

INSIDE:

- Reactions to developments in Ukraine – pages 2-3
- Friends of Ukraine Coalition established – page 4
- Ukraine at the Winter Olympics in Sochi – pages 10-11

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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

Vol. LXXXII

No. 8

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 2014

\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

Ukraine becomes war zone as violence escalates

At least 105 civilians reported killed in Kyiv

by Zenon Zawada

KYIV – The capital's central district became a war zone on February 18 after protest marches to Parliament turned deadly, igniting at least three days of street battles between activists and law enforcement authorities, who attempted to liquidate the Maidan (Independence Square) with gunfire and firebombing.

At least 105 civilians died in the Kyiv conflict between February 18 and 20, many of them by gunfire. The deadliest day was February 20, with more than 70 reportedly killed. More than 1,000 were injured since February 18 and 77 were arrested, 19 of them imprisoned for at least two months. The Internal Affairs Ministry reported 10 dead law enforcement officers, killed by gunfire, and more than 445 injured.

The Trade Union building on the Maidan that served as the protest's headquarters was burnt by the morning of February 19, injuring more than 40. The prior day, activists set fire to the Party of Regions headquarters, killing at least one employee and injuring several.

(Continued on page 8)



The Trade Union building, which served as the Maidan's headquarters, burns on the morning of February 19. Internal Army soldiers used their water cannons to drench protesters instead of extinguishing the fire.

Twitter storms buffet global DigitalMaidan efforts

by Matthew Dubas

PARSIPANY, N.J. – The Euro-Maidan protests in Kyiv and across Ukraine, as well as the diaspora, have found ways to generate more interest and attention on the deteriorating situation through digital media, including video, photos and articles. This effort, known as the DigitalMaidan, has utilized the Internet-based Twitter social media as the platform to get Ukraine's story to the world.

One such event organized by the DigitalMaidan has been the weekly – and now almost daily – Twitter “storms” that have bombarded television stations, newspapers, celebrities, high-profile individuals, as well as government officials, with information about Ukraine's protests through “tweets.” By using certain hashtags, which group the messages together and allow users to see what is “trending,” the Euro-Maidan and Ukraine have hit number one for several hours on the global social media service during these storms.

As a result of these storms, with pre-made messages released on the day of the

storm to adjust to the changing environment of the Euro-Maidan, these tweets have been re-Tweeted by celebrities, including Russell Brand, Richard Branson, Vera Farmiga, Prime Minister Jean-Marc Ayrault of France, the band Pussy Riot, chess master Garry Kasparov and others. Participants are tweeting in more than seven languages, including Hebrew, Dutch, Japanese and French.

DigitalMaidan analytics indicate that Ukrainians inside Ukraine are the No. 1 participants in these Twitter storms, and the effort has beaten out topics such as Justin Bieber and the Grammy Awards. During a storm on Monday, January 27, Ukrainians sent approximately seven tweets per second and #DigitalMaidan (the hashtag) was number one during that week. Subsequent storms have been held on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 a.m., with a scheduling change to noon to accommodate the seven-hour time difference in Ukraine.

The project got off the ground on Monday, January 20, following a Twitter exchange between two socially conscious and tech-savvy Ukrainian Americans, Lara

Chelak and Andrea Chalupa, who messaged Ina Kirsch, managing director for the European Center for a Modern Ukraine, which is President Viktor Yanukovich's lobbying arm in Europe. Ms. Chelak and Ms. Chalupa let Ms. Kirsch know that she has blood on her hands following the shooting deaths of Euro-Maidan protesters in Ukraine.

Following that exchange, the Twitter storm idea began to take shape. “This was a great way to bring together the talent; the eagerness to help really created good energy,” Ms. Chalupa noted.

In Washington, Alexandra Chalupa, Andrea's sister, works on coordinating the information for Congress, the White House and Ukrainian diaspora organizations in the area.

Another sideeffect of the DigitalMaidan, Ms. Chalupa highlighted, is that all Ukrainian diaspora leaders from every country are talking to one another, and could help rally pressure on the oligarchs loyal to the Yanukovich regime. The 80th

(Continued on page 3)



A graphic used by one of the latest Twitter storms.

WINDOW ON EURASIA

Moscow, not nationalists, responsible for Ukraine conflict, says UOC-KP official

by Paul Goble

Those who try to "simplify" the situation in Ukraine and argue that "either the Greek-Catholics or the Galicians or the nationalists" are the foundation of the Maidan are wrong, according to Archbishop Evstratii, the secretary of the Holy Synod of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Kyivan Patriarchate (UOC-KP).

The key role in the Maidan movement, the archbishop told the Portal-Credo.ru website, is being played by the residents of central Ukraine near Kyiv, "the spiritual and historic heart" of the country which "supports Ukraine's European choice, its sovereignty, independence and democratic future (portal-credo.ru/site/?act=authority&id=2067).

But it is not just central Ukraine that supports a European choice for the country, Archbishop Evstratii continues. Ukrainians across the country do, adding that he does not "feel and does not see" that in any region of the country there is support for "the creation of some separate state formation and its separation from another part of Ukraine," as some have suggested.

Such ideas, and indeed the entire crisis in Ukraine, the Kyiv Patriarchate official says, have been imposed on the country "from the outside." Six months ago, a consensus had emerged in Ukrainian society that "Ukraine must enter into an association with the European Union." The government, the opposition and "society as a whole shared this idea."

Paul Goble is a long-time specialist on ethnic and religious questions in Eurasia who has served in various capacities in the U.S. State Department, the Central Intelligence Agency and the International Broadcasting Bureau, as well as at the Voice of America and Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Mr. Goble writes a blog called "Window on Eurasia" (<http://windowoneurasia2.blogspot.com/>). This article above is reprinted with permission.

Freedom House condemns deadly violence in Ukraine

The statement below was released by Freedom House on February 18.

Freedom House strongly condemns the escalating, deadly violence in Kyiv and the Ukrainian government's warning that "all legal means" will be used to disperse protesters. Such developments are alarming signals that President Viktor Yanukovich has decided to escalate the three-month-long crisis over demonstrators' demands for closer ties to the West and greater democracy.

"Legitimate democratic leaders do not order riot police to attack protesters asking for a more open government," said David J. Kramer, president of Freedom House. "Yanukovich has forfeited his legitimacy and needs to step down. In the meantime, the United States and the European Union should

Unfortunately, the Russian government did everything it could to ensure that "this choice would not be realized," Archbishop Evstratii says. Indeed, President Viktor Yanukovich said in Vilnius that "he was forced" to delay signing or "otherwise Ukraine would be threatened with an economic catastrophe" as a result of various Russian measures.

"The roots of [the current conflict] are not in Ukraine," the archbishop argues. Whenever anyone talks about "civil war, the disintegration of Ukraine or such, all this flows like a dirty stream from foreign media which are quite widely broadcast to Ukraine from our northern border." But in Ukraine, he says, "with rare exceptions," there are none who share those views.

As a whole, he says, there is "neither the desire nor the inclination that a civil war should break out in Ukraine, that there be civil conflict or the struggle between various parts of Ukraine which could lead to the dividing up of the state."

In the current situation, the role of the Church is especially important. The level of religiosity in Ukrainian society is high, the archbishop says; consequently, "the role of religious organizations in the events which are taking place in the country is important," although it does not take the conspiratorial role some have suggested.

The Church seeks a peaceful resolution of the conflict, and it has acted accordingly, Archbishop Evstratii continues. "The presence of the priests and monks on Hrushevsky Street, of course, helped at a specific moment to lower the temperature of the dispute." But it has done more than that, he says.

In his interview, the Ukrainian archbishop said that he believes the Church has had a role in promoting talks between the government and the demonstrators, encouraging both to resolve their differences rather than allow outside forces to continue to divide Ukrainians and undermine the country.

He said that he "is certain and hoping for God's help that all those evil people who want discord in Ukraine will suffer defeat and that Ukraine will come out of this crisis with benefits for itself, having reaffirmed its independence and its sovereignty."

immediately urge him to end the use of force. It is also vital for the United States and the EU to impose visa and financial sanctions, to speed meaningful political change. Such a step is long overdue."

According to press accounts, at least nine protesters were killed in clashes with riot police February 18, and others were reported injured but unable to receive immediate medical care as the police were blocking emergency medical personnel.

The protracted standoff between pro-democracy protesters and the government has taken an especially high toll on journalists. At least 25 journalists were injured today, bringing the number of reporters injured since the protests began in November 2013 to more than 150, and witnesses report the deliberate targeting of journalists.

"Yanukovich has forfeited his legitimacy and needs to step down."

– Freedom House
President David J. Kramer

NEWSBRIEFS

White House issues statement

WASHINGTON – On February 20, the White House, Office of the Press Secretary, issued the following statement on Ukraine: "We are outraged by the images of Ukrainian security forces firing automatic weapons on their own people. We urge President Yanukovich to immediately withdraw his security forces from downtown Kyiv and to respect the right of peaceful protest, and we urge protesters to express themselves peacefully. We urge the Ukrainian military not to get involved in a conflict that can and should be resolved by political means. The use of force will not resolve the crisis – clear steps must be taken to stop the violence and initiate meaningful dialogue that reduces tension and addresses the grievances of the Ukrainian people. The United States will work with our European allies to hold those responsible for violence accountable and to help the Ukrainian people get a unified and independent Ukraine back on the path to a better future." (White House)

EU envoys meet with Yanukovich

KYIV – Three EU foreign affairs ministers of European Union countries – France's Laurent Fabius, Germany's Frank-Walter Steinmeier and Poland's Radoslaw Sikorski – were meeting on February 20 with President Viktor Yanukovich in Kyiv in the latest attempt to promote a political resolution. Earlier that day the EU envoys met with opposition leaders. Meanwhile, an emergency meeting was to be held in Brussels to discuss targeted measures against Ukrainians responsible for the violence in the country. In a telephone call, German Chancellor Angela Merkel urged Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukovich to accept an offer of help from the European Union, Germany and others in support of talks between the government and the opposition. A statement from Ms. Merkel's spokesman on February 20 said "playing for time will fuel the conflict further and contains unforeseeable risks." The statement added that the chancellor urged all sides to cease the use of violence immediately and enforce a truce agreed on the night of February 19. (RFE/RL)

Russia: sanctions are 'blackmail'

KYIV – Russian Foreign Affairs Minister Sergei Lavrov said U.S. visa bans imposed on Ukrainian officials and similar sanctions considered by the European Union are a form of "blackmail." Meanwhile, Russian President Vladimir Putin is sending Vladimir Lukin to Kyiv to act as a mediator between the Ukrainian government and opposition leaders. The Kremlin announced the move on February 20 after a phone call between Presidents Putin and Yanukovich. Reports say Mr. Yanukovich requested the dispatch of a Russian mediator. Prime Minister Dmitry Medvedev said Russia would like to see a strong government, and not "a doormat" in Ukraine. "We will certainly continue our cooperation with Ukrainian partners in all areas we have achieved agreements on; we will do all we can to fulfill promises given to them," he said. "At the same time it is necessary for the partners themselves to be in good shape and for the Ukrainian government to be legitimate and efficient so that no one could use it as a doormat to wipe their feet. So, yes, we stick to all our agreements but at the same time we find that the government needs to focus on defending people." (RFE/RL)

Acting mayor resigns from PRU

KYIV – The acting mayor of Kyiv, Volodymyr Makeyenko, announced on February 20 that he was resigning from President Viktor Yanukovich's ruling Party of Regions of Ukraine (PRU) in protest over the bloodshed in the capital. (RFE/RL)

Police to be given combat weapons

KYIV – Ukraine's acting minister of internal affairs said on February 20 that police have been armed with combat weapons, after two days of fierce fighting on the streets of Kyiv. Kyiv city's health authorities said that nearly 70 people had been killed and some 550 injured since violence between security forces and government opponents erupted on February 18. The victims include both demonstrators and security forces. Many of those killed

(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: \$90; for UNA members – \$80.

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, February 23, 2014, No. 8, Vol. LXXXII
Copyright © 2014 The Ukrainian Weekly

ADMINISTRATION OF THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY AND SVOBODA

Walter Honcharyk, administrator
and advertising manager

(973) 292-9800, ext. 3040
fax: (973) 644-9510
e-mail: adukr@optonline.net

Subscription Department

(973) 292-9800, ext. 3040
e-mail: subscription@ukrweekly.com

U.S. REACTS TO DEVELOPMENTS IN UKRAINE

Obama warns of “consequences” Biden phones Yanukovych

The following statement was made by President Barack Obama on February 19 while in Toluca, Mexico, for an economic summit. The text was released by White House Office of Communications.

The United States condemns in the strongest terms the violence that's taking place. And we have been deeply engaged with our European partners as well as the Ukrainian government and the opposition to try to ensure that that violence ends.

But we hold the Ukrainian government primarily responsible for making sure that it is dealing with peaceful protesters in an appropriate way, that the Ukrainian people are able to assemble and speak freely about their interests without fear of repression.

And I want to be very clear as we work through these next several days in Ukraine that we're going to be watching closely and we expect the Ukrainian government to show restraint, to not resort to violence in dealing with peaceful protesters. We've also said we expect peaceful protesters to remain peaceful and we'll be monitoring very closely the situation, recognizing that with our European partners and the inter-

national community there will be consequences if people step over the line. And that includes making sure the Ukrainian military does not step into what should be a set of issues that can be resolved by civilians.

So the United States will continue to engage with all sides in the dispute in Ukraine and ultimately our interest is to make sure the Ukrainian people can express their own desires and we believe a large majority of Ukrainians are interested in an integration with Europe and the commerce and cultural exchanges that are possible for them to expand opportunity and prosperity.

But regardless of how the Ukrainian people determine their own future it is important the people themselves make those decisions and that's what the United States will continue to strive to achieve.

And I do think there is still the possibility of a peaceful transition within Ukraine, but it's going to require the government, in particular, to actively seek that peaceful transition, and it requires the opposition and those on the streets to recognize that violence is not going to be the path by which this issue will be resolved.

Following is the readout of Vice-President Joe Biden's call with Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukovych, as released by the White House, Office of the Vice-President, on February 18.

Vice-President Biden called Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukovych today to express grave concern regarding the crisis on the streets of Kyiv. He called on President Yanukovych to pull back government forces and to exercise maximum restraint. The vice-president made clear

that the United States condemns violence by any side, but that the government bears special responsibility to de-escalate the situation. The vice-president further underscored the urgency of immediate dialogue with opposition leaders to address protesters' legitimate grievances and to put forward serious proposals for political reform. The United States is committed to supporting efforts to promote a peaceful resolution to the crisis that reflects the will and aspirations of the Ukrainian people.

Kerry calls for dialogue

The comments below were made by U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry on February 19, during remarks with French Foreign Minister Laurent Fabius before their meeting in Paris. The text was released by the State Department.

I wanted to say a word about the situation in Ukraine. All of us are deeply disturbed by the scenes of the violence, by the level of abuse that the citizens in the streets have felt over the course of the last days. And our hearts go out to the people of Ukraine for what has been happening.

President Yanukovych has the opportunity to make a choice. The choice is between protecting the people that he serves, all of the people, and a choice for a compromise and dialogue versus violence and mayhem. We believe the choice is clear, and we are talking about the possi-

bility of sanctions or other steps with our friends in Europe and elsewhere in order to try to create the environment for compromise.

Our desire is for Mr. Yanukovych to bring people together, dialogue with the opposition, find the measure of compromise and put the broad interests of the people of Ukraine out front. We are convinced there is still space for that to happen. The violence can be avoided, and in the end, the aspirations of the people of Ukraine can be met through that kind of dialogue. That is our hope. Vice-President Biden talked yesterday, I believe even today again, with President Yanukovych. But really it's in his hands to decide what the future of Ukraine and the future hopes of his people will be. And we hope very, very much that violence will be avoided and compromise will be found.

Twitter storms...

(Continued from page 1)

anniversary of the Holodomor helped to prepare Ukrainians for this globalization effort, and the readiness was already tested, she added.

The live web-streaming of videos and pictures from the Maidan allows anyone a multi-channel 24-hour view of the main protest zones and enables them to watch for police abuses and confirm the numbers on the street. It gives the viewer a feeling of being a participant-observer.

The Ukrayinska Pravda website reported at the end of January a 10-fold increase in web traffic to its site from Facebook and Twitter since the Euro-Maidan protests began nearly three months ago. The majority of citizens in Ukraine are getting information about the protests via the Internet, while the remaining percentage receive updates from television, newspapers and by word of mouth.

From this increase in Internet thirst for Euro-Maidan news, web developer Damian Nimeck has built up his news aggregator site (www.ukiedaily.com) and created a page specifically focused on news related to the Euro-Maidan (www.ukedaily.com/euromaidan). The page has facilitated information gathering for diaspora Ukrainians by making all of the news developments accessible from one site, with regular refreshment of news stories every hour. UkieDaily focuses on news from across North America that pertains to Ukrainians.

"Digital media has played a tremendous role in the Euro-Maidan protests," Mr. Nimeck noted. "No longer do people need to rely on traditional media for the point of view on what is happening. It has allowed regular, everyday citizens to broadcast what is happening in real time. Utilizing these technologies, we are able to share what the Yanukovych regime is doing to its own people. Digital media has in essence killed the tape delay."

As a result of the Twitter storms, which Mr. Nimeck's website has facilitated through its social channels, UkieDaily now has over 550 Twitter followers and more than 900 followers on Facebook.

Mr. Nimeck stated: "The take-away here is that we won't stop, and we can't be stopped. They may pull the Internet in Ukraine to silence the protesters there, but we will continue to fight for them here. It's the best thing we can do to help without traveling to Ukraine ourselves. It also allows all the others sitting at home who want to help to have a voice. It allows them to be involved and spread the news, to pressure their government representatives and drive awareness."

