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# THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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

Vol. LXXV

No. 44

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 2007

\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

## Washington roundtable discusses Ukraine and the European Union

by Matthew Dubas

WASHINGTON — Intellectuals and policy-makers of Ukraine, the European Union (EU) and the United States gathered here in the nation's capital on October 16-17 at the eighth of a series of roundtables dedicated to "Ukraine's Quest for Mature Nation Statehood." The purpose of this roundtable, "Ukraine-EU Relations," according to the program, was "to explore Ukraine's capacity to 'thrive alongside' its great Western neighbor as well as its readiness, if asked to join, to eventually 'thrive inside' the European Union."

Generally, the speakers agreed that Ukraine needs to take necessary reforms in order to promote the process of EU membership for Ukraine. Areas of reform include the judicial system, the energy sector, government accountability, constitutional reform and economic planning.

"Ukraine is not close to membership in the European Union," said Hryhorii Nemyria, a member of the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc (YTB), as he discussed democratic governance in Ukraine. This was evident during the recent elections and the from the observers who came to Ukraine to ensure free and fair elections, added Mr. Nemyria.

The elections proved Ukraine's European "vocation" and its place in Europe. Claims of an east-west divide in Ukraine are false as seen in the election results of the YTB, which won 15 out of 24 oblasts across Ukraine. This was in contrast to the Party of the Regions (PRU), which according to election results represents the interests primarily of the eastern oblasts of Ukraine, Mr. Nemyria explained.

Ellen Bos, professor of political science at Andrassy University in Budapest, Hungary, cited other examples of Ukraine's lack of readiness to join the EU, which include Ukraine's internal instability, disputes surrounding the Constitution and the Constitutional Court, the lack of enforcement of the rule of law, and the lack of a true party system, as, according to Prof. Bos, today's parties are no more than business affiliations. As a result, public confidence in the political process has dropped to 45 percent of the population, she added.

Judge Bohdan Futey, who serves on the bench of the U.S. Court of Federal Claims, explored the development of the rule of law in Ukraine. According to Judge Futey, the pros include the president's proposal on abolishing political immunity, the increase in the freedom of the press, free and fair elections, the fact that members of political parties performed as election observers and judicial reform.

On the con side, there still is widespread corruption in maintaining the status quo, the propagation of political immunity, the potential for another constitutional crisis,



Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski addresses the conference on Ukraine-EU relations.

compromised judicial independence, the unconstitutional political reform of 2004 and the prohibition of the Constitutional Court to rule on these reforms. In effect, the entire legal system in Ukraine was being destroyed, Judge Futey said. The lack of 300 votes for the majority coalition means that effective change will prove to be difficult, he continued.

During the second panel discussion, which focused on Ukraine's common vision with the EU, Borys Tarasyuk, Ukraine's former minister of foreign affairs, said that Ukraine has a legacy of shared "European-ness" with the EU, including the defense of democracy, inter-ethnic tolerance, the protection of national minorities and its "good neighbor" status with Western Europe.

David Kramer, deputy assistant secretary of state for European and Eurasian affairs, said, "The United States wants to see Ukraine take its place in Europe and be a model for other countries in the region, to spread democracy throughout the region." But, he continued, with the recent elections, it's time to get down to business. The threat of a boycott of the new Parliament is most disturbing, added Mr. Kramer.

Many at the conference agreed that Ukraine's energy policy needs reform and transparency that would cut out the middleman and ensure Ukraine's sovereignty. A sovereign Ukraine is in Russia's interests as well. The question remains whether Ukraine will take the necessary reforms to bring Ukraine into the EU, Mr. Kramer added.

Igor Chalupiec, a media mogul and current head of Icentis Partners, presented Ukraine's EU accession from the Polish perspective, adding that Poland needs to

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## Monument to Russian empress in Odesa ignites conflict over past

by Zenon Zawada

Kyiv Press Bureau

ODESA — They stood on either side of the barricade.

Defending the honor of Empress Catherine II of Russia were the 70 or so members of the Khmelnytsky Union of Faithful Black Sea Kozaks.

With the help of about 200 Odesa police officers, they successfully blocked off their rivals from the Black Sea Haidamak Union, sworn enemies of the Russian empress who came to protest the monument.

"Imagine if someone came to your home and told you how you're supposed to live, and whether to build a monument or not," said Oleksander Lutsenko of the Khmelnytsky Union. "I think Odesites are wise people and can decide for themselves which monuments are needed."

Centuries-old conflicts in Ukrainian history reignited in central Odesa on the evening of October 27, when the city unveiled its towering Founders of Odesa monument dedicated to Empress Catherine II and her four disciples who are credited with founding and develop-

ing the world-renowned port city.

To celebrate, more than 25,000 Odesites gathered to watch a golden shroud fly off the 36-foot statue at about 6 p.m., followed by a dazzling panorama of fireworks and live outdoor concert performed by the Odesa Philharmonic Symphony, led by American maestro Hobart Earle.

In recent weeks, battles over renaming streets and erecting monuments have flared throughout Ukraine, reflecting the chasm between those who are proud of the Russian and Soviet heritage, and others who want all remnants of imperialism removed from Ukraine's public sphere.

The Kyiv City Council voted on October 25 to rename January Uprising Street in honor of the legendary Kozak leader Ivan Mazepa, drawing protest and disgust from the Ukrainian Orthodox Church — Moscow Patriarchate and its faithful. (The Russian Orthodox Church excommunicated Hetman Mazepa in November 1708 for his military alliance against Russia with Swedish King Charles XII.)

Nowhere did the historical conflicts

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## Helsinki Commission briefing focuses on implications of Ukraine's elections

WASHINGTON — "The Ukrainian Elections: Implications for Ukraine's Future Direction" was the title of a briefing held by the U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (Helsinki Commission) on Thursday, October 25.

The witnesses and panelists at the briefing were: Oleh Shamshur, ambassador of Ukraine to the United States; William Miller, former U.S. ambassador to Ukraine; and Stephen Nix, director of the Eurasian Division, International Republican Institute (IRI); with Orest Deychakiwsky, senior staffer of the Helsinki Commission, moderating. Messrs. Miller and Nix both were in Ukraine for the parliamentary elections, as was Mr. Deychakiwsky.

Mr. Deychakiwsky offered opening remarks, noting that a few weeks ago Rep. Alcee Hastings (D-Fla.), chairman of the Helsinki Commission, had introduced a bipartisan resolution congratulating the Ukrainian people for holding free, fair and transparent parliamentary elections on September 30. That resolution, Mr. Deychakiwsky explained, was based on the findings of the OSCE-led international observation mission, which concluded that the elections were "mostly in line with OSCE commitments and other international standards for democratic

elections."

"The OSCE observers, including many OSCE parliamentarians, as well as Helsinki Commission staff, assessed both the voting and counting process as good or very good in nearly all of the 3,000 polling stations that were visited," he added.

"The conduct of these elections is a testament to the Ukrainian people's determined path toward the consolidation of democracy as Ukraine advances its integration with the Euroatlantic community," Mr. Deychakiwsky continued. "As such, Ukraine serves as the model for the post-Soviet countries, too many of which have, sadly, retreated to heavy-handed authoritarianism."

Ambassador Shamshur began his remarks by thanking "those Americans who were part of the international monitoring effort." He also thanked the co-chairs of the Helsinki Commission, Rep. Alcee Hastings and Sen. Ben Cardin, as well as the staff of the commission, for organizing the briefing. He then added: "And I would like to underscore that the commission [has] earned a solid reputation as the champion of liberty and human rights on the international stage."

Turning to the elections themselves,

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## ANALYSIS

## Tymoshenko the real winner of Ukraine's 2007 election

by **Taras Kuzio**

*Eurasia Daily Monitor*

October 23

Ukraine officially announced its parliamentary election results on October 15. Unlike the 2006 elections, no political force has contested the results. The Party of the Regions closed its makeshift camp in downtown Kyiv on October 18 after declaring that they would take their 175 seats, despite rumors to the contrary. Had they refused, they would have triggered another political crisis, as the Constitution of Ukraine requires dissolution if 150 deputies or more resign.

The elections again showed that Ukraine's regional diversity, which is routinely disparaged as a source of instability by Russian and Western commentators, is in reality a source of its democratic strength. Regional diversity thwarted former President Leonid Kuchma's attempts to establish autocratic parties of power in the 1998 and 2002 elections.

Since the Kuchma era, regional diversity has prevented any political force from establishing a monopoly of power, which makes it impossible to establish a one-party autocracy.

The major victor of the elections is unquestionably the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc (YTB), which finished second overall. YTB is on a steady trajectory upward from 7 percent in 2002, to 23 percent in 2006 and 31 percent in 2007. YTB received 1.5 million votes more than in 2006 and increased its seats from 129 to 156. Three-quarters of the new votes were from western-central Ukraine, and the remaining quarter in eastern-southern Ukraine.

Of the additional 302,000 votes for YTB in eastern-southern Ukraine, only one-sixth were from Party of the Regions (PRU) strongholds in the two Donbas oblasts, the Crimean autonomous republic and the port of Sevastopol.

YTB has proven itself capable of winning votes in eastern and southern Ukraine for seven reasons.

- First, YTB is by far Ukraine's best-organized election campaign machine. As the BBC wrote, YTB is "one of the slickest image-making machines in Europe."

- Second, Our Ukraine personnel on the ground in eastern Ukraine campaigned for YTB rather than their own political force, because they had little hope that eastern Ukrainian voters would back Our Ukraine.

- Third, disillusioned Our Ukraine and some PRU voters defected to YTB.

- Fourth, alone among the three original Orange political forces, YTB has a consistent position that attracts voters. President Viktor Yushchenko and Our Ukraine have wavered constantly between aligning with YTB or with pro-Kuchma centrists (prior to 2004) or with the PRU.

- Fifth, YTB's voters like its anti-elitist campaign rhetoric.

- Sixth, YTB's territorial nationalism can win votes in Russophone eastern Ukraine, unlike the ethno-cultural nationalism of Mr. Yushchenko and Our Ukraine. YTB is not associated with promoting the Ukrainian language.

- Seventh, YTB is not associated with promoting NATO membership. YTB has shied away from discussing NATO, which is unpopular in eastern Ukraine. Ms. Tymoshenko's May-June Foreign Affairs article "Containing Russia," on Ukraine's place in European security, never mentions NATO.

The only other political force that gained votes in this year's elections was the Communist Party of Ukraine (CPU), which jumped from 3.5 percent to 5.3 percent. Other left-wing forces collapsed in their support, notably the Progressive Socialist Party and the Socialist Party of Ukraine.

The newly elected Parliament will be the least left-wing of any Ukrainian Parliament since the disintegration of the USSR. During the 1990s the left controlled more than 40 percent of parliament.

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## Leftist, pro-Russian extremists defy Yushchenko over history

by **Pavel Korduban**

*Eurasia Daily Monitor*

President Viktor Yushchenko's recent efforts to commemorate World War II nationalist fighters have provoked a wave of pro-Russian and leftist extremism in Ukraine. Radical leftists disrupted 65th anniversary commemorations of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) across Ukraine on October 14, and the Russian radical nationalist organization Eurasian Union of Youth (EUY) claimed responsibility for vandalizing national symbols on Ukraine's highest mountain.

On October 12 President Yushchenko posthumously proclaimed Roman Shukhevych, the UPA commander in the 1940s, a Hero of Ukraine, and two days later he decreed that the 65th anniversary of the UPA should be commemorated. On October 14 a monument was unveiled in Lviv to one of the main ideologists of 20th century Ukrainian nationalism, Stepan Bandera.

The leftist and pro-Russian forces have made it clear that they will not put

up with "the president's attempts to impose pro-fascist, neo-Nazi policy on society," as one of the leaders of the Communist Party of Ukraine (CPU), Oleksandre Holub, put it. The CPU issued a statement saying that Mr. Yushchenko had "voiced support at the state level for an ideology that was condemned internationally and by the Nuremberg trial."

