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\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

Foreign Relations Committee approves Tymoshenko resolution

WASHINGTON – A resolution introduced by U.S. Sen. Jim Inhofe (R-Okla.), a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and co-sponsored by U.S. Sen. Dick Durbin (D-Ill.), Senate majority whip, on September 19 unanimously passed the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The resolution, S. Res. 466, calls for the unconditional release of political prisoner and former Ukrainian Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko.

"Tymoshenko was a key revolutionary in Ukraine's 2004 Orange Revolution and is a pro-Western reformer," said Sen. Inhofe. "The conviction orchestrated by the current administration was conducted under recycled Soviet-era codes, and is a poorly veiled effort to dispose of a political rival. My resolution condemns the selective and politically motivated prosecution and imprisonment of Ms. Tymoshenko and other Orange Revolution leaders, and calls on our State Department and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) to apply

(Continued on page 14)

Ukraine's 2012 parliamentary elections: Two parties that might make the cut

by Zenon Zawada

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

KYIV – Polls indicate that at least four political parties will qualify for the 2012 Verkhovna Rada. Another two parties have a chance of surpassing the 5 percent threshold on election day, October 28: the Ukraine – Forward! party launched by Luhansk oligarch Natalia Korolevska and the Svoboda nationalist party launched by Oleh Tiahnybok.

At the moment, however, both parties would fail to qualify. Ukraine – Forward! would earn 4 percent of the votes for closed party lists, while Svoboda would get about 3.8 percent, according to a poll released on August 27 by the Razumkov Center in Kyiv, which is financed by Western and domestic grants.

The poll was conducted on August 10-15 along with the Kucheriv Democratic Initiatives Fund. Svoboda has gained momentum since the June poll, when it earned 3.1 percent of electoral support, while Ukraine – Forward! has slid from 4.6 percent.

"Paradoxically enough, Ukraine – Forward!'s chances fell further after the party added an actor and soccer player to its closed list," said Mykola Tomenko, the campaign chief of the Batkivshchyna party



Aleksandr Sinita/UNIAN

Natalia Korolevska, leader of the Ukraine – Forward! party, and professional soccer player Andriy Shevchenko during the party congress on August 1 in the village of Buky, Kyiv Oblast. Nearly 1,000 people attended the congress.

who resigned his post as vice-chair of the Verkhovna Rada after the language legislation fiasco.

"Today, the intrigue involves whether the count is correct and we can take first place and whether Svoboda will qualify.

There aren't any other intrigues in the closed lists. It all applies to the single mandate voting," Mr. Tomenko said on September 17.

(Continued on page 15)

Updated and interactive statistics on Ukrainians in the U.S. now online

by Oleh Wolowyna and Vasyi Lopukh

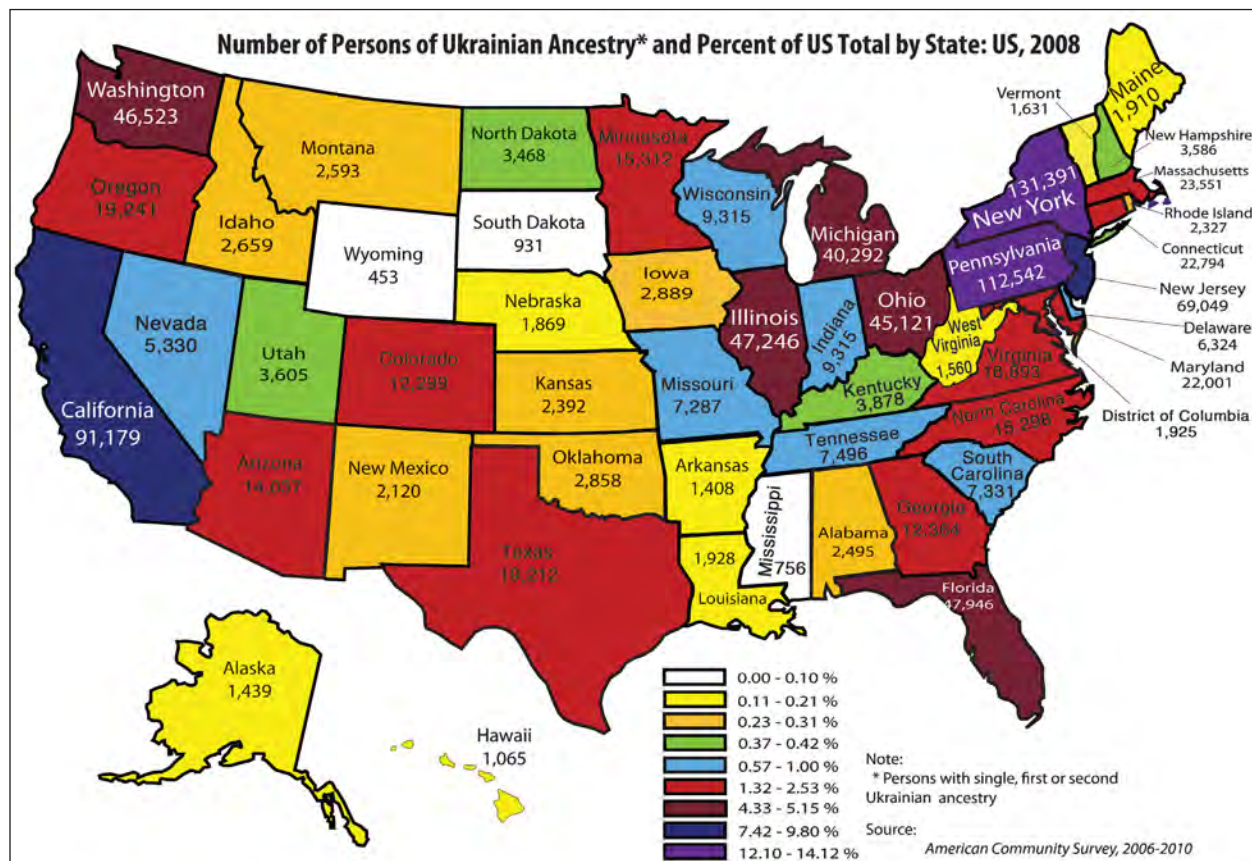
NEW YORK – The Center for Demographic and Socio-Economic Research of Ukrainians in the United States, at the Shevchenko Scientific Society in New York, announced its expanded and updated website at the new address <http://www.inform-decisions.com/stat/>.

Features of the website are: statistical data on Ukrainians in the U.S. updated to the year 2008; fixed and interactive tables; fixed and interactive maps; and a new section with immigration statistics. Most data are from previous population censuses and the American Community Survey; immigration statistics are from the Office of Immigration Statistics, Department of Homeland Security.

In many tables one can sort each column by descending or ascending order and calculate row and column percentages; each table can be exported to Excel. The interactive sections have a list of tables and maps, and for each table or map one can choose a state or a metropolitan area and view the respective information for that geographical unit.

The fixed tables section has data on numbers of Ukrainians by state and by metropolitan area for the years 1990, 2000 and 2008. One can see which States and cities gained (or lost) Ukrainians during the whole period and periods between the different years. Another set of tables, with data for 2008, presents numbers and percent by language spoken at home, also by state and metropolitan area.

(Continued on page 19)



ANALYSIS

Tymoshenko's strange week in jail

by Dmytro Barkar, Claire Bigg
RFE/RL

It's been a trying week for jailed Ukrainian opposition leader Yulia Tymoshenko.

First, two of her former cellmates publicly accused her of faking health problems and having an affair with her lawyer.

Then, in a new twist worthy of a spy movie, prison officials raided her hospital ward in the city of Kharkiv and confiscated devices that she says revealed unusually high radiation levels in her room.

The 51-year-old Ms. Tymoshenko, a former prime minister of Ukraine, had hidden the Geiger counters inside a cache carved out in a hard-back copy of Ukraine's Criminal Code.

"This search was carried out with a single goal," Ms. Tymoshenko's lawyer Serhiy Vlasenko told RFE/RL. "To seize the dosimeters, which have revealed high radiation levels over a certain period of time in Yulia Tymoshenko's quarters."

Mr. Vlasenko said there were no rules banning the possession of such devices and denied that medicine kept by Ms. Tymoshenko in breach of prison regulations had been seized during the search.

The confiscation prompted Ms. Ms. Tymoshenko to accuse her political foe, President Viktor Yanukovich, of using Stalinist measures against her.

"Only he is capable now of taking special measures against my health and my life," she wrote on the website of her party, Batkivshchyna. "A search worthy of the best traditions of 1937 was carried out in my ward," she said, referring to the purges carried out under Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin.

She said she had planned to go public with the alleged high radiation levels in her hospital quarters.

Ms. Tymoshenko is currently serving a seven-year sentence stemming from a conviction for abuse of power. That and other cases against her have prompted scorn in the West and damaged Ukrainian hopes of joining the European Union.

Ms. Tymoshenko has dismissed all criminal charges against her as political revenge from Mr. Yanukovich, whose 2004 bid for the presidency was scuppered by the Orange Revolution that Ms. Tymoshenko helped lead and who narrowly beat her for the presidency in February 2010.

Polls show her Batkivshchyna party close behind Mr. Yanukovich's Party of Regions of Ukraine in the run-up to parliamentary elections slated for October 28.

Cellmates' accusations

The incident with the Geiger counters comes as Ms. Tymoshenko is battling damaging accusations by two former cellmates.

Inmate Yulia Abaplova claimed that the former prime minister was faking back problems that have allowed her to postpone a trial on fresh charges of embezzlement and tax evasion.

Following her interview with the news website UNN, which is seen as close to President Yanukovich, Ms. Abaplova reiterated her allegations on September 13 in a video news briefing from jail.

"She used to ask me to help her get up," Ms. Abaplova said. "But sometimes there were situations where, in forgetfulness, she would get up and take a few steps."

Another former cellmate, Oksana Melnik, also took part in the briefing. She said allies of the opposition leader had been pressuring her family to deter her from revealing the truth about her health.

She also suggested that Ms. Tymoshenko and Mr. Vlasenko, her lawyer, were lovers.

"Once, I inadvertently witnessed their meeting," Ms. Melnik said. "They were communicating quite closely, let's say. Their relationship was like between a man and a woman. The way they hugged and kissed, old friends don't behave that way."

Ms. Tymoshenko's camp insists the women were coerced into making the accusations.

A letter by Ms. Abaplova was published on the prime minister's website this week in which the inmate says an "active campaign of discrimination" was being waged against Ms. Tymoshenko.

Ms. Abaplova now claims Ms. Tymoshenko forced her to write the letter.

The claims leveled against Ms. Tymoshenko this week are not new.

In April, a grainy video purportedly showing her moving lightly in her cell and in a romantic embrace with her lawyer was broadcast on national television. Ms. Tymoshenko and her lawyers immediately rejected the footage as fake.

On September 14, European Union officials warned Ukraine that it could not integrate with the EU as long as Ms. Tymoshenko remains in jail. Mr. Yanukovich, speaking at a conference attended by EU officials earlier in the day, insisted the October parliamentary elections would allay EU concerns about Ukraine's democratic course and clear the way for the "full integration" of the two sides.

The 27-nation bloc put on hold negotiations with Kyiv on political association and free trade after Ms. Tymoshenko's sentencing in October 2011.

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Quotable notes

"Just weeks before Belarus's parliamentary elections on September 23, few expect anything but another sham. And yet democratic nations will have to let the dictator, Alexander [Alyaksandr] Lukashenka, know they are paying attention and mean business. ...

"No one expects a turnabout from the Belarusian government and authorities next month. And OSCE observers should do their work, as [the leader of the OSCE's observation mission, Italian Member of Parliament (MP) Matteo] Mecacci said, with an 'open mind and outstretched hand.' But if or when they don't see tangible improvements and good-faith cooperation from the authorities they should tell the world clearly and categorically what they saw. The monitoring of these elections must be a strong signal for Belarusians struggling for their freedom. These are the voices of change too long silenced by Lukashenka. By being present in Belarus later this month, international observers can help bring greater attention to their noble cause."

— Rep. Chris Smith (R-N.J.), chairman of the U.S. Helsinki Commission, senior member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and author of the Belarus Human Rights and Democracy Act of 2011, writing in *The Hill's "Congress Blog"* on September 11.

NEWSBRIEFS

Council of Europe urges fair elections

KYIV – Council of Europe Secretary-General Thorbjorn Jagland on September 10 urged authorities in Kyiv to conduct free and fair parliamentary elections in October. He said the international community will be watching the elections closely and they will play a role in shaping Ukraine's image. Mr. Jagland said the continued jailing of former Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko, who was accused of abuse of office and sentenced to seven years in jail and heads an opposition political party, is "a problem." Ms. Tymoshenko also stands accused of other criminal activities that she says is part of a vendetta led by current President Viktor Yanukovich. Speaking at a conference on Ukraine-European Union relations, Mr. Jagland said that, if Ukraine fails to implement democratic reforms, it risks "international isolation." He criticized the Ukrainian judicial system for long pretrial-custody periods, slow civil and criminal proceedings, and the non-fulfillment of judicial orders. (RFE/RL, based on reporting by Interfax and AP)

TVi loses case over back taxes

KYIV – Ukraine's TVi television channel, one of the country's few remaining independent media outlets, has lost its court battle over charges of overdue taxes, it was reported on September 13. The hearing was convened after tax authorities appealed an earlier lower-court ruling that TVi had won. The lawsuit against TVi has sparked opposition accusations that President Viktor Yanukovich is seeking to crack down on critical reporting ahead of parliamentary elections on October 28. TVi's embattled director, Mykola Kniazhytskyi, insists that his company had not been paying its taxes in full because it had reached a deal with tax authorities under which it was offered temporary exemption in place of a tax refund on equipment purchased when the channel was founded four years ago. Ukraine's State Tax Service claims the company and its director owe \$375,000 in back taxes. (RFE/RL, based on reporting by UNIAN and RFE/RL's Ukrainian Service)

Slain journalists remembered in Kharkiv

KYIV – A rally in memory of journalist Heorhii Gongadze and other murdered journalists was held with lighted candles on Freedom Square in downtown Kharkiv on the evening of September 16, Dmytro Pylypets, NGO Young Education leader, told Ukrinform. "The event was attended by about 50 Kharkiv residents, who came with national flags and posters reading 'We remember you.' They read out the names of more than 50 Ukrainian journalists killed or missing since 1991, and observed a moment of silence in their memory," Mr. Pylypets said. The event took place without public disturbances, the city's Dzerzhynsky district police department confirmed. (Ukrinform)

Melnichenko on Shcherban murder

KYIV – Former security officer Mykola Melnychenko said in a comment to Radio Liberty that he is ready to provide recordings on the murder of Yevhen Shcherban both to the Procurator General's Office and the defense of Yulia Tymoshenko. "The Procurator General's Office appealed to the U.S. Department of Justice, demanding that I give it the records. I emphasize: I will do everything so that these records are formally handed over to the Procurator General's Office. Also, I'll do anything for Tymoshenko's lawyers to get familiar with all the records that I will give the Procurator General's Office. So that both the defense and the prosecutors could use them in the court," Mr. Melnychenko said, according to September 17 news reports. He added that it is in the interests of both society and Ms. Tymoshenko that his evidence and recordings are used in an open trial. "I am ready to testify, to come, and I think in the near future, depending on a reaction in Ukraine, I will make my decision," he said. Earlier, Mr. Melnychenko wrote on his Facebook page that he had recordings of conversations in which different persons indicated that the killing of Shcherban was ordered by Pavlo Lazarenko, and Ms. Tymoshenko was among those who paid for the murder. (Ukrinform)

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NEWS ANALYSIS

Soft power with an iron fist: Putin administration's foreign policy

by Dumitru Minzarari
Eurasia Daily Monitor

Prime Minister Dmitry Medvedev's talk at the Russian Foreign Ministry on September 3, when he powerfully stressed the need for his country to strengthen and consolidate its "soft power" (mid.ru, September 3), may look to an outside observer like an optimistic signal and a long-awaited change in Russia's foreign policy. This benign view, however, could not be more wrong.