Constantin Kostenko, who hails from Ukraine, told The Weekly the DigitalMaidan effort is a way to amplify the Euro-Maidan cause. "I joined the effort after the second Twitter storm and have worked to improve and coordinate the effort to more than 12,000 tweets per hour during the storms," Mr. Kostenko said. The major challenge, Mr. Kostenko noted, is identifying the key messages and the targeted audience of those messages.

No real countermeasures have been experienced during the storms, but some elements have attempted to discredit and destabilize the activity, Mr. Kostenko said. The major problems have been due to technical difficulties resulting from the overwhelming response of participants. The key successes have been improving and sharing in the process, training the next set of leaders and the automation of the system, allowing for a repeatable chain of command. The global nature of the DigitalMaidan, through the Twitter storms, has an inherent domino effect that connects with the recipients on an emotional level, added Mr. Kostenko.

The latest Twitter storm occurred on Thursday, February 20, at noon EST. Readers may join the DigitalMaidan effort by visiting the website www.digitalmaidan.com, liking the page on Facebook to get updates on the storms, or signing up for Twitter.

French philosopher on the Maidan: 'You are giving us a lesson about Europe'

Following is an excerpt from the address by French philosopher and public figure Bernard-Henri Lévy to Ukrainian protesters on Kyiv's Maidan on February 9.

People of Maidan, you have a dream that unites you. Your dream is Europe. Not the Europe of accountants, but the Europe of values. Not the Europe of bureaucrats, but that of the spirit. Not the Europe that is tired of itself, that doubts its mission and its meaning, but an ardent, fervent, heroic Europe.

And it is equally moving for a European coming from a Europe beset by doubt, one that no longer knows what it is or where it is going, to rediscover that flame here.

You are giving us a lesson about Europe...

Your weapon is self-control.

Your strength is the calm determination, unmarred by pathos, shown by everyone from Lisa, who runs the canteen that feeds the Maidan, to Vitali Klitschko, the former boxer who one day may be the president of the new Ukraine – all of whom have told me that nothing will stop the ethos of Maidan.

Your strength also lies in the spirit of responsibility – I was going to say, of discipline – with which you maintain your barricades, and behind those barricades, take care of the part of the city that you have liberated.

For a single word covers both the tending of cities and the quality of civilizations. Civilized – in my language as in that of the

fresco artists who, in the 10th century, painted the praying Virgin, hands raised in a sign of peace, in your St. Sophia Cathedral – describes both the lover of civitas and the carrier of civilization.

And, yes, your strength is that great civilization of which you are a part, despite that piece of Europe's tragic and criminal history that haunts you, just as it does all the peoples of the continent.

Before Russia existed, Ukraine and Kyiv flowered. There is in every citizen of the Maidan more history and culture than in the braggart of Sochi, the would-be Tarzan who is more like a Popeye, a paper tiger and a real enemy of St. Sophia and her wisdom.

It is for this reason that you will win. It is for that reason that, sooner or later, you will overcome master Putin and his valet, Yanukovych.

I welcome you to Europe.

* * *

ADDENDUM: In a February 9 interview with Radio France Internationale correspondent Borys Klymenko – headlined "French Philosopher Bernard-Henri Lévy: 'The Heart of Europe Now Beats in Kyiv'" – Mr. Lévy explained that his reason for coming to the Maidan is "a statement of recognition that the current developments here in Ukraine are of paramount importance for Europe, for France and for the whole world. Because the heart of Ukraine now beats in Kyiv, because today Ukrainians are the best Europeans, because the European spirit now lives in Ukraine."

Friends of Ukraine Coalition established

WASHINGTON – The formation of Friends of Ukraine, a coalition of citizens and organizations united in their support of a democratic, economically viable and stable Ukraine, was announced here on February 3. Coalition members believe that, as a strategically located country, Ukraine is important not only to its own people but to the whole region and to the national security of the United States. The protesters on the Maidan have been struggling against a government that has abused the democratic rights of its citizens.

By its rejection of the European Union Association Agreement and institution of anti-democratic measures, the Yanukovich government has lost its credibility and legitimacy in the eyes of the Ukrainian people and the world, the Friends of Ukraine coalition noted. The Maidan symbolizes the struggle of peoples throughout the world who have faced an oppressive government and who have taken steps to demand accountability of its leaders.

At the initiative of former U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine William Green Miller, an initial meeting of the Friends of Ukraine was held on January 23 to discuss how to best support the peaceful resolution of the current crisis in Ukraine and to help the people of Ukraine achieve their goals for a normally functioning democracy, free of pressure from outside intervention.

Organized by Ihor Gawdiak of the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council (UACC), the group met in offices provided by the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation and consisted of former U.S. government officials, including former Ambassador Roman Popadiuk and former U.S. Congressman

Charles Dougherty, as well as the heads or representatives of non-governmental organizations, think tanks, and individuals involved in U.S.-Ukraine relations.

Ambassadors Miller and Popadiuk agreed to serve as co-chairs of the Friends of Ukraine Coalition and to enlist the other former U.S. ambassadors to Ukraine who are currently in the private sector to join as co-chairs. The coalition co-chairs and other key members will be contacting U.S. government officials, members of Congress, and others to seek concrete support for the people of Ukraine. With additional members joining the Friends of Ukraine Coalition, future meetings will broaden the coalition's activities.

This effort follows in the footsteps of the Jackson Vanik Coalition, formed in 2005 by most of the same organizations, which brought together over 300 organizations to support the graduation of Ukraine from the Jackson-Vanik Amendment on trade relations with the United States.

Coalition's goals

The goal of the Friends of Ukraine is to promote in any way possible a peaceful resolution of the current crisis in a manner that recognizes and supports the rights of the Ukrainian people to live in a free and open society without fear of government oppression and with a government that is accountable to the wishes of the people.

The Friends of Ukraine condemn violence by all parties and offer its humanitarian assistance for medical and other care to those who have been injured. Recognizing that freedom and human rights are universal principles, they call upon the world

community to urge the Ukrainian government to desist from the use of violence and to enter into serious discussion with the people of Ukraine to reach a peaceful resolution of the current crisis.

Specifically, the Friends of Ukraine Coalition:

- urges immediate restoration by the government of Ukraine of the democratic rights of the people of Ukraine;
- calls on all parties to avoid and denounce violence;
- calls for a serious dialogue by the government with the people to peacefully resolve the crisis;
- calls for the Ukrainian government officials responsible for unleashing violence against protestors to be held accountable;
- urges the U.S. government in conjunc-

tion with the EU to exert its influence, including restricting visas, imposing individual and financial sanctions on Ukrainian government and business leaders responsible for the violence; and

- calls upon the United Nations to condemn the activities of the Ukrainian government.

Another priority discussed at the coalition's first meeting was humanitarian assistance in its various forms. Dr. Zenia Chernyk of the Ukrainian Federation of America headquartered in Philadelphia described the extensive medical assistance her organization has been donating to Ukraine in the form of funding, personnel and equipment.

(Continued on page 13)

Tymoshenko: only possible topic of talks is Yanukovich's exit

RFE/RL

KYIV – Ukraine's jailed former Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko says she is ready to take part in negotiations between the opposition and President Viktor Yanukovich but says the only possible subject of such negotiations could be the terms and conditions of Yanukovich's resignation.

Ms. Tymoshenko, in an interview published by Ukraine's ZN.UA weekly on February 14, said when Mr. Yanukovich is ready for "real" negotiations they should

be started and completed quickly. The opposition leader also said she believes pressure on Mr. Yanukovich should be increased until he gets ready to start "real negotiations" with the opposition.

Ms. Tymoshenko was sentenced in 2011 to seven years in prison after she was found guilty of abuse of power and embezzlement. Her trial has been denounced by many international organizations and Western nations as politically motivated.

(Based on reporting by zn.ua, pravda.com, and Interfax)

OBITUARIES

Bishop Cornelius Pasichny, 86, former eparch of Saskatoon, Toronto

Ukrainian Canadian Congress

WINNIPEG, Manitoba – Bishop Cornelius Pasichny, former Ukrainian Catholic eparch of Saskatoon and, later, Toronto, died on January 30 at the age of 86.

A priest for over 60 years and a bishop for over 18, he was born John Pasichny on March 27, 1927, in Winnipeg, Manitoba, where he first began his dedication to the Church as an altar boy at his local church.

In September 1942, he entered the novitiate of the Basilian Fathers in Mundare, Alberta, where he received monastic tonsure and the name Cornelius. Studying philosophy in Alberta, Ontario and New York, and theology at the Pontifical Gregorian University in Rome, he made his perpetual vow on October 31, 1948, and was

ordained to the priesthood in Rome on July 5, 1943, by Archbishop Ivan Bucko at Ss. Sergius and Bacchus Church.

The Rev. Pasichny continued to further his education both in Canada and abroad between 1956 and 1963, teaching topics such as philosophy, Latin, Church Slavonic and the history of Ukraine in various cities throughout Alberta and in Ottawa, Ontario.

He was known for his love of the Ukrainian language and culture and music. He served various pastoral and administrative charges in the Canadian Basilian Province of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, such as provincial consultor and bursar, and editor of the English-language periodical *Beacon*.

Throughout his dedicated service to the church, the Rev. Pasichny had many differ-

ent administrative responsibilities, including service as spiritual director of the newly formed Holy Spirit Seminary in Ottawa, in the 1980s. After 43 years away from his native Winnipeg, in 1985 he was assigned to serve as parish priest of his home parish of St. Nicholas.

In November 1995 Pope John Paul II appointed the Rev. Pasichny as eparchial bishop of the Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. He was ordained a bishop on January 17, 1996, by Metropolitan Michael Bzdel along with Bishops Basil Filevich and Sevarian Yakymyshyn. After serving as bishop of Saskatoon for three years, Pope John Paul II appointed him eparchial bishop of the Eparchy of Toronto and Eastern Canada for the Ukrainians.

After reaching the age of 75, Bishop Pasichny offered his resignation to the holy father, which was accepted in May 2003. Bishop Pasichny was then succeeded as bishop by Bishop Stephen Chmilar.

Having completed his dedicated service as bishop of Toronto, Bishop Cornelius returned to the Basilian community, residing at the Monastery of St. Gregory of Nyssa in Weston, Ontario, where he continued to engage in pastoral work while serving as assistant editor of the monthly religious periodical *Svitlo* (The Light).

Funeral services were held in Toronto on February 4-5 at St. Nicholas Church in Toronto. On February 7 a divine liturgy was celebrated at St. Nicholas Church in Winnipeg, followed by burial at Holy Family Cemetery.

Danylo Luciuk, OUN member and political refugee, 101

KINGSTON, Ontario – Danylo Luciuk, a member of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists and a political refugee who came to Canada after World War II, died in Kingston, Ontario, on February 15 at the age of 101.

He was born in Volosiv, western Ukraine, on December 6, 1912, and was the son of Evdokiya and Dmytro Luciuk. He was predeceased by his beloved wife, Maria (Makalo); his sisters, Iryna and Anna; and his companion in exile, Jerry Opyriuk.

He is survived by his first cousins, Yaroslava and Anna Luciuk, and their fami-

lies, in Ukraine. His loss is mourned deeply by his son, Prof. Lubomyr Luciuk, and his partner, Katharine Wowk; his daughter, Nadia Anna Luciuk; his granddaughter, Cassandra Larysa Luciuk, and her mother, Alexandra Chyczij; and by many friends across Canada and in Ukraine.

A member of the OUN's Bandera faction, Mr. Luciuk dedicated much of his life to the struggle for Ukraine's independence. As a political refugee in post-war Germany, he found himself in the Freiman Kasserne Displaced Persons Camp, near Munich. There he met his future wife, Maria, with whom he

would share more than six decades of happily married life. Together they found asylum in Canada, where they established the Kingston Branch of the League for the Liberation of Ukraine (1953), and later the Ukrainian Canadian Club of Kingston.

Mr. Luciuk found good work at Brock's Jewelers and was, for decades, treasurer of the St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Parish, then of the Ukrainian Canada Club and of the Kingston Branch of the League of Ukrainian Canadians. He was an avid newspaper reader to the day he died.

In March 2012 he was honored with the

Mykola Mikhnovsky Medal of Merit for his steadfast commitment to freedom for a Ukraine in Europe.

The funeral liturgy took place on February 20 at St. Mary's Cathedral, followed by interment in St. Mary's Cemetery. Memorial donations may be made to the Luciuk Family Fund (c/o of the Ukrainian Canadian Foundation of Taras Shevchenko, 202-952 Main St., Winnipeg, Manitoba, R2W 3P4, Canada; <http://www.shevchenkofoundation.com>). This endowment sustains graduate-level research on Ukraine and Ukrainian Canadian themes.



Maryan Khomych

Maidan piano is recreated in New York
 NEW YORK – Over 100 people participated in a public meeting on Sunday, February 16, here at Columbus Circle, where they witnessed a performance on “an instrument of freedom” reminiscent of the piano on Kyiv’s Maidan. Participants included members of the Ukrainian community, as well as supporters representing Russia, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Belarus, Poland, Tajikistan, Armenia, Georgia, Sweden and other countries.

Odesa activists support Euro-Maidan



Euromaidan in English/Facebook

ODESA – A huge, 500-meter-long Ukrainian national flag is carried through the streets of Odesa on February 16 in support of the Euro-Maidan movement.

The painted helmets of Ukraine’s protest movement



Iryna Stelmakh, RFE/RL Ukrainian Service

RFE/RL Ukrainian Service

KYIV – As mass anti-government protests continue in Kyiv, activists have found a new medium for their message. Artists aligned with the Euromaidan demonstrations are exhibiting more than 100 painted helmets of the type worn by protesters to protect themselves during clashes with police. The decorations range from religious icons and nationalist slogans to the folk art style know as “Petrykivka.” The painted helmets are on display at the Ukrainian House and the Kyiv city administration building, both controlled by anti-government protesters (at the time this news items was posted, February 10). Seen below are some of the helmets on exhibit; above are close-ups of a helmet decorated with the Ukrainian national coat of arms, the tryzub, surrounded by floral designs; and a helmet bearing the date January 22, 2014, when at least three protesters died in clashes with police.



Iryna Stelmakh / RadioSvoboda.org, RFE/RL

FOR THE RECORD

Jewish Ukrainian Maidan Self-Defense leader speaks about who is supporting the Maidan

A Jewish Ukrainian Maidan Self-Defense leader (who wished to remain anonymous for reasons of safety), was interviewed in mid-February by Michael Gold of Hadashot. The interview, excerpts of which appear below, was translated by Natalia Shyrba. (Source: Association of Jewish Organization and Communities of Ukraine; for the full text see <http://vaadua.org/news/it-was-worth-living-country-experience-maidan#sthash.5LkV9qlj.dpuf>).

“Like the majority of people, I came to Maidan not ‘for’ something, but ‘against’ something – in general, the society is easier consolidated around protesting slogans. I never supported Ukrainian public authority, but the people’s deaths became a Rubicon [point of no return]. That was the moment I realized that... I had to join people on Hrushevsky [street]. What I saw overwhelmed me at first – everything was so disorganized – lack of leaders, a definitive strategy, etc. Then, suddenly for

myself, I started to lead the activities of the standoff, even though I did not consider it ‘my war’ from the beginning. I organized the self-defense, the building of barricades, and later became a leader of a self-defense unit.

“...I served in the Israeli army, and have a clear understanding of counterterrorist operations, I took part in some of them, and I realized that a lot of blood would be shed then. I counted the people on the barricades and made sure that the balance of forces was absolutely unacceptable for offensive action, and instead I offered to take a defensive position and reinforce the redoubt. Today, these barricades look like they should look. I was completely convinced that I was where I was supposed to be after the attack on Ukrainian House [the international exhibition and convention center on Maidan], where I, in the words of ‘Pirkei Avot’ [“Ethics of the Fathers,” a com-

(Continued on page 12)

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Crisis in Ukraine

This week on our deadline day (Thursday, February 20), the news from Ukraine was dreadful. Our Kyiv correspondent was reporting at least 150 civilians dead in Ukraine's capital as a result of three days of conflict beginning on February 18. The Ukrayina Hotel became yet another field hospital, and a makeshift morgue. There were reports that police were now armed with combat weapons, that snipers were shooting protesters with AK-47s, that "titushky" – the hired thugs of the criminal administration of President Viktor Yanukovich and his cronies – were also firing at protesters using live ammunition...

All this was happening after a truce was declared on February 19 when Mr. Yanukovich, his working group on the crisis and Verkhovna Rada Chair Volodymyr Rybak met with the three opposition leaders, Vitali Klitschko, Arseniy Yatsenyuk and Oleh Tiahnybok. So the expectation was that calm would prevail and that negotiations would continue. But then came what is being called "Bloody Tuesday," when 70 people were killed.

This morning our e-mail in box was filled with messages whose subject line was "SAVE UKRAINE." Now, we have no way of knowing who exactly the senders are, but it was clear that these were cries for help addressed to the West. Many of these messages called on the "world authorities, humanitarian missions, diplomats, non-governmental organizations and all free people of the world" to take a stand and adopt all possible measures in response to the tragic events and deaths that have occurred as a direct result of the Ukrainian authorities' actions.

After days of political paralysis, the United States and the European Union took some concrete steps. The U.S. on February 19 announced visa bans on about 20 Ukrainian officials whom it identified as being responsible for the violence. The next day the EU agreed to impose visa bans and freeze the assets of the persons responsible.

