

INSIDE:

- The question of succession in the Ukrainian Catholic Church – page 4.
- Tabachnyk's educational reform plan is defeated, for now – page 8.
- Students from Ukraine hold "Zluka Camp" in Chicago – page 9.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Published by the Ukrainian National Association Inc., a fraternal non-profit association

Vol. LXXIX

No. 7

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 2011

\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

Activists from Ukraine travel to U.S. to speak on developments back home

by Yaro Bihun

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

WASHINGTON – Ten prominent activists for reform in Ukraine spent three days in Washington on February 2-4 briefing official and other interested parties about the situation in their country and discussing ways in which the United States and others in the West could help improve Ukraine's political, economic and civic environment.

That need to reform the way the current Ukrainian government runs the country was spotlighted when one of the visiting activists, a member of Ukraine's Parliament Volodymyr Arieiev, learned upon his arrival here that while he was on

"A bandit regime in 21st century Europe is not normal."

– National Deputy
Oles Doniy

the plane flying to Washington, with his voting ID card in his pocket, he was being recorded in Kyiv as voting for the constitutional changes proposed by the Yanukovich administration that postpone the next parliamentary election from this year to 2012 – something he opposes.

Mr. Arieiev, along with three fellow national deputies, journalists and the other reform activists in the group, spoke about these and other issues in meetings with representatives of the White House,

the State Department and other government officials, Congressional staff, as well as with members of commercial, judicial and civic groups interested in Ukraine's development.

Their first open meeting – in a Congressional hearing room – was facilitated by the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation in cooperation with the U.S. Helsinki Commission. Later they also had a working luncheon organized by the U.S.-Ukraine Business Council, a panel discussion at the National Endowment for Democracy and a news conference at the National Press Club.

The delegation was headed by Oleh Rybachuk, who chairs two prominent non-governmental organizations – Suspilnist Foundation and Centre UA – and is the initiator of the New Citizen Campaign. During the presidency of Viktor Yushchenko, he served as the president's chief of staff and vice prime minister for European integration.

The timing of their trip, according to Mr. Rybachuk, was important so that they could present their analyses and proposals in Washington before the semi-annual U.S.-Ukraine Strategic Partnership meeting scheduled here for mid-February. Ukrainian government officials strongly recommended that their visit follow that meeting.

All of the members of this group were outspoken in their comments about the need for reforms in Ukraine. Another Our Ukraine member of Parliament, Oles Doniy, commented on the Arieiev absentee vote scandal, and noted the sad state of the

(Continued on page 3)

Ukrainian Catholic Church leader Husar resigns, citing ill health



Ilyia M. Labunka

Major Archbishop and Cardinal Lubomyr Husar at the February 10 press conference during which he announced his resignation.

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – Major Archbishop and Cardinal Lubomyr Husar, 77, has resigned his post as the primate of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church. The official announcement was made in Kyiv on February 10 at a 2 p.m. press conference, although news of his departure was leaked a day earlier to some news media.

The patriarch, who has led the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church since January 2001, resigned due to ill health, and his resignation was accepted by Pope Benedict XVI. He had originally submitted a request to retire when he turned 75.

"Today, when I no longer have the necessary strength, I want to transfer authority to my successor who will effectively continue this work. Because this is not my work and I am not the key," Patriarch Lubomyr said. "The Church is the key and the goal of our work is service to the Church, and we try to perform this as long as we can do this effectively."

The patriarch added that he will continue to serve the Church and the people. "I will do what can still be done. I will pray

(Continued on page 17)

Top Ukrainian law firm raided by police and state prosecutors

by Zenon Zawada

Kyiv Press Bureau

NEW YORK – One of Ukraine's most respected law firms became the latest target of President Viktor Yanukovich's campaign against of former Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko and her allies when its Kyiv offices were raided on February 3 by armed police and state prosecutors.

For six hours, officers detained 50 lawyers and staff at the Kyiv offices of Magisters, ranked among the top 100 in Europe. Officials from the Procurator General's Office of Ukraine confiscated documents, corporate stamps, video surveillance materials and local computer servers as part of its investigation of the

Tymoshenko government, widely considered to be selective persecution.

Magisters attorneys had been cooperating with prosecutors for a month prior to the raid, which was meant to pressure and intimidate the firm's lawyers into handing over information, said Andrew Mac, managing partner of the Kyiv office. Magisters lawyers claim they don't have the information the prosecutors are looking for. Mr. Mac declined to identify what information was being sought, citing the firm's confidentiality agreements with clients.

"I anticipated they [prosecutors] would be aggressive in questioning, accuse us during questioning or even subpoena us,"

(Continued on page 10)



Yaro Bihun

Ukrainian National Deputy Volodymyr Arieiev describes his surprise to learn that while he was flying to Washington unbeknownst to him his vote was being recorded in favor of a one-year postponement of the next parliamentary election. Seated next to him at the February 4 U.S.-Ukraine Business Council working luncheon in Washington are fellow Ukrainian political and human rights activists Svitlana Zalizhchuk (left) and Kateryna Levchenko.

ANALYSIS

Cheap gas for basing rights: Russia offers Ukraine-type deal to Moldova

by Vladimir Socor
Eurasia Daily Monitor

Russia's ambassador to Moldova, Valery Kuzmin, insinuated via Chisinau media on February 1 that Moscow can grant Moldova a price discount on Russian gas, as it granted one to Ukraine, in return for military basing rights.

Mr. Kuzmin said: "Moldovan authorities must execute the conditions of the agreement recently signed with Gazprom... One should not fully exclude politics from Russia's relations with other countries. The political dimension can be turned into an economic equivalent. Thus in Ukraine, for example, there was provided a compensation mechanism [for gas] in the lease agreement for Russia's Black Sea Fleet base. Due to that mutually advantageous agreement, the gas price dropped for Ukrainian end consumers. Moldova also has such opportunities. Chisinau's politicians can make proposals to Moscow. Then negotiations can be held and a decision made. We do not have such proposals on the political agenda thus far, but this does not mean that such proposals do not exist. We are open for discussions" (Unimedia, February 1; Infotag, February 2).

Mr. Kuzmin had just held a round of bilateral meetings with party leaders from the governing Alliance for European Integration (AEI) and the opposition Communist Party. In a concluding public statement he advised Chisinau to ask Moscow to re-negotiate the price of gas. Russia would "discuss anything" if Moldova itself takes the initiative (Moldpres, January 28, February 2). Almost certainly, the ambassador made a more explicit offer for the politicians behind closed doors than he could make publicly.

Moldova's Vice Prime Minister and Economics Minister Valeriu Lazar publicly drew a parallel with the Russian-Ukrainian tradeoff – military base leasing for cheap gas – shortly before Mr. Kuzmin did so. Arguing that the cost of imported Russian gas depends in part on political relations with Russia, Mr. Lazar said: "If we follow Ukraine's example and try to make some political concessions to Russia, then we could obtain some discounts" (Radio Moldova, January 30, cited by Infotag, January 31).

Following Mr. Kuzmin's public reference to a Ukraine-type deal with Moldova, however, Mr. Lazar went public again to reverse his position. Alluding to counter-leverage on Russian gas transit to the Balkans via Moldova, he concluded: "Either we follow our policy and allow the gas price to reach average European levels, which will give us leeway to negotiate [raising] the transit tariffs, or we act as the Ukrainians did. Do we really want this? We should settle our gas debts and behave with dignity from now on" (Infotag, February 2).

The Russian-Ukrainian agreements were signed on April 21, 2010, by Presidents Dmitry Medvedev and Viktor Yanukovich. They prolonged the Russian Black Sea Fleet's basing rights in Sevastopol beyond the 2017 expiration date, until 2047. In return, Russia granted a 30 percent discount on the price of Russian gas to Ukraine for the same period of time, if that price exceeds \$336 per 1,000 cubic meters (tcm).

Moldova could draw some lessons from those agreements. Ukraine seems to have made a loser's trade-off even in commercial terms. An implementation

mechanism and even a common understanding of that arrangement are apparently lacking. Last month in Moscow, Finance Ministers Aleksei Kudrin of Russia and Fedir Yaroshenko of Ukraine started negotiations about implementing those agreements. Mr. Kudrin insisted that "a new agreement" must be negotiated to define "concrete terms and parameters, on which implementation would depend." Mr. Yaroshenko apparently pleaded 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" (Eurasia Daily Monitor, January 18).

Moldova could draw some lessons from the Russian-Ukrainian agreements signed in April 2010. Ukraine seems to have made a loser's trade-off even in commercial terms.

Moscow can turn its side of that bargain into a dead letter. The price of gas seems very unlikely to stay above \$300 per 1,000 tcm (unless Moscow decides to practice overt extortion, and by the same token to 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.

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

The basing agreement contravenes Ukraine's Constitution, which bans the stationing of foreign forces on Ukraine's territory (with an exception made for Russia's Black Sea Fleet until 2017). The Moldovan Constitution also bans foreign forces (without exception) from the country's territory. Russia recognizes Moldova's territorial integrity and sovereignty on paper, but keeps its troops on Moldova's territory in Transdnistria, and seeks from time to time Chisinau's consent to legalize those troops' presence.

The current attempt is timed, internally, to Moldova's soon-to-be-held presidential election (the possible failure of which would trigger parliamentary elections again). Externally, Moscow's suggestion seems tied to the re-negotiation of the Treaty on Conventional Forces in Europe, where Russia needs to demonstrate host-country-consent to the stationing of its troops on Moldova's territory. Russia's move aims to draw Moldova into discussions, or at least create the appearance of discussions, about legalizing the presence of Russian troops.

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

NEWSBRIEFS

Opposition appeals to court

KYIV – The opposition has appealed to the Constitutional Court in connection with the amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine that postponed the next parliamentary elections until October 2012. The press service of the Constitutional Court reported that the court has received a constitutional appeal from 53 national deputies on the constitutionality of the amendments adopted by Parliament on February 1. In accordance with the rules of the Constitutional Court, the appeal was submitted for study to the Secretariat of the Court. On February 1 the Verkhovna Rada adopted changes to the Constitution that prolong the mandate of the current Parliament; on February 3 President Viktor Yanukovich enacted these changes. The opposition says the legislature did not have the authority to extend its mandate by a year and a half, since – based on the norms on the 1996 Constitution to which Ukraine has returned – regular parliamentary elections are to be held on March 27 of this year. According to the Constitution of 1996, the Verkhovna Rada is elected for four years and the president is elected for five years. In addition, the opposition claims to have evidence that the voting cards of absent national deputies were used in the February 1 vote on the constitutional amendments. (Ukrinform)

CEEC on sanctions against Belarus

WASHINGTON – The Central and East European Coalition (CEEC) – which comprises 18 national ethnic organizations and represents over 20 million Americans – on January 24 sent a letter to U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton "to express our appreciation for the statements already issued, and respectfully ask you to take further, decisive and effective actions with respect to the regime of Belarusian strongman Alyaksandr Lukashenka." CEEC members, including the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (UCCA), noted that "the December 19, 2010, presidential election in Belarus was neither free nor fair" and that they "remain deeply trou-

bled by the brutal post-election crackdown by Lukashenka's regime on peaceful demonstrators, democratic activists, journalists and civil society. We are concerned about the wider implications, if left unchecked, these actions may have for democracy and security in the region as a whole." They went on record to state: "...we not only concur with, but would like to underscore the recommendations set forth by prominent U.S. advocates for democracy and human rights in their January 14, 2011, open letter to you. In particular, we believe that the imposition of wider visa bans, targeted economic sanctions, reduced/waived visa fees for Belarusian citizens, support for/placement of students facing expulsion for their participation in the protests, and greater support for civil society activities will demonstrate our readiness to confront the dictatorial nature of this current regime, as well as help to safeguard the basic principles of democracy." The CEEC letter was signed by Frank Spula of the Polish American Congress, Michael Sawkiw Jr. of the UCCA and Karl Altau of the Joint Baltic American National Committee. Copies of the letter were sent to Sens. John F. Kerry, Benjamin L. Cardin, Richard J. Durbin and Richard G. Lugar, and Reps. Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, Howard L. Berman and Christopher H. Smith. (CEEC)

Missing Kyiv mayor returns

KYIV – The Kyiv City Council says Mayor Leonid Chernovetskyi is back on the job after an absence of several weeks. RFE/RL's Ukrainian Service reported on February 8. Council spokeswoman Olha Tunii told journalists that Mr. Chernovetskyi had been back in the office since February 7. She did not say where the mayor was during his absence. Local media reported in December 2010 that Mr. Chernovetskyi disappeared shortly after he was ousted in November as head of the Kyiv city administration and replaced by a senior municipal official, Oleksander Popov. Mr. Chernovetskyi retained the title of Kyiv

(Continued on page 14)

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY FOUNDED 1933

An English-language newspaper published by the Ukrainian National Association Inc., a non-profit association, at 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054.
Yearly subscription rate: \$55; for UNA members \$45.

Periodicals postage paid at Caldwell, NJ 07006 and additional mailing offices.
(ISSN 0273-9348)

The Weekly: UNA:
Tel: (973) 292-9800; Fax: (973) 644-9510 Tel: (973) 292-9800; Fax: (973) 292-0900

Postmaster, send address changes to:

The Ukrainian Weekly
2200 Route 10
P.O. Box 280
Parsippany, NJ 07054

Editor-in-chief: Roma Hadzewycz
Editors: Matthew Dubas
Zenon Zawada (Kyiv)

The Ukrainian Weekly Archive: www.ukrweekly.com; e-mail: staff@ukrweekly.com

The Ukrainian Weekly, February 13, 2011, No. 7, Vol. LXXIX

Copyright © 2011 The Ukrainian Weekly

ADMINISTRATION OF THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY AND SVOBODA

Walter Honcharyk, administrator

(973) 292-9800, ext. 3041

e-mail: admin@ukrweekly.com

Maria Oscislowski, advertising manager

(973) 292-9800, ext. 3040

fax: (973) 644-9510

e-mail: adukr@optonline.net

Mariyka Pendzola, subscriptions

(973) 292-9800, ext. 3042

e-mail: subscription@ukrweekly.com

Activists from...

(Continued from page 1)

economy of Ukraine, where the average monthly wage is less than \$200 and the need for clothing, food, housing “can be used to manipulate the electorate and bribe election commissions.” The ruling Party of Regions tried to bribe him twice to switch over to their side, he said, once with a one-time \$10 million bribe, and again with a \$1 million down payment and monthly payments of \$10,000 thereafter.

Those who disagree and protest government suppression of their human rights are persecuted by the security services and through the courts, he said, as are radio, television and other media that provide access to unsanctioned points of view – some of which have had their broadcast wavelengths cut back or were taken off the air completely.

Andriy Shevchenko, a parliamentarian from the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc and a journalist by profession, expressed his fear that, under the current administration in Kyiv, the regressive process from the level democracy previously achieved may be working “much faster than the other way around.” Noting that 10 officials of the former Tymoshenko government are now unjustifiably sitting in jail, he said that Ukraine may well be on the road to becoming another Belarus, which Ukrainians do not want.

And this is not a local problem, he added. It should be an international concern.

As Mr. Doniy later added when talking about this trend: “A bandit regime in 21st century Europe is not normal.”

National Deputy Kateryna Levchenko, who is president of the international women’s rights center La Strada-Ukraine and is active in fighting the sexual exploitation of children, stressed the need to change the present government’s casual approach to these and other issues.

There is no policy on women’s rights and gender equality in the Yanukovich government, she said. Indeed, she noted that President Yanukovich has been quoted as saying that the rightful place for a woman is “in the kitchen and not in politics.”

And this approach is reflected in the sad reality of a woman’s role in Ukrainian society and government, she said, citing a number of statistical examples: There is not a single woman in a senior position in the current government; women comprise only 7 percent of the members of Parliament, while the local government level it’s 30 percent; the average woman’s salary is less than 70 percent of what an average man earns. And this is reflected in the migration of labor out of Ukraine, to Russia and Europe, in which 2.7 million, or more than 60 percent, are women, she added.

Unlike official Ukrainian delegations that visit Washington, a much higher percentage of this visiting group’s representatives were women – four out of 10.

In addition to Ms. Levchenko, the group included: Alyona Getmanchuk, a journalist, editor and screenwriter who is the director of the Institute for World Policy; Olena Gromnytska, vice president of Glavred Media and editor-in-chief of Profil maga-

zine; and Svitlana Zalishechuk, a journalist and cofounder of the non-governmental organization Centre UA and coordinator of the New Citizen Public Campaign organization. Earlier, she had worked as press secretary to the president’s chief of staff and as a television reporter.

The two other male members of the visiting group are journalists from TVi: Editor-in-Chief Vitaliy Portnikov and Mykola Kniashchysky, channel director.

The problem of keeping hopes alive in how things develop about Ukraine, as well as in Russia, was the subject of a panel discussion at the National Endowment for Democracy on the last day of the Ukrainian group’s stay in Washington. It was organized by NED Vice-President Nadia Diuk and featured Messrs. Rybachuk, Portnikov and Shevchenko, and Andrei Piontkovsky, one of Russia’s foremost political analysts and commentators.

Mr. Piontkovsky noted that there is “a growing irritation and disillusionment” in the Russian political arena. More and more people in the top echelon of Russian power understand that politically, morally and metaphysically Vladimir Putin is mismatched, that his system cannot provide the modernization of the economy that Russia needs. “They’re fed up with Putin,” he said. “And they would dispose of him,” but they understand that if they did, the next day he would be in prison and they would soon follow. So they focus on their own survival, he said.

Also commenting on the situation in Russia, Mr. Rybachuk said that, as he sees it, Mr. Putin made a deal with the Russian people: “I’ll give you some relatively high salaries, but you don’t play politics.” And those who understand this message are enjoying the results, he said.

Mr. Shevchenko said he would rather not compare countries because similarities sometimes lead to erroneous conclusions, citing the most recent developments in Tunisia and Egypt, which at first glance seemed to be very similar, but are not.

In Ukraine, he said, the government is building a “facade democracy” and “all of us try to look European.”

As for the difference between the old and new governments, he said, “Under [Viktor] Yushchenko we had an administration that was saying the right words but did not do much; now we have an administration which says the right words but does quite opposite things.”

Now Ukrainians hear “nice words” about freedom of the press, and human rights, free and fair elections, and “see the opposite,” Mr. Shevchenko said.

Instrumental in the organization of the public meeting at the Rayburn House Office Building were Orest Deychakivsky of the Helsinki Commission and U.S.-Ukraine Foundation President Nadia McConnell. Moderating the session was former U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine William Green Miller.

Morgan Williams, president of the U.S.-Ukraine Business Council, which now has more than 150 member-companies and institutions interested in expanding economic ties between the two countries, organized the working luncheon.

Heroes of Kruty battle remembered



Volodymyr Musyak

KYIV – About 1,000 Ukrainian patriots gathered at the heroes of Kruty memorial 80 miles from Kyiv on January 29 to honor the 300 Ukrainian students and cadets, out of a 500-person contingent, who died fighting the 4,000-strong Bolshevik force advancing toward Kyiv on that day in 1918. Former President Viktor Yushchenko made a rare public appearance and told reporters he was confident of Ukraine’s future independence with the passing of the old generation and the arrival of the new generation.



BBC ends Ukrainian radio broadcasts

KYIV – The Ukrainian Service of the BBC has stopped radio broadcasts, it was reported on January 27. The Ukrainian section of the website “BBC My World” will continue to function.

The British Broadcasting Corp. said that dismissals at the BBC World Service were linked to a reduction in funding that the United Kingdom government allocates for foreign broadcasting. Peter Horrocks, the BBC’s global news director, said that 650 out of 2,400 jobs in the service would be closed over the next three years, most of them during the first year.

In addition to Ukrainian, the BBC will stop radio broadcasts in Azerbaijani, Russian (except for certain programs),

Spanish (for Cuba), Vietnamese and Turkish. The cuts also involve the closing of the Macedonian, Serbian and Albanian services, as well as broadcasts in English for the Caribbean and in Portuguese for Africa.

The BBC Ukrainian Service was founded immediately after Ukraine re-established independence in 1991. The first BBC program in the Ukrainian language was broadcast on June 1, 1992, and participating in it was the country’s first president, Leonid Kravchuk.

