose the artistic life. As a student of Carl Jung, she became interested in analyzing her own dreams and decided that she should work with clay. The rest, as they say, is history. Today, she occupies a worthy place among Chicago's sculptors.

Ms. Antonovych, on the other hand, traveled the physical world and discovered beauty in everything she saw – in the cracked walls of old buildings and the debris of wrecked roads.

Ms. Niespodziewana, a Polish artist, had always been fascinated by the human body, and its depiction by the culture and philosophy of India. The graciousness of forms, compositions and colors presented by her art served to create a perfect background for a contemporary music concert by the Maverick ensemble.

Creative work can also be collaborative, as evidenced by the artistry of Svitlana and Vasyl Yarych, a married couple from Lviv. They are connected and inspired in both their married and artistic lives. Their works are filled with warmth and color, and reflect the eternal themes of life and love.

During this anniversary year, the

UIMA will continue with fund-raising to support its programs and to complete the renovations of its building. The second phase of renovation involving the museum's main entrance and office is completed, and the new space is light and airy.

Future plans will focus on the creation of an educational-research center, a sculpture garden, and the expansion of storage space for the museum's holdings. (We'd like to know that our members and benefactors support these expansion ideas and we invite everyone to comment and share their thoughts.)

The Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art was pleased with the success of its December 4, 2010 event, "Members of the Institute Invite New Friends!" – a reception during the beginning of the UIMA's 40th anniversary.

During 2011, the UIMA will kick off a series in which we reflect on specific periods in UIMA's its history. We'll be profiling major donors and supporters, highlighting groundbreaking exhibits from the past, while striving throughout to encourage enthusiasts to become members by joining us in volunteer activities that support our its mission to present innovative art from the Ukrainian and larger American communities.

And the UIMA will cap off the year with a gala banquet in October celebrating its 40th anniversary and heralding the next 40 years.

In the press...

(Continued from page 9)

build his own power hierarchy. ...

"The Ukrainian government has just been changed and slimmed down. In terms of structure, this makes much more sense. The balance between the RosUkrEnergocamp (billionaire co-owner Dmytro Firtash, Energy Minister Yurii Boiko, presidential chief of staff Serhiy Lyovochkin and Security Service of Ukraine chief Valeriy Khoroshkovsky) and the Donetsk group (wealthy and influential businessmen Rinat Akhmetov, Andriy Kliuyev and Borys Kolesnikov) appears to be maintained..."

"With Yanukovych supremely in charge, one question is whether he will remove Prime Minister Mykola Azarov.

My suspicion is that he will do so, because Yanukovych has appointed Sergei Arbuzov as chairman of the National Bank of Ukraine and two other young loyalists as heads of the State Tax Administration and the tax police. ...

"Yanukovych undermined Azarov by vetoing the tax code and changing it substantially. Azarov has repeatedly objected to raising the retirement age, which Yanukovych supports publicly. ...

"If Azarov would be ousted, I think that Deputy [Vice] Prime Minister Sergiy Tigipko is likely to take his place, not because he is strong but because he is weak. Yanukovych wants a prime minister who is a moderator rather than a force in his own right, and he does not have any person purely of his own to appoint as yet. ..."

Toronto Ukrainian festival set for September 16-18

TORONTO – The annual Bloor West Village Toronto Ukrainian Festival will be held Friday, September 16, through Sunday, September 18. Located on Bloor Street West between the Runnymede and Jane TTC stations, this event in 2010 attracted 514,000 people eager to experience a new culture, get in touch with their roots or just be part of one of the city's best annual street events.

With its goal of being bigger and better every year, the 2011 festival will be especially grand, as it celebrates the 120th anniversary of Ukrainian settlement in Canada as well as its own 15th anniversary.

The festival features world-class entertainment, savory traditional Ukrainian cuisine and international delicatessens, awe-inspiring musicians and dancers in costumes that dazzle, a midway filled with games for children, a colorful parade, and vendors offering cultural treasures, jewelry and many other goods. Each evening ends with a "zabava" during which visitors can dance under the stars to a live band right on the street.