On February 20, the White House Press Secretary issued a statement, which said in part: "We are outraged by the images of Ukrainian security forces firing automatic weapons on their own people. We urge President Yanukovich to immediately withdraw his security forces from downtown Kyiv and to respect the right of peaceful protest, and we urge protesters to express themselves peacefully. We urge the Ukrainian military not to get involved in a conflict that can and should be resolved by political means." The EU's Catherine Ashton stated: "It is absolutely clear that this violence is completely unacceptable and must stop immediately. Any further escalation must be avoided. Those responsible for Human Right violations should be brought to justice. ... Elements for any lasting solution include formation of a new and inclusive government, constitutional reform and creation of conditions for democratic elections." Meanwhile, according to the White House, President Obama spoke with German Chancellor Angela Merkel on February 20, and "They agreed that it is critical that the United States, Germany and the European Union continue to stay in close touch in the days ahead on steps we can take to support an end to the violence and a political solution that is in the best interests of the Ukrainian people."

As these words were being written, the Verkhovna Rada was in session. And then came more news – good news, for a change. Apparently the Parliament had cast 236 votes (out of the 239 registered as present) for a resolution that calls for a ceasefire and, as National Deputy Lesya Orobets posted on Facebook "demands all military and police troops leave Kyiv to their ordinary place of service and stop using weapons against citizens."

As this point in time, it must be said that, even though it seems the United States and the European Union are finally taking the right steps, and the Verkhovna Rada, too, has taken action, the situation remains extremely fluid. We in the diaspora must keep pressing our governments to react strongly to the crisis in Ukraine. We must help save Ukraine and its people.

Feb.
25
2013

Turning the pages back...

Last year, on February 25, 2013, the U.S. State Department Office of the Spokesperson released a statement on the fifth meeting between the governments of the United States and Ukraine "Political Dialogue/Rule of Law Working Group" held in Washington on February 22, 2013.

The meeting, held under the auspices of the bilateral Strategic Partnership Commission, discussed topics relevant to strengthening democracy and the rule of law in Ukraine as a core principle affirmed in the 2008 U.S.-Ukraine Strategic Partnership Charter.

The meeting was co-chaired by Thomas O. Melia, deputy assistant U.S. secretary of state for democracy, human rights and labor, and Andriy Portnov, Ukrainian presidential advisor for judicial and law enforcement reform. Also participating were Paige E. Alexander, assistant administrator for USAID for Europe and Eurasia, Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Andrii Olefirov and Ukraine's Ambassador to the U.S. Olexander Motsyk. Also attending the meeting were observers from civil society and non-governmental organizations.

The U.S. congratulated Ukraine on its adoption of a new Criminal Procedure Code (CPC), and noted the importance of effective implementation and the need for comprehensive prosecutorial reform to strengthen the CPC by eliminating general supervision powers of the Procurator General's Office. The U.S. also voiced concern over politically motivated prosecutions and detention of former government officials, electoral fairness and the shortcomings identified by international observers in the October 2012 parliamentary elections, resolution of disputed results in five single-member districts, the extra-legal decision by the High Administrative Court of Ukraine to strip the mandates of two members of Parliament, and continuing problems of freedom of assembly, pressure on the media, and respect for rights of LGBT individuals and other vulnerable minorities.

Ukrainian officials, during the meeting, raised the case of U.S. citizen Andrew Butler,

(Continued on page 13)

FROM THE MAIDANS OF UKRAINE

A cri de coeur from Kyiv

Following is the full text of a Facebook post (February 18) by Prof. Mychailo Wynnyckyj, a Ukrainian Canadian, who teaches at the National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy.

Feeling very sad and incredibly angry. My city burns tonight. The capital of the country that I love (my adopted home and the land of my ancestors), today lost any sense of innocence that may have been left here. Tonight the center of Kyiv has become a war zone.

This place of peace, of multiple languages and religions, of intellectual vibrancy, of tolerance and mutual understanding, today is drenched in the blood of protesters whose only demand was to be led by a just and non-corrupt government.

As I write these words, the church tent on the Maidan where I have prayed for peace countless times during the past 2 months, burns - set on fire by riot police. Don't look for logic behind such an act - there is no logic that can explain the work of thugs taking orders from an uber-thug desperately holding on to power.

So far we know of 10 confirmed deaths

today (in addition to the five who died in January's clashes on Hrushevsky Street) and hundreds injured. Tonight we cry. We mourn those who innocently believed freedom could be won peacefully.

Tomorrow we'll regroup. There will be no more false beliefs. There will be no more negotiations. There is nothing to talk about. Tomorrow we'll take back our city and the day after we'll take back our country. There is no way that a few thousand riot police can hold back millions. God help them if they try...

To all my friends throughout the world: I ask for your prayers for those who lost their lives today, and for those whose lives will be lost in the coming days. Pray for those who are sped away in ambulances outside our windows. May their wounds heal quickly. Pray for the heroes who are desperately trying to stop the inevitable advance on Maidan tonight. They face thugs in police uniforms, armed with live rounds. Many will not return home tomorrow.

My world turned black and white today - there is no grey. Academic impartiality be damned. Evil must be stopped.

God help us!

Lviv mayor's appeal to the police

The following appeal addressed to the police by Mayor Andriy Sadovyi of Lviv was posted February 17 by Euromaidan in English, site of the official English-language Public Relations Secretariat of the Headquarters of the National Resistance in Kyiv.

This is a humanitarian disaster. And it was caused by the government, which denigrated human dignity and flagrantly violated the rights of Ukrainian citizens. People are dying a violent death, thousands are wounded.

I wish to address the law enforcement agencies in Lviv separately. Go out and use

your weapons to protect the people – your relatives, neighbors and friends. You need to realize that the smallest aggression on your part to the people will have a response that is many times stronger. It will be impossible to stop.

Lviv citizens – refrain from mob justice. Today we need to keep a cold mind more than ever.

Hospitals are ready, we expect hundreds of wounded patients. I recommend that parents accompany their children to school and from school. The city's hotline works 24 hours: 2975911.

To victory!

Glory to Ukraine!

The Maidan needs your help

The appeal below was written on February 17 by Sofia Kernychna of Ternopil, Ukraine, who is in charge of International Relations for the Federation of Ukrainian Catholic Academic and Student Associations *Obnova in Ukraine*.

Is it right for a government to sell its nation down the river?

In Ukraine, the answer to this rhetorical question is an unequivocal "No!" That is what the Euro-Maidan is about.

The Euro-Maidan is a popular mass movement that started on November 21, 2013, with a peaceful pro-European student rally on Maidan Nezalezhnosti (Independence Square) in Kyiv. It was a reaction to the rejection by President Viktor Yanukovich of an expected association and trade agreements with the European Union (EU) and the signing in their stead of an analogous agreement with Russia. The immediate response was a turnout of tens of thousands of demonstrators, who flocked to Kyiv's largest square in the bitter winter cold.

A campaign of terror against the protesters was initiated by the regime on November 30 and has intensified since.

Berkut, special police units under the Ministry of Internal Affairs, together with hired thugs – "titushky" – have been responsible for abductions, torture and killings. Draconian anti-protest laws endowing the authorities with even more dictatorial powers were passed by Parliament in contravention to regular procedure, but under pressure of the opposition and EU authorities they were partially rescinded. Nonetheless, the harassment, beatings and abductions continued.

Clearly, the legacy of the inhumane Soviet regime survives. It is also clear that Russia's President Vladimir Putin and the Kremlin are intensely involved in projects to undermine Ukraine's European choice and in its place to draw Ukraine into a reconstituted Russian empire under the guise of a Customs Union. This Customs Union with Russia would secure the ill-gotten wealth of President Yanukovich and his friends in crime at the expense of the rights and dignity of the people and the country he betrayed.

What is the Euro-Maidan? The Euro-Maidan is a human rights movement, based on non-violent resistance. Vast numbers of

(Continued on page 13)

WINDOW ON EURASIA

No doubt that Russia has opened a Crimean front, says journalist

by Paul Goble

In September 2013, a Ukrainian journalist asked whether Russia would open "a Crimean front" as part of Moscow's effort to defeat the Maidan and its European aspirations. Yesterday, the same journalist published an article with a headline that dropped the question mark and suggested that Russia already has.

In her new article, Valentina Samar says she has changed the title from a question to an assertion because "experts [now] see all the preconditions for Russia's adoption of a 'Georgian scenario' in Crimea" and because there is clear evidence that "it is already being carried out" (gazeta.zn.ua/internal/rossiya-otkryla-krymskiy-front-.html).

She points out that despite the failure of Kyiv to attend to this, Moscow launched its drive to block Ukraine from choosing Europe and to ensure that Ukraine would be part of its Eurasian space well before the Vilnius summit. "But history did not end" with that, and "the triumphal march of Vladimir Putin across the world continues."

Moreover, Ms. Samar says, "unlike Ukrainian politicians, [Putin] is not planning for half-measures."

The methods the Kremlin "has used and will use in the future" are trade wars, the development of 'a fifth column' within the countries it wants to subordinate, and "as they say in Tbilisi, 'the borderization of seized places des armes,'" Ms. Samar says. With regard to Ukraine, Moscow has already done the first, is doing the second, and is setting the stage for the third.

A week ago in the same paper, she notes, Andreas Umland described how the Russian "humanitarian intervention" scenario could be implemented in Ukraine and called on the European Union to prevent Moscow from launching a Georgian scenario in Ukraine in general (gazeta.zn.ua/internal/es-dolzhen-predotvratit-gruzinskiy-scenariy-v-ukraine-.html).

The dangers he pointed to are already very much in evidence in Crimea, a place where Russian intervention is easier and cheaper than anywhere else because of the presence of the Russian naval base from which provocations can be launched and of the complicated history of the region – a history that Moscow will use to present itself as the only force available to end the inter-ethnic conflict it is provoking and to defend the world from "Islamic terrorists."

Until recently, Ms. Samar says, "such a scenario in Crimea was impossible for several reasons." First, no one had given the order for it to take place. Second, many in Crimea are aware of the dangers of provocations and guard against them. And third, "politicians knew the limit which they must not cross."

A particularly important role in this regard has been played by the Crimean Tatars who have acted "in essence as the main Ukrainians in Crimea," the Ukrainian journalist says.

Although she acknowledges that she

Paul Goble is a long-time specialist on ethnic and religious questions in Eurasia who has served in various capacities in the U.S. State Department, the Central Intelligence Agency and the International Broadcasting Bureau, as well as at the Voice of America and Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Mr. Goble writes a blog called "Window on Eurasia" (<http://windowoneurasia2.blogspot.com/>). This article above is reprinted with permission.

does not know "whether among the secret agreements between Putin and Yanukovich is a provision for the voluntary surrender of Crimea," Ms. Samar says that "in fact today that is what appears to be the case" because "things are taking place which for long years were impossible."

Not just the statements of Russian politicians like Yuri Luzhkov, Konstantin Zatulin and Vladimir Zhirinovskiy but the actions of Russian nationalists in Crimea itself all point in that direction, the journalist suggests, detailing many of the latter over the last several weeks and months.

She then adds that "in general, if [Ukrainian President] Viktor Yanukovich thinks that [all these actions] are being undertaken in his defense and in defense of his wise policy, then he is quite mistaken," as are those in the leadership of the Crimean Autonomous Republic who continue to support Mr. Yanukovich.

In reality, Ms. Samar argues, "everything which is taking place today in Ukraine is not for the salvation of Yanukovich but for his final subordination and the weakening of Ukraine."

One reason for particular concern are the reports that Vladimir Surkov, the Kremlin's man for South Ossetia and Abkhazia, is now involved with Ukraine, recently visited Crimea and spoke with leaders of the Crimean Autonomy, nominally only about a bridge across the Kerch straits but in fact about the introduction of more Russian personnel onto the peninsula, something for which a bridge project could provide the perfect cover.

"Is this a fantasy?" Ms. Samar asks rhetorically. "In no way," she says. It is "a classic move" by Mr. Surkov, who as a young man served in the spetsnaz of the GRU and who later worked as a KGB officer in Scandinavia and Africa. He would certainly understand that "the legend of 'a bridge of friendship'" would give Moscow the chance to move people, money and equipment into Crimea with few questions asked until it was too late.

Moreover, as the recent comments about instability there by Sergey Glazyev, another Putin aide, make clear, Moscow can talk about the need for security to allow it to continue to make investments and thus set the stage for it to provide such security in Crimea if the Ukrainians cannot.

Many in Russia and some in Ukraine talk about "giving Crimea to the Tatars." But most Tatars understand that, given their share of the population, this is a provocation designed to give control of the peninsula not to them but to Russia, Mustafa Jemilev has said, as have his successors.

Despite that, there are concerns, Ms. Samar says, that the Russians may be trying to play with some of the Crimean Tatars. So far, the leadership has held firm, refusing to meet with Mr. Surkov about Russian "assistance" unless that assistance is for Ukraine rather than a device to work against its interests and theirs.

"One doesn't want even to think" that Ukraine might have to experience its own updated version of the Russian invasion Georgians suffered in August 2008 in order to be "finally cured" from any desire to move in Moscow's direction, Ms. Samar says. The Crimean Tatars are helping, but precisely because they are, their assistance to Ukraine will now carry a price.

Ukrainians who have not always helped the Crimean Tatars in the past, the journalist says, need to ask themselves about that, as they face from Moscow what is no longer a question about the fate of their country.

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



Why did he write what he did?

In a February 3 column – titled "Will Mobocracy Triumph in Ukraine?" – celebrated American columnist Patrick J. Buchanan denounced the United States for its involvement with the Maidan in Kyiv.

He accused Sen. John McCain and Secretary of State John Kerry of "meddling in this matter that is none of America's business..." Echoing an age-old Russian imperialist line, Mr. Buchanan argued that "religious, ethnic, cultural and historic ties between Russia and Ukraine are centuries deep."

Mr. Buchanan continued: "While he rules a divided nation, Yanukovich has hardly been a tyrant. As the crowds grew violent, he dismissed his government, offered the prime ministry to a leader of the opposition, repealed the laws lately passed to crack down on demonstrations, and took sick for four days."

Wow! How does one begin to respond to such hogwash?

Let's begin with the myth of "centuries long historic ties between Russia and Ukraine." Mr. Buchanan fails to mention that this relationship was forced, based on a big brother/little brother (Maloros) arrangement in which Ukrainians were subjected to brutal ethnic cleansing and suppression aimed at the eradication of the Ukrainian identity. Russia perpetrated cultural genocide, pure and simple. At one point, the very existence of a Ukrainian language was denied by Moscow. Ukraine was also economically exploited, robbed of its treasure, and eventually forced to suffer the Holodomor, an artificial famine that resulted in the death of 7 million to 10 million men, women and children in 1932-1933.

Russia's desire to absorb Ukraine will never change. Modern Russian history, both under the tsars, as well as the commissars, is motivated by the ideal of Moscow as "the third and final Rome," the center of the world. President Vladimir Putin mourned the collapse of the Soviet Union. His entire foreign policy is based on its restoration. Imperialism remains part of Russia's DNA.

Then there's Mr. Buchanan's observation that President Viktor Yanukovich "is hardly a tyrant." Amazing. The man jailed Yulia Tymoshenko, his popular opponent in the last election; he brought in his palace guard (Berkut) and goon squads (titushky) to contain and terrorize the Maidan protesters; he changed the Constitution to gain more power; he extended the presidential elections by one year; and his son, with no known talents, has reportedly become a billionaire.

Mr. Buchanan was once the darling of the Ukrainian American community. The Chicago chapter of the UCCA feted him at one of their annual banquets. I personally helped organize "Ukrainians for Buchanan" when he ran for president in 1992, and was involved in a huge rally for him at Chicago's Ukrainian Cultural Center that same year. On September 20, 1993, Mr. Buchanan penned one of the most memorable commentaries on the Holodomor in The Washington Times. "Stalin's objective," he wrote, "was to break Ukraine..." The article recounted in great detail the horrors of Stalinism in Ukraine.

Mr. Buchanan, moreover, was the only nationally syndicated U.S. newspaper commentator to defend John Demjanjuk and to condemn the Office of Special Investigations (OSI) for its brutish chicanery

in the pursuit of an innocent Ukrainian American. Vilified as an anti-Semite, he supported Mr. Demjanjuk until the very end.

Knowing all this, I was stunned and saddened by Mr. Buchanan's commentary of February 3. Is he in the pay of the Podesta, pro-Putin lobby in Washington? I think not. He doesn't need the money. In the words of his biographer, "Today Pat Buchanan is a comfortable man. He has a beautiful home, small real estate fortune, a generous contract with MSNBC, and millions in savings and investments."

So why did he write what he did? I believe the answer is simple. Mr. Buchanan is true to his beliefs. He is consistent. He is a paleoconservative who, among other things, believes in the sanctity of life, the family, private property, marriage between a man and a woman, the rule of law, the environment, closed borders, and an America of values, in short, almost all of what many in our nation's cultural elite would label as retrograde. Most important of all in the present context, he is also an isolationist.

As a paleoconservative, Mr. Buchanan deplores American intervention in the affairs of foreign governments. In the article on Ukraine cited above, he also condemned U.S. involvement in the Middle East. He has consistently denounced America's neoconservatives, many of whom are supporting Ukrainians protesting on the Maidan, for their "globalist, interventionist, open borders ideology." Agree with him or not, Mr. Buchanan has always presented a stimulating perspective, one devoid, I believe, of deception. Some Ukrainians have argued that Mr. Buchanan is a "useful idiot." Don't believe it.

Nevertheless, Mr. Buchanan needs to become aware that the battle on the Maidan is a cultural battle between the West and the East, a struggle that has international geopolitical implications. This concept was eloquently outlined by Prof. Samuel P. Huntington in his 1996 treatise "The Clash of Civilizations: Remaking of World Order." Ukraine, he wrote, "is a cleft country with two distinct cultures..." It is split between Europeanized Slavs in western Ukraine and the Russo-Slav vision of what Ukraine should be in eastern Ukraine.

We're not witnessing ethnic polarization on the Maidan but the clash of two civilizations. A victory for the protesters will signal the end of the tyrannical Yanukovich regime and a triumph for Western civilization in Europe. Moscow will be checkmated and light will once again overcome the darkness of the Russian khan.

