

INSIDE:

- Corruption in Ukraine's armed forces – page 4
- Pittsburgh society's Ukrainian of the Year – page 11
- Wladimir Klitschko retains his boxing titles – page 17

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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

Vol. LXXX

No. 47

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 2012

\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

Election results now official

Ukrinform

KYIV – The results of the voting in Ukraine's parliamentary elections were published on November 13 in the Parliament's Holos Ukrainy newspaper and the government's Uriadovi Kurier newspaper. Thus, the lists of national deputies elected to Parliament have been officially published in accordance with the law.

"The country obtained 445 parliamentarians, and it will obviously be necessary to hold repeat elections in five districts. And today (no later than on the fifth day after the announcement of the election results) our newspaper, according to the abovementioned plan, is already publishing the Central Election Commission's list of national deputies of the Verkhovna Rada of the seventh convocation, who were elected in the October 28, 2012, elections," Uriadovi Kurier wrote.

According to the two official newspapers, 220 national deputies were elected in single-seat constituencies, and the Central Election Commission declared the impossibility of establishing the election results in five constituencies (Nos. 94, 132, 194, 197 and 225).

(Continued on page 11)

Evidence of fraud seen in parliamentary vote count

Days after election marked by conflict

by Zenon Zawada

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

KYIV – If the Ukrainian government eked out a barely passing grade in the initial Western evaluations of the October 28 vote, then the violence and ample evidence of fraud that filled the following days and weeks of tabulations tipped the scales towards a failing grade.

The Canadian government became the first major Western institution to condemn the parliamentary election result when it issued a statement on November 11 declaring that the vote didn't meet international, democratic standards.

"Canada is distressed by the lack of openness, transparency and timeliness that has characterized vote tabulation," said the statement issued on behalf of Canadian Foreign Affairs Minister John Baird and International Cooperation Minister Julian Fantino.

"Sadly, this is just the latest in the series of irregularities that has characterized the campaign overall and confirms reports that Ukraine's parliamentary elections did not meet the democratic standards that Ukrainians have the right to expect."

Vote tallies dragged on for days, and for weeks in a handful of districts, following



The November 5 opposition demonstration at the Central Election Commission in Kyiv drew a few thousand at its peak.

election day, which was largely approved as legitimate by international monitoring organizations, who reserved their criticism for the pre-election campaign and vote tabulation afterwards.

The problematic election commissions were wrought with conflicts, both verbal and physical. During the conflicts, election commissioners fainted, police used tear gas against supporters of the opposition and

battles ensued between police and politicians over who would possess contested ballots.

Among the most vicious battles was one in the city of Pervomaik in the Mykolayiv Oblast, where Party of Regions candidate Vitalii Travianko was allegedly trying to steal victory from opposition candidate Arkadii Kornatskyi of the Batkivshchyna party.

(Continued on page 14)

Supporters of Ukrainian Museum and Library of Stamford celebrate its 75th anniversary

by Anisa Handzia Sawyckyj

STAMFORD, Conn. – Undaunted by the approach of Hurricane Sandy due to arrive within 24 hours, on October 28 close to 200 supporters of the Ukrainian Museum and Library of Stamford braved uncertain road conditions to travel from around the N.Y.-metro area and from as far as Rhode Island and Washington, to celebrate the museum and library's 75th anniversary.

The oldest cultural institution in the Ukrainian American community, the Ukrainian Museum and Library of Stamford at 161 Glenbrook Road in Stamford, Conn., was founded by Metropolitan Archbishop Constantine Bohachevsky, head of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the U.S., who opened its doors to the public in 1937.

The 75th anniversary banquet at the Sheraton Stamford Hotel featured as its guest of honor and keynote speaker Bishop Borys Gudziak, the rector of the Ukrainian Catholic University (UCU) in Lviv, Ukraine. He was recently consecrated as bishop and appointed apostolic exarch for Ukrainian Catholics in France, the Benelux countries and Switzerland.

A native of Syracuse, N.Y., Bishop Gudziak earned a Ph.D. in history from Harvard University and subsequently went to Ukraine, where for two decades he worked to create UCU, a premier Catholic university in Lviv. Among his early accomplishments at UCU was the creation of an oral history archive of the underground Ukrainian Catholic Church, per-

secuted for more than four decades by Soviet authorities.

In his banquet address, Bishop Gudziak discussed the significance of museums as repositories of culture and guardians of national memory and traditions whose role in society cannot be overestimated. Encouraging the audience to support the Stamford Ukrainian Museum and Library morally and financially, he concluded his remarks by saying: "The challenge is to look ahead to the 100th anniversary and to creatively develop the inheritance that has been passed down to this generation."

Honored for their many years of outstanding service were Lubow Wolynetz, curator of the museum for the past 30 years, and Msgr. John Terlecky, director of the library since 1997, when it was reorganized and renamed the Ukrainian Cultural Research Center.

Bishop Paul Chomnycky, eparch of Stamford and president of the board of directors of the Ukrainian Museum and Library of Stamford, offered the tributes, presenting the honorees with plaques and flowers.

Both Mrs. Wolynetz and Msgr. Terlecky made brief remarks, focusing on the highlights in the history of the museum and library, respectively.

Prof. Martha Bohachevsky-Chomiak, niece of Metropolitan Constantine Bohachevsky, delivered a special greeting to the assembled guests. A historian, she is

(Continued on page 10)



On behalf of the board of directors of the Ukrainian Museum and Library of Stamford, of which he is president, Bishop Paul Chomnycky presents the museum's curator, Lubow Wolynetz, with a plaque and flowers in appreciation of her 30 years of outstanding service to the institution.

ANALYSIS

Violations, strong showing of radicals spoil Ukraine's parliamentary elections

by Oleg Varfolomeyev
Eurasia Daily Monitor

The parliamentary election on October 28 disillusioned those who hoped for progress in Ukraine after the botched election to the regional and municipal councils in 2010. Like two years ago, radicals performed better than expected while the lack of a level playing field and the immature political culture spoiled the election. As a result, the victory by the ruling Party of Regions of Ukraine (PRU) has been Pyrrhic.

Despite the PRU holding on to its majority, the opposition looks stronger and more unified now than before the election. In addition, the European Union will hardly agree to sign an association and free trade agreement with Ukraine after such an election.

Popular disillusionment with the ruling PRU and the main opposition party, Batkivshchyna, which is headed by the imprisoned former Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko, as well as the removal last year of the option to vote against all candidates prompted many disgruntled Ukrainians to cast their ballots for radicals. As a result, the Communist Party of Ukraine (CPU) came in fourth among parties with 13.2 percent, almost tripling its result from the previous election in 2007. And the far-right party Svoboda was elected to Parliament for the first time ever with 10.4 percent of the vote, compared to less than 1 percent in 2007.

The PRU, Batkivshchyna and the new party UDAR, headed by world heavyweight boxing champion Vitali Klitschko, mustered, respectively, 30.0, 25.5 and 14.0 percent of the votes cast (cvk.gov.ua, November 5).

These results will do nothing to improve Ukraine's relations with its Western neighbors. Both the CPU and Svoboda are anti-market forces that favor nationalization of selected industries and cancellation of the recent taxation and pension reforms, which were approved by international financial organizations.

While the CPU is famously anti-Western, Svoboda is skeptical about Western values and openly xenophobic. Its leaders made anti-Semitic statements in the past, which has prompted Israel and Jewish organizations to express concern about Svoboda's election to Parliament. Israeli Ambassador Reuven Din-El, the Anti-Defamation League and the Moscow-based movement World Without Nazism expressed concern over Svoboda's election and Batkivshchyna's cooperation with Svoboda (zn.ua, Interfax-Ukraine October 30; Ukrinform, November 3).

Prime Minister Mykola Azarov, who chairs the PRU, has said the October 28 polls were "a classic example of conducting a free democratic election" (UNIAN, October 30). Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) observers Russia and Belarus shared this opinion (RIA Novosti, October 30).

At the same time, Ms. Tymoshenko and CPU leader Petro Symonenko claimed this was the dirtiest election campaign in Ukraine ever (Interfax-Ukraine, October 30). The West is closer to Ms.

Tymoshenko's point of view. The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), European Parliament President Martin Schulz and the U.S. State Department agreed that vote-buying, unequal access to the media and the abuse of administrative resources meant that this election was a step back compared to the parliamentary elections in 2006 and 2007, as well as the presidential election in 2010 (Interfax-Ukraine, October 29; Ukrayinska Pravda, October 30).

This prompted angry reactions from Kyiv. Mr. Azarov told U.S. Ambassador John Tefft that Western observers were biased (Ukrayinska Pravda, October 30). The Foreign Affairs Ministry said it was "astounded" by the U.S. State Department's assessment and rejected the OSCE's evaluation as "groundless and biased" (Interfax-Ukraine, October 31, November 2).

Kyiv's main argument has been that the election was free and fair because the official results are almost identical to exit poll predictions. Exit polls did accurately predict the party race results, but the violations reported by foreign and domestic observers referred mainly to the individual races in which half of the 450-seat Parliament was elected.

The true scale of violations in those races became vivid when local commissions started to count votes. In several highly contested single-mandate districts, the opposition accused pro-government candidates of trying to distort the results with the help of their representatives on the electoral commissions, and both sides used militants in several districts in order to intimidate each other and the commissions. As a result, the vote count was delayed and in several cases boxes with ballots were tampered with (Ukrayinska Pravda, November 1-4). This prompted Batkivshchyna and UDAR to speak in favor of annulling the election results.

UDAR – the party dissatisfied with the results most of all as it scored less than pre-election opinion polls had predicted – has called on the Central Election Commission to abstain from announcing the election results and on Parliament to call a new election (Ukrayinska Pravda, November 4).

The legal mechanism to annul the results is too complicated to implement. The opposition apparently hopes to influence international opinion so that the election should not be recognized as free and fair. On November 4, Polish President Bronislaw Komorowski told Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukovich by phone that the recent events might prompt the European Union to further delay the signing of an association and free trade agreement with Ukraine (polradio.pl/5, November 4).

This is a bad signal for Kyiv, as Poland during the first week after voting day seemed to be one of the few European Union countries inclined not to judge the Ukrainian government severely for another botched election.

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

NEWSBRIEFS

Opposition to appeal in European Court

KYIV – The opposition will defend the results of the parliamentary elections at the European Court of Human Rights, Arseniy Yatsenyuk of the united opposition said at an opposition rally in front of the Central Election Commission on November 12. "The opposition will protect the results of the elections at the European Court of Human Rights," Mr. Yatsenyuk said. He underscored that the Ukrainian Parliament must have not 445 but 450 national deputies, and five seats should be rightfully given to the opposition. "One of the main tasks of the opposition at the moment is to return the mandates of deputies of the Verkhovna Rada in the five disputed single-member constituencies," the oppositionist said. In a statement released on November 12, the Batkivshchyna, Svoboda and UDAR parties said the opposition will not recognize the election results as long as the opposition candidates in those disputed districts do not become national deputies. The final results of the voting in Ukraine's parliamentary elections were published on November 13 in the Parliament's Holos Ukrainy newspaper and the government's Uriadovi Kurier newspaper. The results indicated that 445 national deputies had been elected, while the results in five constituencies could not be declared. (Ukrinform)

Opposition questions Rada's legitimacy

KYIV – The opposition will not recognize the Verkhovna Rada's legitimacy if all opposition candidates who by calculation of the United Opposition Batkivshchyna won in "disputed" single-seat districts are not recognized, it was reported on November 10. Anatoliy Grytsenko, a representative of the United Opposition Batkivshchyna, said in an interview with the newspaper Hazeta po-Ukrainsky: "Three opposition forces stated their firm position: the authorities should recognize a victory of every oppositionist, without exception, elected by the people. Otherwise, the opposition will not recognize the Rada. If the Verkhovna Rada is recognized as illegitimate by us, this will mean the possibility of a deep political crisis in the

country. If 150 deputies do not enter the Parliament, it will not exist," Mr. Grytsenko said. He said it was allegedly proposed to the opposition that it "surrender" its candidates in some districts in exchange for recognition of the oppositionists' victory in other districts. He stressed that the opposition will fight for every vote and will protect candidates in all districts. "It is impossible to make a compromise here... This position is shared by the majority among three oppositional forces," Mr. Grytsenko emphasized. (Ukrinform)

EUobserver on elections in Ukraine

KYIV – The Brussels-based online newspaper EUobserver has published an article on the state and prospects of political dialogue between the European Union and Ukraine in the context of the parliamentary elections of October 28. "Ukraine's parliamentary elections in October did nothing to repair damage," the author of the article said, referring to the negative factors that currently exist in relations between the EU and Ukraine. The newspaper also referred to a preliminary report made by the international observer mission of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), which noted that "democratic progress appears to have reversed in Ukraine." The EUobserver also cited EU foreign service spokeswoman Maja Kocijancic as saying that the foreign affairs ministers of EU member states, at a meeting on November 19, would discuss the situation in Ukraine in the context of the recent parliamentary elections. The article also analyzed the situation surrounding the possible signing of the Association Agreement between Ukraine and the EU, including the creation of a free trade area, which currently faces obstacles for political and technical reasons. "One EU diplomat said the pact might be signed in order 'not to push Ukraine into a Belarus-type isolation,'" reads the article. According to the article, "other sources said the signature is highly unlikely and that the [EU-Ukraine] summit postponement is linked to [President Viktor] Yanukovich's

(Continued on page 12)

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: \$65; for UNA members – \$55.

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

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

UNA:
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
Editor: Matthew Dubas

e-mail: staff@ukrweekly.com

The Ukrainian Weekly Archive: www.ukrweekly.com

The Ukrainian Weekly, November 18, 2012, No. 47, Vol. LXXX

Copyright © 2012 The Ukrainian Weekly

ADMINISTRATION OF THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY AND SVOBODA

Walter Honcharyk, administrator

(973) 292-9800, ext. 3041
e-mail: admin@ukrweekly.com

Walter Honcharyk, 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

To subscribe to The Ukrainian Weekly, call 973-292-9800, ext. 3042

NEWS ANALYSIS

Tymoshenko trial is delayed as opposition vows to fight on

RFE/RL

A court in Kharkiv has again postponed the tax-evasion trial of jailed former Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko.

Judge Konstyantyn Sadovskyy on November 13 adjourned the trial until November 23 because Ms. Tymoshenko, who is on a hunger strike, could not attend.

Ms. Tymoshenko, a bitter rival of President Viktor Yanukovich who lost to him in a close presidential election in 2010, is already serving a seven-year sentence over a separate abuse-of-power case.

She began a hunger strike on October 29 to protest alleged vote-rigging in Ukraine's parliamentary elections on October 28.

The State Penitentiary Service announced on November 9 that Ms. Tymoshenko had asked for permission not to appear at the November 13 hearing due to poor health. It is the 10th time the trial has been postponed since April due to Ms. Tymoshenko's health woes.

The trial focuses on allegations that Ms. Tymoshenko evaded millions of U.S. dollars in taxes in connection with a private energy company she headed during the 1990s. Western governments say the case appears to be politically motivated.

Ms. Tymoshenko's lawyer Andriy Kozhemyakin told journalists on November

13 that he was concerned after meeting her in the Kharkiv hospital where she is on a hunger strike.

"You know, I have a very sad and grave impression from what we saw. You know, 16 days of the hunger strike, it wouldn't do any good to any person, especially not to a woman who has chosen this method to fight the present regime," Mr. Kozhemyakin said.

"That's why despite her combative mood she looks the way a person would be expected to look on the 16th day of a hunger strike. And to be honest I'm afraid - and I told my colleagues about it already - that, unfortunately, this could lead to any sort of consequences," he noted.

Opposition vows to fight on

Meanwhile, opposition parties are vowing to continue their fight against Mr. Yanukovich and say they will work to free Ms. Tymoshenko.

Addressing some 1,000 supporters outside the Central Election Commission on November 12 in Kyiv, United Opposition leader Arseniy Yatsenyuk said the opposition would seek the resignation of President Yanukovich, Prime Minister Mykola Azarov and other members of the government.

Mr. Yatsenyuk vowed to seek Ms. Tymoshenko's release and urged her to

halt her hunger strike. "Yulia, don't continue your hunger strike - only they want you to starve! We need you strong, alive and healthy. We have more great achievements ahead of us, and together with you we'll accomplish these deeds," Mr. Yatsenyuk told the crowd.

"And I ask, that we together call on Yulia Tymoshenko to stop the hunger strike, and demand that Yulia Tymoshenko be freed," he added.

The protest came a day after the commission released final results from Ukraine's October 28 parliamentary elections.

Those results show the ruling party of Yanukovich and its allies retaining control in the 450-seat parliament.

United opposition?

At the same rally, the leader of the Svoboda party, Oleh Tiahnybok, highlighted the opposition's unity.

"The very fact that three political forces have agreed to a joint start, definitely, I don't know what will happen later, but our Ukrainian opposition train has already set off toward a great Ukrainian victory, toward building a new government to the building of a new Ukraine - not the Ukraine that was immersed in corruption and lies, not the Ukraine where falsifiers, traitors,

and scoundrels rule, but a fair Ukraine," he told the opposition gathering.

The opposition includes Ms. Tymoshenko's Batkivshchyna, Mr. Tiahnybok's Svoboda and UDAR, the liberal party of boxing champion Vitali Klitschko. Analysts say Mr. Klitschko and Mr. Tiahnybok have strained relations, throwing doubts on claims of opposition unity.

Earlier, the European Union said Ukraine's parliamentary elections were marred by a delayed vote count and other irregularities.

In a statement issued on November 12, EU foreign-policy chief Catherine Ashton and Enlargement Commissioner Stefan Fuele expressed "concern about the conduct of the post-electoral process, which was marred by irregularities, delays in the vote count and lack of transparency in the electoral commissions."

The EU has also criticized the build-up to the election and the vote itself.

With reporting by AP, Reuters, and AFP.

Copyright 2012, RFE/RL Inc. Reprinted with the permission of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, 1201 Connecticut Ave. NW, Washington DC 20036; www.rferl.org (see <http://www.rferl.org/content/ukraine-opposition-tymoshenko-yanukovich/24769063.html>).