For more information, readers may call 416-410-9956, e-mail info@ukrainianfestival.com or log on to www.ukrainianfestival.com.

New volume...

(Continued from page 8)

He concludes with an assessment of the hetman and his age that has long been controversial in Ukrainian historiography.

The volume shows how Ukraine's relations with Muscovy were strained by the Muscovites' failure to help fend off devastating Polish and Crimean attacks, which prompted Ukrainian leaders to seek support elsewhere. Tensions were exacerbated by the Ukrainian-Muscovite dispute over Belarusian territory.

When Charles X of Sweden attacked the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth in 1655, while Khmelnytsky was seeking to recover the western Ukrainian lands, a Swedish-Ukrainian alliance seemed to be in the making. A military convention was concluded, but Charles, under pressure from his allies among the Polish nobility, would not cede western Ukraine to the Kozaks.

After the Vilnius accord between Muscovy and the Commonwealth (November 1656), Khmelnytsky sought to form a Swedish-Transylvanian-Ukrainian league and supported the abortive effort by György Rákóczi II of Transylvania to gain the Polish throne. Hrushevsky's exhaustive discussion of diplomatic affairs greatly advances understanding of the role of Ukraine and the countries of East Central Europe in the political crisis of the mid-17th century.

In a comprehensive introduction to the

volume, Dr. Fedoruk considers issues of foreign policy, as well as the larger problem of national historiographies and their limitations with regard to the highly complex European situation. Dr. Sysyn analyzes Hrushevsky's assessment of Khmelnytsky's role in Chapter 13 as a polemic with the conservative historian Viacheslav Lypynsky (1882-1931).

Volume 9, Book 2, Part 2 of "History of Ukraine-Rus'" is available in a hardcover edition for \$119.95 (plus taxes and shipping; outside Canada, prices are in U.S. dollars). The full set of the history is available at a subscription price of \$1,100. Volumes 7 to 10 (in six books), representing the "History of the Ukrainian Cossacks," are available at a subscription price of \$600.

Orders can be placed via the secure online ordering system of CIUS Press at www.ciuspress.com or by contacting CIUS Press, 430 Pembina Hall, University of Alberta, Edmonton, AB, Canada T6G 2H8; telephone, 780-492-2973; e-mail, cius@ualberta.ca.

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The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies (CIUS) is a leading center of Ukrainian studies outside Ukraine that conducts research and scholarship in Ukrainian and Ukrainian-Canadian studies. For more information on the institute, readers may visit the website www.cius.ca, phone Dr. Bohdan Klid at 780-492-2972; or e-mail cius@ualberta.ca.

Selective justice...

(Continued from page 6)

leaders.

The selective application of law is the main feature of the system they have built. It is at the heart of the institutionalized blackmail whimsically employed as a tool of state domination. The system was correctly analyzed more than 10 years ago by Keith Darden as consisting of three major elements: (1) widespread corruption that is tolerated and even encouraged by the authorities; (2) tight surveillance that enables the authorities to collect compromising materials against everyone and keep each subject on the hook; (3) selective punishment of any politically disloyal subject for seemingly non-political wrongdoings.

Former President Leonid Kuchma had gradually constructed such a model. The Orange Revolution shook the system, but failed to dismantle it and replace it with functional democratic institutions based on the rule of law. Hence, the old system did not work because it required the full control of all branches of power by the executive that neither President Viktor Yushchenko nor Prime Minister Tymoshenko had. Yet, no new system was introduced in its place. So, the country became, as a result, virtually unmanageable.

President Yanukovich has successfully monopolized power, subordinated all the branches of government, the Parliament and the judiciary to his office, and re-established a kind of order. He has made institutions more or less manageable, but this has meant moving back towards Kuchma-era authoritarianism than any step forward toward functioning democracy. Stagnation, backwardness, lawlessness and rampant corruption are likely to be preserved and entrenched in such an environment.