The UPA has always been respected in western Ukraine, which the Soviet Union annexed from Poland in 1939, as freedom fighters. Official historiography maintains that the UPA fought both the Nazis and the Red Army. Most right-of-center parties, the far-right groups and President Yushchenko share this point of view. Pro-Russian parties and leftists, most of whom are nostalgic for the Soviet past, say that the UPA collaborated with the Nazis, so it does not deserve commemoration. This negative view of the UPA dominates in the Russian-speaking regions, and it is apparently shared

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## NEWSBRIEFS

### OU-PSD to become single party

KYIV – Viacheslav Kyrilenko, the head of the political council of the Our Ukraine – People's Self-Defense bloc (OU-PSD), said on October 30 that a single political party will be created on the basis of the bloc, RFE/RL's Ukrainian Service and Interfax reported. "We will make every effort to complete the process this year," Interfax quoted Mr. Kyrilenko as saying. The OU-PSD bloc, which won 72 seats in the newly elected Ukrainian Parliament, comprises nine political forces: the Our Ukraine People's Union, the Forward Ukraine Party, the People's Rukh of Ukraine, the Ukrainian Republican Party Sobor, the Ukrainian People's Party, the Christian Democratic Union Party, the Pora Party, the Party of Motherland Defenders and the European Party of Ukraine. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### YTB: OU-PSD lacks discipline

KYIV – Yevhen Korniyuchuk, the leader of the Ukrainian Social-Democratic Party and a member of the council of the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc (YTB), said on October 30 that the lack of "elementary discipline" in the ranks of the OU-PSD bloc threatens the existence of the democratic coalition between OU-PSD and YTB in the Verkhovna Rada, Interfax reported. Mr. Korniyuchuk said that in technical terms the coalition was established. "Individual voices have been heard from Our Ukraine members declaring their disagreement with this or that provision of the [coalition] deal," he continued. "Notice that no statements that someone objects to the deal have been made on the part of the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc," Mr. Korniyuchuk said. "If we or our partners lack some elementary discipline, unfortunately, there is a threat that a democratic coalition may not be put together," he added. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Security staff officials demoted

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko on October 29 signed decrees stripping the former head of the Ukrainian Security Service (SBU), Ihor Smeshko, of his diplomatic rank as an honorary ambassa-

dor, and former SBU deputy head Volodymyr Satsiuk of his military rank of major general, RFE/RL's Ukrainian Service reported. The honors were granted to the two security officials by Mr. Yushchenko's predecessor, Leonid Kuchma. Mr. Smeshko was the head of the SBU from September 2003 to February 2005. Mr. Satsiuk was appointed the first deputy head of the SBU in late April 2003 and dismissed from the post in December 2004 after Viktor Yanukovych, then a presidential candidate running against Mr. Kuchma, was poisoned with dioxin. There has been speculation that Mr. Yushchenko was poisoned while meeting with Messrs. Smeshko and Satsiuk at the latter's dacha. Ihor Pukshyn, the deputy head of Ukraine's Presidential Secretariat, on October 30 denied that President Yushchenko's decision to demote the two former security staffers was linked to his poisoning in 2004. Mr. Pukshyn said that the president stripped Mr. Satsiuk of his military rank because he provided false data on his biography when obtaining the rank. Mr. Smeshko was stripped of the diplomatic rank because his "job position does not correspond to the title" of honorary ambassador, Mr. Pukshyn added. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Yushchenko sees only Orange ...

KYIV – Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko said on October 28 in an interview with Inter television that he sees no alternative to the coalition of former Orange Revolution allies in the new Parliament elected in the September 30 pre-term parliamentary elections. He admitted that the slim majority of three votes, which the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc (YTB) and the Our Ukraine – People's Self-Defense bloc (OU-PSD) enjoy in the new Verkhovna Rada might be easily broken, but "I am sure that there is no alternative to this process" of formation of a YTB/OU-PSD coalition. Mr. Yushchenko also said the coalition shouldn't be built on antagonism. "If someone thinks he might build the coalition on antagonism in the framework of two political forces,

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## THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

FOUNDED 1933

An English-language newspaper published by the Ukrainian National Association Inc., a non-profit association, at 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054.

Yearly subscription rate: \$55; for UNA members — \$45.

Periodicals postage paid at Parsippany, NJ 07054 and additional mailing offices. (ISSN — 0273-9348)

The Weekly:

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

UNA:

Tel: (973) 292-9800; Fax: (973) 292-0900

Postmaster, send address changes to:

The Ukrainian Weekly

2200 Route 10

P.O. Box 280

Parsippany, NJ 07054

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The Ukrainian Weekly Archive: [www.ukrweekly.com](http://www.ukrweekly.com); e-mail: [staff@ukrweekly.com](mailto:staff@ukrweekly.com)

**The Ukrainian Weekly, NOVEMBER 4, 2007 No. 44, Vol. LXXV**

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## NEWS ANALYSIS

## Differences escalate within coalition of Ukraine's democratic forces

by Pavel Korduban  
*Eurasia Daily Monitor*

A coalition consisting of President Viktor Yushchenko's Our Ukraine – People's Self-Defense bloc (OU-PSD) and the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc (YTB) is showing cracks long before the newly elected Verkhovna Rada even has its first meeting, which is expected in late November.

There is no unity of opinion among the OU-PSD ranks on the coalition agreement, which was initialed on October 15. President Yushchenko also has rejected several provisions in the accord, mostly those contributed by the YTB.

This means that the chances that the majority in Parliament will support Tymoshenko's nomination for prime minister are dwindling by the day.

On October 17, OU-PSD and YTB made the conditions of the October 15 accord public. The accord provides for passing a package of 12 bills after the new Parliament convenes and before it approves Ms. Tymoshenko as prime minister. The proposed bills include:

- abolishing national deputies' immunity from prosecution;
- canceling national deputies' privileges;
- increasing the president's control over the Cabinet;
- banning national deputies from switching parliamentary caucuses;
- an early election for Kyiv mayor;
- boosting the authority of local governments;
- outlawing the use of the internal affairs troops for political purposes;
- streamlining state procurement;
- approving the statute of GUAM, a regional alliance of Georgia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan and Moldova; and
- clarifying the rights of the opposition.

If the laws are not passed, the Yushchenko team does not guarantee that the prime minister's chair will go to Ms. Tymoshenko. At this point, however, Parliament seems unlikely to pass this package.

Volodymyr Lytvyn, who was Parliament chairman before 2006, told *Korrespondent* magazine that passing those laws simultaneously would be tantamount to violating the Constitution and parliamentary procedures. Several of them provide for amending the Constitution, which cannot be done by a simple majority.

### Quotable notes

"... The two leaders [Viktor Yushchenko and Yulia Tymoshenko] loathe each other. The fragile alliance they struck in 2004 survived only a few months until disputes drove the president to sack his prime minister. Then, Mr. Yushchenko was the dominant partner.

"Now it is Ms Tymoshenko who has the political initiative, after her BYuT bloc won more than double the votes of the president's Our Ukraine grouping.

"Coalition negotiations will be very delicate. But both must try to find a modus vivendi. They could appoint a technocrat as prime minister to mediate. Whatever they do, they should put their country before their egos...."

– "Ukraine: Fractured Allies," editorial, *Financial Times*, October 3.

Also, the Party of the Regions (PRU), which will control the biggest caucus in Parliament, has made it clear that it would block the bills until Parliament approves a new prime minister and the Cabinet.

Apart from procedural difficulties, there are serious differences among the factions inside OU-PSD. It has emerged that several of the smaller parties comprising OU-PSD did not give their consent to provisions of the October 15 accord. Several of them hinted that they had not even been asked for consent. "A dictatorship is being established in our bloc," Maksym Strykha, a deputy chairman of the Sobor party, complained to *Kommersant*. "Three people who conduct talks with Tymoshenko sign everything that she offers to them."

Sobor issued a statement warning against attempts to push "a huge package of poorly drafted laws" through Parliament. Sobor is unhappy, in particular, with the bill providing for increasing the powers of the regional authorities.

Yurii Kostenko, the leader of the People's Party, another member of OU-PSD, said that he would not vote for the ban on switching parliamentary caucuses. Vladyslav Kaskiv, the leader of the Pora party, shares Mr. Kostenko's point of view.

Mr. Kaskiv also opposes several key points of the program that Ms. Tymoshenko has pledged to implement if she becomes prime minister. These include extending the moratorium on agricultural land privatization beyond 2008, dropping the military draft next year and paying back to the population within two years the value of the deposits lost in the defunct Soviet Union's Savings Bank.

Mr. Kaskiv is not the only one to have reservations about the deal. President Yushchenko has made it clear that the transition of the Ukrainian army to a professional basis will be completed no earlier than 2010, so Ukrainian youths will definitely be called up to the army in 2008. Mr. Yushchenko also opposes the land privatization moratorium, which was backed by Ms. Tymoshenko and the PRU.

As to the lost deposits, Yurii Lutsenko, one of the leaders of OU-PSD, confessed to Channel 5 that he does not know how to return that money. He said that he wants to trust Ms. Tymoshenko that her calculations were correct.

Viktor Baloha, the chief of the Presidential Secretariat, was less diplomatic in his statement released on October 18. He said that it would be impossible to pay back the Savings Bank's \$23 billion debt without unleashing inflation. Mr. Baloha joked that the Tymoshenko team may need "to recruit magician [David] Copperfield" for that.

On October 22 Yurii Yekhanurov, a former prime minister, threatened to quit OU-PSD if the bloc and YTB fail to discuss their differences over land privatization, state procurement and changes to the law on the Cabinet before the Verkhovna Rada convenes.

It is widely believed that Mr. Yekhanurov is not alone, and that he speaks on behalf of a large group of OU-PSD members who are unhappy with Ms. Tymoshenko's leadership in the alliance. Mr. Yekhanurov was a critic of Ms. Tymoshenko's economic policies when she was prime minister, and he replaced her in that position in 2005; Viktor Yanukovych replaced him in 2006.

Sources: *Channel 5*, October 17; *Ekonomicheskie Izvestiya*, October 19; *Zerkalo Nedeli*, October 20; *UNIAN*, October 18, 22, 25; *Kommersant Ukraine*, October 26; *Korrespondent*, October 27.

## Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists unveils monument on grave of Slava Stetsko

by Zenon Zawada  
*Kyiv Press Bureau*

KYIV – In honor of its founder Yaroslava Stetsko, the Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists (CUN) on October 20 unveiled a granite monument that overlooks her grave at Baikove Cemetery in Kyiv.

The monument's large red granite cross sits atop a black granite base and bears the emblem of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) to which she and her husband, Yaroslav, devoted themselves.

"With the colors, the goal was to reflect the idea of this organization," said Borys Dovhan, the monument's sculptor. "I think the laconism and valor of this monument, and of its cross, speaks to Slava Stetsko's personality."

Mrs. Stetsko died on March 12, 2003, at the age of 82.

More than 2,000 supporters joined the moleben and commemoration of Mrs. Stetsko's life, including former Foreign Affairs Ministers Borys Tarasyuk and Hennadii Udovenko, as well as Our Ukraine – People's Self-Defense National Deputy-Elect Ivan Zayets.

"Slava Stetsko's path in life became an example of the selfless struggle for a free and just life for our people in our own country," said a statement by President Viktor Yushchenko, read aloud by his advisor Ivan Vasiunyk.

Whether in her activity in the underground, during Ukraine's national liberation struggle, in the emigration or at Verkhovna Rada sessions, "Mrs. Stetsko strived for one thing unchangeably: to make Ukraine a truly independent, just, democratic and European nation," the president's statement said.

Mr. Dovhan spent three years creating the sculpture dedicated to the anti-Communist crusader he considered a dear friend. "Her character is reflected in the monument," he said. "It is laconic, stern and powerful, just as she was."

On either side of the cross, two stark white angels bow their heads in serene reverence, draped in gowns that create one of the monument's subtleties. "The cloths penetrate the granite base as though the angels are honoring and mourning the person buried there," Mr. Dovhan said. The gypsum angels will be replaced by white marble sculptures in six months, he said.

Mrs. Stetsko's husband, Yaroslav, was among the top OUN brass that issued the Ukrainian Statehood Declaration Act on June 30, 1941, and he was selected prime minister of the independent government.

After their arrest by the Nazi Germans and subsequent release, the Stetskos settled in Munich, Germany, and launched



Zenon Zawada

The Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists on October 20 unveiled a monument on the grave of the party's founder Yaroslava Stetsko.

the global Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (ABN) in 1946, which Mr. Stetsko led until his death 40 years later.

When Ukraine achieved independence, Mrs. Stetsko returned to her native land, regained citizenship and founded CUN in 1992 as the successor political party to the OUN-B (the Bandera wing), which she led until 2001. She was elected to serve in three convocations of the Verkhovna Rada.

Since her death, wealthy businessman and natural gas trader Oleksii Ivchenko has taken control of CUN. He is a controversial political figure who became known for his exorbitant spending habits, taste for expensive cars and ineffectual leadership of Naftohaz, Ukraine's government-owned natural gas supply monopoly.

At the same time, Mr. Ivchenko's deep pockets have provided CUN with the necessary finances to remain an active political party, and he covered the lion's share of the monument's cost.

In the most recent elections, CUN declined to join the Our Ukraine – People's Self-Defense bloc in the parliamentary elections and didn't run at all.

"Unfortunately, the period of political idealism and romanticism has ended, and the fierce and spiritless pragmatism of corporate interests has grown in its stead," said Mr. Vasiunyk, speaking for himself.

"Four years without Mrs. Stetsko have proven truly difficult, and the absence of such moral-political authorities in politics like her, like Vyacheslav Chornovil, has unfortunately shaken loose the national-democratic environment."



Friends and admirers of Ukrainian nationalist Yaroslava Stetsko hold her portrait during the ceremony at her grave in Baikove Cemetery in Kyiv.

# HURI seminar reviews results of Ukraine's parliamentary elections

by Peter T. Woloschuk

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. – The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute's Ukraine Study Group hosted a talk on Thursday, October 18, on Ukraine's parliamentary elections and their aftermath by Tammy Lynch, senior fellow at Boston University's Institute for the Study of Conflict, Ideology and Policy.

Ms. Lynch, a noted expert on Ukrainian politics, returned from Ukraine on October 17 after spending almost seven weeks observing and commenting on the political scene. Her analyses appeared regularly in the Kyiv Post, Business Ukraine and the dispatches of Reuters News Agency.

Ms. Lynch began her presentation by analyzing the results of the parliamentary elections and looking at what the five major parties did oblast by oblast. She compared the differences between the March 2006 elections and the September 2007 elections, and gave an overview of the campaign tactics, strategies and advertising employed.