The BBC pledged that it would reverse the cuts in 2014, when it takes over responsibility for financing the World Service from the Foreign Office. (Ukrinform, The New York Times)

Quotable notes

“... It’s no secret that Ukraine is undergoing some trying times right now. Like many, the Helsinki Commission is deeply concerned by the backsliding that we’ve witnessed over the course of the last year with respect to freedom of expression, assembly, pressures on the media; attempts to curtail academic freedom and that of institutions and activists who peacefully promote the Ukrainian national identity; the flawed local elections; the lack of rule of law – and the list can go on and on. By most independent accounts, Ukraine is moving in an authoritarian direction, although I would also caution against concluding that it is already authoritarian – certainly not on the level of Russia or Belarus. In large part this is due to Ukraine’s political pluralism, diversity, and the vital role of civil society which is represented here.

“The Yanukovich government clearly has been moving to consolidate and expand power and has prided itself on the ability to provide stability, contrasting it with the political chaos of the previous years. But a stability based on authoritarianism is an illusory one, and if the Yanukovich regime thinks that rolling back democratic freedoms is the way to achieve stability, I frankly think this is a shortsighted and ultimately counterproductive approach. Recent events in Tunisia, Egypt and elsewhere in the Middle East, or even the situations in Belarus and Russia, should remind one of the superficiality of the so-called stability of authoritarianism. ...”

– Orest Deychakivsky, policy advisor for Belarus, Bulgaria, Romania and Ukraine, at the U.S. Helsinki Commission, delivering welcoming remarks at the meeting on “Civil Society Efforts to Defend Democracy in Ukraine” held on February 2 at the Rayburn House Office Building, House of Representatives, Washington. The meeting featured 10 prominent activists from Ukraine. (See story beginning on page 1.)



Yaro Bihun

At a panel discussion on February 5 at the National Endowment for Democracy on “Keeping Democratic Hopes Alive in Russia and Ukraine” (from left are) Vitaliy Portnikov, Andrei Piontkovsky, NED Vice-President Nadia Diuk (moderator), Oleh Rybachuk and Andriy Shevchenko.

ANALYSIS

The question of succession in the leadership of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church

by Oleh Turiy

Currently, Church life in the countries of the former Soviet Union often oscillates between two extremes: from a sacrosanct uplifting, at times reaching the point of exaltation, to a pervasive atmosphere of deadening secularism. Such wounds as the liquidation of visible structures of the Church and repressions against hierarchs and faithful, the spiritual crippling of people and the destruction of ecclesiastical traditions are slow to heal even with God's intervention and human remedies.

Most likely, we have not even reached the first phase of rebirth and normalization when it comes to our search for balance and stability, for choosing conversations about all that is spiritual and holy. This concerns various aspects of Church life, including the Church's hierarchical leadership.

In various countries and among many confessions, there is often a discussion about who should lead and how he should lead a particular religious community and, although at times this polemic is long and heated, it is always considered a normal course of action. As a result, there is a concrete, practical and most importantly, a moral and prayerful preparation for a change in Church leadership. We, on the other hand, often do not know how to approach this issue: we either panic clamorously, or try to hush it up, thinking that if we ignore it, it will go away. In general, the silent approach is fostered by a good, fundamental principle, which cannot be taken lightly. And that is the fact that our life, in particular, our Church life is in God's hands, so any kind of political speculation, or habitual gossip cannot be fruitful when contemplating the situation and the future of the Church leadership.

A state of panic is never productive. The components of fear and helplessness at a time of crisis can be turned around and a time of crisis can be a time of opportunity and a challenge for growth and maturity. (In Greek, "krisis" means a time to make decisions). When making such an important decision, it is essential that a spiritual focus and a steadfast faith in God's divine Providence, as well as a calm and composed thought process and harmonious cooperation be present among those who are responsible for this challenge.

Where am I going with these thoughts? Various Churches in Ukraine and the Belarusian Orthodox Church have had a relatively long history with their current leaders. The first personas of the Ukrainian Orthodox Churches – both the Kyiv and the Moscow patriarchates – Filaret and Volodymyr, and the Metropolitan of Minsk and All-Belarus Filaret, the head of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church His Beatitude Lubomyr – are all now or soon to be octogenarians. And, there are laws of nature.

While we all wish them many more years on this earth, every member of the Church who is concerned about the Church's welfare, should contemplate, or at least actively pray, for a worthy successor for each Church's leadership. Nevertheless, many active and committed members of the above-mentioned Churches look to the future with fear. And this is not surprising. Patriarch Filaret, Metropolitan Volodymyr of Kyiv and Metropolitan Filaret of Minsk have been leaders of their respective Churches for

Dr. Oleh Turiy is vice-rector for research and head of the Department of Church history at the Ukrainian Catholic University in Lviv.



Illya M. Labunka

Patriarch Lubomyr Husar in a photo from 2008.

almost half a century. Their persons are clearly embedded in the consciousness of their faithful and often they personify the good of their Church communities.

The question arises: what happens next? Is the inevitable change in leadership not threatened by turbulence, conflict and even demise?

For Greek-Catholics, the prospect of a change in leadership provokes even greater anxiety. The brilliance of the pastoral witness of His Beatitude Lubomyr and his spiritual insight are recognized not only in Ukraine, but well beyond its borders. The recent celebrations of his 10 years as patriarch clearly accentuated the special role that he plays not only in the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church and among all Ukrainian Church life, but throughout our entire society. Many speak of him by name. He radiates such authentic love and a sense of deep peace, coupled with humility, wisdom and warm and witty humor, and he shares all of this with everyone. It is difficult to name anyone in Ukrainian society today who is regarded as a greater moral authority than Lubomyr Husar.

For this reason, there is trepidation. What will happen after Patriarch Lubomyr? These thoughts are not without grounds. Even more so because His Beatitude Lubomyr has clearly and unequivocally said publicly that he would like to pass on the leadership of the Church to his successor while he is still on this earth. And what is even more important, he has kept his word.

When these statements were first voiced in 2009, they prompted quite a few publications in the Ukrainian press and stirred numerous conversations among the faithful of the UGCC and the broader community. Many members of the Church, hearing about the final decision of His Beatitude Lubomyr are now bewildered and live with a real fear: how is it that at such a complex time, when Ukrainian society is facing such unprecedented threats, the spiritual leader of the Church is voluntarily leaving his responsibilities?

Without a doubt, if we are to approach this question as laymen, there is indeed reason for bewilderment and fear. We can delve deeply into these feelings and wallow in them. However, it is probably more interesting and more spiritually beneficial to look at the decision from a different perspective. In reality, does this decision disturb the accepted order and traditions? Cannot the Church, at a critical time, change its leader? Does everything have

to fall apart only because the laws of nature are at work? Can we not face the challenges with a greater reliance on God? Examples from the history of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church during the last century reveal new hopeful prospects for us.

In other words, the Church has been in analogous situations before and is now facing similar trials.

If we are to look at the last four transitions of the top leaders of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, we will see that each one occurred in a "special" and "critical" time. Each transition was accompanied by turmoil and fear, fiery debates and disputes. And at the same time, each of these historic moments was blessed by God, as each head of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church proved to be an authentic leader, even a prophetic individual. Let us look at these precedents.

On December 17, 1900, when Pope Leo XIII nominated Andrey Sheptytsky to the post of Galician metropolitan, Sheptytsky was a 35-year-old who came from established Ukrainian ancestry, which had been Polonized over the centuries. Many patriotic Greek-Catholics believed that this appointment was catastrophic seeing it as a Polish plot to bring their Trojan horse up the hill to St. George Cathedral, the bastion of the western Ukrainian society.

During his 44 years as the pastor of the Church, Ukrainian society accepted Metropolitan Andrey gradually, and some people did not always understand him to

What will happen to the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church after Patriarch Lubomyr Husar resigns?

the end. Although with time, the metropolitan became a pre-eminent authority, he almost always faced groups that were in opposition to him, whether it be the Austrians, the Poles, the Germans, or Soviet powers, or his Church's monks and priests or "right" or "left" politicians. He was not an expected hierarch, but because he was both wise and creative, he always remained unpredictable.

Today, looking back at the history of the 20th century, we realize that it was Metropolitan Andrey who – at first was met with prejudice – became both the spiritual and national leader of Ukrainians. He became a man of universal significance, rising in significance beyond the communities of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholics and the Ukrainian people in general. He was, perhaps, the most significant Ukrainian of the 20th century.

Metropolitan Andrey was chosen by the Holy See in Rome. Pope Leo XIII was personally acquainted with the young monk – 15 years before making this appointment in 1900. Today, it is clear that this choice was courageous, one dare say brilliant. God's divine providence so ordered that the successor to Metropolitan Andrey was chosen differently; however, the caliber of the individual was of no lesser quality. Pope Pius XII granted Metropolitan Sheptytsky extraordinary rights in personnel policy and other issues. So, in fact, Metropolitan Andrey received permission and consent from

Pope Pius XII to name his own successor: Josyf Slipyj.

Metropolitan Andrey nominated and consecrated Slipyj as his archbishop and co-adjutor with the right of succession. This happened on December 22, 1939, at the start of the second world war and the occupation of Halychyna by Soviet forces. No doubt, this period in Ukrainian history was more critical than our current situation. Indeed, at that time, it seemed that the entire civilized world was collapsing around them.

So, when Metropolitan Andrey died on November 1, 1944, at the age of 79, the young Metropolitan Josyf had to lead his Church and support his people, who were traumatized during the war and faced terrible material losses and moral devastation. Less than six months went by when Slipyj and his entire episcopate were arrested and put behind bars. With these arrests began the martyrdom of our Church – and paradoxically the most famous and singularly heroic pages in the history of our Church. It is hard to imagine a more steadfast and persevering leader during this era of trials and tribulations.

Slipyj spent 18 years (1945-1963) in prisons, concentration camps and in exile. At the age of 71, he found himself deported to the free world. There, already elderly, this Confessor of the Faith – in a 20-year span – was able to not only gather together the Church community, but the entire Ukrainian community, breathing into them a new faith that the battle for human dignity continues in Ukraine, that the struggle for Church freedom and national rights goes on behind the Iron Curtain.

He initiated broad reforms in Church administration, renewing the synodal governance of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church and raising the level of consciousness of all Ukrainian Christians regarding ecclesiastical identity, the particular Church and especially regarding patriarchal dignity. And so, if Metropolitan Andrey was chosen as the UGCC leader by Rome, and Archbishop Slipyj was chosen by Metropolitan Andrey with the consent of the Holy See, the future election of Ukrainian Catholic Church leaders was to include the Ukrainian Synod of Bishops.

This was no easy task to secure, and Patriarch Josyf faced many challenges and obstacles to achieve this status. And, this was all happening in the free world, without the "strong arm" of Moscow interfering, without the totalitarian repressions that the Church faced in the Soviet Union. After the emergence of the Church from the catacombs, today, the election of a Church leader in an independent Ukraine adheres to the principles elaborated by Patriarch Josyf and promulgated by the Holy See.

The transition of the leadership in the underground took place in extreme conditions. When in early 1963 the Soviet government unexpectedly released Metropolitan Slipyj from exile and put him on a train to Rome via Moscow, his mission was to quickly secure a leader for the "Church in the Catacombs," in Ukraine. By telegram, he summoned a Redemptorist monk, Vasyl Velychkovsky to Moscow and in a hotel room in the Soviet capital on February 4, 1963, ordained him a bishop. (Velychkovsky was recognized as a martyr in 2001).

Bishop Vasyl was the head of the underground Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church until 1972. That year, the Soviet regime deported him to the West

(Continued on page 11)

Archbishop Antony's 25th anniversary celebrated in Maryland



Archbishop Antony distributes the Eucharist during divine liturgy.

SILVER SPRING, Md. – Hierarchs, clergy and faithful from across the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom traveled to St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral here on January 22 to honor Archbishop Antony, ruling hierarch of the Eastern Eparchy and president of the Consistory of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. (UOC-U.S.A.), during the celebration of the 25th anniversary of his episcopal consecration and ministry.

Metropolitan Constantine and Bishop Daniel of the UOC-U.S.A., along with Metropolitan Yuriy and Bishop Andriy of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Canada (UOCC) joined Archbishop Antony at the altar to celebrate a divine liturgy. The cathedral was filled to capacity with faithful who came from all over the country.

The Rev. Volodymyr Steliac, pastor of St. Andrew Cathedral, and nearly 50 clergy of the UOC-U.S.A. and other Orthodox jurisdictions welcomed the hierarchs at the entrance to the cathedral. Cathedral Board of Administration President Olga Coffey, and Sonya Krawec and Nadia Kolesnik from the parish sisterhood, along with children from the parish church school and those visiting from other parishes also welcomed the hierarchs. Each child presented a bishop, including visiting hierarchs from other Churches, with individual bouquets of flowers. Following the Gospel reading, Bishop Daniel reflected upon the meaning of the episcopal service in the life of a Church, recalling the lives of such figures as St. Basil the Great, St. John Chrysostom and St. Gregory the Theologian, and making reference to the 25 years of the archbishop's ministry among the faithful of the UOC-U.S.A. The bishop spoke of the archbishop's attempts to further ecclesiastical

unity among the faithful of the Church in Ukraine, his humanitarian efforts and his dedication to the ministry of the UOC-U.S.A., as well as his efforts to continually improve the life circumstances of the clergy of the Church on all levels.

Bishop Daniel stated that during the years of Archbishop Antony's service, he continuously proclaimed the teachings of the gospel with conviction and hope, celebrated the divine liturgy and all the mysteries of the Church prayerfully and fervently, and shepherded his flock with patient attentiveness to the gifts and needs of all. In that process, Archbishop Antony often stated that he matured and grew in the spirit himself.

Metropolitan Constantine spoke following the conclusion of the divine liturgy, expressing his gratitude to God for Archbishop Antony's dedicated service and the ability to touch the lives of those who were entrusted into his spiritual care.

Metropolitan Constantine stated:

"Twenty-five years ago the archbishop heard the word 'Axios' proclaimed repeatedly during his consecration. The term Axios – he is worthy – is an existential term and an affirmation of the faithful and a directive or a goal to be achieved – a lifelong process. When all is said and done, our Lord welcomes him into His joy. For 25 years Archbishop Antony has asked himself: 'What would Christ do in this situation?' For 25 years in his care and loving fatherly concern, he has traveled fulfilling the affirmation of Axios. It is our deep prayer that the silver of this anniversary will turn to gold and be embellished by a diamond... God grant the archbishop many years."

The day continued with a festive banquet at the parish hall with over 300 guests. Metropolitan Constantine opened the gathering with a prayer and read an address from Ecumenical Patriarch

Bartholomew I, who greeted the archbishop with the following congratulatory letter:

"On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of your dedicated service in our Holy Church, we hasten to convey to you our personal prayers and wholehearted best wishes, as well as those of the Ecumenical Patriarchate. We too, along with the Orthodox clergy and Christ-loving faithful that have gathered today, share in the joy and celebration of your gracious tenure. We express to you our warm congratulations and applaud your zealous and dynamic ministry in the service of the people of God. We appreciate your vibrant ministry and pray that our Lord will bestow upon you strength and spiritual joy so that you may continue to rightly teach the word of His truth.

"From our Venerable See, the Mother Church of Constantinople, we confer our patriarchal blessings upon your eminence, on this celebration, and to all those present, so that the Lord will grant all that is good and profitable for your souls."

Metropolitan Yuriy greeted Archbishop Antony at the banquet on behalf of his Church administration and all his clergy and faithful, recalling their more than 40-year friendship since meeting in his first year and the archbishop's final year of studies at St. Andrew Seminary in

Church School students, and more than 30 other representatives of various religious and social institutions of the Orthodox and Ukrainian community.

Ukraine's Ambassador to the United Nations Yuriy Sergeyev greeted the archbishop in South Bound Brook, N.J., after participating on January 19 in the divine liturgy and the Great Blessing of Waters on the Feast of Theophany/Epiphany, presenting him with an original icon of St. Andrew.

A wonderful musical interlude during the program featured the vocal duet of sisters Nadia and Nataliya Pavlyshyn and a performance by Solomiya Gorokhivska on violin and Andrei Pidkivka on wind instruments.

Towards the end of the banquet Metropolitan Constantine spoke of Archbishop Antony's life and ministry and called upon the Archbishop to address the faithful gathered at the silver jubilee.

Archbishop Antony spoke of the great mystery of events that took place 25 years ago on October 6, 1985, when he knelt down before the altar at St. Andrew Memorial Church in South Bound Brook, N.J., and was gifted with the reality of the Grace of God, which would fulfill that which was lacking in him and strengthen him along the entire path of his episcopal ministry.



Metropolitan Constantine of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. recalls Archbishop Antony's 25 years of episcopal service.

Winnipeg, Manitoba. He spoke of the many times they have worked together on various projects as hierarchs of the Church and the many times that Archbishop Antony has taken part in the life of the Church in Canada.

Bishop Andriy greeted the archbishop on behalf of all the Canadian hierarchs – including Bishop Ilarion, who was unable to attend the celebration – and presented Archbishop Antony with a beautiful icon of St. Antony the Great for utilization in his liturgical and prayer life.

In addition to the Orthodox hierarchs present at the celebration, Metropolitan Stefan Soroka of the Ukrainian Catholic Archeparchy of Philadelphia, Bishop Emeritus Basil Losten of the Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy of Stamford, Bishop Ken Nowakowsky of the Ukrainian Catholic Church of Canada, and Bishop John Kudryk of the Byzantine Catholic Eparchy of Parma, Ohio, also attended the celebration and delivered words of greetings.

Greetings were also given by Archbishop Demetrios of the Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of America, the Very Rev. Michael Rosco, representing Metropolitan Nicholas of the Carpatho-Rusyn Orthodox Church, Ukraine's Ambassador to the U.S. Oleksander Motsyk, Christine Balko of the Ukrainian National Credit Union, the seminarians of St. Sophia Seminary, the Cathedral

The archbishop offered special and emotional words of gratitude to many people for their influence on his life. He presented a bouquet of flowers to his mother, Dorothy, who was overcome with emotion at the long standing ovation given to her by the entire gathering.

The archbishop made special mention of all those who provided very specific and powerful spiritual and emotional presence in his life, all at the appropriate times: the members of his family, his brother bishops – Metropolitan Constantine and Bishop Daniel, the Very Rev. William Diakiw and his family, the Very Rev. John Nakonachny, Emil Skocypiec and the Very Rev. Michael Rosco, among others.

He expressed his gratitude to all the hierarchs, both Orthodox and Catholic, present for the celebration, to the cathedral choir for the spiritually uplifting responses during divine liturgy. He offered most special appreciation to the Very Rev. Volodymyr Steliac and his wife, Marta, to Ms. Coffey and the cathedral board, who dedicated many hours of preparation for the anniversary celebration. He also thanked all the members of the Cathedral present and other guests who came – even from as far away as London, England, in the person of the Very Rev. Bohdan Matvijczuk of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox



Metropolitan Yuriy of the UOC of Canada greets Archbishop Antony on the occasion of his 25th anniversary as bishop.

(Continued on page 10)

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Let the reader beware

It's embarrassing and disappointing, but it can't be ignored. Americans play a key role in the success of the Party of Regions of Ukraine, the political machine that enriches Ukraine's oligarchy at the expense of the Ukrainian people.

After making a career of consulting African dictators, Paul Manafort was hired by Rinat Akhmetov to give the Party of Regions the proper makeover they needed to compete in Ukrainian politics. The candidates adopted stories of a poor childhood, memorized some crafty sound bytes and mastered the rules of politics in the TV age: attack relentlessly and never admit you're wrong. In addition, their strategy included stirring the passions of voters with ethnic and religious scandal and avoiding discussion of boring stuff like economics and banking. The makeover was also aimed at foreign political and business leaders, who needed convincing that it was acceptable to do business with these thugs. It worked marvelously. Much of the Western world threw its support behind Viktor Yanukovich after the 2010 election without concerns about his shady history, or that of his entourage.

Following the 2010 triumph, the Party of Regions saw the need to hire a maintenance crew to keep the momentum going. Their point man in Washington became former Freedom House President Adrian Karatnycky, whose commentaries touting the Yanukovich administration in leading publications such as the Financial Times have distorted the political situation in Ukraine and downplayed the rise of authoritarianism, political persecutions, dismantling of democratic institutions and violations of individual rights.