MISSION CANADA REPORT: Ukraine's authorities fail to sufficiently address voting irregularities

OTTAWA – Mission Canada – the independent Canadian election observation mission for the Ukrainian parliamentary elections – on November 13 noted that Ukrainian authorities failed to adequately address serious electoral irregularities in its final vote tabulation rulings.

As noted in previous reports and public statements, Mission Canada has raised serious concerns about the election's vote tabulation process. In a significant number of districts – typically close races or districts clearly dominated by opposition parties – vote tabulation saw procedural violations, manipulation of results, falsification of electronic data transfers, intentional delays in receiving ballot protocols, and pressure and intimidation of both precinct and district election commission members.

"Mission Canada, along with most domestic and international election observer groups observed serious vote tabulation flaws that undermine confidence in the election results as posted," said Sen. Raynell Andreychuk, Mission Canada's head of mission.

The Canadian observation mission has observed that local legal challenges continue to be adjudicated inconsistently, seemingly continuing a pattern of pre-election challenges that appeared to favour the ruling party candidates. Court decisions have not corresponded to the observations made or the full evidence presented, frequently leading to

the disenfranchisement of Ukrainian voters.

Mission Canada also noted serious gaps in Ukraine's election framework, which have now led to procedural wrangling between Parliament and the Central Election Commission (CEC) over mandating and financing of proposed re-elections in five districts.

"We now have two senior institutions each saying it is the other's responsibility to legally and financially sanction these by-elections. If this impasse is not resolved, the likely outcome will be five permanent seat vacancies and the disenfranchisement of more than 700,000 voters," added Sen. Andreychuk.

"The ultimate victims of this flawed exercise are not the political parties or candidates – it is the Ukrainian people who deserve to have their democratic will expressed. We continue to call upon all authorities to take appropriate steps necessary to restoring confidence in Ukraine's electoral process," she underscored.

Mission Canada is undertaken with the financial support of the Government of Canada through the Canadian International Development Agency and the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade. The project is implemented by CANADEM, a non-government organization. On October 29 Mission Canada issued a preliminary report on the Ukrainian parliamentary elections (www.canademissions.ca/ukraine); a final report is forthcoming.

The political voice of up to 700,000 voters is potentially lost.

FOR THE RECORD

Canada urges Ukraine's officials to "do right" by voters

Canada's Foreign Affairs Minister John Baird and International Cooperation Minister Julian Fantino on November 11 issued the following statement on the October 28 parliamentary elections in Ukraine to underscore that Canada stands strong with the people of Ukraine as they seek to build a nation founded on the values of freedom, democracy, respect for human rights and the rule of law. Canada sent some 500 election observers to monitor the conduct of these elections.

Canada is distressed by the lack of openness, transparency and timeliness that has characterized vote tabulation.

Sadly, this is just the latest in the series of irregularities that has characterized the campaign overall and confirms reports that Ukraine's parliamentary elections did not meet the democratic standard that Ukrainians have the right to expect.

Canada urges election authorities and all party leaders to do right by the millions of Ukrainians who attempted to express their democratic rights and be heard, regardless of the party they chose.

Canada will continue to monitor developments in Ukraine closely and looks forward to receiving the final reports of Mission Canada and other independent election observation missions in the coming weeks.

Biden and Yanukovich speak via phone

Following is the full text of the read-out of the Vice President's Joe Biden's telephone call with Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukovich. The text was released on November 13 by the White House, Office of the Vice-President.

Vice-President Biden spoke to the president of Ukraine, Viktor Yanukovich, today to thank him for his congratulatory message following last

week's U.S. election. Noting the strong interest of the United States in enhancing its relationship with Ukraine, the vice-president voiced concerns over Ukraine's recent parliamentary elections and asked President Yanukovich to ensure the process is completed in a fair and transparent manner. He also urged Ukraine to live up to its democratic commitments and end selective prosecutions.

Corruption in the Ukrainian armed forces: An insider's perspective

by Volodymyr Dibrova

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. – The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute (HURI) recently hosted Leonid Polyakov's talk on "Security in the Crucible of Systematic Corruption in Ukraine."

Mr. Polyakov's talk drew a large crowd of Eastern European experts and students, some perhaps already familiar with the problem of corruption in different corners of the former Soviet Union. In this case, however, the subject of the presentation was corruption where it could have the most damaging repercussions for the security and stability of the country: the Ukrainian military.

There is consensus in Ukraine that corruption lies behind nearly all social, political and economic woes currently besetting the country. It permeates all spheres of Ukrainian life, making it impossible to implement much-needed reforms that would enable the country to join the community of European democracies.

Mr. Polyakov, an expert on defense and security issues, is well-known at Harvard. He has been a fellow jointly at the Weatherhead Center for International Affairs and at HURI (2009-2010), and has spoken at the institute on the subject of Ukrainian national security and the country's aspirations to join NATO.

His background is both unique and typical for someone whose formative years coincided with the demise of the Soviet Union. He graduated from the Kyiv College of Radio-Electronics, joined the Soviet Army and had a brilliant career as an officer. He is an alumnus of both the Kyiv Military College and the Frunze Military Academy in Moscow, and completed several military command courses in the United States (the U.S. Army War College, a NATO-EAPC Fellowship and the George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies).

Mr. Polyakov served in 2005-2008 as vice-minister of defense under Anatolii Grytsenko during President Viktor Yushchenko's term. He has a reputation as a staunch supporter of Ukraine's membership in NATO. Currently he is chairman of the Board of Experts of the Center for

Volodymyr Dibrova is a Ukrainian writer (he won the BBC's 2007 Book of the Year Award for his novel "Andrew's Way," or "Andriyivskiy Uzviz"), an editor at Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute and a preceptor at the Slavic Department at Harvard University.

Army, Conversion and Disarmament Studies, a think tank in Kyiv. He also serves on the National Security and Defense Committee of the Ukrainian Parliament.

Notwithstanding its academic name and mission, the Ukrainian Research Institute has never shied away from critical examination of the most urgent issues in Ukrainian politics. A long list of high government officials who preceded Mr. Polyakov as guests or fellows at the institute or conducted their research here includes Leonid Kravchuk, first president of Ukraine; Kostiantyn Morozov, minister of defense (1991-93), whose memoirs "Above and Beyond" were published by HURI; Borys Tarasyuk, minister of foreign affairs (1998-2000 and 2005-2007); Volodymyr Lanovyi, vice prime minister (2002); Serhiy Teriokhin, minister of economics (2005); Mr. Grytsenko, minister of defense (2005-2009); and Yuri Shcherbak, by turns Ukraine's ambassador to Israel, Canada and the United States.

All of these experts brought to the institute vast practical experience and unique perspectives, thus contributing to HURI's efforts to help the Harvard community better understand the complexities of issues faced by Ukraine today.

The fact that corruption lies behind nearly all of Ukraine's social, political and economic woes, and thus is an impediment to reform, is openly acknowledged by political players of all stripes and color. In fact, one can hardly tell the difference between official pronouncements and the angry barbs of the disgruntled opposition in this respect. President Viktor Yanukovich concedes that corruption damages the state and has become "a direct threat to the constitutional laws and freedom of the people." Andriy Kliuyev, secretary of the National Security and Defense Council, admits that "the scale of corruption is much larger than anyone can imagine." Valeriy Khoroshkovskiy, minister of finance and the former chief of the Security Service of Ukraine, calls it "pervasive, systematic, [and visible] at all levels of society." Sergey Tigipko, vice prime minister, declares that "combating corruption is our number one task."

The problem with these bold statements is that, according to the Ukrainian media, most of their authors are themselves implicated in open scandals or accused of corrupt practices. Given the scale of the problem, the Verkhovna Rada's approval of the long-awaited National Security Strategy, which recognizes in no uncertain terms the urgency of the problem, had little effect.

Mr. Polyakov began his talk on September 17 by citing Transparency International, a global civil society anti-corruption watchdog, which ranked Ukraine 152nd out of 182 countries in 2011 because of "the high level and the systematic character of corruption in state institutions." (In 2007 Ukraine was rated 118th out of 179 nations.) He then went on to say that corruption should be regarded as a high security risk. Corruption in the security and defense sectors reduces the operational effectiveness of the armed forces, decreases morale, produces internal vulnerability and weakens national security.

"Reforms" – a buzz-word in Ukrainian politics for the past 20 years – as carried out by the present government make a mockery of the whole idea of improving the infrastructure and effectiveness of the Ukrainian army. Instead of streamlining it, the Yanukovich government has busily reshuffled and inflated the so-called security sector of Ukraine, so that it now includes the ministries of Defense, Internal Affairs, Emergencies, Finance, Justice and Foreign Affairs, and the Office of the Procurator General of Ukraine.

Mr. Polyakov's frequent comparisons of today's Ukrainian armed forces with the Red Army were not flattering either. He identified three areas – indoctrination, financial compensation and control – to show how the state has let down its men and women in uniform by failing to provide them with adequate compensation and benefits.

In the USSR, the salaries of military and security personnel were two to five times higher than those of workers in the civilian sector. Today, in independent Ukraine, military salaries are scandalously low, especially those of the lowest-ranking officers.

Successive Ukrainian governments have had difficulty finding a proper substitute for Marxist-Leninist ideology, opening the way for the "de facto spreading of present-day negative and criminal traditions" in the Ukrainian armed forces. The Soviet army was controlled to a large extent by a huge apparatus of political and security supervisory networks (commissars and "zampolits"). In contemporary Ukraine these Communist Party and secret police cadres have been replaced by a large number of corrupt and often competing security agencies.

Neglect of these problems by civilian authorities has resulted in what Mr. Polyakov calls "integrity problems" in the military. For example, corruption now permeates all levels of the personnel manage-

ment system (conscription, training, military education and career management). It has grown to gigantic proportions in the distribution of housing entitlements for active and retired armed forces personnel (the most corrupt area according to the former deputy minister). In summing up this part of his account Mr. Polyakov stated bluntly that "half of the [military] budget is stolen."

Corruption also reigns supreme in peacekeeping operations. In the past, Ukrainian soldiers who took part in conflicts overseas were the pride of the nation. Now they are often accused of profiteering from black-market activities like selling cigarettes, fuel and food. Yet, contrary to conventional logic and common sense, one hears voices at the highest levels of the government calling on the Ukrainian military to start earning money on its own.

In this situation, asked Mr. Polyakov, might not other countries take advantage of Ukraine's vulnerability resulting from such rampant corruption? Answering his own question, he pinpointed the most likely eventualities: 1) foreign penetration into Ukrainian politics and government; 2) control of its information space; 3) influence over its education and science; 4) the promotion of "friendly" Churches; 5) the buying up of land and assets; 6) the exploitation of its military infrastructure; and, finally, 7) the incitement of separatism, which would threaten the very existence of present-day Ukraine. This devastating scenario contrasts sharply with the situation in the early stages of Ukrainian independence, when public opinion showed that the armed forces were a close second only to the Church as the most trusted institution in the land.

As to the causes of this appalling situation, Mr. Polyakov stated his belief that the main culprit was the legacy of the Soviet Union, with its phony patriotism and "doublethink." Yet he conceded that there was much less corruption in those days. He attributed the lamentable state of the Ukrainian army to "the failure to build a unified ethos, a common national ideology."

In conclusion, as if echoing the opening words of the Ukrainian national anthem, Mr. Polyakov stated that "Ukraine is not dead yet, but if the present tendencies prevail, it may cease to exist as a democratic state." He remarked that he puts his hope in the hands of a "good team" of politicians and civil activists, but conceded that there is no such "team" in sight yet.

(Continued on page 18)

International conference on combating corruption in education held at UCU

UCU

LVIV – The Ukrainian Catholic University on November 9-10, hosted an international conference "From a New Academic Culture to Civil Society Free from Corruption," whose main goal was to analyze and summarize the best anti-corruption practices in Ukrainian higher education and discuss techniques for fighting corruption.

Among the participants were Ukrainian and Polish experts, heads of universities and public figures who work in the field of education – people who, as noted by the president of the International Foundation for Education Policy Research, Taras Finikov, have experience in fighting corruption.

The conference was divided into separate panel discussions. One of the main top-

ics was the successful fight against corruption in Ukraine's universities. During the discussion, sociological studies on this subject, as well as expert opinions from leaders of institutions and university students were presented. Most interesting were the experts' reports on measures that prevent corruption during the admissions process, which were developed by the Ministry of Education during the leadership of Ivan Vakarchuk, as well as control over the process by NGOs.

Heads of educational institutions from all over Ukraine also shared their practical achievements in the battle against corruption and the creation of a new academic culture. "When developed countries talk about issues of academic ethics, they have in mind plagiarism in research papers. We

have to fight against corruption," noted Mr. Finikov.

Using the example of the Ukrainian Catholic University, the experts discussed the possibility of creating new academic ethics that prevent corruption. "UCU is based on interpersonal relationships, thus creating in the university an environment of trust," said the rector of UCU's strategic planning, Volodymyr Turchynovsky.

According to experts, academic ethics cannot be formed without such factors as quality of education. "A university has a task and must adhere to standards," said the Consul General of Poland in Lviv Jaroslaw Drozd. In this regard, the first rector of UCU, Taras Dobko, added: "The content of the values of the university should be bigger than the traditional 'gentleman

set, and include a goal. Academic culture cannot be borrowed, but only established."

Polish experts actively participated in the conference. Not only did they summarize the reports of Ukrainian representatives, but they also gave their own advice.

"The project 'From University Autonomy and Academic Ethics to a Society Free from Corruption' is important for both countries. After all, what is happening in Ukraine is important for Poland and what is happening in Poland, I hope, is important for Ukraine," said the project coordinator, Robert Suharski.

This not the first conference related to anti-corruption issues held at UCU. Ten years ago, in November 2002, the national conference "Transparency and Corruption in Higher Education" took place at the university.



THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

Insurance MATTERS...

by Irene Jarosewich

Smart women have life insurance

The headline could read "Smart people have life insurance," but the focus of this column is specifically women and life insurance. Compared to men, women remain uninsured and underinsured in much greater numbers. JD Powers and Associates conducted a comprehensive national survey in 2010 which revealed that only 34 percent of women carried life insurance compared to 64 percent of men. The real difference, however, is in the amount. On average, women carry life insurance for only half the amount carried by men.

Various research studies offer reasons for this discrepancy with an emphasis on single women. Single mothers often are too busy to learn about life insurance or are so terrified at the thought of dying and leaving their children alone that they avoid the discussion altogether. On the other hand, women with neither a spouse nor children often believe they do not need life insurance. However, the most prevalent

reason for the low figures for women and life insurance has to do with people's misconception about how life insurance can be used to replace the cost and value of time, not just money, a very important consideration for married women with children.

In general, when considering life insurance, people view it primarily as income replacement, as a form of protection against the unexpected loss of income from the death of the wage earner, most often, the husband and father. In the event of such a tragedy, life insurance would cover immediate debt and expenses, as well as replace the wage earner's income into the future. People implicitly assume that only income, that is actual money, is valuable and needs to be replaced; usually, they do not consider the value of time nor do they understand how the value of time can be converted into concrete dollars.

Life insurance, however, also must be considered to replace the time and servic-

es of a caregiver who receives no income. If a stay-at-home mom or a daughter caring for elderly parents were to die unexpectedly, a family would need to pay to replace that woman's care of her loved ones.

The key here is not income, but replacement. A value must be assigned to the time and experience of a caregiver in order to replace the non-income services with ones that are paid. A good agent can help a family determine its insurance needs, accounting for both income-producing wage earners, as well as non-income-producing caregivers, who most frequently are women.

Other common reasons that women remain uninsured are the beliefs that "I do not need it," "I am too busy," and "I do not want to think about dying."

The misconception that a single woman with no spouse or children does not need life insurance assumes that she is debt free and has a will - neither of which is often true. If a 32-year-old attorney were in a car accident, would she want her parents to finish paying her law school loans? Without a will, who would pay for the cost of probate, her younger siblings? In order not to be a burden on her extended family, a single woman needs insurance to cover debts, such as loans, home mortgage, funeral expenses, and unexpected medical and legal expenses.

Term life insurance is an excellent solution. A young, healthy, single woman has the opportunity to purchase a life insurance policy at reduced premiums. Locking in a low rate when you are young for a fixed period is an excellent way to secure an affordable life insurance policy.

Another strategy is to lock in the price of a whole life policy at an attractive rate. If a whole life policy instead of a term policy is chosen, the cash value of the insurance policy can be used to secure loans or used later for retirement. And a woman who locks in a low rate in her 20s on an amount more than she currently needs is, in fact, prepared in the event she chooses to marry or have children. The appropriate amount of insurance will be in place, yet at a lower rate.

Finally, recent survey results indicate that approximately 65 percent of single mothers carry no life insurance. Poverty could be one reason, but almost two-thirds of the households are above poverty. With low rates available on term policies the figure of 65 percent uninsured is unnerving. Another statistic indicates that 80 percent of children after the death of a parent without life insurance - male or female - descended into poverty. That number is appalling. No parent should be too busy or too afraid to allow that to happen to their child or children. Purchasing a life insurance policy as a single mother is a critical step toward a family's future financial security.

With more than a century of service as a fraternal benefit society, the UNA continues to live by its motto: The UNA and the Community: Partners for Life. To find out more about how UNA products can help you, contact the UNA Home Office at 1-800-253-9862, the UNA sales staff directly at 1-888-538-2833 or find your local UNA branch secretary through the UNA website at www.ukrainiannationalassociation.org.

Ensure your family's future

NOW!



Purchase*:

- LIFE INSURANCE**
- ANNUITIES**
- ENDOWMENTS**



Contact us:

Sales - 888-538-2833 ext. 3055
2200 Route 10, Parsippany, NJ 07054

General information - 800-253-9862
www.UkrainianNationalAssociation.org
facebook.com/UkrainianNationalAssociation

* Not available in all states.




THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Giving on Thanksgiving

As readers of this newspaper know, our editorials are often informed by experiences here in our local community. This week, as we think ahead to that quintessential American holiday of Thanksgiving, our thoughts are with those in our area who are victims of Hurricane Sandy – which most observers are calling the worst storm ever to hit this region.

For most of us, the storm is a thing of the past, but that's not the case for tens of thousands who were directly in Sandy's path and suffered great devastation in its wake. Many of them lost everything and have been displaced by the storm's ravages. The Star-Ledger reported that some 4,500 statewide remain in shelters. Remember those horrific images in your newspapers, on TV and online? No one recovers quickly from that sort of destruction.

According to the latest information published in The Washington Post, Sandy killed 100 people in 10 states and left more than 8.5 million without power. At the height of the superstorm, according to NJ.com, more than 2 million people in New Jersey alone were without power. Some 130,000, as of this writing, still do not have electricity in New Jersey and New York. Residents of shore communities, like the barrier islands of New Jersey, have only been allowed to return to their homes – or what remains of them – this week.

Many local organizations and institutions have taken on the mammoth task of somehow helping Sandy's victims. A headline in a local newspaper in this area reported: "1,000 will give up Thanksgiving to help Church's Sandy relief effort." The volunteers, who will head to Belmar and Long Beach Island, will be helping to clean out devastated homes, distribute relief supplies and serve Thanksgiving meals.

Among those offering assistance are Ukrainian groups and individuals.

Thus, the Whippany, N.J., branch of the Ukrainian American Youth Association (UAYA) announced a drive to collect supplies for those in need, including toiletries, blankets, non-perishable food items, warm clothing, baby formula and diapers. "This has definitely been a challenging several days for all of us... both physically and mentally. But we still can't forget the many people who lost almost everything during Sandy. In keeping with our mission to guide our youth towards becoming knowledgeable and active members of the Ukrainian and local communities, and following our ideals as Christians – what better way to demonstrate that than to give to people in need," the UAYA noted in a message posted on Facebook. The UAYA reported that, thanks to donations brought to the Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey on the day of the drive, it was able to fill two vans with items for victims of hurricane Sandy. The vans are heading for the Jersey shore this weekend.

A collaborator of ours who is a teacher at a New York City school went on a visit with two of her colleagues to Midland Branch, located on hard-hit Staten Island, to assess service opportunities for students at their school. "There is a lot of work to be done. Help out if you can!" she posted on Facebook. Her remarkable photos of the devastation illustrated the great need – and no doubt influenced others to take action.

The takeaway from all of the above is that each and every one of us really can help. This Thanksgiving, let us give thanks for all we have by giving.

Nov.
18
2008

Turning the pages back...

Four years ago, on November 18, 2008, prior to the International Holodomor Forum held in Kyiv, that was dedicated to the 75th anniversary of the Famine-Genocide of Ukraine, the Foreign Affairs Ministry of Ukraine announced that 14 countries

had recognized the Holodomor as genocide. These included: Australia, Georgia, Estonia, Ecuador, Canada, Columbia, Latvia, Lithuania, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, the United States and Hungary, as well as the Vatican.

The forum, held on November 22, 2008, attracted 150 representatives from 44 countries, including foreign heads of states and governments, and representatives of legislative and executive authorities, including the European Parliament, UNESCO and the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE).

During the press briefing, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Yuri Kostenko said the ministry had done everything possible so that the memory of millions of victims of the Holodomor was honored on bilateral and regional levels around the world.

"In May 2008, Canada established a certain precedent – it became the first world country to adopt a law establishing a Day of Memory of the Holodomor Victims in Ukraine," Mr. Kostenko said. Many international organizations also have recognized the Holodomor as genocide, he added.

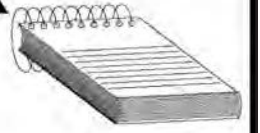
Mr. Kostenko underscored that Ukraine's Foreign Affairs Ministry was working hard to disseminate the historical truth about the Holodomor, as well as to ensure the recognition of this tragedy on the part of the international community in the form of various documents. As a result, resolutions have been passed by UNESCO and the Parliamentary Assembly of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). In addition, the Holodomor "has been qualified as a crime against humanity in a very important document adopted in October of this year by the European Parliament," he said.

To date, 19 countries and governments have recognized the Holodomor as genocide. Many international organizations have recognized the Holodomor as a tragedy but fail to identify it as genocide.

Source: "14 countries' parliaments recognize Holodomor," (Ukrinform), The Ukrainian Weekly, November 23, 2008.

ELECTION NOTEBOOK

BY ZENON ZAWADA



The enigma of Ukraine

PART I

No less than Russia, Ukraine is "a riddle, wrapped in a mystery, inside an enigma," to quote what former British Prime Minister Winston Churchill said about Ukraine's neighbor.

Current relations between the European Union (EU) and Ukraine have reached the enigma phase, with the October 28 parliamentary elections serving as the theater of the absurd. The most compelling scene was the press conference the day after the vote, hosted by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe/Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights.

Audrey Glover, the head of the OSCE/ODIHR election observation mission, commented that "the lack of appropriate responses by the authorities, courts and election administration to the numerous election violations in the pre-election period had led to a climate of impunity."

That prompted Anastasiya Zanuda, a Ukrainian reporter for the British Broadcasting Corp. (BBC), to ask Ms. Glover whether "it's also the absence of a sharp or adequate reaction from the EU to previous violations, such as the imprisonment of Tymoshenko, has led to that feeling of impunity among Ukrainian leaders" and whether sanctions were in order.

Ambassador Glover neatly avoided the point about the climate of impunity in her response, stating that the OSCE/ODIHR was in Ukraine merely to write a report and make recommendations on the electoral process. "Sanctions are not in our mandate," she said.

She was followed by Pawel Kowal, a member of the European Parliament and chair of the EU-Ukraine Parliamentary Cooperation Committee.

"It's not our matter to speak today about sanctions," he said. "We are here to speak today about the future of EU-Ukraine relations. We have to forget the word 'sanctions.' We have to ask the Ukrainian political parties, particularly the parties in power, about their plan for the future."

It was an absurd scene indeed watching European leaders – complaining about the lack of impunity in Ukraine's political system – avoiding discussion of their own role in this lack of impunity, which they helped create by passively allowing the administration of President Viktor Yanukovich to dismantle the last remaining pillars of rule of law during the last two years.

European with guts

Indeed, the only European leader that seemed to demonstrate any backbone or guts was Andreas Gross, the head of the election observing delegation of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE).

He became among the first European leaders to use the word "authoritarian" when describing the Yanukovich administration in an interview published in The Ukrainian Week magazine on November 8.

"In my view, it's not moving there – it is under an authoritarian government," Mr. Gross said. "How the governing party neglects the state's autonomy, how the interests of large capital dominate election legislation and politics, and how the general interest is forgotten to the benefit of sep-

arate private economic interests – all this are signs of a fact that exists already, not emerging sometime in the future."

The enigmatic chess match

Current Ukraine-EU relations can be summed up as the Yanukovich administration doing the absolute bare minimum to satisfy the requirements of the EU, which in its turn is doing its best to find any justification to accept the bare minimum in order to keep Ukraine from drifting into the Eurasian abyss.

The Yanukovich administration has clearly crossed the line of what's acceptable to the EU. Yet it really doesn't want to integrate with the EU, while the EU truly doesn't want to deal with Ukrainian integration any time soon.

What seems to be motivating the EU in this enigmatic chess match is the aim of keeping Ukraine out of the Eurasian Union with the hope that a better government will emerge somewhere down the road (perhaps in a decade or two).

The Yanukovich administration, in its flirtations with the EU, is hoping for access to more lines of credit, as well as a lever of influence in its natural gas negotiations with the Russian government.

Both sides are compelled by strategic aims rather than genuine interest in one another.

Nationalists preserve tolerance

Another paradox in the election is that the prospects of the pro-Western opposition were saved by a party that is hostile to EU values, such as tolerance of ethnic, religious and sexual minorities.

The Svoboda nationalists stunned the public when they won 10 percent of the closed party list votes, defying polls that predicted barely 5 percent, if that.

The strong result ensured that it would be very difficult for the Party of Regions to form a constitutional majority of 300 votes to rewrite the Constitution of Ukraine, given that the government awarded 178 seats to the opposition, which in turn said that it truly won far more votes and cited fraud in the vote count.

It also ensured that the government wouldn't be able to run roughshod over the Parliament's pro-EU and pro-NATO politicians (although Svoboda doesn't categorically support either organization).

1+1=3, says prime minister

The Canadian government has rejected the election's legitimacy, following the condemnation voiced by Mr. Gross of the PACE election-monitoring mission. Most European leaders know it wasn't fair but aren't saying anything.

Yet that hasn't stopped Ukraine's "khamocrat" government (rule by boors) from pointing the finger elsewhere.

In fact, the election was the most democratic and transparent in all of independent Ukraine's history, claimed Prime Minister Mykola Azarov in a November 7 meeting in Kyiv with a European delegation that included EU representative in Ukraine Jan Tombinski, former European Parliament President Pat Cox and former Polish President Aleksander Kwasniewski.

(Continued on page 14)

COMMENTARY

A special history

by Askold S. Lozynskyj

Seventy years after the formation of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA), special note was taken this year of this event throughout Ukraine and the Ukrainian global community to honor Ukraine's heroes – only very few of whom are still living – as well as to mark this unique era in Ukrainian history and revisit the significance of this struggle within the context of the Ukrainian nation's quest for statehood achieved only some 20 years ago and more than 30 years after the last known UPA operation.

The OUN-UPA is an often referred to singular term for the Ukrainian liberation struggle from 1929 through 1950. From 1942 to 1950 these formations were inseparable. Without the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists there would not have been a Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) as we know it.

The UPA was a nationwide phenomenon. However, the core of its first squads consisted of members of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists. They were integral parts of one movement – the OUN's structure even included an UPA military wing. A distinct format was used in order to attract non-OUN conscripts.

At its peak the UPA's personnel, including auxiliary, consisted of some 200,000 people, including an armed underground, as well as security, communications, medical and sanitary services. A comparison of the number of members of UPA fighters, their organization and duration with other non-government partisan formations would conclude that the UPA was not just a fighting guerrilla formation – in many respects it was a well-organized army, albeit without a state.

Osyp Diakiw Hornovyj, a well-known participant and sometime ideologue of the OUN, explained the connection between the two formations. The OUN with its prior activities established the moral preconditions for the formation of the UPA. The OUN also provided the UPA's material resources. The OUN addressed the issue of providing professionally trained officers for the UPA. Because of its revolutionary struggle against Hitler the OUN created the political conditions for the UPA. Members of the OUN organized the first units of the UPA. The OUN provided the blueprint and mission paper for organizing the UPA and protected the UPA. Many OUN members joined the UPA's rank and file. OUN members joined officer's training programs of the UPA. The OUN initiated and organized the UPA's Western raids. Through the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (UHVR), the OUN coordinated its activities with the UPA's plans and bore the burden of providing food and other necessities to the UPA, while the organs of the Security Service (SB) of the OUN protected the UPA from foreign agent infiltration.

It was no simple coincidence that at the time of his heroic death the commander-in-chief of the UPA, Roman Shukhevych, was also chairman of the OUN in Ukraine and head of the UHVR Secretariat. Upon his demise, these functions were taken over by his UPA next in command, Wasyl Kuk.

Incidentally Stanislav Kulchitsky, head of the working group of historians in the

Askold S. Lozynskyj is an attorney based in New York City. He is a former president of the Ukrainian World Congress.

state Government Commission Studying the Activities of the OUN and UPA in his introduction to the 2005 work "Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists and the Ukrainian Insurgent Army" wrote:

"But the historical evaluation of the military formation, which was the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, and political force that created it – the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (Bandera), the problem is not yet resolved."

Kulchitsky essentially treats the OUN and the UPA as fundamentally one. However, he fails to denote the problem itself substantively and objectively. Perhaps, this is because the problem is not with the OUN-UPA but with the people who rule in current Ukraine, both in government and academia.

Traditionally, October 14, 1942, the feast of the Blessed Virgin Mary the Protectress, is often referred to as the date that the first UPA unit was formed. The year is accurate, but the actual date is symbolic. The UPA declared this day its official holiday. Nevertheless it is an indisputable fact that in September and October 1942, a member of the OUN, Ostap, began his work in the woods of Polissia (northwestern Ukraine) to form the first armed units to actively fight against the Nazi invaders. After a few months, these armed groups took shape as the first units of the UPA.

These facts are supported in an order issued by the commander-in-chief of the UPA on October 14, 1947, ostensibly the fifth anniversary of the UPA's founding:

"Five years have elapsed since OUN member Ostap began to organize in Polissia armed units to fight the invaders of Ukraine. These small groups, fighting both the Germans and the Bolshevik partisans, have given rise to a new form of the liberation revolutionary movement – the Ukrainian Insurgent Army. A few months later, this movement spread to all of Polissia, Volyn [a.k.a. Volhynia], Halychyna [a.k.a. Galicia] and most of the Right Bank."

The OUN-UPA have been the subject of many treatises, research papers, articles, etc., as well as diatribes and propaganda written by historians, journalists, political activists, propagandists, Ukrainian and foreign, friendly and hostile. A consideration of a few from non-Ukrainian sources seems worthwhile.

Canadian (American-born) historian Paul Robert Magosci, who has done extensive work on Ukraine and currently chairs Ukrainian studies at the University of Toronto, considers himself not Ukrainian but Rusyn. In his illustrated history of Ukraine he provided a rather even overview on the UPA:

"Organized resistance began as early as the summer of 1941 among guerrilla forces based in Volhynia and Polissia that claimed allegiance to the government-in-exile of the Ukrainian National Republic (UNR). The pro-UNR unit first directed its attacks against the retreating Soviet forces and then against the German invaders. By early 1942 the unit was renamed the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA), and during the following months it was joined by other units formed from among Banderite and Melnykite factions of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN). This rather loose coalition of underground forces (some of which often fought against each other, as well as the common enemy) was in November 1943 brought under the con-

(Continued on page 15)

CROSSCURRENTS

by Andrew Sorokowski

Food and death

The plane out of New York was packed with guest workers returning to Ukraine. I could not avoid eavesdropping on my neighbors' conversation. They were discussing the manners and mannerisms of the Americans. They thanked you for everything, they observed, even for the most inconsequential gesture. A strange people! Silently, I agreed. Several times a day I find myself exchanging thanks with strangers for holding open a door, or with security guards when they let me into a public building or return my identity card. Why this epidemic of thanksgiving?

And now comes Thanksgiving itself – the quintessential American holiday, when we are supposed to thank God for what we have received throughout the year, especially food. Could all our thanking each other for trivial favors be an unconscious compensation for a fundamental ingratitude for our sustenance?

In the current American calendar, which seems based on a series of "holidays" calculated to provide opportunities for merchants to sell useless goods to greedy or gullible consumers, Thanksgiving falls between the marketing opportunities of Halloween and Christmas. All Hallows Eve, preceding All Saints Day (November 1) and All Souls Day (November 2), has become a pretext for selling pumpkins, candies, costumes and decorations. In its Latino incarnation of the "Day of the Dead," All Souls Day provides Mexican restaurants with one more promotional event.

But in their emphasis on ghoulish images of corpses, these "holidays" seem to express a certain cultural anxiety. In a post-Protestant culture that spiritualizes the dead and shudders at the body, Halloween serves to externalize fears of corporeal decomposition and putrefaction. And while the juxtaposition of food and death in the Dia de los Muertos strikes the modern sensibility as grotesquely incongruous, traditional cultures reveal a deeper logic.

For Ukrainians, the autumnal juncture of death and consumption is hardly new.

The Saturday before St. Demetrius' Day – that is, last October 21 – is known as "didova subota" or "forefathers' Saturday." (We are giving the dates according to the Gregorian calendar, which reflects the astronomical correction introduced in 1596.) At dinner on this autumn commemoration of the dead, a spoonful from every dish is placed in a special bowl placed next to water and a towel, so that at night the souls of the dead may dine and cleanse their bodies ("Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopedia," Vol. 1, 1963, p. 333.)

On the Feast of the Presentation, November 21, the dead are remembered again. On this day, according to folk belief, God gives righteous souls leave to see their bodies ("Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopedia," Vol. 1, 1963, p. 320). Thus food, death and the body are all connected in folk belief.

These connections are not fortuitous. Nor are they limited to Ukraine either historically or geographically. The historian Caroline Walker Bynum has found that in the fourth and fifth centuries, "...both practice and polemic in the Mediterranean world closely connected ideas of eating and ideas of sepulchre." (Caroline W.

Bynum, "Images of the Resurrection Body in the Theology of Late Antiquity," *Catholic Historical Review*, Vol. 80, No. 2, April 1994: 215-237, at p. 234.) In the Roman world, funerary banquets were held on tombs to feed and comfort the dead. By the 4th century, the Christian Eucharist was sometimes celebrated in graveyards. (Id., p. 233) For it was by eating the Body of Christ, which could never be truly consumed, that believers could be assured that their own bodies would likewise never be consumed, either by the worm in the grave or by the wild beast in the arena.

The meeting of the living and the dead at the funerary banquet (as at our traditional Christmas Eve supper and at the graveside meals following Easter – see "Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopedia," pp. 327-328) was fulfilled in the Eucharistic promise of immortality. This immortality was not an attribute of a disembodied soul, but a consequence of the bodily resurrection, a tenet of both the Catholic and Orthodox faiths. The unity of the living and the dead, intuited by folk belief, is expressed in the theological concept of the communion of saints, while the resurrection of the body is prefigured not only in the Resurrection of Christ, but in the bodily Assumption into heaven of His Mother.

What relevance can all this have for us? After all, Bynum's studies focused on late antiquity and the high middle ages. Ukrainian folk beliefs about food, death and the body persisted, however, in the Soviet period (Natalie Kononenko, "Folk Orthodoxy: Popular Religion in Contemporary Ukraine," in John-Paul Himka and Andriy Zayarniuk, "Letters from Heaven: Popular Religion in Russia and Ukraine," 2006, pp. 46-75, esp. 64-68). Today, we value the cultural and psychological insights provided by such beliefs, but discount their metaphysical implications. In our time, we have desacralized food, degraded the body and demystified death.