Rather, the Kremlin is seeking to exploit the Western concept of "soft power" – which basically implies the power of attraction – and reframing it as a euphemism for coercive policy and economic arm-twisting.

One of the key participants in the meeting at the Foreign Ministry was Rossotrudnichestvo, Russia's analogue of the United States' foreign aid agency USAID, which is striving to become the spearhead of Russia's "soft power" efforts. Konstantin Kosachev, the agency's head, explained to the Voice of Russia the goals of his organization. It boils down to transforming the Russian-speaking community in foreign countries into a force capable of influencing the governments of host nations to the effect of promoting the Russian Federation's foreign policy interests in these states (Voice of Russia, September 3).

It is true that Russian foreign policy has a long-standing tradition of exploiting Western concepts and liberal-sounding rhetoric as window-dressing for Moscow's assertive domestic and foreign policies. Examples include the well-known term of "sovereign democracy" to legitimize its authoritarian domestic rule, or the claimed "humanitarian intervention" and "peace enforcement" in August 2008 to cover for the military invasion of Georgia.

The difference this time lies in the institutionalized and strategic character of what

appears to be a game-changer in Russia's foreign policy toward the other former Soviet republics. On July 27 the Russian presidential administration launched an open tender, inviting research proposals exploring issues like the role of Russian capital in the economies of countries in the Caucasus, as well as an evaluation of the concepts and approaches toward Ukraine's federalization, prevailing in its administrative regions. The Kremlin appears to also be interested in what influence domestic financial and economic groups have on the political processes in Moldova and Latvia, as well as in factors determining the emergence of political elites in Central Asia along with explanations for their ability to maintain a continuity of governance (zakupki.gov.ru, tender # 0173100011512 000062, July 27).

The research on Moldova and Latvia is supposed to identify the ways and methods employed by the largest local businesses and oligarchic groups to transform the domestic and foreign

policies of their governments. In particular, the Russian presidential administration would like to learn how these groups influence the law-making process, what is the structure of their representation in the Latvian Parliament and other state institutions, the groups' approaches to political party creation and consolidation of power, as well as the lobbying process for economic interests. Finally, the Kremlin would like to understand the dynamics of interaction between "pro-Western" and "pro-Russian" groups and how the Russian Federation

could exploit all of those to "develop bilateral cooperation" (zakupki.gov.ru).

Alexey Malashenko of the Carnegie Moscow Center believes that by referring to successful "bilateral cooperation," the Kremlin means nothing less than a display of extreme loyalty toward Russia from these groups (Vedomosti.ru, August 16). Vedomosti also writes, quoting a source inside the Kremlin, that this research tender is indicative of the current administration's firm plans to build a consolidated Eurasian Union.

It is not a coincidence that the three states that, in Moscow's view, are best positioned for Russia's active political influence have a significant percentage of their population that uses Russian as the main language of communication (by modest

accounts, over 30 percent in Latvia and Moldova, and over 40 percent in Ukraine). The Kremlin has understood that sorting out problems with its neighbors through military force is too costly – just in the

first week of war against Georgia in August 2008, Russian foreign reserves dropped by \$16.4 billion (ng.ru, August 22, 2008). Thus, Russia has reverted to a Cold War-style of political warfare, which includes buying out politicians, funding political parties and movements, exploiting weak institutions, encouraging secessionist movements, and even armed rebellions.

It is also important to note that the Kremlin is not interested in learning "whether" Russia could influence the domestic affairs of these states, but instead

is soliciting coherent strategies about "how" it can be done. This confidence is based on Russia's recent success stories, indicating it possesses significant potential for effective foreign pressure on these post-Soviet countries. For instance, after decades of resistance, the Ukrainian Parliament has finally voted on the controversial bill granting the Russian language a regional status (rbk.ru, July 3).

In Moldova, Russia's efforts have also been rather successful. Shortly after being visited by Russian Ambassador Farit Mukhametshin, the Gagauz autonomy and the Balti municipality (the second largest city in right-bank Moldova) began mounting pressure on the central government in Chisinau concerning the regional use of the Russian language (protv.md, July 11; publica.md, July 20). The Russian ambassador to Moldova also publicly praised and encouraged a referendum initiative on Moldova joining the Russian-led Customs Union (nr2.ru/kishinev, June 20). Though the initiative was invalidated by the Central Election Commission due to an insufficient number of valid signatures, the referendum has recently enlisted the support of the parliamentary Communist Party (prime.md, September 3).

It very much appears that Russia is willing to explore the ongoing decrease in interest both in the United States and the European Union toward the post-Soviet space by launching a foreign policy offensive. No longer relying on its earlier coercive rhetoric and actions, the Kremlin's new foreign policy strategy toward its neighbors is, thus, definitely a change in tact; but Moscow's intentions, nonetheless, remain the same.

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Russia is willing to explore the ongoing decrease in interest both in the United States and the European Union toward the post-Soviet space by launching a foreign policy offensive.

Russia shuts down USAID activities

RFE/RL

WASHINGTON – The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will end its activities in Russia following a decision by Moscow, according to U.S. officials.

In a statement issued on September 18, U.S. State Department spokeswoman Victoria Nuland confirmed Washington had received the Russian government's decision to end the mandate of the agency, which supports development and governance programs around the world.

"While USAID's physical presence in Russia will come to an end, we remain committed to supporting democracy, human rights and the development of a more robust civil society in Russia," Ms. Nuland said.

"The Russian government's decision to end all USAID activities in the country is an insult to the United States and a finger in the eye of the Obama administration," Sen. John McCain, an Arizona Republican, said in a statement.

Moscow's decision comes after President Vladimir Putin in July signed into law controversial legislation compelling NGOs that receive funding from abroad to register as "foreign agents."

Some opponents of that law, including

Russian advocacy groups that receive foreign grants such as For Human Rights, responded by refusing to comply and calling for a "civil disobedience" campaign.

USAID says it has provided "more than \$2.6 billion toward Russia's social and economic development" since 1992.

The agency lists its activities as promoting broadly shared economic prosperity, strengthening democracy and good governance, protecting human rights, boosting health and food security, furthering education and providing humanitarian assistance, among other things.

Russians debate impact

Russia, for its part, says that it is expelling USAID from the country following attempts by the mission to influence Russian politics and elections.

On September 19, the Russian Foreign Ministry accused USAID of seeking to "influence political processes, including elections of various types, and institutions of civil society through the distribution of grants."

The ministry said it was also worried by the mission's work in the volatile North Caucasus, where Moscow is fighting an Islamist insurgency.

In separate comments, Foreign Ministry spokesman Aleksandr Lukashevich said

Russia's civil society was "quite mature" and did not require "outside leadership."

Russian Central Election Commission member Maya Grishina said USAID's departure would not jeopardize the quality of Russian elections. She said independent election monitoring is "guaranteed by Russian law" and will continue.

However, Lilia Shibanova, head of the independent monitoring group Golos, which receives funding from USAID, said her organization's projects are "threatened" by USAID's withdrawal. Ms. Shibanova said she believes Moscow's decision not to renew USAID's mandate is partly connected with the Kremlin's desire to control election monitoring.

Lev Ponomarev, head of the For Human Rights group, also said the decision to close USAID was decreed because the Kremlin doesn't want Golos to have the support needed to work effectively."

With reporting by Interfax, ITAR-TASS, and newsru.com.

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Quotable notes

"The decision to halt USAID work in Russia is just the latest in what has been an especially bad year for human rights in that country, though you wouldn't know it from the virtual silence of Western leaders. ...

"...the Obama administration's announcement Tuesday [September 18] that it will comply with [Russian President Vladimir] Putin's request – detailed in a diplomatic note last week – that the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) end operations in Russia effective October 1. The administration is trying to put the best spin on this, but it simply isn't credible. Instead of pushing back and forcing Putin to publicly kick out USAID – a scenario from which he might have backed down – the Obama administration has capitulated peremptorily, without even an expression of regret, betraying and demoralizing Russian civil society and setting a dangerous precedent under which repressive regimes elsewhere that don't like our support for civil society and human rights can ask us to leave. ..."

– David J. Kramer, president of Freedom House, writing in *The Washington Post* on September 18.

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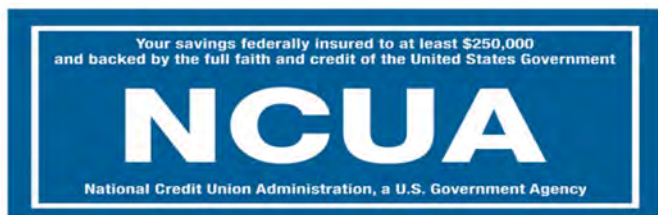
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THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

Insurance MATTERS...

by Irene Jarosewich

Compound your way to financial security

With the popularity of growth stocks during the past several decades, the old-fashioned phrase “miracle of compound interest” has been heard less often. However, before easy access to growth stocks through online investing, as well as the proliferation of 401(k) retirement plans that invest primarily in equities, compound interest was a common path to financial security.

Simply put, compound interest, often just called compounding, is when interest (let’s say, 5 percent annually) is added to the principal (for example, \$1,000), and from that moment on, the added interest also earns interest. At the end of Year 1, a \$1,000 investment would have earned \$50; at end of Year 10, the gain is \$628.89, not simply \$500 (10 x \$50). The additional \$128.89 is the gain of interest earning interest.

The results are determined by time, not just by the amount you invest. The benefit of compounding is no stressful nights as you worry about stock market fluctuations; with compounding you never lose your principal and, for your money to grow, all you have to do is wait.

Since the factor of time is critical for compounding to work in your favor, money saved early and held for a longer period will earn more. The shorthand “Rule of 72” is an easy way to estimate the time it will take for money to double with annual compounding: simply divide 72 by the percentage of interest. For example, at 6 percent annually \$10,000 invested will double to \$20,000 in 12 years (72/6 = 12).

A popular choice at the UNA is for grandparents to purchase an endowment policy for a grandchild when the child is born. Often this is done with the idea that

when the child turns 18, the endowment can be cashed in to help pay for college. However, instead of paying for college, the policy could be reinvested in another UNA policy earning compound interest.

Let’s say that over the course of 18 years, making annual payments Babtsia and Dido provided Tarasyk with an endowment policy valued at \$10,000. At age 18, the \$10,000 could be withdrawn immediately to help Tarasyk pay for school. However, if this money was not needed to pay for college, the \$10,000 could be used to invest in a new UNA policy, such as an annuity or single-premium life insurance. With this type of purchase, Babtsia and Dido will be helping Tarasyk farther along in his life. Through the compounding of interest, the value of the annuity and life insurance would grow tax-free, for many more years.

Although buying life insurance, or a typical retirement product such as an annuity, may seem odd for a college-age student, financially, this decision is a smart move. Over the course of his lifetime, Tarasyk will receive great value from such a decision.

Due to his age, Tarasyk will be able to purchase life insurance at lower rates than when he is older. Since time is an essential component to achieve the full effect of compound interest, by converting the endowment policy into an annuity when he is


young, Tarasyk will have the benefit of many years of compounding. And, Babtsia and Dido’s gift will serve him long into the future.

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6	1,340.10	5.00	63.81
7	1,407.11	5.00	67.01
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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Russia's "soft power"

Recent developments in Russia and Ukraine illustrate clearly how Russia implements what is known as "soft power." On page 3 of this issue, the article "Soft power with an iron fist: Putin administration's foreign policy," explains: "...the Kremlin is seeking to exploit the Western concept of 'soft power' – which basically implies the power of attraction – and reframing it as a euphemism for coercive policy and economic arm-twisting."

Russia has successfully used this concept both abroad and at home. And, it has used its own soft power to further its goals, while at the same time working to negate the effects of other countries' soft power.

Outside its borders, Russia has applied pressure via its role as a provider of energy supplies, for example, persistently pressuring Ukraine to enter into the Russian-led Customs Union in exchange for a significantly lower price for gas. It also uses Russian-speaking communities, as Eurasia Daily Monitor's Dumitru Minzarari notes in the aforementioned article, as "a force capable of influencing the governments of host nations to the effect of promoting the Russian Federation's foreign policy interests in these states."

Thus, in Ukraine, for example, Russia most recently offered to "help" by providing textbooks, as well as modern methodologies for educators, for the teaching of the Russian language. After all, with Ukraine's new law on language policy now in effect, there are already many more places where Russian has been officially recognized as a "regional language." An earlier analysis by Prof. Alexander Motyl ("Soft and Hard Power Threats to Ukraine," World Affairs, March 16) explained the rationale for such assistance: Russia "achieves influence in Ukraine by mobilizing constituencies around politically sensitive issues such as language policy and shared cultural and historical legacies." And that, in turn, helps to ensure that Ukraine will not move toward the West, but will orient itself toward Moscow.

At home, on its own territory, Russia acts to counter soft power that could be useful to other countries. The Russian government has disbanded two nationwide Ukrainian community organizations: the Federal National-Cultural Autonomy of Ukrainians in Russia and the Union of Ukrainians of Russia (UUR) – the better to keep control of the third largest ethnic group on its territory, over 3 million strong. The UUR's leader, Taras Dudko, recently noted: "This is a strategy whose goal is to destroy all such unions that united national forces and did not support national culture on the level of 'sharavary' [i.e., on a purely folk culture level]."

Finally, we must point out that, while Rossotrudnichestvo, Russia's version of the U.S. Agency for International Development, is increasing its activity abroad, Russia has now shut down USAID in Russia. The Obama administration appears to have accepted this decision much too serenely, with State Department spokesperson Victoria Nuland merely noting: "While USAID's physical presence in Russia will come to an end, we remain committed to supporting democracy, human rights and the development of a more robust civil society in Russia." Foreign policy veteran Sen. John McCain, on the other hand, stated: "The Russian government's decision to end all USAID activities in the country is an insult to the United States and a finger in the eye of the Obama administration." (See the news item and "Quotable" on page 3.)

It cannot be overemphasized that Russia is taking advantage, quite effectively, of the West's decrease in interest toward what is termed "the post-Soviet space" to further its foreign policy objectives. Unfortunately, we've seen that over and over, with particular detriment to the United States and its policies abroad.

Sept.
26
1997

Turning the pages back...

Fifteen years ago, on September 26, 1997, the U.S. Embassy in Ukraine released a statement that it was "notified by Ukrainian authorities of a potential terrorist threat against U.S. government facilities in Ukraine."

The Security Service of Ukraine (SBU) notified the U.S. Embassy of the threat. A spokesperson for the U.S. Embassy said he was not allowed to explain specifically what the threat entailed, but said that "over the weekend the Ukrainian government took steps to deal with the situation, and the Embassy has put into effect appropriate security precautions." The spokesman also said there was no danger to U.S. citizens or to local offices of U.S. corporations in Ukraine.

No information was released by either the Embassy or the SBU on what type of danger existed or who, if anybody, was responsible. It was also unclear whether it was the work of the SBU that uncovered the danger. Neither the Embassy nor the SBU would affirm or deny whether the notoriously secretive organization was responsible, but Anatolii Sakhno, a spokesman for the SBU, told the daily newspaper Den, that one of its functions was to monitor and uncover potential threats to foreign embassies.

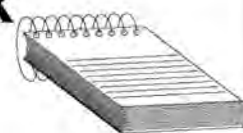
The official U.S. spokesperson said, "We are functioning as normal." He added that security officers had implemented appropriate measures in and around the Embassy. However, he had observed no visible increases in security manpower around the Embassy compound in Kyiv and that guards remained unarmed. He underscored that those were his observations and that the security office of the Embassy had released no information on what specific new procedures had been introduced, as is their policy.

In January of this year, the U.S. Embassy relocated its compound from its previous address at 6 Pymonenko St. to its current location at 4 Aircraft Designer Igor Sikorsky St.

Source: "SBU uncovers terrorist threat against U.S. Embassy," by Roman Woronowycz, *The Ukrainian Weekly*, October 5, 1997.