The Regions' American lapdog in Kyiv is Anthony T. Salvia, whose writings and statements on the Yanukovich administration embrace tried and true propaganda tactics. Allegedly receiving Party of Regions seed money, Mr. Salvia established the American Institute in Kyiv. His latest bid for attention was his incredible claim that Mr. Yanukovich ought to be considered for the Nobel Peace Prize (see http://www.kyivpost.com/news/opinion/op_ed/detail/95770/). Mr. Salvia ignores the Yanukovich administration's authoritarian rule. Given that he rarely speaks Ukrainian, Mr. Salvia is unable to appreciate firsthand the Russian chauvinist policies pursued by the Yanukovich administration that have exacerbated ethnic tensions in Ukraine like never before since the country's renewed independence. His claim to represent an "American Institute" while praising the Yanukovich administration not only fails to convince, but is a slap in the face to those Ukrainians who are working to bring Western values to Ukraine.

Supporters of a democratic and Western-oriented Ukraine must serve as the counterbalance to these guns for hire in offering information about what is truly happening in Ukraine – rigged elections, the dismantling of an independent judiciary, nihilistic approaches to law and legislation, restrictions on freedoms and the media, and the persecution of ethnically conscious Ukrainians and the opposition. There are serious observers of the scene who accurately present what is going on in Ukraine, people like David Kramer and Alexander Motyl, to name just two. But we all can play a role in countering disinformation and getting the necessary message across, whether through op-ed pieces, letters or blogs.

Readers, meanwhile, need to heed the principle "caveat emptor," let the buyer beware – in this case the consumer of information presented on myriad websites and in diverse publications. Today's consumer of information has to be acutely aware of who is who and why they write what they write.

Feb.
18
2004

Turning the pages back...

Seven years ago, on February 18, 2004, Gen. Valeriy Kravchenko of the Security Service of Ukraine (SBU) told Deutsche Welle radio that he had documents in his possession that proved Ukraine had illegally spied on members of its political opposition when they traveled abroad. Gen. Kravchenko

served as the liaison officer between Ukrainian and German intelligence services at Ukraine's Embassy in Berlin.

"The head of the SBU, Ihor Smeshko, and the chief of the Central Intelligence Directorate, Oleh Syniarskyi, in contravention of enacted legislation give their staff abroad orders to track representatives of the Ukrainian opposition, as well as members of government at the ministerial level and higher," said Gen. Kravchenko.

"At first the order was to track Ukrainian delegations and then 'ministers and higher' to gather information about who they were meeting and for what reason. The most important matter was whether they were criticizing Ukraine and the current leadership and whether they supported the opposition," explained Gen. Kravchenko in a telephone interview with Dzerkalo Tyzhnia. Gen. Kravchenko noted that he was ordered to return to Kyiv on February 13, 2004, to receive a security briefing on an upcoming visit by President Leonid Kuchma to Berlin, but failed to do so after the general's friends in the SBU told him that upon his return he would be fired. The same day as his appearance on Deutsche Welle radio, the SBU dismissed Gen. Kravchenko for failure to appear in Kyiv.

Gen. Kravchenko, who was hiding out in Germany, said he would not allow materials to be published in the press because they were classified "secret" and, therefore, it was unlawful for him to do so. But he said he would submit the documents to the Procurator General's Office and would entrust them to several lawmakers, including Borys Oliinyk of the Communist Party of Ukraine, Ihor Yukhnovsky of Our Ukraine or National Deputy Mykola Tomenko, who headed the parliamentary Committee on Press Freedoms.

Two days after Gen. Kravchenko's statement, President Leonid Kuchma signed a decree banning the assignment of SBU intelligence officers to Ukrainian government offices. Virtually all Ukrainian government ministries, departments, military installations, embassies and consulates – and even banks – had intelligence officers assigned as

(Continued on page 20)

NEWS AND VIEWS

The Russian Federation vs. the Ukrainian minority in Russia

by Askold S. Lozynskyj

The Union of Ukrainians of Russia (UUR) is the central coordinating organization for the Ukrainian ethnic minority in the Russian Federation. It was formed in 1992 and registered with Russia's Ministry of Justice in 1994.

Its nightmare began on July 22, 2009, when the Russian Ministry of Justice targeted it for an audit. The audit lasted almost three weeks. The findings were minor and administrative in nature – calling for updating its list of members, adding certain provisions to its by-laws in order to comply with the Russian statute and the like.

Upon receipt of the findings the UUR's executive convened a meeting on September 12, 2009, passed what it deemed to be the necessary motions and began the process of updating its membership lists, including deleting inactive members.

In the meantime, the ministry notified the UUR that pending correction of the defects, its activities were suspended until May 2, 2010. Twice, once in December 2009 and then again in March 2010, the UUR wrote to the ministry refuting some of the allegations and advising that it had take care of the defects that needed correction. The ministry did not respond.

On December 10, 2010, the Russian government brought an action in the Supreme Court to liquidate the UUR. The complaint referenced Russian law and repeated five allegations from the audit findings, specifically, that its list of members included an autonomous non-commercial organization that could not be its member since it was autonomous, that the list of members itself was not well documented, that its qualified members do not operate in more than half the regions of the Russian Federation as required since it's an All-Russian public association, that its by-laws do not specifically provide for the election of its governing body by a qualifying majority, and that while the law allows for members who are foreign citizens, they must be lawfully on the territory of the Russian Federation, yet the UUR's by-laws do not include that restriction. Interestingly enough, there were no allegations that the UUR included actual members who were foreign citizens.

The complaint acknowledged receipt of the two responses from UUR, but rejected them as insufficient. The government then alleged that the UUR's meeting of September 12, 2009, was not conducted in accordance with administrative regulations in that the members present at the meeting and information on the voting results were not disclosed. The government deemed it impossible to determine the validity of the action taken.

Additionally, the government stated that the UUR had violated its suspension because its co-chair appeared on Radio Liberty on January 4, 2010, and on a television program titled "Freedom of Thought" on April 27, 2010. Finally, the government alleged that, in connection with this matter, the Justice Ministry had forwarded a notice to the UUR on November 11, 2010, which was returned with the note "addressee vacated." Thus, the government alleged, the UUR failed to notify the appropriate authorities of its

change of address which was yet another violation.

The government requested a court order liquidating the UUR based on "repeated and gross violations" and "failure to cure the violations within the time period imposed."

Assuming "arguendo" the accuracy of all factual allegations in the complaint, the violations/defects alleged were minor by any democratic measure and, essentially, of an administrative nature. Furthermore, no allegations were made that the violations were of a repeated nature or that these violations persisted despite previous admonishments. No allegations were made of prior audits, similar findings and a failure to comply. Still, the government concluded that the violations alleged were both "repeated and gross." For dissolution of an organization the Russian law requires "repeated or gross."

Despite the absence of a "prima facie" case, the government's confidence borders on arrogance. The Supreme Court of the Russian Federation is expected to rubber-stamp the government's position. Exposure of the judicial system in Russia as an instrument of government politics does not seem to trouble the existing powers in Russia. This matter is scheduled to be heard by the court on January 31.

Over the last few years a pattern has emerged in the Russian Federation – an unrelenting war against perceived enemies of the state, including ethnic communities not kowtowing to government pressure, and the executive branch exploiting the legislative and judicial branches to implement its policies. Ukrainians in Russia have felt this pressure. Murders of Ukrainian activists remain unsolved. A Ukrainian language class at a Moscow public lyceum has been discontinued. And, very most recently, the Moscow Library of Ukrainian Literature was ransacked, shut, reopened, then ransacked again and its head librarian assaulted.

The reference in the complaint to the UUR co-chair appearance on radio and television (Radio Liberty and "Freedom of Thought") and violating the organization's suspension, hints at the government's political motivation. The appearances had nothing to do with the pending proceeding. Regardless of his position, the subject individual is also a human who has the right of freedom of speech protected under international law, Russia's treaties, covenants and its own Constitution, irrespective of any administrative suspension.

In November of 2010, following an almost identical pattern of proceedings, the Russian government "persuaded" the Russian Supreme Court to liquidate another all-Russian Ukrainian organization – the Federal National Cultural Autonomy of Ukrainians in Russia. Subsequently, Russia's Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov acknowledged that the liquidation was the result of political activity.

During Russia's last presidential election process in 2008, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe was restricted in the allotment of election observers. The OSCE refused to participate. Then President Vladimir Putin admonished the OSCE not to "teach" Russia. Mr. Lavrov, foreign minister then and now, said that no self-respecting country would bow to "ultimatums" set by the OSCE. President Putin concluded his admonishment to the OSCE with the words, "Let them teach their wives to make cabbage soup!"

Askold S. Lozynskyj, a New York City attorney at law, is immediate past president of the Ukrainian World Congress.

FOR THE RECORD

Valentyn Nalyvaichenko's letter to OSCE re: national minority rights

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following open letter was sent by Valentyn Nalyvaichenko, chairman of the Political Council for the Our Ukraine Political Party, to Ambassador Knut Vollebaek, the high commissioner on national minorities at the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). The letter was originally published in the Kyiv Post on January 26.

Your Excellency, on behalf of the Our Ukraine Party, I write this letter of grave concern and ask for your immediate attention to systematic violations of national minority rights in Russia.

We highly respect your authority on these issues and would like to address them with you. These are matters of utmost importance for my country and all Ukrainian communities around the world.

We have witnessed a series of resonant events with the Ukrainian community in Russia. These events are clearly aimed at the Ukrainian minority and in our opinion are deliberate actions of the Russian government in systematic violations of the Ukrainian national minority rights in that country.

The Russian Federation is the largest neighboring country of Ukraine. According to the national population census in Russia of 2002, more than 3 million ethnic Ukrainians live within the country. Ukrainians in Russia are one of 90 officially registered communities in 16 regions of the country.

Our party and our civic partner-organizations vigorously advocate for the free utilization of national minority development principles. We believe this to be an inalienable part of an interstate good-neighbor policy between Russia and Ukraine.

Respect for the cultural and civic rights of national minorities is an obligation of Russia envisaged in many international and Ukrainian-Russian bilateral agreements.

Regrettably, we have to admit that, in practice, the Russian authorities do not respect their obligations to guarantee the free development of the Ukrainian national minority on its territory.

Protection of Ukrainian cultural rights in Russia is of outmost importance.

Opportunities for educating children in the Ukrainian language are very limited. There are approximately 10 Ukrainian Sunday schools and a dozen schools with Ukrainian as an optional study language in all the regions of Russia. All petitions to the official authorities for establishing Ukrainian-language schools in the regions of compact residence of the Ukrainian community remain unsatisfied.

Ukrainian communities do not receive state support for their functioning – there are no Ukrainian-language newspapers and radio or TV broadcasting in the Russian Federation.

The following and most recent actions by official Russian authorities to drastically limit the cultural and civic freedoms of the Ukrainian community must be addressed:

- In November 2010 the High Court of Russia cancelled registration of one of the biggest civic communities of the Ukrainian minority, the Federal Nation-Cultural Autonomy of Ukrainians in Russia (FNCAUR). The reason the court ruling was the conclusion of the Justice Ministry of Russia to the effect: "...the activity of the FNCAUR is aimed at dis-

crediting the political course of the Russian government on interracial unity, and such activity threatens the constitutional regime..."

- On January 3, 2011, Russian Foreign Minister Segey Lavrov officially stated that "FNCAUR's activity was targeted at damaging bilateral Russian-Ukrainian relations."

- In December 2010 we witnessed a new round of repressions against the Library of Ukrainian Literature in Moscow (the only official Ukrainian literature library in Russia). The Russian Prosecutor's Office launched a criminal investigation based on charges of distribution of printed materials with xenophobic content at the library. During the past three months, the Extremism Department of the Interior Ministry of Russia conducted three searches at the library, seized books and computer hardware, as well as inflicted wounds to the director of the library, Nataliya Shariniy. At present, the library is closed for an undetermined time-frame.

- Russian media continue to report that the Russian Ministry of Justice petitioned the High Court of Russia to liquidate the other Russian-wide civic Ukrainian community organization, Union of Ukrainians in Russia, which comprises 41 regional associations such as Batkivshchyna, Blakytyna Desna, Prolisok, Mriya, the Ukrainian regional center Dnipro, the Yasen-Ural Ukrainian national culture center, the Ukraina-Seim partnership, the Association of Ukrainians from Povolzhie, Kyiv Rus, and the Ukrainian culture centers Promin, Svitanok, and Krynytsia.

The abovementioned cases followed previous years' actions by the Russian authorities, such as:

- In April 2008 the Moscow city authorities shut down the Ukrainian educational center, which allegedly did not have the necessary licensing documentation. The Ukrainian educational center in Moscow had worked for more than 10 years under the license of School No. 124, and its members were employed in accordance with the law of the Russian Federation. After the shut-down of the center, its employees were questioned by the Federal Security Service (FSB).

- On May 10, 2009, Russian authorities declared Yurii Kononenko persona non grata. He was the first deputy director of the Union of Ukrainians in Russia, an activist of the Ukrainian cultural-educational movement in Russia and founder of the Library of Ukrainian Literature in Moscow.

- In 2008-2010, a series of administrative measures were imposed on the Ukrainian cultural movements in St. Petersburg, Surgut, Voronezh and Ufa.

Such situations inflict uneasiness on Ukrainian community representatives in Russia. The Union of Ukrainians in Russia and the Federal Nation-Cultural Autonomy of Ukrainians in Russia urged Russian authorities to stop the harassment of Ukrainian organizations. They claim that state authorities of Russia are set to eradicate the well-organized Ukrainian community in Russia and replace it with new pseudo-Ukrainian ones.

Harassment of the Ukrainian community in Russia is accompanied with the decrease in civic rights and democratic freedoms throughout the country, and

(Continued on page 18)

PERSPECTIVES

BY ANDREW FEDYNSKY



Remembering Shevchenko

March 10 this year is the 150th anniversary of the death of Taras Shevchenko. Looking for an angle for my column, I thought I might cite something about the poet from 1911 when Ukraine commemorated the 50th anniversary of his death. So I went to the Ukrainian Museum-Archives library and sure enough I found a slim 45-page booklet published by the Prosvita (Enlightenment) Society in Lviv titled "Taras Shevchenko on the 50th Anniversary of his Death" by Bohdan L.

I was instantly taken aback. The very first line reads: "Life was bitter for our people a hundred years ago." And just like that, Bohdan L. took me back two centuries.

"Deprived of a country of their own," he went on, "torn apart by borders, exhausted by eternal battles for their freedom, they groaned under the weight of a foreign yoke and as if debilitated and in semi-slumber, called on stories and songs to remember better times from long ago."

In 1811, most Ukrainians were serfs, descendants of proud, freedom-loving Kozaks, but no less enslaved than Black Americans in the Deep South. Empress Catherine's governor general for "Little Russia," Pyotr Rumiantsev, declared that "the peasant [khlop] and the field are one and the same; the 'khlop' born for the sole purpose of working the field to benefit the master." One of those serfs would be Taras Shevchenko. We'll be celebrating the bicentennial of his birth in 2014.

Shevchenko's story is utterly astonishing: Orphaned at an early age and raised by the village, he was eventually taken in by his master to serve as a houseboy. When he caught him stealing paper and pencil so he could draw pictures, Taras's owner saw the boy had talent and enrolled him as an apprentice in St. Petersburg, expecting to pocket the earnings once his slave got a job as an artist. A group of Ukrainian and Russian intellectuals who also recognized the boy's gifts thought otherwise and bought him his freedom. Not only an artistic prodigy, Shevchenko it turned out, had a genius for poetry and composed terrific stories about Ukraine's folklore and Kozak battles which he published in his book "Kobzar" (Minstrel) when he was 26. The book made him famous.

Instead of being grateful for his unexpected freedom and celebrity, Shevchenko was bitter that his family and countrymen were condemned to a life of ignorance and toil, and secretly began writing severely critical poems condemning serfdom and Russian imperialism, which he shared with a small circle of friends. And that's what got him in trouble.

Turned in by an informant in 1847, Shevchenko was arrested and sentenced to indefinite exile with a personal admonition from the tsar that the prisoner was forbidden to write or paint. For 10 years, he served in a penal battalion on the remote shores of the Caspian Sea in Kazakhstan, quietly ignoring the tsar's ban. Pardon in 1857 after the death of Tsar Nicholas, he lived another four years in St. Petersburg, writing, painting, drawing portraits of friends and attending the theater. He died a day after his 47th birthday. Among the mourners at his funeral were Fyodor Dostoyevsky, Ivan Turgenev, Mykola Kostomarov and Panteleimon Kulish.

Days before Shevchenko's passing, serfdom was abolished in the Russian Empire. Two years later, so was the Ukrainian lan-

guage. And so, while Russian culture thrived, Ukrainian culture was kept at a village level, sustained only by the cultural giants who emerged across the border in Austrian-ruled Galicia.

Despite the language ban, Shevchenko's verse proved to be so memorable and quotable that it helped sustain the national consciousness of a largely illiterate peasantry for the next 50 years. The commemoration of Shevchenko's death in 1911 and even more so the centennial of his birth three years later, was a national celebration, culminating in a profound way in January 1918 with the declaration of Ukrainian independence, followed by a decade of unprecedented creativity, the "Ukrainian Renaissance." It ended horrifically in the 1930s with mass executions of artists and the deliberate starvation of millions as Stalin re-imposed Russification and serfdom.

But they couldn't kill Shevchenko. Too big to ignore, the Soviet government cynically invoked his words to justify its policies, putting up a monument to him in Kyiv in 1939 to commemorate his 125th anniversary. Twenty-five years later, Ukrainian Americans dedicated a monument to Shevchenko in Washington, inscribing his words about the ultimate liberation of his homeland on the pedestal. The Soviet Union protested vociferously that Ukraine's national poet had been kidnapped by nationalists. Diaspora Ukrainians argued it was the other way around. The dueling interpretations of who "owned" Shevchenko and what his message was pretty much ended with the break-up of the Soviet Union and the re-establishment of Ukraine's Independence in 1991.

In March, President Viktor Yanukovich will place a wreath at the monument to Shevchenko in Kyiv and then in August he will have the privilege of presiding over the 20th anniversary of Ukraine's independence. Shevchenko, I bet, would be doubly pleased, although you don't have to be an expert to know that he would have seen independence as a beginning not an end.

Ukraine's current president dutifully displays the trident, salutes the blue-and-yellow flag and, invoking an orientation on Europe, says all the right things about democracy and freedom even as he steers his country toward Russia and its odious policies and practices. It's a big disappointment and a cause for alarm.

What would Shevchenko say? I wouldn't presume to speculate, other than to note he was never impressed by overweening authority. Instead, he appealed, and still does, directly to the people of Ukraine – the living, the dead and those yet to be born – to study, to embrace what is theirs, and defend their rights and values with their deeds.

In looking for inspiration for this column, I happened to come across what a writer said a century ago and I ended up in 1911. And yet, re-reading Shevchenko's unfiltered words I discovered anew that his message is about the future, much more than it is about the past. We honor his memory this year and every year by rolling up our sleeves and working to help make his vision a reality. That's how the nation got from 1911 to where it is today.

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

NEWS AND VIEWS

Tabachnyk education "reform" plan is defeated, challenges expected

The analysis below was prepared by the Press Service of Kyiv Mohyla Foundation of America (Chicago) and the Press Service of the Canada Ukraine Foundation (Toronto).

The draft law on higher education (No. 7486-1) proposed by Ukraine's Minister of Education Dmytro Tabachnyk was defeated on February 2, at the Parliamentary Commission on Education.

The Tabachnyk draft law would have imposed substantial limitations on university autonomy and academic freedom, budget cuts and other provisions that would have returned Ukraine to Soviet-style control and censorship in education. The provisions and budget cuts applied to all universities of Ukraine, not only to the National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy. The draft law also included the absurd proposal that universities with fewer than 10,000 students would no longer be considered universities, a requirement that would disqualify even some of the world's most respected universities.

Mr. Tabachnyk's proposed changes in Ukrainian higher education had been controversial in international academic circles, as well as among the general public for several weeks. The National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy (NUKMA) and the Kyiv Mohyla Foundation of America issued statements of opposition to the draft law and the Ukrainian Catholic University supported NUKMA's statement. Other Ukrainian universities remained silent about the draft law, possibly fearing retribution in the form of dismissals and budget cuts.

Student protests

The law proposed by Mr. Tabachnyk was opposed also by large numbers of Ukrainian university students, who organized protests in several cities. At the

initiative of NUKMA students, more than 1,000 students from various universities protested in Kyiv on January 31 against budget cuts and centralized control of education.

Marching from the Khreschatyk metro station to the Parliament Building, students held banners that displayed signs such as "Kyiv Mohyla Academy against commercialization of education," "Tabachnyk out" and "Equality, freedom and student solidarity."