The only conclusion Mr. Yanukovich seems to have made from Mr. Kuchma's failure is that the system was not repressive enough. Indeed, Mr. Kuchma lost because he had not completely marginalized the opposition – as Russia's Vladimir Putin or Belarus' Alyaksandr Lukashenka did – and had not prevented his allies from overt and

covert defection to the opposition camp. So, we are likely to witness more clampdowns on the opposition and the independent media, disguised as a "fight with corruption" and "restoring order" and, of course, "reforms."

The red line, however, that separates Ukrainian authoritarians from their Russian, Belarusian and Central Asian counterparts has not yet been crossed. So far, the government in Ukraine, unlike elsewhere in the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), can be changed peacefully, in more or less democratic elections.

Mr. Yanukovich and his associates seem to be rather reluctant to cross that line despite a very strong temptation. Remarkably, all the criminal accusations against their predecessors and political opponents concern some misuse of funds (which was actually typical for all Ukrainian governments, with traditionally low budget discipline), but not their appropriation and personal enrichment. This means that the punishment for these crimes, if they are proven, would be rather mild, with the sentences probably suspended.

They may reflect an informal agreement among Ukrainian elites to avoid harsh penalties against their opponents, simply because of a fear that the wheel may turn around and today's opponents might become tomorrow's authorities who would implement the same harsh measures against them for the same misdeeds. Not a single Ukrainian top official has been imprisoned over the past two decades, no matter what accusations of theft, embezzlement or money-laundering have been raised.

If we happen to see this informal agreement broken, it would mean that Ukraine has become either a full-fledged democracy based on the rule of law, or a full-fledged authoritarian state with a firmly entrenched repressive regime that would never step down peacefully. The first development under the current regime looks unlikely. The second is possible but still uncertain. The sentences given to Ms. Tymoshenko and her associates will probably signal the real political ambitions – and perspicacity – of today's rulers.

relatives, her writing was often humorous.

Her friends say Ms. Yablonska, who leaves behind a 3-year-old daughter, may have had an ominous feeling ahead of her flight to Moscow.

On December 21, 2010, she wrote in her LiveJournal blog: "It seems to me that I have very little time left."

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Moscow moves...

(Continued from page 3)

13, insisted that "no one has closed the library of Ukrainian Literature." But he added that "there really were seized several books which are now being studied on the basis of our legislation which prohibits the distribution of nationalistic ideas."

In discussing both these cases, Grani.ru commentator Vitaly Portnikov says that "in contemporary Russia one must not be surprised by anything." But in order to make sense of what Russian officials are now doing against Ukrainians, he recalls an event in which he was a participant at the end of the 1980s (grani.ru/opinion/portnikov/m.185343.html).

At that time, the Moscow city Komsomol organization summoned representatives of the recently founded Jewish, Ukrainian and Belarusian youth groups in the Russian capital to a meeting. The Komsomol city organi-

zation secretary wanted to know why Mr. Portnikov, who is Jewish, was involved with a Ukrainian club.

"I somewhat angrily noted," Mr. Portnikov recalls, "that until recently for the study of Hebrew, Jews had been sent to the camps, and now Jews are being blamed for a knowledge of Ukrainian. 'Ukrainians are worse than the Jews,' the secretary responded. 'Jews will at least leave, but Ukrainians want to destroy our great land.'"

At the time, Mr. Portnikov says, he "did not devote importance to this insane dialogue because I could not imagine that Ukrainians in Russia could find themselves in the position of Jews of the 1940s and 1950s, that [Moscow officials] would stomp on their books with dirty boots" or close Ukrainian institutions as they had done earlier with Jewish ones.

But as the latest events show, he concludes with obvious sadness, "it turns out that even this is possible."

Russia Black Sea...

(Continued from page 2)

addition, one Mistral-class amphibious attack ship (out of four planned for procurement from France) is supposed to be allocated to Russia's Black Sea Fleet.