She also examined the provisions of the 50-page coalition agreement signed on October 16, as well as the jockeying for position that has been going on since the polls closed, and she concluded by outlining her ideas of what would happen politically in the country in the next few weeks and months.

"It is clear that BYuT [the Ukrainian acronym for the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc] and Yulia Tymoshenko are the major winners of the September elections," Ms. Lynch stated. "Before the balloting, most commentators believed that the group would do well but no one foresaw her getting more than 30 percent of the vote. BYuT consolidated its position in western and central Ukraine and made strong inroads in the oblasts in the southern and eastern portions of the country. BYuT came in either first or second in the overwhelming majority of oblasts, and in a number of regions more than doubled its vote from last year. It is clearly on its way to becoming the first truly national party in the country. It did this primarily by attacking the performance of the Party of the Regions on bread and butter issues and its failure to halt inflation or the decline of real wages."

"Although Prime Minister [Viktor] Yanukovich and the Party of the Regions improved their standing in the polls by almost 2 points, because of the differences in turnout between the two elections and because of the differences in parties that



Tammy Lynch

cleared the minimum 3 percent vote requirement, they actually lost more than 10 seats in the new Parliament," Ms. Lynch pointed out, "and they faced serious completion from BYuT on their home turf."

"Our Ukraine did not do well overall and is becoming marginalized, and the Communists made a poor showing and failed to pick up votes from the Socialists or from any of the extreme groups like [Natalia] Vitrenko's [Progressive Socialists]," Ms. Lynch continued.

"The major surprise of the election is the performance of [Volodymyr] Lytvyn and his group," Ms. Lynch said. "He drew most of his votes from the western and central regions of the country and tried to position himself as a senior statesman. He criticized all of the candidates and did not give any indication of where he and his group would position themselves. However, it is clear that he has hopes of playing the spoiler with the larger parties."

"The September elections show an increasing sophistication on the part of the Ukrainian voter, and a consolidation of political forces into two or three major parties that have a clear agenda," Ms. Lynch pointed out. "The elections also showed that voters are beginning to understand that they do have power and that they can hold elected officials accountable. Voters were angry with the betrayal by the politicians of Our Ukraine after the last elections and they made their feelings clear."

Ms. Lynch then looked over the campaigning done by the various parties before the elections and pointed out that the Party of the Regions officially spent four times as much as the Tymoshenko Bloc on getting its message to the voters. Our Ukraine

appeared to lack funds and mounted an all-out television campaign only in the last few days preceding the balloting and the two minor parties did minimal advertising.

"Most of the Party of the Regions advertising was prepared by American advisers who seemed to be out of touch with the average voter in Ukraine and even the visuals of their ads did not resonate with the electorate," Ms. Lynch said. "It was only when polls began to show that the Party of the Regions might get less than 30 percent of the vote that the Americans were pushed into the background and in the last few weeks the ads started stressing Mr. Yanukovich as a leader and raising the issues of NATO and the status of the Russian language."

Ms. Lynch pointed out that the campaign finales on the eve of the election gave an indication of the relative strength of each of the parties. The Party of the Regions, in an ongoing effort to co-opt the Orange forces' symbolic use of the "maidan", staged a rock concert with fireworks on the square, the Tymoshenko Bloc held a prayer service for Ukraine at St. Sophia Cathedral, while Our Ukraine – People's Self-Defense (OU-PSD) held a traditional rally that only attracted several hundred participants. "All of the parties still pay some students and pensioners to turn out at their events and it is clear that the Party of the Regions employed this tactic more than the other parties," she added.

"The election itself was fairly straightforward," Ms. Lynch said. "There was manipulation of results, particularly in the south and east, but it did not approach the wholesale falsifications of past elections. The Socialists were the main beneficiaries of these attempts but not enough was done to save them. It is thought that BYuT lost about 1 percent of its vote in the south and east and that the Party of the Regions benefited by 1 to 2 percent. If this was the case, then BYuT and the Party of the Regions more or less got the same number of votes."

"The aftermath of the elections is also clearly very instructive," Ms. Lynch said. "Immediately after the vote the leaders of Our Ukraine went to Ms. Tymoshenko's headquarters in the Hyatt Hotel to congratulate and to begin to talk about plans for the coalition. President [Viktor] Yushchenko, on the other hand, spent the next six days out of the country and, through the media traveling with him, repeatedly called for a broad coalition of all of the major parties, knowing full well that BYuT had already categorically rejected any possibility of

working with the Party of the Regions."

"At first it appeared that the results were the same as after the March 2006 elections, but the leaders of Our Ukraine stuck to the agreements with BYuT and President Yushchenko was forced to issue clarifications of his calls, weakly explaining that he really wasn't calling for a grand coalition at all, but hoped that a place would be found for the Party of the Regions in government. He added that Western European governments followed similar practices," Ms. Lynch said. "However, in both France and Germany the majority parties immediately set to work building the new governments and they didn't include the opposition in what they did," Ms. Lynch pointed out.

On October 15 the Tymoshenko Bloc and Our Ukraine – People's Self-Defense bloc publicly signed a very specific, memorandum of agreement that outlines the program of the new government and the new coalition. It envisions the rapid passage of legislation dealing with the opposition, the imperative mandate, the Cabinet, future parliamentary elections, the Constitution and social services.

"The new government is also going to have to deal with a serious energy problem before the onset of winter," she pointed out. "Just before the election Prime Minister Yanukovich, in an effort to appease Russia's Gazprom, which was seeking between \$1 billion and \$2 billion from RosUkrEnergo, agreed to have the Ukrainian government take responsibility for this private debt to protect his friends and turned Ukraine's energy reserve over to the Russians to cover the shortfall. As a result, the country now has no reserves for the winter."

Efforts are also under way to guarantee the loyalty of members of the Tymoshenko Bloc and OU-PSD in the votes for the prime ministership and the chair of the Verkhovna Rada by refusing to name members of Parliament to various committees where they get additional salaries until the basic votes are taken.

"It is clear that Ms. Tymoshenko is a force to be reckoned with," Ms. Lynch concluded. "However, efforts are still being made both by President Yushchenko and Prime Minister Yanukovich to keep her out of the government."

"When asked about this at her campaign headquarters at the Hyatt, Ms. Tymoshenko quietly stood up and said if they keep me out of the government now, I will begin my campaign for president immediately," Ms. Lynch noted.

## March of Remembrance, requiem service to recall Holodomor

NEW YORK – On Saturday, November 17, in New York City, thousands of Ukrainian Americans will march under banners that say "Genocide in Ukraine, 1932-1933: 10 Million Killed," and "Holodomor: Murder by Starvation," to commence a yearlong tribute to the victims of the Ukrainian Genocide.

The March of Remembrance will begin at St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church and conclude at St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a solemn ecumenical requiem service will follow.

Ukraine's president, Viktor Yushchenko, has called on the world to learn the truth about all crimes against humanity because "this is the only way we can be sure that criminals will no longer be emboldened by indifference."

"The March of Remembrance is the first event in an effort to tell the story of the Ukrainians who perished during the Genocide of 1932-1933," said Michael Sawkiw Jr., chairman of the National Committee to Commemorate the 75th Anniversary of the Ukrainian Genocide of 1932-1933 and president of the Ukrainian

Congress Committee of America.

"We are planning conferences and exhibits, and developing curricula for high schools and colleges to educate the American people and the world about the 'Holodomor' – the Ukrainian word for this tragedy," continued Mr. Sawkiw. "We also hope to dedicate a memorial to the 10 million victims of the Genocide on federal land in Washington, D.C., as enacted by Congress last year."

Throughout the procession route, participants in the March of Remembrance will distribute brochures, which include a postcard that can be mailed to Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice, calling on her to advise President George W. Bush to recognize the Genocide in Ukraine.

The purpose of the March of Remembrance is to promote knowledge of the Holodomor and to share this knowledge with others. "During our march we will remember the millions who died, and vow to do whatever we can to prevent such an atrocity from ever happening again," stated the national committee chairman.

In 1932-1933 the Soviet government systematically denied that genocide was taking place in Ukraine. Only recently have secret data been released unequivocally proving that the goal of the Famine of 1932-1933 was the destruction of the Ukrainian nation – genocide.

### Information for march participants

**Where to assemble:** On Seventh Street, in front of St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church (between Second and Third avenues). The street will be closed to traffic.

If you're being dropped off, do so on the adjacent avenues. Buses should have this sign posted in the window: Ukrainian Genocide March. After drop-off, buses may park near St. Patrick's Cathedral on 50th Street between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

If you're using public transportation (recommended), take the No. 6 train to Astor Place or the R or W to Eighth Street/Broadway. Bus routes: M15 (closest), M101, M102, M103, M1, M2, M3, M8.

**When to be there:** No later than 11:30 a.m., as the march begins promptly at 11:45 a.m.

**What to wear:** Traditional Ukrainian embroidered shirts and blouses may be worn with clothing that is appropriate for this somber occasion. Members of Ukrainian youth organizations (Plast and UAYA) are asked to wear Ukrainian embroidered shirts and blouses as well.

**What to expect:** The march will proceed north along Third Avenue to 51st Street, then turn west to Fifth Avenue, the location of St. Patrick's Cathedral. A solemn Requiem Service will take place in the cathedral at 2-3 p.m.

**What if I can't walk that far?** You can still take part in the march. Assemble at Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza (Second Avenue at 47th Street) by 1 p.m., and you'll be able to join in from that point onward.

**PLEASE NOTE:** The NYPD has banned the use of wood or metal in signage and flags. Placards will therefore be provided, although you are welcome to bring small flags with plastic or similar supports.

## Scholarly institutions confer on plans to mark Holodomor

NEW YORK – The Shevchenko Scientific Society (NTSh) on September 29 hosted the fourth meeting of the representatives of leading scholarly institutions and programs dedicated to Ukrainian studies in North America. The objective of this conference was to discuss and coordinate plans to mark at a scholarly level the 75th Anniversary of the Holodomor – the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933.

The representatives in attendance were: Dr. Mark Andryczyk, Ukrainian Studies Program at Columbia University; Dr. Michael Flier, director of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute (HURI) and Oleksandr Potebnja Professor of Ukrainian Philology at Harvard University; Dr. Lubomyr Hayda (HURI); Dr. George Grabowicz, Dmytro Chyzhevsky Professor of Ukrainian Literature at Harvard University, representing the Krytyka magazine and publishing house; Dr. Zenon Kohut, director of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies (CIUS); Dr. Catherine Nepomnyashchy, director of the Harriman Institute, Ann Whitney Olin Professor of Russian and chair of the department of Slavic studies at Barnard College of Columbia University; Dr. Larissa Onyshkevych (NTSh); Dr. Serhii Plokyh, Mykhailo Hrushevsky Professor of Ukrainian History at Harvard University; Dr. Orest Popovych, president of NTSh; Dr. Anna Procyk, professor of history at the City University of New York and the learned secretary of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.; Dr. Roman Procyk, vice-president and learned secretary of NTSh, representing the Ukrainian Studies Fund; and Dr. Frank Sysyn, director of the Peter Jacyk Center at the CIUS and Ukrainian Studies Program at Columbia University. Professors Vasyl Makhno and Vasyl Lopukh, both of NTSh, served, respectively, as recording secretary and photographer for the conference.

In his opening remarks, Dr. Popovych

emphasized two problems that have most concerned Ukrainian scholars in the area of the Holodomor. One is the threat by the recently appointed chair of the National Archival System of Ukraine, a card-carrying Communist, to close access to those archives that document Communist crimes in Ukraine.

Fortunately, that threat has not succeeded so far, as two major collections of documents pertaining to the Holodomor have just been published in Ukraine, Dr. Popovych said.

Another problem, which is of a political nature, is the tendency in some scholarly circles to downplay the significance of the Ukrainian Holodomor or to deny its uniqueness altogether. Following from this position is the refusal to designate the Holodomor as a genocide of the Ukrainian people.

Striking in this respect is a major collection of archival materials about to be published in Russia which aims to present the Famine of 1932-1933 as a tragedy of the rural population of the entire Soviet Union, not just Ukraine. In fact, the instructions to the archivists working on the above opus had stated explicitly that documents should be selected in such a manner as not to accentuate the “Ukrainian factor.” According to Dr. Popovych, there have been other efforts by Russian scholars to diminish the magnitude of the Holodomor.

Dr. Popovych outlined the efforts of NTSh thus far with respect to the anniversary of the Holodomor. These include the publication of a collection of articles and documents titled “Famine in Ukraine 1932-1933: Genocide by Other Means,” edited by Profs. Taras Hunczak and Roman Serbyn. Dr. Hunczak has already given a lecture at NTSh on September 15 on the Holodomor in light of the new archival materials.

On November 27 the Holodomor will be the subject of a joint scholarly conference at the United Nations organized by



At the Shevchenko Scientific Society: (seated, from left) Anna Procyk, Orest Popovych, Catherine Nepomnyashchy, Larissa Onyshkevych, Myroslava Znayenko. (standing) Frank Sysyn, Vasyl Makhno, Serhii Plokyh, Zenon Kohut, George Grabowicz, Michael Flier, Roman Procyk, Mark Andryczyk and Lubomyr Hayda.

NTSh and the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the U.N. The conference will be chaired by Dr. Hunczak, director of the NTSh History and Philosophy Section.