A Kyiv Mohyla student spokesman, Yagor Stadnyk, said, "This proposal brings education under total control of the ministry. This means that all disciplines, all books and subjects to be learned will depend on the ministry's approval."

He continued: "This is only our first warning. We, students of Kyiv Mohyla Academy and the other universities of Ukraine will not give up our destinies and our futures."

Some students of other universities wore masks, fearing retribution by university administration or government authorities. Upon reaching the Parliament building, the students were met by National Deputy Andriy Shevchenko, who told the students that no law on education reform would be passed without an open debate that included students.

The combination of student pressure, international criticism and other negotiations helped defeat the draft law proposed by Mr. Tabachnyk.

Alternate draft law proposed

As the Tabachnyk draft law became mired in controversy, increasing support developed for an alternative draft law registered by Party of Regions National Deputy Yurii Miroshnichenko, who is also the representative of President Viktor Yanukovich in Parliament. The



Students in Zaporizhia take part in the nationwide protest "Against Degradation of Education" held on January 31. The students were demanding the rejection of the proposed law on higher education.

Miroshnichenko draft law on higher education (Draft No. 7486) includes provisions which support university autonomy, academic freedom and Ukraine's integration into the world academic community.

The Miroshnichenko draft is supported by the National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy and the administration of President Yanukovich. Hanna Herman, deputy chief of staff of the Presidential Administration, called for support of Mr. Miroshnichenko's draft on reforms in education, which support European integration, autonomy and freedom. Other members of the Presidential Administration also expressed support for Mr. Miroshnichenko's proposed reforms.

Debate on academic freedom

The current controversy over reform of higher education in Ukraine has brought the longstanding issues of academic freedom and university autonomy to the public arena.

"It is a welcomed development. It's well-known that Kyiv Mohyla Academy's administration, faculty and students took the lead years ago in reforming higher education in Ukraine, and academic freedom and university autonomy have always been at the center of those reform efforts," said Marta Farion, president of the Kyiv Mohyla Foundation of America.

"I returned from Kyiv a few days ago and witnessed first-hand the 'round-the-clock work of Viacheslav Briukhovetsky and Serhiy Kvit related to the controversial activities of the Ministry of Education," Ms. Farion said. "The Academy's position and standing in Ukraine has been strengthened in this process," she added. "I'd like to take this opportunity to thank everyone in the States and in Canada for their support of the National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy and higher education in Ukraine."

In Canada, the Canada Ukraine Foundation has taken the lead in assisting the National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy and Kyiv Mohyla Foundation of America in this reform effort.

"But I regret that the Tabachnyk controversy generated an avalanche of rumors and misinformation in the diaspora community in recent weeks. When I returned from three weeks in Ukraine a few nights ago, I was immediately asked to respond to wild rumors circulating on the Internet that the Education Ministry closed down Kyiv Mohyla Academy, that

the government took over the university's accounts and that the academy is terminating the contracts of 40 percent of its faculty and closing down programs. I don't know how these rumors and hearsay begin, but they do not reflect the facts," she said underscored.

To set the record straight, rumors of diminished faculty ranks and academic programs and closures are unfounded. The faculty and students of NUKMA are secure in their position as leaders in promoting university autonomy and academic freedom. Reports of closure, dismissal or reduction of faculty or programs are unfounded. They are based on sensationalism and hearsay. The budgetary reductions announced by the Ministry of Education relate to all of the country's universities, not only the NUKMA.

Dr. Serhiy Kvit, president of the National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy, clarified the university's position, stating that, "reductions in the budget will be implemented in other areas at the university, such as utilities or equipment, but that no reductions in faculty or academic programs will take place."

Educational reform in Ukraine will be a long and difficult process, and it is not advanced by the dissemination of misinformation. The quality of information about Ukraine needs reform, as well.

Challenges expected ahead

The defeat of the draft law on education proposed by Minister Tabachnyk was only the first step in a long struggle ahead for university autonomy and academic freedom. The day after the defeat of the measure, Maksym Lutsykyj, the formal co-author of Mr. Tabachnyk's proposal, announced that the main provisions of the proposal will remain in place in the consolidated text that is to be reviewed in committee within two weeks.

The National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy and the academic community of Ukraine need the support of the international community to advance an acceptable law that will be ultimately adopted by Parliament. In this regard, the Kyiv Mohyla Foundation is working with the Canada Ukraine Foundation, and Canadian and American organizations to organize a conference of high-level Western academics in Kyiv, to advise the government of Ukraine, and to put forward, a modern post-secondary education law that would allow Ukraine's universities to flourish and expand in a global, best-practice fashion.

IN THE PRESS: The freedom agenda

"The Quest for Dignity," by David Brooks (op-ed columnist), *The New York Times*, January 31:

"...More than 100 nations have seen democratic uprisings over the past few decades. More than 85 authoritarian governments have fallen. Somewhere around 62 countries have become democracies, loosely defined.

"The experiences of these years teach us a few lessons. First, the foreign policy realists who say they tolerate authoritarian government for the sake of stability are ill informed. Autocracies are more fragile than any other form of government, by far.

"Second, those who say that speeches by outsiders have no influence on places like Egypt have it backward. The climate of opinion is the very basis of the revolt.

"Third, for all the pessimism and nervousness that accompanies change, most countries that have experienced uprisings end up better off. ...

"Fourth, while the public hunger for dignity is unabated, the road from authoritarianism to democracy is rocky and perilous. Over the past few years, the world has experienced a 'freedom recession' with more governments retreating from democracy than advancing toward it. For outside powers, the real work comes after the revolution — in helping democrats build governments that work.

"...The Obama administration's reaction [to the uprising in Egypt] was tardy,

but no worse than, say, the first Bush administration's reaction to the uprisings in the Baltics and Ukraine. The point is, there's no need to be continually wrong-footed. If you start with a healthy respect for the quest for dignity, if you see autocracies as fragile and democratic revolts as opportunities, then you'll find it much easier to anticipate events. ..."

"Obama needs a freedom agenda he can believe in," by Fred Hiatt (columnist and editorial page editor), *The Washington Post*, February 7:

"...For the Obama administration 1.0, Egypt mattered most for the help it could provide on Iran, Israel-Palestine, counterterrorism and nuclear nonproliferation. 'Values' were a luxury, in a separate basket — something to push for, but only in so far as doing so didn't interfere with strategic interests.

Now, as [Secretary of State Hillary] Clinton explained it here, there's an understanding that pushing for democratic reform is a national interest, too. 'This is not just a matter of idealism,' she said. 'It is a strategic necessity.'

"...The best antidote to such tactics [Hosni Mubarak's trampling of "any shoots of democratic reform"] is to nurture a free press, a diversity of political parties, labor unions and other independent organizations — the kind of work that America's National Endowment for

(Continued on page 10)

"Zluka Camp" held in Chicago by students from Ukraine



Group picture of Zluka camp participants at Selfreliance with map of Ukraine.

by Myron B. Kuropas

CHICAGO – When Daria Kaleniuk, a Fulbright scholar from Ukraine, first contacted me about a conference involving students from Ukraine, I was intrigued. "We're calling it 'Zluka Camp' in honor of January 22, 1919, the day Ukraine was united," she said.

"There are a lot of us studying in the Chicago area," she told me "and we're interested in knowing more about the Ukrainian diaspora. Would you be willing to give us a brief history?" No problem.

Daria had another request. Venue. I contacted Bohdan Watral of Selfreliance Ukrainian American Federal Credit Union and he was happy to let us use the auditorium on the top floor. So far so good.

I contacted Daria via e-mail with the good news. "Who else will participate in the event?" I asked. Her reply read: "As for the panelists, the format of the event will be barcamp – it's a new worldwide format of conducting conferences. The main idea is that potentially every participant can be a speaker/panelist... I have been a participant of several barcamps in Ukraine and was organizing some of them and must say, that this way of conducting conferences is very productive. But you never know the panelists from the very beginning. Barcamp is being created to find the panelists."

It all seemed quite chaotic, but since I had met Daria before – and found her to be both enthusiastic and bright – I decided to cross my fingers and suspend judgment. I shouldn't have worried. Everything fell into place, and Zluka Camp turned out to be a most enlightening event for my wife, Lesia and me.

Zluka Camp began with all participants standing around a blank, outline map of Ukraine. As we introduced ourselves, we marked our cities of origin on the map. Amazingly, all regions of Ukraine were represented.

There were seven student panelists, all studying at American universities. All were associated in one way or another with Dr. Bohdan A. Oryshkevich, the energetic founder of the USA/USA program. The purpose of the program is to identify the brightest and best students from Ukraine, and to help win grants and scholarships to outstanding universities in the West.

My presentation was first – I am embarrassed to admit that I was the only



At the history panel: Mykola Kotcherha of Illinois, Maksym Plakhotniuk of Zhmerynka (Vinnystia Oblast) and Islam Ismailov of Crimea.

one who didn't use PowerPoint.

I was followed by Maria Zaloznaya, of Kerch, Crimea, whose topic was "Social Scientific Research on Ukraine: Why We Should Get Involved." A Northwestern University Ph.D. candidate in sociology, and a USA/USA alumna, Maria discussed corruption at Ukrainian universities. Bribery can be found at all levels, Maria said, and it varies from university to university and from faculty to faculty. Corruption is a relative concept. It must be defined before it can be studied scientifically, and it needs to be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.

Maria's research focused on teacher/student relationships. Ukraine has been rated 2.4 out of 10 by Transparency International, the global coalition against corruption, Maria noted. Social scientific research in Ukraine has improved somewhat since independence, Maria told us. It has moved from the ideological mindset of Soviet times, but resources are scarce and many outstanding scholars have left Ukraine. Ukrainians, moreover, don't seem much interested in social science research.

Oksana Polhuy, a student at DePauw University, originally from Chernihiv, and another alumna of the USA/USA program, spoke about the important role of USA/USA in the development of Ukraine's future leadership. Dr. Oryshkevich is a pioneer in this area, Oksana pointed out, and he deserves the support of the diaspora. After enumerating the stringent requirements of the pro-

gram, she declared that there are some 50 alumni today, some of whom, like Anna Lysyanskaya, an associate professor at Brown University, are teaching in the United States.

Today, Ukrainian students associated with USA/USA are studying at such prestigious universities as Yale, Harvard, the University of Chicago and the University of Michigan. Oksana recalled that Ukraine's Prime Minister Mykola Azarov promised to provide financial support for study abroad. Unfortunately, no one knows where "abroad" is.

Yulia Pashchupinka, a Muskie Fellow at the University of Nebraska, Omaha, addressed the topic of "How Both Ukrainian Students and the Diaspora Can Support the Efforts of Ukrainian Civic Organizations in Ukraine." Yulia specifically mentioned three Internet sites that can be accessed by Ukrainians throughout the world www.newcitizen.org.ua/en; www.totalaction.org.ua; and <http://let'sdoit.org.ua>. I checked them out and they're fascinating.

I was much impressed with Yulia's enthusiasm for all the projects currently under way in Ukraine, mostly led by the youth. There's much that is going on in Ukraine that is positive and youth-initiated.

Viktor Burlaka, a Ph. D. candidate in social work and clinical psychology at the University of Michigan, discussed his research of Ukraine's vulnerable children. He began his research in Dnipropetrovsk, where the city's leaders initially denied a

problem existed. It was only after he presented his statistics, showing that drugs were readily available and that the children of alcoholics were the most at risk, that the city fathers reacted. An action committee was formed consisting of members of the police, the schools, parent, and city officials to address the problem. Among other things, Viktor discovered that the more time children spent at home, the less likely were they to use drugs.

Valya Dudycz-Lupescu, a third-generation Ukrainian American author, was also one of the presenters at Zluka Camp. Born and raised in Chicago – her father, Walter Dudycz, was a state senator for many years – Valya read from her recently published first novel, "The Silence of Trees." The book honors her Ukrainian grandmother who lived through the war and struggled to survive. Valya wondered about her "silence," her reticence to talk about her experiences during those difficult years. My grandmother was determined to restore and maintain Ukrainian culture in the free world, Valya explained. Her book, an example of "magical realism," has received excellent



Valya Dudycz-Lupescu, author of "The Silence of Trees."

reviews and is available on Amazon.com.

Originally from Zhytomyr, Daria Kaleniuk, a Fulbright fellow at Chicago's Kent College of Law, studied at the Kharkiv National Law Academy. She mentioned how, prior to her departure, her friends urged her not to return to Ukraine. "You won't be respected here," they said. "You will be insulted." "You will need to take bribes to survive" "Your career will suffer." Daria was not swayed. She plans to return.

"I want to make friends here and urge them to come to eastern Ukraine and work there as mini-ambassadors from the United States. To make it all happen, she plans to pair young people from the U.S. with partners in Ukraine, the goal being greater understanding and camaraderie. It's an ambitious project, but if anyone can pull it off, it's Daria. She also mentioned a number of exciting web sites such as uastudus@gmail.com and "Sunday Borsch." I checked them out and you should too.

Maksym Plakhotniuk, Ph.D. candidate at the University of Illinois, Chicago (UIC), had an interesting topic titled "Perspectives and Initiatives of the Ukrainian Student Movement in Illinois and the United States." He spoke about the many possibilities that Ukrainian American young people have in pairing up with students in Ukraine.

Following the presentations, we broke into groups to brainstorm, and to enjoy pizza, courtesy of Selfreliance. There was

(Continued on page 11)

Top Ukrainian...

(Continued from page 1)

said Mr. Mac, the managing partner of the Kyiv office. "I didn't anticipate them sending up to 30 guys with guns to detain our people for six hours. I thought those days were over in Ukraine."

The raid shocked Ukraine's legal community, which condemned the strong-arm tactics. All files related to the litigation between Naftohaz Ukrainy and RosUkrEnergo were confiscated in the raid – a move out of line with Western standards.

The Ukrainian Bar Association issued a statement four days afterwards, expressing its deep concern and criticizing such methods as unacceptable.

Ukrainian legal standards, approved by the International Bar Association in 1990, forbid sanctions against or harassment of lawyers for having legitimately advised or represented a client.

"The board of the Ukrainian Bar Associations appeals to the Procurator General of Ukraine to respect the rights of lawyers and attorneys who advise or represent clients – individuals or businesses – and to ensure civilized and non-aggressive relations with lawyers and

attorneys during any investigations," the statement said.

The aggressiveness of the raid, which was launched at about 1:30 p.m., startled a pregnant employee, who had to be taken to the hospital. No employees were allowed to leave the office for six hours, even if they had no relation to the investigation.

No one had access to their work places, and communication was restricted among employees and beyond the office.

Mr. Mac told The Weekly in a February 10 interview that the raid was part of a government investigation into criminal charges of abuse of authority that were filed against Yevhen Korniychuk, the former vice-minister of justice who is currently imprisoned.

Prosecutors allege Mr. Korniychuk and other state officials violated the law when they selected Magisters to represent the state natural gas distribution monopoly Naftohaz Ukrainy in its legal wars against RosUkrEnergo, the opaque intermediary that had 11 billion cubic meters of its natural gas confiscated by Ms. Tymoshenko.

Magisters was chosen without conducting an open procurement tender, prosecutors allege. Mr. Mac acknowledges no tender was held, but only because Naftohaz urgently needed to retain legal representa-

tion against RosUkrEnergo.

Ukrainian law allows for a simplified procurement procedure in such instances, he said, and the Ministry of the Economy duly allowed it for Naftohaz because urgent representation was needed.

"Korniychuk is accused of abuse of power from a letter he wrote in 2009 stating this is an emergency, and Naftohaz needs to have legal counsel to represent itself on such a date," Mr. Mac said. "The minister of the economy ordered the tender process to be expedited. Naftohaz chose us to represent them after seven years of work prior to that."

Prosecutors filed the same criminal charges against Mr. Korniychuk in 2009, which produced no convictions in the courts. Refiling criminal charges against the same defendant with no new evidence is another violation of international standards.

Mr. Korniychuk is a former partner of Magisters. Mr. Mac said his firm enjoyed no special relationship with the Tymoshenko government, having been selected for legal work by Ukraine's ministries ever since 2001. Magisters has consistently represented Naftohaz since 2002.

"Naftohaz chose Magisters to act together with the renowned international law firm White & Case because Magisters

had already represented for the firm since 2002," he said.

A wholesale degradation of legal and legislative standards has occurred ever since Mr. Yanukovich became president in February 2010 and began implementing authoritarian rule, according to numerous political observers.

"Westerners don't understand – the Party of Regions has no principles," said Ivan Lozowy, a Kyiv lawyer who graduated from New York University Law School. "Pressuring the opposition is the overriding concern."

The Procurator General has kept Magisters under the heat, even after the criticism from Ukraine's legal community. A court ruled on February 10 to allow prosecutors access to Magisters' banking records, in spite of sufficient banking privacy laws in Ukraine, Mr. Mac said.

Meanwhile Mr. Mac couldn't confirm whether his lawyers have access to the materials on the local servers that were confiscated.

In response to the government's moves, Magisters has sent a petition to the Procurator General's Office demanding the return of all the materials confiscated, as well as a letter expressing its concern over excessive tactics. Magisters has also contacted several Western embassies in Kyiv and high-ranking government officials.

"I'm concerned about harm to the investment environment caused by the authoritarian tendencies, which will negatively impact the entire legal profession," said Mr. Mac, a native of Philadelphia. He became one of Ukraine's most recognized corporate lawyers when becoming a partner in Magisters in 2005.

Archbishop Antony's...

(Continued from page 5)

Church in the Diaspora.

On Sunday, January 23, Archbishop Antony celebrated a divine liturgy at St. Andrew Cathedral, while the parish family greeted their hierarch on his upcoming name's day and birthday.

Concluding the liturgy, the archbishop stated: "As I give thanks to God for the unique privilege of having been your shepherd all these years, I also want to thank each of you for your own witness of openness to the gifts and challenges of the Holy Spirit according to the particular circumstances of your life. ...I want to take the occasion to publicly thank all the members of the clergy – deacons and priests alike – for their faithful service and partnership in proclaiming the Gospel and celebrating the Mysteries of our Lord. You have contributed immensely to our holy Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. and the many different ministries we have embraced."

In the press...

(Continued from page 8)

Democracy and its offshoots were created to do. No one outside Egypt could control its destiny, but the United States – with the leverage of \$1.5 billion in annual aid – could have insisted that Mubarak show more tolerance for tendencies that already existed in Egyptian society.

"For the most part, the Obama administration chose not to – because the 'freedom agenda' had become too associated with President George W. Bush, because U.S. involvement in Iraq had tarnished the idea of democracy promotion and because it believed 'feel-good' democracy promotion would interfere with hard-headed engagement on Mideast peace.

"Now the harder-to-imagine risks of the coddling strategy are all too visible. ..."

Take an Austrian vacation on your way to Ukraine.

Fly Austrian via Vienna, Europe's fastest transfer airport with excellent connections to Kyiv, Lviv, Odesa, Dnipropetrovsk, Donetsk and Kharkiv from our New York (JFK) and Washington D.C. (IAD) gateways. Your Austrian vacation begins onboard with excellent food, wine, coffee and service.

Austrian
We fly for your smile.



For information about our attractive fares or to make a reservation call your travel agent or visit www.austrian.com. Earn miles with Miles & More.

A STAR ALLIANCE MEMBER

www.austrian.com

The question...

(Continued from page 4)

(Winnipeg, Manitoba) where he soon died of poisoning that was induced through delayed-reaction chemical substances on June 30, 1973.

While still in Ukraine, and with the premonition that he may be arrested, Bishop Vasyl (who was indeed arrested in 1969) had taken precautionary measures to secure Church leadership in Ukraine. On July 19, 1964, he ordained his successor, a fellow monk from the Redemptorist Order, Volodymyr Sterniuk. Bishop Volodymyr was very careful and level-headed in his work with the underground Church. He served as locum tenens for the Church in Ukraine for both Patriarch Slipyj and his successor, Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky, until the latter returned to Ukraine on March 30, 1991.

During these complicated times and under almost impossible conditions, when the Church was banned and repressed in a totalitarian state by the Soviet regime, God's Providence passed on the leadership of the Church into reliable hands that were able to secure its future.

As Slipyj turned 90 years of age, Pope John Paul II allowed him to call together a Synod of Bishops of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, in 1980, which identified three candidates as his co-adjutors with the right of succession. Of these three candidates, on March 27, 1980, Pope John Paul II chose the first name on the list – Lubachivsky.