Russia's naval presence in Ukraine underscores the Ukrainian government's lax interpretation of the country's non-bloc status. Ukraine's current authorities have legislated for this status, and drastically curtailed the country's cooperation with NATO, without developing a clear definition of the non-bloc status, or an international legal-political framework to ensure its observance. Within this grey area, Russia suggests that it would consider modernizing and operating the Ukrainian radars in Sevastopol and Mukachevo, as contribution to a common anti-missile defense system (Hryhory Perepelitsya, "Ukraine's Non-Bloc Status Evolution," Diplomatic Academy of Ukraine International Weekly, December 28, 2010).

Russia's entrenchment in Crimea has caught NATO, the United States and the European Union distracted and wrong-footed. Some other actors now seek to develop a soft-security answer.

On January 20 in Strasbourg, the European Parliament's Foreign Affairs Committee adopted a resolution on the full range of security challenges in the Black Sea region. Inspired by Romanian members of the European Parliament, and intended for submission to the European Parliament's plenum, the resolution expresses particular concern about the extension of the Russian Black Sea Fleet's lease on Ukrainian territory.

The resolution suggests that the EU should develop a conflict-prevention and early-warning system. This would serve to build confidence throughout the region and help prevent threat of force, its use or escalation. Such a system would focus on arms transfers and naval activities. The proposal regards Russia as a desirable partner in such a system, alongside the EU and the Black Sea region's countries (members or non-members of the EU). This area today faces key challenges that the EU cannot ignore (European Parliament press release, January 20).

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

Friends mourn...

(Continued from page 2)

ing ideas and helped other playwrights with advice."

Ominous feeling

Ms. Yablonska's fame had started spreading beyond the former Soviet Union. The Royal Court Theater in London plans a reading of "The Pagans" in April.

The play tells the story of a young woman who slowly regains a taste for life after a failed suicide attempt. Although her work largely focused on the difficulty of human relations, particularly between close

OUT AND ABOUT

- January 31
Cambridge, MA Seminar by Yohanan Petrovsky-Shtern, "Blanks from Starokonstantinov: Lenin's Jewish Roots?" Harvard University, 617-495-4053
- February 1
Cambridge, MA Lecture by Yohanan Petrovsky-Shtern, "Between Exile and Redemption: The Case of the Ukrainian Jewish Poet Moisei Fishbein," Harvard University, 617-495-4053
- February 4-27
Chicago Art exhibit, featuring works by Volodymyr Ilchyshyn, Ukrainian National Museum, 312-421-8020
- February 5
Randolph, MA Malanka, featuring music by Hrim, The Lantana, Ukrainian American Educational Center of Boston, Skostecki108@comcast.net or www.ukrainiancenter.org
- February 5
Philadelphia Presentation of debutantes and ball, featuring music by Fata Morgana, Ukrainian Engineers' Society of America - Philadelphia Chapter, Hyatt Hotel at the Bellevue, 610-277-1284 or 215-635-7134
- February 5
Lehighton, PA Movie night, "John Wayne 'The Early Years,'" Ukrainian Homestead, 610-377-4621
- February 5
New York Lecture by Valerii Zemba, "Edificatory Prose of the Kyivan Metropolitanate Between the Union of Florence and the Union of Brest," Shevchenko Scientific Society, 212-254-5130
- February 6
Whippany, NJ Super Bowl viewing party, Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey, www.uaccnj.org
- February 7
Cambridge, MA Roundtable discussion, "Undoing Ukraine's Orange Revolution? The First Presidential Year of Viktor Yanukovich," Harvard University, 617-495-4053
- February 10-11
Stanford, CA Film screenings, hosted by Yuri Shevchuk, "New Films and New Names from Ukraine," Stanford University, <http://creees.stanford.edu>
- February 12
Perth Amboy, NJ Valentine's Day dance, featuring music by Anna-Maria Entertainment, Assumption Ukrainian Catholic Church, 732-826-0767
- February 12
Lehighton, PA Valentine's Day dinner and dance, Ukrainian Homestead, 610-377-4621
- February 12
Whippany, NJ Valentine's Day dinner and dance, featuring music by Grupo Yuri Jazz, Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey, 973-867-8855
- February 12
New Haven, CT Valentine's Day dinner and dance, St. Michael Ukrainian Catholic Church, 203-865-0388 or stmichaels@snet.net
- February 14
Cambridge, MA Lecture by Viktor Ostapchuk, "Toward the Roksolana / Hurrem Sultan Quincentenary, In Search of Roksolana / Hurrem's Origins: The Source of Evidence," Harvard University, 617-495-4053
- February 19
Washington Winter ball, featuring music by Hrim, L'Enfant Plaza Hotel, zabavadc@gmail.com or 800-635-5056
- February 20
Lehighton, PA Genealogy presentation by Mike Buryk, Ukrainian Homestead, www.buryk.com or Michael.Buryk@verizon.net
- February 26
Parsippany, NJ Debutante ball, featuring music by Hrim and Vorony, Ukrainian American Youth Association, Sheraton Hotel, <http://cym.org/us/archives/Deb2011/2011Deb.asp>
- February 28
Cambridge, MA Lecture by Jessica Allina Pisano, "Stalinism and the Tyranny of the Household Cow in Post- War Transcarpathia: Exploring Critical Alternatives to Concepts in Social Research," Harvard University, 617-495-4053
- March 5
Pittsburgh Pre-Lenten dance, featuring music by Chervona Kalyna, Ukrainian Community of Western Pennsylvania, Best Western Parkway Center Inn, 412-897-0741 or www.ucowpa.org