Dr. Kohut summarized the contributions to Holodomor studies by the CIUS at the University of Alberta. Foremost among them is the four-volume series co-sponsored by the CIUS titled “The Ukrainian Holocaust 1932-1933 – Testimony of Survivors,” compiled and edited by the Rev. Yuri Mytsyk. There also has been an ongoing lecture series on the subject.

Dr. Onyshkevych raised a number of approaches for the promulgation of the Holodomor story, including English-language articles in prestigious journals, translations of Ukrainian literary works dealing with the Holodomor, conferences at universities, seminars for high-school teachers, and panels at scholarly conventions.

Dr. Grabowicz reported on a three-volume

“Chronicle of the Holodomor” published by Krytyka.

Drs. Hayda and Plokyh outlined a HURI plan for a comprehensive investigation of all the material available on the Holodomor, with the ultimate objective of publishing in English a scholarly book with mass appeal as a suitable follow-up to the classic work by Robert Conquest, “The Harvest of Sorrow,” which was published 25 years ago. A related idea is to establish at Harvard a permanent program of Holodomor studies.

All attendees agreed that Ukrainian scholarly institutions should pool their information, including their calendars of events, pertaining to Holodomor anniversary commemorations, and NTSh offered to have it published on its website, [www.shevchenko.org/newsletters](http://www.shevchenko.org/newsletters). An English-language bibliography on the Holodomor up to the year 2003 is available on the society’s website [www.shevchenko.org/famine](http://www.shevchenko.org/famine).

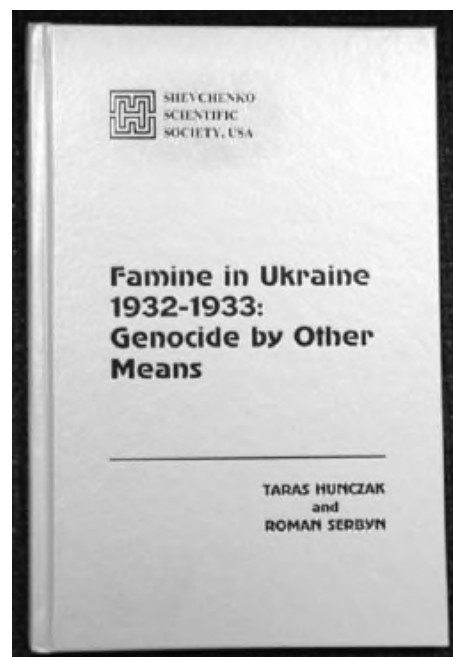
## BOOK NOTE: The Famine as “genocide by other means”

NEW YORK – “Famine in Ukraine 1932-1933: Genocide by Other Means,” edited by Taras Hunczak and Roman Serbyn, is a new collection of articles and documents published by the Shevchenko Scientific Society (NTSh) in the U.S.A. as one of the society’s initiatives dedicated to the 75th Anniversary of the Holodomor – the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933.

With a preface by Prof. Henry Huttenbach, editor and founder of the Journal of Genocide Research, the 160-page collection comprises articles by such well-known scholars as Profs. Mark von Hagen, Taras Hunczak, Roman Serbyn and Yuri Shapoval, as well as Dr. Oleh Wolowyna. The documents include letters (in English translation) written by various Soviet officials, including Joseph Stalin.

A presentation of this hard-cover book will take place at the United Nations on November 27, in conjunction with a scholarly conference which NTSh is organizing jointly with the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations on the subject of the Holodomor.

NTSh has donated 200 copies of the book to Ukraine’s U.N. Mission for distribution to representatives of all countries at the United Nations.



An English-language bibliography on the Holodomor, compiled for the NTSh in the U.S.A. by Cheryl A. Madden in 2003, is available at [www.shevchenko.org/famine](http://www.shevchenko.org/famine). Other information pertaining to scholarly publications and events marking the Holodomor will be displayed on the society’s website under the heading “Newsletters.”

## FOR THE RECORD: Ukraine at the U.N. on the Holodomor

Following is an excerpt from the address delivered on October 3 by Volodymyr Khandogiy, Ukraine’s first vice-minister of foreign affairs, during the general debate of the 62nd session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

... Ukraine is approaching the 75th anniversary of one of the most tragic pages in its history – the Holodomor, or Great Famine. The artificial Famine of 1932-1933, perpetrated by the Soviet totalitarian regime for the purpose of annihilation of the rural population as the backbone of the Ukrainian nation, took the lives of millions of innocent people.

For more than seven decades this horrific crime, which ranks among the worst catastrophes ever experienced by humankind, is still awaiting adequate international condemnation.

We sincerely hope that the United Nations, as the collective moral authority and effective instrument in safeguarding human rights and fundamental freedoms, will raise its

voice and denounce the horrendous disaster that was purposefully inflicted upon the Ukrainian population in the early 1930s. By doing so, due tribute will be paid to honor the memory of millions of our compatriots who were outrageously deprived of their lives. It is important to remember the past in order to learn from it and to avoid repeating crimes against humanity in the future.

A decision of the General Assembly to establish an International Day of Remembrance of Victims of Genocides could be a worthwhile and timely contribution to the attainment of that goal. Likewise, it could facilitate the effective implementation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide as the world is going to mark their 60th anniversaries in 2008. We are confident that this event deserves adoption of a special resolution. ...

## THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

### One year later

One year ago, on Saturday, November 11, 2006, to be precise, our neighboring Ukrainian community celebrated the grand opening of the newly built Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey. (A day earlier the new rectory of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Parish was blessed.) In this space last year we hailed the center's opening as "a new beginning in northern New Jersey."

Now, a year later, it's time to offer a progress report on this invaluable addition to our Ukrainian American community.

Reviewing the activities that regularly take place at the UACCNJ, we can say unreservedly: the center truly is for our next generations, whom it will serve for decades to come. Just come to the center on any day of the week and you will see, if not meetings of the Ukrainian American Youth Association or Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization, then Ukrainian folk dance lessons for various age groups and proficiency levels, if not sports training (volleyball and soccer dominate), then classes of the local School of Ukrainian Studies. Hundreds of children and teens are served by these organizations and programs. And, what's more, hundreds of our youth now have a place they consider their home.

In addition, the center is home to a number of our community organizations, including three that have their own offices or rooms: the Children of Chernobyl Relief and Development Fund, the Ukrainian Athletic-Educational Association Chornomorska Sitch and Plast.

Indeed, the words of Victor Hatala, chairman of the UACCNJ's board of directors, who one year ago said he envisioned that the newly built center would be "transform[ed] ... into a place that houses and fosters vibrant cultural, educational and sports programs for all the members of our hromada" have become reality.

Many Ukrainian Americans have taken the opportunity to stop by the center during its first year of operations to attend various events – two recent concerts in the main hall attracted capacity crowds – or to simply have a look. Why, during the most recent concert of the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus, there were guests from various parts of New Jersey, not just the immediate area, as well as from New York. And the visitors have come away pleased with what they saw, excited by the opportunities the center provides. (For information on all facets of the UACCNJ, its facilities and activities, we direct readers to [www.uaccnj.org](http://www.uaccnj.org).)

And, certainly, we cannot forget what Father Roman Mirchuk, pastor of St. John's, refers to as "the temporary church." The church – complete with a beautiful iconostas moved from the old St. John's Church – is housed in the UACCNJ for the time being. And it serves the community well, judging by attendance at liturgies. However, it is, as Father Mirchuk underscores, "temporary." Once the cultural center is paid for, it will be time to concentrate on building a new church for this growing community.

Thus, the next step is fund-raising and more fund-raising – so that the new St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church can soon be built adjacent to the bustling UACCNJ. Then this new community center will truly be complete.

Nov  
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### Turning the pages back...

Last year, Kyiv's main boulevard, the Khreshchatyk, was off limits to the 1,700 Communist and Progressive Socialist marchers who came to commemorate the October Revolution on November 7, 2006. The mostly elderly marchers who

lined for the stability of the Communist system instead gathered on European Square, demanding the restoration of official government status for the holiday.

"We remember the beginning of Ukraine's independence, which was established November 7, 1917," said Petro Symonenko, the chairman of the Communist Party of Ukraine.

Many of the elderly Communist supporters responded to questions as if they were repeating lessons learned in elementary school.

"Lenin was a wise man," Oleksander Skliarov, 69, said of the man he emulated. "Whatever they say about him, he was no fool. When I read his works, there were phrases that the Communists themselves didn't know. People respect Lenin everywhere."

Tamara Yakivna, a woman in her mid- to late-60s, said: "Lenin was a great man. Such people are born very rarely. He created the theory of revolutionary struggle. Foreigners come here to learn Lenin's teachings and arrive on May 1."

The Soviet Union's legacy will be written in gold letters in world history, she continued. "Thanks to the Soviet Union, there was peace on earth," Ms. Yakivna said.

More than 2,200 police officers and 3,000 reserves outnumbered the marchers nearly two to one and prevented clashes with the more than 300 nationalists, who held their first November 7 counter-demonstration, commemorating Soviet communism's millions of victims at the monument to Holodomor victims on St. Michael's Square with a requiem service.

At the nationalists' demonstration, participants burned portraits of Vladimir Lenin, and organizers, including National Deputy Yevhen Hirnyk, Svoboda Kyiv City Organization Chair Andrii Mokhnyk and Ukrainian National Assembly – Ukrainian National Self-Defense Kyiv leader Ihor Mazur called for banning the Communist Party of Ukraine.

The October Revolution, which is commemorated on November 7, occurred on October 25, according to the calendar, which the Russian Empire observed at that time.

On that day, Lenin led the Bolsheviks in a siege on the tsar's Winter Palace in St. Petersburg and overthrew the Provisional Government, declaring authority in the name of the working classes under the slogan, "All power to the soviets (councils)."

Source: "October Revolution celebrated by leaders, elderly with fond memories of Soviet times," by Zenon Zawada, *The Ukrainian Weekly*, November 12, 2006.

## FOR THE RECORD

### Zbigniew Brzezinski on Ukraine and its younger brother, Russia

*Following is a transcript of remarks by Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski on October 17 at the Roundtable on Ukraine-EU Relations held as part of the series "Ukraine's Quest for Mature Nation Statehood."*

I am grateful to speak before this audience once again and through this audience also to the people of Ukraine. I want to begin by congratulating the people of Ukraine on their political maturity. They've shown it once again. They have shown that they have a political culture of which they have reason to be proud, a political culture which is part of the universal political culture of democracy – that is to say, agreeing to disagree, debating fiercely, dividing politically, all within a constitutional process that is enduring. That's a significant accomplishment, and I think the Ukrainian people have reason to be proud of it.

In fact, Ukraine should not hesitate to say to its younger brother, Russia, that it should learn Ukrainian political culture. I see some people smiling. "Younger brother?" Russia is the younger brother of Ukraine to anyone who knows history. And politically, Ukraine has shown maturity and ability to compromise of the kind that Russia has yet to demonstrate.

Look at the several presidential elections. Look at the several parliamentary elections. There is one very simple test of democratic electoral processes. If you can't be sure who is going to win, and if your predictions often turn out to be wrong, you know it's a democracy. I have no difficulty in predicting Russian elections whatsoever. We know their outcome. And that tells you something.

So the younger brother should learn from the older brother, and I think we should also learn because I remember when Ukraine came into being, the dire predictions, the dire predictions about Ukraine: Ukraine will not endure. I remember some very competent intelligence analysts telling us that Ukraine will split into two, that the country is inherently unstable, that maybe, maybe western Ukraine, Galicia, might end up independent, but the rest, probably not.

Look at the last elections, there is an increasing cross-cutting pattern of voting. [Yulia] Tymoshenko made significant successes in the east. Actually [Viktor] Yanukovich even gained a few votes in the west, and the country is increasing voting as a unit. If you want another example, go back to the days – the brief days, fortunately – of what might be called the mini-crisis of Tuzla, the little island in the Sea of Azov, which by some peculiar logic the Russian Federation tried to draw into its own terrain by transforming it from an island to a peninsula attached to the Russian Federation. Do you remember how the Ukrainians reacted? All of them, all of them, President [Leonid] Kuchma flew back from Brazil and stood on the shores of Tuzla proclaiming fiercely, "This is Ukrainian territory." And look at the resolution of the Rada. I believe the vote was close to unanimous, if not unanimous, including the Communists. Voting fiercely that the territorial integrity of Ukraine is untouchable.

So we know that Ukraine is a success as a nation-state. Ukraine is here to stay, and there is no doubt about that. Ukraine is part of the European scene. There's no doubt about that. Ukraine is part of the

European political culture. It has demonstrated that. Ukraine is part of European culture, and anyone who visits Kyiv, even briefly, sees countless evidences of that. And that is an enduring reality, to which everyone has to adjust. And in adjusting, one has to get rid of one's ignorance.

When Ukraine became independent, many people in this country weren't quite sure what it is and where it is. It was even referred to as "the" Ukraine, rather than as Ukraine. But that is now changing. But it is also important that in Ukraine also there be change. And I have something very specific in mind. Namely, a country, a nation is a reality when it has a profound historical awareness of itself – historical awareness of itself. And that is important because a country without a memory is like a human being without a brain, without a self-awareness.

I was struck by that several years ago when I was in Kyiv and I decided in the course of my visit just to pay personal homage in the area of Bykivnia, which I'm sure most of you know what it is. And I told a senior Ukrainian close associate of President Kuchma – he did not know what Bykivnia was, he actually didn't know what it was. And I suspect that a lot of other Ukrainians in the recent past have had no awareness of Bykivnia, and it's important to know these things.