This choice was not met with any great enthusiasm. Following such hierarchs as Sheptytsky and Slipyj, who were great figures of authority and ruled the Church collectively for 84 years, Lubachivsky was a quiet, soft-spoken academic, who lacked the charisma of his predecessors. In the diaspora, the faithful panicked that Myroslav Ivan would not be able to resolve the complex assignments that stood before him and his flock.

On September 7, 1984, when Slipyj died in Rome, and Myroslav Ivan became his successor, the Church in Ukraine had spent two generations in the underground and there was great doubt as to its future. The Church in the diaspora was also beginning to falter. In the 1980s, the processes of assimilation and secularization were progressing and young men who responded to a calling from the Church were few and far between.

And then, once again, Providence surprised the skeptics. It was during the tenure of Myroslav Ivan as head of the Church that the Church in Ukraine was legalized and it experienced a wonderful rebirth in Ukraine. Thus, when in 1989 close to 300 priests emerged from the underground Church, this proved to be only the beginning. In the next 10 years, more than 1,500 priests were serving in Ukraine and today that number is over 2,500.

New immigrants and pastors from Ukraine are also strengthening the historic church structure in the diaspora and are creating new parishes. The gift of prayer, humility and directness exhibited by Myroslav Ivan was shown to be necessary during a time of euphoria, and in this way, he won a quiet, but real respect among his faithful.

The last transition in the leadership of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, as with all those before, had no exact precedent and took place in an atmosphere of dynamic social change in Ukraine. Patriarch Josyf had consecrated Lubomyr Husar clandestinely on April 2, 1977, in the Studion monastery on the outskirts of Rome. Bishop Lubomyr's episcopacy remained secret for 19 years. In the spring of 1996, his consecration as a bishop was publicly recognized by Pope John Paul II and the Synod of Bishops of the UGCC,

and in the autumn of that year, at the request of Cardinal Lubachivsky, Bishop Husar was named his assistant with delegated authority to lead the Church.

His assignments were difficult at the time, as he was tasked to renew Church structures in Ukraine and establish relations between the Church in the diaspora and in Ukraine. And, all this was to happen at a time of a deepening economic crisis. And, a new wave of Ukrainians was beginning to emigrate.

When Lubachivsky died on December 14, 2000, more than 100,000 people lined the streets in Lviv, parting with him warmly and with great reverence. One month later, in January 2001, Bishop Husar, who had been consecrated 19 years earlier, was elected by the Synod of Bishops to serve as the leader of the Church.

However, it was no secret that, during this Synod, the episcopate was divided and many did not want Bishop Husar as the leader of their Church. This was also true among vocal lay Catholics who explicitly spoke out against the possible election of Lubomyr Husar as head of the Church. Thanks be to God, Providence directed the synod differently.

If we are to draw conclusions on the basis of the abovementioned changes in the leadership of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, it is understood that each one of these transitions – without exception – took place in a time of deep political, social, national and Church crises, and was at a time of great fear and criticism. The new leader was always met with resistance.

Yet, every time the Church welcomed a leader who was good, unexpected, yet original and deeply spiritual, a real helmsman who left his mark in the annals of Church history as well as on the pages of Ukrainian history. Whether it was during the period of the Austro-Hungarian empire, or the rule of Poland, or whether it was at the time of the underground Church and totalitarian rule, or among the Ukrainians scattered over four continents, or at a time of Ukrainian independence, the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church always had a worthy leader.

In respect to the wishes of His Beatitude Lubomyr, we should prepare to pray, to fast and to be courageous and mature regarding affairs of the Church, in order for us to receive the grace that is needed to choose a new leader, who will lead the Church on to new spiritual heights. God's grace supplements all of mankind's weaknesses. If Providence – acting through people and circumstances calls a specific person to serve the leader and the reverend of the Particular Church, it will certainly give the newly chosen leader the grace needed to do this job well.

The history of the salvation of humanity in general and the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church in particular gives all of us the grounds to face a transition with hope, faith and peace. That is why His Beatitude Lubomyr – in his decision – is preparing his flock for the future and assures one and all that our Lord, even after his tenure – will be with his flock. His move is strong, courageous and modern. It sets a precedent and is an example, not only for our Church, but for all who don't have the courage to look reality in the eyes and react in a timely manner.

But, foremost, the decision of the patriarch is a manifestation of his great faith in God, his faith in the entire Church and toward his future successor. All of us, who are not apathetic to the fate of the Church, now have a wonderful opportunity and a personal responsibility through prayer to have this trust justified.

"Zluka Camp"...

(Continued from page 9)

consensus that the group needed greater visibility in the Ukrainian American community. I agreed to help make that happen.

The final session convened at the Ukrainian National Museum, where a panel discussion under the rubric "Silent Pages of Ukrainian History" was held.

Islam Ismailov's topic was "The Crimean Tatar People: Who Are They?" Islam explained how the Tatars were deported from the Crimea by Joseph Stalin and were forced to live in Kazakhstan where they were tormented by the locals. His family eventually moved to Nalchik, Russia, where he was born. The entire family returned to Crimea in 2006.

Despite some initial adjustment issues, Ismailov feels comfortable there. Some 12 percent of the people of the Crimea are Tatars, he explained, but "we are not a minority because we are home." "Today, I am a Ukrainian," he declared proudly. Islam is currently a Fulbright student in computer science at UIC.

Maksym Plakhotniuk's topic revolved around the work of his relative, Andriy Gudyma, a modern Ukrainian author who wrote about the Famine. Two volumes of Mr. Gudyma's works were presented to the national museum during Maksym's presentation.

The final panelist was Mykola Kotcherha, a local, who discussed the need for, and value of, archeological research in Ukraine. "Ukraine's historical sites are being sadly neglected," Mr. Kotcherha exclaimed, "and this neglect is erasing our glorious history." Mr.



Islam Ismailov of Crimea.



Lesia W. Kuropas

Daria Kaleniuk of Zhytomyr.

Kotcherha has been actively involved in the restoration of Baturyn, a historic town in the Chernihiv Oblast of north central Ukraine.

A Kozak regional center since the days of Bohdan Khmelnytsky, Baturyn thrived during the rule of Hetman Ivan Mazepa boasting a population of some 20,000 inhabitants and 40 churches and chapels, two monasteries, and a college for government officials. Baturyn was sacked by Muscovite troops in 1708. By 1726, the city was a ghost town.

Many thanks are due to the officers of Selfreliance, especially George Bozio and Walter Tun, who coordinated the event. It is also important to note that the Consul General of Ukraine, Kostiantyn Kudryk, was present for all of the sessions. Mr. Kudryk rarely misses an important event in our community. He is an excellent representative of Ukraine.

Zluka Camp ended with dinner. Lesia and I, however, had to beg off and head for home. Both of us were heartened and inspired by what we had just seen and heard at Zluka Camp. The presenters were commendable individuals worthy of our support. I'm confident that they will have an impact, either in Ukraine or in the United States. They are anxious to meet Ukrainian Americans, so invite them to speak at your events. Better yet, have your organization organize a special conclave to introduce these young representatives of a better Ukraine.

If you're interested in helping Dr. Oryshkevich in his efforts to bring the brightest and best Ukrainian students for further study here, you can contact him at bohdan@ukrainianscholarships.com. Dr. Oryshkevich can always use your support in this worthy endeavor.

KINOFEST NYC

**MARCH 16–20
2011**

NEW YORK'S ONLY
**UKRAINIAN AND POST-SOVIET
FILM FESTIVAL**

www.kinofestNYC.com







The Ukrainian Museum
222 East 6th Street
New York, NY 10003 • 212.228.0110
www.ukrainianmuseum.org

Millennium Film Workshop
66 East 4th Street
New York, NY 10003

The Ukrainian Museum's film series is supported, in part, by public funds from the New York City Department of Cultural Affairs in partnership with the City Council.

Theophany celebrations held at St. Paul University in Ottawa



Priests blessing the water on the occasion of Theophany (from left) are: the Revs. Peter Galadza, Andrea Spatafora, Stephen Wojcichowsky, Kevin Flynn and Taras Cherewick.

The procession to the ice cross in front of St. Paul University.

OTTAWA – The Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky Institute of Eastern Christian Studies (MASI), an academic unit of the Faculty of Theology, on January 19 hosted its annual blessing of water for the Feast of Theophany. This year, Eastern Christians joined with visitors of various backgrounds at St. Paul University for a unique and uplifting experience.

Following matins and divine liturgy at MASI, approximately 70 people proceeded to a beautiful ice cross in front of St. Paul University for the blessing of the water. The cross, which stands two meters tall, was built by the seminarians of Holy Spirit Ukrainian Catholic Seminary

under the supervision of their spiritual director, the Rev. Andrew Onuferko.

During the blessing, the Rev. Stephen Wojcichowsky, Director of the Sheptytsky Institute, was joined by the Rev. Peter Galadza, a professor at the Sheptytsky Institute; the Rev. Taras Cherewick, a lieutenant-colonel in the Air Force and chaplain to the Canadian Armed Forces; the Rev. Andrea Spatafora, a Roman Catholic priest and Dean of the Faculty of Theology, St. Paul University; and the Rev. Kevin Flynn, Assistant professor and director of Anglican Studies at St. Paul University.

Also present during the celebration were Father Onuferko, research and teaching fellow at MASI, the Rev. Michael Winn, rector of the Ukrainian Catholic Seminary in Ottawa, and Ukraine's Ambassador to Canada, Dr. Ihor Ostash, and his staff. Many students, professors and staff from St. Paul University, as well as members of the Ukrainian community attended.

This celebration marks one of the most significant feasts celebrated by Christians, recounting the first manifestation of the Holy Trinity to humanity while Jesus Christ was baptized in the Jordan River by John the Baptist.

You Plan and Life Happens

No one knows what the future holds!



One moment things are going according to your plan and the next, you're handed a life-changing event. This is why you buy insurance for your home and car – in case of an accident or unforeseen catastrophe.

Isn't your life valuable?

The UNA has been providing high quality, secure life insurance for nearly 120 years. We offer competitive rates and are consistently favorably rated in comparison to the 25 largest life insurance companies.

Contact your branch secretary or UNA headquarters to see how easy it is to protect your loved ones in the event of changes in your plans for life.

UNA, Inc., 2200 Route 10, Parsippany, NJ 07054
800-253-9862
www.UkrainianNationalAssociation.org



CONCERT REVIEW: Edmonton's joyous Festival of Carols

by Olesia Talpash

EDMONTON, Alberta – This city's Ukrainian community brought its Christmas cycle of holy days to a joyous close with a Festival of Carols on Sunday, January 23, at St. Josaphat's Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral.

Organized by the Ukrainian Music Society of Alberta (UMSA), and hosted by the Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy of Edmonton, this well-attended event was graced by the presence of Bishop David Motiuk, eparch of Edmonton, the Rev. Michael Kowalchuk, St. Josaphat's parish priest, and other clergy.

Admission to this concert appropriately consisted of a charitable donation to the "Bridge of Hope" project in Ukraine.

UMSA President Luba Boyko-Bell greeted those present with a poetic invocation to transcend our differences through the act of carolling together.

Occurring on an almost annual basis since January 1973, this carol festival, as always, presented performances by church, community and children's choirs. Ksenia Maryniak, this year's concert host, interspersed concert program items with readings from a selection of relevant verse-narratives chosen and prepared by Halyna Kotovych. A wonderful tapestry of words and music.

St. Josaphat's Choir, under the direction of Dr. Melanie Turgeon, led the audience in the singing of the first carol, "Boh Predvichnyi" (God Eternal). The choir followed this sing-along with its own performance of "Z Namy Boh" (God is with Us, S. Dekhtiariv), "Spy, Isuse, Spy," (Sleep, Jesus, Sleep, arr. J. Kyshakevych), and "Rozhdestvo Khrystove Ves Myr Praznuye" (The World Celebrates the Birth of Christ, arr. K. Stetsenko).

The other participating church choirs also chose to perform a selection of well-known and well-loved carols. St. Basil's Ukrainian Catholic Church Choir, conducted by Elizabeth Lesoway-Anderson, sang "Boh sia Razhdaye" (Christ is Born, R. Kupchynsky), "Maria Diva" (Blessed Virgin Mary, Y. Kyshakevych), and "Vistku Holosyt" (Wondrous Tidings, M. Kopko, arr. I. Nedilsky). The choir then regaled the audience with a surprise – an unprogrammed "vinshuvannia" – a traditional invocation, a call for blessings and good wishes for all.

The combined choirs from St. John's Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral and St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Sobor, conducted by Alice Chumer on this occasion, performed S. Dekhtiariv's "Z Namy Boh" in an arrangement different from that chosen by St. Josaphat's choir, and M. Haivoronsky's arrangement of "Na Sviaty Vechir" (On Christmas Eve, solo-

ist: Hrytz Maluzynsky). In addition to these two carols, the women's chorus sang a four-part *shedrivka* based on ancient texts and melodies, "Oy u Poli Pluzhok Ore" (The Plough in the Field, text: Y. Brenya).

Conductor Irena Tarnawsky and the large choir from St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church performed two less-often-heard carols – the majestic "Kheruvymiv Zbir" (A Gathering of Cherubi, O. Nyzhankivsky), and "Tam na Yordani" (At the Jordan River, Y. Yatsynevych), as well as a rousing "New Year's Blessing" (arranged by E. Pip, I. Tarnawsky and R. Wasarab).

Edmonton is often referred to as the city that sings. It is indeed a city rich in choirs. Contributing mightily to this richness is the Ukrainian community; indeed, it could be said that – if the reader will permit a skewed reference to a popular Ukrainian adage – when four voices gather, a choir is born. And so, in addition to the church choirs mentioned above, the Edmonton "hromada" (community) boasts of a number of top-notch community choirs.

As of September 2010, the newest choir in Edmonton's Ukrainian community, and arguably in all of Edmonton, is Kapella Kyrie, an ensemble hand-picked and organized by Dr. Turgeon. It is an ensemble that might well be in a position to take on the role of introducing Ukrainian Eastern-rite sacred and liturgical music to a wider public.

The Kapella's choices for this concert consisted of two traditional carols – "A Vsklyknuly Yanholy" (The Angels Exclaimed, M. Stetsenko) and "Slava vo Vyshnikh Bohu" (Glory to God in the Highest, A. Kastalsky) – and the kondak from the Christmas Liturgy – "Diva Dnes" (Today, the Blessed Virgin Mary, *znamenny* chant, arr. A. Kastalsky).

The Ukrainian Youth Association's well-known Verkhovyna Choir, in colorful folk costumes and under the direction of Halyna Lazurko, performed two carols in new, or at the very least, rarely heard and musically interesting arrangements. The first, "Oy, Rano, Rano" (O, Morning of Mornings) was arranged by V. Stupnytsky. The second, a Lemko carol "Pasly Pastyri Voly" (The Shepherd's Watch), arranged by M. Volynsky, presented an enjoyable challenge to both the listener and, no doubt, the singers, with its many instances of imitative cascading chromatic lines and use of sectional poly-rhythms. Thank you for introducing this *koliadka* to our listening repertoire!

The polished performances of the Heryvymy Ukrainian Female Quartet – Andrea Leader, Melanie Turgeon, Patty Tachynski, Kathy Tachynski – and Axios,



Michael Bell

St. Josaphat Ukrainian Cathedral Choir.



St. Basil Ukrainian Catholic Church Choir.



The Verkhovyna Choir of the Ukrainian Youth Association.



The Children's Choir of St. Josaphat Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral.

a male ensemble conducted by Boris Derow, are a happily anticipated feature of any concert program. Heryvymy opened their set with "Nebo i Zemlia" (Let Heaven and Earth, Tone I Bulgarian, Litia prayers from the Great Compline for the Nativity of Our Lord). Two carols followed the Litia prayers: "Yanholy v Nebi" (Angels in Heaven, A. Koshetz) and "Na Rozhdestvo" (At the Birth, arr. M. Haivoronsky). Axios sang a traditional arrangement of "Presviata Maria" (Blessed Virgin Mary); conductor Derow's composition of "Khrystos Narodysia" (Christ is Born), and again, Derow's arrangement of the carol "Nyni Adame" (On This Day, Adam).

As is often the case, children's and young people's performances are perennial crowd pleasers. The "Christmas Story" – as presented by the Children's

Choir of St. Josaphat's Ukrainian Catholic Church under the instruction of Sister Miriam Golub, SSMI, the musical direction of Sister Emmanuela Kharyshyn, SSMI, and the artistic direction of Kasia Antoszko – was certainly that, and more. This was an unusually well-prepared and well-executed *vertep*. Child-appropriate snippets of well-spoken narrative, verses of favorite carols, simple costuming and the overall sense of calm relayed by these youngest performers as they retold the timeless Christmas story was both magical and life-affirming.

Edmonton's Dnipro Choir, the "elder statesman" within our vibrant choral community, brought the concert program to a quietly solemn, yet gently playful close with a set of three carols. Solemn,

(Continued on page 18)

NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

mayor, a separate, less-powerful position. On January 27 Prime Minister Mykola Azarov urged Mr. Popov to find Mr. Chernovetskyi and bring him back to work. (RFE/RL)

Memorial vandalized in Kryvyi Rih

KYIV – Vandals have destroyed a memorial cross to “Ukrainian fighters for freedom” in Kryvyi Rih in Ukraine’s Dnipropetrovsk region, Yuriy Nastusenko, the leader of the local branch of Svoboda said on February 9. The memorial cross was erected near a church. The cross was knocked from its concrete basis and smashed into pieces with a sledgehammer. “This is nothing other than an anti-Ukrainian stunt. And all this because of the names engraved on the cross, in particular, Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky, head of the Ukrainian National Republic’s Directory Symon Petliura, leader of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists Stepan Bandera, poet Vasyl Stus, Hero of Ukraine Roman Shukhevych, Vyacheslav Chornovil and others,” Mr. Nastusenko said. The Kryvyi Rih branch of Svoboda has reported the act of vandalism to the police, he said. (Interfax-Ukraine)

Kyiv official is reprimanded

KYIV – The Kyiv City Administration has officially reprimanded the city’s general architect for briefly locking a journalist in a room during a council meeting. City administration Chairman Oleksander Popov said at an official meeting on February 7 that he signed a decree officially reprimanding architect Serhii Tselovalnyk. He said any future cases of

officials behaving like Mr. Tselovalnyk would be punished in a more severe way. On February 2 Mr. Tselovalnyk ignored journalists’ requests to comment on a meeting of Kyiv’s City Planning Council and proceeded to the hall where the gathering was to take place. When Olha Koshelenko, a journalist for the 1+1 television company, caught up with Mr. Tselovalnyk and tried to ask him again about the meeting, she said Mr. Tselovalnyk forced her into a utility room and locked her in. Ms. Koshelenko was later released from the room. Mr. Tselovalnyk then stated at the City Planning Council meeting that he intended to expel all the journalists from the building because they “interfere in the work of experts.” Mr. Popov said Ukrainian laws demand that officials should provide adequate conditions for any media outlet to cover any official event and those laws should be respected. (RFE/RL)

Ukrainian group in Russia to be closed

KYIV – Another organization of Ukrainians in Russia will soon be closed, the director of the Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Ministry’s information policy department, Oleh Voloshyn, said on January 27. “The process is ending regarding the closure of the second organization that worked along with the Union of Ukrainians in Russia,” the diplomat said live on Channel 5. He noted that the Foreign Affairs Ministry was doing everything to prevent this process. Mr. Voloshyn added that such decisions would not make Ukrainian-Russian relations more constructive. As reported, the Appeals Chamber of the Russian Supreme Court on January 27 upheld the liquidation of the Federal National Cultural Autonomy of Ukrainians of

Russia (FNCAUR). The court resolution entered into force and the organization ceased to exist on January 27. Back on November 24, 2010, the Supreme Court liquidated the FNCAUR at the demand of the Justice Ministry. The FNCAUR was registered on May 15, 1998, as a public organization engaged in charity projects in culture and arts. The Justice Ministry suspended the organization’s activity in October 2009 in connection with what it said was violations of its charter and economic activity rules. Another reason was the public statements by the organization’s head, Valerii Semenenko, at events dedicated to “the memory of Ukrainians who died during the Great Famine [Holodomor] years.” The Justice Ministry appealed to the Supreme Court for the liquidation of the FNCAUR early last year, but the hearing was delayed because the organization challenged the ministry’s order in Moscow’s Tverskoy district court. The court turned down the appeal in May, and the Moscow City Court upheld the decision in September, after which the Supreme Court started hearing the Justice Ministry’s appeal. Fatherland Fund activist Nikolai Zhuravlev was a witness at the Supreme Court hearing on November 23, 2010. “The autonomy offers nothing but politics and says only negative things about my country [Ukraine]. It also glorifies Stepan Bandera and Roman Shukhevych,” the witness said. In his opinion, the organization provided information support to Chechen militants. (Interfax-Ukraine)