ELECTION NOTEBOOK

BY ZENON ZAWADA



Precedents cause for pessimism

KYIV – The 2012 parliamentary election campaign has distinguished itself with precedents in Ukrainian politics, but they're cause for pessimism and confirmation that President Viktor Yanukovich is pursuing an authoritarian course for the Ukrainian government.

Most notably, Ukraine's Parliament on September 18 approved the first reading of legislation that makes libel a criminal offense, with offenders subject to imprisonment and severe fines. The law was sharply criticized by the nation's journalists and drew rebuke from European Union authorities.

"Until recently, Ukraine had the highest level of free mass media among the CIS countries," said Pawel Kowal, chair of the EU-Ukraine Parliamentary Cooperation Committee in the European Parliament.

"The threat of imprisonment for libel can seriously threaten these positions. Renewing a very harsh law can threaten freedom of speech. Journalists will be afraid to criticize politicians, businessmen and officials. This has particular meaning in the context of the latest pressure on TVi," he added.

The law, approved by 244 national deputies, requires approval by a second reading and the president's signature to take effect. Journalists said it's written so broadly that even benign observations or statements could be interpreted by the courts as a falsehood.

While tightening its grip on the media, the government took another step to preempt opposition protest.

Ukraine's Cabinet of Ministers on September 12 issued a decree calling on the Security Service of Ukraine, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Defense Ministry, the Ministry of Emergency Situations and the State Television and Radio Company to identify and halt the distribution of materials calling for violent regime change and terrorist acts.

The decree, posted on the Cabinet's website on September 17, calls for these organs to ensure that the mass media address measures to fight terrorism and to form a negative attitude in society towards terrorist activity in all of its forms.

The organs are instructed to prevent attempts to encroach upon Ukraine's territorial integrity, commit terrorist acts and inflame ethnic, racial or religious hostility.

By these criteria, law enforcement authorities would have been dispatched to violently suppress the Orange Revolution, which ignited following the falsified presidential election of 2004. It's no coincidence that such a decree emerged weeks ahead of the October 28 parliamentary election, veteran observers said.

Ironically, many Ukrainians viewed the government's own recent language bill as a provocation that inflamed ethnic and linguistic hostilities.

Green antiseptic attacks

Opposition parliamentary candidates have to deal with a new election "technology" being employed by their state-backed opponents, which involves getting splashed by a tub of green antiseptic.

"Zelenka" as it's commonly called, is a Ukrainian medical staple, used to disinfect skin tears, ranging from scratches to wounds.



Ukrayinska Pravda

Journalist Tetiana Chornovil after she was splashed with green paint.

The first victim was Serhiy Vlasenko, the lead attorney for former Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko, who was splashed in the face on July 16 during a protest outside the hospital where the opposition leader was being treated.

Mr. Vlasenko, a closed-list candidate from the Batkivshchyna party, identified his assailant as 24-year-old Maria Stoliarova, the deputy chair of the Zhovtnevyi district organization of the Party of Regions in Kharkiv.

In response, Kharkiv City Council Chair Hennadii Kernes of the Party of Regions said Mr. Vlasenko had poured the antiseptic on himself to draw media attention.

A statement from Prime Minister Mykola Azarov four days later on his Facebook site assured Ms. Stoliarova that "she has no reason to fear and no one will bother her."

The next victim was Oleksander Kirsh, a Batkivshchyna parliamentary candidate in Kharkiv for a single-winner, single-mandate seat (majoritarian). An unknown assailant splattered him with green antiseptic on September 19 at the start of a meet-and-greet with voters.

To rub salt in the wound, Kharkiv State Oblast Administration Chair Mykhailo Dobkin released a statement that day to declare that the election campaign was being conducted very calmly, in a calculated and restrained manner, "with very few smear attacks to my surprise."

Afterwards, when addressing the attack in an extraplanary session of the Kharkiv Oblast Council, Mr. Dobkin dismissed the incident, stating, "Splashing green antiseptic is a way of improving one's poll ratings now."

Another victim was Tetiana Chornovil, a single-winner parliamentary candidate in Lviv. Instead of antiseptic, however, Ms. Chornovil was splattered on September 13 with a bucket of green paint when the elevator doors opened at her own residence.

Ms. Chornovil said she was the target of other pranks that week, including having her mobile number advertised as a prostitution service and having her car tires pierced.

(Continued on page 7)

COMMENTARY

“Ukrainian Socialist Realism”: observations on an art exhibit

by Alexander Motyl

The Ukrainian Institute of America’s “Ukrainian Socialist Realism” exhibit opened with a bang on September 14, with over 300 people coming to view more than 40 Soviet-era Ukrainian paintings from the Collection of Jurii Maniichuk and Rose Brady. The opening was followed on September 16 by a well-attended symposium on “Ukrainian Socialist Realism: Propaganda or Art?”

Socialist realism is an intrinsically controversial art form, having been adopted and imposed by the Stalinist authorities in the 1930s and surviving in one form or other until the mid-1980s, when Mikhail Gorbachev abandoned most official strictures on the arts. Although socialist realism closely resembles traditional 19th century realism and has roots in both Ukrainian and Russian artistic traditions, it also strongly resembles the art of other totalitarian states, such as Nazi Germany, Communist China, North Korea and the socialist satellites of East Central Europe. Happy, healthy and exceptionally well groomed peasants and workers abound, almost invariably in heroic poses. Leaders usually have visionary expressions, pointing to the future and smiling at the adoring masses.

It’s hard not to feel some unease viewing paintings that were part and parcel of the self-promotional ethos of the most murderous regime of the 20th century. It becomes doubly hard not to feel unease when one considers that socialist realist painters made conscious choices to collaborate with such a regime, very often to the detriment of the non-conformist artists who refused to become socialist realists and paid for their stubbornness with their lives.

Those viewers who cringe upon viewing socialist realist paintings may be excused: their doubts are no different from those of Israelis who cannot listen to Richard Wagner’s music or Germans who refuse to consider Adolf Hitler’s watercolors art.

And yet it’s equally hard not to conclude that socialist realism is a legitimate form of realism and that many of the works produced by socialist realists were of high artistic quality, possessing a variety of laudable formalistic qualities on the one hand and being bereft of all too obvious propaganda on the other.

Indeed, as was stated at the September 16 symposium, the distinction between art and propaganda is at best overdrawn and at worst false. Artists have historically promoted the cause of the state or the Church, being more than happy to draw hefty honoraria from individuals with morally dubious qualities. Art can be propaganda, and

propaganda can be art – a point made persuasively by painter Hilary Zarycky, a symposium participant.

Moreover, the fact that artists themselves can often be odious human beings does not detract from the quality of their work. Few would suggest that T.S. Eliot’s anti-Semitism or Ezra Pound’s fascism or Mykola Khvylioviy’s Bolshevism or Ernst Jünger’s Nazism disqualifies them from the status of great poets or writers.

Indeed, as another symposium participant, Lyudmyla Lysenko of Kyiv’s Academy of Art and Architecture, pointed out, seeing Ukrainian socialist realist art out of context – not in Ukraine’s museums, but thousands of miles away, on 79th Street and Fifth Avenue – was a jarring experience for her. Understandably so, as “decontextualization” inevitably transforms the paintings themselves from manifestations of the cultural policy of Stalin and his successors to a particular artistic genre that more resembles those a few blocks away in the Metropolitan Museum of Art than those in Ukrainian or Russian museums.

Context therefore matters: where we see art affects how we see it. And who sees it also affects how it will be seen. And while a Ukrainian American audience is unlikely to be sympathetic to socialism in any of its guises, it is by the same token less burdened by the specifically Soviet past that afflicts Ukrainians in Ukraine.

Whatever one’s take on socialist realism as art, however, it’s unquestionably the case that socialist realism constitutes a large part of modern Ukrainian history. It was hegemonic for some five decades and therefore had an enormous impact on Ukrainian culture. Some may laud that fact, others may bemoan it, but all of us must, for better or for worse, recognize it.

The challenge for Ukrainians everywhere is to imagine Ukrainian history and culture as consisting, as they obviously did, of both Stepan Bandera and Volodymyr Shcherbytsky, of both Dmytro Dontsov and Yaroslav Halan, of both dissident art and socialist realism. Reconciling such irreconcilables may very well be a project that can only be accomplished with the passage of much time and the emergence of new generations unfettered by the past. Whether that’s possible in an age where the past is fetishized and memory is glorified is, of course, another matter.

The “Ukrainian Socialist Realism” exhibit at the Ukrainian Institute of America was curated by Walter G. Hoydysh and Olena Martynyuk, who also wrote the introductory essay to the catalogue. The show will continue through October 7.

The Maniichuk-Brady Collection consists of over 140 paintings. Some 50 paintings from the collection will be on view, on a rotating basis, on the fourth floor of the Ukrainian Institute until 2018. (For more information log on to www.ukrainianinstitute.org or call 212-288-8660.)

Alexander J. Motyl is professor of political science at Rutgers University-Newark. He is also the author of several works of fiction and a painter.

Precedents...

(Continued from page 6)

“This could have happened on the local level, because my opponent has become nervous, or on the central level as revenge for Mezhyhiria,” she told the Ukrayinska Pravda website.

On August 24, Ms. Chornovil, a professional journalist, had entered the territory of Mezhyhiria, the luxurious residence that

President Viktor Yanukovich allegedly stole from state property.

She took photos of the president’s new golf course, as well as the never-before-seen Galleon, a resort building on the Dnipro River that has become a symbol of the president’s excess and waste.

With its marble and gold fixtures, the Galleon – which, as its name indicates, resembles a ship – cost tens of millions of dollars to build at the expense of the Ukrainian people.

PERSPECTIVES

by ANDREW FEDYNSKY



A busy summer for Ukraine

It’s hard to say whether it was more good than bad, but the past summer for Ukraine was certainly momentous: co-hosting the Euro 2012 soccer tournament in June with Poland and then playing a major role at the London Olympics in July and August, where 238 athletes competed in 21 sports.

It certainly started on a negative tone already in May, when President Viktor Yanukovich had to cancel the Central European Summit in Crimea because an embarrassing number of government leaders announced a boycott, citing what they saw as the unfair trial and imprisonment of former Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko.

It got worse in June, when German Chancellor Angela Merkel called Ukraine a dictatorship and, citing the same reason said, she would not attend any Euro 2012 matches in Ukraine. Other leaders said they would also boycott. As if taking a cue from all that, European media warned would-be tourists to Ukraine to beware of racism, violence, sex-trafficking, corruption and other ills.

Well, as it turned out, the Euro was a triumph for Ukraine’s image, if not for its president. Visitors were charmed by the hospitality and the safe, efficient administration of the matches. A post-tournament poll of more than 1,000 visitors commissioned by the Kyiv-based Institute of World Policy found that 84 percent were pleased by their experience and more than three-quarters said they wanted to come back as tourists.

As for the Olympics, that was also a triumph. Ukraine won 20 medals, coming in 14th out of 204 countries. It could have had 21, but a controversial judges’ decision favoring Japan moved the Ukrainian men’s gymnastics team from a third place bronze to fourth and out of the medals.

Something similar happened at the Euro 2012. In a must-win game against England and trailing 1-0, a Ukrainian striker got a shot on goal. Sitting in front of a TV set 5,000 miles away in Cleveland, I leaped up. The score was tied! An English defender kicked the ball out of the net and back into play, but as instant replay confirmed the ball had crossed the goal line. Only the referees (five of them) didn’t see it that way, the goal was not awarded and Ukraine went on to lose 1-0.

After the game, my friend Ihor K. gave me his analysis. Referees don’t live in a vacuum. The close call went for England because the country is more respected than Ukraine, he said. Would the refs have made the same call if the shot had come off the foot of a German, Italian or Spanish player, he asked? Countries like England get the benefit of the doubt. Ukraine, the subject of high-level boycotts and charges of racism and violence, does not. It’s an interesting theory, but there’s no way to verify it.

As for the Olympics, Ukraine’s leaders, like politicians everywhere, wrapped themselves in the flag and welcomed the winning athletes with cash and praise, including the fourth-place gymnastics team and five other athletes who were deprived of medals by unfair referees, at least according to Prime Minister Mykola Azarov.

One of the most interesting moments politically came on Ukraine Day during the Olympics when Serhiy Bubka, the greatest pole vaulter in history and now president of the National Olympic Committee of Ukraine, spoke. “This year,” he said, “Ukraine will mark the 60th anniversary of its participation in the Olympics,” and he

noted that Ukrainian athletes had won 613 medals. In Melbourne, Australia, in 1956, Osyk Zinkewych of Smolensk launched a campaign for Soviet Ukraine to be in the Olympics as a separate country – a position that Moscow, Kyiv and the International Olympic Committee adamantly rejected. Now the president of the National Olympic Committee of Ukraine, echoing the course Mr. Zinkewych set 56 years ago, lays claim to the Soviet legacy. Wow!

Also interesting is how prominent Ukrainian athletes go into politics. Valery Borzov, four-time Olympic medalist, including two gold, became the first president of Ukraine’s National Olympic Committee, as well as minister of youth and sports and a member of the Verkhovna Rada from Rukh. World heavyweight boxing champion Vitali Klitschko founded his own political party “UDAR” (Punch) “to take up the political fight again for the future of my country,” he said. Soccer star Andriy Shevchenko cited the same reason for entering politics, when he announced his retirement from soccer after the Euro 2012.

According to a news story, Mr. Klitschko, who grew up in a Russian-speaking environment, “spoke succinctly but still not entirely fluently in Ukrainian.” Which brings us to another development from the past summer: the law allowing 10 percent of a linguistic minority in a region to claim official status, a statute obviously aimed at giving the Russian language inroads into Ukraine. That the bar is set so low (10 percent), I suspect, signals that proponents of Russian doubt they can reach a higher threshold. And that makes it all the more dangerous and also exposes the national-cultural orientation of the Yanukovich administration, while challenging Dr. Klitschko and millions of others who care for their country to fight reactionary political forces.

Little noticed, but also momentous for Ukraine was the centennial jamboree of Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization held in August with more than 2,000 members attending from 10 countries, including the United States. For the past 100 years, Plast has engaged young people in summer camps and yearlong activities, instilling values and setting young people on a course toward success in their careers and a life dedicated to God and Ukraine. Plast’s revival in Ukraine is among the positive signs that tell us the nation is on a good course, despite obstacles. My own children attended the Plast jamboree and now my daughter “skypes” with new friends in Australia and Ukraine.

There’s so much more. I was thrilled, for example, to see an article about the Roma Pryma Bohachevsky Dance Camp in The New York Times with a photo of the veranda at Soyuzivka and its magnificent view of the Catskills. My family and I have been coming to Soyuzivka for decades and can confirm that the camp is first-class, playing a big role in maintaining Ukrainian identity in America.

Finally, there’s the 2012 U.S. presidential campaign, which dominated the news throughout the summer, whenever sports didn’t intrude. I have some thoughts about that, and I’ll share them in my next column. As always, thank you for reading.

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

Noted author Myron Kuropas delivers lecture in Philadelphia

by **Ulane Mazurkevich**

PHILADELPHIA – The Philadelphia community had the unique opportunity to welcome from Chicago Dr. Myron Kuropas, a noted author and scholar on Ukrainian immigration to the U.S.

Dr. Kuropas came to Philadelphia at the invitation of the Ukrainian Human Rights Committee and the Senior Citizens Club. The afternoon event at the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center was very well attended.

The president of the Senior Citizens Club, Yuri Tarasiuk, welcomed the attendees and thanked Ulana Mazurkevich, president of the Ukrainian Human Rights Committee, for helping organize the event. He then called Dr. Natalia Pazuniak to introduce Dr. Kuropas. Dr. Pazuniak thanked the speaker for his scholarly work and noted that she, as a visiting professor at a university in Australia, was able to use in her lectures "The Saga of Ukraine," a two-volume history series written by Dr. Kuropas.

The lecture of Dr. Kuropas focused on the involvement of the U.S. government in the lives of Ukrainian Americans. He spoke of those Ukrainians in America who were dedicated to Ukrainian independence and who tried to help Ukrainian partisans in their fight for independence. Dr. Kuropas captivated the audience with his fascinating presentation.