This is why the resolution in the Rada about genocide is historically and politically important. It's a landmark. It reminds people of things that have happened, it reminds people of the importance of being independent and in charge of your own country. And that is taking place in Ukraine. And that is all to the good and is part and parcel of the much more complex technical and financial issues that you have been discussing about Europe's or the European Union's relationship with Ukraine.

There has to be a vital, thriving, politically successful Ukraine for it to be part of Europe, and Europe has to adjust its own vision of the East to realize that the frontiers of Europe do not end at the Bug [Buh] River. The fact is that Europe is a dynamic reality, but simultaneously a part of its own history and culture, and Ukraine is a part of that history and that culture.

After the recent elections, Ukraine has a chance again to demonstrate in practice its political maturity and I think the people have demonstrated it by their vote – not only by the specific character of the vote, which I happen to applaud, because I believe the Orange Revolution actually put the final stamp, the end to the issue of whether Ukraine is going to endure or not. That was several years ago. But it is also important to demonstrate political leadership that it is mature. In response to the politically mature people, and that means that the people must have a clear notion of responsibility and accountability for political decisions and political programs.

The whole notion of democracy is a notion of competition of programs and a competition of leadership, and then accountability and responsibility for performance of leadership. And the latter cannot be fudged, the latter must not be obscured. The problem of responsibility and accountability must be sharply

(Continued on page 22)

## COMMENTARY

## Monument to Petliura in Poltava: erected at night, demolished at night

by Liudmyla Kucherenko

On the night of October 4, Poltava municipal authorities dismantled the granite plaque at the site where a statue of Symon Petliura was to be established.

This further highlighted the ideological conflict that began in May of this year in the city that was the birthplace of the chair of the Ukrainian National Republic's Directory, the main otaman of the UNR army, a writer and literary critic.

Frankly speaking, it was very embarrassing for me to answer the question posed by Ukrainian diaspora representatives from the U.S. and France: "When will Poltava establish its Petliura monument?" (They had come to Poltava as international observers for the pre-term parliamentary elections.)

The matter is truly strange, even disgraceful. A Petliura monument was established several years ago in Rivne. But the natives of his own hometown haven't yet deigned to eternalize the memory of the eminent Ukrainian statesman.

Indeed, at the seminary where the young Petliura once studied (today the Poltava State Agricultural Academy), Poltava State Oblast Administration Chair Valerii Asadchev had established a memorial plaque. At the opening ceremony he promised that a monument would be erected in Poltava to the native son who surrendered his life at the altar of independent Ukraine.

On May 16, 2005, President Viktor Yushchenko had issued the decree "On eternalizing the memory of distinguished statesmen of the Ukrainian National Republic and the Western Ukrainian National Republic," which provided for establishing a monument for Petliura.

[State oblast administrations are responsible for carrying out the president's directives in their respective regions. – Ed.]

Mr. Asadchev, in turn, announced a competition for the best monument design and the placement of the future monument's cornerstone was planned for May 23.

Representatives of national democratic forces didn't expect their intention to eternalize the memory of a fighter for Ukraine's independence would evoke such opposition from a highly paid government official who lives in now-independent Ukraine.

Poltava Mayor Andrii Matkovskiy – a Kazakhstan-born, Russian-speaking businessman for whom anything Ukrainian seems foreign – announced that the State Oblast Administration was violating existing legislation because the City Council hadn't allocated land for the plaque.

Furthermore, "only learning and taking into account public opinion can resolve this issue," said Mr. Matkovskiy, covering himself with public opinion as if it were a fig leaf.

This is the same Mr. Matkovskiy who, on the eve of the plaque's establishment, referred to Symon Petliura as "Semen Petliura." Obviously he is a historical and cultural expert of the calibre of Viktor Yanukovich, who referred to Anna Akhmatova as "Anna Akhmetova."

Poltava Oblast Council Chair and Party of the Regions member Oleksander Udovichenko supported the Poltava mayor, stating that "eternalizing the memory of Petliura, a political figure interpreted not unequivocally among the population and historians, merely creates enmity among the residents of the territory's community."

You don't say! Is the political figure Lenin, whose monument has stood in Poltava since Soviet times – because at the

beginning of the 1990s, national democrats lacked the decisiveness to remove it – unequivocally interpreted today?

Is Russian Empress Catherine II, recently eternalized in Odesa, unequivocally interpreted?

More than unequivocal is the attitude among Ukrainian citizens towards Communist International (Comintern) figures such as Clara Zetkin, Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht, statesmen from the Stalin era during which millions of Ukrainians starved to death and were murdered in the gulag. And yet, Ukrainians still walk the streets of cities and villages named after these "unequivocal" figures.

Following the logic and laws of tolerance, Communists have the ability to honor and place flowers before their idols. Give Ukrainian patriots the ability to establish a monument to their leader.

On the evening of May 22 Communists pitched a protest tent next to the plaque erection site, the concrete foundation having been poured in the presence of police, who guarded it the whole night.

The morning of May 23, several hours before the event, several dozen Communists and Party of the Regions supporters tried to destroy the plaque, but were blocked by about 50 law enforcement officers and members of patriotic political parties.

Among the victims of the confrontation were law enforcement officers, who had their uniform shirts torn, and the national flag, which the protesters managed to swipe from someone and trample during the conflict.

The Poltava case then made its way to the Verkhovna Rada.

Party of the Regions Poltava Oblast Organization Chair and National Deputy Oleksii Leliuk declared during a parliamentary session that, "The Party of Regions won't allow the degradation of our glorious ancestors' memory and the raising onto pedestals of avengers, betrayers and executioners."

Meanwhile, the Socialist Party's Poltava Oblast Committee First Secretary Stepan Bulba denigrated Petliura in a published article.

The Poltava City Council filed a court complaint, and the Poltava Oblast Economic Court ruled in its favor on September 13, forbidding the eternalization of Petliura in monumental form and ordering the granite plaque to be removed.

At a press briefing afterwards, Mayor Matkovskiy said that, in removing the plaque and transferring it for appropriate storage, the mayor's office was simply executing the court ruling because the Poltava State Oblast Administration had declined to do so.

The Poltava City Council isn't against establishing a monument to Petliura or anyone else, he said, but the community's agreement is needed for that, as well as an official City Council ruling granting permission.

Mr. Matkovskiy said he was offended by the oblast government's position and the entire episode was marred by too much emotion and politics, as well as disrespect for the law.

He offered an additional explanation for the plaque's dismantling: the stone was apparently erected atop a sewage collector.

Since the necessary documentation for financing, erection, etc. of the monument didn't arrive from the oblast state administration – although the city thrice requested it – all accusations directed against the municipality have no basis, he said.

In turn, the Poltava State Oblast Administration released a statement saying

that the actions of the Poltava City Executive Committee are unacceptable, ideologically biased and, above all, in violation of the president's May 2005 decree. The mayor's actions violate the law and the Poltava Oblast Economic Court ruling, the statement said.

In particular, the court ruling stated it assumes legal authority only after the designated deadline for appeals expires. In fact, beforehand the State Oblast Administration's legal division had submitted an appeal to the Kharkiv Appellate Administrative Court.

The day after the plaque's dismantling, activists from the local Young People's

Rukh organization met at the site to honor Petliura. Together with Father Oleksander Dediukhin of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Kyiv Patriarchate, they prayed for the enlightenment of angry hearts and clouded minds, and societal calm in Ukraine, and they placed flowers at the plaque's site.

"Every action typically causes an opposite reaction," said Yevhen Yankevych, chair of the local Young People's Rukh. "But we gathered to show that a nation that doesn't honor its history and its heroes risks losing its future. I believe this story will be continued. A patriot can only be killed, but he cannot be stopped."



## The things we do...

by Orysia Paszczak Tracz

## Finding relatives in Ukraine, or getting the place name right

Five minutes sometimes ... OK, a half-hour at most ... that is the time needed once you arrive in your ancestral village to find someone from your family. If there are no living relatives, someone in the "selo" (village) will know where the family lived, and show you where their house is or was. Of course, you need to know the name of your village and the "povit" (county or district). Knowing the oblast (akin to a province) would help. Why is the selo name not enough? Just like in any other country in the world, there are a few settlements with the exact same name – just how many Plainfields, Middletowns and Baysides are there in the U.S.? Or Springfields for that matter?

So before we get down to finding the people, let me first tell you where to go...

If you or your family have been in contact with the family in Ukraine, or in the Ukrainian lands now within Poland or Slovakia, you are fortunate, because you have at least one letter from them, with the family name, the village, the povit, and the oblast. You're ready to go!

If your ancestors came to one of the Canadian prairie provinces, or to Pennsylvania, New York or North Dakota a century ago, and your family lost contact, don't pack your bags just yet. On the other hand, don't lose hope. Usually, there is some family memory, some stories from the family or from friends, photos, documents such as baptismal certificates, the ship card or some other identification.

But often there isn't. From the photos, maybe you can tell what part of Ukraine they lived in – the clothing will help, sort of. Depending on the formality of the occasion, they may have worn their own traditional regional costume, and then it is easier to at least narrow down the region. Or, they could have gotten all gussied up for the portrait and worn the almost non-descript urban clothing of that time, leaving no hint as to place of origin.

The various Ukrainian genealogical societies in Canada and the United States are most informative and helpful, especially to the seekers who have very little, if any, information on their family, and no knowledge of Ukrainian.

See, for example:

- <http://infoukes.com/genealogy/>
- <http://infoukes.com/lists/>
- <http://www.torugg.org/> (Toronto)
- <http://www.geocities.com/ugncr/>

(Ottawa)

• <http://www.eegsociety.org/Home.aspx> (East European Genealogical Society, based in Winnipeg, but with members around the world)

• <http://www.rootsweb.com/~ukrgs/>

You need to be observant and careful, because some websites are strictly commercial and may or may not have reputable people running them. Some may be like the ones in the mail or online ready to sell you the family crest for "Smith." A trusted friend or community member may sift through some of this advice that should be taken with a bushel of salt. Then there is one Ukrainian genealogy discussion group which, while informative, seems to have been taken over by a person who tries to convince everyone from any part of Ukraine that their ancestors were "Rusyn," even if they were from Lviv or Volyn.

But let's get back to the selo – the one you need to visit. Say you remember your Baba talking about Kutly, her village of so long ago. She may have been a Hutsulka, from the Carpathian Mountains, and her Kutly may have been the famous village everyone thinks of when they hear that place name. But – a big but – rather than that selo, maybe she was from one of the three Kutly in Lviv Oblast, or the two Kutly in the Ternopil Oblast. Oh, she was from Volyn? One of the 11 in the Lviv region, or the three in Ternopil? Dibrova? How about five each in the Lviv, Ternopil, and Ivano-Frankivsk oblasts. The common place names are as prolific throughout Ukraine as forest mushrooms after a rain, but even the more esoteric ones can give you trouble. There are four Khatky (little houses) in the Lviv province, and only one in Ternopil, and two Tulyholovy (heads cuddling together) in the Lviv Oblast.

There are two Kapustyntsi (cabbage things), six Zalissia (beyond the woods or forest), two villages named Shepit (whisper), a whole stack of places called Sloboda (large village) and Slobidka (hamlet), four Dobriany and two Dobrovliany, and Boyany, Boyanets, Boyanychi, Boyanivka and Boyanchuk ...

Oy, gotta stop, I'm having too much fun! Next time, we'll start looking for family once we get to the right selo.

Orysia Paszczak Tracz's e-mail address is [orysia.tracz@gmail.com](mailto:orysia.tracz@gmail.com).

Liudmyla Kucherenko is president of the Poltava Oblast Media Club.

# INTERVIEW: Leaders of the Litopys UPA publishing project

by Illya M. Labunka

*Litopys UPA is a series of books, produced with the aim of publishing source documents and materials relating to the history of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA), as well as publishing and disseminating information about the activities of the UPA and, in a more general way, the history of Ukraine of that period.*

*Each volume or group of volumes of the Litopys UPA is devoted to a specific theme. Some of the volumes deal with the history of the UPA in a given period of time or in a given region – for example, in Volyn, in Halychyna, in the regions of Ukraine held by Poland, etc. A number of volumes may be devoted to general themes, to memoirs, or to single books by individual authors dealing with particular questions.*

*Following is an interview with members of the Litopys UPA publishing project, in both Canada and Ukraine.*

*Peter Potichnyj, Ph.D., is emeritus professor of political science at McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario. Prof. Potichnyj is an UPA veteran and currently serves as editor-in-chief of the Litopys UPA publishing project.*

*Ihor Homziak, M.D., is managing director of the administrative office of the Litopys UPA Publishing Co. in Lviv.*

*Mykola Posivnych is a historian specializing in the liberation movement of the 1920s-1950s and currently serves as president of the Litopys UPA Foundation in Lviv.*

**Prof. Potichnyj, when and where was the Litopys UPA Publishing Co. founded?**

Prof. Potichnyj: At the 10th congress of the Association of Former UPA Soldiers in the U.S. and Canada (Obiednannia Kolyshnikh Voyakiv UPA – OKV UPA), on September 2, 1973, at the Dibrova estate near Detroit, a resolution was passed to collect historically important materials, documents and memoirs of UPA members, and to publish them in separate volumes under the

general title Litopys Ukrainskoyi Povstanskoyi Armiyi (Chronicle of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army).