It's time for Patrick Buchanan to go back to the drawing board. The Euro-Maidan protesters are not a mob but freedom fighters struggling to rid themselves once and forever of the yoke of Russo-Muscovite domination. The future of Europe, indeed of the entire world, depends on their victory.

I remind Mr. Buchanan of the words of his hero Ronald Reagan: "We cannot escape our destiny... Into the hands of America God has placed the destinies of an afflicted mankind. We are indeed... the last hope of man on earth."

This is no time to go wobbly!

Myron Kuropas's e-mail address is kuropas@comcast.net.

Ukraine becomes...

(Continued from page 1)

"This is no longer simply a revolution! It's a war against brutes, fascists with their punitive detachments!" thundered Maidan master of ceremonies Yevhen Nyshchuk from the stage on the evening of February 19.

"Don't let the statement that they're beginning an anti-terrorist campaign stop or scare you. Against whom? There can't be 45 million terrorists! These are people who rose up for themselves against these true terrorists, for whom nothing is holy. In World War II, even the fascists – having entered here – never burned the Khreshchatyk and the people in such a way."

The violence – unprecedented in independent Ukraine's history – erased any progress towards a political compromise made during the weekend when protesters reluctantly freed several state buildings, including the Kyiv City Council. Instead, they retook those buildings and took control of new ones, setting up new headquarters in the Post Office and State Television and Radio Committee offices.

Reacting to the violence in the capital, activists turned many of the nation's oblast centers into battle zones on February 19 as they captured state buildings, including seven in Lviv. Fighters burned a police station in Ternopil and the Security Service of Ukraine (SBU) office in Khmelnytsky, where officers had opened fire and killed several protesters earlier that day.

The violence drew the first serious actions from Western leaders. The U.S. State Department declared visa bans on February 19 against nearly 20 leaders whom it identified as responsible for the violence.

The next day, EU Council President Herman van Rompuy declared the EU is imposing both visa and financial sanctions against those Ukrainian leaders determined to be responsible for the excessive use of violence against Ukrainian citizens. He also called for immediate elections for a new parliament and president.

His announcement came after exasperated EU diplomats spent more than four hours negotiating with President Viktor Yanukovich on the afternoon of February 20 as shootings and fights were occurring throughout central Kyiv, only to leave with gloomy expressions and no comments for reporters.

The diplomacy team included Polish Foreign Affairs Minister Radoslaw Sikorski, German Foreign Affairs Minister Frank-Walter Steinmeier and French Foreign Affairs Minister Laurent Fabius. Mr. Yanukovich interrupted their meeting to take a phone call from Russian President Vladimir Putin, the Ukrayinska Pravda news site reported.

The team was supposed to travel to Brussels to attend a special meeting of the EU Council devoted to the crisis in Ukraine



The Maidan in the city center of Kyiv burns on the night of February 18, when the Berkut began its assault.

but didn't conclude its negotiations with Mr. Yanukovich to depart in time.

Former Polish President Aleksander Kwasniewski, who has extensive diplomatic experience in Ukraine, compared the events to the 1989 Tiananmen Square massacre in China in which dozens died. Both the Ukrainian government and political opposition leaders have lost control of the conflict, he said.

"People in Ukraine see that the government doesn't want talks," he said in a February 19 interview with Polish radio. "And all this is happening in a country where no one trusts each other. During my time in Kyiv months ago, I was surprised by the level of mutual distrust, to put it lightly."

In a separate interview, he told a journalist with the polonews.in.ua news site that sanctions alone won't be adequate pressure on the Ukrainian government to stop its aggression.

"I am convinced that the EU will introduce sanctions against the oligarchs that support the government and are responsible for violence. However, that won't sober up the government. We are all caught in a trap," he said. At the same time, he noted that sanctions "are the single actions. The EU can't send an army since it doesn't have one."

Indeed, rather than take measures to mitigate the violence after the February 18 deaths, the Yanukovich administration pressed further with combative measures in line with repeated Kremlin urgings to respond to the protests with violence.

Security Service of Ukraine (SBU) head Oleksander Yakymenko announced on February 19 that the SBU and state Anti-Terrorism Center will launch an anti-terrorism operation through the country involving the Internal Affairs Ministry, the Defense Ministry, the Border Service and central and local state organs.

He called the Euro-Maidan protest's activity "concrete terrorist acts" that included arson, hostage-taking, murder, capture of government buildings and confiscation of state arms, numbering more than 1,500 gained from raids on state law enforcement organs.

"Radical and extremist groups pose a real threat to the lives of millions of Ukrainians," the statement said.

Concessions by opposition

The violence was reignited after the opposition made concessions to the Yanukovich administration the weekend of February 15-16, opening Hrushevsky Street to traffic and freeing numerous captured government buildings, including the Kyiv City Council.

In the exchange that was part of the so-called "amnesty law" (dubbed the "hostage law" by the opposition), the government was supposed to drop criminal charges and remove convictions from all those charged between December 27, 2013, and February 2, despite many of the charges reportedly being baseless.

Prosecutor General Viktor Pshonka said he was largely satisfied with the concessions but that the charges would be dropped within a month's time, which highly dissatisfied the Euro-Maidan activists.

The Sunday afternoon weekly "viche" (public meeting) on the Maidan, called for a "peaceful offensive" to the Parliament building in order for Euro-Maidan protesters to pressure the government to approve a bill returning to the 2004 constitutional amendments.

More than 10,000 protesters began separate marches on the morning of February 18 along Instytutska and Hrushevsky streets, two parallel arteries to the Parliament building.

"The Euro-Maidan is very diverse, but the share of radicals is constantly growing," said Petro Oleshchuk, a political science lecturer at Shevchenko National University in Kyiv. "Those who were temperate earlier are getting radicalized. Hate is growing, particularly toward law enforcement. Considering the earlier violence, many among the civilly dissatisfied are arming themselves. Yet truly the armed threat is from the trained [police] fighters."

Many among the protesters were members of the Maidan Self-Defense and were armed, demonstrating the enormous gap that has persisted throughout the protests between the political leaders who want to keep activity nonviolent and the frustrated protesters who see violent action as their only option.

"Aroused citizens were met with resistance at their attempt to pass through and began to vent their anger against the police," Mr. Oleshchuk said. "When you announce an 'offensive' ahead of time, on a particular day and hour, that's simply a wonderful pretext for a provocation. They then know when to bring their fighters and where to place them."

Protesters forced their way through the cordon on Hrushevsky Street, drawing accusations by police that they were the first to initiate the violence.

On Instytutska Street, they attempted to move a police bus blocking access to Shovkovychna Street that leads to the Verkhovna Rada building.

Yet opposition national deputies accused the police of provoking the violence by launching stun grenades in response to the protesters' simple demand of having access to the Parliament building.

"Law enforcers were the first to use grenades and shoot," tweeted National Deputy Volodymyr Arieiev of the Batkivshchyna party. "When deputy Olena Kondratiuk tried to pass them, they were aiming at her legs."

Violence escalates

The violence rapidly accelerated after the first shots. On Instytutska Street, demonstrators dug up cobblestones and formed lines to pass them to those in front, who hurled them at police. They eventually set ablaze the buses that were blocking the road to the Verkhovna Rada.

Police were prepared for violence – whether to respond or provoke it, as opposition leaders alleged – as snipers were spotted on the rooftops at the corner of Instytutska and Shovkovychna streets. As the protest got heated, they shot bullets and even threw stun and smoke grenades into crowds of people.

Numerous protesters lost their eyes or limbs as a result, or suffered severe wounds.

Outraged activists shot back at the rooftop gunmen with BB rifles, while others hurled firecrackers. About a dozen even climbed to the rooftops to pursue them,

(Continued on page 9)



Euro-Maidan activists capture an Internal Army soldier on February 20 on the heights overlooking the Maidan.



One of the 25+ casualties of February 18, Serhiy Didych, was a leader of the Svoboda party organization in the town of Horodenka in the Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast. (Source: Ivano-Frankivsk Reporter)



Bohdan Solchanyk, a lecturer at Ukrainian Catholic University, was killed on the Maidan on February 20. (Source: zik.ua)

Ukraine becomes...

(Continued from page 8)

some wielding metal bars, not intimidated by the prospect of being shot, news reports said.

Police and protesters alike were beaten and set on fire by hurled Molotov cocktails, which were also used to set ablaze the Party of Regions headquarters off Instytutska Street.

Among those leading the attack on the building was Tetiana Chornovol, the Auto-Maidan activist who was brutally beaten on December 24, 2013. She has since recovered and has been among the most active protesters, in this particular instance smashing the headquarters windows and scattering documents inside.

More than a dozen people inside suffered injuries and at least one was either beaten or shot to death, news reports said, before the police retook control of the building and forced away protesters by firing at them.

Back-and-forth battles between police and protesters were waged at Mariyinskyi Park as well, on the southern edge of Hrushevsky Street.

Eventually, the police succeeded in clearing away thousands of protesters from the central government quarter by firing their guns and chasing them while wielding their batons, scattering the activists both north towards Independence Square and south to the old Arsenalna factory.

Deaths and injuries occurred among those failing to flee. More than 25 mass media workers reported being attacked by police, as reported by the Institute of Mass Information.

As evening approached, law enforcement authorities descended on the occupied Euro-Maidan territory, taking control of the October Palace and Ukrainian Home that served as bases for the protest.

Assault on the Maidan

The government issued a warning to clear the Maidan by 6 p.m., indicating an assault was under way but it didn't begin until 8 p.m. Berkut special forces began firing stun grenades and throwing Molotov cocktails down onto the Maidan from the heights on its south side.

They were able to set Maidan tents on fire and directed their water cannons at the protesters.

Rather than trying to extinguish the flames, activists decided to feed them to create a smokescreen, and they deliberately set fire to the barricades facing European Square. The flames also protected them from advancing Internal Army soldiers and police.

Activists hurled Molotovs, stones and even fireworks in return, creating a rather surreal scene on the Maidan of destruction mixed with celebration.

Soon after the assault began, fighters set fire to the first of two torched armed personnel carriers by bombarding it with

Molotovs. The first report of the Trade Union building catching fire came at 1 a.m. on February 19, with the sixth and seventh floors catching fire.

Around this time, Svoboda activist Oleksander Aronets, who livestreams news, reported that the Berkut had climbed atop the Trade Union building to shoot down at protesters and throw grenades. Both sides accused each other of setting the building on fire.

The three political opposition leaders met with Mr. Yanukovich as the Maidan was in flames. Afterwards, top presidential contender Vitali Klitschko shared his impression that the president "is reacting to the situation absolutely inadequately."

He said after the meeting: "All that he spoke of was the opposition leaders calling upon the people on the Maidan to cease their resistance and put down their arms. It's not clear what arms he was referring to if police are viciously shooting demonstrators in Kyiv's center. I believe the government should immediately withdraw the police and halt the bloody confrontation because people are dying. I told Yanukovich this. What kind of talks can there be if blood is being shed? But unfortunately, he doesn't understand the situation."

A few hours later, the president issued a televised statement calling upon the political opposition leaders to distance themselves from the "radicals, who are provoking bloodshed and clashes with law enforcement authorities."

"The opposition leaders abused the main principle of democracy – power is gained not on the streets or on the maidans, but only in election polls," the president said. "I told them repeatedly that elections are soon. If the people trust you, you will be in government."

He hinted that he would imprison them, along with former Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko, for calling upon citizens to take up arms.

"That's an egregious violation of the law," Mr. Yanukovich said. "And lawbreakers are supposed to stand in court, which will determine the degree of their punishment. That's not my whim. That's my obligation as the guarantor of the Constitution: to ensure peace in the country, calm for citizens and justice for all."

Along with the police assault, the state terror campaign on the public was renewed with the involvement of "titushky," or state-sponsored thugs who have accompanied police in assaults on protesters.

As in previous months, they were brought to Kyiv from Ukraine's southern and eastern regions. This time, however, they included trained fighters from Kharkiv, where State Oblast Administration Chair Mykhailo Dobkin pledged to contribute fighters to defeat the Euro-Maidan, openly declaring his support for killing activists.

Yet their actions weren't limited to beating people, burning cars and throwing



Zenon Zawada

On the morning of February 19, activists pile up cobblestones dislodged from the Maidan to be thrown at police.

Molotovs. In their early morning February 19 attack on journalist Viacheslav Veremii, titushky fatally shot him in the chest after pulling him out of the taxi he was in at the intersection of Volodymyrska and Velyka Zhytomyrska streets.

"Unidentified men with bats, guns, helmets, camouflage and back masks attacked Veremii, who was returning home in a taxi together with IT specialist Oleksii Lymarenko," said a statement released by the Vesti newspaper that Mr. Veremii wrote for.

"When the taxi stopped at a traffic light, the assailants began shaking the car and threw Molotovs inside," the statement said, adding they dragged the men out of the taxi and viciously beat them. The taxi driver suffered severe damage to his legs, while Mr. Lymarenko's face was deformed.

Employing old Bolshevik tactics used during World War II, police and/or titushky dressed up as the Maidan Self-Defense fighters to commit crimes against civilians and businesses to make it appear as though the activists were the culprits.

Internal Affairs Ministry officials maintained the position between the outbreak of violence on February 18 and midday on February 20 that no snipers were employed to deal with protesters and the police used no firearms, contradicting the evidence of fatal bullet wounds and an abundance of photos and videos on the Internet to the contrary. (The evidence showed police using Kalashnikov rifles.)

The claims were repeated before a February 19 emergency meeting with Western diplomats, who rejected them outright, according to the Kommersant-Ukraina newspaper.

"We have very reliable information that police had firearms and used them," said Andreas von Beckerath, the Swedish ambassador to Ukraine.

In response, Internal Affairs Ministry

spokesman Serhiy Burlakov said many activists have bullet wounds in their spines, "which gives the basis to state that they were injured by their comrades."

Dutch Ambassador to Ukraine Peter Jan Walters criticized the government's characterization of the opposition as terrorists. "Even a broad interpretation of the term 'terrorism' doesn't allow you to label your political opponents as such," he said.

On the afternoon of February 20, Internal Affairs Minister Vitaliy Zakharchenko announced he had signed decrees to issue firearms to police to defend against extremists, who violated the truce.

Late in the prior night, Batkivshchyna Political Council Chair Arseniy Yatsenyuk announced a truce had been reached with Presidential Administration Chair Andriy Kliuyev. They agreed to halt the planned forceful dispersal of the Maidan, he claimed.

Yet, throughout the night, police continued firing ammunition at demonstrators, as well as throwing Molotovs and stun grenades, and showered them with water cannons, according to news reports.

Euro-Maidan activists retook control of key state buildings that had been taken by the police two days earlier – namely the October Palace overlooking the Maidan and the Ukrainian Home on European Square – and captured titushky and even a police sniper.

By sunrise, the violence was in full swing again, with corpses piling on the Maidan.

"As of February 18, Yanukovich lost the right to be considered president of Ukraine. He's a bloody dictator," said Serhii Datsiuk, a political scientist with the Hardarka Strategic Consulting Corporation in Kyiv.

"Negotiations aren't held with bloody dictators. They're arrested and tried before a people's court. The legitimacy of such a president can be renewed for a short moment – during the submittal of his resignation."



EuroMaidan Twitter

A woman speaks on her mobile phone, emotionally overwhelmed after seeing a corpse on the Maidan on February 20.



EuroMaidan Twitter

A priest prays over corpses on February 20 at a makeshift morgue in the Hotel Ukrayina overlooking the Maidan.

Ukraine's women's biathlon team tops at Sochi

by Ihor N. Stelmach

The operative word here is team. Belarus may have multi-medalists Darya Domracheva (two golds) and Nadezhda Skardino, Slovakia's Anastasiya Kuzmina won a gold medal in the 7.5-kilometer sprint, but in looking at the first four events in women's biathlon, it is Team Ukraine with the top performing squad. Reviewing



2014 Olympic bronze medalist Vita Semerenko.

the top finishes by country reveals the following:

Women's 7.5-kilometer sprint – Ukraine's finishes: 3rd/12th/26th, Italy's finishes: 4th/6th/38th, Russia's finishes: 2nd/19th/28th.

Women's 10-kilometer pursuit – Ukraine's finishes: 5th/10th/22nd, Russia's finishes: 7th/11th/23rd, Belarus' finishes: 1st/13th/33rd.

Women's 15-kilometer Individual – Ukraine's finishes: 7th/8th/19th/29th, Belarus' finishes: 1st/3rd/25th/35th, France's finishes: 5th/17th/26th.

Women's 12.5-kilometer mass start – Ukraine's finishes: 8th/13th/17th, Norway's finishes: 3rd/15th/25th, Poland's finishes: 6th/19th/20th.

Ukraine's obvious highlight of the entire Olympic Games thus far is Vita Semerenko's unexpected bronze medal victory in the 7.5-kilometer sprint. The second most outstanding performance may be young Juliya Dzhyha's surprising seventh-place finish in the women's 15kilometer individual race, after coming in 42nd (7.5-kilometer sprint) and 56th (10-kilometer pursuit) in two prior events. It seems as if the Ukrainian women are gathering strength as the Games continue. The favorite to win a medal for Ukraine, Valj Semerenko, has yet to hit her stride, and with several events still remaining, the hope is she will climb the medal podium.

In the opening competition (7.5-kilometer sprint) the Semerenko twins placed third and 12th out of a total of 84 competitors. In a competition of 84 in the women's 15-kilometer individual, Ukraine placed seventh, eighth and 19th, with Olena Pidhrushna surprising in the eighth slot.



Vita Semerenko (right) powers through the biathlon course.

Biathlon primer

Since Ukraine's women's biathlon team is the story of the 2014 Winter Olympics in Sochi, here is a what-you-need-to-know primer on the sport.