Even at Thanksgiving, we are more likely to view the bounty before us as the product of man-made industry than as a gift from God. Accustomed to affluence and unfamiliar with hunger, we ingest our food mindlessly, mechanically, anywhere and anytime, without a trace of reverence or ceremony, like cattle grazing in the fields. Possibly reflecting a strain of Gnostic dualism latent in American Protestant culture, we separate our bodies from our souls, conveniently insulating the latter from any guilt stemming from abuse of the former. We are content to dispose of the bodies of our dead as quickly and inconspicuously as possible, putting them out of sight and out of mind. Gratitude for food, and respect for a body that will be reconstituted after death, seem like medieval superstitions.

And yet, whether a belief is true or not does not depend on the point in history when it happens to be in vogue. A century or two hence, our own beliefs – or our unbelief – may appear as outlandish to our descendants as those of our fourth- or 14th-century forebears do to us. Truth, after all, is not simply a matter of time.

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

1812: Napoleon and Ukraine

by Thomas M. Prymak

This year marks the 200th anniversary of Napoleon's invasion of Russia, the Battle of Borodino, the burning of Moscow and the destruction of the French Emperor's Grande Armée in the snows of Eastern Europe during its retreat westward. This great but ultimately unsuccessful French campaign marked the turning of the tide in the Napoleonic wars, which finally ended in 1815 at the famous Battle of Waterloo in what is today Belgium. Napoleon was exiled to the tiny island of St. Helena in the mid-Atlantic and the conservative Bourbon monarchy was restored in France.

About a half-century later, the famous Russian writer Leo Tolstoy described these traumatic events in his important novel, "War and Peace," which to this day is considered to be the national epic of modern Russia. A few years later, Tchaikovsky commemorated them in his majestic orchestral piece, the "1812 Overture."

Tchaikovsky was of partly Ukrainian ancestry on his father's side (his mother was French), but this work of his was by far not the only Ukrainian connection with Napoleon. The charismatic French emperor who had hypnotized much of Europe, raising middle-class hopes almost everywhere, and spreading the ideas of "liberty, equality and fraternity" far and wide across the continent,

Thomas M. Prymak, Ph.D., is research associate, Chair of Ukrainian Studies, University of Toronto. He is the book review editor of the Journal of Ukrainian Studies and the author of numerous articles and reviews and three published monographs and in the field, the first of which was an award-winning biography of the historian and political leader, Michael Hrushevsky (1987).

His latest book, titled "Gathering a Heritage: Ukrainian, Slavonic and Ethnic Canada and the U.S.A.," is scheduled for publication by the University of Toronto Press in late 2013. This present essay is a revised and updated version of one that originally appeared in Our Life magazine (New York) in February 1997.

did, in fact, also have an effect on Ukrainians – and the effect was not negligible.

Although Napoleon's relationship with Ukraine was long ignored by historians, and remains little-known today, it was thoroughly explored during the 1920s and 1930s by the historian Ilko Borshchak (1892-1959), who came from southern Ukraine (Kherson province) but spent his entire life after the revolution as an émigré in France.

Borshchak devoted many years to searching the various French archives for materials relating to Ukraine and he published several books on this subject. In 1937, his Ukrainian language work "Napoleon and Ukraine" appeared in Lviv, the principal city of eastern Galicia, which was then a part of the Polish Republic, today part of western Ukraine.

The book was a mild sensation when it first came out and won the annual prize of the Ivan Franko Literary Society there. The distinguished French scholar, René Martel, even penned a lengthy summary of it, which he published in the journal *Le Monde Slave* (The Slavic World) for the benefit of French readers.

But the outbreak of war in 1939 and subsequent tumultuous events in Europe took attention away from Borshchak's discoveries and they have been largely ignored ever since.

They did not deserve this fate. Borshchak's thesis, when stated in its simplest form, is that the contention often voiced in the 1920s and 1930s of various Russian parties in emigration (and also of various agencies of the Soviet government) that Ukraine was largely "a creation" of the Germans or the Austrians intended to weaken the Russian state, is basically false, and that Ukraine existed as an object of international affairs and of French foreign policy long before the formation of modern Germany (1871) or the emergence of Soviet Russia (1917-24).

Borshchak contended that the successive royal, revolutionary and imperial governments of France all wished to weaken the Russian Empire and therefore tried to erect some kind of barrier to it that would



Advance of La Grande Armée (From John Clark Ridpath, "Cyclopedia of Universal History," Vol. III (St. Louis, 1885), p. 1101).

limit its influence in central Europe. In other words, France more or less consistently supported weaker polities like Poland, the Ottoman Empire, and the Ukrainian Cossacks in their strivings for independence from Russia.

With these ideas in mind, Borshchak researched French support for Ivan Mazepa's émigré Cossack followers in the mid-1700s, Voltaire's sympathy for an independent Ukraine, and various publications in French appearing just before the French Revolution (such as Jean Benoit Scherer's famous "Annals of Little Russia or History of the Zaporozhian Cossacks of Ukraine") which were sympathetic to the Ukrainian Cossacks.

As to the revolutionary French government, as early as 1792, the French foreign minister, Pierre Lebrun, instructed his ambassador to Istanbul that he was to urge Turkey against Russia and expect uprisings in Ukraine, in the Kuban and in Georgia against the Russian government. Reference was also made to "the Cossack nation which is accustomed to liberty and must impatiently bear Russian slavery."

When he came to power in 1799, Napoleon inherited these traditions of French support for various anti-Russian rebels. We know that Napoleon was informed about Ukraine because several of the books read by the French emperor contained chapters dealing with that country. Moreover, the French press, which was

tightly controlled by the emperor, occasionally raised the question of Cossack or Ukrainian liberty in its discussions of the current situation in Russia.

As the tensions between France and Russia increased, Napoleon sent numerous spies there to spread French revolutionary propaganda and to report on dissatisfaction with Russian rule. Some of these spies suggested that dissatisfaction with Russia was so widespread in Ukraine that a French raid or diversion there could spark a significant uprising against the Russian tsar.

In fact, one of Napoleon's major advisors on Eastern Europe, Alexandre Maurice d'Hautrive (1754-1839) even proposed that an independent state to be composed of parts of what is today eastern and southern Ukraine, that is, of the lands of the former "Hetmanate" and those of the Zaporozhian Cossacks, be set up with French support. This proposed state was to have carried the somewhat fanciful name of "Napoleonida"; this was a play on the official Russian nomenclature of southern Ukraine, "Taurida." The proposed state, claimed d'Hautrive, could probably raise an army of some 60,000 men, some of whom could serve directly with the French.

Finally, Napoleon commissioned one of his more scholarly officials, Charles Louis Lesur (1771-1849) to write a general history of the Cossacks that would be useful to the emperor and his army during their forthcoming invasion of the Russian Tsardom. The book was not quite ready when Napoleon crossed the border into the Russian Empire, but the page proofs were rushed to Napoleon and he was reading them immediately prior to the Battle of Borodino.

Meanwhile, in Ukraine itself, reactions to Napoleon's invasion were varied. A few isolated individuals did in fact actually speak out in favor of Napoleon. These included Vasyl Lukashevych (1783-1866), the scion of a great Ukrainian family from the Poltava province, who at a banquet raised a toast to "the liberator" Napoleon. Lukashevych was no idle adventurer but rather was a well-known Ukrainian autonomist. He was a member of the Poltava Masonic Lodge and a friend of the famous Ukrainian writer Ivan Kotliarevsky. Of course, Lukashevych's words were duly reported to the Russian authorities. It took strenuous efforts on behalf of local officials to protect him. They did so by claiming that he was simply mad.

Lukashevych was the exception in Ukraine, not the rule. Most of the Ukrainian gentry, fearing for their special rights under a pro-French or revolutionary regime, supported the Russian monarchy. And with regard to the peasantry, the Russian government had no trouble raising Ukrainian regiments for the tsarist army. Some Russian officials tried to give these regiments a general Russian character, but they were opposed by local Ukrainians like D.P. Troshchynsky and Vasyl Kapnist who defended the Ukrainian character of the regiments.

A note from the author

Re: your editorial policy, which for many years has been to use the Ukrainian word "Kozak" instead of the English word "Cossack" in English-language articles when referring to those famous warriors of the steppe who once made such an important contribution to Ukrainian history.

I think this editorial policy is unfortunate and has a deleterious effect upon the average reader, who may not know the Ukrainian language very well; also, it does not help with the preservation of the Ukrainian heritage on this continent, which is little-known outside the bounds of the organized Ukrainian community, and in certain respects is misunderstood even within this community.

Firstly, the Ukrainian word "Kozak," while perfectly legitimate in Ukrainian-language prose, is presently a neologism (or at least a reconstructed form) in English, which sounds unfamiliar to the general reader and raises questions about to whom and to what this term refers. Only readers with at least some familiarity with East European, Russian or Ukrainian history, will know that these are exactly the same "Cossacks" who defended the Ukrainian people from

Tatar raids, attacked the Ottoman Turkish Empire and fought the Poles under Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky.

Secondly, the English word "Cossack" has an old and venerable history going back to at least the mid-1600s, the times of the cartographer, Beauplan, and then the historians Chevalier and Scherer, when it was used in English translations of their French-language works about Ukraine, or read in French as "Cosaque." In all probability, this good English word came to the language permanently from Ukrainian via Polish and then French. Although English spelling in those early days of printing was not always uniform, eventually the word "Cossack" came to be generally accepted and is now almost universally used. Thus the modern Russian word "Kazak" (notably spelled with an initial "a" and not an "o") holds no place in the origin of our English word and "Cossack" is most certainly a genuine Ukrainian contribution to the English language. It is a part of our heritage here in North America, which I think it would be simply foolhardy to deny or throw away.

Of course, I understand that in the 1950s and 1960s some Ukrainian publicists, and a few Ukrainian scholars in the

West (who thought in Ukrainian and whose English was not always the best), tried to popularize the Ukrainian spelling "Kozak." I think, in an attempt to distinguish between what they believed was a clear difference between Russian Cossacks and Ukrainian Kozaks. But they were always a minority and, in the end, their effort failed.

Today both the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute in Massachusetts and the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies in Alberta, as well as the most prominent Ukrainian historians writing in English, like Orest Subtelny and Paul Robert Magocsi, and virtually all non-Ukrainian scholars and publicists, use the term "Cossack" and reject the term "Kozak" in their English-language publications, though they most certainly know the full meaning of both.

Therefore, I humbly suggest that The Ukrainian Weekly reconsider this policy of intervention on behalf of an almost universally rejected form and accept the word "Cossack" for what it is: a major contribution to the English language by Ukrainians.

– Thomas M. Prymak, Ph.D.

(Continued on page 9)

Celebrations conclude of 120th anniversary of Ukrainian pioneer settlement in Canada

TORONTO – The Ukrainian Canadian Congress formally marked the end of celebrations to commemorate the 120th anniversary of Ukrainian pioneer settlement in Canada at Toronto's Ukrainian Festival on Bloor Street West on September 14-16.

"Our 120th anniversary is a proud moment where we can celebrate our community's success despite the adversity encountered by its early settlers," stated UCC President Paul Grod. "They experienced extreme physical hardship settling the prairies, discrimination and later internment as enemy aliens. In spite of all these barriers, Ukrainian Canadians were instrumental in building a strong Canadian nation and as a result we are proud to consider ourselves its founding peoples."

"Four successive waves of immigrants built the Ukrainian Canadian community which we enjoy today – cultural centers, churches, schools, retirement and nursing facilities – a community that cares for its people from cradle to grave. Today, many other Ethnocultural communities look with admiration at our community. We are recognized as one of the top two most influential ethnocultural communities in Canada. What is more telling of our success, Canada today considers itself the most Ukrainian country outside of Ukraine," added Mr. Grod.

The festivities to mark the 120th anniversary of Ukrainian settlement in Canada were launched in Alberta in May 2011 and included events across the country that highlighted the vital contribution of the Ukrainian people to the building of Canada.

An official logo was selected and was used at dozens of events on numerous posters, banners, signs and booklets.

One of the hallmark events was the first ever Ukrainian Day on Parliament Hill, which featured information and exhibits on Ukrainian Canadian culture, visual and performing arts, music, historic displays and a sampling of Ukrainian cuisine. The 120th anniversary theme, with the encouragement of the Commemorative Committee, was also adopted and incorporated as the main theme at several of Canada's most prominent Ukrainian festivals, including the Pysanka Festival in Vegreville, Alberta, and Canada's National Ukrainian Festival in Dauphin, Manitoba.

This past year marked the 120th anniversary of the arrival of Wasył Eleniak and Ivan Pylypiw, the first Ukrainian settlers who landed in Montreal aboard the steamship Oregon on September 7, 1891. Their initial entrance into Canada and eventual settlement was instrumental in the mass emigration from western Ukraine prior to World War I. Eleniak and Pylypiw were the first Ukrainians to land on Canadian soil and their appearance is significant as a marker of a large influx of Ukrainians to immigrate to Canada following their arrival.

The celebrations at Toronto's Ukrainian Festival were enriched this year by the participation of official Festival Marshals Mildred and Karen Lemisk, the granddaughter and great granddaughter, respectively, of Wasył Eleniak.

At the opening ceremonies they shared these thoughts: "Our Ukrainian ancestors

taught us the love of Ukrainian faith and culture, the importance of education, and respect for this country's rights and freedoms, which have allowed all people to live and flourish in an atmosphere of equality, fairness and happiness. This legacy has been handed down to us and now we, too, must maintain and promote the traditions for the generations that are to follow."

The 120th Anniversary Commemorative Committee was also pleased to announce the appointment of Radomir Bilash, historian for the Ukrainian Cultural Heritage Village, as national resident historian for the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, which brings together and represents the interests of a very large and dynamic community of 1.2 million Ukrainian Canadians.

"With a proud 120-year history here in Canada, the Ukrainian community in Canada has built a rich heritage with cultural centers, schools, libraries, museums, institutes, churches and just about every kind of Ukrainian organization you can imagine from coast to coast," stated UCC National President Grod.

"The Ukrainian Canadian community embodies the spirit of Canada – respect for freedom and democracy are at the core of the Ukrainian spirit," Mr. Grod said. "Our community has represented the interests of Ukraine and Ukrainians in Canada, preserving Ukraine's language when it has been threatened in our ancestral homeland with Russification, preserving the memory of the Holodomor – [the Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933] – when in Ukraine there was denial, and reminding us all of the free-

dom that burned in the hearts of Ukrainians while Ukraine was an occupied nation."

Mr. Grod thanked Roman Brytan and all the volunteers on his committee and across the country "who have made the celebrations marking this historic anniversary the success that they were." He added that Roman has graciously accepted the task of putting together a strategic master plan for preparations to mark, in even grander fashion, the 125th anniversary of Ukrainian settlement in Canada.

"Ukrainians have been trailblazers in building a better society in Canada over the past 12 decades. We have been at the forefront of several successful advances in Canada from enshrining multiculturalism in the Canadian Constitution to developing human rights law to establishing progressive immigration policies," commented.

"There have been Ukrainian Canadian Olympic gold medalists, governors general, astronauts, inventors, scientists, premiers, entertainers and athletes. Ukrainians have been groundbreakers and nation-builders. And it is fitting that the official recognition of our 120th anniversary, which began at the Ukrainian Cultural Heritage Village near Edmonton a year ago on Victoria Day, conclude here, in Toronto, where much of our Ukrainian Canadian history has been also proudly written. This is, after all, not the singular marking of one 120-year-old calendar date; it is the proud recognition of a full 120 years of living and flourishing as a vital, constituent part of today's Canada," concluded Mr. Brytan.

UCCLA's 15th conclave held in Ottawa

OTTAWA – Meeting in the capital of Canada in mid-October, the executive of the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association held a series of discussions that touch upon some of the more pressing issues important to the organized Ukrainian community in Canada.

Top on the list is the continued presence in Canada of veterans of the notorious Soviet secret police, the KGB. Recently, two MPs of the New Democratic Party held a potluck Thanksgiving meal with an ex-KGB captain, Mikhail Lennikov, who remains illegally in Canada, despite an order for his deportation dating back to June 2009. UCCLA activists met with staff from the office of Minister of Citizenship and Immigration Jason Kenney to press for the immediate removal of all KGB veterans found in Canada.

As well, the UCCLA is committed to continuing with its efforts to ensure that all of the galleries in the taxpayer-funded Canadian Museum for Human Rights have thematic, comparative and inclusive content. The UCCLA executive also voted to provide financial support for the "Tribute to Liberty" memorial to the Victims of Communism being built in Ottawa.

The UCCLA also held a memorial service for two Ukrainian Canadians, Michael Bahry and Thomas Konyk, executed on January 14, 1920, in the Peterborough County Jail, members of a so-called "Russian Gang of Five," two of whose members suffered judicial execution because of widespread anti-foreigner prejudice at the time of Canada's first national internment operations. Their remains were finally re-interred in the Beechwood National Service Cemetery, with a panakhyda offered by the Rev. Dr. Petro Galadza.



Participants of the 15th conclave of the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association, which was held in Ottawa.

Before leaving Ottawa, the group paid their respects at military gravesite of Cpl. Filip Konowal, recipient of the Victoria Cross, at the Notre Dame Catholic Cemetery.

Next year's UCCLA conclave is scheduled for mid-June in

Banff, Alberta to coincide with the opening of a pavilion dealing with Canada's first national internment operations at the Cave and Basin site in the heart of Banff National Park.

1812: Napoleon...

(Continued from page 8)

These Ukrainian Cossack regiments saw extensive service during the rest of the war against Napoleon. Out of 18,000 men, only 12,484 returned home in 1815. Moreover, in violation of promises previously made to them, all Cossack privileges were taken away from them when the war ended. They were forced to return to peasant or even serf status. A few years

later, the governor-general of Little Russia, Prince Nikolai Repnin, drew up a plan for the re-establishment of the Cossack estate in Left-Bank Ukraine, but was overruled by Russian Minister of Internal Affairs Viktor Kochubei, who, although of old Ukrainian lineage, was a personal friend of Tsar Alexander I and no autonomist.