In 1975 the co-editors completed the first two books on the subject of Volyn and Polissia, and in early 1976 the first volume was submitted to the Kyiv Printing Co. in Toronto.

In 1976 the Gen. Taras Chuprynka Society of Former UPA Soldiers in the U.S. and Canada (Tovarystvo Kolyshnikh Voyakiv UPA imeni Henerala Tarasa Chuprynky) decided to join the project and a provisional charter was adopted at that time.

Thus, the Litopys UPA was established in 1973, but it became a joint operation in 1976 (in Toronto) and continues in this fashion to this very day. Emblems of both organizations appear in each volume and the bibliographical page also includes the names of both organizations.

The Litopys UPA Publishing Co. was registered in Ontario and received Letters Patent on January 5, 1978, and confirmed on January 21, 1978. Its location is in Toronto, Ontario.

**Who actually spearheaded the establishment of the overall Litopys UPA publishing project?**

Prof. Potichnyj: It was very much a group effort, although Modest Ripeckyj, M.D., of Chicago, now deceased, was the so-called “spiritus movens” behind the entire endeavor.

**Dr. Homziak, how many volumes have been published thus far?**

Dr. Homziak: As of today, 46 volumes of the initial, flagship series have been published, and most of these have been printed in Ukraine.

**How many volumes were printed and published in Canada before Ukraine’s independence?**

Dr. Homziak: The first 21 volumes of the initial, flagship series were printed and published in Canada. However, I should point out that a few of the early volumes of the flagship series were actu-



Cover of Volume 7 of Litopys UPA Library Series.

ally re-printed in Lviv soon after Ukraine attained its independence. For example, Volumes 8, 9 and 10 were re-issued because they include important documents of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (UHVR), and were in high demand at that time. In addition, Volumes 19 and 20 were also re-printed in Lviv and, beginning with Volume 22, all of the subsequent volumes have been printed in Ukraine.

**How many separate series are currently being published under the Litopys UPA project? Please provide a brief description of each series.**

Dr. Homziak: Initially, when the Litopys UPA Publishing Co. was founded, there was only one series. Following the establishment of Ukraine’s independence, members of the editorial board were finally able to visit Ukraine, and this allowed them to establish contacts with the Academy of Sciences of Ukraine. As a result of such meetings, the effort was undertaken to initiate an additional, new series.

Eventually three additional series were created in Ukraine, with a total number of four within the overall Litopys UPA project. The series were divided as follows.

Firstly, it was decided that the series that had originally been published in Canada as the flagship series would remain as the main series of the project. Thus, the responsibility of the flagship series would be to focus on and publish those documents which are housed in the archives of the West, as well as those documents which were produced exclusively by the partisan insurgents themselves.

Secondly, an additional, new series was initiated for the purpose of publishing those documents which are housed in former Soviet archives, specifically those dealing with Soviet correctional, penal and repressive institutions, and Communist Party organizations. This series is known as the “New Series” or the “Kyivan Series.”

Since the Academy of Sciences of Ukraine considers memoirs to be a secondary source, it decided not to include such material in the “New Series.” Therefore, yet another series was created, known as the “Library.”

The “Library” series, in the form of memoirs, serves as a supplement to both the main flagship series and new series. In addition, the “Library” series consists of original monographs intended to encourage further research by young historians. The final series, known as the



Cover of latest volume of Litopys UPA Flagship Series.

“Graves of the Partisan Insurgents” series, was planned as a joint publishing project with the Warsaw-based Ukrainian Archive (Ukrayinskyi Arkhiv), but was discontinued after the publication of its first volume in 1995. In fact, all three additional series each produced their first volumes in 1995.

Thus, in addition to the already-mentioned 46 volumes of the flagship series, 10 volumes of the “New Series” (Volume 11 is due out in late November) and seven volumes of the “Library” series (Volume 8 is due out by the end of this year) have thus far been published.

**What specific government and academic institutions does the Litopys UPA collaborate with on its publishing project?**

Dr. Homziak: We collaborate with representative institutes of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, specifically the Hrushevsky Institute of Ukrainian Archeography. In addition, we also work with the State Archive of the Security Service of Ukraine, the Central State Archive of Civic Organizations, as well as the State Committee of the Archives of Ukraine.

**How cooperative are these institutions vis-à-vis your publishing endeavors? How many volumes have you produced jointly?**

Dr. Homziak: Together with the Central State Archive of Civic Organizations, the Litopys UPA has published five books, namely Volumes 3 through 7 of the “New Series.” The Litopys UPA has also published four books together with the Hrushevsky Institute of Ukrainian Archeography, namely Volumes 1, 2 and 8 of the “New Series,” and Volume 7 of the “Library” series. Together with the State Archive of the Security Service of Ukraine, we published Volumes 8 and 9 of the “New Series” and Volume 12 is currently being prepared for print.

Furthermore, another volume on Roman Shukhevych is currently being compiled and will be published as a collaborative effort between the Litopys UPA and the State Committee of the Archives of Ukraine, the Central State Archive of Civic Organizations and the State Archive of the Security Service of Ukraine.

**How many paid subscriptions does the Litopys UPA currently have worldwide, excluding Ukraine?**

Dr. Homziak: As of October 2007,

(Continued on page 18)



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## Chicago community pays tribute to the Ukrainian Insurgent Army



Taras Vasilyk

Myron Luszcak presents a certificate of achievement to Nadia Golash.

by Roman Golash

CHICAGO – The Chicago community organized an impressive concert on October 7 to honor the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Gen. Roman Shukhevych, commander-in-chief of the UPA, and the 65th anniversary of the UPA's formation in Ukraine.

Two UPA veterans, Myron Luszcak and Nadia Golash, served, respectively, as the chair and vice-chair of the organizing committee, with valuable secretarial assistance provided by Natalia Yarova. The rest of the committee members represented community organizations such as: Society of UPA Veterans of Chicago, Orange Wave Organization (composed of members of the Fourth Wave of immigrants) the Organization for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine (Palatine and Chicago chapters), Ukrainian American Youth Association (Palatine and Chicago) and Ukrainian American Veterans 1st Lt. Ivan Shandor Post 35 (Palatine).

After opening remarks by Mr. Luszcak, a color guard led by Ukrainian American Veterans Gen. Turchin Post 32 in Chicago and including members of the Ukrainian American Youth Association (UAYA) and Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization paid tribute to the UPA.

Luka Kostelyna, a member of the organizing committee, presented pertinent remarks during the program. The Ukrainian Youth Ensemble of Toronto began the program with the singing of "Hail Mary," followed by the choir of the Chicago UAYA singing a series of beautiful UPA songs under the directorship of Volodymyr Popovych.

The Ukrainian Youth Ensemble of Toronto directed by Roman Yasynskyi consisted of three groups: the men's choir Orion, the women's choir Levada and the marching band Avantgarde. The program was lively and the soloists (including Stefania Plotnyk, Vasyl Lapko, Bohdan Temniuk and Viktor Shevel) excellent. The audience of over 300 gave the ensemble numerous standing ovations.

During the program Mrs. Yarova read a speech by Prof. Peter Potichnyj who could not attend. Prof. Potichnyj was the youngest member of the UPA and also served in the U.S. Marine Corps in Korea. He is an honorary member of UAV Post 35.

Near the end of the program, Mr. Luszcak and Mrs. Yarova presented certificates of achievement and a rose to UPA veterans residing in the Chicago area.

The following UPA veterans were recognized: Yaroslav Bylen, Ivan Bubernak, Maria Vasko, Orest Galan, Mrs. Golash, Irena Kaminska, Volodymyr Karpa, Ivan Kocar, Vasyl Kravts, Mykhailo Levytskyi, Osyp Levun, Mr. Luszcak, Maria Pyskir, Volodymyr Savka, Ivan Salatskyi, Ivan Skyba, Volodymyr Sorochak, Mykola Taraban, Sofia Taraban, Volodymyr Tun and Mykhailo Fesh.

The next section of the program consisted of the two choirs and the band playing a series of UPA songs.

Selfreliance Ukrainian American Federal Credit Union in Chicago contributed greatly to the success of the concert.

## Documentation center honors veterans of Galicia Division

by Oksana Zakydalsky

TORONTO – An open house honoring veterans of the Ukrainian Division was held at the Ukrainian Canadian Research and Documentation Center (UCRDC) on September 16. The program included an exhibit of photographs, memorabilia and a reproduction of a division uniform, and a showing of the film "In the Framework of Destiny – History of the 1st Ukrainian Division of the Ukrainian National Army 1943-1945."

The program was organized and led by Ari Silecky, a student assistant at the UCRDC whose graduate thesis at the University of Alberta was on the history of the Galicia Division. The government of Ontario provided financing of the event through a grant from the Ministry of Culture and Immigration.

The archives of the UCRDC include documents and interviews (both audio and video) of former members of the Galicia Division, compiled during the preparation of the film "Between Hitler and Stalin – Ukraine in World War II."

Last year the UCRDC set up a division Fund, initiated by a \$5,000 donation by the family of the late Roman Chokan. UCRDC is in the process of sketching out and discussing projects on the subject of the Division – film being one of them – where the interviews and gathered information can be used.

Therefore, it was with particular interest that the visitors to the open house – of whom there were more than 200 – viewed the film "In the Framework of History." Made in 2005 in Ukraine, the 45-minute film by Taras Khymych has been widely shown in western Ukraine and somewhat in the rest of the country, with the screenings often sponsored by the youth party Pora.

It presents a chronological story of the Galicia Division, from its formation in 1943 by the Germans as a fighting force against the Red Army, its defeat at the

Battle of Brody, dispersal to Slovakia and Austria, surrender to the British in 1945 and its disbanding after two years as POWs in Italy. The film features many interviews with veterans and witnesses, film clips from the war period, and photos from Ukraine, Austria and Slovakia.

Its director, Mr. Khymych, was born in Lviv, graduated from the Lviv Academy of Fine Arts in 1995 and received a Bachelor of Fine Arts from the College of Visual Arts in St. Paul, Minn., specializ-



DVD cover for film "U Ramkakh Doli."

ing in graphic design. He began working in film as a freelancer in the U.S. and, after his return to Ukraine in 2001, made music clips for groups such as Skriabin and Tartak.

"In the Framework of Fate" is his first documentary film; it is based on the book "Halychyna" by Leonid Mukha, American, Austrian and British research, as well as that of James Melnyk (who wrote "Into Battle") and Michael O. Logush (author of "Galicia Division").

In a published interview, Mr. Khymych said:

"The film is made in the Discovery Channel format, where criticism, opinions and judgment are usually avoided. What is important, is the presentation of a concrete event – this film is a video history. I am telling the story of the division. I

(Continued on page 26)



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## Monument...

(Continued from page 1)

flare more vividly than in Odesa where a protest last weekend conducted by more than 200 passionate Ukrainian patriots and nationalists succeeded in disturbing the unveiling ceremony of the Catherine II monument, as well as stirring the local Russophile populace.

The monument's history dates back to 1894, when Odesa's tsarist leadership memorialized the centennial of the city's founding and laid the cornerstones for a monument honoring Catherine II and four others alleged to be among the city founders. The Founders of Odesa statue was unveiled in 1900 on the very same plaza where it stands today.

When the Bolsheviks rose to power, they dismantled the statute in 1920, viewing it as a symbol of tsarist oppression, and replaced it with a bust of Karl Marx, reported Odesa journalist Leonid Kapeliushnyi, who has done extensive research on the statue's history.

A fierce wind knocked the bust over several years later, and the plaza was devoid of any monument until several decades later, when in 1965 the Soviet government saw fit to establish a monument to the legendary Potemkin Uprising of 1905 that transpired in the very same neighborhood.

Throughout this time, the dismantled Catherine II collected dust in Odesa's history museum.

The Potemkin monument stood for more than half a century when the Odesa local government decided in the summer to transfer it to another plaza and replace it with the Catherine II statue that had graced Catherine Square a century ago.

What motivated city officials is a source of debate. However, they claim they are restoring the city's historical heritage.

The monument features Catherine II on the highest pedestal, but on the next pedestal are others said to have played a key role in Odesa's founding: Tsarist Vice-Admiral Joseph de Ribas, city planner Franz de Volant, Prince Grigorii Potiomkin Tavricheskii and Prince Platon Zubov. (Most historians reject the notion the latter two played any role in the city's founding.)

Odesites were to quick to embrace a monument that symbolized the city they cherish to such a degree that many prefer to identify themselves as "Odesites" rather than "Ukrainians."

Whether myth, history or a combination of both, Odesa residents have already taught themselves to recite the brief historical rendition behind the statue – that Catherine II issued a decree ordering the establishment of the city and port of Odesa. In addition to provid-

ing substantial financing for the city's development, she insisted it bear a feminine name, revealing her particular affection for the port.

Though a romantic interpretation of events, it might not be entirely accurate.

Catherine II signed no such decree, and no evidence demonstrates she had more affection for Odesa than any other city in her empire, Mr. Kapeliushnyi wrote in an extensive article published in an August issue of *Dzerkalo Tyzhnia*.

Aside from perpetuating mythology, critics believe the Odesa statue is a subtle way for Russophiles within government to strengthen the influence of Russian culture and identity and stunt the development of Ukrainian consciousness and identity.