The most dynamic aspect of the lecture focused on the infiltration of Soviet spies in the U.S. government, beginning with the administration of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. During the 1930s and 1940s, Ukrainian Americans who support-

ed an independent Ukraine were accused of being "fascists" and "Nazis." It was all part of a well-orchestrated Soviet disinformation campaign.

When World War II ended, Ukrainian displaced persons were attacked by the Soviets for being Nazi collaborators. For a brief period the United States government believed the Soviet lies and instituted "Operation Keelhaul," a forced repatriation program that sent thousands of Ukrainian refugees to labor camps in Siberia.

All of this is reviewed in Dr. Kuropas' latest book, "The Demjanjuk Debacle: The Trials of a 'Nazi' Who Wasn't." The canard that DPs were Nazi collaborators was resurrected by the former head of the Office of Special Investigations (OSI), the U.S. government agency that charged John Demjanjuk of having been "Ivan the Terrible," a brutal mass murderer at the Nazi death camp in Treblinka, Poland.

After a short trial in Cleveland, Demjanjuk was convicted of having lied on his application to enter the U.S. and stripped of his citizenship. He was sent to Israel for trial as a war criminal. The only evidence was a Soviet-supplied identity card, which many experts concluded was a Soviet forgery, and five aging Treblinka survivors, who swore Demjanjuk was Ivan the Terrible. Held in a theater, the show trial's purpose was to educate a younger Israeli generation about the horrors of the Holocaust. Demjanjuk was found guilty and sentenced to hang.

Soon after the USSR collapsed, Dr. Kuropas continued, his defense attorneys rushed to Ukraine and discovered documents that proved Demjanjuk was inno-



Standing in the lobby of the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center next to a sculpture of Taras Shevchenko are (from left): Dr. Myron Kuropas, Ulana Mazurkevich, Chrystia Senyk and Borys Zaharczuk.

cent. The Israeli Supreme Court overturned the verdict, and he returned to the United States, where his citizenship was restored.

The OSI then convinced Germany that Demjanjuk had been an accessory to mass murder at Sobibor, another death camp in Poland. He was stripped of his citizenship a second time, sent to Germany and tried. The purpose of the trial was to show the world that Germans were not the only ones responsible for the Holocaust. The German court convicted Demjanjuk despite the fact that true Nazis are still alive and well, and living comfortably throughout Germany. Dr.

Kuropas blamed the U.S. Department of Justice for allowing this travesty of justice to occur against an innocent American citizen who died in a Munich nursing home awaiting appeal of the German court's verdict.

Attendees at the lecture, which took place on May 23, purchased Dr. Kuropas' book which is still available for \$17 from Ukrainian Educational Associates, 107 Ileshamwood Drive, DeKalb, IL 60115.

After the lecture, Dr. Kuropas was interviewed by Borys Zacharczuk for the Ukrainian radio hour.

Engineer lectures on environmental policies and security concerns

by **Ivan Durbak**

NEW YORK – Dr. E. Zenon Stakhiv, U.S. co-director for the U.S. Army Institute for Water Resources, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, recently presented a lecture on "Environmental Policies, Global Warming and National Security Concerns." This lecture was co-sponsored by the Ukrainian Engineers' Society of America, New York City chapter, and the Shevchenko Scientific Society.

Dr. Stakhiv began with a general overview of climate mitigation strategies, looking at the "big picture" in terms of national security goals, and identified differing and often controversial approaches in dealing with climate changes.

Dr. Stakhiv works closely with the Department of Defense, the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) and the national intelligence community on these issues, and has presented variants of this lecture to the Naval War College and National Defense University. He has been an invited speaker at Johns Hopkins University, Harvard, Tufts and MIT. He has worked on climate change issues since 1977, mainly from a water resources adaptation perspective – well before it became a mainstream international cause.

Dr. Stakhiv presented a view of U.S. national and environmental security concerns from a somewhat different climate adaptation point of view than that popularly presented in the mainstream press by

climate scientists and the environmental community. His description reflected a pragmatic view of how to deal with the consequences of global warming in a cost-effective manner, while exploring the national security implications of current Obama administration policies towards the Kyoto Protocol and other Defense Department initiatives related to mitigating greenhouse gases (GHGs).

Dr. Stakhiv's basic approach was first to describe the science of global warming and show the large uncertainties that exist in the modeling and scientific inferences. He then showed how this highly uncertain information is being implemented in a wide range of government policies, such as national energy policies, environmental protection policies, foreign aid initiatives, as well as Defense Department initiatives to reduce GHG's.

First, he went over the practical implications of mitigation policies designed to reduce greenhouse gases, noting that even at an 80 percent reduction of energy use globally, it will take over a century for carbon dioxide levels, currently at about 400 parts per million (ppm), to stabilize at a level of 550 to 600 ppm. At this target stabilization level, according to the results of General Circulation Models (GCMs) used for such predictions, average temperatures would increase by 2 to 3 degrees Centigrade (3.6-5.4 degrees Fahrenheit). This change is inevitable, he said, whether we invest in mitigation policies to reduce GHGs or simply try to adapt to the inevitable warming. Mitigation will require annual expenditures that are estimated to be as much as 3 to 5 percent of gross domestic product (GDP), which amounts to approxi-

mately \$300 billion to \$500 billion, while at the same time requiring adaptation measures of dealing with the consequences of the inevitable warming and sea level rise that would cost an additional 1 to 2 percent of GDP.

Dr. Stakhiv made the case that it is much more rational to focus on adaptation, i.e., preparing to deal with the consequences of global warming, rather than focusing too much on mitigation. He demonstrated clearly that throughout the developing world millions die because of poverty, lack of access to clean water and insufficient nutrition. Expanding the world's food supply and providing a reliable source of water supply can be readily achieved through conventional means of water resources development.

These are the same mechanisms of infrastructure development that made the U.S. a great economic power, by expanding the western U.S. through irrigation development, providing cheap energy through hydropower development and expanding the nation's waterways transportation system. That is a proven way to increase growth and development, decreasing poverty and simultaneously dealing with the uncertainties of climate change through sensible adaptation policies.

Throughout the presentation Dr. Stakhiv used vivid imagery and slides to keep the audience engaged and involved with a balance of technical material and practical real-world problems.

The lecture, held on May 5 at the Shevchenko Scientific Society's Manhattan venue at 63 Fourth Ave., generated a spirit-



Dr. E. Zenon Stakhiv lectures on "Environmental Policies, Global Warming and National Security Concerns" at the Shevchenko Scientific Society.

(Continued on page 14)

BOOK REVIEW: *Ethnic cleansing of Ukrainian minority in Poland*

"Zakerzonnia: Ethnic Cleansing of the Ukrainian Minority in Poland 1944-1947," compiled and edited by Taras Hunczak. Clifton, N.J.: Organization for the Defense of Lemko Western Ukraine Inc. and The Lemko Research Foundation, U.S.A., 2012. 288 pp. \$30. Library of Congress Control Number 2012933499.

by Orest Popovych

Dedicated to the 65th anniversary of the 1947 forced resettlement of Ukrainians within Poland known as Akcja Wisla, this book cuts a much wider swath across the history of Ukrainian martyrology in Poland by covering all of the deportations of the Ukrainians from Zakerzonnia, which had started as early as 1944, as well as their lives and struggles following the deportations of the Wisla operation. Furthermore, it provides the needed historical background through analysis of the pertinent developments in western Ukraine prior to 1944.

This book is a compilation of independent chapters by several authors, each focusing on different aspects of the events. The authors, in the order of their appearance, are: Taras Hunczak, Roman Drozd, Timothy Snyder, Yewhen Misylo, Diana Howanska Reilly and Mykola Duplak. Their chapters are followed by reproductions of a number of official Polish documents and of Ukrainian memoranda in defense of the victims of Akcja Wisla, as well as some photographs of the remnants of Ukrainian churches in the Lemko region.

"Zakerzonnia" is the Ukrainian term for the territories west of the Curzon line, an arbitrary Polish-Soviet boundary accepted at the Yalta Conference in 1945. Since the original Curzon line proposed in the 1920s was modified in Yalta in favor of Poland, there were at least 700,000 Ukrainians living on the Polish side of it in 1944. They resided in a continuous band of 22 border counties of the Krakiv (Krakow), Riashiv (Rzeszow), Lublyn (Lublin) and Bilostok (Bialystok) regions that formed a natural ethnographic boundary between Ukraine and Poland, about 90 miles long and 15 to 30 miles deep.

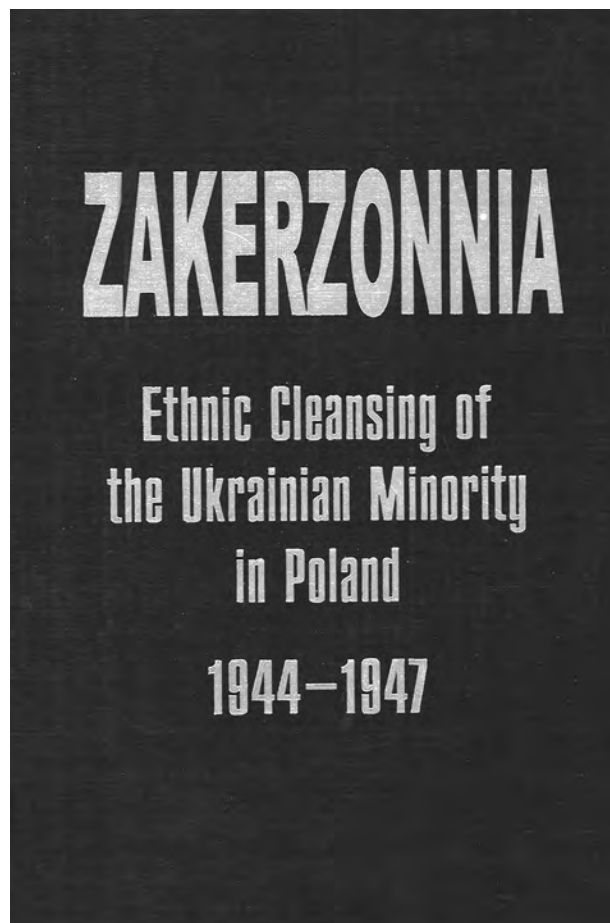
The Ukrainians in this region represented an indigenous ethnic group with unique cultural, linguistic and religious characteristics, a population whose ancestors had lived there since the dawn of history. They were nurtured by hundreds of Ukrainian Greek-Catholic and Orthodox churches, steeped in traditions that harked back to the periods in history when the towns of Peremyshl and Yaroslav served as the western outposts of Kyivan Rus', while Kholm was actually the capital of the Galician-Volynian kingdom. No wonder the Ukrainians of Zakerzonnia adamantly opposed deportation from their ancestral lands.

A more immediate historical background to the events of 1944-1947 is provided by Dr. Hunczak in his introductory chapter "Zakerzonnia within the Context of Ukrainian History." Dr. Hunczak, professor emeritus of history at Rutgers University and former director of the History Section of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, U.S.A. (NTSh-A), is a prolific author on the subject of Ukrainian history in the 20th century.

In his chapter in this book he offers the pertinent facts and figures about the interwar Polish policies in western Ukraine, which laid the groundwork for the bloody confrontations between Poles and Ukrainians during and immediately after World War II. Essentially, these policies were designed to turn multiethnic Poland into a national state through forced linguistic and cultural assimilation, coupled with the establishment of Polish settlements on Ukrainian ethnic territories.

The most comprehensive chronological narrative in terms of facts and statistical data on the Ukrainian martyrology in Poland in the period 1944-1947 can be found in the chapter by Mr. Misylo titled "Solution to the Ukrainian Question in Poland through Deportations to the Ukrainian SSR and Operation Wisla." Mr. Misylo, the director of the Ukrainian Archive in Warsaw, Poland, is a historian who specializes in the deportations and resettlement of Ukrainians from Zakerzonnia. He has published several books on the subject, based on Polish documents.

The resettlement of Ukrainians from Poland to the Soviet Union and the resettlement of Poles from Ukraine to Poland began as a result of an agreement signed between Poland and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic on September 9, 1944, according to which the population exchange was guaranteed to be voluntary. However, according to Mr. Misylo, the evacuation of the Ukrainians was "voluntary" only until the beginning of 1945, and even then it was effectively coerced either by the wartime



destruction of their villages, or by attacks of the Polish anti-Communist guerrillas. By January 1945, only about 20,000 Ukrainians had been resettled to the USSR.

As a result, Polish authorities resorted to a variety of harsh administrative measures to induce more Ukrainians to leave, while the Polish anti-Communist underground unleashed an orgy of mass murder on Ukrainian civilians between March and June 1945, claiming at least 3,000 victims. Of these, the best known is the massacre in the village of Pavlokoma, about which Mr. Misylo has published a separate monograph. As a result of these terror tactics, the total number of Ukrainians who "volunteered" to be deported had reached 229,685 by the end of August 1945.

In the meantime, representatives of the Ukrainian population in Zakerzonnia selected from Communist and other left-wing groupings who were summoned to Warsaw on July 24, 1945, declared that the remaining Ukrainians wished to stay in Poland and help build a democratic Polish state, provided they were accorded equal civil rights with the Polish people.

This declaration was contrary to the objectives of Polish authorities, however, forcing them to shed the fig leaf of "voluntary resettlement" in favor of a new rationale for the ethnic cleansing: it was the activities of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA), which were deliberately exaggerated by the Polish media so as to justify the measures of unspeakable brutality against the Ukrainian population that followed. Mr. Misylo asserts that they were even more brutal than those of the infamous Akcja Wisla of 1947.

As recounted by several authors in this book, on September 3, 1945, three infantry divisions of the Polish Army began the forced deportation of Ukrainians to the Ukrainian SSR, resorting to violence and massacres of the civilian population. By April 1946, the military operation against the Ukrainian civilians was escalated further by the Operation Group Rzeszow, which comprised not only the original three divisions, but a number of additional army and police units.

According to Mr. Misylo, in the period from September 1945 to June 1946 the Polish authorities managed to evacuate forcibly over 260,000 Ukrainians, making it a total of 480,000 Ukrainians who were deported to the USSR since 1944.

Nevertheless, when the resettlement deadline of June 26, 1946, had expired, there were still some 150,000 Ukrainians left in Zakerzonnia. Since their integration into Polish society was not an option considered by the Polish authorities, the latter chose the forcible resettlement of the remaining Ukrainians to the so-called "Regained Territories" in western and northern Poland, which were acquired from Germany after the war. The forcibly deported Ukrainians were to be resettled with maximum dispersal, so as to prevent the formation of Ukrainian communities, thus guaranteeing their rapid assimilation. To accomplish this was the task of the military action known as Akcja Wisla.

The operation began on April 28, 1947, and took three months to complete. Under brutal and inhumane conditions, some 140,000 Ukrainians from Zakerzonnia were herded and deported in cattle cars to nine different provinces in the "Regained Territories." Mr. Misylo cites the number of people assigned to each of the provinces. Some of the deportees, however, never reached their destinations, winding up instead in the notorious Polish concentration camp Jaworzno ("Yavirya" in the book) – a branch of the former Auschwitz Nazi death camp, which the Polish Communists utilized to imprison Germans and Ukrainians.

Mr. Misylo, who made an exhaustive study of the Jaworzno concentration camp, reports that some 4,000 Ukrainians, including more than 800 women and a number of small children, were imprisoned at that camp, while close to 300 captured UPA soldiers were sentenced to death and executed there.

The chapter titled "The Ethnic Policy of the Polish Communist Regime with Regards to the Ukrainian Population in Poland 1944-1989" by Prof. Drozd represents an opus that could rightfully merit a separate book review. Prof. Drozd is currently the rector of the Pomeranian University in Slupsk and the head of the Ukrainian Historical Society in Poland.