Kyiv interested in diaspora in Russia

KYIV – Kyiv expects that consultations between Ukrainian and Russian vice-ministers of foreign affairs regarding humanitarian issues will be positive, Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Ministry spokesman Oleh Voloshyn told Interfax on January 26. “The existence of a strong organization of Ukrainians in Russia is a priority for Ukraine, and the Foreign Affairs Ministry will do its utmost so that such an organization should exist,” Mr. Voloshyn said. “Over 130 Ukrainian organizations are functioning at the regional and local levels in Russia, which is about as many as the number of Russian organizations in Ukraine,” he said. However, tensions surrounding some organizations of Ukrainians in Russia “unfortunately play into the hands of those who are not interested in the development of constructive relations between Ukraine and Russia and who act based on the logic: I would burn down my own home if only the smoke could engulf the neighboring country,” he said. Therefore, Kyiv “once again urges Russia to take as balanced approach as possible toward all steps in relation to the Ukrainian diaspora in Russia,” he said. Meanwhile, the Ukrainian World Congress sent memoranda to a number of international organizations on January 4 to declare the conducts of the Russian authorities towards the Ukrainian national minority as “unacceptable.” The memoranda said that Russian authorities were trying to liquidate the two largest Ukrainian non-governmental organizations in Russia and to stop the activity of the Library of Ukrainian Literature in Moscow. (Interfax-Ukraine)

Ukrainians in Russia to hold congress

KYIV – The Ukrainian community in Russia will hold a congress within the next few months to discuss their further activity, the Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Ministry told Interfax-Ukraine pm February 7. “More than 70 leaders of Ukrainian communities and organizations from the majority of Russian regions attended the meeting held by Ukrainian Ambassador Volodymyr Yelchenko on February 5 at the order of Ukrainian

Foreign Affairs Minister Kostyantyn Gryshchenko,” the ministry’s information policy department head Oleh Voloshyn said. There are more than 130 regional and local ethnic Ukrainian organizations in Russia. “The meeting with the ambassador showed that Ukrainian Russians planned to hold a congress within the next few months to discuss their problems,” he added. That would be a breakthrough, because no such congresses were held for several years. Ukraine’s Foreign Affairs Ministry said it will not interfere in the ethnic Ukrainian movement nor put any pressure on it; on the contrary it will encourage Ukrainians living in Russia to make an independent decision. At the same time, Mr. Voloshyn said, “The Ukrainian state will support any of their initiatives.” The Russian Supreme Court closed down the Federal National Cultural Autonomy of Ukrainians of Russia (FNCAU) on November 24, 2010. Court hearings continue on the closure of the Union of Ukrainians in Russia. (Interfax-Ukraine)

Slovakia to open honorary consulates

KYIV – Slovakia is developing a network of Honorary Consulates in Ukraine. This was announced at a January 26 meeting of press club at the Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Ministry by Ambassador Pavol Gamzhik of the Slovak Republic in Ukraine. Answering a question from Ukrinform, the ambassador said that the consulates would open soon in Donetsk and Kharkiv, as well as Uzhhorod and Ivano-Frankivsk. There are also plans to open honorary consulates in Symferopol and Odesa, as well as in Lviv. Mr. Gamzhik said Slovakia attaches great importance to developing relations with Ukraine, particularly in the economic sphere. The diplomat noted the increasing trade between the two countries in 2010 and expressed hope that in 2011 the trade turnover would reach the pre-crisis level, when it was nearly 1.22 billion euros. The diplomat also said that Slovakia was ready to negotiate extending the zone of small border traffic with Ukraine, suggesting that Slovakia and Hungary can coordinate their efforts on the issue of expanding the zone of small cross-border movement. (Ukrinform)

Ukrainian Consulate for Novosibirsk

KYIV – Ukraine will open a general Consulate General in Novosibirsk, Russia, this year, Ukraine’s Ambassador to Russia Volodymyr Yelchenko said on January 20 during a working visit to this city. The diplomat said this had been confirmed by Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukovich at a meeting with the regional leadership, which took place during a technical landing of the Ukrainian president’s aircraft in Novosibirsk. Mr. Yelchenko noted, “Novosibirsk is the center of the federal district, which has services with almost all corners of the world; the Ukrainian diaspora lives here and there are several powerful organizations.” (Ukrinform)

Ukrainian Consulate opens in Plovdiv

KYIV – An honorary consulate of Ukraine formally opened in the Bulgarian city of Plovdiv on January 28. Dimitar Georgiev was appointed Ukraine’s honorary consul in the second-largest city of Bulgaria. The Consulate will serve Ukrainian citizens living in the Plovdiv, Pazardjik, Smolyan, Jambol and Haskovo provinces. There is a Ukrainian Consulate General also in Varna. (Ukrinform)

2.5 M illegally work in Ukraine

KYIV – In Ukraine, the number of illegally employed persons is estimated

(Continued on page 15)

CLASSIFIEDS

TO PLACE YOUR AD CALL MARIA OSCISLAWSKI (973) 292-9800 x 3040
OR E-MAIL ADUKR@OPTONLINE.NET

SERVICES

FIRST QUALITY
UKRAINIAN TRADITIONAL-STYLE
MONUMENTS
SERVING NY/NJ/CT REGION CEMETERIES
OBLAST
MEMORIALS
P.O. BOX 746
Chester, NY 10918
845-469-4247
BILINGUAL HOME APPOINTMENTS

Personal and Commercial Printing

TRIDENT Associates Printing
Українська Друкарня ТРИЗУБ

Calendars	Books
Annual Reports	Magazines
Brochures	Newsletters
Posters	Program books
Flyers	Year Books
Folders	Sales Literature

*We specialize in Unique Engraved,
Foil Stamped and Letterpress Printed
Invitations with Ukrainian Designs*

Please visit our web site:
www.trident-printing.com
call: **1-800-216-9136**
or e-mail: **tridentprinting@hotmail.com**

Karpaty Construction Company

All work, large or small: complete home renovations, bathrooms, basements, roofs, masonry work, exterior and interior painting. Call Vasili Cholak: 718-392-0138; cell 347-515-5437.

MERCHANDISE

Ukrainian Book Store
**T. Shevchenko, I. Franko,
L. Ukrainka, dictionaries**
50% off
February 1-28, 2011
www.ukrainianbookstore.com
Toll Free 1-866-422-4255

PROFESSIONALS

СТЕФАН ВЕЛЬГАСШ
Професійний продавець
забезпечення УНС
STEPHAN J. WELHASCH
Licensed Agent
Ukrainian National Ass'n, Inc.

548 Snyder Ave., Berkeley Heights, NJ 07922
Toll Free: 1-800-253-9862/3036, Fax: 973-292-0900
E-mail: swelhasch@unamember.com

FOR SALE

CONDO For Sale: 55+ Ukrainian Community. First floor end unit 4 rooms 1 bedroom. Quiet setting. Close to shopping and major highways. Central New Jersey location Call 908-227-6254

Run your advertisement here,
in The Ukrainian Weekly’s
CLASSIFIEDS section.

NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 14)

to be between 1.5 million and 2.5 million, noted Vice Minister of Social Policy Andrii Cherkasov. "These are the spheres of public catering, services and transport... Some of the workers do not have any juridical relations with employers and, as a result, do not make any payments [to the government]," he said. Now, according to Mr. Cherkasov, examinations of enterprises in different spheres are in the preparatory stage. The aim is, over the next one to one and a half years, to legalize labor relations that will provide at least an additional 1.5 billion hrv for the labor remuneration fund. In addition, the ministry made a number of proposals on toughening legislation on violation of labor relations. Following the example of Western countries, the ministry proposes to fine enterprises that officially do not register employees. (Ukrinform)

Coin to honor Ivano-Frankivsk

KYIV – The National Bank of Ukraine (NBU) will issue a commemorative coin dedicated to the 350th anniversary of Ivano-Frankivsk, city authorities said on January 17. In 2012 Ivano-Frankivsk (until 1962 the city was known as Stanyslaviv) will celebrate 350 years from the date when city was granted the Magdeburg Law, giving it municipal autonomy. (Ukrinform)

Policeman fired for comments on language

KYIV – A Ukrainian police sergeant in Odesa was fired after he was caught on video insulting the Ukrainian language, RFE/RL's Ukrainian Service reported on January 27. In the video, the policeman tells the driver of a car who demands to be addressed in Ukrainian that "I do not understand the cows' language." The driver asks him if he does not like Ukraine's state language. The police officer replies: "No, and I'm not going to ever love it." Activists from the opposition Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc called the policeman's answer "an insult to the state language and [an instance of] inciting interethnic hatred." They demanded his immediate dismissal. The Internal Affairs Ministry's press service said on January 27 that the video was determined to be authentic. The ministry said several of the sergeant's supervisors were also punished for "failing to properly train the officer." The punishments ranged from disciplinary reprimands to firings. (RFE/RL)

More charges against Hrytsenko

KYIV – A second criminal case has been opened in Ukraine against former Crimean Parliament Chairman Anatoliy Hrytsenko, RFE/RL's Ukrainian Service reported on January 28. The press service of the Procurator General's Office announced that Mr. Hrytsenko was charged with abuse of power. He is said to have made a decision while in office, without discussing it in Parliament, to allow a private company to rent cottages in the Rossiya Black Sea coast resort at a big discount. Mr. Hrytsenko, who is a member of the ruling Party of Regions, was charged earlier in January with the illegal transfer of ownership of property belonging to the Azov collective farm in Crimea. On January 27 the Symferopol Central District Court ruled that Mr. Hrytsenko should be arrested and held for two months in a pre-trial detention center while the investigation continues. (RFE/RL)

Tax protest leaders targeted

KYIV – Police opened a criminal case against Oleh Akhtyrsky, the commandant of the tent camp sent up on Independence Square in conjunction with the tax protests

held in Kyiv in November 2010. The tent camp was put up by businessmen protesting against the proposed tax code. Police have placed restrictions on Mr. Akhtyrsky's movements, according to the press service of the Common Business civil movement. On January 6 police charged Mr. Akhtyrsky with committing a crime under Part 2, Article 24 (a crime committed in collusion with a group of individuals) and Part 1, Article 194 (deliberate damage to property that entails large-scale losses) of the Criminal Code of Ukraine. Police said there was deliberate damage to the granite pavement on Independence Square during the erection of tents. "The Common Business movement believes that such accusations are unreasonable, and ...a tool of intimidation and demoralization of the active part of society," read a statement released by the movement. On January 17, Ukrainian entrepreneurs and representatives of opposition political parties organized a rally behind the walls of the Presidential Administration building in Kyiv. They called for the closing of criminal cases against the so-called "tax maidan" and a stop to the persecution of the opposition. The entrepreneurs say the government wants to intimidate the activists and prevent new protests in the center of Kyiv. Seven members of the protest against the tax code last November have had criminal cases brought against them. Participants of the meeting say the tiles on the square were damaged in 2007 when tents were set up by the pro-presidential Party of Regions and representatives of leftist forces. However, no charges were brought against them at that time. Activists showed pictures of those meetings with the pitched tents as evidence. Ukrainian human rights activists have condemned the arrests of participants in the tax protests and the persecution of the opposition. The Verkhovna Rada's commissioner for human rights, Nina Karpachova, noted that "Ukraine is a leader in Europe for the massive use of arrests, and this situation is disgraceful." (NTD Television)

Average monthly wage: 2,239 hrv

KYIV – The average monthly wage in Ukraine was 2,239 hrv in 2010 (7.94 hrv equal \$1 U.S.), the State Statistics Committee reported on February 1. The highest average monthly wages were in aviation transport (6,773 hrv), financial activities (4,602 hrv) and water transport (2,987 hrv). The lowest average monthly wages appeared to be in the fishery and the fishing industry (1,191 hrv), in the sphere of hotel and restaurant activities (1,455 hrv) and in the medical and social assistance spheres (1,631 hrv). (Ukrinform)

55 percent not satisfied with incomes

KYIV – According to a report of the International Foundation WageIndicator for the fourth quarter of 2010, in a comparative analysis of labor payment conditions in 23 countries around the globe, 55 percent of Ukrainians are not satisfied with their incomes, while 28.7 percent are not. The survey was conducted via anonymous online questioning on work and wage websites. People's satisfaction with income was categorized as: extremely unsatisfied, unsatisfied, indifferent, satisfied and greatly satisfied. Ukraine ranked third in the number of citizens who are extremely unsatisfied with their wages. Ukraine is surpassed only by Chile (28.8 percent) and Argentina (29.7 percent). The least unsatisfied persons are in the Netherlands (9.6 percent). Furthermore, 16.5 percent of Ukrainian respondents are satisfied with their incomes, and among them 4.1 percent are greatly satisfied. By this index, Ukraine ranks fourth from last. The largest number of respondents who are very satisfied with the level of their wages reside in Azerbaijan (19 percent), Columbia (11.9

percent) and the United States (9.5 percent). Great Britain occupies last place (2.7 percent). (Ukrinform)

1.5 M hrv spent for evacuation

KYIV – The evacuation of Ukrainian citizens from Egypt, according to preliminary data, cost Ukraine 1.5 million hrv, Minister of Emergency Situations Viktor Baloha told reporters on February 8, commenting on media reports saying that the Cabinet had allocated 10 million hrv for that purpose. The minister noted that this amount of funds earmarked from the Reserve Fund was calculated on the basis of the total number of Ukrainians who were staying in Egypt. Those citizens who traveled as tourists will return on scheduled flights for which they have already paid to travel agencies, he added. The Emergencies Ministry provided three flights, returning 419 people to Ukraine. The minister promised that all financial procedures would be carried out transparently and the results would be announced publicly. (Ukrinform)

Fugitive to face trafficking charges

NEW YORK – A fugitive charged with forcing Eastern European women to become exotic dancers was set to travel from New York to Michigan to face charges. Prosecutors said Veniamin Gonikman agreed to the transfer on February 4 during a brief court appearance in New York. He was flown to New York the previous night after he was captured in Ukraine. A 2005 indictment accuses Mr. Gonikman, 55, a U.S. citizen, of using a Detroit business called Beauty Search Inc. as a front to lure women into servitude. He is charged with trafficking in persons, forced labor, smuggling of aliens, money laundering, extortion, conspiracy and other offenses. Federal authorities say he used threats to force the women to turn over more than \$1 million in earnings. He faces up to 20 years in prison if convicted. "This arrest is a potent example of ICE's [U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement] unyielding resolve to bring human traffickers to justice," said ICE Director John Morton. "Victims in forced labor cases are particularly vulnerable targets who are lured with promises of employment and stable lives and then end up in abusive and deplorable situations." (Associated Press, CBS Detroit)

Hitler's HQ to be Nazi victims museum

KYIV – Adolph Hitler's former military headquarters, located in the village of

Stryzhavka, could become a branch office of the Vinnytsia History Museum, it was reported on January 28. Local authorities suggested establishing a museum of Nazi victims on the site. Kateryna Vysotska, Vinnytsia History Museum director, said the huge underground six-floor concrete bunker, known as Wehrwolf, has constantly attracted tourists. Unauthorized tours are currently conducted there, with every guide telling his own version of the site's history. Professional people knowledgeable about history should tell the story of Wehrwolf, Ms. Vysotska added. The complex was located in a pine forest, about 12 kilometers north of Vinnytsia in Ukraine, between the villages of Stryzhavka and Kolo-Mykhailivka on the Kyiv highway. It was built between December 1941 and June 1942 under top-secret conditions. The location may have been influenced by the Nazis' proposed trans-European highway to Crimea, which would have connected with the site. In March 1944, when abandoning the region, the Nazis destroyed the site, including mining access to the underground complex. The site was examined after the Nazis' departure on the orders of Joseph Stalin, but no documentation was found. The military took steps to permanently seal the underground parts of the complex. Today only the swimming pool and concrete fragments remain visible on the site, which is an open recreation area. Nearby is a memorial to the thousands of laborers and others buried by the Nazis in gravepits at Stryzhavka. (Ukrinform)

Agreement on AN-70 production

KYIV – Ukraine and Russia will assemble the military transport aircraft AN-70 at the two main production sites: in Kyiv (Aviant plant) and Ulyanovsk (Aviastar-SP), Antonov State Enterprise said in a statement released on January 12. The decision was made at a joint meeting of representatives of the Ukrainian and Russian aircraft industries in Kyiv. The date for the start of AN-70 assembly in Russia was not named, but it was stated that this will happen after the completion of certification testing of the aircraft. According to Antonov Deputy Chief Designer Oleksander Kiva, the certification testing will last for one and a half to two years. Back on September 30, 2010, Russia's United Aircraft Corporation (UAC) and Ukraine's Antonov State Enterprise approved documents establishing a joint venture to coordinate joint programs for the construction of the AN-140, AN-148, AN-74 and AN-70 aircraft. (Ukrinform)



Marguerite Hentosh

December 24, 1926 – January 31, 2011

The Executive Committee of the Ukrainian National Association regrets to announce to the members of the General Assembly, to members of Branch 305 and to the UNA membership at large that Marguerite Hentosh, Secretary of Branch 305 for 35 years, passed away on January 31, 2011.

The Executive Committee and the entire UNA membership wish to express their deepest sympathy to daughters Carol Dunlap and Darlene Hentosh, sisters, Lorraine Lupcho and Joan Brown, brothers Jack, Joseph and Frank Deesing, 7 grandchildren, 8 great grandchildren; her nieces, and nephews. Mrs. Hentosh was a long-time supporter of the UNA. Her loyalty and dedication to the Ukrainian National Association will not be forgotten.

Eternal memory

Your dream home awaits you...

*Let Self Reliance New York
help you make it yours!*



4.65%



25 year fixed rate

SELF RELIANCE NEW YORK Federal Credit Union

A full service financial institution serving the Ukrainian American community since 1951.

MAIN OFFICE: 108 SECOND AVENUE NEW YORK, NY 10003 Tel: 212 473-7310 Fax: 212 473-3251

E-mail: Info@selfreliancenyc.org; Website: www.selfreliancenyc.org

Outside NYC call toll free: 1-888- SELFREL

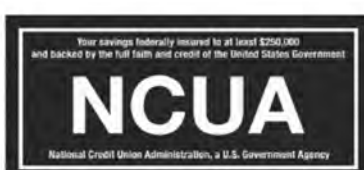
Conveniently located branches:

KERHONKSON: 6325 Route 209 Kerhonkson, NY 12446 Tel: 845 626-2938; Fax: 845 626-8636

UNIONDALE: 226 Uniondale Avenue Uniondale, NY 11553 Tel: 516 565-2393; Fax: 516 565-2097

ASTORIA: 32-01 31ST Avenue Astoria, NY 11106 Tel: 718 626-0506; Fax: 718 626-0458

LINDENHURST: 225 N 4th Street Lindenhurst, NY 11757 Tel: 631 867-5990; Fax: 631 867-5989



*20% down-payment required; 1-4 family owner occupied; no points; no prepayment penalties; 300 payments; \$5.64 cost per \$1,000.00 borrowed.

Violinist Solomiya Ivakhiv heads MATI program

by Helen Smindak

NEW YORK – Ukrainian violinist Solomiya Ivakhiv is facing a new and exciting challenge in her remarkable career.

Ms. Ivakhiv has been named artistic director of the highly popular Music at the Institute (MATI) series at the Ukrainian Institute of America (UIA) in New York. She is now in charge of the institute's longest-running musical program, a project that helps to fulfill the organization's mission of promoting Ukrainian music, composers and artists to the general public.

At 30, she is the youngest artistic director in the program's history and the first woman to hold the position.

Ms. Ivakhiv is taking on a post previously held by three renowned Ukrainian musicians, beginning with composer, conductor and pianist Virko Baley, who served as MATI's artistic director from 1989 to 1991. Violinist Oleh Krysa led the MATI program from 1991 to 1996, followed by internationally renowned pianist Mykola Suk, who was artistic director from 1996 until 2010.

Commenting on the appointment, UIA President Dr. Dan Swistel said: "The MATI concert series at the Ukrainian Institute has had a long and very successful history. Its prior directors and Mykola Suk set a very high standard for interesting performances and accomplished performers. We are very excited that Solomiya Ivakhiv has agreed to be the next director, and we're looking forward to further enhancements to our programming."