The monument's biggest financial supporter, for example, is noted Russian chauvinist and Odesa businessman Ruslan Tarpan, who represents the radical Progressive Socialist Party on the Odesa City Council.

"In the Odesa government, there is a certain number of people with distorted consciousnesses," said Mykola Kulchynskiy, a national deputy-elect from Our Ukraine – People's Self-Defense. "This group of people, whom no one supports in Ukraine, is commanding the historical fate of Ukrainians on an unallowable scale, degrading the Ukrainian people in their own country."

Our Ukraine's October 25 position statement on the statue referred to Catherine II's role as Odesa founder as a "falsification of history," pointing out the metropolis was established as early as 1415 by a Lithuanian prince. Catherine II merely renamed Kazhibey as Odesa, the statement said.

"Such renamings in our history are very widespread, but it doesn't occur to anyone to consider the renaming of any city its founding," the statement said.

While Our Ukraine politicians talked tough, some of their own rank-and-file most avidly supported the monument, namely, Odesa Mayor Eduard Hurvits.

Fueling both sides of the conflict are two distinct interpretations of history.

Nationally conscious Ukrainians, and most historians, view Catherine II as the ultimate symbol of Russian imperialism, responsible for destroying the autonomous Kozak Hetmanate of the 18th century under which the first independent Ukrainian state thrived. Catherine II also reinstated laws that essentially returned serfdom to Left-Bank Ukraine, after its peasants and farmers enjoyed decades of relative freedom achieved by the Kozak state.

The Russophile view, held by the majority of Odesites, is starkly different.

In their view, Ukraine as a nation, nationality and language didn't even



Zenon Zawada

**Odesa police block more than 200 protesters from disrupting the unveiling of the Empress Catherine II monument.**

exist in the 18th century. As for the Kozaks, those loyal to Catherine II are historical role models, while the Haidamaky and Zaporizhians were ruffians and rebels who disobeyed the authority of the Russian tsar.

"The Haidamaky weren't true Kozaks," said Col. Pavlo Dmytrovych of the Khmelnytsky Union of Loyal Black Sea Kozaks. "They robbed people, and that's why she banished them to Turkey."

Furthermore, Catherine II accomplished with the help of the Russian-aligned Kozaks what the Zaporizhians couldn't achieve on their own, namely, freeing Odesa from the occupying Turks.

The Russophile Kozaks, adherents of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Moscow Patriarchate, stood on guard throughout the day's events. When the unveiling ceremony drew nearer, they held a public prayer service, reciting Church Slavonic verses and crossing themselves repeatedly.

When asked whether they support an independent Ukraine, many expressed indifference.

At about 4:15 p.m. the few hundred spectators gathered at Catherine Square were suddenly riled by distant protest chants that grew louder with every passing minute.

More than 200 Ukrainian patriots and nationalists marched in unison down Kateryna Street in central Odesa on their way to the monument, fiercely waving Ukrainian flags and repeatedly shouting "Shame," "Glory to Ukraine" and "Glory to the Heroes."

Among them were stalwarts of the Ukrainian People's Party, the Svoboda All-Ukrainian Union and about 50 uniformed Kozaks of the Black Sea Haidamak Union (200 other plainclothes Kozaks were amidst the crowd).

Foreseeing an inevitable conflict, Odesa police swiftly reinforced metal fences, lining two rows of officers behind a metal barricade that blocked the protesters and virtually all pedestrians from approaching the plaza (which could be accessed via other streets).

For nearly three hours the protesters filled downtown Odesa with Ukrainian patriotic songs and slogans.

About five meters across from them, behind the police wall that now included a second metal barricade, the Russophiles waved the Romanov dynasty flag and the tri-colored Russian Federation flag, and sang verses from the Russian monarchal hymn, "God Protect the Tsar."

Not a single Ukrainian flag flew

among the Russophile crowd.

An hour into the protest, a handful of provocateurs began tugging at the party flags held by the protesters, who refused to let go. The tugging led to pushing, shoving and then fisticuffs, igniting a brief brawl that involved more than 20 people, resulting in minor injuries and a handful of arrests.

Odesa police quickly separated the two sides and established order that lasted throughout the 30-minute unveiling ceremony that soon followed.

Although the protesters were blocked from the otherwise joyful ceremony, their loud shouts of "Shame" and "Catherine – Torturer of Ukraine" succeeded in casting a bitter pall across the city's festivities.

Perhaps the off-color highlight of the protest was the emergence of a rubber doll of a naked woman that hovered atop a long pole with "Katya" (short for Kateryna) scribbled over its chest.

Incidentally, city officials, including Mayor Hurvits, were noticeably absent from the ceremony.

Among those addressing the jovial crowd were Mr. Tarpan, (who financed the monument), Party of the Regions National Deputy Dmytro Voloshenkov and Mother Superior Serafima of St. Michael the Archangel Women's Monastery.

"Dear Odesites, let no one tell us how to live," Mother Superior Serafima said amidst applause, before unveiling the grand monument.

Afterwards, as they stood admiring the monument, the stirred Odesites discussed amongst themselves the rare demonstration that had just taken place in their otherwise peaceful city.

"They're Banderites from the west," one woman said, repeating a refrain frequently used by Odesa city officials in dismissing the protesters.

Not so, said Valentyna Tovstan, a lifelong Odesa resident and Svoboda nationalist. A majority of the 200 active protesters were Odesa residents; among patriotic organizations with active chapters in the city are Prosvita, the Stepan Bandera Tryzub Youth Organization, the Ukrainian People's Party and the Svoboda party. Furthermore, the Black Sea Haidamak Union boasts hundreds of Odesa natives among its members.

"If our country were truly independent, and if Ukrainians were truly masters in their country, then we wouldn't be erecting monuments to occupiers who destroyed Ukraine," Ms. Tovstan said.



Oleh Kutsyki/ UNIAN

**Fireworks light up the Odesa sky after the unveiling of a monument to Empress Catherine II and the city's founders.**

# Ukrainian American Bar Association celebrates its 30th anniversary

by Andrew Pidgirsky  
and Steven Grogoza

WASHINGTON – The Ukrainian American Bar Association (UABA) celebrated its 30th anniversary on September 20-23 at The Madison Hotel in Washington, just a few blocks from the White House.

The UABA is a professional legal association of American attorneys and judges of Ukrainian descent and attorneys and judges in Ukraine. It was originally founded to promote cooperation, networking and support among its members, to assist Ukrainian communities and to defend against human rights violations.

Since Ukraine's independence, UABA members have worked closely with U.S. and Ukrainian governmental agencies, judicial branches and international jurists to promote the rule of law and the development of democratic principles in Ukraine.

The 30th anniversary celebration commenced Thursday evening, September 20, with a hospitality/cocktail reception at the hotel. A Friday evening dinner reception was hosted by the Embassy of Ukraine to congratulate the UABA and its members. The weekend concluded with a gala banquet reception on Saturday evening at the exclusive University Club of Washington.

The convention provided numerous opportunities to network and re-establish friendships. In addition to celebratory receptions, UABA members attended two days of excellent legal presentations involving diverse topics of law, including the following: "Effective Corporate Counseling: Attracting and Retaining Corporate Clients" (Taras Szmaga and Helen Jarem); "The Changing International Face of Intellectual Property Law" (Walter Hanchuk); "An Analysis of the Political, Historical and Legal Factors and Issues Which Lead to the Ratification of the U.S. Constitution" (Stephen Grogoza); "New Electronic Discovery Rules" (George Pazuniak); "An Overview of the Verkhovna Rada Dismissal by President Victor Yushchenko's Executive Decree" (Judge Bohdan Futey, Danylo Kurdelchuk of Ukraine, Nadia M. Diuk, Ph.D.); "1031 Exchange Guidelines and Real Estate Updates" (Peter Piddoubny and Andrew Haliw); "Anti-Trust Law: What You Don't Know Can Hurt You: (Victor Rud);

*Andrew Pidgirsky was UABA president for 2005-2007, and Steven Grogoza is UABA president for 2007-2009.*

"Global Trade Issues" (Jerome Hanifin and Andrew Bihun); "In-Bound and Out-Bound Oil and Gas Transactions in Ukraine: Status of the PSA's and Activities of Naftogas Abroad" (Oleksandr Maynovskyy of Ukraine); "Surrogacy Law in Ukraine" (Tetiana Lipets, Ukrinurkolegiua); and "Foreign Corrupt Practices Act: Its Application, Ethical Dilemmas and Solutions" (Andrew Pidgirsky and Taras Szmaga).

The convention boasted a high attendance, and included a large presence of jurists and judges from Ukraine. The Ukrainian delegation consisted of prominent judges from such courts as the Supreme Economic Court, the High Commercial Court, the District Court of Kyiv, the Superior Administrative Court, the Civil Chamber under the Supreme Court of Ukraine, the Regional Court of Appeal and the High Economic Court, as well as attorneys from the Regional Prosecutor's Office, the Office of the Administration of Justice, Ukrinurkolegiua, and the firm of Kizin, Bondarchuk, Chibisov and Partners. The American contingent of participants comprised judges and attorneys from all over the United States.

The UABA also elected its new leadership for the next two-year term. The newly elected officers are: President Stephen Grogoza (Naples, Fla.), Vice-President Taras Filewych (New York) and Secretary/Treasurer-George Pazuniak (Delaware). Outgoing President Andrew Pidgirsky (Houston) was elected chairman of the board of governors.

The UABA was honored to have Robert McConnell, a former assistant attorney general under President Ronald Reagan and a co-founder of the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation as the keynote speaker at the gala banquet reception. Mr. McConnell expressed optimism about the future of Ukraine due to the new Ukrainian generation. He reminded his audience that we should support the efforts of Ukraine and that UABA members should share their talents and experiences.

Mr. McConnell concluded his keynote address with the following exclamation, "The cause is just; the need is great; and the rewards can truly extend beyond your beloved Ukraine to the United States and to the world."

Also greeting the UABA was Ukrainian Maryland State Sen. Andrew Harris, who addressed the membership.

The UABA's outgoing president, Mr. Pidgirsky, presented the UABA Achievement Award to Judge Futey, senior judge of the U.S. Court of Federal



**Bohdan Futey (left), UABA Achievement Award Recipient, and Andrew Pidgirsky, outgoing president of the UABA.**

Claims in Washington, and to Mr. Kurdelchuk, the president of Ukrinurkolegiua, in recognition of their proven leadership in promoting the ideals of the UABA, as well as their accomplishments in strengthening the relationship between UABA members in the U.S. and Ukraine.

Andrew Stecki (Philadelphia) was awarded the UABA President's Award for his dedication to the UABA, and the

UABA Scholarship Fund was awarded Iryna Ivaschuk, a second-year law student at the University of Florida.

The UABA voted to consider Las Vegas as a potential site for its 2008 convention, which promises to be an even better attended gala. All attorneys of Ukrainian descent are welcomed and encouraged to join the UABA. Contact and other information concerning the UABA can be found at [www.uaba.org](http://www.uaba.org).



**A view of one of the UABA conference sessions.**

## Ukrainian Selfreliance Michigan Federal Credit Union Ukrainian National Association – Detroit District Committee

*invite the Ukrainian Community  
to a seminar dealing with:*

- Asset management through probate
- Latest Social Security / Medicare rules and regulations
- New life insurance products
- How to maximize insurance of your savings accounts



### Presenting these subjects will be:

- Honorable **Kathryn George**  
Judge, Macomb County Probate Court
- **Martin Brosnan**, Attorney at Law  
Caputo, Brosnan, PC
- **Christine E. Kozak**, UNA National Secretary
- **Oksana Trytjak**, UNA National Organizer
- **Romana Dyhdalo**, Membership Officer,  
Ukrainian Selfreliance Michigan F.C.U.



Seminar will be held on  
**Sunday, November 11, 2007 at 2:00 PM**

at the  
**Ukrainian Cultural Center**  
26601 Ryan Road  
Warren, MI



Refreshments and sweets after the meeting  
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## Washington roundtable...

(Continued from page 1)

work with Ukraine to ensure energy security in the EU. The Odesa-Brody pipeline project is good, but needs more cooperation between EU and Caspian nations. Challenges to advances in energy security include lack of political support, bankability of projects and remaining independent from Russian influence, participation of other countries and continuing political forward momentum. Mr. Chalupec called for Kazakhstan to get involved and cited the need for long-lasting contracts for energy supplies. Currently, there is a lack of commitments by countries and infrastructure suppliers, added Mr. Chalupec.

Friedemann Muller, senior fellow at Siftung Wissenschaft und Politik, said Ukraine is the most important energy transit nation in the world. Russia is the largest supplier and Europe is the largest market for Russia, with 44 percent of its energy coming from its largest neighbor.

Ukraine is also one of the most energy inefficient countries in the world, and subsidies could do more damage than good for Ukraine. In Ukraine-Russia relations there is a need to improve energy security, find political balance and modernize infrastructure, explained Mr. Muller.

James Sherr, a fellow of the Advanced Research and Assessment Group, focused on energy diversity. "The EU is finally putting together strategy for less dependency on Russia and the political will is growing with support," said Mr. Sherr. Gazprom will have difficulty keeping up with the Russian economy and there is a real threat to Russian stability when prices rise. Gazprom cannot solve problems with its current business model based on Soviet-era central planning, added Mr. Sherr.