A biathlon competition consists of a race in which athletes ski around a cross-country trail system, and where the total distance is broken up by either two or four shooting rounds, half in prone position, the other half standing. Depending on the shooting performance, extra distance or time is added to the athlete's total running distance/time. The athlete with the shortest total time is the winner.

For each shooting round, the biathlete must hit five targets. Each missed target must be made up for in one of the following three ways, depending on the competition format: by skiing around a 150-meter penalty loop (typically 20-30 seconds), by having one minute added to the skier's total time, by having to use an extra cartridge to finish off the target.

All cross-country skiing techniques are permitted and the small-bore rifle must be carried by the skier at all times. The target range shooting distance is 50 meters (160 feet). There are five circular targets to hit in each round.

Competition formats are individual,

sprint, pursuit, mass start and relay. Women's competitions are usually 25 percent less in distance than men's.

Savchenko wins bronze medal

Facing the pressure and expectations of a loud home crowd, the favorite Russian pair of Maxim Trankov and Ukraine-born Tatiana Volosozhar won the gold medal in pairs skating with a decisive total of 236.86 points. Ukrainian Aliona Savchenko and Robin Szolkowy of Germany, the 2010 bronze medalists, were considered the main challengers to Trankov and Volosozhar, but encountered difficulties, stumbling early and late. Szolkowy fell on a triple toe loop combination, and Savchenko later tumbled to the ice on a throw triple salchow. The pair settled for the bronze medal again with 215.78 points.

Skating to music from The Pink Panther, Savchenko wore a very becoming hot pink, body-hugging outfit in an early pairs figure skating performance. The Kyiv-born Savchenko claimed the sport of figure skating needed something new.

"You need to show what you have," she said in a post-performance interview. "Our routine and costume is funny. For me it is more fun. I feel really good in this outfit and this program. We need to do something different."



"Best Athletes" Valentyna Semerenko (left) and Olena Pidhrushna (right) with Sergiy Bubka, president of the National Olympic Committee of Ukraine, on February 6.

Attention former residents of the village Ulucz, present-day Poland, and their descendants.

Please help us build the web site (www.ulucz.org) and create the monography of the Ukrainian village Ulucz, whose residents were forcibly resettled in 1947 as a result of "Akcja Wisla". Email us your memoirs, articles, old photographs and interesting stories about Ulucz. You may contact us at: e-mail: irek-jawornicki@wp.pl; tel.: 732-410-9139 (New Jersey)

Springtime and Easter PROGRAMS at THE UKRAINIAN MUSEUM

2014

Limited space – Pysanky, Easter Traditions, and Wedding Breads workshops must be reserved in advance: 212.228.0110

PYSANKY - UKRAINIAN EASTER EGG DECORATING WORKSHOPS

Sunday, March 23, 11 a.m.–1 p.m. or 2-4 p.m.
Saturday, March 29, 10 a.m.–12 p.m.
Sunday, March 30, 11 a.m.–1 p.m. or 2-4 p.m.
Sunday, April 6, 11 a.m.–1 p.m. or advanced class* 2-5 p.m.
Saturday, April 12, 10 a.m.–12 p.m.

Fee per session: Adults – \$15; students over 16 & seniors – \$10; children ages 12–16 – \$5;
*advanced class ages 18+ with 2+years experience making *pysanky* – \$25; members – 10% discount

Saturday, April 5, 10 a.m.–1 p.m.
UKRAINIAN EASTER TRADITIONS
& baking of traditional Easter breads.
Adults – \$25; students over 16 & seniors – \$20;
members – 10% discount

Saturday, April 12, 1–5 p.m.
DEMONSTRATIONS IN THE MAKING OF PYSANKY
– UKRAINIAN EASTER EGGS
by *pysanka* artists Sofika Zielyk and Anna Gbur, plus free screening of Slavko Nowytski's award-winning film *Pysanka*. **FREE** with Museum admission.

Saturday, May 3, 10 a.m.–1 p.m.
BAKING TRADITIONAL WEDDING BREADS
Learn how to make a *korovai* and a colorful wedding *hiltse*.
Adults – \$25; students over 16 & seniors – \$20; members – 10% discount



The Museum's programs are supported, in part, by the New York State Council on the Arts with the support of Governor Andrew Cuomo and the New York State Legislature.



The Ukrainian Museum's traditional arts programs are supported, in part, by public funds from the New York City Department of Cultural Affairs in partnership with the City Council.



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

All programs include access to Museum galleries!

Museum hours:
Wednesday – Sunday
11:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Ukraine's athletes at the Sochi Games show solidarity with their homeland

by Matthew Dubas

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – Team Ukraine has attempted to show its support for the Euro-Maidan events going on in Ukraine during the Winter Olympics in Sochi.

Mark Adams, spokesman for the International Olympic Committee (IOC), denied that the IOC had banned Ukrainian competitors from wearing black armbands to commemorate the deaths of protesters and police in Kyiv. Black ribbons have been seen pinned to Ukrainian flags in the Olympic Village. A minute of silence was held on the morning of February 20, led by Sergey Bubka, president of the National Olympic Committee of Ukraine and an IOC executive board member.

Ukrainian cross-country skiers Kateryna Serdyuk and Marina Lisogor pulled out of the women's team sprint classic event that the two were scheduled to compete in on February 19, but the delegation said that this was due to an injury that Serdyuk sustained, and not political reasons.

However, alpine skier Bogdana Matsotska, 24, and her coach Oleg Matsotskiy, who is her father, on February 20 pulled out of the Sochi Games in protest against the authorities' use of deadly force against the protesters in Kyiv. They are the first members of the Ukrainian team confirmed to have pulled out of the Games over the violence in Ukraine.

"In a sign of protest... against the bandit-like actions against protesters, we are taking no further part in the Sochi Olympics in 2014," Mr. Matsotskiy wrote on his Facebook page. Instead of moving to resolve the conflict peacefully, Yanukovich has "drowned the very hopes of Ukraine in blood," he said.

Mr. Bubka also Tweeted against the violence in Ukraine: "I want to bring Olympic truce to my county. Dialogue is power, violence is weakness. Our athletes are competing hard in Sochi, but peacefully and with honor. Violence has no place in the world."

Mr. Bubka later wrote on his website: "I'm shocked by what is happening in my native country – especially because the violence is taking place during the Olympic Games, the world's most peaceful and democratic event. I appeal to all parties involved in the events and was pleased to see negotiations begin. I am once again urging all parties to stop the violence! There is no 'their' Ukraine or 'your' Ukraine. It is OUR Ukraine. For the sake of the future of our kids, let's do everything possible to get back to the negotiations and make a compromise."

Mr. Bubka also commented that Lviv's bid to host the 2022 Winter Olympics is in jeopardy due to the escalating violence in Ukraine. Sergey Gontcharov, chief executive



Flag-bearer Valentyna Shevchenko.

of Lviv 2022, admitted that the events were damaging its campaign but insisted the committee planned to carry on and he still believed it could be successful. Mr. Gontcharov told reporters, "Obviously, the conflict needs to be resolved before we can seriously be considered as hosts of the Winter Games. Still, I remain confident that we will come out of this conflict stronger as a nation."

IOC President Thomas Bach expressed his sympathy for the events in Ukraine: "I would like to offer my condolences to those who have lost loved ones in these tragic events. Our thoughts and sympathy are with the Ukrainian team at what must be a very difficult time. The way they have continued to represent their nation with great dignity is a credit to them and their country. Their presence here is a symbol that sports can build bridges and help bring people from difference backgrounds together in peace."

Ukrainian connections at the Olympics

Ukraine-born Olympic athletes were not limited to the Ukrainian Olympic Team at the Sochi Games.

As an example, three Ukrainians represented the Russian Federation – pairs figure skater Tatiana Volosozhar (gold medalist), short-track speedskater Vladimir Grigoriev (silver medalist), and head of the Russian Ice Hockey Federation, Vladislav Tretiak, who also lit the Olympic flame, and a former goalkeeper for the Soviet Union.

Grigoriev, who was born in the northern Sumy region of Ukraine, competed for his homeland until 2006, when due to a lack of training facilities in Ukraine he moved to Russia. Volosozhar, who hails from Dnipropetrovsk, represented Ukraine at



Team Ukraine at the opening ceremony of the Winter Olympic Games-2014 in Sochi, Russia.

the 2006 Torino Olympics with her pairs partner Stanislav Morozov. At the 2010 Olympics in Vancouver, she was paired with Alexander Smirnov, where they finished in fourth place. She moved to Russia, was granted Russian citizenship in 2010 and was paired with Maxim Trankov. Her parents were ethnic Russians who had moved to Ukraine while serving in the Soviet military.

Russians have dubbed these athletes "legionieri" (legionnaires) after the French Foreign Legion made up of non-French soldiers from abroad. This has been the Russian response to its poor performance at the 2010 Vancouver Olympics, when it collected just three gold medals.

Germany scooped up Aliona Savchenko, a bronze medalist at this year's Games in pairs figure skating. Born in Obuchiv, Ukraine, the 30-year-old won Olympic bronze in 2010 at Vancouver, placed sixth in 2006 at Torino, and finished in 15th place when she competed for Ukraine at the 2002 Games in Salt Lake City, Utah. Additionally, she won first place at the world championships in 2012 in Nice, France; 2011 in Moscow, 2009 in Los Angeles, and 2008 in Gothenburg, Sweden.

Gold medalist Alla Tsuper, who competed for Belarus in the freestyle skiing aerials event, was born in Rivne, Ukraine. She represented Ukraine at the 1998, 2002, 2006 and 2010 Winter Olympics.

Figure skater Alexei Bychenko and short-track speedskater Vladislav Bykanov, both born in Ukraine, competed for Israel. Bychenko was born in Kyiv, and Bykanov was born in Lviv.

In a different sort of Ukrainian connection, American Siobhan Heekin-Canedy of Stamford, Conn., with her ice dancing partner of two-and-a-half years, Dmitri Dun of Ukraine, are skating in the Olympics for Ukraine. It was in Ukraine that the pair won the national championship last December. There are only 24 couples qualified to compete at the 2014 Sochi Games. She has represented Ukraine for seven years and has been there 20 times.

Problems and technical issues

Other problems at the Russian-hosted Olympics, besides the highly publicized hotel room issues, include the fact that Ukrainian athletes were listed on the English-language website (sochi2014.com) with the Russian transliteration of their names from Ukrainian, including Olena Pidhrushna (listed as Pidkhrushna), while other athletes (Artem Pryma, Valentyna Semerenko, Andriy Deryzemlya and Yulia Dzhyma) had Ukrainian cities listed as their places of residence, including Kyiv, Chernihiv, Sumy and Ternopil, as being part of Russia.

The information was removed when it came to the public's attention on February 9, but this is not the first time these kinds of errors have occurred. During the 2012 Summer Olympics in London, more than 30 Russian Olympic athletes who were born outside of Russia had their birthplaces changed to Russia on the official Olympic website. Some Ukraine-born athletes were listed as being born in the "Ukraine Region," "Lvov Region" or "Lutsk (RUS)."

There were also some initial discrepancies in the number of athletes that Ukraine was sending to these Olympic Games. In the previous installment, we listed the number as 43, but listed 23 women and 19 men, when in fact there are 24 women and 19 men.

Ukraine's Olympic team issues statement on events in Kyiv

Below is the statement released on February 19 by Ukraine's Olympic team following the violence on Kyiv Euro-Maidan that has left dozens killed and hundreds injured. (Source: National Olympic Committee of Ukraine.)

We are now at the Sochi Olympic Winter Games, defending the honor of our native Ukraine in competition with the strongest athletes in the world.

We are shocked by the events that occurred yesterday in Kyiv. We are thinking about our families and loved ones back home in Ukraine, and we are doing our best to honor them on the fields of play here in Sochi.

We also deeply mourn and express our sincere condolences on the death of our fellow Ukrainians.

For us, Ukraine Olympians, we strongly believe in basing our lives on the main Olympic ideals of peace, unity, friendship and fair play that unite people regardless of age, gender, race, political or religious preferences.

We appeal for peace and mutual understanding, to find a positive way forward for Ukraine.

We believe in the wisdom and integrity of the Ukrainian people! We believe that together we can save our country and find a way forward!

As athletes we compete together with honor and friendship here in Sochi. We will do so peacefully to honor our home, our country, our Ukraine.



Ukrainian Day display of regional examples of Ukrainian embroidery at Ukraine House in the Olympic Village at Sochi on February 10.

NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

reportedly died of gunshot wounds. Meanwhile, acting Internal Affairs Minister Vitaliy Zakharchenko said in a statement that he had signed an order to give police combat weapons to be "used in accordance with the law." Mr. Zakharchenko urged "extremists" to hand over their weapons, and for opposition leaders to condemn radical actions. He also praised the restraint of police during assaults by angry protesters and thugs. In another development, the Interior Ministry has accused "extremists" of capturing 67 security officers and holding them hostage. The ministry says police have the right to use their weapons to free the hostages. (RFE/RL)

EU agrees to impose sanctions

BRUSSELS – European Union foreign affairs ministers have agreed to impose sanctions targeting Ukrainian officials deemed responsible for this week's violence and the use of excessive force. The measures, approved at an extraordinary meeting in Brussels on February 20, include visa bans and asset freezes. They also include restrictions on the export to Ukraine of anti-riot equipment, such as batons, that could be used for repression. No names of individuals subject to the sanctions were listed. The EU's move follows the United States' announcement on February 19 that it was imposing sanctions on 20 Ukrainian officials deemed responsible for violence. EU foreign-policy chief Catherine Ashton said the measures were necessary. "In the light of the deteriorating situation

we decided as a matter of urgency that we need to look at target sanctions, we have agreed to suspend export licenses for equipment for internal repression," she said. Before the meeting of EU ministers, British Foreign Secretary William Hague said that an international response to the Ukrainian violence was essential. "There has to be an international response to what has happened over the last few days and that is why we will be discussing sanctions, measures for those responsible for the violence," he said. "It is time for people on all sides to turn away from violence but the Ukrainian government, of course, bears the greatest responsibility and particular responsibility to take the lead in making sure that it happens." (RFE/RL, with reporting by Reuters and the Associated Press)

Yanukovich addresses the nation

KYIV – President Viktor Yanukovich addressed the people of Ukraine on February 19. According to the text published on the presidential website, he said: "...[The] Opposition not only didn't wait for the opening of the parliamentary session that would have voted for the laws to change Ukraine, but also blocked the Verkhovna Rada eliminating the opportunity to adopt these changes. They have set a demand – all power to the opposition, immediately. These, so to speak, politicians tried to seize power without mandate of people, illegally, violating the Constitution of Ukraine, resorting to riots, arsons and murders. Oppositional leaders neglected the main principle of democracy – the power is gained not on the streets or squares, but at the polls. I have repeatedly told them – the elections will be soon. If people vote for you, you will have power. If people do not vote

for you, you will not have power. But it should happen legally, under the Constitution of Ukraine. They have crossed the line after calling people for weapon [sic]. It is a flagrant violation of law. The perpetrators must stand before the court that will determine their punishment. It is not my whim, it is my duty as a guarantor of the Constitution to ensure public peace in the country and justice for everyone. In this regard, I once again call on the leaders of the opposition who assure that they also strive for peaceful settlement to immediately disassociate themselves from the radical forces that provoke bloodshed and clashes with law enforcement bodies. Otherwise, they should acknowledge that they support radicals and we will have a different conversation with them. ..." (http://www.president.gov.ua)

Working group discusses crisis

KYIV – President Viktor Yanukovich on February 19 held a meeting with members of the Working Group on Settlement of the Political Crisis and Verkhovna Rada Chairman Volodymyr Rybak. The meeting was attended by Presidential Administration Chair Andriy Kluyev, First Deputy Chair of the Presidential Administration Andriy Portnov, Acting Minister of Justice Olena Lukash and leaders of opposition parties Arseniy Yatsenyuk, Vitali Klitschko and Oleh Tiahnybok. Following the meeting, the parties announced: 1. a truce; 2. the beginning of negotiations aimed at cessation of bloodshed and stabilization of the situation in the country for the sake of civil peace. (Press office of President Viktor Yanukovich)

Reactions to the truce

KYIV – Opposition leader Arseniy Yatsenyuk – who took part in the February 19 meeting on the settlement of Ukraine's political crisis – announced in a statement on the website of his Batkivshchyna party: "The storming of the Maidan which the authorities had planned today will not take place." At that point in time, it was known that at least 26 people had been killed this week in the worst bloodshed since protests erupted against Yanukovich last November. The announced truce came ahead of a special EU meeting on Ukraine scheduled for February 20 in Brussels. The foreign ministers of France, Poland and Germany were to travel to Kyiv ahead of that meeting to meet with government and opposition officials before returning to Brussels. U.S. President Barack Obama cautiously welcomed news of the truce while on a visit to Mexico. "We've obviously seen reports about a truce between the government and opposition. If the truce is implemented it could provide space for the sides to resolve their disagreements peacefully," Mr. Obama said. "And going forward, we will continue to do whatever we can to support Ukrainians as they seek a peaceful solution and respond to the aspirations of the Ukrainian people for a strong, unified democracy that is fully integrated into the international community." Meanwhile, a tense calm was reported overnight on the streets of Kyiv as thousands of protesters remain on Independence Square, or the Maidan. (RFE/RL)

(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

HELP WANTED

CAREGIVER NEEDED for my 90 year
old mother. 24/7: \$75.00 a day, plus
room & board. Some English a must.
Must have own transportation.
Lincoln Park area. Call 973-294-8944
and leave a message with your info.