In summing up the situation in Ukraine during the Napoleonic invasion of Russia, Borshchak reviewed the local feelings of dissatisfaction and concluded as follows:

"Obviously, one should not exaggerate this opposition movement and draw any conclusions about some kind of separatism. The political thought of the Ukrainian nobility during Napoleon's time certainly did not go that far. But it seems to me that such separatism would have become an accomplished fact if Napoleon's army had entered Ukraine. A modern [Ukrainian patriotic rebel like Hetman] Mazepa certainly would have been found among the old Ukrainian genre."

Since Napoleon's army came nowhere

near Ukraine, or at least to its eastern parts under the Russians (there was some action in Galicia where the local Ukrainian or Ruthenian elite remained loyal to the Austrian Habsburgs), Borshchak's conclusions must remain one of the great "what ifs" of Ukrainian history.

There is no doubt, however, that the great French emperor's invasion of Russia did find an echo in the country and it should be duly remembered during any contemporary commemorations of these important events.

Supporters...

(Continued from page 1)

currently writing a biography of her uncle. She cited the obstacles that Metropolitan Bohachevsky, a native of Ukraine who had been assigned to head the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the U.S., had to overcome in order to create this unique cultural and educational complex in Stamford.

She concluded her brief remarks with an eloquent reference to the current goals of Bishop Gudziak in Europe: "Today, as we welcome another young American Ukrainian bishop – one who is making a reverse journey to that of Metropolitan Constantine – we see the results of the work of the elder, and rejoice in the promise of the younger."

Greetings were received from a number of government, ecclesiastical, cultural and community organizations, reflecting a broad respect and appreciation for the Stamford Museum and Library. Some greetings were read at the banquet, while others

appeared in the printed banquet program.

The greetings from Bishop Emeritus Basil Losten were especially meaningful, because his commitment to the revival and expansion of the Ukrainian Museum and Library complex during his 28 years as the third bishop of the Stamford Eparchy (1977-2006) was a key factor in the institution's continued growth and development. Also, it was during his tenure, in the year 2000, that the Ukrainian Museum and Library of Stamford was registered in the State of Connecticut as a non-profit cultural institution.

A musical interlude provided by a trio of young New York City-based musicians, featuring works by Ukrainian composers, rounded out the evening's program. The talented musicians were Stanislav Demochko, piano; Iryna Kit, violin; and Valeriya Sholokhova, cello.

A wide cross-section of the Ukrainian American community, including its religious, cultural and financial sectors, was represented at the banquet. The guests also reflected three "waves" of Ukrainian immigrants to the United States: descendants of



Sister Natalya Stoczany

At a pre-banquet reception for event sponsors held in the fine arts gallery of Stamford's Ukrainian Museum (from left) are: Titus and Sofia Hewryk, Dr. Martha Bohachevsky-Chomiak, Bishop Borys Gudziak and Ross Chomiak.



Selfreliance New York Federal Credit Union was one of the diamond sponsors of the Stamford Ukrainian Museum and Library's 75th anniversary banquet. Seated (from left) are: Roman and Myra Kzyk, Myroslaw and Catherine Popovech, Bohdana and Bohdan Kurczak and Sviatoslava and Stefan Kaczaraj.

pre-World War II immigrants, the post-World War II political émigrés, plus the recent fourth wave, who constitute a large community in Stamford.

Earlier in the day, sponsors of the 75th anniversary celebration had an opportunity to mingle and to meet informally with the guest of honor, Bishop Gudziak, at a pre-banquet reception held in the Museum, which is housed in The Chateau, a late-19th century villa on the grounds of the Eparchy of Stamford and the St. Basil Seminary campus.

The master of ceremonies at the banquet was George Lencyk, vice-president of the Stamford Ukrainian Museum and Library's executive board. His father, the late Dr. Wasyl Lencyk, was director of the museum and library from 1964 to 2000.

The banquet had started with an invocation by Bishop Chomnycky. It was concluded with a benediction by Msgr. Terlecky. When Mr. Lencyk thanked both the program participants and the attendees for being part of the successful 75th anniversa-

ry celebration of the Ukrainian Museum and Library of Stamford, his words were especially heartfelt, considering that the ominous weather conditions building up in the Northeast with the approach of Hurricane Sandy might have intimidated less dedicated cultural arts supporters.

Hopefully, the same intrepid spirit of commitment that prevailed on October 28 will continue to bolster the Ukrainian Museum and Library of Stamford on its journey toward its 100th anniversary and beyond.

The Ukrainian Museum and Library of Stamford would like to thank the generous donors who contributed toward the 75th anniversary celebration.

Readers who wish to make a 75th anniversary gift may donate by writing a check to: Ukrainian Museum and Library of Stamford, 161 Glenbrook Road, Stamford, CT 06902. For further information call 203-323-8866 or e-mail ukrmulrec@optonline.net. To learn more about Stamford's Ukrainian Museum and Library, readers may visit www.ukrainianmuseumlibrary.org.



UKRAINIAN NATIONAL
FEDERAL CREDIT UNION

Wishing Our Members
a Happy Thanksgiving Day
and
thanking them for
their support
during the year!

MAIN OFFICE

215 Second Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10003 • Tel. (212) 553-2980 • Fax. (212) 995-5204

BRANCH OFFICES:

Brooklyn

1678 East 17th Street,
Brooklyn, N.Y. 11229
Tel. (718) 376-5057
Fax. (718) 376-5670

South Bound Brook

35 Main Street,
So. Bound Brook, N.J. 08880
Tel. (732) 469-9085
Fax. (732) 469-9165

Carteret

691 Roosevelt Avenue,
Carteret, N.J. 07008
Tel. (732) 802-0480
Fax. (732) 802-0484

www.ukrnatfcu.org

(866) 859-5848

NCUA

Not insured by the FDIC and not a member of the Federal Reserve System.

Ukrainian Technological Society honors Ukrainian of the Year Sonya Hlutkowsky Soutus

PITTSBURGH – The Ukrainian Technological Society (UTS) of Pittsburgh presented its 2012 Ukrainian of the Year Award to Sonya Hlutkowsky Soutus, currently senior vice-president of public affairs and communications for the Coca-Cola North American Business Unit, at the 43rd annual award ceremony and dinner dance, held on Saturday, November 3, at The Club at Nevillewood in Pittsburgh.

Ms. Soutus was honored for her professional accomplishments across 30 years in international public affairs and communications, highlighted by her successes with The Coca-Cola Co. where, since 1996, she has distinguished herself in both domestic and international corporate endeavors, and serves as a role model for aspiring young Ukrainian professionals.

Further, she was recognized for her commitment, both professionally and personally, to the preservation and perpetuation of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Ukraine, and for her continued support and dedication to Ukrainian cultural, educational and artistic organizations both in the United States and in Ukraine.

Born and raised in Pittsburgh, Ms. Soutus attended "Ridna Shkola" (School of Ukrainian Studies) of Pittsburgh and danced with the Poltava Ukrainian Dance Company of Pittsburgh. She graduated with honors from Duquesne University, with a degree in journalism and English literature.

After working locally as a reporter and in public relations, Ms. Soutus left Pittsburgh in 1989 to become the press officer of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Rome, where she worked for Cardinal Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky. She was part of the team that pressed for the legalization of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in what was the Ukrainian SSR and then returned to Ukraine with Cardinal Lubachivsky and his entire staff in 1991.

In these early years of the resurgence of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Ukraine, Ms. Soutus established the press bureau of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Lviv with its television studio and publishing unit. These entities continue to operate today in Ukraine's capital, Kyiv.

In 1996 Ms. Soutus joined The Coca-Cola Co. in Ukraine



Luba Hlutkowsky (1981 Ukrainian of the Year award recipient) with her daughter, Sonya Hlutkowsky Soutus (2012 Ukrainian of the Year award recipient).



At the Ukrainian Technological Society's 2012 Ukrainian of the Year ceremony (from left) are: Roman Danyliw, George Honchar, Motria Hodowanec, honoree Sonya Hlutkowsky Soutus, Roksana Korchynsky, Ph.D., and Nickolas C. Kotow.

as public affairs and communications director for Ukraine and Belarus and was tasked with establishing a new public affairs and communications team – this time for the world's most recognized brand. The Coca-Cola Co. was the first and largest foreign investor in Ukraine.

In her current role as senior vice-president of public affairs and communications, Coca-Cola North America, Ms. Soutus oversees a team of 100 professionals with responsibility for all government relations, media relations, corporate giving, internal communications, brand and marketing/pr communications, stakeholder relations, and business and strategic communications throughout the United States and Canada.

Roksana Korchynsky, Ph.D., president of the UTS executive board, welcomed Ms. Soutus and her family, clergy and the many guests who traveled from various parts of the United States, Canada and Switzerland to attend the event. She observed that many of the guests present shared a link to the UTS that spanned a generation or more and noted that this year's award recipient shared those ties as well.

Ms. Soutus' father, Peter Hlutkowsky, was one of the early members of UTS and served as its president in 1977. Ms. Soutus' brother, Roman Hlutkowsky also served as its president in 1990-1991. And, Ms. Soutus' mother, Luba Hlutkowsky, well-known for her service and dedication to the Pittsburgh Ukrainian community, was the recipient of the Ukrainian of the Year award in 1981.

Dr. Korchynsky noted that with the presentation of this year's award, the society would be marking the first time a mother and daughter have each been recognized for their individual contributions to strengthen and promote our Ukrainian heritage.

She highlighted the fact that the Society – now in its 43rd year – is one the longest continuously active Ukrainian organizations in the tri-state area. For over four decades, the society, through the Ukrainian of the Year award, has recognized individuals of local, national and international stature who have made meaningful contributions to the Ukrainian community or Ukrainian scholarship, or who have demonstrated significant achievement which brings recognition and prestige to the Ukrainian

community. She noted that previous award recipients included Ukrainian leaders, scholars, artists and clergy, and men and women of medicine, law, science and technology, who were guided by principles, faith, excellence, commitment to community and a deep sense of the importance of one's history and culture.

Nickolas C. Kotow, UTS secretary and treasurer, made the nomination address honoring Ms. Soutus as the 2012 UTS Ukrainian of the Year. The award proclamation was read aloud in English by Roman Danyliw and in Ukrainian by Motria Hodowanec, both UTS executive board members.

In accepting the award, Ms. Soutus said she wished to share the award with the friends and family members who provided guidance, inspiration and friendship over the years, enriching her personal and professional life. Many in attendance, originally from Pittsburgh, had come back home to celebrate her achievements.

She paid special tribute to all her family, including parents Luba and Peter G. Hlutkowsky of Pittsburgh; her husband, the Very Rev. Anibal Soutus, daughter Romana, and brother Roman and family, for their constant love and support.

Ms. Soutus also urged the many students and young professionals present to "be true to yourself, be true to who are and remember where you came from." She also told them to embrace new opportunities that come their way in life. "Take those risks," she said, noting that being open to possibilities had enabled her, "a girl from the South Side" to travel the world.

The beautifully designed award honoring Ms. Soutus was created by Pittsburgh graphic artist Kathy Boykowycz.

Msgr. George Appleyard gave the invocation, and the Very Rev. Stephen Repa gave the benediction. Following the dinner hour, musical entertainment was provided by the band Mosaic from Toronto.

* * *

To learn more about the UTS, the Ukrainian of the Year award, past recipients of the award, and other UTS activities, readers may visit the website www.utsphg.org, or e-mail the UTS at board@utsphg.org, or "friend" the UTS on Facebook at "Ukrainian Technological Society (UTS) of Pittsburgh."

Election results...

(Continued from page 1)

According to the final election results, the Party of Regions received 30 percent of the vote (6,116,746 votes), the Batkivshchyna United Opposition – 25.54 percent (5,209,090 votes), Vitali Klitschko's UDAR Party – 13.96 percent (2,847,979 votes), the Communist Party of Ukraine – 13.18 percent (2,687,269 votes), and Svoboda – 10.44 percent (2,129,933 votes).

In addition, the CEC declared 220 national deputies elected in single-seat

constituencies: 185 national deputies from the Party of Regions, 101 from Batkivshchyna, 40 from UDAR, 37 from Svoboda, 32 from the Communist Party, 43 independent deputies, and seven representatives of other parties.

Five CEC members, while signing the protocol on the election results of party lists, expressed their dissenting opinion and pointed to flaws during the vote, which, in their opinion, could affect the results. Remarks about the conduct of the elections were made by Valerii Sheludko, Ihor Zhydenko, Yulia Shvets, Zhanna Usenko-Chorna and Andrii Mahera.

MAY WE HELP YOU?

To reach The Ukrainian Weekly call (973) 292-9800, and dial the appropriate extension (as listed below).

Editorial – 3049, 3088 • Production – 3063, 3069
Administration – 3041 • Advertising – 3040
Subscriptions – 3042

NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

increasingly bad name." "Nobody wants to see him shaking hands with VIPs in Brussels so soon after the elections. It would be seen as EU approbation of his authority despite the poor conduct of the parliamentary vote," an EU diplomatic contact told the newspaper. (Ukrinform)

EU: election count is marred

BRUSSELS - The European Union has said that Ukraine's October 28 parliamentary elections were marred by a delayed vote count and other irregularities. In a statement issued on November 12, EU foreign affairs chief Catherine Ashton and Enlargement Commissioner Stefan Fuele expressed "concern about the conduct of the post-electoral process, which was marred by irregularities, delays in the vote count and lack of transparency in the electoral commissions." The EU also criticized

the build-up to the election and the vote itself. Final election results released by the Central Election Commission showed that President Viktor Yanukovich's Party of Regions and its allies will retain control in Parliament. The European Union has frozen a trade deal with Ukraine over concerns about the country's elections, its judicial system and the arrest of opposition leaders, including former Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko. (RFE/RL, based on reporting by Reuters and Interfax)

UDAR urges sanctions against fraudsters

KYIV - Vitali Klitschko's UDAR Party has said that the authorities should stop exerting pressure on the Central Election Commission (CEC) and that European institutions should apply personal sanctions against the organizers and falsifiers of the parliamentary elections in Ukraine. "Before we talk about any negotiations, the authorities should stop putting pressure on the CEC, and the CEC should recognize the victory of the opposition in the so-called disputed districts. The Procurator

General's Office should immediately open criminal cases in connection with the falsification of election documents in a number of districts," the party said in a statement posted on its website on November 9. UDAR (Ukrainian Democratic Alliance for Reform) also asked European institutions to impose personal sanctions against "the organizers and executors of fraud." The statement notes that the party will initiate the adoption of laws that will give citizens the right to dismiss officials guilty of corruption or fraud. (Ukrinform)

Opposition urges Yulia to end hunger strike

KYIV - Andriy Kozhemiakin and Serhiy Sas, lawyers of the convicted Yulia Tymoshenko, met on November 13 with their client at the Ukrzaliznytsia hospital in Kharkiv and gave her a joint statement by the opposition parties Batkivshchyna, Svoboda and UDAR with a request that she end her hunger strike, which was then in its 16th day. Mr. Kozhemiakin, speaking at a briefing outside the hospital, said, "We have submitted to Yulia Tymoshenko a joint appeal of the three opposition parties with a request to stop the hunger strike. She received the appeal, became acquainted with it and said that she would make a decision soon and report on it." He said that Ms. Tymoshenko has a fighting spirit, even though she looks exactly how a person on the 16th day of a hunger strike would look. The briefing was attended by opposition leaders Arseniy Yatsenyuk, Oleksander Turchynov, Mykola Tomenko and Viacheslav Kyrylenko. They were not allowed to see Ms. Tymoshenko as the limit of her visits for this month has been exhausted. "We met with Tymoshenko on November 1, and now we can meet on December 1," Mr. Turchynov said. Three dozen activists of the Kyiv regional chapter of Batkivshchyna who arrived in Kharkiv have also delivered to the opposition leader their request that she end her hunger strike. (Ukrinform)

Hunger strike in solidarity with Yulia

KYIV - Parliamentary candidate Oleh Liashko has gone on a hunger strike in solidarity with former Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko, it was reported on November 13. He wrote about this on the social network Facebook. "I am going on a hunger strike in solidarity with Yulia Tymoshenko. We are starving against the recognition of rigged elections," Mr. Liashko said. Ms. Tymoshenko, who is at the central clinical hospital of Ukrzaliznytsia in Kharkiv, has been on a hunger strike since October 29 to protest the falsified results of the parliamentary elections. (Ukrinform)

Yanukovich: Minor problems at polls

KYIV - President Viktor Yanukovich acknowledged that there were certain problems during the counting of votes at some constituencies in the Ukrainian parliamentary elections, but they generally did not affect the election returns. He expressed this opinion during a Cypriot-Ukrainian business forum on November 9. "This is not just my conclusion. These are, above all, the findings of international observers, which are very similar to our findings: there were shortcomings, natural flaws that usually arise during elections. But there were pluses, too," Mr. Yanukovich stated, adding that the problems with the vote count were minor. "This is just a small part, which generally did not influence the outcome of the vote," he noted. The president said there are questions about the turmoil at some single-member constituencies during the vote count and the answers should soon be given by the Procurator General's Office and Parliament. "I think we need to see in the new Parliament, together with the newly elected deputies, what we

need to correct in the electoral law so that in the future, at any polls, problem issues that have arisen previously can be avoided," the president said. Given the decision of the Central Election Commission and Parliament on a revote in five troubled districts - 94, 132, 194, 197 and 223 - Mr. Yanukovich said the new Rada will be formed without five members: "That is, 445 national deputies may get down to work." (Ukrinform)

Azarov calls for grand coalition

KYIV - The Prime Minister Mykola Azarov, chairman of the Party of Regions of Ukraine, has proposed that the leaders of political forces that managed to overcome the parliamentary election threshold, start negotiations on the creation of a grand coalition. The Prime Minister made the statement on the government's official website on November 9. "I appeal to the leaders of the political parties represented in the Parliament of the seventh convocation to start negotiations on the formation of a serious grand coalition. The scale of the tasks that are currently facing this country in a difficult global economic environment needs consolidation, rather than confrontation. I declare this totally responsibly, and we are ready for a serious discussion of problem issues." Mr. Azarov noted that the adoption of concrete decisions is much harder than conversations on talk shows. He went on to comment that Ukraine is now in a much better condition than, for example, in March 2010, but the challenges facing the economy are very serious. "Therefore, if we think about the future of this country, we need to unite and work for the benefit of the state," he said. Noting that the next elections are in two and a half years, he called on politicians to "give at least a year of time for a quiet life," adding, "And this time will be sufficient to pass consolidated decisions. And a year later, let's start again. In a year or a year and a half, the presidential campaign will begin." (Ukrinform)

New Rada to begin work in December

KYIV - Verkhovna Rada Chairman Volodymyr Lytvyn predicted on November 5 that the newly elected Parliament will start working no earlier than December 10 this year. "Taking into account the full term of a month [since the official announcement by the Central Election Commission of the election results], this could be December 17-19," Mr. Lytvyn explained. He recalled that under the law, the CEC should make a decision on the elections by November 12. Then five days will be given to file appeals at the Higher Administrative Court, which, in turn, will have two days to consider the applications. "So, no later than November 18 the CEC should officially announce the election results in official newspapers, and then national deputies who combine their deputies' mandates with other activities, which is prohibited by the Constitution, will have to decide where they work. They will have 20 days for that," Mr. Lytvyn said. He also noted that the three plenary weeks that the current Parliament still has to work would be problematic. "I think that in this period there will be a lot of problems that will require legislative regulation," Mr. Lytvyn said. (Ukrinform)

Jewish groups condemn support for Svoboda

KYIV - The CNBC television network has seen a linkage between electoral support for the Svoboda party in the Ukrainian parliamentary elections, its collaboration with the opposition Batkivshchyna party of Yulia Tymoshenko and U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton, reads the headline of the news item shown on the TV channel on November 2. "Anti-Defamation League (ADL) and other Jewish groups condemn

(Continued on page 13)

CLASSIFIEDS

TO PLACE YOUR AD CALL WALTER HONCHARYK (973) 292-9800 x3040
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

Губиться мова... тратиться народ
Друкуйте українською мовою

Personal and Commercial Printing

TRIDENT Associates Printing
Українська Друкарня ТРИЗУБ
Наша спеціальність - гравіровані
весільні запрошення
в українському стилі

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

Calendars • Annual Reports • Brochures
Posters • Books • Magazines • etc

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

LAW OFFICES OF ZENON B. MASNYJ, ESQ.