In his chapter, Prof. Drozd does cover the events of 1944-1947, which unavoidably duplicates some of the other material in this compilation, but he then proceeds to trace and document in great detail the efforts of the resettled Ukrainians to organize their cultural, educational and religious activities in their new environment. By the mid-1950s, these efforts became centralized when a nationwide Ukrainian Social and Cultural Society was formed and in June 1956 convened its congress in Warsaw, which presented a series of demands to Polish authorities on behalf of the Ukrainian community in Poland. While the demands to restore the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church (UGCC) and to permit voluntary returns to the homeland were steadfastly denied by Polish authorities, some concessions were granted in the cultural and educational area. This enabled the establishment of a number of Ukrainian schools, choirs, instrumental and dance ensembles, as well as the holding of Ukrainian festivals and other cultural events. Furthermore, the political changes in Poland made it possible in 1989 to elect a Ukrainian, Dr. Volodymyr Mokryi, to the Polish Parliament.

Mr. Duplak's chapter, "Cultural Consequences of Operation 'Wisla' for the Deported Ukrainians," complements the chapter by Prof. Drozd. Mr. Duplak draws upon his personal experiences as a victim of the operation which he calls "a shameful act of deportation of innocent people." He then discusses the material broken up into segments: "The Ukrainian School System," "Ukrainian Mass Media," "The Ukrainian Church after Operation 'Wisla'." The last segment contains some painfully graphic descriptions of the martyrdom of Ukrainian priests in Zakerzonnia, accounts of the destruction and expropriation of Ukrainian churches and the hostile attitude of the Polish Church leadership towards the UGCC.

In the segment "Cultural Life of Zakerzonnia Ukrainians in Polish Exile," Mr. Duplak concludes that the deportation of Ukrainians through Akcja Wisla was a planned ethnocide of the Ukrainian minority in Poland and was accompanied by the destruction of all traces of Ukrainian cultural and religious presence on their native land. Mr. Duplak, an editor, scholar, journalist and author, served as the editor-in-chief of the newspaper Narodna Volya for 20 years. He is the founder and curator of the Ukrainian Lemko Museum in Stamford, Conn., and a member of NTSh-A.

"To Resolve the Ukrainian Question Once and for All," a quotation eerily reminiscent of the Nazi call for the "final solution" to the Jewish problem, heads Dr. Snyder's chapter on the ethnic cleansing of Ukrainians in Poland. The quote comes from the Polish military officials in charge of Akcja Wisla. Dr. Snyder, professor of history at Yale University, is best known in the Ukrainian American community for his books "The Red Prince" and "Bloodlands – Europe between Hitler and Stalin." He is a member of NTSh-A.

Prof. Snyder analyzes the tragedy of the Ukrainians from Zakerzonnia within a much larger framework of all the mass killings and forced deportations that took place on the territories of western Ukraine and Poland in the 1940s. Among those he devotes considerable attention to the 1943 ethnic cleansing of Polish civilians in the Volyn region by the UPA, which he claims killed 40,000 Poles and caused another 250,000 to flee the region.

(Continued on page 19)



Boys in the U-12 to U-17 group battle for the soccer ball.



Girls in the U-12 to U-17 group chase down a soccer ball.

Baraboo grounds host 20th annual Wings soccer camp

BARABOO, Wis. – The Wings soccer club, under auspices of the Chicago branch of the Ukrainian American Youth Association (UAYA), hosted its 20th annual youth soccer camp on July 29 through August 4 at the Beskyd campground in Baraboo, Wis., led by head coaches Taras Popowycz, for half-day campers, and Joseph Vidmar, for the full-day campers.

More than 100 half-day and full-day campers trained on two soccer fields at the camp. But the training was tough for the staff and campers alike, as the fields were impacted by the Midwest summer drought. If not for the efforts of volunteers to water the fields and maintain them on a daily basis, the campers would have been training on dirt.

Each day, the campers had two training sessions – one in the morning and one in the afternoon – focusing on dribbling, shooting, trapping and goaltending. Full-day campers' daily routines started with a breakfast, followed by a morning training session, then lunch, swimming, an afternoon training session, dinner and an evening campfire by the barracks and tents.

On Thursday evening, the campers were broken up into teams for the mini-World Cup competition beginning on Friday after-



Participants of the 2012 Wings soccer camp.



The Wings soccer camp staff and trainers for 2012.

noon, with the finals played on Saturday. On Saturday morning, parents arrived on the parade route for photo opportunities with their children. Campers march onto the soccer fields wearing the colors of their chosen representative countries. Each child hand-paints a shirt with a name, number and team logo. Before competition begins, a group photo of all the campers, trainers and coaches with the flags of each country, is taken by the camp photographer. In the Under-12 to Under-17 group, Norway defeated Australia. In the U-8 to U-11 group, Brazil defeated Spain. In the half-day camper group, they were all winners.

For the past 20 years, the Wings sports club soccer camp has grown in size and recognition by the Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian communities. The UAYA in Chicago is extending an invitation to other clubs in the Midwest and East to enroll their soccer campers next year. There is room for families to camp on the Beskyd grounds as well as motel rooms when available.

For more information about the camp, readers may visit www.cym.org.



At Soyuzivka (from left) are: women's winner Mariyana Milchutskey, women's finalist Galyna Kostenko, men's 45 winner Yuriy Kolb, Chornomorska Sitch President Omelan Twardowsky, UNA Treasurer Roma Lisovich, USCAK Tennis Director George Sawchak, and USCAK Tennis Committee members George Hrabec and Ivan Durbak.



On the courts (from left) are: Omelan Twardowsky, Roma Lisovich, men's winner Marko Krasij, USCAK Tennis Committee member Ivan Durbak, men's finalist Mykola Stroynick, USCAK Tennis Director George Sawchak, men's semi-finalist Oles Charchalis, USCAK Vice-President Myron Bytz, men's semi-finalist Mykola Nalywayko, and USCAK Tennis Committee member George Hrabec.

Krasij retakes men's title in USCAK tennis championships at Soyuzivka

by Petrusia Sawchak

KERHONKSON, NY. – For the past 57 years, the Ukrainian Sports Federation of the U.S.A. and Canada (known by its Ukrainian acronym as USCAK) has been holding its tennis championships on Labor Day weekend at Soyuzivka, now known as the Soyuzivka Ukrainian Heritage Center. Many things have changed throughout the years, but the one thing that remains constant is its ability to attract good tennis players to the tournament. The players also come from different parts of the country including Ukraine in recent years. They develop a camaraderie with each other that brings many of them back year after year.

This year, lefty Marko Krasij from Texas beat last year's winner, Mykola Stroynick, a 25-year-old teaching pro from New York, thus retaking the title he had two years ago. The 35-year-old math lecturer from the University of Texas at Arlington came back determined to win and that he did. The final score was 6-3, 6-2, which does not reflect the intensity of play.

"I love coming to Soyuzivka year after year to play in the tennis tournaments, which I began when I was only 16 years old. I didn't win then, but I promised my beloved uncle that I would not give up. I think of my winning as a tribute to him," reminisced Mr. Krasij.

In the women's group 22-year-old Mariyana Milchutskey, last year's champion and four-time winner in the years 2003-2006, beat newcomer Galyna Kostenko of Kyiv, 6-3, 6-3. Miss Milchutskey, who graduated from Rutgers University this year as a communications major, emigrated from Ukraine as a child and now works as a fashion consultant for an upscale boutique in Monmouth County, N.J. Her opponent took time off as a commentator at the U.S. Open Tennis Championships held at Flushing Meadows, N.Y. to compete in the tournament. Ms. Kostenko works for Poverkhnost Sport TV, a broadcasting company with three TV channels in Kyiv, Ukraine, as a TV commentator and sports journalist. She came with her friend Yuriy Kolb, who was once a national tennis coach of Ukraine, and who won this year in the men's 45 division.

The opening ceremonies of the USCAK tournament, for both the tennis and swimming competitions, took place on the deck of the swimming pool on Saturday morning, September 1. The director of the USCAK Tennis Committee, George Sawchak, and Roman Hirniak, secretary of USCAK, greeted everyone and thanked all the players for participating in this year's tournaments.

Ireneaus Isajiw, president of USCAK, said among other things, "Make no doubt about it, winning is important. It builds character and the desire to do better."

After the flag-raising ceremonies, Roma Lisovich, treasurer of the Ukrainian National Association (UNA), also welcomed all the players and guests to Soyuzivka, wished the participants much success and encouraged everyone to continue coming and supporting this Ukrainian heritage center. The UNA, a fraternal organization that offers financial products such as life insurance, endowments and annuities and has served the Ukrainian community for nearly 120 years, has been sponsor of the tournaments since their inception and has funded the trophies for more than 50 years.



Boys' winner Adrian Charchalis (center) and finalist Danylo Sosiak with George Hrabec (right) and (back row, from left) Ivan Durbak, George Sawchak and Myron Bytz.

There were nine playing groups in the tournament and some of the players competed in more than one category.

In the quarterfinals of the men's event, Stroynick beat Ihor Ferencevych 6-2, 6-4, and Mykola Nalywayko defeated George Walchuk 6-3, 6-3. In the same round, Oles Charchalis won over Dmytro Pidvysotsky 6-0, 6-3, and Krasij defeated Ivan Stefaniuk 6-1, 6-1. Advancing to the semifinals, Stroynick took Nalywayko 6-2, 6-4. In one of the many exciting matches of the tournament, not indicative of the score, Krasij beat college sophomore Oles Charchalis 6-0, 6-3. The experience of Krasij prevailed, but the powerful strokes of Charchalis were awesome.

In the women's group, Catherine Popow advanced in the first round when Christine Toth (winner of last year's feed-in) withdrew due to illness, but lost in the second round to Milchutskey 6-2, 6-1. Also in the second round, Kostenko won over Catherine's sister, Anna Popow.

A very determined Mykola Nalywayko retained his title in the men's 35 group, making it the fifth time he has won in this category. In the first round Pidvysotsky beat Bohdan Kucyna 6-1, 6-4 and then lost to Nalywayko 6-2, 6-1, and Ivan Stefaniuk overcame past champion in this group, Steve Sosiak 6-3, 7-6 (5) tiebreaker in a highly contentious match. Nalywayko defeated Stefaniuk in the finals 6-4, 6-0.

In the men's 45 first round, Yuriy Kolb took Kucyna 7-6, 6-1. He then beat Sosiak 6-2, 6-2; Ivan Durbak overcame Roman Wasylak 6-1, 6-2. In the finals, Kolb, a teaching pro in New Jersey, won over Durbak, a long-time champion known for his classic strokes, 6-2, 2-0 (retired due to injury).

In the men's 55, George Walchuk, last year's winner in this group, defended his title by battling with Yaroslav Sydorak of California, a perennial champion, and ultimately winning the group with a score of 7-5, 7-5. In the first round, George Petrykevych beat George Hrabec 6-1, 6-1. Walchuk then eliminated Petrykevych in one of the best matches in the tournament, 1-6, 6-2, 6-3, and Sydorak took Orest Wasyluk 6-2, 6-3.

In the men's 65 some of the same players competed as

in the 55's. George Petrykevych of Connecticut won in the men's 65, thereby retaining his title from last year after overcoming George Hrabec of Massachusetts 4-6, 6-4, 10-7 in the tiebreaker. In the semifinals he eliminated Walter Dziwak of New Jersey 6-1, 6-3, and Hrabec advanced to the finals when Sydorak, who was winning a very long grueling match, decided not to continue playing in that age group.

Fewer juniors played in this year's tournament, perhaps due to the fact that the school year in many areas commenced earlier. Three girls competed in a round-robin format. Catherine Popow emerged as the winner by overcoming her sister, Anna, 6-2, 6-2; Anna Popow took second place over Teya Lucyshyn.

Twelve-year-old Adrian Charchalis won in both the older and younger boys' groups. The older group was decimated due to illness and no-shows, and in the younger group Danylo Sosiak took second place.

The closing ceremonies took place on Sunday, September 2. Mr. Sawchak, USCAK's tennis director, congratulated all the players for participating in the tournament and encouraged all to continue supporting Soyuzivka. He commended the members of the USCAK Tennis Committee, Messrs. Durbak and Hrabec, for their assistance and the host club, the Carpathian Ski Club (known by its Ukrainian-based acronym as KLK), which provides the balls and press announcements.

He also thanked the sponsors: the Ukrainian National Association for their staunch community backing, use of facility and funding of trophies; and John Hynansky, entrepreneur, philanthropist, art patron, Ukrainian sport enthusiast and owner of Winner Automotive Group from Wilmington, Del. The Winner Group is an affiliation of 26 companies, including car dealerships both in the United States and Ukraine. For more than 30 years, Mr. Hynansky has contributed about \$4,000 annually in stipends to the winners and finalists in the men's, women's and junior groups, which helps to attract talented players to the tournament.

Presenting the awards were Messrs. Sawchak, Durbak and Hrabec, Ms. Lisovich, Omelan Twardowsky (president of Chornomorska Sitch), Myron Bytz (vice-president of USCAK) and Petrusia Sawchak.

In addition to the UNA trophies, the following memorial trophies were also awarded: the Roman Rakoczy trophies to the men's and women's winners, men's – Bohdan Rak Trophy, women's – Constantine Ben Trophy, men's 35 – Jaroslav Rubel Trophy, men's 45 – Dr. Wolodymyr Huk Trophy, and men's 55 – Dr. Petro Charuk Trophy.

The coveted Mary Dushnyck Good Sportsmanship Trophy, determined by the tennis committee, was awarded to Ivan Stefaniuk of Ohio. Mrs. Dushnyck was a longtime supreme vice-presidentess of the UNA and participant of this tennis tournament beginning in 1956. She was much loved and contributed greatly to the Labor Day tournaments for many years, even after she stopped competing in the tournaments.

Ms. Lisovich officially closed the 57th USCAK Tennis Tournament by congratulating all the winners and finalists and encouraging everyone to continue to support Soyuzivka, the tennis tournaments held there and the Ukrainian National Association.

NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

Kyiv under pressure from West, Russia

KYIV – A senior U.S. official has warned that Ukraine's parliamentary elections next month risk falling short of democratic standards and further damaging the country's ties with the West. According to September 15 news reports, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Thomas Melia, speaking at a conference in Ukraine's Black Sea resort of Yalta, said significant steps were required to ensure the October 28 poll would be free and fair. A day earlier, EU officials in Yalta expressed a dim view of Ukraine's democratic progress under President Viktor Yanukovich, saying that the case of jailed opposition leader Yulia Tymoshenko remains a stumbling block to good relations. Meanwhile, Russian officials at the Yalta conference urged Ukraine to join the Moscow-led Customs Union or continue to face high energy prices. Ukraine has resisted such an alliance in favor of closer ties with the EU. (RFE/RL, based on reporting by Reuters and the Associated Press)

Yanukovich sidesteps Tymoshenko case

KYIV – Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukovich says he's confident his country's parliamentary elections next month will allay concerns in Europe about Ukraine's democratic course. According to September 14 news reports, Mr. Yanukovich, speaking before European Union officials at a conference in Yalta, said the October 28 vote would cause EU anxieties over Ukraine to "disappear" and clear the way for the "full integration" of the two sides. The EU has put on hold a key cooperation deal with Ukraine because of objections over Kyiv's jailing of former Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko, which the EU says is politically motivated. The president of Ukraine did not address the issue of Ms. Tymoshenko, who is currently serving a seven-year sentence on abuse-of-office charges. Her supporters are expected to present a strong challenge to Mr. Yanukovich's ruling Party of Regions in the elections. (RFE/RL, based on reporting by the Associated Press and Reuters)

Tymoshenko to remain in clinic

KYIV – Ukrainian Vice-Minister of Health Minister Raisa Moiseyenko said that jailed former Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko

would stay for at least one more month in a clinic for treatment. Ms. Moiseyenko's statement on September 18 came one day after a German doctor, Lutz Harms, examined Ms. Tymoshenko at the hospital in Kharkiv where she has been undergoing treatment since May due to her complaints over back pains. Ms. Tymoshenko is serving a seven-year jail term on charges of abuse of office; she denies any wrongdoing. The European Union and the United States have condemned Ms. Tymoshenko's imprisonment as politically motivated. A week earlier, female convict Oksana Melnik, who shared a clinic room with Ms. Tymoshenko for several weeks, told journalists that the former prime minister was in fact "healthy and simulated her illness for political PR." (RFE/RL, based on reporting by UNIAN and Interfax)

Putin admits wildlife stunts are staged

MOSCOW – Russian President Vladimir Putin has admitted that some of his most famous media adventures with wildlife were staged, according to September 14 news reports. Russian television has shown videos of Mr. Putin tagging whales, saving a TV crew from a tiger and taking to the skies to help Siberian cranes learn to migrate. In a meeting with Masha Gessen, an editor who lost her job for refusing to send reporters to cover the recent crane flight, Mr. Putin conceded: "Of course, there are excesses. And I'm annoyed about it." In an account of the meeting in Bolshoi Gorod magazine, Ms. Gessen also quoted Mr. Putin as saying the wildlife encounters were worthwhile because they drew the public's attention to animals under threat. Ms. Gessen edited a travel magazine until she was dismissed. She is also the author of "The Man Without a Face: the Unlikely Rise of Vladimir Putin," a book highly critical of the president. Ms. Gessen said Mr. Putin, alongside the magazine's owner, had asked her whether she wanted to have her job back or whether she was comfortable in the role of "persecuted journalist." Ms. Gessen refused the offer to get her job back, saying she did not want to work in a magazine where the editor-in-chief is appointed by the president. The Reuters news agency quoted President Putin's spokesman, Dmitry Peskov, as saying the report represented "a correct account of the meeting except for some insignificant details." (RFE/RL, based on reporting by Reuters and the BBC)

Lazarenko wants to return

KYIV – Ex-Prime Minister Pavlo Lazarenko wishes to return to Ukraine and to renew his political activities, said the deputy chairman of the political party All-Ukrainian Association Hromada, Oleh Oleniuk. Speaking at a press conference reported by the news media on September 18, Mr. Oleniuk said: "He has a great wish to return to Ukraine. Not in order to prove his non-involvement in crimes, but to return to its political life. Certainly, in a status of a political leader, and certainly, claiming if not for participation in power, then for presentation of at least small faction in the Parliament." Mykola Obikhod, ex-deputy procurator general and vice-president of the LLC Center for Strategic Research and Analysis, has said that Mr. Lazarenko will be arrested if he returns to Ukraine. "In case of a voluntary return to Ukraine, relevant services will be waiting for him at the Boryspil Airport," said Mr. Obikhod. Mr. Lazarenko, convicted in 2004 by a U.S. court for money-laundering, continues to serve his term at the Los Angeles federal prison. He will be released on November 1. (Ukrinform)

MPs to work once a week until elections

KYIV – Members of Ukraine's Parliament made a decision on September

18 that they will work in the session hall once a week on Tuesdays until the parliamentary elections in late October. In all, 264 deputies voted for this decision. As a result, national deputies will work until all issues on the agenda are considered on September 18, and they will work in committees and factions on September 19-21. Plenary meetings of the Parliament are planned for October 2 and October 16, and national deputies will meet in committees and factions on October 3-5 and October 17-19, respectively. The opposition vigorously opposed changes in the timetable of plenary meetings, but the majority adopted them. (Ukrinform)

Komorowski appeals to Ukraine

KYIV – Polish President Bronislaw Komorowski has called on the Ukrainians to integrate with the West on the basis of historical truth and to overcome sentimentalism over the Communist past. He was speaking on September 17 at the opening ceremony for an exhibition dedicated to the Polish part of a cemetery of victims of Stalin's regime, which will soon appear at the National Historic-Memorial Reserve Bykivnia Graves. "We must remember the crimes committed, in particular, to consistently encourage our neighbors to the east, I mean especially the Ukrainians, to integrate with the West on the basis of truth and by overcoming sometimes sentimentalism and sometimes ignorance of what communism was in the USSR," said Mr. Komorowski. The president of Poland noted that the fourth Polish cemetery of victims of the Katyn tragedy will be created in Bykivnia (they already exist in the village of Katyn, as well as in Mednoe, Russia, and in Kharkiv). "At the same time it will be a cemetery to pay tribute to the victims of totalitarian Communism," said Mr. Komorowski. He stressed that Bykivnia buried about 100,000 victims – citizens of the former Soviet Union, as well as 3,500 Poles. The exhibition, titled "The Polish military cemetery in Kyiv-Bykivnia" consists of 22 stands with the results of the exhumation of Polish victims of the NKVD in 1940. (Ukrinform)

Yanukovich on foreign relations

KYIV – Ukraine is making every effort to establish stable partnerships with its neighbors, Russia and all the countries of Europe, said President Viktor Yanukovich in his speech at the ninth annual Yalta European Strategy (YES) meeting on September 14. The press service of the president reported that Mr. Yanukovich noted that Ukraine has already completed work on the creation of a free trade zone with the Commonwealth of Independent States and is carefully analyzing the experience of the establishment and operation of such integration associations as the Customs Union and the Common Economic Space. "At the present time, Ukraine is building a model of cooperation with the Customs Union, studying ways of cooperation and acceptable forms of integration," the president said. "Special attention is given to the transformation of these associations into the Eurasian Economic Union, where Ukraine already has an observer status," he added. According to Mr. Yanukovich, in addition to deepening bilateral relations with the leading countries of the region, Ukraine is interested in enhancing cooperation with regional integration organizations, in particular, with the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum. "I am convinced that active bilateral cooperation with a number of SCO and APEC members, first and foremost, Russia, China and India, will contribute to successful implementation of our intentions," he explained. (Ukrinform)

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Our community celebrates Ukrainian Independence Day 2012

LEHIGH VALLEY, Pa.

by Oksana Koziak

BETHLEHEM/ALLENTOWN, Pa. – The mayors of Bethlehem and Allentown, both located in Pennsylvania's Lehigh Valley, declared August 24 as Ukrainian Independence Day in separate ceremonies held at each City Hall plaza.

Bethlehem Mayor John B. Callahan greeted those gathered to commemorate the 21st anniversary of the proclamation of Ukrainian independence. The program began with the raising of the American and Ukrainian flags by Orest Harasymowich, Viktor Litkewicz and John Solotwa, members of the local Ukrainian American Veterans Post 42.

Carol Hanych, cantor, and Tekla Morrison of the church choir led everyone in the singing of the American and Ukrainian national anthems. Archpriest Daniel Gurovich, pastor of St. Josaphat Ukrainian Catholic Church, offered the benediction and spoke of Ukraine's continuing desire for freedom and independence.

Mayor Callahan presented his proclamation from the City of Bethlehem and spoke of the strides Ukraine has made since proclaiming independence. Nadiya Cehelsky-Kidd presented the main address, titled "The 21st Anniversary of Ukrainian Independence Day – Unite or Divide."

Rozalia Polianska presented a reading from a poem titled "I am a Part of Ukraine"



Members of the Ukrainian American community in Bethlehem, Pa., with Mayor John B. Callahan on the steps of Bethlehem City Hall.

and 8-year-old Yura Holowchak recited the poem "Ridna Mova." The program ended with the singing of the Lord's Prayer. Serving as master of ceremonies was Oksana Koziak. All participants were dressed in embroidered Ukrainian blouses and shirts, presenting a colorful and festive atmosphere.

Allentown Mayor Ed Pawlowski presented a proclamation and, along with State Rep. Charles Dent, congratulated

Ukrainians on maintaining their rich culture and heritage while also being contributing citizens in their adopted country. They both spoke of Ukraine's hard work in developing a democratic and independent nation and of the long road ahead; their words were very encouraging.

The Allentown program began with the raising of the American and Ukrainian flags by Stefan Kacapyr and Peter Chomko, and the singing of both countries' anthems.

Anna Oleszczuk led the program and presented the main address on Ukraine's struggle for independence, the current situation and hope for the future.

Both State Rep. Dent and Mayor Pawlowski took photographs and had them posted on their Facebook pages.

Eugenia Morkowchuk also worked on putting together the program and provided embroideries and small Ukrainian and American flags for the audience.

Tryzub festival celebrates Ukraine's Independence Day



Zoriany of Kirovohrad, Ukraine, in a medley of Hutsul dances.

HORSHAM, Pa. – The blue and yellow colors adorning Tryzubivka gleamed with brilliant vibrancy in the gorgeous Sunday afternoon sun that greeted over 1,500 people, young and old, as they assembled on August 26 to celebrate 21 years of Ukraine's independence.

The anticipation was palpable as the Karpaty Ukrainian Dance Orchestra warmed the crowd with a rich variety of folk songs. Everyone expected "the fireworks": a grand explosion of color, sound, movement and energy that is Ukrainian folk music and dance.

The opening ceremonies began with the national anthems of Canada, the United States of America and Ukraine. After Tryzub's president, Danylo Nysch, greeted the people, the Rev. Taras Naumenko, dean at the Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral of St. Vladimir in Philadelphia, led the faithful in a

particularly moving prayer. The Grace Ukrainian Baptist Church Choir, under the baton of Ivan Velenchuk, then sang beautiful renditions of "The Lord's Prayer" and "The Prayer for Ukraine" ("Bozhe Velykyi Yedynyi").

The Zoriany Academic Theater of Music, Singing and Dance, a 40-artist-strong ensemble of dancers, orchestral musicians and singers from Kirovohrad, Ukraine, opened the concert program with a majestic 20-minute long medley of Ukrainian folk dances, music and songs. They performed a second such medley later in the program. The troupe showcased a vast array of Ukrainian regional variations and styles.

A brilliant, highly talented and extremely accomplished ensemble from Canada, the Desna Ukrainian Dance Company of Toronto, greatly enriched the stage with an especially diverse and varied collection of

folk dances. Their fusion of traditional Ukrainian styles with various "foreign" motifs made several of their dances, including the "Canadian Country Dance and Miners," particularly entertaining.

Masters of ceremonies Tanya Husar and Gene Luciw intertwined the ensembles' performances with a rich bounty of beautiful music and song performed by violinist-virtuoso Innesa Tymochko Dekajlo (Lviv) and the Vox Ethnica orchestra (New York). The people showed their appreciation with applause matched by their cheers, broad grins and smiles.

Tryzub's President, Mr. Nysch, stated that the festival was "a testament to the beauty and strength of the Ukrainian spirit and to the value of cooperation among Ukrainians." He was especially pleased to see Ukrainians and even non-Ukrainians of all generations and immigrations working and celebrating together as one.

"It's a very special day for us. Just like St. Patrick's Day where everyone is Irish — today, everyone is Ukrainian," Mr. Nysch added. "We celebrated Freedom. We set off

our fireworks — our rich and explosively colorful Ukrainian culture — for the world to see."

Not everyone at the festival had Ukrainian heritage. Some people came to enjoy the culture, while others, such as Anthony Scriva, came with Ukrainian loved ones. "I come here every year, my wife is Ukrainian. I love Ukraine, I go there every year. The food, the people — everything," said Mr. Scriva, a resident of Three Bridges, N.J.

A significant non-Ukrainian presence, noted Ms. Husar, accomplished other very important missions: "to showcase our beautiful Ukrainian culture and to heighten peoples' awareness about Ukraine, its people and their very strategic role in the world."

Festival-goers also had an opportunity to visit an arts and crafts bazaar and to snack on anything from tasty homemade Ukrainian ethnic foods and baked goods to barbecue fare from the grill.

After the concert, the Vox Ethnica orchestra played dance music for a sensational "zabava" that lasted well into the evening.



The Desna Ukrainian Dance Company of Toronto performs "Canadian Country."



Ukrainian pro hockey update

by Ihor Stelmach

Zajac's return fuels Devils' run

Martin Brodeur, Ilya Kovalchuk, Zach Parise and Peter DeBoer received the majority of the press about the New Jersey Devils' surprising run through the Stanley Cup playoffs. The 40-year-old goalie, the club's two main scorers and their new coach were all key contributors in pushing the upstart Devils to the Cup finals only a year after the team didn't qualify for the post-season for the first time since 1996.

Sometimes it takes a grand stage like the Stanley Cup playoffs to let the word out on a player like Travis Zajac. One of the most underrated centers in the entire NHL, his seven goals and 12 points in 20 playoff games, and his all-around game have become impossible to ignore. The Ukrainian is now mentioned in the top 10 of defensive forwards and as an offensive force who can produce solid point totals.

The 27-year-old, who wears the number 19, is only beginning to enter his prime, and his ranking of eighth in playoff scoring has showcased a game that will demand to be considered for Canada's future Olympic team.

The 2011-2012 campaign was almost a total loss for New Jersey's No. 1 center. He

tore an Achilles' tendon last August, had surgery the next day, later attempting to come back and play in December. His comeback lasted all of eight games. His season looked to be over as the painful injury would not go away. Another lengthy rehab followed, and in late March, Zajac finally returned to the ice. It took him several weeks to get back into game shape, which he did at the start of the playoffs. Since then he was arguably the Devils' best skater throughout the post-season.

The Winnipeg native, son of Tom and Trish Zajac, can skate, win faceoffs and play effectively against the opposition's top forward line. These proficiencies normally befit the No. 2 center, but because of Travis' chemistry with team captain Parise, he took the role of the team's No. 1 pivot with the Devils.

"He is the type of player who does a lot of things well, from the face off to the fore-checking, taking the body," Brodeur said in a late-May interview with the Canadian Press. "He does a lot of little things. A lot of people who are not watching him and who only look at the stats miss a lot. He is an effective player. He logs a lot of important

minutes. That's what you have to look at, who he plays against every single shift, and that tells you a lot about him."

Zajac's all-around game on the ice is matched by his quality character off the ice. He always puts the team first, and he's inspired his teammates with his play and dedicated work ethic, especially with the way he persevered through his lengthy battle with the Achilles injury.

After playing in only 16 regular-season games in which he totaled only 6 points, the playoffs were the proverbial second season for Zajac. He managed to hit his stride at the perfect time, allowing head coach DeBoer to rely on him and Parise more and more as the Devils made their surprising playoff run.

"Getting this far I'm sure it's enjoyable for everyone, but it really is for me," Zajac said in a Canadian Press interview after the Devils beat the New York Rangers in the Eastern Conference finals. "Playing this late in the season really makes me feel like I didn't miss the whole season. It's really a fun time to play hockey."

Entering the 2011-2012 year, Zajac had been New Jersey's current iron man, having played in 401 consecutive games between 2006 and the end of the 2010-2011 season. He injured himself working out at home prior to training camp. As a result of the injury, Zajac entered the play-

off season fresh, having played some 60 games less than his teammates.

There was another silver lining to the injury – Zajac was home for the birth of his son. He and wife Nicole greeted baby boy Zenon into the world last January.

When Zajac returned to full-time action, the Devils had altered their style of play, going more offensive under DeBoer, less of a trapping defensive squad. The new strategy was to play with more aggressiveness and to get the defense more involved in the play. A strong forecheck with defensemen keeping pucks alive got the forward lines more scoring chances.

It took some time, but the strategy clicked. General Manager Lou Lamoriello received major kudos for not panicking at the trade deadline, instead waiting for Zajac to get healthy and return to duty. After missing most of the year, Zajac started playing top minutes, including regular time on the power play and penalty kill. He was a huge addition to what turned out to be a Stanley Cup finalist.

And, according to the Devil's official website, a healthy Zajac will be key to a successful 2012-2013 season. Of course, that season is now in question as the NHL lock-out has begun.

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Foreign Relations...

(Continued from page 1)

unified multilateral diplomatic pressure on President Yanukovych to release Tymoshenko."

"This resolution sends a strong and unmistakable message to the Ukrainian government: selective prosecution of political opponents has no place in the community of democracies. Former Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko should be released immediately," Sen. Durbin said. "With parliamentary elections just around the corner, we also urge the Ukrainian government to conduct open and fair elections that are open to domestic and international observers."

In addition, the resolution calls on the State Department to institute a visa ban against those responsible for the imprisonment and mistreatment of Ms. Tymoshenko.

Sen. Inhofe noted that, "Since her imprisonment in October, she has suffered

from debilitating back pain and needs specialized treatment. International physicians have only been granted limited access. Collectively, between the false-imprisonment and denial of adequate medical treatment, this situation has amounted to a grave abuse of human rights."