PROFESSIONALS

ЮРІЙ СИМЧИК
Професійний продавець
забезпечення УНС
YURIY SYMCZYK
Licensed Agent
Ukrainian National Assn., Inc.
2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054
Tel.: (973) 292-9800 (Ext. 3055) • Fax: (973) 292-0900
e-mail: symczyk@unamember.com

GEORGE B. KORDUBA
Counsellor at Law
Emphasis on Real Estate, Wills,
Trusts and Elder Law
Ward Witty Drive, P.O. Box 249, Montville, NJ 07045
Hours by Appointment! Tel. (973) 335-4555

SERVICES

Друкарня
COMPUTOPRINT Corp.
Established 1972
Clifton, New Jersey
виконує друкарські роботи:
• книжки (в твердій і м'якій оправках)
• журнали (з експедицією, або без)
• канцелярські друки
• весільні запрошення (в укр. і англ. мовах)
Ваші замовлення виконуємо
сумлінно, скоро і на час
з 40-літнім досвідом!
973-574-8800
Fax: 973-574-8887
e-mail: computopr@aol.com

Jewish Ukrainian...

(Continued from page 5)

pilation of teachings that is part of the Mishnah, the first text of the Jewish oral law], tried to be a man in a place where there are no people. 1,500 people tried to seize the building with 200 interior forces soldiers inside, predominantly cadets, and if protesters attacked these young men – the blood would be shed on the other side. We started negotiations that resulted in the release of Ukrainian House without a single shot and without wounded.

"There are four Israelis with combat experience just in my subdivision. Like me, they came to Maidan to help prevent any unneeded casualties. I would call our group 'blue helmets' as an analogy to U.N. peacekeepers. The situation on the Maidan is rather nerve-racking, many people want to revenge the victims, and even more people are tired of opposition inaction – all these hotheads full of illusions of real fights and therefore unable to imagine possible consequences. They also do not stop to think that there are people on the other side of the barricades, and that our actions should not defame Maidan's 'human face'.

"...There was not even a hint of such attitudes [anti-Semitism]. I have been in contact with activists from Pravyi Sector [Right Sector, a far-right militant group], UNA-UNSO [Ukrainian National Assembly – Ukrainian People's Self-Defense, a far-right political organization] – with all the people I would probably not see eye-to-eye with during peaceful times. However, I present myself solely as a Jew, and a religious one at that. I have tens of resistance guards – Georgians, Azerbaijani, Armenians and Russians who do not even attempt to speak Ukrainian – we have never been intolerant to each other. They all are quite respectful to my faith – they already know what I can and cannot eat, etc., and this does not cause any hostility.

"...People from western Ukraine, central

and eastern regions are divided roughly equally. Most are without express political sympathies. The inhabitants from western regions have greater reverence for the Ukrainian national liberation movement – it's a family tradition. However, none of the radicals are associated with these people with model behavior. Tiahnybok and Svoboda, for example, are not very popular in their base region. One way or another, I don't see them [protesters] leaning right. Right-wing populist slogans have become completely replaced by moderate calls for consolidation and taking responsibility for what happens. To prevent atrocities, establish self-government, and not to give reason to be called vandals.

"The government launched the mechanism of intimidation, fear, in the east of Ukraine, and exploited people's fear of 'Banderivshchyna' [followers of a Ukrainian revolutionary and a leader of Ukrainian national movement Stepan Bandera], they played the nationalist, including Jewish, card. Everybody probably forgot about the anti-Semitism of the Berkut police force's website, but the government continues to create a negative image of Maidan, accusing it of fascism and other sins. ...

"It is wonderful. At the end of the day, living in this country has been worth it – because we've lived to see the Maidan. It amazes me, the absence of barbaric behavior, since 12,000 interior troops that stand guard on Maidan and Hrushevsky could turn everything within a 10-kilometer radius to dust. A lost soccer match brings a lot of damage to a European city. There are no aspirations toward the vandalism and destruction of shops, it is a sign of a healthy nation, that it is not so hopeless as it looked six months ago. This responsibility is very well worth it, at any point on the globe such events would cause tragic consequences – look at Bosnia. And if after all these events people have not lost their human face, then we have matured and we have a future."

NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 12)

NATO appeals to Ukraine's military

BRUSSELS – NATO leaders on February 19 urged Ukraine's armed forces to stay out of the crisis there, warning Kyiv that its relations with the Western alliance would suffer if the military did intervene. "I strongly urge the Ukrainian government to refrain from further violence. If the military intervenes against the opposition, Ukraine's ties with NATO will be seriously damaged," NATO Secretary-General Anders Fogh Rasmussen said in a statement. Earlier on February 19, President Viktor Yanukovich sacked the head of the Ukrainian armed forces. Mr. Yanukovich said he had dismissed Volodymyr Zamana as chief of the general staff and commander of the armed forces, and replaced him with Yuriy Ilyin, the naval chief. The statement gave no reason for the move. The dismissal came after the Ukrainian Defense Ministry said the armed forces could participate in a nationwide "anti-terrorist" operation being prepared by the Security Service of Ukraine. Announcing preparations for a counterterrorism campaign, Ukrainian Security Service head Oleksander Yakymenko alleged that over the past few days, some 1,500 firearms and 100,000 bullets had been taken from security forces and ended up in the hands of "criminals." (RFE/RL, with reporting by ITAR-TASS and Agence France-Presse)

Protesters rally on February 16

KYIV – Ukrainian antigovernment pro-

testers rallied in Kyiv on February 16 as they pushed their campaign for the resignation of President Viktor Yanukovich. Earlier that day, protesters evacuated Kyiv's City Administration headquarters, which demonstrators had occupied for more than two months. The evacuation was a condition set by authorities for an amnesty law under which all detained protesters, some of them facing criminal charges, would be freed. Under the amnesty, protesters were to evacuate all occupied buildings by February 17. The website of Ukraine's procurator-general posted a statement saying that the amnesty would be implemented on February 17. The statement posted on February 15 said protesters had met the terms for the amnesty by leaving government buildings. The statement said the amnesty applies to those detained for violating the law during mass protests between December 27, 2013, and February 2, 2014. Occupied since December 1, the Kyiv City Administration building had taken on symbolic significance as the "headquarters of the revolution," or the mass movement triggered by the president's decision not to sign cooperation accords with the European Union in November and instead pursue closer ties with Russia. Thorbjorn Jagland, the secretary-general of the Council of Europe, welcomed the move by protesters and the prosecutor-general's statement, saying it could mark the beginning of Ukraine's "exit from crisis." However, protesters continued to demand Yanukovich's resignation and new elections. (RFE/RL Ukrainian Service)

The Maidan needs...

(Continued from page 6)

citizens across all demographics have assembled in the center of Kyiv and established a prototype of civil society. University lectures, a library, art installations and music performances are an integral part of the Euro-Maidan. It is not a replay of the Arab Spring, or the 2004 Ukrainian Orange Revolution, or the Occupy movement in the U.S. The Euro-Maidan stands for the dignity of Ukraine's people, a place and a movement where building Ukrainian civil society is taking place.

What do the people demonstrate and freeze for? The protesters today are united behind a single cause: regime change. Their demands have matured from the initial support for the free trade and association agreements with the EU to a unified call for the resignation of President Yanukovich. The Maidan and peaceful protests are meant to make citizens' voices and votes count, to make government accountable to the people, the source of its legitimacy. Assuring democracy in Ukraine assures stability and peace in Europe.

Who are the protesters? The protesters in Independence Square are a microcosm of Ukrainian society: university students, parents with children in strollers, middle-aged workers, retirees; supporters of diverse political parties and none; Ukrainian citizens of various cultural backgrounds and ethnicities: Armenians, Belarusians, Crimean Tatars, Georgians, Jews, Russians, etc.; adherents of diverse faiths; military veterans and entrepreneurs, scholars and athletes, writers and singers and students.

What is the role of the Church in the Euro-Maidan? The presence of different religious denominations on the Maidan had its beginnings in the efforts of the All-Ukrainian Council of Churches and Religious Organizations to ensure the people's right to non-violent expression of their desire for affiliation with Europe. To this end, prayers have been conducted from the

beginning on the main stage at regular intervals. The Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church and the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Kyiv Patriarchate have erected tents on the Maidan for regular liturgical and prayer services. Religious leaders of all faiths are with the people on the Maidan to give them solace, spiritual guidance and counsel for non-violence as they seek peace and social justice. The Church has been in the forefront of peacemaking and mediating efforts on the Maidan.

For the firmness of its stand with the people, and in a clear allusion to its liquidation in Soviet times, Ukraine's Ministry of Culture has singled out the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church with threats of prosecution, closure and de-registration of its institutions in retaliation for the Church's participation in the Maidan.

What is the current situation in Ukraine? Thankfully, there is no civil war. Rather, Ukraine is experiencing the pangs of rebirth as a nation, breaking loose from its lingering Soviet legacy. From the Maidan stage they proclaim a revolution of dignity. Nevertheless, with government resistance to reform, provocateurs running rampant and the Kremlin's meddling from abroad, the situation has the potential to get out of control.

In this uncertain situation, we kindly ask, first of all, for prayers. We also ask for help from the EU, whose values are our guide, and the United States, as urged by Patriarch Sviatoslav of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church at the National Prayer Breakfast in Washington early this year. We also ask that you urge your governments to pass and enforce selective sanctions against those officials of Ukraine's government especially egregious in their actions against their people: President Yanukovich, the former Prime Minister Mykola Azarov, the current Chief of the Presidential Administration Andriy Kliuyev (who instigated the brutal assault on students on November 30-December 1, 2013), and Minister of Internal Affairs Minister Vitaliy Zakharchenko (who oversees Berkut and other special forces) – and their families.

Friends...

(Continued from page 4)

Citing just one example of current medical needs in the crisis, Dr. Chernyk called for action to bring a Ukrainian victim of government violence to the U.S. to remove a bullet lodged behind his eye. It was decided to refer requests from the public at large seeking to help the situation in Ukraine to the UFA's fund: Ukrainian Federation of America, 700 Cedar Road.,

Jenkintown, PA 19046 or online at www.ukrainianfederationofamerica.org.

Among the organizations represented at the coalition's initial meeting were the National Democratic Ethnic Coordinating Committee, Ukrainian American Coordinating Council, Ukrainian Federation of America, U.S.-Ukraine Foundation and The Washington Group.

Anyone wishing to join the Friends of Ukraine Coalition may contact Ihor Gawdiak at ukrdc@aol.com or call 410-884-9025.

Turning...

(Continued from page 6)

who was adopted from Ukraine in 2003, and the U.S. State Department assured that it would continue to work to ensure that Ukrainian officials had access to the required information.

The working group meeting was preceded by a parallel roundtable discussion on

Ukraine's 2013, chairmanship of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), hosted by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The discussion was led by Messrs. Melia and Portnov, and included participant representatives from U.S. and Ukrainian civil society organizations.

Source: "Democracy and rule of law central to U.S.-Ukraine Strategic Partnership," *The Ukrainian Weekly*, March 3, 2013.



Dr. Nadia Sorokowski

entered into eternal life
on February 5, 2014 in Bethesda, Maryland.

The daughter of Petro and Maria Bilinski, she was born in Luka, Sambir district, western Ukraine on December 18, 1920. After beginning medical studies in Lviv during World War II, she completed them in Vienna in 1947, and emigrated to the United States in 1948. In 1949 she married her fellow student from Vienna, Dr. George W. Sorokowski (1922-2004), in Passaic, New Jersey. After her husband was called up for military service and served in the Navy in California, they settled in San Francisco, where she practiced medicine from 1953 to 2005, specializing in allergy.

She was predeceased by her sister Luba Lysiak (1918-1961).

She leaves in sorrow her

son, Andrew Sorokowski, and
daughter-in-law, Oksana Sorokowski with her son Maksym.

A memorial liturgy and panakhyda were held on February 12 at the Ukrainian Catholic National Shrine of the Holy Family in Washington, DC. A requiem liturgy and panakhyda will be held at Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic Church, San Francisco, California on Sunday, February 23 at 11:30 a.m.

In lieu of flowers, gifts may be made to the Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation, Inc.

May her memory be eternal.



У п'яту болючу річницю
відходу у вічність нашої
улюбленої Мами, Бабуні і Прабабуні

св. п.

Лідії Крушельницької

будуть відправлені поминальні Святі Літургії

• 4 березня 2014 року о год. 8:00 ранку
в церкві Пресвятої Тройці в Кергонксоні, Н.Й.

та

• 9 березня 2014 року о год. 8:30 ранку
в церкві св. Юра в Нью-Йорку.

Просимо о молитви за спокій душі Покійної.

Любомир і Оксана Крушельницькі
з родиною

Violinist Aleksey Semenenko debuts at Kennedy Center

by Yaro Bihun

WASHINGTON – Ukrainian violinist Aleksey Semenenko had his Washington debut here on January 28 at The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

Accompanied by Russian-born pianist Inna Firsova, this first-prize winner of the 2012 Young Concert Artists International Auditions overwhelmed the audience that filled the Center's Terrace Theater with his impressively skillful performance of works by Beethoven, Chausson, Ysaye, Debussy, Tchaikovsky and Paganini, bringing them to their feet a number of times and eliciting a standing ovation that persisted until rewarded with an encore – Fritz Kreisler's "Caprice Viennois."

The Washington Post's freelance music critic Robert Battey also was impressed by his performance – to a degree.

Reviewing the concert in the paper's January 30 edition, he noted that Mr. Semenenko's strengths included "a spectacularly efficient bow-arm and musical ideas that are detailed, logical and sometimes appealingly impetuous." He pointed out that Semenenko's "architecture was masterful" in Ysaye's "Ballade," and that in Beethoven's A minor Sonata, "his wide variety of articulations explored every corner of the composer's imagination." He went on to note that in Paganini's "I Palpiti" – "one of the scariest tightrope walks in the literature" – the fact that Semenenko "got more than 90 percent of the artificial harmonics was a true triumph."

But the young violinist's "Achilles' heel," as Mr. Battey phrased it, was in tone production, especially in Debussy's Sonata



Christian Steiner

Aleksey Semenenko

"Chausson's Poème," and in Kreisler's "Caprice Viennois," where "the many colors in the music all came out the same; the sound was focused but never took wing."

Born in Odesa, Mr. Semenenko began his violin studies at the age of 6, and just a year later he performed Vivaldi's Violin

Concerto in A Minor with the Odesa Philharmonic Orchestra. This year, at the age of 24, in addition to the Kennedy Center, he is having debuts at Merkin Hall in New York, the Gardner Museum in Boston and the Paramount Theater in Rutland, Vt.

During his still developing career, Mr. Semenenko has already appeared as a soloist with a number of orchestras, including the Kyiv National Orchestra, the National Philharmonic of Russia, the Moscow Virtuosi, the Junge Philharmonie in Cologne and the Sinfonietta Hungarica. He also organized the Stolyarsky Quartet, which has performed in Ukraine, Russia, France, Switzerland and Malta.

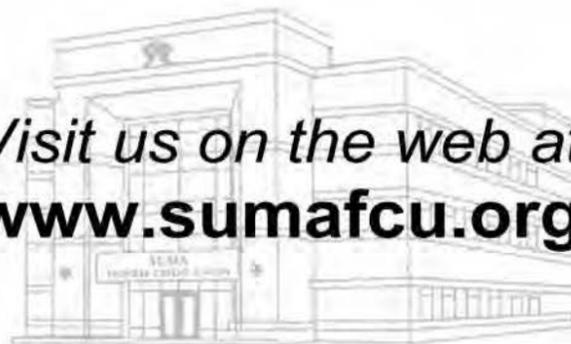
In addition to winning the 2012 Young Concert Artists International first prize, in recent years he also received the Alois Kottmann Award at the 2010 International Day of Music Festival in Hofheim, Germany, and the Grand Prix of the 2006 National Violin Competition in Lviv.

The Kennedy Center concert was part of the 35th Young Concert Artists Series (YCAS), funded by a grant from the National Endowment for the Arts. The Semenenko-Firsova concert – as YCAS director Susan Wadsworth pointed out to the audience at the beginning of the concert – was also made possible, in part, by the sponsorship of The Washington Group Cultural Fund, whose director, Svitlana Shiels, introduced the artists to the audience, which included Natalia Terletska, the wife of the Ukrainian ambassador to Washington Olexander Motsyk.

The TWG Cultural Fund 2014 concerts and other cultural events continue in March, when pianist Thomas Hrynkiw performs at the Lyceum in Alexandria, Va., on March 9. And on March 28, at the Embassy of Ukraine in Washington, there will be a book presentation by Peter Fedynsky of his English translation of poet Taras Shevchenko's "Kobzar."



Visit us on the web at
www.sumafcu.org



Winter is a great time to relax...but, do you have sleepless nights? You shouldn't if your money is with SUMA Federal Credit Union

For example: if you invest \$100,000 with other banks you will get \$50 to \$900 in dividends for the year ☹️

If you invest \$100,000 with SUMA you will get \$750 to \$2,150 per year 😊

Our loan rates are also lower than other banks.
Please visit us or call 914-220-4900

Main Office

125 Corporate Blvd.
Yonkers, New York 10701
Tel: 914-220-4900
Fax: 914-220-4090
1-888-644-SUMA

E-mail: memberservice@sumafcu.org

Yonkers Branch

301 Palisade Ave
Yonkers, NY 10703
Tel: 914-220-4900
Fax: 914-965-1936

E-mail: palisade@sumafcu.org

Spring Valley Branch

16 Twin Ave
Spring Valley, NY 10977
Tel: 845-356-0087
Fax: 845-356-5335

E-mail: springvalley@sumafcu.org

Stamford Branch

39 Clovelly Road
Stamford, CT 06902
Tel: 203-969-0498
Fax: 203-316-8246

E-mail: stamford@sumafcu.org

New Haven Branch

555 George St.
New Haven, CT 06511
Tel: 203-785-8805
Fax: 203-785-8677

E-mail: newhaven@sumafcu.org



BOOK NOTES

Memoirs of a life's journey

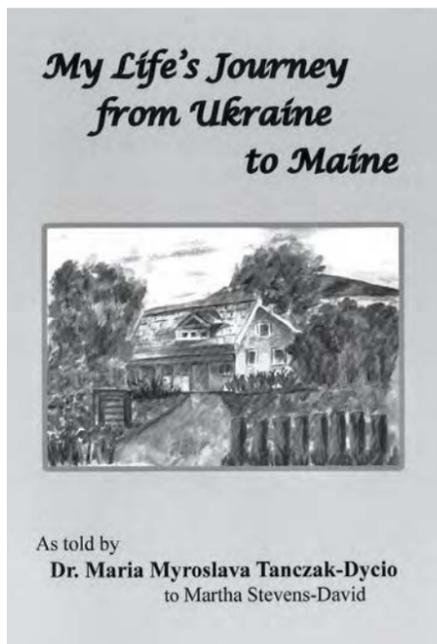
"My Life's Journey from Ukraine to Maine," as told by Dr. Maria Dycio to Martha Stevens-David, Norway, ME: PR Gott Book Publishing, 2013. 211 pp. ISBN: 978-14928786212. \$18.95.