In the East Village since 1983

Serious personal injury, real estate
for personal and business use, rep-
resentation of small and mid-size
businesses, securities arbitration,
divorce, wills and probate.

(By Appointment Only)

29 EAST 7th STREET
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10003
(212) 477-3002

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

PROFESSIONALS

 **ХРИСТИНА БРОДИН**
ліцензований продавець
страхування життя
CHRISTINE BRODYN
Licensed Life Insurance Agent
Ukrainian National Assn., Inc.
187 Henshaw Ave., Springfield, NJ 07081
Tel.: (973) 376-1347

 **ОКСАНА СТАНЬКО**
Ліцензований продавець
страхування життя
OKSANA STANKO
Licensed Life Insurance Agent
Ukrainian National Assn., Inc.
32 Peachtree Rd.
Basking Ridge, NJ 07920
Tel.: 908-872-2192; email: stankouna@optimum.net

MERCHANDISE

I wish to purchase
PAINTINGS
of old Ukrainian artists for my
private collection.
Payment by arrangement.
Tel.: 312-206-8476
Mykhail

HELP WANTED

We are seeking a babysitter
for our 3 year old son in Bayside, NY.
Must speak Ukrainian fluently. Preferably
owns a car. Two days per week - Wednes-
day and Thursday. No. of days to increase
in December. Tel. 646-763-0045.

OPPORTUNITIES

EARN EXTRA INCOME!

The Ukrainian Weekly is looking
for advertising sales agents.
For additional information contact
Walter Honcharyk, Advertising Manager,
The Ukrainian Weekly, 973-292-9800, ext 3040.

NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 12)

Tymoshenko (and indirectly, Clinton) for having legitimized anti-Semitic party in Ukraine," reads the headline. The news item reports that the ADL "has criticized the opposition party of Yulia Tymoshenko in Ukraine for having signed a parliamentary alliance that gave legitimacy to an extremist party well-known for its anti-Semitic views". CNBC cited Abraham H. Foxman, ADL national director, who issued a statement on November 1 in which he expressed "alarm" at the strong electoral support for the radical Svoboda party in Ukraine's parliamentary elections. The news item also criticizes U.S. Secretary of State Hilary Clinton "for having ignored warnings about Mrs. Tymoshenko's dealings with a party accused by Israel of racism when she effectively endorsed Mrs. Tymoshenko in public statements." CNBC reported: "Although neither Israel nor ADL have singled out U.S. Secretary of State Hilary Clinton by name, it is clear to analysts that the U.S. secretary of state's support for Tymoshenko has indirectly benefitted the extremist Svoboda party." (Ukrinform)

Lazarenko is imprisoned again

KYIV - Former Ukrainian Prime Minister Pavlo Lazarenko, who was released from California's prison Terminal Island on November 1, was once again put behind bars. The reason for this is Mr. Lazarenko's uncertain legal status in the U.S. Kommersant reported the news, citing Mr. Lazarenko's attorney Daniel Horowitz. "As it turned out to be, Mr. Lazarenko, just having been released, was put behind bars again, now due to uncertainty of his status in the U.S. It is expected that the former prime minister will remain in custody in Sacramento for as long as the U.S. government does not decide on his legalization or deportation," the publication reads. It was noted that in the U.S. the former prime minister of Ukraine has neither a valid visa (the last one expired in 2000) nor refugee status (in 1999, the former prime minister applied for it, but because of the beginning of his trial, U.S. immigration authorities did not make a decision). Immigration and Customs police clarified that Mr. Lazarenko had been taken to a jail for immigrants located in the small town of Adelanto, a little more than 100 kilometers from Los Angeles. While in jail, Mr. Lazarenko may communicate not only with lawyers and authorities, but also with his family, friends and acquaintances. Meetings with journalists are also permitted. Mr. Lazarenko completed his sentence at Terminal Island after he was found guilty on several charges, including the laundering of income illegally obtained in Ukraine. (Ukrinform)

Ukrainian prosecutors await Lazarenko

KYIV - The Procurator General's Office (PGO) of Ukraine said that if former Prime Minister Pavlo Lazarenko returns to Ukraine, he faces imprisonment, TSN reported on November 1. "There is a court ruling. In case of return, the court decision will be executed, and a preventive measure will be chosen," Andriy Kurys, the chief of the PGO Main Investigation Department, told reporters. Prosecutors are investigating a number of cases against the former prime minister; they accuse him of embezzlement, abuse of power and contract killings. Mr. Lazarenko was released from the U.S. Federal Correctional Institution (FCI) at Terminal Island in California on November 1 at about 4 a.m., local time. (Ukrinform)

Shevchenko statue in Moscow restored

KYIV - The office of the mayor of Moscow has completed the reconstruction of the monument to Taras Shevchenko and its installation next to the Ukraina Hotel (Radisson Royal Moscow), Ukraine's Ambassador to Russia Volodymyr Yelchenko told reporters on October 26. "Yesterday, after reconstruction, a monument to Taras Shevchenko was returned to its place. Work was completed a few months earlier than planned," said the diplomat. He noted that the monument is now covered with a special protective case, since improvements are ongoing in the Shevchenko public garden. The monument will be open to the public soon. "Ukraine and Russia in 2014 are planning to hold joint events ahead of the 200th anniversary of [the birth of] Taras Shevchenko and the completion of the restoration work is a landmark event for us," said Ambassador Yelchenko. (Ukrinform)

Rada passes referendum law

KYIV - The Verkhovna Rada on November 6 passed a law on the nationwide referendum with 265 national deputies voting in favor. According to the law, a nationwide referendum is one of the forms of direct democracy in Ukraine, which envisages the approval by Ukrainian citizens of decisions of national importance via secret ballot. The subject of a nationwide referendum may be any issues other than those not authorized by the Constitution and laws of Ukraine. Ukrainians who are age 18 as of the voting day have the right to vote in a referendum. Any direct or indirect privileges or restriction of the rights of Ukrainian citizens to participate in the referendum on the grounds of race, color, political, religious or other beliefs, sex, ethnic or social origin, place of residence, property status, or linguistic or other grounds are prohibited. (Ukrinform)

У 5-ту річницю відходу на Вічну Ватру

св. п.

Зені Шанц-Смарш

дружини покійного Івана Смарша,
згадуємо нашу дорогу та незабутню маму і сестру.

Просимо о молитви за душу Покійної.

Вічна їй пам'ять!

Ляриса і Данило та Богдан з родинами



Ділимося сумною вісткою що 17 жовтня 2012 року на 80-му році життя відійшов у вічність дорогий Муж, Батько і Дідо

сл. п.

Ярослав Криштальський

народжений у Львові, Україна

Похоронні відправи відбулися 27 жовтня 2012 року в Українській католицькій церкві св. Юра в Нью-Йорку

Залишені у глибокому смутку:

дружина - Віра з дому Комаринська
син - Марко
донька - Рома
внучки - Ешли й Александра
родина в Америці, Канаді, Україні та Польщі.

Вічна Їому пам'ять!

Відправа у **40-ий День** відходу на вічний спочинок

сл. п. Ярослава Криштальського

відбудеться в понеділок, 26 листопада, о год. 9:30 ранку в церкві св. Юра в Нью-Йорку.



Olga Huta Michalak

1920-2012

died September 18, 2012,
Rossmore Senior Living, Walnut Creek, Ca.



Mrs. Olga Michalak was one of the most positive person I have ever known. She lived through the horrors of war and lost her first son, Roman Michalak to it. Mom never looked back at the past and continued to work hard here in America for a better life for herself and her children. Joseph Michalak, her husband, died when the children were young. She continued without complaint to give as much as she could to her children. Her love and the importance of education are reflected in her sons and grandchildren. She has taught us the beauty of sacrifice. She will be missed deeply. We love you, Mom and thank you.

sons: Victor Michalak, M.D. with wife Eunice
Gene Michalak with wife Marylyn
grandchildren: Victor B. Michalak
Rebecca Michalak
Christian Michalak

May she rest in peace!



Ділимося сумною вісткою, що 11 листопада 2012 р. відійшла у вічність наша найдорожча Дружина, Сестра і Тета

св. п.

Ірена Демчишин

У глибокому смутку залишилися:

муж - Брус Джансон
сестри - Оксана, Галина, і Марта з дітьми Александрою, Джаном, і Лярисою
та ближча і дальша родина в Канаді.

Вічна їй пам'ять!

Бажаючих вшанувати пам'ять Покійної, родина просить скласти пожертви на:

The Ukrainian Museum
222 East Sixth Street, New York, NY 10003

The enigma...

(Continued from page 6)

Mr. Azarov told them the October 28 parliamentary vote was “the most democratic and transparent” in all of Ukraine’s history, reported the UNIAN news agency, citing the Department of Information and Communications with the Citizenry at the Cabinet of Ministers Secretariat.

The prime minister laid the lies on even thicker.

“The elections were held without a single incident,” he claimed. “This was the first election in Ukraine’s history that was held without any complications. Not a single polling station registered a voting disruption.”

Then he pointed out the real source of trouble in the election. Clearly, it was the opposition parties!

“We confronted open physical pressure from the opposition in a whole series of districts,” Mr. Azarov explained. “What can you think when members of the opposition take over polling stations where election commissions meet? Or when representatives of Svoboda take over a hall where the vote tally is occurring and begin to threaten members of the election commission? In one district in the Mykolayiv Oblast election documents ended up in the hands of a deputy from the opposition. Where’s the guarantee that they weren’t corrected?”

Perhaps that last comment was a Freudian slip on the part of the prime minister.

Voting absurdities

Absurdities abounded in vote tabulation.

In District Election Commission No. 94, covering the city of Obukhiv in the Kyiv Oblast, Party of Regions candidate Tetiana Zasukha succeeded in invalidating 32,737 votes by taking advantage of a norm in the election law that cancels the votes of a particular polling station if election observers are proven to have been denied entry.

“It’s a theater of the absurd,” said Viktor Romaniuk, the underdog opposition candidate who earned more than half of the invalidated votes, in an interview with the Ukrayinska Pravda news site published on November 1.

“I was personally at these cases. They don’t allow third parties, and they don’t listen to witnesses. All the documents forwarded to the courts are fabricated. They simply write them on their knees. There’s not a single real document. Statements are submitted as if ‘observers’ weren’t allowed into polling stations. Yet the very same person had signed the station’s original protocol stating he was present,” Mr. Romaniuk said.

“Local commission chairs and members come to the courts as witnesses and say that no observers were denied access. Then comes a single person and says, ‘Yes, it

happened.’ And the court immediately satisfies the complaint. That’s allegedly an observer who allegedly came to the polling station and allegedly wanted to enter.”

Mr. Romaniuk’s district was among five selected by the Central Election Commission for a revote, infuriating the opposition candidates who claimed victory in each of those districts. Another two districts have yet to have their vote tallies approved.

A voting “enigma” was noticed by the Ukrayinska Pravda news site when its reporters noticed that the election districts with the most disqualified ballots – most often because they were somehow damaged – numbered in the thousands. Yet these were also the districts where the difference in votes between the leading candidates was the smallest, numbering no more than a few hundred.

The 182nd District Election Commission (DEC) in Kherson reported more than 5,500 damaged ballots, while the difference between the leading candidates was 934 votes.

The 71st DEC in the Zakarpattia Oblast reported more than 4,500 disqualified ballots (many damaged), while the difference between the leading candidates was 217 votes.

The 14th District Election Commission in the Vinnytsia Oblast reported more than 3,800 disqualified ballots (many damaged), while the difference between the leading

candidates was 83 votes.

The news site offered numerous more examples, which would indicate a systematic method of undermining the results of close races in favor of state-backed candidates, observers said.

Indeed, six of the seven election districts whose results weren’t approved by the CEC had an alarming ratio of thousands of disqualified ballots compared to the small difference in votes between the two leading candidates – further evidence of a systematic method.

Yet another “enigma” is why the CEC called for revotes in five of those unsettled election districts when the ballots (damaged and undamaged) and protocols are all available for recount.

“The CEC is supposed to fulfill what’s written in the law for such cases,” said Arkadii Kornatskyi, the opposition candidate in the 132nd election district in the city of Pervomaisk, Mykolayiv Oblast, where the conflict escalated to the extent that the Berkut special forces were sent in.

“In the event the district election commission can’t ensure the establishment of vote results, the CEC is required to assume its functions, that is, to take the protocols of local election commissions and tally their figures. I not only don’t fear repeat elections, but I will surely take part in them. But I’m convinced that re-elections are an attempt by government to legalize lawlessness,” Mr. Karnatskyi said.

Evidence...

(Continued from page 1)

After the initial vote count produced a victory for Mr. Kornatskyi, Berkut special forces arrived at the 132nd District Election Commission (DEC) on October 29, after which Mr. Travianko was declared the victor.

“New figures were simply written in the summary protocol, giving the victory to the Party of Regions candidate,” reported the Batkivshchyna press service.

In response to the alleged fraud, Mr. Kornatskyi’s supporters removed the doors to the election commission, occupied the building and refused to acknowledge the results.

Later that week, on November 2, as both sides were in a stalemate, a group of individuals claiming to be government officials entered the building accompanied by Berkut special forces and confiscated the protocols. The Berkut used tear gas to clear away opponents, according to reports.

Those claiming to be officials placed the protocols in a bus surrounded by the Berkut. That morning, dozens of opposition supporters physically penetrated the police barrier, enabling Mykolayiv United Opposition Chair Vadym Merikov and National Deputy Hennadii Moskal of the Batkivshchyna party to enter the bus and confiscate the protocols on behalf of the opposition. They were filmed carrying them away in a shopping bag.

The bus couldn’t drive away because the roads were blocked by trucks owned by the opposition candidate, Mr. Kornatskyi, who operates a local agricultural business.

Mr. Moskal returned the protocols to the election commission building, but that afternoon the Berkut struck again, forcing its way through a thick crowd of a few hundred people and inflicting injuries on Mr. Kornatskyi’s supporters.

“At first, they told us that they were going to review something,” Mr. Moskal told the Ukrayinska Pravda news site. “We expected the commission would begin working. We were promised that the review would take place here, where the commission is. But afterwards the Berkut broke in and stole

the protocols, pushing away the commission members and knocking everything off its legs. They broke the doors and threw chairs at election commission members to carry away the bag with the election protocols.”

At the same time, Mr. Travianko’s entourage took with it the district election commission chair and his stamp, the opposition leaders alleged. The protocols were taken to a court building, after which they no longer matched with the originals, Mr. Moskal said.

Afterwards, the Mykolayiv medical bureau denied those injured, including Mr. Merikov, the opportunity to document their injuries, a necessary step for filing judicial complaints against the government, the Batkivshchyna party reported. The 132nd District is among the five nationwide that are scheduled to hold a revote.

Other violent conflicts involving tear gas occurred at the 197th DEC in Kaniv, where an allegedly fraudulent victory was awarded to local oligarch Bohdan Hubsykyi over his opponent, Leonid Datsenko of the Batkivshchyna party.

That conflict followed a similar scenario in which results were established in favor of the opposition candidate, only to be overturned after Berkut special forces stormed into the commission building on the night of November 6 and confiscated the protocols.

A week earlier, on October 31, two election commission members were hospitalized and allegedly took protocols with them. Later that week, on November 1, the CEC replaced several commissioners, a decision suspected to favor Mr. Hubsykyi. The 197th District also is scheduled for a revote.

Berkut forces also used tear gas in two Kyiv election districts that involved young Svoboda nationalists upsetting their oligarch competitors. Andrii Illyenko, 25, defeated mega-millionaire Halyna Hereha in the 215th District, while 28-year-old Yurii Levchenko waged a fierce battle against Viktor Pylypyshyn in the 223rd District, which is scheduled for a revote.