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.



THE Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation is

NOW HIRING!

THE UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC EDUCATION FOUNDATION (UCEF) of North America (Canada and USA), is seeking **three** well-organized, highly motivated individuals with experience in the non-profit charitable or corporate sectors to fill **key positions** in the development of a fundraising campaign to support the educational needs of the Ukrainian Catholic Community:

MANAGING DIRECTOR FOR CANADA

Job responsibilities will include hiring and management of an office staff in Toronto as well as regional staff in other provinces and Ukrainian-Canadian communities. The Managing Director-Canada will answer to the Executive Director UCEF North America and work closely with the UCEF Management Committee, local support committees, the clergy and lay leaders, as well as strategic partners in various universities and institutes of higher learning. Job responsibilities will include:

- Preparation of an annual organizational budget and staff work plan with a clear delineation of staff responsibilities and a process for evaluating staff performance
- Regular reporting to the North American Executive Director on execution of the fundraising plan, deliverables & progress vis-à-vis campaign targets
- Management of office staff
- Relationship management with local support committees
- Fostering an effective dialogue with Ukrainian Canadian bishops, clergy and prominent lay leaders to ensure growth and strengthening of the Foundation's prominence throughout Canada.
- Must be a leader, team-player and self-starter.

Compensation and benefits:

The compensation for the individual hired will be based on experience and qualifications. The UCEF has a reputation for compensating employees well. Our rewarding compensation practices are rooted in our Foundation's commitment to professional excellence. The applicant may be a resident of Canada or the United States, although Canadian citizens will be given preference. Ukrainian language proficiency is highly desirable but not essential. Other relevant skills and experience will be considered.

GREAT PLAINS REGIONAL PROJECT MANAGER

and

WEST COAST REGIONAL PROJECT MANAGER

Job responsibilities for these **two positions** will entail extensive travel and outreach to Ukrainian-American and Catholic communities in Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and North Dakota for the **Great Plains Region** and in British Columbia, California, Portland, Seattle, and Vancouver for the **West Coast Region**. Each Regional Project Manager will answer to the Director of Finance and Development and will work closely with clergy and lay leaders as well as strategic partners.