Dr. Maria Dycio, a retired anesthesiologist, has recently published "My Life's Journey from Ukraine to Maine," memoirs recounting her experience growing up in Ukraine following the first world war, the inter-war period in western Ukraine, the second world war and post-war emigration to the United States.

Born in 1922 in Rybnyky, Ukraine, Dr. Dycio grew up in a Ukrainian Catholic family, with her father, a local priest, her mother and younger brother, Myron.

In the book she recalls the shifting of Ukraine's occupiers from the Poles (in western Ukraine), to Nazi Germany and then the Soviets.

"I want them [readers] to see what a hard life – not just me – but my relatives and my friends have had," Dr. Dycio wrote, "and to tell you once again that never, never should we have another war. War brings luck to no one. War only brings misery, hor-



ror and death to so many."

When World War II began in 1939 with the Nazi invasion of Poland, many Ukrainians hoped the Germans would liberate Ukraine from Soviet and Polish occu-

pation, but they brought similar terror, deprivation and death. Dr. Dycio said that her father went into hiding from both the Nazis and the Soviets.

"He was lucky, because so many of the priests were taken away, arrested and killed," she told Daniel Harthill of the Maine-based Lewiston-Auburn Sun Journal.

Dr. Dycio, her mother and her brother fled into the mountains and befriended a priest. But the sound of Soviet planes signaled they had to keep moving. As they left Ukraine toward Slovakia, they were captured by German soldiers, herded into livestock train cars and transported to Bavaria in southern Germany. From there, they were taken to a Nazi labor camp outside of Nuremberg, where they resided in a former POW camp – infested with insects, cold and cramped – that was deemed unfit for prisoners of war.

She worked 12-hour shifts in an underground munitions factory that was hidden underneath a paper factory. In March 1945, a priest from a nearby town managed to get the family to his home and a month

later, the war ended.

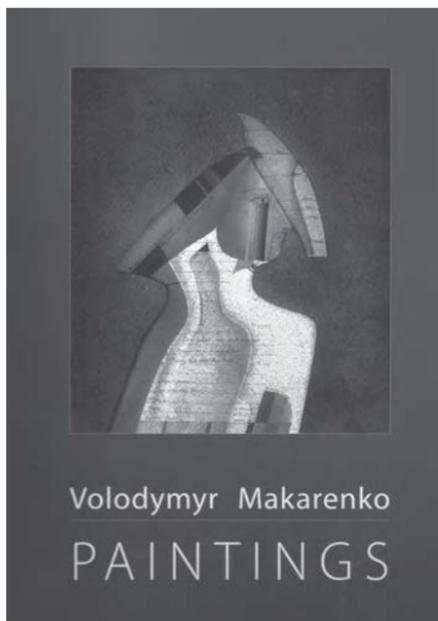
While in Germany, Dr. Dycio studied medicine in Erlangen, and three years later she married George Dycio, a Ukrainian student at the same school. In 1950, with the help of a cousin who fled Ukraine in 1940, the family moved to the United States.

They moved to Auburn, Maine, in 1957 and had two sons, George and Mark. Her husband worked as an obstetrician/gynecologist. Dr. Dycio was one of the few female doctors in the city, and she spent almost 42 years at St. Mary Regional Medical Center and worked intermittently at Central Maine Medical Center. George Sr. died in 2000.

At 91, Dr. Dycio is still saving lives though, including resuscitating an elderly man while attending Holy Trinity Catholic Church in Lisbon, Maine, this past summer. And in Florida, where she winters, Dr. Dycio resuscitated five people in one winter.

For more information on Dr. Dycio's book, readers may visit www.prgottbooks.net. The book is also available for purchase from online retailers such as Amazon.com.

Volodymyr Makarenko's paintings and more



"Volodymyr Makarenko Paintings," edited by Daria Darewych, Ph.D. (English) and Vasyl Makhno (Ukrainian). artfira.com, 2013. 200 pp. ISBN: 978-0-578-12094-2.

For those interested in contemporary Ukrainian artists, or Ukrainian modernists, there is a new book – "Volodymyr Makarenko Paintings." This book features over 150 paintings and drawings by Makarenko, from 1962 to his most recent works. With biographical information, photos from the artist's personal archives, an interview with the artist by Alexander Demko, and forewords by Prof. Daria Darewych in English, Vita Susak in

Ukrainian and Jean-Claude Markade in Russian, it offers a comprehensive study of the artist.

Volodymyr Makarenko, also known as "Makar," was born in 1943 in the village of Verkhovtzi and began his formal training at the Art School in Dnipropetrovsk, where he was first introduced by one of his teachers to art not sanctioned by the official Communist Party doctrine of socialist realism. He was almost expelled for "formalist tendencies," having submitted to a juried exhibition an oil painting done in a "restricted palette" of colors, but graduated in 1963. He applied to the Mukhina Institute of Applied Art in Leningrad, Russia, from which he earned a Diploma in Monumental Art in 1969.

Because Mr. Makarenko's work did not conform to the narrow confines of socialist realist art, he had trouble having it accepted by official exhibition committees in Leningrad. Consequently, he participated in exhibitions of unofficial art, which resulted in his residency permit being withdrawn in 1973.

Mr. Makarenko moved to Tallinn, Estonia, where the creative atmosphere was less restrictive and where his work was more accepted. While living in Tallinn he took part in several non-conformist exhibitions organized by fellow artists and had a solo exhibition in Paris in 1976, which he was unable to attend.

Late in 1980 he obtained an exit visa from the Soviet Union, and was able to move to Paris, where he has lived since 1981.

"Music at the Institute"

Saturday, March 1, 2014 at 8 p.m.

"DESTINATION: MIDDLE EUROPE"

JOSEPH SILVERSTEIN, violin · SOLOMIYA IVAKHIV, violin
SHARON WEI ST. JOHN, viola · UDI BAR-DAVID, cello
AMY YANG, piano

PROGRAM:

MOZART: Sonata for Violin and Piano No. 32 in B-flat Major, K. 454
KARABYTS: Introduction and Collision for Two Violins and Piano
MOSZKOWSKI: Suite in G Minor for Two Violins and Piano, Op. 71
FRANCK: Piano Quintet in F Minor

Admission \$30; UIA Members & Seniors \$25; Students \$10

Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 East 79th Street, New York, NY 10075
www.ukrainianinstitute.org · mail@ukrainianinstitute.org

Century 21
JOE TEKULA REALTORS

Oksana Tabatchouk
Sales Associate

201 Route 10 East
Succasunna, New Jersey 07876
Office 973-584-7580
Cell 973-945-2788
Fax 973-584-3822
ksenka3425@gmail.com
Each Office Independently Owned and Operated

MLS



UNA BRANCH 39 ANNUAL MEETING Thursday, February 27, 2014

Syracuse, NY - The annual meeting of UNA Br. 39 will be held on Thursday February 27, 2014, at 6:00 p.m., at 314 Demong Drive, Syracuse, NY 13214.

At the meeting a delegate will be elected to the 38th UNA Convention.

For more information please contact Joyce Kotch, Branch Secretary, 315-446-3814.

UNA BRANCH 42 ANNUAL MEETING Saturday, March 8, 2014

Passaic, NJ. - The annual meeting of UNA Br. 42 will be held on Saturday, March 8, 2014, at 3:00 p.m., at the Ukrainian Center, 240 Hope Ave, Passaic, NJ 07055. At the meeting a delegate will be elected to the 38th UNA Convention.

For more information please contact Yuriy Symczyk, Branch Secretary, 908-377-7797.

COMMUNITY CHRONICLE

At a book launch in Chicago: 'Caught in the current' of 'the quiet one'

by Oksana Batorfalvy

CHICAGO – The book launch at the Ukrainian National Museum that took place on November 29, 2013, for Dr. Daniel Hryhorczuk was more along the lines of a great party than a book launch. They didn't expect many people. After all, he was "the quiet one" among his crowd. They had put out a modest number of chairs and prepared for a quiet gathering of some family and friends. It was scheduled to begin at 7 p.m. Instead, they got off to a late start because they needed to set up more chairs. The crowd kept growing. There were doctors and lawyers; there were teachers and clergy, and other writers. All had gathered because "the quiet one" had written and published a book titled "Caught in the Current"

Museum Vice-President Lydia Tkaczuk had opening remarks and introduced the author. A graduate of Northwestern University, Dr. Hryhorczuk worked in the areas of medical toxicology, environmental and occupational health. He has authored over 100 scientific articles in medical journals throughout the course of his exemplary career. Dr. Hryhorczuk's areas of expertise also include children's environmental health. He is the director of global environmental health programs within the center for global health at the University of Illinois Chicago College of Medicine and Public Health, where he is also a professor. Additionally, Dr. Hryhorczuk is a visiting professor at the National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy in Ukraine. To all those credits he can now add "author."



Danylo Hryhorczuk with his wife, Chrystyna, mother, Natalia, and sons Alex and Mykola.



The Rev. Myron Panchuk's presentation on "Caught in the Current."

At the end of her presentation, Ms. Tkaczuk invited the Rev. Myron Panchuk up to the podium. He introduced us to the book's protagonist, Alec, and proffered symbolic and spiritual insights into a character that is based on the real-life experiences of the author himself.

The story takes place in the summer of 1970, when Alec's college roommate at Northwestern University invites him along for an on-campus student demonstration. Alec turns his friend down, stating his political affinities are more Ukrainian than American. That summer Alec departs on a bus tour and travels through the Soviet Union. He finds himself in the shackles of the KGB because of well intentioned yet seditious activities prompted by the Chicago-based Ukrainian brotherhood of which Alec is a loyal member. Later Alec eludes the police and escapes to Western

Europe, where he meets up with Stefi, the girl from back home. The novel is not your typical coming-of-age novel. Alec represents a generation of Ukrainian baby boomers whose American ethnic identity was an ambiguity many struggled with as children born to Ukrainian immigrants.

The story takes many twists and turns, and is a real page turner as suspense builds when Alec is arrested by the KGB. As Dr. Hryhorczuk read passages from his novel, the story and Alec took on a very personal interpretation. Each of us in the audience that evening had been at one time confronted by Alec's dilemma. At some point in our adolescent lives we all grappled with a hyphenated ethnic identity. We identify with Alec as he grapples with his Ukrainian American heritage. We relate to Alec when

(Continued on page 17)

Boston continues to support Kyiv's Maidan

by Peter T. Woloschuk

BOSTON – On Sunday, February 14, parishioners of Christ the King Ukrainian Catholic Church of Boston added to the funds that they have contributed to support the people on Kyiv's Maidan.

To date they have donated almost \$50,000 and have forwarded the funds through the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee (UUARC) to help those who have been injured on the Maidan and their families, to provide medical assistance and supplies, to aid the families of those killed on the Maidan, and to provide assistance to those suffering as a result of their activities on the Maidan over the last three months.

Also that day, the Lithuanian community of greater Boston commemorated the 96th anniversary of its independence and used the occasion to express its solidarity with the protesters on the Maidan and its support of the Ukrainian nation in its quest for basic freedom and the fundamental rights of humankind.

At a special mass, the Rev. Stephan P. Zukas, pastor of St. Peter Lithuanian Catholic Church, preached on the bestowal of the Medal of Freedom by the Lithuanian Parliament on Archbishop Julijonas Steponavicius for his heroic opposition to the ongoing Soviet occupation of Lithuania and his remarks at the ceremony on the current state of affairs in the country.

"...It is my hope," Father Zukas preached in Lithuanian, "that the people of Lithuania take the archbishop's words to heart before a situation like that in Ukraine comes

about. For it is there that the citizens are rebelling. On the surface, it is against their president's decision to align the country with Russia rather than the European Union. In reality, it is a protest against the fear and loss of human dignity that both Soviet totalitarianism and post-Soviet corruption have brought to the country."

"People there are recognizing their God-given dignity and are outwardly expressing it in their desire to have a free and noble existence," Father Zukas continued. "They are doing so without a political movement and without being inspired by a particular ideology. On Saturdays and Sundays, there are regularly 100,000 to 300,000 people gathered in the capital's central square.

During the week 10,000 to 20,000 citizens gather. Meetings are always begun with, and sustained by prayer, representing all faiths. During the nights, which are long, cold and dangerous, concerts and aerobics classes take place. However, it is on the hour, every hour, that the crowd will stop for prayer in a public display of faith in God as well as solidarity in spirit, despite the bitter cold and government soldiers observing. The different religions of Ukraine are drawing closer together as a result."

"As we remember Lithuania, our fatherland, in prayer today," Father Zukas concluded, "let us pray that she may come to know and value the true freedom that God offers each of us to either accept or reject.

Let us also pray for the people of Ukraine, that they may be kept safe and granted the true, God-given freedom that they so outwardly seek at this time."

Following the liturgy, formal exercises were held at the Lithuanian American Citizens' Club, and, reference was made to a number of resolutions voted by the community to be forwarded to the State Department and President Barack Obama, including one that dealt with Ukraine. The resolution stated "...we condemn in no uncertain terms any use of force by the Ukrainian government against those of its people who demonstrate for the rule of law, freedom of speech, economic opportunity, and a 'European direction' for their country."

At the invitation of Thorsteinn T. Gislason, Lithuanian consul general in Boston, representatives of the Estonian, Latvian and Ukrainian communities attended and spoke during the program.

Vsevolod Petriv, president of the Boston branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, and a small delegation represented local Ukrainians. During his remarks he thanked the Lithuanians of greater Boston for their prayers and ongoing support, and the people of Lithuania for their aid to those on Kyiv's Maidan and for their offers of refuge and medical assistance to those injured by government forces.

"Your solidarity with the Ukrainian people seeking freedom, the right to peaceful self-expression, dignity and a normal life are truly appreciated and the example that you have set in your quest to achieve and maintain freedom serves as a model for us all," Mr. Petriv concluded.



At the Lithuanian American Citizens' Club (from left) are: Vsevolod Petriv of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (Boston branch), Dr. Regina Balcaitiene of the Lithuanian American Committee and Jaak Juhansoo of the Estonian World Council.

Shevchenko bicentennial to be commemorated at U.N.

WFUWO

UNITED NATIONS – International Mother Language Day is an observance held annually in February worldwide to promote awareness of linguistic and cultural diversity and multilingualism. This year, in honor of the 200th anniversary of the birth of Ukraine's national poet Taras Shevchenko, the Ukrainian World Congress (UWC) and the World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations (WFUWO) have organized a program to bring attention to the importance of Shevchenko's efforts to defend his mother language, Ukrainian, as well as to champion human rights for the Ukrainian people.

Both the UWC (since 2003) and the WFUWO (since 1991) have representatives registered with the United Nations. Dr. Martha Kebalo, WFUWO main representative to the U.N. Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and one of the key organizers, noted the importance of support for Ukraine through participation in the commemoration of the Shevchenko event, at the United Nations on February 27.

Dr. Kebalo explained that, "While the reason for the recognition of Mother Language Day is close to our hearts, this is the first year that Ukrainians are the organizers of such an event at the United Nations. We know that there is much interest in our program and that the U.N. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon is keenly aware of events in Ukraine, as is the United Nations press corps. This event will be an excellent opportunity to place in context the long history of the Ukrainian struggle for democracy and the dignity of the Ukrainian language. It is, after all, Taras Shevchenko who wrote 'When will we greet our own George Washington at last, with the new law of righteousness?' His words are very relevant today."

The program, titled "Taras Shevchenko: Champion of the Ukrainian Language, Self-Determination of Peoples, Human Rights and Social Justice," will include remarks from U.N. officials, greetings by UWC President Eugene Czolij and WFUWO President Orysia Sushko, a keynote address by Dr. Maxim Tarnawsky of the University

of Toronto, performances by the Prometheus Ukrainian Male Chorus of Philadelphia, the Dobriansky Brothers, Ludmyla Hrabovsky and bandurist Alla Kutsevych, readings of Shevchenko's poetry, as well as a media presentation and an art and publications exhibit. The event's master of ceremonies is Peter Fedynsky, translator of Shevchenko's "Kobzar" and a former correspondent with the Ukrainian Service of the Voice of America.

The event will be held February 27, at 3-6 p.m. in the ECOSOC Chamber of the United Nations building. There is no charge for admission; e-mail ukrainersvdpday@gmail.com to be included on the list of attendees. Guests are asked to please arrive by 2:30 p.m. to allow time for U.N. security procedures at the First Avenue entrance (either the 43rd or the 47th Street access will be designated on the day of the event).

Besides the UWC and several members of the WFUWO's U.N. representation (Sofika Zielyk and Natalia Sonevytsky), the event on planning committee includes Marianna Zajac, president of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America; Marta Kokolskyj, advisor for diaspora affairs at the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations; and Iryna Forostyan, CEO of the Fund for Research of Ancient Civilizations.