In addition to Ms. Tymoshenko, the administration of President Viktor Yanukovych has brought charges against more than a dozen political leaders associated with the Orange Revolution. This abuse of the judicial system has not gone unnoticed.

On January 26, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE) passed Resolution 1862, declaring that the articles under which Ms. Tymoshenko was convicted are "overly broad in application and effectively allow for ex post facto criminalization of normal political decision-making."

Meanwhile, the European Union has delayed indefinitely the signing of a free trade agreement with Ukraine until the opposition leader is freed.

Engineer lectures...

(Continued from page 8)

ed question-and-answer session and a collegial – and sometimes controversial – debate with the large audience in attendance.

The evening concluded with informal and convivial discussions over food and drinks.

Dr. Stakhiv is very active in the Ukrainian American community, and is a member of the Ukrainian Engineers'

Society of America (UESA), Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the Plast scouting fraternity Chornomorti.

The UESA is an association of technical/scientific professionals and students, including engineers, scientists, architects and businesspeople. Its mission is to help advance members' professions, foster interest in technical and economic issues in Ukraine, and provide a social and professional network of mutual support. To learn more about UESA, readers may visit the website at www.uesa.org or write to: UESA, 2 E. 79th St., New York, NY 10021.

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Ukraine's 2012...

(Continued from page 1)

Ukraine – Forward!

It's all but confirmed by Ms. Korolevska herself that Ukraine – Forward! is a satellite electoral project of the ruling Party of Regions of Ukraine.

The evidence is overwhelming – there's an avalanche of advertising on the national radio and television networks that are controlled by the government.

The party also has ample financing for billboards and campaign tents.

The party's top five candidates on its closed list include soccer legend Andriy Shevchenko, who campaigned previously for the Party of Regions; Dr. Roman Vasko, who was appointed a university rector by Education Minister Dmytro Tabachnyk; and Dr. Illia Yemets, a former health minister in the Cabinet of Prime Minister Mykola Azarov.

Ms. Korolevska enjoys close political ties with fellow Luhansk Oblast native Oleksander Yefremov, the head of the Party of Regions' parliamentary faction. He is believed to be financing Ukraine – Forward! with Kremlin money, Oleksii Kliashchyni, chair of the central coordinating committee of the People's Solidarity labor union, said in early August.

What is certain is that several candidates on the closed party list have close ties to top oligarchs who belong to the Party of Regions, most notably Rinat Akhmetov.

"Regarding Natalia Korolevska, it's certainly not one person" who's financing the party, said Volodymyr Fesenko, board chairman of the Penta Center for Applied Political Science in Kyiv. "The financing is too large, and I think there's a pool of sponsors there. Akhmetov is mentioned, as well as one of his big business partners. Mentioned is a partner of [Dmytro] Firtash." Mr. Firtash was among the leading sponsors of the Party of Regions of Ukraine during the 2010 presidential campaign.

The Ukraine – Forward! party's main theme in the campaign is youth, which is summarized by the slogan, "New Leaders – New Country."

Campaign tents throughout the country have life-sized billboards of the youthful Ms. Korolevska, 37, posed alongside Mr. Shevchenko, 36. So do thousands of billboards erected along Ukraine's roads.

Ms. Korolevska has also adopted a hairstyle resembling that of former Prime



Oleh Tiahnybok at the party congress of Svoboda held in Lviv on August 1. The congress was attended by 492 delegates.

Minister Yulia Tymoshenko, with whom she was once closely allied in the Tymoshenko Bloc.

She reportedly abandoned the imprisoned politician when it became apparent that she would not have a key role in Ms. Tymoshenko's Batkivshchyna party. Her sponsors are hoping she will attract voters, particularly young urban residents, who are disillusioned with both Batkivshchyna and the Party of Regions.

"Entire groups of influential Ukrainian investors have decided to speculate on Korolevska's ambitions and growth in popularity," Mr. Fesenko said. "She received quite a lot of financing... Those people, who invested a lot of money into this project, are not only interested in it peeling off votes from the united opposition. Their task is for this project to qualify for the Verkhovna Rada and become one of its players."

Behind the youthful image, there is little substance.

The campaign platform consists of vague promises such as raising the minimum pension payment (that happens every year regardless), doubling salaries (no timeline is given) and decentralizing budgetary policy (it can't get any more centralized than it is now, according to economists.)

Party propaganda also consists of hackneyed slogans that few take seriously, including "The rich should pay more taxes than the poor," "Keeping Ukrainian land in Ukrainian hands," and even "Certainty in tomorrow's day." Just how a political party

can promise that is unexplained in the campaign brochures.

Svoboda Party

The Svoboda party has risen from the ashes of Ukraine's national-democratic movement, led by Our Ukraine, which disintegrated after President Viktor Yushchenko's highly unpopular presidency.

Parties such as Batkivshchyna and the Ukrainian Democratic Alliance for Reform (UDAR) have attracted a good portion of Our Ukraine's politicians and supporters.

Yet a solid portion of the national-democratic electorate, mostly in the Halychyna region, remains unconvinced that these parties are committed to defending Ukrainian cultural values, as well as economic policies that will resist the demands of oligarchs in favor of the working class.

They have thrown their support behind Svoboda, which has the best chance to qualify for the Verkhovna Rada since it became a competitive political party in 2006.

The party's theme is the same as it has always been – Ukrainian language and culture, as well as anti-oligarch rhetoric on the economic front. The party favors a "social-nationalist" approach to economics, which it has yet to define in depth.

Such party members as Dr. Oleksander Shevchenko, a law professor at Taras Shevchenko University in Kyiv, favor taking profits from oligarchs, the

majority of whom are not ethnic Ukrainian, and redistributing them among ethnic Ukrainians.

"It won't be a single owner of an enterprise taking all the profit offshore, but we will divide it based on the proportion – 78 percent of all profit for Ukrainians, and 22 percent for representatives of other nationalities," Dr. Shevchenko told the Glavkom news site in an interview published on September 14.

"In Europe, all the profit of enterprises is divided not only among its workers, but also their wives and children under 16. That's what the outstanding Swedish socialism is based on. We're talking about enterprises which until recently were in state ownership, the earnings of many generations of our forefathers," said Dr. Shevchenko.

The party's closed list confirms that its strategy is to take advantage of its strength in the Halychyna region to expend more energy on gaining votes in the regions of central Ukraine, from which three of the top five candidates hail.

Svoboda remains plagued by suspicions from political observers that it's financed by Ukraine's oligarchs. Nothing has been proven and party leaders said such accusations are merely smear tactics.

In 2011, Hanna Herman, an advisor to President Viktor Yanukovych, claimed that Mr. Tiahnybok had visited the Presidential Administration numerous times, which the party leader denied. In 2007, Ternopil Oblast Council Deputy Orest Muts, a Party of Regions member, alleged that Mr. Tiahnybok receives financing from his party, which the nationalist dismissed as nonsense.

"They sow such seeds of distrust among our electorate and sympathizers, who don't accept it at first. But, after one, two or three times of reading and hearing it, they start to think that maybe it's true," Mr. Tiahnybok commented in a March interview on a local television station in Ternopil.

"There are 56 versions on the Internet of who finances us – all the oligarchs, the Vatican, the Russian Federal Security Service and even the Canadian intelligence service through the Ukrainian diaspora."

Mr. Tiahnybok has maintained for years that his party is financed by membership dues and contributions from small- and medium-sized businesses. Yet many in the electorate find that hard to swallow as well.

Following is information about the top five candidates on the party lists of Ukraine – Forward! and Svoboda.

Ukraine – Forward!

1. Natalia Korolevska – 37, party founder and chairwoman. Kyiv's Focus magazine in 2008 estimated Ms. Korolevska's wealth at \$243 million. Her campaign financial disclosure filings in August reported only \$21,000 in income in 2011, and about 30,000 square feet of land, but no home for herself. She earned her first millions from her family's ice cream business in her native Luhansk Oblast, an empire that now includes food-processing and industrial assets. Her brother, Konstantin, is the deputy minister for regional development in the Russian Federation.

2. Andriy Shevchenko – 36, professional soccer player. Ukraine – Forward! recruited Mr. Shevchenko not to be outdone by a contending party led by a boxing champion. Mr. Shevchenko even challenged UDAR Party Chairman Vitali Klitschko to a political debate, to which the former responded he'd only do so if Ukraine-Forward! acknowledged it's a satellite of the Party of the Regions. Mr. Shevchenko said he'd make sports a priority in his politics.

3. Ostep Stupka – 45, actor. Mr. Stupka is the artistic director of the Ivan Franko Academic Drama Theater, the premiere Ukrainian-language theater in Kyiv. He played the role of a commander in the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) in the film "We're From the Future – 2," which has been widely criticized for defaming UPA and the

Ukrainian people. He also starred in the Russian film "Match," widely criticized as Ukrainophobic.

4. Roman Vasko – rector of the Kyiv National Linguistics University. Dr. Vasko led the university's department of Germanic and Finnish philology before being appointed as rector by Education Minister Dmytro Tabachnyk in 2010. He voiced his support for this year's language bill, which he said would "help Ukrainians feel united."

5. Illia Yemets – 56, practicing director of the Center for Pediatric Cardiology and Cardiosurgery under the Ministry of Health. Dr. Yemets, a cardiologist, served as Ukraine's health minister between December 2010 and May 2011. Dr. Yemets has worked as a staff and resident cardiologist in the leading pediatric cardiology centers of France, Australia and Canada.

Svoboda

1. Oleh Tiahnybok – 43, party founder and chairman. In March, former party members alleged that Mr. Tiahnybok drives a Toyota Sequoia SUV, worth about \$90,000. They claimed he has switched SUV's about five times in as many years. Mr. Tiahnybok has always claimed that his party is financed by small- and medium-sized business. Mr. Tiahnybok didn't deny driving the vehicles, but claimed they were borrowed. He also said he

sleeps in them when on the road.

2. Bohdan Beniuk – 55, actor. Mr. Beniuk joined Svoboda in 2006 after establishing himself as a nationally recognized theatrical and film actor. Since 1980 he has performed at the Ivan Franko Academic Drama Theater. He also had a role in "Famine-33," the film about the Holodomor produced by Oles Yanchuk in 1991.

3. Andrii Mokhnyk – 40, Kyiv Oblast Council deputy. An engineer by profession, Mr. Mokhnyk has led the party's Kyiv Oblast organization since 2006. His family lived in Prypiat during the Chernobyl nuclear disaster and was among the thousands evacuated. He has proposed building more bridges in Kyiv as a priority to ease traffic.

4. Ihor Miroshnychenko – 36, chair of the party's Sumy Oblast organization. Mr. Miroshnychenko is a sports journalist who led the sports desk at the ICTV network. He has been on the party front lines, having been arrested alongside Mr. Mokhnyk and others for protesting the 2010 "Volyn Massacre" historical exhibit, which defamed the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, and the screening of the "Match" film, which defamed Ukrainians.

5. Oleksander Shevchenko – 75, a doctor of legal studies and professor at Taras Shevchenko National University in Kyiv. Dr. Shevchenko leads the university's department of state theory and history. He has called for legalizing gun ownership in Ukraine, electing judges and establishing a policy of affirmative action for ethnic Ukrainians, citing the U.S. government's policies for African Americans.

THE TOP 5



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Since its re-establishment 20 years ago, Kyiv-Mohyla Academy accomplished what many thought was impossible. Despite all the challenges, the University regained custody of its historic campus, the quality of its students and faculty is based on high standards and expectations, its alumni are in high demand, and a large number of them assumed leadership positions in civil society, business, government and academic institutions. Kyiv-Mohyla education is based on teaching students how to think and understand themselves and their role in building Ukraine's civil society based on ethical principles and rule of law. There is an international perspective to the curriculum. The University is Ukraine's undisputed leader in national educational reform.

The University's success is due to a great part to your financial and moral support. Kyiv-Mohyla Academy sought and received National University status in 1994, which qualified the university for basic government financial sustenance, but that funding falls far below an adequate level of need, and it has been used as a tool for political pressure. The Academy's recognition as a National University empowers it as a key player in Ukrainian higher education to demand academic freedom and reforms to benefit the nation's competitiveness.

For Kyiv-Mohyla Academy to achieve the goals established for the future, additional funding is crucial. Funding is needed for student scholarships, for faculty fellowships, for library resources and facilities, for renovation and maintenance of historic buildings on campus, for innovation, and for the general University Fund in response to changing situations in Ukraine and around the world.

We are committed to be one of the leading universities in the world and the leading university in Ukraine. But to achieve that, we need to build a financial base to assure quality and independence. Kyiv-Mohyla Academy students, faculty and administration have demonstrated time and time again that they have the qualifications and the courage to defend Ukraine's national and academic interests.

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The demands faced at this time of political change are challenging, but the National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy has the opportunity to be one of the leading universities in the world, and the leading university in Ukraine, and it can play a key role to define national identity and bring together the Ukrainian nation through reconciliation and education. To achieve that, it needs to build a financial base and assure its future quality and independence.

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Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art to honor Paul Plishka

CHICAGO – On Saturday, October 13, the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art (UIMA) will honor the distinguished American artist Paul Plishka, in recognition of his extraordinary career at New York's Metropolitan Opera and major opera houses throughout the world. One of the most widely acclaimed singers of our time, he has earned consistent critical praise for his smooth, beautifully produced bass and polished dramatic skills.

Mr. Plishka announced his retirement in January, capping 45 years of a professional singing career that included 1,642 performances. He made his Met debut as the Monk in Ponchielli's "La Gioconda," alongside Renata Tebaldi, Sherrill Milnes and Rosalind Elias. He performed the role of Sacristan in Puccini's "Tosca" on the night conductor James Levine made his debut in June 1971. He shared the stage with other greats such as Franco Corelli, Joan Sutherland, Robert Merrill, Nicolai Gedda, Beverly Sills, Luciano Pavarotti and Renee Fleming.

Critically praised performances include leading basso roles in "Aida," "Lucia di Lammermoor," "Othello," "Barber of Seville," "Marriage of Figaro," "Simone Boccanegra," "Il Trovatore," "Eugen Onegin," "Nabucco," "Falstaff," "Tristan und Isolde," among many others. Other notable performances included "Elixir of Love" at the Lyric Opera of Chicago, where he was often a guest artist, and "Adelia" with the Opera Orchestra of New York at Carnegie Hall. He also performed as the Grand Inquisitor in "Don Carlo" at the Salzburg Festival and throughout the world.

The grandson of Ukrainian immigrants who came to America in 1910, Mr. Plishka was born in Old Forge, Pa., in a Ukrainian community. His early studies were under the tutelage of Armen Boyajian, whose students also included Marisa Galvany and fellow basso Samuel Ramey, and he made his operatic debut with the Paterson Lyric Opera in 1961. In 1967 Mr. Plishka made his debut at the Met as the Monk in "La Gioconda," and soon became a prominent and



Paul Plishka

loved member of that company.

One of the high points of his career came not at the Met but in Kyiv, where he sang the title role of "Boris Godunov." After that performance, in 1991, as the Soviet Union disintegrated, he remarked in an interview with Carla Maria Verdino-Süllwold in Opera Monthly: "I couldn't help but think of my grandparents, leaving Ukraine on a boat the way they did with just a bag and an old suitcase and com-

ing to the New World, and here I was, their grandson, returning to Kyiv, standing there with gold pouring over my shoulders [in 'Boris Godunov']. I could almost feel my grandparents up above me, looking down with tears in their eyes, seeing that all the sacrifices they had made during their lives had come to this."

"An Evening Honoring the Distinguished Career of Paul Plishka", will take place Saturday, October 13 at the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art, 2320 W. Chicago Ave. Cocktails will be at 6 p.m.; dinner at 7 p.m. Tickets are \$125 per person (\$1,250 for a table of 10, reservations will be held at the door). Readers are asked to RSVP by September 28 by calling 773-227-5522 or e-mailing rsvp@uima-chicago.org. Checks may be mailed to: UIMA, 2320 W. Chicago Ave, Chicago, IL 60622; tickets may also be purchased online at www.uima-chicago.org.