The other districts scheduled for a revote are the 94th DEC, where Party of Regions candidate and oligarch Tetiana Zasukha allegedly led the commissioners in stealing the victory from upstart Batkivshchyna can-

didate Vasyl Romaniuk, and the 194th DEC in Cherkasy, where falsifications allegedly gave the victory to government-backed independent Valentyna Zhuravska over Mykola Bulatetskyi of the Batkivshchyna party.

“There’s no legal basis for this,” Mr. Bulatetskyi told the newspaper Dzerkalo Tyzhnia (Weekly Mirror). “This would be a denigration of my voters. They voted, honestly worked and ensured the process, disregarding the pressure, beatings, threats and provocations from the government and law enforcement authorities. And now repeat elections? I’d rather die than do it!”

In addition, the results of two district election commissions remained unapproved by the CEC, which didn’t designate them for a revote.

The battle between government-backed independent Oleksander Dombrovskyi against Batkivshchyna candidate Nataliya Soleiko in the 11th District in the Vinnytsia Oblast was marked by violence and tear gas on October 30.

“About 11:45 p.m. Soleiko’s lawyer was beaten,” reported a member of Ms. Soleiko’s campaign staff, as reported by the Ukrayinska Pravda news site. “His head was injured in front of law enforcement authorities, who didn’t try to stop these illegal activities but calmly observed them. Later on, they arrested two assaulters under pressure from observers.”

The election results in the 14th DEC in the Vinnytsia Oblast have also yet to be recognized. There, government-backed Viktor Zherebniuk claimed victory over Ivan Melnychuk of the Batkivshchyna party.

At the 11th, 14th, 94th and 223rd DEC the number of disqualified ballots, many of them damaged, exceeded the difference in votes between the two leading candidates, Ukrayinska Pravda reported. That was the case in numerous other districts that didn’t draw the CEC’s attention.

The CEC approved most of the election results on November 10 and 11, drawing a protest on November 12 from opposition leaders, who said they wouldn’t recognize the CEC’s conclusions.

The Ukrainian Democratic Alliance for Reform (UDAR) party led by Vitali Klitschko released a statement on November 10 in which it said the government stole 1.5 per-

cent of its closed party list vote and denied the opposition parties their true result.

Had the vote tabulations been accurate, the three opposition parties would have reversed the seven-seat advantage given to the Party of Regions with its 185 seats, compared to 178 seats for the opposition.

Meanwhile, foreign policy experts expect European institutions will tread far more delicately than Canada with their assessments out of concern that harsh criticisms or even sanctions could send the Ukrainian government into the eager, waiting arms of the Russian government and its Eurasian Union project.

“The Yanukovich regime is inclined towards integration and even quite deep agreements with Russia,” Jacques Lipper, a political scientist at the European Institute for International Relations, told Radio Liberty in an interview published on its website on November 12.

He added, “A complicated task stands before the European Council and the European Parliament of pressuring Ukraine in doses and determining the furthest limit of this pressure.”

The harshest criticism from Europe was offered by Andreas Gross, head of the election observation mission of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE).

The Council of Europe is an organization that is independent of the European Union (EU) which binds 47 member-states that work through conventions and cooperate on common values. Among its most important organs is the European Court of Human Rights.

Mr. Gross became one of the first high-ranking European officials to describe the Ukrainian government as authoritarian in remarks to the Kyiv-based magazine The Ukrainian Week, published on November 8.

“In my view, it’s not moving there – it is under an authoritarian government,” Mr. Gross said. “How the governing party neglects the state’s autonomy, how the interests of large capital dominate election legislation and politics, and how the general interest is forgotten to the benefit of separate private economic interests – all of this are signs of a fact that exists already, not emerging sometime in the future.”

A special history

(Continued from page 7)

trol of the Banderite faction of the OUN. By 1944 the UPA had upwards of 100,000 soldiers under its command, and in July it established the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council, which was to function as a provisional government until both German and Soviet troops were driven out and an independent Ukrainian state was established. That summer the UPA moved the center of its military operations from Volhynia to Galicia, where it fought against both retreating German and advancing Soviet troops... In Galicia itself, it took until 1950 to eliminate the last sabotage activity carried out by the remaining supporters of the underground Ukrainian Insurgent Army."

American historian Timothy Snyder, who is somewhat negatively disposed to the OUN-UPA because of a pro-Polish bias as well as rather incomplete research of Ukrainian nationalist ideology, also has written extensively on Ukraine and has included a significant amount on the OUN-UPA. In his work "The Reconstruction of Nations," in which he devoted much of his attention subjectively to UPA "atrocities" in Volhynia against the "peaceful Polish population," he did offer a summary conclusion about the OUN-UPA in an analytical historical context rather than to disparage:

"Thus the OUN-Bandera, heretofore more significant in Galicia than Volhynia, began its major armed operations in Volhynia. Although the precipitant causes of the creation of the UPA were local and tactical, its purposes were global and strategic."

Enemies of the OUN-UPA, aside from propagandists, have furnished a significant assessment and perspective on the OUN-UPA as well. In his memoirs Nikita Khrushchev, the general secretary of the Communist Party of the USSR wrote:

"Ukrainian nationalists gave us more trouble than anyone else between the signing of the treaty in 1939 and the outbreak of the war in 1941... When we moved into Lvov [sic] we made the mistake of releasing the Ukrainian nationalist leader Stepan Bandera from prison... He was in prison in Lvov because he had been convicted in connection with the assassination of the Polish Minister of Internal Affairs. We were hardly inclined to mourn the passing of a minister of the reactionary Polish state. Nevertheless we still showed a certain lack of judgment by freeing people like Bandera from prison without first checking up on them. We were impressed by Bandera's record as an opponent of the Polish government, but we should have taken into account the fact that men like him were also enemies of the Soviet Union. They were Ukrainian nationalists and therefore had a pathological hatred of the Soviet regime... During the second half of the war he fought against both us and the Germans. Later, after the war, we lost thousands of men in a bitter struggle between the Ukrainian nationalists and the forces of Soviet Power."

Another mortal enemy of the OUN-UPA was Pavel Sudoplatov. He had been deputy director of Soviet Foreign Intelligence from 1939 until 1942, then he was appointed the director of the Administration of Special Tasks, then the director of the Fourth Directorate. His assessment of the Ukrainian nationalist struggle during and after World War II was given in his memoirs published in 1994:

"The Ukrainian nationalist organizations headed by followers of Bandera were active, influential and very strong, and enjoyed significant support from the local

population. Besides, they were very experienced in conspiracy..."

About the commander-in-chief of the UPA, Sudoplatov wrote:

"We established that the armed resistance was coordinated by Roman Shukheych [sic]... He was a bold man, competent in clandestine work, who remained active for seven years after the departure of the Germans."

He went on to relate the killing of Shukheych:

"We surrounded the building, and Drozdov demanded that Shukheych lay down his arms, guaranteeing his life on behalf of the Ukrainian socialist government. Automatic fire was the reply. Shukheych threw two hand grenades and, accompanied by two women, all armed attempted to break out. In the combat Shukheych and two of our officers were killed."

Following the second world war, The New York Times carried several articles about the Ukrainian nationalists' struggle. On September 19, 1947, The New York Times wrote:

"A United States Army report said today the Ukrainian resistance army fighting for Ukrainian independence was so large that units estimated to number between 15,000 and 20,000 men had engaged Polish and Soviet troops in pitched battles."

The article went on to describe the partisans as armed with mortars, light artillery and machine guns, as well as rifles and hand grenades.

Some two years later on May 14, 1949, The New York Times wrote that two divisions of Soviet troops in Ukraine were "aiding local police forces in intermittent but bloody warfare against anti-communist guerrillas." The New York Times went on, offering an assessment of the struggle in Ukraine:

"The [sic] Ukraine always has been a hot-bed of dissidence in Soviet Russia [sic], and the nationalist and separatist tendency of this region has never been completely crushed by the Moscow regime... During and after the German wartime invasion, the region was torn by civil strife, and the Ukrainian insurgent army, or the so-called UPA, became a very sizable force. In 1947, the Kremlin sent Lazar Kaganovitch, dubbed the 'Iron Commissar,' to the Ukraine to repress the rebellion, and his purges and executions, together with strong combined military measures by Russia, Czechoslovakia and Poland, cut down severely the strength of the UPA. The pitched battles that sometimes occurred two years ago between the UPA and MVD [secret police] troops no longer occur, it is understood, but the UPA, though weakened, still carries out periodic raids and serves as the nucleus of a fairly extensive Ukrainian underground."

In its struggle with the OUN-UPA after World War II, the Soviets employed police and military forces. Their enemy was not only UPA soldiers or OUN members. Some 500,000 Ukrainians were repressed for OUN-UPA connections, some merely because they provided a bowl of soup to a person under suspicion. The Soviet gulags were filled beyond capacity with Ukrainian political prisoners.

Just after the war, the general staff of the UPA issued an appeal to all Ukrainians who had been interned or exiled: "Wherever you are, in the mines, the forest or the camps, always remain what you have formerly been, remain true Ukrainians and continue our fight."

The role of the OUN-UPA in Soviet camps was significant and dramatic. Leading OUN members such as Kateryna Zarytska and Mykhailo Soroka, or Yuriy Shukheych, the son of the commander-in-

chief of the UPA, who were interned became symbols of resistance in camps and prisons.

American journalist Anne Applebaum in her book "Gulag" noted, in particular, Ukrainian political prisoners. She indicated that by far the most influential ethnic groups in the camps were Ukrainians and Balts. Their influence was both in their large numbers and their open opposition to the Soviet Union. Ms. Applebaum offered as an example of Ukrainian organization and discipline, a specific event - the "Kingir uprising" - in one of the Kazakhstan camps:

"As in other camps, the prisoners of Steplag were organized by nationality. Steplag's Ukrainians, however, appear to have taken their organization a few steps farther into conspiracy. Instead of openly choosing leaders, the Ukrainians formed a conspiratorial 'Center,' a secret group whose membership never became publicly known, and probably contained representatives of all of the camp's nationalities. By the time the thieves arrived in the camp, the Center had already started to produce weapons - makeshift knives, clubs and picks - in the camp workshops, and were in contact with the prisoners of the two neighboring lagpunkts, No. 1 - a zona for women - and No. 2. Perhaps these tough political impressions impressed the thieves with their handiwork, or perhaps they terrified them. In any case, all agree that at a midnight meeting, representatives of both groups, criminal and political shook hands and agreed to unite."

Ms. Applebaum then went on to narrate the events of the actual uprising which further marked the distinction of the Ukrainian prisoners:

"On May 16, [1954] this cooperation bore its first fruit. That afternoon, a large group of prisoners in lagpunkt No. 3 began to destroy the stone wall which separated their camp from the other two neighboring camps, and from the service yard, which contained both the camp workshops and the warehouses. In an earlier era, their aim would have been rape. Now, with Ukrainian nationalist partisans, male and female, on both sides of the wall, the men believed themselves to be coming to the aid of their women - their relatives, friends, or even spouses."

Ms. Applebaum described the subsequent strike, concluded that the strike committee had been chosen by the Center and assessed that the Ukrainians behaved as if they were united by some "organization."

The legacy of the OUN-UPA translated in Soviet society into a jargon and colloquialism that denoted hostility, especially from the Russian segment of society. Ukrainian patriots in everyday life were referred to as "Bandiory" or "Banderivtsi." Ivan Dzyuba, one of the more noteworthy dissidents in the Soviet Union, in his seminal publication "Internationalism or Russification?" cited this in one of his illustrated events:

"When in 1963 the Young Writers' and Artists' Club decided to honor the memory

of Ivan Franko and organized a torchlight procession to his monument you could hear Russian interjections from the crowd along Kiev's main street: 'Look! Banderists! [sic] What a lot of them!'"

This appellation has survived even today. While the connotation remains hostile on the part of those who label Ukrainian patriots thus, the Ukrainians so labeled have accepted the term as a badge of honor.

Today Ukraine is officially an independent state. In fact, Ukraine features almost all the attributes affiliated with sovereignty: a defined territory, an official language, its own armed forces and foreign policy. However, these attributes are misleading.

Russia and Russians, more than once since the independence proclamation, have leveled claims against Ukrainian territory. Other nationalities, Poles, Romanians even Hungarians, have done likewise although to a much lesser extent. The recently enacted language policy legislation, if widely implemented, would render the constitutional clause denoting Ukrainian as the state language largely meaningless. Russian armed forces are based on Ukrainian territory. Foreign policy is in the hands of a president who is an ex-convict with no foreign policy credentials and a foreign affairs minister who is a product of the Moscow school of diplomacy. Those responsible for education, national memory and historical archives are Dmytro Tabachnyk, Valerii Soldatenko and Olha Ginzburg. Moscow could not have chosen more anti-Ukrainian candidates if these people had been hired by Vladimir Putin himself. It is a credit to the Ukrainian spirit that despite this environment Ukrainian society is generally patriotic. The problem is exacerbated by the ruling oligarchs who perpetuate their rule through corruption and fraud.

What saves Ukrainians and their national identity is their history, in particular their heroic struggle for independence before, during and long after the second world war. In this regard, the OUN-UPA was the leading player and remains legendary today. Case in point: the 70th anniversary of the formation of the UPA was widely observed on October 14 of this year and at other times throughout Ukraine, of course in Lviv, but also in the center and capital, Kyiv, and even in Kharkiv, the initial capital of the Ukrainian SSR and still heavily Russified, with no government support in general, and often despite government opposition and interference. Numerous groups in Ukraine, including a political party that garnered more than 10 percent in the recent parliamentary elections, boast of being the bearers of the OUN-UPA mantle. This OUN-UPA legacy is very much alive within a nation which has few peers, if any, in terms of historical suffering and attempts to remove it from the face of the earth.

And so, Ukrainians persevere and now have a country that is becoming more their own. It seems inevitable that the OUN-UPA will form the vanguard of a future pantheon of Ukraine's true heroes.

Marko Lutzky, DDS

General Dentistry

30 East 40th St. #706
New York, NY 10016

(212) 697-8178

By appointment only



Top four reasons to sign on to Bill Pay with Self Reliance New York*

- 1. E-statements**
- 2. No check to write**
- 3. No envelopes to lick**
- 4. No stamps to stick**

Just a click!

www.selfreliancenyny.org

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 Phone: 212 473-7310 Fax: 212 473-3251

KERHONKSON:

6329 Route 209
Kerhonkson, NY 12446
Tel: 845-626-2938
Fax: 845 626-8636

UNIONDALE:

226 Uniondale Ave
Uniondale, NY 11553
Tel: 516-565-2393
Fax: 516-565-2097

ASTORIA:

32-01 31st Ave
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

Your savings federally insured to at least \$250,000 and backed by the full faith and credit of the United States government.

NCUA

the National Credit Union Administration, a U.S. Government Agency.

* Member must maintain a share draft (checking) account at Self Reliance (NY) FCU.



Wladimir Klitschko retains heavyweight belts against Mariusz Wach

by Ihor N. Stelmach

Wladimir Klitschko retained his WBA, IBF, IBO and WBO heavyweight titles by unanimous decision against Poland's Mariusz Wach on November 10 at O2 World Arena in Hamburg, Germany. The 6-foot-7-1/2 Wach, the tallest opponent Klitschko has faced in his 16-year professional career, offered little threat against the more agile Ukrainian champion. The fight – Klitschko's 13th straight successful title defense – was broadcast for 12.4 million viewers in Germany on RTL television.

The judges scored the fight, refereed by Eddie Cotton, 120-107, 120-107 and 119-109 for Klitschko, who was troubled only at the end of the fifth round, when the challenger surprised him with a right hook before a flurry of punches.

"He caught me in the fifth, but then I slipped," said Klitschko in a post-fight interview. The champ was left with a small cut under his left eye.

Klitschko left the 32-year-old Wach wobbling in the seventh round with a devastating right hand followed by a series of left-right combinations. The Pole displayed amazing stamina to withstand the onslaught and continue.

"That was the hardest fight of my career," Wach said after his first loss. "I want to apologize to everyone for not living up to expectations. I really wanted to win."

Klitschko, 36, improved his record to 59-3 (51 KO), while Wach fell to 27-1 (15 KO).

Klitschko, who said Wach "boxed brilliantly," was fighting for the first time since the death of his longtime trainer and friend Emanuel Steward, who passed away on October 25 at the age of 68. "I want to remember one man, who can't be here today unfortunately. Emanuel Steward, we miss you, we're thinking of you," Klitschko said after the bout.

"It was hard for [Wladimir], very hard," said Vitali Klitschko, referring to his younger brother's preparations for the fight following his trainer's death.

The older Klitschko brother, who holds the WBC belt, said the fight was "unbelievably brutal. [Wach] just didn't want to fall. He somehow kept standing."



Wladimir Klitschko lands a right against Mariusz Wach of Poland at O2 World Arena in Hamburg, Germany, on November 10. Lorenz Baadar

Klitschko landed punches at will for most of the first five rounds before Wach's huge right hook sent the champion reeling into the ropes. The Ukrainian survived and showed no lasting effects in the sixth round, when he stepped up his punishment of the Polish challenger.

Klitschko showed his determination to honor Steward by landing several one-two combinations in the first round, the pattern continuing into the second. Wach tried to break Klitschko's strategy by tying him up in an attempt to slow the big Ukrainian down. Klitschko seemed comfortable and continued to land his right hand at will in the fourth. The fifth round saw the challenger bring the crowd to its feet with the big right, but Wladimir showed his resilience and experience by covering up and avoiding further damage as Wach sloppily went in for the kill.

Not beaten in eight years, Klitschko did not seem affected at the start of the sixth round and landed a straight right, which temporarily stunned Wach. The punishment continued in the seventh, with Klitschko going for the knock out with only the bell preventing the champion from doing so, Wach was sent into the ropes by another powerful right.