The Music at the Institute series was created by institute member Irene Stecura in 1989. The first season was sponsored by Dr. Walter Hoydysh and the late Daria Hoydysh by funding the rental of a Steinway grand piano for each of the initial concerts.

The MATI series endeavors to present a mix of well-known classics and rarely performed works of chamber and solo music by famous artists as well as new talent, and aims as well to highlight the Ukrainian influence on chamber music.

Ms. Ivakhiv says her goal as MATI's artistic director is to "interest and engage a younger generation of Ukrainian Americans in appreciating and supporting classical music." She hopes that an admission price accessible to young adults will draw them to MATI concerts to experience classical music on a mature level.

Her responsibilities include creating programs for six classical music concerts showcasing Ukrainian musicians "of the highest professional level." She said she is privileged to have the opportunity to direct the institute's music series and will continue efforts to introduce works of Ukrainian composers to non-Ukrainian musicians, with the hope that these artists will perform the music at other venues.

Next season's programs

Ms. Ivakhiv has already set up next season's programs, though the current season with two remaining concerts falls in her domain. These include a March 12 performance by the Caravel Quartet in a program of works by Haydn, Filipenko, Lysenko and Shostakovich, and an April 2 presentation by the Kandinsky String Quartet from Germany, performing Schubert, Reger and Beethoven compositions.

For the opening concert of the 2011-2012 season next October, featuring Mr. Suk, Ms. Ivakhiv has chosen an all-Liszt program marking Liszt's Bicentennial and pointing out the composer's frequent use of Ukrainian melodies.



Solomiya Ivakhiv

Later programs will spotlight the vibrant Enso String Quartet, nominated for the 2010 Grammy Awards' best chamber music performance; Phil Setzer, a founding member of the Emerson Quartet; and Ukrainian prima donna Victoria Loukianetz, in collaboration with pianist Marianna Humetska, in an evening dedicated to Ukrainian Romantic songs by Ukrainian composers. The March 2012 program will star the Cavatino Piano Trio, joined by a longtime Juilliard Quartet member, violist Samuel Rhodes.

The final concert of the season, scheduled for April 2012 with the theme "Europe Between the Wars," will bring together four celebrated musicians: Joseph Silverstein, soloist, conductor and member of the Lincoln Center Chamber Music Society, touted as one of the most celebrated concertmasters in history; Gary Graffman, said to be the only piano soloist with America's top six orchestras; and Turkish cellist Efe Baltacigil, associate principal cellist of the Philadelphia Orchestra and winner of the 2005 Young Concert Artists International Competition; with Ms. Ivakhiv completing the quartet.

Beginning in October of this year, concerts will be held on the first Saturday of the month (with the exception of September and January, when the dates conflict with Labor Day and Ukrainian Christmas Day), with the hope that a fixed date will encourage music lovers to set aside the first Saturday of the month for MATI.

Musical beginnings

As so often happens in a musically endowed family, Ms. Ivakhiv received her early musical instruction from her mother, pianist and choral conductor Lesya Ivakhiv, and her brother Yarema, preparing her for violin studies at the Solomeyeva Krushelnytska Specialized Music School and the Mykola Lysenko Academy in Lviv. Her father, Orest

Ivakhiv, a professor and doctor of science, enjoys listening to music.

She competed in Moscow's 1991 Diaghilev Competition at age 11 and continued to participate in international competitions in Ukraine and other countries, winning the First Degree Diploma at the 1993 International Kocian Competition in the Czech Republic. In 2000, she took second prize at the prestigious Prokofiev Competition. Other awards include the Ukrainian Presidential Award for her cultural accomplishments.

When she was just 17, she competed with 100 young violinists from around the world and won a scholarship to the world-renowned Curtis School of Music in Philadelphia. Completing the six-year course of studies with high honors and winning the school's Charles-Miller Kreisler Award were her first steps to realizing a successful career as a soloist and chamber musician violinist. She also enjoys playing symphonic repertoire in great orchestras.

While a member of the Curtis Symphony Orchestra and later as its concertmistress, Ms. Ivakhiv performed on the world's famous stages, including the John F. Kennedy Center in Washington (with President Bill Clinton and First Lady Hillary Clinton in the audience), New York's Carnegie Hall, and a 15-city tour of Europe with conductor Andre Previn and violinist Anne-Sophie Mutter as soloist. She performed for former President Gerald Ford in Philadelphia in 2002 and for former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in 2005.

Many of her solo performances, including appearances in this country, Ukraine and China, have been broadcast on National Public Radio, Ukrainian National Radio and Television, and China's Hunan Television.

A chamber musician

As a chamber musician, Ms. Ivakhiv has collaborated with such renowned artists as Joseph Silverstein, Claude Frank and Eugene Drucker in many national and international festivals, including the Tanglewood Music Festival, Holland Music Festival, Normandy Chamber Music Festival in France, the Kyiv Music Fest and the Festival of Modern Music "Contrasts" in Ukraine.

Most recently, she has given recitals in CBC's Glenn Gould Studio in Toronto, the Lysenko Collonaded Hall in Kyiv and the Ukrainian Embassy in Washington.

Active in the cultural life of the Ukrainian American community, she frequently collaborates with Ukrainian musicians at such venues as The Washington Group's music series, the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art in Chicago, the Ukrainian Music Festival in Toronto, the "Grazhda" summer concerts in Hunter, N.Y., the Ukrainian National Association's Soyuzivka resort and the MATI series.

Ms. Ivakhiv is also an avid proponent of modern music and enjoys working with today's composers. In this respect, she has premiered works by Ukrainian composer Yevhen Stankovych, American composer Eli Marshall, and John Mackey, performing with the Jean Ruddy Dance Company. She has recorded original music by Philadelphia-based composer David Ludwig and, as a soloist, collaborated with the Paul Taylor Dance Company.

Ms. Ivakhiv has been praised by critics for superb musicianship and a distinct ability to illuminate a score with mature and "deeply realized" insight.

In addition to her Curtis degree, Ms. Ivakhiv holds a Master of Music degree with honors from the Mykola Lysenko Music Academy in Lviv and a Doctor of Musical Arts degree from Stony Brook University in Stony Brook, N.Y.

Ukrainian Catholic...

(Continued from page 1)

for the Church, I will ponder the past and will follow developments so that nothing from the past of our Church is lost. I would like to conduct meetings with youth, as well as with various professional groups," he explained.

The election of a new UGCC leader, in accordance with canon law, will take place during the Synod of Bishops to be held within the next two months. In the meantime, Archbishop Ihor Vozniak of Lviv was tapped to serve as administrator for the affairs of the Church, which has 7 million faithful worldwide – 5.5 million in Ukraine and 1.5 million in Europe, North and South America, and Australia. The Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, also known as the Ukrainian Catholic Church, is the largest of the Eastern Catholic Churches.

According to the official website of the

UGCC, Major Archbishop Husar was born in Lviv on February 26, 1933, and in 1944 emigrated with his family, settling in the United States. In 1958 he was ordained to the priesthood, and in 1972 he went to Rome and joined the Studite Order.

In 1977 Patriarch Josyf Slipyj secretly ordained him bishop for the Church in Ukraine. In 1992 Archimandrite Lubomyr returned with the Studite community to Ukraine. On October 17, 1996, he was appointed auxiliary bishop to the primate of the UGCC, Major Archbishop and Cardinal Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky.

After the death of Cardinal Lubachivsky, the Synod of Bishops of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church elected Bishop Husar as the next major archbishop. He was enthroned on January 28, 2001, and on that same day it was announced that Pope John Paul II had named him a cardinal.

In his enthronization speech, the new leader of the UGCC emphasized his main

tasks: to increase faith and unity in Christ.

"To live in faith, to help faithful and non-believers so that we are all united in faith, so our people and our Church are united in Christ Jesus. And this is not my personal program. This is what we inherited from our ancestors," he said, according to information posted on the UGCC website.

"On this throne sat the metropolitans of Halych, and so we continue the life of our Church. More than a thousand years the Lord God bestowed upon our nation the gift of the holy faith. And our nation gladly accepted this gift. And it was this faith that formed our nation," continued the patriarch.

"In the last century – a century of terrible persecution – people laid down their lives to keep this faith," he said, adding, "We have many martyrs and confessors in the ranks of the Church, and we must maintain this most valuable, most precious gift."

The patriarch also discussed the division

among the Christians. He stressed that in the times of Prince Volodymyr the Great there was one Church and that today's division may be a consequence of diminished faith. He strove to revive faith, to make it active in daily life, in relations among Catholics and among Christians, and even in the lives of people of different faiths.

During the decade of Patriarch Lubomyr's tenure, the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church found its faithful across all regions of Ukraine. The Donetsk-Kharkiv Eparchy was established in February 2002, the Odesa-Crimea Eparchy in July 2003 and the Lutsk Exarchate in January 2008.

The most momentous event took place on August 21, 2005, when the see of the UGCC was transferred from Lviv to Kyiv – the place where Prince Volodymyr baptized his nation and the capital of independent Ukraine. Patriarch Lubomyr stated: "We did not arrive – we returned to Kyiv."



Self Reliance (NJ) Federal Credit Union in Clifton, N.J.

will hold its

ANNUAL MEETING

On Sunday, February 27, 2011, at 12:30 PM

At the Ukrainian Center
240 Hope Avenue, Passaic, NJ 07055

Board of Directors

Edmonton's joyous...

(Continued from page 13)

perhaps, because of the choice of carols; solemn, perhaps, because Maria Dytyniak, conductor of Dnipro since 1976, was conducting her choir in this annual Festival of Carols for the last time.

However, in keeping with her energetic personality, Ms. Dytyniak chose to follow Alexander Koshetz's elegant arrangement of "Na Sviatyi Vechir" (A New Joy) and M. Haivoronsky's arrangement of "Na Sviatyi Vechir" (On Christmas Eve) with P. Kozytsky's mischievous "Oy Koliada, Koliadnytsia," which noted:

"we've come carolling for a treat... and a five-cent-piece!"

For the finale? One more communal carol, as the audience joined Dnipro Choir in the singing of "Vo Vyfleyemi" (Tidings in Bethlehem) – and warm words of greeting and thanks from the Rev. Kowalchuk.

And, if we believe, as did our ancestors, that the very act of singing a carol magically enables the realization of all that is good – good health, wealth and prosperity, a bountiful harvest, perhaps a felicitous match – then surely something wonderful was wrought by this afternoon's Festival of Carols!

Nalyvaichenko's...

(Continued from page 7)

aggravation of xenophobia in Russian society.

These adverse circumstances pose a grave threat to preserving Ukrainian national identity and protection of the Ukrainian minority rights in the Russian Federation.

People's attempts to directly address the governments of Russia and Ukraine on the issue of protecting their national

rights have been unsuccessful.

Taking into account the abovementioned issues, we kindly ask you to consider the situation and assist in protecting the rights of the Ukrainian community in the Russian Federation.

Copies of this letter shall also be forwarded to our partners from the European Union and Council of Europe.

Together with your assistance, we can speak up for the people who have no voice and whose civil liberties and minority rights have been taken away.



Ivanka Bihun
Pine Bush, NY



Tanya Bihuniak
Morris Plains, NJ



Camille I. Bobiak
Middletown, RI



Olha Bohun
Philadelphia, PA



Larissa Katherine Bundziak
Ardsley, NY



Adriana Julia Holowko
Paramus, NJ



Iryna Sofia Hrubiy
Cherry Hill, NJ



Stephanie Humeniuk
Baltimore, MD



Katherine Julia Mandicz
Great Meadows, NJ



Natalie Anna Midzak
Philadelphia, PA



Jennifer Eugenia Odomirok
Stony Point, NY



Andrea Maria Zelez
Glastonbury, CT



Monika Helena Wislocki
Yonkers, NY



Anna Vdovyuk
Buffalo, NY



Elena Marie Vatasin
Clifton, NJ



Debutante Ball - 2011

Sponsored by the

Ukrainian American Youth Association - CYM

Saturday, February 26, 2011

Sheraton Parsippany Hotel

199 Smith Road Parsippany, NJ

Presentation of Debutantes 7:00 p.m.

Ball - 9 p.m. featuring "Hrim" and "Vorony"

For reservations and additional information go to: www.cym.org/us

This page is sponsored by the SUMA (Yonkers) Federal Credit Union.

Ukrainian pro sports update: Soccer

by Ihor Stelmach

The history of professional sports is chock full of heated rivalries. In hockey, Canadiens vs. Maple Leafs goes back to the days of only six teams in the league and can also be viewed in the context of French vs. English. In basketball, the 1980s brought out the Celtics vs. Lakers, as two championship-winning franchises personalized a rivalry behind Larry Bird vs. Magic Johnson. The Dallas Cowboys vs. Washington Redskins was a classic football hatred that peaked in the '70s and '80s when Tom Landry and Roger Staubach opposed George Allen and Joe Theismann. Probably the greatest rivalry in sports is baseball's Red Sox vs. Yankees: the Curse of the Bambino, Ted Williams vs. Joe Dimaggio, Bucky Dent's home run and the epic comeback by the Sox against the Bronx Bombers in 2004 to finally break the curse.

To these great rivalries we add a Ukrainian one in professional soccer: perennial champion Dynamo Kyiv vs. recent upstart challenger Shakhtar Donetsk.

Their fierce rivalry has exploded in the past several years mainly due to two key factors. Firstly, matchups among the two football superpowers usually go a long way in deciding Ukraine's top club. Secondly, Shakhtar has recently established itself as a major player in Europe, thus tarnishing Dynamo's luster even more on an international level.

Early rivalries included Russian clubs

Back in the days of the old USSR, parity was the rule, with many very competent clubs, most pretty equal in talent. The battle for the top spot was usually limited to the more superior squads from Spartak Dynamo, Dynamo Moscow or Dynamo Kyiv (wow, three Dynamos!).

Dynamo Moscow peaked in the 1950s and '60s behind legendary goalkeeper Lev Yashin. Once Yashin retired, Dynamo Moscow was passed in the standings by Spartak and Dynamo Kyiv, despite a great personnel pipeline from the Soviet Army.

The 1970s and '80s were a constant battleground for supremacy between Spartak and Dynamo Kyiv. Almost every year in these two decades competition for the USSR Championship came down to one of these soccer powers. Match play for the USSR Cup, however, was a different story, with more competition and a knockout system that enabled clubs like Dnipro Dnipropetrovsk and Shakhtar Donetsk to emerge as contenders.

At the outset, the Shakhtar club was extremely inconsistent in its on-field performance, seemingly playing with an on-off switch. It would barely put forth an effort against weaker squads, while amazing fans by defeating the Soviet Union's top teams. Competing in the USSR Cup was perfect for the Donetsk team that could elevate its game in an elimination scenario. Performing in league play with Dynamo and Spartak over a long season was still another story until the Soviet Union collapsed and everything changed, including the sports landscape.

Dynamo first in Ukraine

Now with separate leagues for Russia and Ukraine, Spartak Moscow became the Russian Federation's top club and played in its own national league, while Dynamo and Shakhtar were at the top of Ukraine's pro league. European competition was the only venue for these Eastern European football protagonists. In independent Ukraine, the primary focus was on Dynamo, the nation's greatest club of all time. Kyiv always recruited the finest



The turn of the century marked the onset of Dynamo's decline as a quartet of key players departed Kyiv for greener pastures elsewhere. Shevchenko, Rebrov, Kakha Kaladze and Oleg Luzhnyi moved to Western European clubs for bigger bucks. Eventually there would be a new generation of talented footballers coming up through the ranks, but coach Lobanovsky became seriously ill and later died. His respected and intelligent guidance would be missed, as Dynamo's capable players and holdover coaches continued their success at home, but struggled some on the continental front.

Dynamo Kyiv vs. Shakhtar Donetsk: Heated soccer rivalry in Ukraine

players and benefited from strong financial support from its backers. Shakhtar played the role of a provincial upstart, not capable of matching Dynamo's more elite level.

The early '90s saw Dynamo become even more of a power, led by the great player then coach, Valery Lobanovsky, who created a development program complete with a soccer school to nurture home-grown talent. Lobanovsky grasped the transformation going on in the sport during the mid-'90s – more emphasis on speed and a tactical approach. The systems he incorporated spurred his young squads to many a surprise victory over European club teams in the Champions League.

The main talents spearheading Dynamo's success were Andriy Shevchenko and Sergei Rebrov – a duo that meshed perfectly on the forward line. The pair of scorers helped Dynamo triumph over the likes of Real Madrid, Arsenal, Barcelwwwna, PSV Eindhoven and others. In addition to shocking top clubs in Europe, Dynamo ruled the Ukrainian pro league on a yearly basis. The year 1999 saw Dynamo Kyiv advance all the way to the Champions League semi-final, barely losing to Bayern Munich and a spot in the finals.



Shakhtar poses challenge

At this same time, there appeared a formidable competitor from eastern Ukraine – a club that dared to challenge Dynamo Kyiv's roost as the ruler of Ukrainian pro soccer – Shakhtar Donetsk. Today the Miners, as they are called in European football terminology, are a soccer power to be reckoned with, proving to all of Europe that a lone man can establish a professional franchise on the sports globe. Ukrainian oligarch Rinat Akhmetov became the George Steinbrenner (baseball's Yankees) or Jerry Jones (football's Cowboys) of

Ukrainian pro soccer – a man who bought a club not as a plaything or an investment, but to revitalize and give back to Donetsk. Soccer was and is an integral part of Akhmetov's life; Shakhtar Donetsk is a critical piece of Ukrainian football.

In a very short period of time Akhmetov established a soccer school, an up-scale training facility and a medical center, in short creating a soccer headquarters institution. Shakhtar was reorganized, and an internal structure was carefully put in place. It would simply be a matter of time for the club to achieve its ultimate goal of championship status and show all of Ukraine Donetsk was worthy of lifting the trophy. Refining the training regimen, stability in the personnel ranks and buying into the systems in place was what it would take to reach the top.

Italian coach Nevio Scala's coaching strategy was based on a combination of attacking skills on offense and solid team discipline defensively. His approach to training and the game itself was totally different from what Ukrainian players were used to hearing in the past. Scala's attitude received major praise and deemed a significant contribution to Shakhtar's first Ukrainian title win in the 2001-2002 season. Perhaps the Italian gave too much of himself as his deteriorating health caused him to resign his post.

Having claimed the national trophy, Shakhtar decided to challenge Dynamo's rule at the top of Ukrainian pro soccer. What used to pass as normal match-ups between two league teams became powerful collisions between a pair of soccer powerhouses. Shakhtar and Dynamo became the entire focus of the Ukrainian League, knowing full well one or the other would end up the champion. The two or three annual meetings between the clubs every season took on critical importance.

Historically, Shakhtar had always shown the propensity to win elimination matches, capable of performing well at high level events. The team had captured

(Continued on page 20)

KLK Invites Members, Family and Friends



To Our Annual KLK SKI RACES

Date: Saturday, March 5, 2011

Where: HUNTER MOUNTAIN, NY

Registration: 8:00AM - 9:30AM Ski Lodge

Lift Tickets and Races: Adults \$55.00 Seniors (65 & up) \$45.00

Young Adults (13-18) \$40.00 Juniors 7-12 \$35.00 Toddlers 6 & under \$10.00

Race Tickets only : Adults & Seniors \$10.00 Children 2-18 FREE

Lift Ticket only: Adults \$50.00 Young Adults \$40.00 Seniors \$40.00

Juniors \$35.00 Toddlers \$10.00

Races begin at approximately 9:30 AM

Dinner and Awards Ceremony:

Hunter Ski Lodge

Time: 6:30 pm



Adults: \$45.00 Children ages 14 & under Free if accompanied by an adult

Please visit our website@ www.klkusa.com to access registration forms.



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.

Ukrainian Days planned for Washington in April

Ukrainian National Information Service

WASHINGTON – Following previous successful Ukrainian Days advocacy programs in the nation's capital, the Ukrainian National Information Service is once again organizing Ukrainian Days in Washington, on Wednesday and Thursday, April 6-7.

The intent of Ukrainian Days is to promote the concerns of the Ukrainian American community, in particular as regards the current backsliding of democratic principles in Ukraine. Ukrainian Days is also used as vehicle to establish better relations with representatives in Congress, especially the large number of new members of Congress who were elected in the November 2010 elections.