International Mother Language Day was established at the 30th Session of UNESCO on November 17, 1999, and the date represents an event on February 21, 1952, when students, who were demonstrating for recognition of Bengali as one of the two national languages of then Pakistan, were shot and killed by police in the capital of present-day Bangladesh.

According to information available on the United Nations International Mother Language Day website, "Languages are the most powerful instruments of preserving and developing our tangible and intangible heritage. All moves to promote the dissemination of mother tongues will serve not only to encourage linguistic diversity and multilingual education, but also to develop fuller awareness of linguistic and cultural traditions throughout the world and to inspire solidarity based on understanding, tolerance and dialogue."

and travelled around Paris together.

I spoke with Dr. Hryhorczuk that night. Soft-spoken and self-assured, he talked about the evening. I told him he looked surprised when he had looked out at the audience as he took the podium. "I never expected such a huge turnout," he said. He said his favorite part of his own book is when Alec realizes that being Ukrainian is in fact being American. Being an American means being true to your roots; it is in fact that great American experience. People come here from all over the world because they cannot be who and what they are in the country of their origin for whatever religious or political reasons – just like our parents did. They came so we could be free and their legacy could survive.

It was a great party. Family, close friends, old friends and many acquaintances came to congratulate the writer. We drank wine and ate "kanapky" to the music of Mick Jagger, the Who and lots of Chicago Blues – the music of our time. There were people there whom I haven't seen in decades and, true to our generation, we laughed and we talked as though we had just seen each other last week. Someone said it was more of a reunion than a book launch. I had to agree. But then, why wouldn't it be? Our generation is tightly woven into an ethnic tapestry that is intimate and dear.

At a book launch...

(Continued from page 16)

he travels back to the homeland to meet the family. Alec's life is not just Daniel's life, but each of our lives.

When Dr. Hryhorczuk finished at the podium all were invited to purchase copies of his book and have them signed by the author. Daniel left the podium but the crowd didn't move. We sat motionless, locked in a moment that seemed sacred and blessed. The quiet one had spoken. We were touched by his experiences and his words.

I spoke briefly with the author's wife, Christine, that evening. Charming and personable, she spoke of her husband's very disciplined writing regimen. She said she is very proud of her husband's book and all of his accomplishments. I asked her about the book and how true to life it really is. She explained that until she read his book, she didn't know he had been interrogated by the Soviet police, and she had no knowledge where he had been prior to meeting up with her in Paris as they had planned. That is also her favorite chapter in the book. That summer the scouts had their jamboree in Paris. She and Danko (Daniel), aka Stefi and Alec, met at the Eiffel Tower

UKRAINIAN ART SONG PROJECT

Pavlo Hunka Bass-Baritone

Shevchenko
200th Anniversary Tour



DREAMS
DESPAIR
DESIRE

Shevchenko & Shakespeare

A concert of Art Songs based on Shevchenko's poems and the world première of Oleksandr Jacovchuk's composition *Song of Love*, a cycle of Shakespearean sonnets

March 8, 8 pm, New York

UKRAINIAN INSTITUTE OF AMERICA

March 11, 8 pm, Cambridge MA

SWEDENBORG CHAPEL

April 6, 5 pm, Kyiv

TCHAIKOVSKY CONSERVATOIRE

Shevchenko 200 Concerts

March 15, 7 pm, Edmonton

WEST END CHRISTIAN REFORMED CHURCH

Choral cantatas *The Raging Rivers* by Mykola Lysenko and *Testament* by Mykhailo Verbytskyj

March 23, 3 pm, Toronto

KOERNER HALL

World première of *The Dream*, a newly commissioned work by Bohdana Frolyak featuring PAVLO HUNKA and the GRYPHON TRIO

April 13, 11 am, Kyiv

PATRIARCHAL CATHEDRAL OF THE RESURRECTION OF CHRIST

Kyrylo Stetsenko's liturgy officiated by Patriarch Sviatoslav and conducted by PAVLO HUNKA

followed by

Taras Shevchenko – From Poetry to Art Song featuring the BULAVA CHORUS and students of the Royal Northern College of Music, England

theWholeNote
MEDIA SPONSOR



Visit www.uasp.ca for more information and to purchase the CD "Taras Shevchenko - From Poetry To Art Song"

Retirement ahead?
open an IRA account at
Self Reliance New York
and relax



3.30%

APY*

New higher rate!

IRA accounts at NCUA insured credit unions are insured separately up to \$250,000.

SELF RELIANCE NEW YORK
Federal Credit Union

Confidentiality, professionalism, ultimate value and service.

Main Office: 108 Second Avenue New York, NY 10003

Tel: 212 473-7310 Fax: 212 473-3251

Conveniently located Branches:

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 Avenue Astoria, NY 11106
 Tel: 718 626-0506 Fax: 718 626-0458

Lindenhurst:

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

Outside NYC call toll free:

1.888.735.3735

Visit our website:

www.selfrelianceny.org

E-mail:

Info@selfrelianceny.org

*APY - Annual Percentage Yield based on a 3.25% rate, subject to change without prior notice, dividends must remain on deposit.

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

NCUA

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

OUT & ABOUT

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| February 24
Cambridge, MA | Seminar with Tetiana Boryak, "Official Narrative and Oral History: Reconstructing Mechanisms of Mass Killings During the Holodomor (1932-1933) in Ukraine," Harvard University, 617-495-4053 or huri@fas.harvard.edu | March 1
Chicago | Live and Silent Auction, Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art, 773-227-5522 or www.uima-chicago.org |
| February 26
Athens, OH | Concert, featuring violinist Solomiya Ivakhiv, violist Sharon Wei and cellist Michael Carrera, Glidden Hall, Ohio University, www.solomiyaivakhiv.com | March 2
New York | Concert, featuring violinist Solomiya Ivakhiv, the Ohio University Chamber Orchestra and cellist Michael Carrera, Ukrainian Institute of America, 212-288-8660 |
| February 27
Athens, OH | Concert, featuring violinist Solomiya Ivakhiv with violist Sharon Wei and the Ohio University Orchestra, Templeton-Blackburn Memorial Auditorium, Ohio University, www.solomiyaivakhiv.com | March 3
Cambridge, MA | Seminar with Olga Onuch, "Islands of Contention: Understanding Social Mobilization Networks in Ukraine," Harvard University, 617-495-4053 or huri@fas.harvard.edu |
| February 27
New York | Commemorative program, "Taras Shevchenko: Champion of the Ukrainian Language, Self-Determination of Peoples, Human Rights and Social Justice," Ukrainian World Congress and the World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations, United Nations Headquarters, rsvp-ukraine@gmail.com | March 3
Lawrenceville, NJ | Concert, with violinist Solomiya Ivakhiv, the Ohio University Chamber Orchestra and cellist Michael Carrera, Edith Memorial Chapel, The Lawrenceville School, www.solomiyaivakhiv.com |
| February 27-
March 9
New York | Performance, "Capt. John Smith Goes to Ukraine," Yara Arts Group, La MaMa ETC, www.brama.com/yara | March 8
San Francisco | Taras Shevchenko 200th anniversary concert, Ukrainian American Coordinating Council - Northern California Branch, Koret Auditorium, San Francisco Public Library (Main Branch), 650-281-6927 |
| March 1
Parsippany, NJ | Presentation of debutantes, with music by Hrim and Zvook bands, Ukrainian American Youth Association, Sheraton Parsippany Hotel, www.cym.org/us or 646-761-8184 or 845-774-5000 | March 8
Newark, NJ | Ukrainian Heritage Hockey Night, N.J. Devils versus the Carolina Hurricanes, Prudential Center, 973-919-1322 or UkrHeritageNight.Devils@gmail.com |
| March 1
New York | Gala cocktail party, "Mardi Gras in New Orleans," with music by the Askold Buk Jazz Band, The Ukrainian Museum, 212-228-0110 or info@ukrainianmuseum.org | March 8
New York | Concert, "Shevchenko and Shakespeare," featuring the selections of the Ukrainian Art Songs Project, Ukrainian Institute of America, 212-288-8660 or www.ukrainianinstitute.org |
| March 1
Hunter, NY | Ski races, Carpathian Ski Club, Hunter Mountain, www.klkusa.com or virapopel@aol.com | March 8
Alexandria, VA | Concert, featuring pianist Thomas Hrynkiw, The Washington Group Cultural Fund, The Lyceum, 301-229-2615 or events@twgculturalfund.org |
| March 1
New York | Concert, "Destination: Middle Europe," with violinists Solomiya Ivakhiv and Joseph Silverstein, violist Sharon Wei St. John, cellist Udi Bar-David and pianist Amy Yang, Ukrainian Institute of America, www.ukrainianinstitute.org or 212-288-8660 | March 9
Perth Amboy, NJ | Taras Shevchenko 200th anniversary concert, featuring a performance of the play "Naimychka" and selections by the Boyan choir, Assumption Ukrainian Catholic Church, www.assumptioncatholicchurch.net or 732-826-0767 |

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.

Music at the Institute
PRESENTS

PAVLO HUNKA BASS-BARITONE
ALBERT KRYWOLT PIANO

In celebration of the bicentennial of the birth of Taras Shevchenko,

a program of Shevchenko's poems set to music by
LYSENKO, STEPOVYI, LIUDKEVYCH, and TURKEWICH
to contrast with a song cycle of Shakespeare's sonnets
composed for Pavlo Hunka by
contemporary Ukrainian composer
OLEKSANDR JAKOBCHUK (World Premiere)

MARCH 8, 2014, 8 PM
ADMISSION FREE




Taras Shevchenko *William Shakespeare*

UKRAINIAN INSTITUTE OF AMERICA
2 East 79th Street, New York, NY 10075
Tel: 212-288-8660 • www.ukrainianinstitute.org

Економте гроші!

Переведіть баланс з Ваших кредитних карток з вищими відсотками на кредитну картку Visa® УФКС

4.90%
Promotional APR* on balance transfers for 12 months

9.75%
AFTER THAT a variable purchase APR* of

12.75%
to

No balance transfer fees
*Annual Percentage Rate. Effective 11/15/13 to 5/15/14

Terms and conditions: APR Annual Percentage Rate. Offer applies to balance transfers only. Offer valid 11/15/13 through 5/15/14. 4.90% Promotional APR valid for 12 months from the first qualifying transfer, after that a variable purchase APR of 9.75% - 12.75% based on your credit score, will be applied to any unpaid outstanding balance. This APR will vary with the market based on the Prime rate. The highest variable APR is 18%. Existing UFCU Visa Credit Card balances do not qualify. New UFCU Visa Credit Card accounts subject to credit approval and/or co-signer. In some cases, UFCU may not be able to process a balance transfer request. Membership eligibility required.

APR річна процентна ставка. Пропозиція поширюється тільки на переведення балансу. Пропозиція дійсна з 11/15/2013 по 5/15/2014. Додаткова оплата за переведення балансу в період акції відсутня. 4.90% Promotional APR дійсна протягом 12 місяців, після чого змінна процентна ставка від 9.75% до 12.75% буде застосована до невилученого балансу. Право членства вимагається.

UKRAINIAN  **УКРАЇНСЬКА**
FEDERAL CREDIT UNION ФЕДЕРАЛЬНА КРЕДИТНА СПІЛКА

MAIN OFFICE | 824 East Ridge Rd | Rochester, NY 14621 | 585.544.9518 | fax 585.338.2980
BRANCH ALBANY, NY SACRAMENTO, CA SYRACUSE, NY BOSTON, MA PORTLAND, OR BUFFALO, NY
OFFICES 518.266.0791 916.721.1188 315.471.4074 781.493.6733 503.774.1444 716.847.6655
www.rufcu.org 877-968-7828 Federally insured by NCUA

Subscribe to

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

\$90 per year

\$80 for UNA
members

For an additional
\$5 get an online
subscription
as well



Please contact
Subscription Dept.

Tel.: 973-292-9800 ext. 3042

Published by the Ukrainian
National Association

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Thursday-Sunday, February 27-March 9

NEW YORK: La MaMa Experimental Theater and Yara Arts Group present "Capt. John Smith Goes to Ukraine." In 1607 Captain Smith founded Jamestown, the first English settlement in America, but in 1603 he was in Kolomyia. Directed by Virlana Tkacz, the show is a comedy/musical/historical epic-in-an-hour with three characters: John Smith, created by poet Bob Holman; Susan Hwang, comic/performance artist and accordion player; and Julian Kytasty, legendary Ukrainian bandurist. Show times: Thursday, Friday, Saturday, 7:30 p.m.; Sunday, 2:30 p.m. La MaMa Experimental Theater is located at 74 E. Fourth St. Admission \$18; \$13 for seniors and students. For tickets call 212-475-7710 or log on to www.lamama.org.

Saturday, March 1

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society invites all to a lecture by Dr. Iryna Vushko on "Bureaucrats, Oligarchs and Nationalists: Austrian Galicia, 1772-1848." Dr. Vushko is an assistant professor of history at Hunter College, City University of New York. She received her Ph.D. in history from Yale University in 2008 and has held fellowships in Italy, Austria, Germany, Poland and at Harvard. Her first monograph, "The Politics of Cultural Retreat: Austrian Bureaucracy in Galicia, 1772-1867," will be published by Yale University Press. The lecture will take place at the society's building, 63 Fourth Ave. (between Ninth and 10th streets) at 5 p.m. For additional information, call 212-254-5130.

Sunday, March 2

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S. invites all to a lecture by Dr. Tetyana Ostashko, leading academic associate of the Institute of Ukrainian History, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, on "The History of the Distinguished Skoropadsky Ukrainian Kozak Officer Family" and a presentation of a new book set edited

by Dr. Ostashko with Jurij Tereshchenko, titled "The Skoropadskys: A Family Album in Two Volumes." The event will take place in the academy's building at 206 W.100th St., (between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue) at 3 p.m. For additional information call 212-222-1866.

Saturday, March 8

NEW YORK: In the program "Shevchenko & Shakespeare," world-renowned bass baritone Pavlo Hunka and pianist Albert Krywolt perform a concert of Ukrainian art songs by Lysenko, Stepovyi, Liudkevych and Turkewich based on Shevchenko's poems. Also, hear the world premiere of contemporary Ukrainian composer Oleksandr Jacobchuk's composition "Song of Love," a song cycle of Shakespearean sonnets. The event is sponsored by Music at the Institute, and will take place at 8 p.m. at the Ukrainian Institute of America, located at 2 East 79th St. Admission is free. For information call 212-288 8660 or visit www.ukrainianinstitute.org/events.php.

Sunday, March 9

PERTH AMBOY, N.J.: Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary Parish and the Boyan choir of Perth Amboy, N.J., invite all to celebrate Taras Shevchenko's 200th anniversary. The program will start with the celebration of divine liturgy in Ukrainian at 10 a.m. in the church. After the Liturgy, at noon, in the parish school auditorium, a concert marking the 200th anniversary of Shevchenko's birth will feature a short production of his dramatic play "Naymychka" (The Servant Girl). Afterwards, Boyan will present a moving concert of songs, poems and recitations. Free admission. Address: 684 Alta Vista Place, Perth Amboy, NJ 08861; telephone, 732-826-0767; website, www.assumptioncatholic-church.net.

ALEXANDRIA, Va.: The Washington Group Cultural Fund will present pianist Thomas

Hrynkiw in a recital of works by Beethoven and Bach, as well as piano solos by Ukrainian composers Lysenko, Revytsky, Ludkevych, Kosenko and Bortniansky at 3 p.m. For information call 301-229-2615 or e-mail events@twgulturalfund.org. Suggested donation is \$20; free admission for students. A reception to meet the artist will follow the performance.

Tuesday, March 11

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: In the program "Shevchenko & Shakespeare," world-renowned bass baritone Pavlo Hunka and pianist Albert Krywolt perform a concert of Ukrainian art songs by Lysenko, Stepovyi, Liudkevych and Turkewich based on Shevchenko's poems. Also, hear the world premiere of contemporary Ukrainian composer Oleksandr Jacobchuk's composition "Song of Love," a song cycle of Shakespearean sonnets. The event is sponsored by the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute. Admission is free. The event will take place in the Sweedenborg Chapel, 50 Quincy St. For information call 617-864-4552.

Saturday, March 15

PALATINE, Ill.: The Ukrainian American Veterans 1st Lt. Ivan Shandor Post 35 invites the members of the community, veterans and patriots to a social/informational meeting on a new educational system called "Common Core" presented by Prof. Terrence Moore of Hillsdale College. Prof. Moore served with distinction in the United States Marine Corps. He received his Ph.D. from the University of Edinburgh and is the author of "The Story-Killers," a common sense case against the Common Core. The presentation takes place at the Palatine Library located at 700 N. Court, Palatine, IL 60067 at 2pm to 4pm. There is no charge for this event. For additional information, contact Col. Roman G. Golash (ret.) at romangolash@sbcglobal.net or call 847-910-3532.

ОТРИМАЙТЕ БІЛЬШЕ З УНСОЮЗОМ



Майбутнє своєї родини забезпечте тепер

ДОВГОТРИВАЛІ АНУІТЕТИ

3%*

5 річний**

3.5%*

7 річний**

4%*

9 річний**

*Всі пенсійні рати підлягають змінам. Не дійсні в усіх штатах. **Відсотки тільки на перший рік.

**Звертайтеся
до нас:**

2200 Route 10, Parsippany, NJ 07054

888-538-2833 • Fax: 973-292-0900



www.UkrainianNationalAssociation.org

facebook.com/UkrainianNationalAssociation

- Без додаткових адміністративних оплат від продажу і збереження
- 10% можна вибрати без штрафу
- Мінімальна сума вкладки тільки \$1,000
- Довгострокове переривання контракту (вибір грошей) можливе за умов:
 - Поліса дотримується до кінця терміну
 - У випадку тяжкої недуги
 - Вимог старечого дому
 - Медичних видатків, пов'язаних з нещасними випадками