In each position, key job responsibilities will entail: Developing a regional fundraising plan for major donors; recruitment of competent high impact volunteers, philanthropists and corporate leaders for a Capital Campaign and local fundraising efforts; close contact and coordination of events with local support committees; fostering an effective dialogue with Ukrainian Catholic clergy and prominent lay leaders to ensure growth and strengthening of the Foundation's prominence along the West Coast and in the Great Plains Region of the United States and Canada.

Salary in mid five figure range may be negotiable based on previous non-profit or managerial experience and past track record. Benefits and travel expenses will be covered. Applicants may be residents of Canada or the United States. Ukrainian language proficiency is highly desirable but not essential. Other relevant skills and experience will be considered.

FOR MORE INFORMATION: Please contact the Search Committee, c/o **Ihor Shust** at 215-947-2795 (sihor@verizon.net), or call **Jean Waterman** at the UCEF office at (773) 235-8462.



ARE YOU A FORMER MEMBER OF THE NEWARK BRANCH OF PLAST?

The Newark Plast branch will celebrate its 60th anniversary with a **JUBILEE CAMPFIRE AND GET-TOGETHER** on March 26, 2011, at its new home, the Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey (located in Whippany, NJ).

Current and former members of the Plast "stanytsia" will be invited to attend this jubilee celebration. In order to be included on the invitation list, former members are asked to e-mail or call event organizers:

Christine Kochan, chrystia@optonline.net
Zoriana Stawnychy, 973-283-0024.

Group photos of Newark Plast debutante balls are being sought for a photo display. Anyone having such photos is asked to contact the organizers.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Saturday, February 5

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society invites all to a lecture by Valerii Zema, research fellow, Institute of Ukrainian History, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine on the subject "Edificatory Prose of the Kyivan Metropolitanate Between the Union of Florence and the Union of Brest." The speaker is presently a visiting Fulbright Scholar at the Ukrainian Research Institute, Harvard University. The lecture will take place at the society's building, 63 Fourth Avenue (between Ninth and 10th streets) at 5 p.m. For additional information call 212-254-5130.

Sunday, February 20

LEHIGHTON, Pa.: Mike Buryk, a

Ukrainian American family researcher, will offer a workshop on Lemko and Ukrainian genealogy focused on the Sanok region of Poland. The talk will cover local historical background, how to research your family tree, archives, online resources, and software and hardware tools. This session takes place at 1-4 p.m. at the Ukrainian Homestead on Sunday, February 20. Snow date is February 27th. For travel directions: <http://www.ukrhomestead.com/directx.html>. For a flyer: http://www.buryk.com/our_patch/docs/ukrlemkogentoolkit022011.pdf. An exhibit of books and maps is included. There is a \$10 workshop fee. For additional information contact michael.buryk@verizon.net.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS GUIDELINES

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

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

Preview items must be received no later than one week before the desired date of publication. No information will be taken over the phone. Items will be published only once, unless otherwise indicated. Please include payment for each time the item is to appear and indicate date(s) of issue(s) in which the item is to be published.

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.**

Plast Chortopolokhy invite you to a

Garden Party

Fashion Show, Luncheon, and Gift Auction!



Sunday, March 20th, 2011 at 1:00 pm

Ukrainian American Cultural Center
Whippany, NJ

Tickets: \$50 per person

Includes fashion show and luncheon

Tickets need to be purchased prior to March 1, 2011

For reservations contact Lida Huk: 973-471-0515

or by email: lhuk@verizon.net

All proceeds designated for Plast Camp Vovcha Tropa

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Working hours: Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday from 9:00-4:00 p.m., Friday from 9:00-7:00 p.m., Saturday from 9:00-2:00 p.m. Closed Sundays and Mondays.
For additional information call the Ukrainian National FCU in New York: (212) 533-2980, or the Branches in Brooklyn (718) 376-5057 or (866) 857-2464, S.Bound Brook, NJ (732) 469-9085, Carteret, NJ (732) 802-0480. www.UkrNatFCU.org