Wach's lack of defense did not help his cause and he suffered more punishing blows in the eighth round before Klitschko settled into a rhythm in the ninth. By round 10 Wach had marks over his eyes and nose and his lack of head movement gave Klitschko all the encouragement he needed to carry on. Wach landed another rare right in the 11th, opening up a cut above Klitschko's left eye, but then the champion closed strongly.

Ukrainian soccer stars join USC Karpaty's 10th anniversary celebrations



The Ukrainian soccer stars (back row) and the USC Karpaty youth team. Markian Radomsky

by Steve Mazur

TORONTO – The Ukrainian Sports Club Karpaty, a member of USCAK (Ukrainian Sports Federation of the U.S.A. and Canada) and its Canadian executive (USCAK Canada), celebrated its 10th anniversary on Sunday, October 28.

This year special guests from Ukraine, invited on behalf of the USC Karpaty by USCAK Canada, arrived to be part of the festivities. The guests included eight former soccer stars of Ukraine: Serhii Mizin, Vasyl Pavliuk, Volodymyr Stupar, Volodymyr Kovalyuk, Oleksandr Boiko, Oleksandr Ishchenko, Vasyl Meserenko and Volodymyr Sharran.

The traditional awards ceremonies were combined with two soccer games at Centennial Park Stadium in Etobicoke, Ontario. The first game was between the USC Karpaty under-12 and an under-12 all-star team trained by Ihor Prokipchuk with Islington Rangers. The All-stars took the hard fought game 2-0 with two goals in the second half.

The second game between the Toronto Ukrainian Soccer All-stars (comprising players from clubs Diaspora SC, Halychyna SC, Slavutich FC, USC Karpaty, Ukraina SA and Ukraina United) and the Ukrainian former stars team ended in a 3-3 tie.

The games were followed by the USC

Karpaty 10th anniversary banquet at the Taras Shevchenko Community Center in Etobicoke. There was a wine tasting of Ukrainian-owned Rosewood Estate's newly LCBO listed Royale Mead Wine, prizes sponsored by AV Canada, singing performances by the renowned singer/artist from Ukraine Mykola Sikora, who also served as master of ceremonies, a dinner, an auction of jerseys (Dynamo Kyiv and Ukraine's national team) and soccer balls signed by the Ukrainian soccer stars, and a dance to round out the night.

The Ukrainian soccer stars also held clinics for all USC Karpaty team practices during the week.

Some information on the former stars

- Serhii Mizin - played between 1996 and 2007 as a midfielder for teams like Dynamo Kyiv, Karpaty Lviv, Metalist Kharkiv, Dnipro Dnipropetrovsk, among others in the Ukrainian Premier League. He scored 90 goals in his career and made seven appearances for the Ukrainian national team.

- Vasyl Pavliuk - played for Kolos Chernivtsi

- Volodymyr Stupar - played for Karpaty Lviv, Kryvbas Kryvyi Rih and Zirka Kirovohrad.

- Volodymyr Kovalyuk - played as a defender and midfielder with Karpaty Lviv, Dnipro Dnipropetrovsk, Dynamo Kyiv and Shaktar Donetsk. He is head coach of Enerhetyk Burshtyn in the Ukrainian First League.

- Oleksandr Boiko - played for Dynamo Kyiv.

- Oleksandr Ishchenko - played for Odesa and Zirka Kirovohrad. He coached Ukraine's under-21 team, Karpaty Lviv and Illichivets Mariupol, and is head coach for Dynamo Kyiv Reserves and its youth team.

- Vasyl Meserenko - played for Enerhetyk Burshtyn in the Ukrainian First League.

- Volodymyr Sharan - played as a midfielder with Dynamo Kyiv in the 1990s, winning three Ukrainian championships and a Ukrainian Cup. He played for the Soviet Union in 1991 in the FIFA World Youth Championship. He managed Oleksandria in the Ukrainian First League and was a sports director for Karpaty Lviv.

Lewytzkyj Foundation grants scholarships to seminarians

SOUTH BOUND BROOK, N.J. –During the Extraordinary Sobor of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. eight seminarian scholarships were awarded on October 6 to students from Ukraine, Romania and the U.S. The focus on transition, leadership and the future of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the U.S.A. during the Sobor provided a perfect venue to further the mission of the Rev. Wolodymyr Lewytzkyj Scholarship Foundation, which is to help develop future leadership of the Church.

This year's awards brings the total number of seminarian scholarships granted to 440.

Scholarships in the amount of \$8,400 were dedicated in honor of the living and in memory of the deceased, including the late Ija Lisowych Wasylenko, Olga Pawluk, Olha Breslawec, George Wdowychyn; in honor of the families of Andriy and Anastasia (Sowsun) Craig, Dr. Gregory and Lili Sitka, Bob Morris, and the Very Rev. Petro Siwko family (all of Minnesota).

Since 1990, the Rev. Lewytzkyj Scholarship Foundation has awarded scholarships to deserving seminarians studying at seminaries in western Ukraine. The program's success is demonstrated by the large number ordained clergy (previous scholarship recipients) now ministering in parishes across Ukraine, while others continue studies in the U.S.

Due to concern over the economic and political climate in Ukraine, the program was moved to the U.S., where students from Ukraine now study at St. Sophia Ukrainian Orthodox Theological Seminary in South Bound Brook, N.J.

"We thank past and future supporters for remaining mindful and helping to ensure the future of our Church by building a strong cadre of spiritual Church leadership through scholarship programs such as these. Our foundation and supporters join in wishing our seminarians con-



Recipients of the 2012 scholarships of the Rev. Wolodymyr Lewytzkyj Scholarship Foundation.

tinued success in their studies," stated Luba Lewytzkyj, director of the foundation. "Your tax free donation can help support an even greater number of seminarians in the coming years," she added.

Donations may be made to Rev. Lewytzkyj Fund/St. Andrew's Society, c/o Vitali Vizir, 1023 Yorkshire Drive, Los Altos, CA 94024. For more information, readers may contact Ms. Lewytzkyj at 952-440-5822 or luba@integra.net.

Ukrainian American Veterans award scholarships



Ryan Scott Lewis



Patrick J. Schofer

BOSTON – At their 65th annual national convention in Boston, on September 21-23, the The Ukrainian American Veterans (UAV) announced the recipients of the UAV Scholarship Awards for the 2012-2013 academic year.

The UAV Scholarship Committee selects and awards scholarship money to undergraduate college students. The purpose of the scholarship award is to help students pay for books or school supplies.

Students are required to write an essay (400-500 words) about a current military topic. The topic this year was "What role or strategy should the United States take in its continued efforts in the war on terrorism?" (This military topic is ongoing and will be the same next year because the strategy to fight terrorism changes every year.) Other criteria considered for a scholarship are academic achievement and extracurricular activities.

For the 2012 year, six scholarships were awarded. Ryan Scott Lewis of Willington, Fla., who attends Florida Atlantic University and is majoring in engineering received, in memory of the Ukrainian American Club of Palm Beaches,

an award for \$500.

Patrick J. Schofer from Philadelphia, a business administration/accounting major at Manor College, received an award for \$500 donated by Stan and Helyna Jakubowycz from New Jersey.

Daniel John Bonner from Greenville, Pa., who is majoring in sport management at Ohio University, received \$400 from the UAV National Ladies Auxiliary.

Markian R. Borkowsky from Westfield, N.J., a student majoring in environmental science at Boston University, received a \$300 award.



Daniel John Bonner



Markian R. Borkowsky

Roman Peter Krywulych, also from Westfield, is majoring in engineering at Lehigh University and received an award for \$200.

Nicholas Steven Amatangelo of St. Charles, Ill., who attends Loyola University and is majoring in communications/history, received \$200.

Students interested in applying for the UAV Scholarship Award should fill out an application, send their college

transcript, write an essay on this year's military topic, and e-mail a passport-size photograph. Applications are available on the UAV website, www.uavets.org. To be eligible for a UAV scholarship, applicants must be descendants of or related to Ukrainian American Veterans. Students should be full-time undergraduate college students in a degree program. Moreover, students attending accredited trade schools or institutions that have a degree program are eligible as well.

Students can apply while in their senior year in high school, college attendance will be verified before the awards are given in the fall semester. Applications are accepted all year around with the deadline being August 31 of each year. Additionally, students may reapply for a scholarship award.

Applications for the scholarship should be sent to: UAV National Scholarship Officer Nicholas Skirka, 109 Windsor Terrace, Yonkers, NY, 10701. For additional information, readers may e-mail nskirka@optonline.net or call 914-965-3707.



Roman Peter Krywulych



Nicholas Steven Amatangelo



LIKE
The Ukrainian Weekly
on Facebook!

Corruption...

(Continued from page 4)

The lively discussion that followed suggested the search for a silver lining to the doom and gloom described by the speaker.

Prof. Timothy Colton, former director of the Davis Center and present chair of the Department of Government at Harvard University, in his capacity as discussant, tried his best to convince the audience that, in the context of the former Soviet Union, Ukraine has fared pretty well. When it comes to human rights and political freedoms, the situations in Russia, Belarus and even Moldova

are much more ominous.

In the questions and comments that followed, there were many beginning with "Why?" and "But why don't they?" One member of the audience even suggested that if, as Mr. Polyakov claimed in his presentation, 80 percent of the Ukrainian population admits to participating in illegal activities and sees corruption as a legitimate way to get things done, then it might be logical to treat this phenomenon as a norm rather than a deviation. After all, an honest admission is always better than hypocrisy. Who knows? Perhaps confronting the issue of corruption head-on would be the first step to finding a cure for this insidious and life-threatening disease.

OUT & ABOUT

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|---|
| November 21
Philadelphia | Turkey and beer social, Ukrainian American Citizens' Association, www.ukieclub.com or 215-627-8970 | November 25
Montreal | Film screening, "Okradena Zemlia" by Yuriy Luhovy, Assumption of the Mother of God Ukrainian Orthodox Church, www.yluhovy.com or 614-259-7162 |
| November 22
Ottawa | Ecumenical Holodomor requiem service, Assumption Ukrainian Orthodox Church hall, 613-728-0856 or www.ukrainianorthodox.info | November 25
Ottawa | Ukrainian Christmas bazaar, Ladies' Association Ottawa Local, Assumption Ukrainian Orthodox Church hall, 613-830-1472 |
| November 22
Winnipeg | Presentation, "New Research on the Holodomor," Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Center, 204-942-0218 | November 26
Cambridge, MA | Lecture by Mariya Mayerchuk, "Premarital Intimacy Among Young People in Villages of Central and Eastern Ukraine in the Early 20th Century," Harvard University, 617-495-4053 |
| November 23
Whippany, NJ | Dance, with music by Svitanok, Chornomortsi fraternity of Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization, Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey, 973-386-5622 | November 27
New York | Book presentation by Mark Andryczyk, "The Intellectual As Hero in 1990s Ukrainian Fiction," Columbia University, 212-854-4697 or ukrainianstudies@columbia.edu |
| November 23
Chicago | Pub night, 10th anniversary show of Ephyra, Ukrainian American Youth Association hall, http://ephyra10.eventbrite.com | November 29
Toronto | Holodomor presentation, Ukrainian Canadian Art Foundation, www.kumfgallery.com or 416-766-6802 |
| November 23
Toronto | Film screening, "Genocide Revealed" by Yuriy Luhovy, Ukrainian National Federation Community Center, 416-245-3703 or www.yluhovy.com | November 30-
December 1
Washington | Conference, "Leadership in a Global World," U.S.-Ukraine Foundation, info@usukraine.org |
| November 24
Mississauga, ON | Holodomor memorial service, Ukrainian Canadian Congress - Toronto Branch, Dormition of the Mother of God Ukrainian Catholic Church, 416-323-4772 or ucctoronto@bellnet.ca | December 1
Montreal | "Den Plastuna," and film screening, "100 Years of Plast" by Yuriy Luhovy, Plast building, 514-481-5871 |
| November 24
Winnipeg | Holodomor memorial ceremony, Winnipeg City Hall, 204-942-4627 or www.ucc.ca | December 1
Montreal | Town hall community meeting, Ukrainian Canadian Congress National Board, Delta Montreal, 514-259-7162 |
| November 24
Calgary, AB | Holodomor commemoration, St. Vladimir Ukrainian Cultural Center, www.calgaryucc.org or info@calgaryucc.com | December 2
Ottawa | Christmas bazaar, St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Shrine, 613-723-1673 or www.st-john-baptist-shrine.ca |
| November 25
Oshawa, ON | Film screening, "Genocide Revealed" by Yuriy Luhovy, Oshawa Dnipro Hall, 905-576-5261 or www.yluhovy.com | <i>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.</i> | |
| November 25
St. Catharines, ON | Holodomor memorial service, Ukrainian Canadian Congress, Ukrainian Black Sea Hall, 905-682-6351 or www.blackseahall.ca | | |

HELP WANTED NETWORK COORDINATOR

Ukrainian-American credit union has an immediate opening.
Responsibilities include:

- ◆ Providing & facilitating technical support to computer users;
- ◆ Installing personal computers, laptops, printers, LAN/WAN equipment & associated software & peripherals;
- ◆ Maintaining LAN hardware, software, & telecommunications services such as personal computers, system software, software applications, printers, servers, routers, switches, modems, cabling, telephony devices & internet services;
- ◆ Administering the Credit Union's Electronic Document Management & Electronic Check Imaging environments;
- ◆ Implementing computer policies & procedures related to network hardware & software support, security, & backup;
- ◆ Performing daily, weekly & monthly system backup, upgrades, & processing functions;
- ◆ Managing and maintaining physical assets.

Position based in New York City. Bachelor's degree in Computer Science or related degree from a 4-year college or university with 1-3 years related experience &/or training required. Broad knowledge of computer systems, processing & technologies required. Proficiency in Microsoft Office. Working knowledge of Active Directory & Exchange support, Windows OS & Apple OSx. Familiarity of SQL & enterprise software solutions architecture. Travel to branch locations required. Fluency in English required. Fluency in Ukrainian desirable. Competitive salary with an industry leading benefits package. If you qualify please send a resume (no phone calls, please) with salary requirements to:

Self Reliance (NY) Federal Credit Union
Attention: Human Resources
108 Second Avenue
New York, NY 10003
hr@selfreliancenyc.org

The 13th Annual Meeting of the Orphans' Aid Society

will be held on

Saturday, December 1, 2012

at 3:00 p.m.

Orphans' Aid Society

136 2nd Ave., 5th Floor, New York, NY 10003

Attendees will have a chance to familiarize themselves with the work and future plans of the organization. Presented at the meeting will be the reports of the President, Treasurer, Secretary, and the President of the Board of Directors.

Question and answer session to follow.

The Ukrainian Engineers' Society of America,
The Ukrainian Medical Association of North America,
& The Ukrainian Institute of America

warmly invite you to The Traditional Christmas Celebration of

YALYNKA



with hors d'oeuvres, refreshments and
a musical program presented
by the vocal Ensemble "New Ukrainian Wave"

Saturday, December 8th, 2012

(Doors open at 7:00pm – Program starts promptly at 7:30pm)

At the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 East 79th Street, New York City

Adults \$40, Students & Seniors \$30

Make Checks Payable to "Ukrainian Engineers Society of America"

For more information visit: www.uesa.org or call (347)856-9541

Christmas Greetings 2012/13



Continue your tradition...

Use the UNA's publications to send holiday greetings and wishes of goodwill, prosperity and the season's blessings. Please note, to accommodate all of our advertisers and the many holiday obligations and deadlines, we must strictly observe the following deadlines...

PUBLICATION DATES & DEADLINES

<i>Christmas Issue Publication Date</i>	<i>Advertising Deadline</i>
The Weekly December 16	December 6
The Weekly December 23	December 13

**1/16 page - \$30; 1/8 page - \$50; 1/4 page - \$100;
1/2 page - \$200; full page - \$400**

All advertising correspondence, reservations and payments should be directed to Mr. Walter Honcharyk, advertising manager, tel. 973-292-9800, ext. 3040, e-mail: adukr@optonline.net

Kindly make checks payable to The Ukrainian Weekly or Svoboda, as appropriate. Please send payment to The Ukrainian Weekly, or Svoboda, P.O. Box 280, 2200 Route 10, Parsippany, NJ 07054

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Tuesday, November 27

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Studies Program at the Harriman Institute, Columbia University, invites you to attend a presentation by Dr. Mark Andryczyk of his monograph "The Intellectual as Hero in 1990s Ukrainian Fiction" (University of Toronto Press, 2012). In his book, Dr. Andryczyk examines the prose of today's leading writers in Ukraine and focuses on the role of the intellectual in forging a post-Soviet Ukrainian identity. The monograph explores the artistic tendencies that determined the course of the Ukrainian cultural scene in the 1990s and continue to shape it today. Dr. Andryczyk (Ph.D. in Ukrainian literature, University of Toronto, 2005) teaches Ukrainian literature and administers the Ukrainian Studies Program at Columbia University. The presentation will be held at noon in Room 1219, International Affairs Building, 420 W. 118th St. The event is free

and open to the public. For additional information call 212-854-4697.

Sunday December 9

HILLSIDE, N.J.: You, your family and friends are invited to visit with St. Nicholas at 12:30 p.m. in the church hall of Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic Church located at the intersection of Liberty Avenue and Bloy Street in Hillside, which is located in Union County. The parish children will present an informal bilingual entertainment program. Complimentary refreshments will be served. For those attending the Sunday divine liturgy at 10:45 a.m., a light lunch will be provided after the service. If you would like to attend the luncheon call Teresa Szpyhulsky, 908-289-0127, or Patricia Shatynski, 908-322-7350, or e-mail the parish at ICUkrainianCatholic@yahoo.com by November 30. Additional information and directions to the parish may be found on the parish website: www.byzcath.org/ImmaculateConception.

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. 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.**



November 22nd 2012 at Soyuzivka

Traditional Feast from 12:30pm to 4pm

Soup, Salad, Turkey Dinner with all the trimmings and Dessert Table

Plus carved Prime Rib, Stuffed Pork Loin and Salmon

\$35 - per adult, 12 & under ½ price, 4 & under free

Call for reservations 845-626-5641 ext 140

SOYUZIVKA 216 Foordmore Rd Kerhonkson NY 12446