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The Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art was established in 1971 in the heart of the Ukrainian Village in Chicago's West Town neighborhood, to preserve and promote contemporary art as an expression of the Ukrainian and American experience. Established as a primary venue for the exhibition and study of modern and contemporary Ukrainian art outside Ukraine, UIMA's collection encompasses a half-century of art, which is brought to life through exhibitions, concerts, readings, lectures and films.

Much of the progressive and iconoclastic art created in the 1970s and '80s in Ukraine would have been lost due to Soviet suppression without the efforts of the UIMA to collect, preserve and share it. As a direct result of its efforts, UIMA is home to a large collection of Ukrainian and Ukrainian American abstract and minimalist works from the 1950s, '60s and '70s. Many of the artists represented are world renowned, and their works can be found at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the National Gallery, the Barnes Collection and other museums.

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By appointment only



YM @ UM

Fall Evening at the Museum

with the
Young Members @ The Ukrainian Museum
(age 21+)

**Friday, September 28, 2012
8 to 10 p.m.**

Highlights include:

- a guided tour of current exhibitions
- wine and hors d'oeuvres reception
- raffle prizes.

Admission: \$10 for members (includes one raffle ticket); \$30 for non-members. Become a Museum member that evening for \$40 and get free admission plus two raffle tickets!

This event is made possible thanks to the generous sponsorship of UNWLA Branch 99, Watervliet, NY



www.facebook.com/UkrainianMuseum



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

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

Ukrainian Catholic Church of Sts. Peter and Paul

30 Bentley Avenue, Jersey City, NJ 07304
will be celebrating its

125th Anniversary

on Sunday, November 18, 2012.

A Divine Liturgy

will be celebrated at 12 noon
at Sts. Peter and Paul Church

Festivities will continue at the
Ukrainian Community Center

90-96 Fleet Street, Jersey City, NJ.

- Cocktails at 2 p.m.
- Banquet to follow

Invitations will be mailed out shortly. Please RSVP by October 18, 2012.



ATTENTION PARISHIONERS! If anyone has addresses of former parishioners that have moved from the area, especially their children, relatives and friends, please contact Fr. Vasyl Putera at the rectory as soon as possible. Tel. 201-432-3122

OUT & ABOUT

Through September 30 Toronto	Art exhibit, "Prairie Dreamscapes: Re-imagining Our Roots," Canadian Ukrainian Art Foundation, 416-766-6802 or www.kumfgallery.com	September 28-30 Yonkers, NY	21st Congress of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Ukrainian Youth Center, www.ucca.org
Through October 26 Cambridge, MA	Photography by Tania D'Avignon, "Cultural Kaleidoscope: Ukraine, Mongolia, Tibet, Uzbekistan," Harvard University, 617-495-4053	September 29 New York	Conference, "65th anniversary of the establishment of the Shevchenko Scientific Society in America," Shevchenko Scientific Society, 212-254-5130
September 24 Cambridge, MA	Presentation by Andrei Ivanov, "Davids and Goliaths: Image of the Enemy in Orthodox Russian and Ukrainian Military Sermons, 1700-1812" Harvard University, 617-495-4053	September 29 Yonkers, NY	Convention banquet, Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Ukrainian Youth Center, ucca@ucca.org or 212-228-6840
September 25 Calgary, AB	Fundraiser, Calgary Friends of the Ukrainian Catholic University, St. Stephen Ukrainian Catholic Church, 403-670-9145 or jsolimini@ucef.org	September 29 Ottawa	Book launch by Susan Viets, "Picnic at the Iron Curtain: From the Fall of the Berlin Wall to Ukraine's Orange Revolution," Books on Beechwood, www.booksonbeechwood.ca or 613-742-5030
September 26 Ottawa	Fall Kick Off Evening and Dance, Ukrainian Canadian Professionals and Businesspersons Association, Lago Bar and Grill, www.ucpbaottawa.ca or 613-737-4211	September 30 Chicago	60th anniversary banquet, Ukrainian National Museum, Ukrainian Cultural Center, info@ukrainiannationalmuseum.org
September 27 New York	Book presentation by Serhiy Bilenky, "Romantic Nationalism in Eastern Europe: Russian, Polish and Ukrainian Political Imaginations," Columbia University, 212-854-4697	September 30 Fox Chase Manor, PA	Pilgrimage, Sisters of the Order of St. Basil the Great, www.stbasils.com
September 28 Sydney, Nova Scotia	Monument unveiling, Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Foundation, Endowment Council of the Canadian First World War Internment Recognition Fund, Holy Ghost Ukrainian Catholic Church, luciuk@uccla.ca or p_mombourquette@hotmail.com	September 30 New York	Presentation by Lubow Wolynetz, "Ukrainian Kilims: Journey of a Heritage," The Ukrainian Museum, 212-228-0110
September 28 New York	"Fall Evening at the Museum," Young Members at The Ukrainian Museum, Ukrainian National Women's League of America - Branch 99, The Ukrainian Museum, 212-228-0110	September 30 Olyphant, PA	Roast beef dinner, Ss. Cyril and Methodius Ukrainian Catholic Church, 570-489-2271 (pre-sale, take-out only)
September 28 New York	"Fall Evening at the Museum," Young Members at The Ukrainian Museum, Ukrainian National Women's League of America - Branch 99, The Ukrainian Museum, 212-228-0110	October 1 Cambridge, MA	Presentation by Andriy Danylenko, "Hamlet in Peasant Leather Shoes: Shakespeare in 19th-Century Ukrainian Translations," Harvard University, 617-495-4053
September 28-30 Toronto	"Ukrainpex 2012," Ukrainian stamps, coins and collectibles exhibition and bourse, Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society - Toronto Branch, St. Demetrius the Great Martyr Church, ucst@upns.org	October 6 Whippany, NJ	Ukrainian Festival, Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey, www.uaccnj.com or 908-759-1771

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.

Updated and interactive...

(Continued from page 1)

Tables in the interactive tables section present more detailed information on Ukrainians for each state and metropolitan area: age by sex distribution, type of ancestry (single, first ancestry Ukrainian or second ancestry Ukrainian) by age and sex, number of U.S.-born and foreign-born by period of immigration and by age and sex, Fourth Wave immigrants by period of immigration and by age and sex.

Two maps are presented with number of Ukrainians and of Ukrainian-speakers by state, respectively. In the interactive maps section detailed maps with the geographical distribution of Ukrainians in each state are presented. Data are shown in terms of SuperPUMAs (in some cases PUMAs), which are geographical units with about 400,000 persons in the case of SuperPUMAs and about 100,000 in the case of PUMAs. Depending on the population density, these units can encompass one or more countries or parts of counties, or a county can be divided into several of these units. Thus, in large cities one can see the distribution of Ukrainians in the different sections of the city.

A new section with immigration statistics has, for the moment, two tables: starting in 1992, the yearly number of legal immigrants born in Ukraine by class of admission; and starting in 1996, the yearly number of orphans from Ukraine adopted by U.S. citizens, by sex and age groups. The first table shows immigrants by categories like: family-sponsored or employment preferences, immediate relatives of U.S. citizens, refugee and asylee adjustments and diversity program (lottery). Additional tables will be added with more information

from this data source.

Official government statistics contain very detailed information about persons of Ukrainian ancestry in the U.S. The Center for Demographic and Socio-Economic Research has constructed a detailed database with all the information contained in previous censuses and the yearly American Community Surveys. New tables, indicators and maps will be added to the website covering topics such as marital status, internal migration, education, occupation, labor force status, income, veterans, disabilities, etc.

In a separate section, detailed statistical profiles will be developed for each city with sizeable Ukrainian populations.

A second database containing housing and household characteristics is in the process of being constructed. It will provide information on: home ownership; home characteristics like value, year of construction and number of rooms and bedrooms; mortgage status and monthly payment; monthly rent for renters; family and household income; family structure, etc.

A third database is planned containing detailed information about all households with at least one person of Ukrainian ancestry. This will allow the research center to make a detailed study of intermar-

riage, a very important topic about which little is known.

The website provides an efficient way of finding updated and objective statistical information about Ukrainians in the United States. For example:

- How many Ukrainians are there in my State or city, by age and sex?
- What is the distribution of Ukrainians and Ukrainian-speakers in the U.S.?
- What is the distribution of Ukrainians in my state?
- How many Ukrainian-speakers (and Russian-speakers) are there in my state or city, by age and sex?
- How many immigrants by period of immigration are there in my state or city?
- What is the number of Fourth Wave immigrants by age, sex and period of immigration, for each state and metropolitan area?
- How many orphans from Ukraine have been adopted in the U.S.?
- How many Ukrainians won the "lottery visa"?

All these data are also fully accessible on smartphones.

* * *

The authors of this article invite all interested persons to visit and explore the

website and give us feedback on how to improve and expand the published data. Tell us what topics, tables and maps you would like to see. Hopefully, community and organizational leaders will find this information useful for their current work and planning of future activities.

If you think that this work is useful, with additional resources we can do much more and provide a detailed and objective picture of Ukrainians in the U.S. Donations can be made to the Shevchenko Scientific Society in New York, earmarked for the Center for Demographic and Socio-Economic Research on Ukrainians in the United States. Contact information: Shevchenko Scientific Society, 63 Fourth Ave., New York, NY 10003; telephone, 212-254-5130; e-mail, olehw@aol.com or luteza@gmail.com.

Oleh Wolowyna is a demographer specializing in research on Ukrainians in the United States and Canada. He is the director of the Center for Demographic and Socio-Economic Research on Ukrainians in the United States.

Vasyl Lopykh is an economist and the executive director of the New York-based research center.

Ethnic cleansing...

(Continued from page 9)

Throughout his most compelling and heavily annotated narrative spanning the period 1943-1957, Dr. Snyder has adopted an impartial, balanced approach, discussing separately the positions and viewpoints of the Poles and the Ukrainians on all important matters, and demonstrating how those positions were generally irrec-

oncilable. The author ends on a positive note, however, by pointing out that the diverging interpretations of the events of 1943-1947 did not prevent the establishment of excellent relations between Poland and independent Ukraine in the 1990s.

The copious facts and statistics filling this book are enriched by the first-hand accounts of the deportees which Ms. Howanska Reilly reports in her chapter "Memories of Operation Wisla." These are based on interviews she had taped with the survivors in the "Regained Territories." Ms.

Howanska Reilly holds an M.A. degree in international affairs with a specialization in Russian-area and Eastern European studies, and an M.S. degree in journalism. She is a member of NTSh-A.

The book under review is a must read for anyone interested in the martyrology of the Ukrainians in Poland and, in a broader sense, in Ukrainian-Polish relations in the 20th century. "Zakerzonnia" should receive the widest possible distribution, but its second printing would benefit greatly from more thorough proofreading.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Friday, September 28

NEW YORK: YM@UM – Young Members at The Ukrainian Museum – (for ages 21 and up) will host a “Fall Evening at the Museum” at 8-10 p.m. with a docent-led tour of the exhibitions “Singular Vision: Ilona Sochynsky, Retrospective of Painting” and “Ukrainian Kilims: Journey of a Heritage.” Admission: \$10 for current members (includes one raffle ticket); \$30 for non-members. Become a member that evening (\$40) and get free admission plus two raffle tickets. Wine and light hors d'oeuvres will be served. This event is sponsored by Ukrainian National Women's League of America Branch 99 of Watervliet, N.Y. The Ukrainian Museum is located at 222 E. Sixth St., New York, NY 10003; telephone, 212-228-0110; www.facebook.com/UkrainianMuseum.

Saturday, September 29

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society invites all to a conference commemorating the 65th anniversary of the establishment of the Shevchenko Scientific Society in America. Participants include current and past presidents of the society: George G. Grabowicz, Larissa Onyshkevych, Orest Popovych and Leonid Rudnytsky. The Shevchenko Scientific Society in America was founded on September 29, 1947. The conference 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, September 30

NEW YORK: Join us at 2 p.m. for an informative lecture about kilims, tapestries and weaving by Lubow Wolynetz, curator of the current exhibition “Ukrainian Kilims: Journey of a Heritage,” followed by a demonstration in weaving techniques by expert weaver Vera Nakonechny. The event kicks off the museum's new four-week course, “Introduction to Tapestry Weaving.” Check out “Education” on the museum's website, www.ukrainianmuseum.org, for information about workshops and courses. Admission to the lecture/demo (with

refreshments): \$15; \$10 for members and seniors; \$5 for students; free for course registrants. Tickets may be purchased online or at the door. The Ukrainian Museum is located at 222 E. Sixth St.; telephone, 212-228-0110.

Friday, October 5

NEW YORK: Calling all former patrons of The Orchidia! Come to the book launch and signing of Alexander Motyl's latest novella, “My Orchidia,” a story featuring the once-famous Ukrainian-Italian restaurant in Manhattan's East Village. A Friday night hangout, a favorite meeting place on Saturday nights, and an “Orchidia pizza” with family and friends on Sunday made “Orchie's” a weekend haven for decades. Join us beginning at 7 p.m. to help recreate the magic of those halcyon days. Admission (includes reception): \$15; \$10 for members and seniors; \$5 for students. Tickets may be purchased online at www.ukrainianmuseum.org or at the door. The Ukrainian Museum is located at 222 E. Sixth St.; telephone, 212-228-0110.

Saturday, October 6

WHIPPANY, N.J.: The Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey hosts its third annual Ukrainian Festival at 11:30 a.m.-7 p.m. on its grounds at 60 N. Jefferson Road, Whippany, NJ 07981. Admission is free. The festival includes two stage shows (12:30 p.m.

and 3 p.m.) featuring fabulous entertainment by the Iskra, Babarocin, Barvinok and Kazka dance ensembles, singers and musicians. Come enjoy delicious Ukrainian foods, a pig roast and scrumptious homemade pastries. Also featured: an international beer garden with live music, vendors galore, games for children and a varenyky-eating contest for adults. Tours of the new church will be available. A “zabava” (dance) begins at 8 p.m.; free admission for all under age 21, \$5 for those over 21. All proceeds benefit the Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey. For more information call 908-759-1771 or 201-317-8518

JAMAICA PLAIN, Mass.: An auction of Ukrainian paintings and art objects from the collection of Irena and Ihor Kowal for the benefit of the Ukrainian Catholic University will take place under the sponsorship of the Greater Boston Chapter of Friends of UCU. It will be held at 7 p.m. in the Parish House of Christ the King Church, 146 Forest Hills St., Jamaica Plain, Mass. Admission of \$20 includes refreshments and a short film on the progress of the university being built in Lviv. For further information contact GreaterBostonFriendsofUCU@gmail.com.

JENKINTOWN, Pa.: The Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center is sponsoring an outdoor

festival featuring Ukrainian dance performances, delicious homemade Ukrainian food, a Ukrainian beer garden, vendors, Ukrainian folk art exhibits and demonstrations by master craftsmen in pysanky, gerdany, weaving and wood-carving, a bandura demonstration and activities for the children, including a moon bounce, games, face-painting and much more, as well as live music throughout the event by the Cheremosh Band. The fest will be held at 700 Cedar Road in Jenkintown from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. followed by a “zabava” (dance) in the main hall. For more information call 215-663-1166 or visit www.ukifest.com.

Sunday, October 14

ALEXANDRIA, Va.: The Washington Group Cultural Fund Sunday Music Series inaugurates its 2012-2013 season with a recital by Zino Bogachek, violinist with the Washington National Opera, violinist Igor Veligan and pianist Natsuki Fukasawa, performing: Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, Sonata for violin and piano KV379; Arthur Mykytka, Divertimento for two violins; Myroslav Skoryk, Sonata for violin and piano No. 2; Bohuslav Martinu, Sonatina for two violins and piano. The concert will be held at 3 p.m. at The Lyceum, 201 S. Washington St. Suggested donation \$20; students, free admission. For further information call 301-229-2615.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS GUIDELINES

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

Items should be **no more than 100 words long**; longer submissions are subject to editing. Items not written in Preview format or submitted without all required information will not be published.

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

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

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