Briefing papers on various topics will be supplied to all the participants of Ukrainian Days by the Ukrainian National Information Service (UNIS).

The Ukrainian Days agenda will consist of several aspects. A morning briefing session will be held on the first day with U.S. government officials and representatives of non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Of particular interest will be a discussion about topics of concern to the community, including: U.S. foreign assistance to Ukraine; NATO enlargement; democratic freedoms in Ukraine; continued advocacy of the Ukrainian

Genocide of 1932-1933; as well as, the overall context of the U.S.-Ukraine strategic partnership. A question-and-answer session will follow.

Throughout the two day event, participants of Ukrainian Days will meet with their respective members of the House of Representatives and Senate in order to communicate to them the issues that concern the Ukrainian American community and establish closer communications with their offices. Such relations and contact with the members of Congress will allow the Ukrainian community to advocate issues of concern and work more effectively in the future.

Participants of Ukrainian Days will also be afforded an opportunity to interact with members of the Congressional Ukrainian Caucus (CUC) during a breakfast meeting. The CUC is an officially registered group within the U.S. House of Representatives that is interested in enhancing relations between Ukraine and the United States. Evening receptions are also being planned for the Ukrainian Days participants to become acquainted with each other and with personnel in Washington who follow U.S.-Ukraine relations.

For more information readers may contact the UNIS at 202-547-0018 or unis@ucca.org.

Dynamo Kyiv...

(Continued from page 19)

the Ukrainian Cup in 1995 and 1997, well before being strengthened by the coaching regimes of Scala or current manager Mircea Lucescu. The latter's taking over, however, was the impetus for more trophies to begin accumulating in the Shakhtar Museum. Taking over in 2004, Lucescu was at the forefront of the rivalry with Dynamo becoming more meaningful than ever. Shakhtar began seeing continued success domestically and on the European stage at Dynamo's expense.

The two clubs have much in common. Both have ambitious owners with Dynamo's Ihor Surkis striving to match Shakhtar's Akhmetov. Both spend to field ultra-competitive squads. Both believe in the finest training facilities with campuses to develop homegrown talent.

When it comes to a winning attitude, a championship mentality, the similarities end. After making little or no progress in European play, Lucescu had one foot out the door with the Ukrainian press screaming for a coaching change. Pressured into making a decision, Akhmetov decided to give the Romanian another 12 months to prove his worth. The lame-duck coach rewarded his owner's patience by winning the UEFA Cup (European championship) to sit next to another Ukrainian League title.

Dynamo aims back

While Shakhtar climbed upward, Dynamo was left searching for ways to regain its elite status. Several coaches came and went as the Kyiv club won more than its share of matches, but couldn't match its rivals, especially in Europe. Domestically Dynamo Kyiv and Shakhtar Donetsk rate 1-A and 1-B. Their spirited battles draw sellout crowds, ensure thrilling games and motivate other Ukrainian clubs.

As Shakhtar won the UEFA Cup, Dynamo tackled different avenues on the road to European success. Shevchenko returned to Dynamo in hopes the legendary icon would bring glory back to Kyiv with an occasional goal and by serving as a mentor to the club's next generation of young talent. Today's matches feature young Ukrainians in white and blue battling against orange-clad, experienced Brazilians, Croatians, Poles and Ukrainians.

In the future there will be additional teams to deal with, as clubs like Metalist Kharkiv strive to prove they are worthy of being mentioned with Dynamo and Shakhtar. Kharkiv has already shown it is capable of winning matches in European competitions.

When all is said and done, however, Dynamo Kyiv and Shakhtar Donetsk remain the Red Sox vs. Yankees, Celtics vs. Lakers and Cowboys vs. Redskins of Ukrainian Premier League soccer. The duels of these two rivals are and will continue to be legendary for quite some time.

Turning...

(Continued from page 6)

security officers, a legacy of the Soviet Union and its KGB.

President Kuchma called the charges baseless. "I give my permission for Kravchenko to publish in the press all that he has in his possession. Believe me, he has nothing. This is all nonsense," he said at a monthly press conference on February 25, 2004.

Mr. Tomenko made public abridged versions of the secret documents received from Gen. Kravchenko on March 3, 2004. Six months after the story broke, Gen. Kravchenko returned to Ukraine and was arrested. He was released in 2005 after the presidential elections and the replacement of Mr. Smeshko.

Source: "Kuchma denies charges that Ukraine's intelligence services spied on opposition," by Roman Woronowycz, The Ukrainian Weekly, February 29, 2004.

OUT AND ABOUT

- February 16 Montreal Concert, with music by Boombox, Club La Boom, 514-737-0447 or 514-620-6000
- February 18 Philadelphia Presentation, "Imagining Mazepa: From Byron to Broadway to Hollywood," Ukrainian League of Philadelphia, 215-684-2180
- February 18 Chicago "Kartyna" CD release party, Ephyra band, Ukrainian American Youth Association Center, ephyraband@gmail.com or 773-486-4204
- February 19 Washington Winter ball, featuring music by Hrim, L'Enfant Plaza Hotel, zabavadc@gmail.com or 800-635-5056
- February 19 New York Lecture by Volodymyr Mezentsev, "Architectural Reconstructions of the Zaporizhian Host, Chyhyryn and Baturyn of the 17th -18th Centuries," Shevchenko Scientific Society, 212-254-5130
- February 19 Washington Leadership conference, "Ukraine's Current Reality and Prospects: Ukrainian American Community Needs and Directions," The Washington Group, L'Enfant Plaza Hotel, www.lenfantplazahotel.com or apidlusky1@verizon.net
- February 20 Ottawa Concert by the Dnipro Choir of Edmonton, Knox Presbyterian Church, 514-238-4774
- February 20 Somerset, NJ Lecture and film screening with Volodymyr Mezentsev, "Historical-Archeological Discoveries at Baturyn, Capital of the Kozak-Hetmanate State," Ukrainian Cultural Center, 732-356-0090
- February 20 Lachine, QC Film screening, "Ukrainians in Quebec 1891-1945" by Yuriy Luhovy, Prosvita organization - Lachine Branch, St. Basil Ukrainian Catholic Church hall, 514-481-5871 or www.yluhovy.com
- February 20 Lehigh, PA Genealogy presentation by Mike Buryk, Ukrainian Homestead, www.buryk.com or Michael.Buryk@verizon.net
- February 20 Warren, MI Presentation by Orysia Tracz, "Why We Do What We Do: Ukrainian Rituals and Traditions," Ukrainian Cultural Center, 313-366-9764
- February 24 New York Presentation, "Imagining Mazepa: From Byron to Broadway to Hollywood," Columbia University, ma2623@columbia.edu
- February 26 Toronto Film screening, "Folk!" by Roxy Toporowych, Revue Cinema, home@narodnydim.com
- February 26 New York Presentation by Marta Farion and Tetiana Yaroshenko, "Access to Global Academic and Research Information," Shevchenko Scientific Society, 212-254-5130
- 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 27 Montreal Film screening, "Ukrainians in Quebec 1891-1945" by Yuriy Luhovy, St. Sophia Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral, 514-259-7162 or www.yluhovy.com
- February 27 New York CD release recital by pianist Anna Shelest, Ukrainian Institute of America, 646-450-3879 or info@dvsworldwide.com
- February 27 Ft. Lauderdale, FL Concert, "A Ukrainian Montage," featuring the Ukrainian Dancers of Miami, Broward Center for the Performing Arts, 954-462-0222 or www.browardcenter.org/ukrainian
- February 27 Scranton, PA Pork and kapusta family dinner, St. Vladimir Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church center, 570-346-2414
- February 27 New York Children's circus masquerade, Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization - New York branch, St. George School auditorium, 646-306-1379

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 Board of Trustees of The Ukrainian Museum

Requests the pleasure of your company to celebrate

THE UKRAINIAN MUSEUM'S 35th ANNIVERSARY

Sunday, April 10, 2011, 1-5 p.m.

Battery Gardens at Battery Park,
17 State Street, New York, NY 10004
212.809.5508

Cocktails 1 p.m.
Luncheon 2:30 p.m.

MISTRESS OF CEREMONIES
Motria Kuzycz

SILENT AUCTION
During the cocktail hour

MUSICAL PERFORMANCE
Askold Buk Trio

\$150 per person

Proceeds to benefit The Ukrainian Museum

All contributions, less the cost of the luncheon, valued at \$125 per person, are tax deductible to the extent allowed by law

SPONSORS

ARAMARK
UNWLA Branch 113
Ulana Diachuk
Andrey Hankevych
Myron and Olha Hnateyko
Dr. Jurij and Tania Kuzycz

Prof. Jaroslaw and Alla Leshko
Marta Lewycky
Dr. Wolodymyr and Anna Rak
Drs. Andrew and Taisa Nahirny Rak
Oleh and Christine Samilenko
Dr. Ihor and Alexandra Sawczuk
Olya Zarycky

For reservations please call: 212.228.0110

e-mail: info@ukrainianmuseum.org

www.ukrainianmuseum.org

RSVP by March 28th

Space limited

Valet parking \$30



THE UKRAINIAN MUSEM

Is organizing a

Tour to Ukraine

"In the Footsteps of Mazepa"

« Слідами Мазепи »

Curator: Dr. Yuriy Savchuk

June 23 – July 4, 2011

Kyiv, Cherkassy, Poltava,
Nizhyn, Chernihiv, Lviv

Plus: Pereyaslav Kyhmelnyskyi,
Chyhyryn, Subotiv, Kholodnij Yar, Baturyn

Optional extensions:

Crimea, Carpathian Mtns (youth tour) and Krakow

Basic Tour cost: \$3990

Includes: Air via Lufthansa, deluxe and first-class hotels, meals, sightseeing-entrance fees, deluxe coach transportation and internal flight.

Latest registration/deposit deadline:

March 15, 2011

For details contact:

Scope Travel Inc.

973.378.8998

www.scopetravel.com

scope@scopetravel.com



The Ukrainian Museum
222 East 6th Street
New York, NY 10003
T: 212.228.0110 • F: 212.228.1947
info@ukrainianmuseum.org
www.ukrainianmuseum.org

Museum Hours:
Wednesday - Sunday
11:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

UKELODEON

FOR THE NEXT GENERATION

Parish children present Nativity play



Roma Hadzewycz

WHIPPANY, N.J. – The children of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church, under the direction of the Rt. Rev. Roman Mirchuk, pastor, presented the parish's traditional Christmas pageant on Sunday, December 19, 2010. Seen above are the young performers of the Nativity play with Father Mirchuk.

Newark Plast members assemble for traditional "Svichechka"



Roma Hadzewycz

WHIPPANY, N.J. – The Newark, N.J., branch of Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization held its annual "Svichechka," a traditional Plast celebration of Christmas according to the old calendar, on Saturday, January 8, at the Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey. At the assembly, Plast members lit candles from the Bethlehem Peace Light that is distributed worldwide every year by scouts, including Plast members. Above, some of the "plastuny" with their lit candles. Below, little girls about to receive their yellow neckerchiefs, indicating their official entry into the ranks of Plast's "novatstvo" (cub scouts).



Ridna Shkola of New Haven greets Sviatyi Mykolai



by Halia Lodynsky

NEW HAVEN, Conn. – On Sunday, December 19, 2010, after the divine liturgy, the children of "Ridna Shkola" (School of Ukrainian Studies) and children of St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church greeted their special guest, Sviatyi Mykolai, or St. Nicholas.

The students were very excited. They performed in a beautiful play and then everyone sang "koliady" – Ukrainian Christmas carols.

After St. Nicholas arrived and said a few words, gifts were given out to the children. All enjoyed being part of this beautiful tradition.



Seen in the photos above are students of New Haven's School of Ukrainian Studies who performed in a play welcoming Sviatyi Mykolai (St. Nicholas).

“The Christmas Mitten” is presented in Minneapolis



The school drama theater presents “The Christmas Mitten.”

by Svitlana Uniyat

MINNEAPOLIS – The children of the school of Ukrainian studies at St. Constantine’s church in Minneapolis eagerly awaited the arrival of St. Nicholas at their school, and, on December 19, 2010, their wishes were granted. St. Nicholas arrived with gifts for all the children and even some adults.

The children of the school prepared a very interesting program for this feast. The school choir under the direction of Yurii Ivan greeted the audience with a medley of carols, creating a festive atmosphere of joy.

Next, a wonderful surprise greeted the audience – the debut of the school dance ensemble. The troupe delighted everyone with its dances, and especially with the dance “Snowflake.” The dancers formed a large snowball, which then burst open, flinging many individual snowflakes across the entire stage.

Anchoring the festivities was the presentation of the play “The Christmas Mitten” by the schoolchildren, who brought to life a version of a folk fable. A young boy goes into the forest to chop down a Christmas tree. While there he loses a mitten knitted for him by his grandmother. Some forest creatures stumble upon the mitten and decide to make it their home. Soon other animals find the mitten, and convince those inside to let them live there as well. Miraculously, the mitten expands and grows to accommodate each new group of animals, who, in the spirit of Christmas, learn to live in peace and harmony.

In the end, St. Nicholas arrived to reward the children with gifts and blessings. The cast for the play consisted of: narrators – Aleksa Tataryn and Sofia Hutsal; boy – Taras Tataryn; devil – Nazar Voronchak; witch – Olia Voronchak; grandmother – Halia Voronchak’ mouse – Olesia



The schoolchildren with St. Nicholas.

Sarazhynska; cat – Lesia Uniyat; frog – Anna Naconechna; hedgehog – Koltyn Mak; squirrel – Natalka Mak; dragon – Danylko Ripetsky; owl – Kifer Miskiwi; rabbit – Marianna Cournoyer; fox – Julia Cournoyer; wolf – Taras Hutsal; and puppies – Vasyl, Natalia and Anastasia Shevtsov.

Musical arrangement and accompaniment was provided by compos-

er Volodymyr Ilemsky. Volodymyra Kramarczuk, Helen Tataryn, Dmytro Tataryn and all the parents organized this event and decorated the stage; Andrii Mak and Lesia Hutsal designed and made the embroidered mitten. The teachers and parents also prepared and served a snack for the children.

(Translated from Ukrainian by Zenon Stepchuk.)

Mishanyna

This month, in honor of Super Bowl XLV, we challenge our readers to find the names of National Football League teams that are hidden in the Mishanyna grid.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| Atlanta FALCONS | New Orleans SAINTS |
| Baltimore RAVENS | New York GIANTS |
| Chicago BEARS | New York JETS |
| Green Bay PACKERS | Philadelphia EAGLES |
| Indianapolis COLTS | Pittsburgh STEELERS |
| Jacksonville JAGUARS | San Diego CHARGERS |
| Kansas City CHIEFS | Seattle SEAHAWKS |
| New England PATRIOTS | Tampa Bay BUCCANEERS |

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



The school dance ensemble marks its debut.

Let us hear from you!

The next edition of Ukelodeon will be published on March 13. Please send in your submissions by March 4. to staff@ukrweekly.com.

IRA Special

add **0.25%**

to any IRA CD



Valid until April 15th, 2011
Rates subject to change without notice.



UKRAINIAN SELFRELIEANCE FEDERALE CREDIT UNION
1729 Cottman Ave, Philadelphia, PA, 19111 1-888-POLTAVA
For more information please contact USFCU or www.ukrfcu.com



Ukrainian National Federal Credit Union

Main Office
215 Second Ave,
New York, NY
(212) 533-2980

Branches
1678 E 17 Street,
Brooklyn, NY
(718) 376-5057
1-866-857-2464

35 Main Street
So. Bound Brook, NJ
(732) 469-9085

691 Roosevelt Ave
Carteret NJ
(732) 802-0480

WWW.UOFCU.ORG

Come to us for all your financial needs.

- Money Market accounts
- Higher yielding CD's
- Checking accounts
- Residential and Commercial mortgages
- New and used vehicle loans
- Personal loans
- Traditional and Roth IRA's
- Western Union and Meest money transfers
- Safe deposit boxes



Call Toll Free
1-866-859-5848

24 Hour Online
Account Access
Available

Serving the Ukrainian community for
over 40 years.



PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Saturday, February 19

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society invites all to a lecture, illustrated with slides, by Dr. Volodymyr Mezentsev of the University of Toronto titled "Architectural Reconstructions of the Zaporozhian Host, Chyhyryn and Baturyn of the 17th-18th Centuries and the Excavations of Mazepa's Main Residence in 2010." Prof. Mezentsev is the scholarly director of the Baturyn archeological project. The lecture will take place at the society's building, 63 Fourth Ave. (between Ninth and 10th streets) at 5 p.m. For additional information call 212-254-5130.

Sunday, February 20

LACHINE, Quebec: Marking the 120th anniversary of Ukrainian immigration to Canada, the Ukrainian Canadian Congress Montreal branch and Prosvita-Lachine will premiere the newly remastered documentary "Ukrainians in Quebec 1891-1945," produced and directed by filmmaker Yuriy Luhovy. Based on rare photos and personal accounts, the film depicts the formative years of the first two waves of immigration to Montreal, Lac Castagnier, Val d'Or and Rouyn Noranda. The film was originally shot in 16mm following four years of research. The film screening will be at St. Basil's Church Hall, 875 Provost St., Lachine, at 12:30 p.m. Admission is \$10 for adults. Proceeds go towards remastering from the original 16mm. For information contact Bohdanna, 514-259-7162/514-481-5871 or log on to www.yluhovy.com.

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 27. 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.

**Wednesday, February 23,
and Saturday, March 5**

SCHAUMBURG, Ill.: Col. Roman G. Golash (retired) is campaigning for a high school board seat in District 211. The district is responsible for five high schools and 12,800 students. Col. Golash plans to hold several town hall meetings to discuss district issues and answer questions. Two meetings will take place at the Schaumburg Library on February 23 at 7-8:30 p.m. and March 5 at 2-4 p.m. All members of the community are invited. Col. Golash is the commander of the Ukrainian American Veterans 1st Lt. Ivan Shandor Post 35. For more information go to www.golashfordistrict211.com.

Sunday, February 27

MONTREAL: Marking the 120th anniversary of Ukrainian immigration to Canada, the Ukrainian Canadian Congress Montreal branch will premiere the newly remastered documentary "Ukrainians in Quebec 1891-1945" by filmmaker Yuriy Luhovy. Based on rare photos and personal accounts, and narrated by Yarema Kelebay, the film depicts the formative years of the first two waves of immigration to Montreal, Lac Castagnier, Val d'Or and Rouyn Noranda. The film was originally shot in 16 mm following four years of research. The film screening will take place at St. Sophia Cathedral Hall, 6250-12 Ave., at 1 p.m. Admission is \$10 for adults. Proceeds go towards remastering from the original 16 mm. For information contact Bohdanna, 514-259-7162/514-481-5871 or log on to www.yluhovy.com.

NEW YORK: All New York metro area children are invited to participate in this year's "Circus" masquerade party ("kostiumivka"), organized by the New York City Plast branch. Children will be appearing as acrobats, lions, strongmen and other circus performers. There will be organized fun and games after the "Circus" tale. Food will also be available. Come join the fun at the St. George School Auditorium (between Sixth and Seventh streets) beginning at 2:15 p.m. Admission: adults, \$10; children under 12, \$5. For more information call Adriana at 646-306-1379.

NEW YORK: Ukrainian Institute of America presents an international award-winning pianist Anna Shelest in a CD Release Recital at 5 p.m. Ms. Shelest, featured in The Ukrainian Weekly's January 30 issue, will present selections from her newly released CD "Pictures at an Exhibition," including pieces by Mussorgsky, Glinka and Tchaikovsky. The Ukrainian Institute of America is located on the corner of East 79th Street and Fifth Avenue. The recital will be followed by a reception and CD signing. Admission is free, but reservations are required. RSVP to info@dvsworldwide.com by Sunday, February. For additional information call 646-450-3879.

CHICAGO: The Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art invites its members and members of the community at large to a presentation of four books on Ukrainian liturgical songs and Christmas carols edited by Dr. Vasil Truchly. The presentation, titled "Language - Gift of God," will be followed by a choral concert of these songs and little-performed Christmas carols. The choir will perform the songs in Ukrainian, underscoring the literary nature of these traditional Ukrainian songs. The concert will conclude with a champagne reception. Please join us at this music event at 1 p.m. at the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art, 2320 W. Chicago Ave. Admission \$15. For additional information call 773-227-5522 or e-mail andriy@uima-chicago.org. The event is sponsored by the Selfreliance Foundation of Selfreliance Ukrainian American Federal Credit Union.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS GUIDELINES

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

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

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

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