Ukraine must become master of its own house in regard to energy. Examples include Ukraine's recent Gazprom debt, the lack of transparency in energy deals, lack of clarity of ownership, and problems with transportation and supply. Energy, according to Mr. Sherr, is Ukraine's lifeline to maintaining independence.

Anders Aslund, senior fellow at the Peterson Institute of International Economics, questioned whether Ukraine was up to European standards, based on the recent election and the constitutional process. Since the recent election, Dr. Aslund said he sees a political movement to the right in Ukraine. The instability in the Ukrainian government is key to weeding out corrupt elements, which will prevent over-centralization such as the monopoly of Gazprom. If things remain quiet, as they have in Russia, it is difficult to pinpoint the source of the corruption.

There is significant Ukrainian investment in Poland, according to Krzysztof Bobinski of the NGO Unia and Polska Foundation. The EU process is a framework for action and change, while Ukraine's chaos hinders change and the current Polish policies within the EU are causing problems for Ukraine, said Mr. Bobinski.

The Ukrainian government knows what has to be done to progress toward EU membership, but fails to implement change and real reform, said Edillberto Segura, senior economist and head of the Kyiv office for SigmaBleyzer. "Overlapping political responsibilities is a legacy of Soviet times that Ukraine needs to rid itself of. There needs to be a renewal," added Mr. Segura.

Having Russian investors in Ukraine is a mixed blessing, said Mr. Segura, commenting that problems will arise when Russians invest in industrial resources and natural resources of Ukraine.

Keith Crane, senior economist at the RAND Corp., said there is an equitable playing field in Ukraine with the sale of government entities. Policies that foster



Matthew Dubas

During the panel on democratic governance (from left) are: Orest Deychakivsky, Hryhoriy Nemyria, Ellen Bos, Bohdan Futey and Steven Nix.

petty corruption at the local level are impeding progress toward EU integration.

### The Western perspective

Klaus Scharioth, ambassador of Germany to the United States, reminded the audience of the conditions of EU membership: the country must be a European country and must meet the Copenhagen Criteria. This would require Ukraine to align itself with EU policies on the environment, social progress and foreign policy.

Taras Kuzio, an independent consultant on Ukrainian affairs and associate research fellow at George Washington University, questioned the equality of EU membership requirements for Ukraine, in light of the accession in 1993 of countries such as Romania and Bulgaria.

Mr. Scharioth reassured Dr. Kuzio and the audience that the criteria have changed since 1993, but in the process toward Ukraine's EU membership, he was optimistic that Ukraine's WTO accession would be a step toward the EU.

### Pluses and minuses

The situation in Ukraine requires that citizens be informed on how EU institutions work within Europe and how the population can limit or foster progress, said Andriy Veselovski, vice-minister for foreign affairs of Ukraine.

Ukraine needs the attention it is currently receiving, said Andrius Bruzga, ambassador of Lithuania to the United States, but that attention will be short-lived and Ukraine should enjoy it and capitalize on it while it lasts. Some myths about the EU that need to be dispelled, according to Mr. Bruzga, include the threat of the national economy succumbing to the EU, the fear that people will leave the country, that Europeans will buy up all the Ukrainian land, and that there would be a loss of national identity and sovereignty. But some realities of EU membership include a westward pull on Ukraine, conditionality of membership that provides all carrots (not sticks), assurance of steady economic and political progress, solidarity with other European states and a common foreign policy with Europe, added Mr. Bruzga.

Steven Pifer, senior advisor for the Center for Strategic and International Studies, called Ukraine "boring," but added, "boring is good." Economically, Ukraine stands to gain access to a large single market, Western investments, Western access to the Ukrainian market and work environments brought up to EU standards, which in turn would develop a better labor force, said Mr. Pifer. This transition would be costly but beneficial, and the development of roads throughout Ukraine would increase trade.

Though Ukraine's integration would

entail large expenses, Ukraine's voice would be heard at the European table. NATO and the EU are intertwined institutions, but being in the EU would offer Ukraine European political support in the face of Russian influence, Mr. Pifer added.

Mr. Segura explained that Ukraine's EU membership would provide an opportunity for diversification of exports, whereas currently 30 percent of Ukraine's exports are shipped to Russia and the CIS.

A question from an unidentified member of the audience was asked: "With Ukraine's agricultural prowess, how would that fit in with the EU?"

Mr. Segura responded that new policies would have to be developed. Agro-economists need to research the best alternative energy sources like ethanol and bio-fuels. Ukraine's aerospace program, like SeaLaunch, would increase the necessity for marketing solutions between Zenit and Boeing. Being in the global market, Ukraine's businesses would require more aggressive strategies.

Michael Gahler, vice-chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the European Parliament, said that the EU offers Ukraine a chance for "unity through diversity," the motto of the EU.

Ariel Cohen, senior research fellow in Russian and Eurasian studies and international energy security at the Davis International Studies Institute at the Heritage Foundation, assured the audience that Ukraine's European ties are indivisible. "Ukraine is the geographic center of Europe and since independence was the first of the former Soviet states to express interest in EU membership," said Mr. Cohen.

According to polls, 96 percent of Ukraine's population approves of EU membership, but less than 50 percent could

explain the benefits of membership. The Ukrainian government needs to inform its people in order to gain public support for such an endeavor, added Mr. Cohen.

Other problems for Ukraine and the EU include Russia's attempt to circumvent the Odesa-Brody pipeline. Europe's strategic dependence on Russia is a major security issue, and the EU cannot afford to skip out on Ukraine, added Mr. Cohen.

Roman Shpek, who heads Ukraine's mission to the EU, cited the need to remove obstacles to Ukraine's EU membership.

Zbigniew Brzezinski, professor of American foreign policy at Johns Hopkins University, applauded the political maturity of Ukraine in the recent elections. Because of this demonstration of political maturity, Dr. Brzezinski said Ukraine and Russia can be compared in terms of the familiar "big brother" (Russia) and "little brother" (Ukraine), but should be viewed from the more historically accurate perspective of "older brother" (Ukraine) and "younger brother" (Russia). "And politically," Dr. Brzezinski added, "Ukraine has shown maturity and ability to compromise of the kind that Russia has yet to demonstrate."

On the flip side, Dr. Brzezinski was critical of the Ukrainian people's lack of a profound historical awareness of themselves as a nation, "because a country without a memory is like a human being without a brain," he continued. (For the text of his remarks, see page 6.)

Europe's perceptions of the East need to be adjusted to include Ukraine due to its shared European history and culture with the West. The gap, Dr. Brzezinski said, is not the fault of the Ukrainians, but rather a consequence of the absence of freedom, of the absence of independence, of the presence of communism for so many decades and of subjugation within a large imperial system for centuries. Considering all of these obstacles, it is impressive how narrow the gap is today and how close Ukraine is to being a full-scale participant in the EU, he noted. The momentum is in that direction.

Commenting on the elections, Dr. Brzezinski explained that Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko now has an opportunity to show that she is a genuine national leader, to show that she can govern in a manner that demonstrates she is not only a political populist, but a responsible leader, who can formulate policies for the long run, without passion but with commitment, with firmness but without vengeance, that gain her support and enduring respect.

Former Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich has a chance as well to be a responsible opposition leader, genuine to Ukraine's national interests, who partakes in Ukraine's European integration, added Dr. Brzezinski.

(Continued on page 22)



The conference venue: the Pavillion Room at the Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center.

## Helsinki Commission...

(Continued from page 1)

the Ukrainian envoy said, "despite some initial concerns, the general assessment was that for the second time in a row and after 2006, Ukraine succeeded in avoiding most of the electoral pitfalls. Aside from minor deficiencies, there was no harassment of the political opponents, no media oppression, no so-called creative counting or use of forged absentee ballots. The notorious administrative resource, the intrusion in the electoral process by state officials, found its final rest in the dustbin of Ukrainian history."

Ambassador Shamshur underscored: "Ukraine has once again confirmed its democratic credentials. That's the irreversibility of the democratic change spurred by the Orange Revolution."

He then went on to speak about the election results, noting that two electoral blocs associated with the Orange Revolution, the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc and Our Ukraine – People's Self-Defense together will command 228 seats out of 450. He said that the two blocs had signed a document of over 100 pages which "formulates the program concerning main goals of the future, plus future coalition priorities and distribution of chairs in the Cabinet."

Ambassador Shamshur stated: "I would like to stress here that one of the key points of the coalition agreement is the development of the strategic partnership with the United States. The document also declares NATO membership as Ukraine's imperative and unconditional goal."

According to the ambassador, once the polling stations were closed, President Viktor Yushchenko called upon political parties to put aside their ideological differences and to start working on the country's consolidation around national priorities: fighting poverty, moving toward Europe, enhancing energy independence and others.

He said the president believes the new coalition should: "adopt a comprehensive program of economic development," "lift the legal immunity of the members of Parliament," "deliberate and pass the new budget for 2008 that would include the president's social initiatives," and "adopt and pass a package of anti-corruption legislation, create a national anti-corruption bureau."

Ambassador Shamshur concluded his remarks by pointing out that, "The last election showed that political processes in Ukraine are further developing in the manner that solidly anchors Ukraine in a community of countries with shared democratic values and this all is extremely well for the development of our bilateral relations with the United States."

Ambassador Miller prefaced his statement by speaking about his work as an international observer of the parliamentary elections and his visits to eight polling stations in and around Kyiv, as well as earlier visits to Ukraine in June and July when he attended a conference

on NATO and studied corruption in Ukraine.

Noting that he's had the chance "to witness elections from 1994 on," he said he has "a little sense of the path of the electoral process since independence" and commented that the September 30 elections were "relatively free and fair."

Ambassador Miller continued: "It was clear to me that the electorate gave its judgment that the incumbent government should be replaced. It was an election with a purpose and a result that came from a sense of public outrage. For the first time in Ukraine since independence was declared in 1991, there's a democratic majority in the Parliament, Verkhovna Rada. The winning democratic coalition, led by Yulia Tymoshenko in BYuT [the Ukrainian acronym for the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc] and the Nasha Ukrayina [Our Ukraine] forces led by Viktor Yushchenko, have cobbled together a bare majority of two votes, but it's enough to begin the process."

"With such a small majority of 228 seats out of 450," he explained, "the ability to govern effectively will depend upon coalition discipline and the degree to which the democratic coalition can get support from the [Volodymyr] Lytvyn bloc and from some Regions deputies on particular issues."

The electorate, Mr. Miller said, "expressed its will and the new mandate was given to a new democratic coalition, led by Yulia Tymoshenko and some younger leaders of the Nasha Ukrayina bloc, [Viacheslav] Kyrylenko, [Yurii] Lutsenko, [Mykola] Katerynychuk, among others." The democratic coalition's victory "offers a second chance to break the cycle of corruption, to break the power of the oligarchs, but the chance is seen as a small one," he noted.

Ambassador Miller concluded his remarks by stating: "There is a chance, and this is a view that I share, a hopeful possibility that Yulia and Viktor and the democrats will fulfill finally the promises they made with their hands on their hearts on the 'maidan.' As the election outcome showed, a slim majority thinks it could happen."

Mr. Nix then offered his assessment of the elections and their implications. "IRI's election observation delegation found that Ukraine's recent parliamentary elections broadly met international standards. Election officials at polling stations, territorial commissions, district commissions should be commended for providing a calm, peaceful environment on election day. The major political parties should be commended for their efforts in the process. Party activists served as members of polling station commissions, election commissions and as party observers," he said.

However, he cited problems with voter lists that "continue to undermine public confidence in the elections, with reports of inaccuracies persisting." And he noted that "Last-minute regulations by the CEC, the Central Election Commission of Ukraine, did create confusion along



During the Helsinki Commission's briefing on Ukraine's recent parliamentary elections (from left) are: Ambassador Oleh Shamshur, Orest Deychakiwsky, Ambassador William Miller and Stephen Nix.

the electorate and possibly led to the disenfranchisement of thousands of voters." That is why, he said, the IRI has urged the Ukrainian Parliament and election officials "to address the quality of the voter lists to ensure their accuracy for the next national election."

Mr. Nix also pointed out that "the ability of Ukraine's judicial system "to act as an equal and independent branch of government during the election campaign was called into question," adding that "Doubts of the judiciary's impartiality and ability to make decisions in a timely fashion called into question its ability to resolve election disputes."

Overall, however, he said, the elections "did meet international standards and I was very pleased to underline the fact that those issues that we outlined and made recommendations for improvement revolve around technical and legal aspects of election administration and don't speak to systemic fraud."

Speaking of the election results, Mr. Nix reported that the Tymoshenko Bloc "is growing into a truly national party capable of bridging the regional divide and turning out voters outside of its historical base." He offered his opinion that "BYuT has fundamentally changed the voting trends of the electorate and broken through regional barriers that some believed impenetrable. This is a significant achievement for party building in Ukraine."

Turning to the issue of constitutional reform, Mr. Nix said that, upon the formation of a new government, "Ukraine must take steps to resolve the constitutional issues that were the very reason these elections were called. It's clear that

this constitutional conflict between the president and the prime minister, which I would liken to an inter-executive branch separation of powers issue, has dominated Ukraine. It has distracted Ukraine and prevented it from building institutions that would strengthen its democratic standing, institutions such as an independent judiciary based upon the rule of law, a functional legislative branch and continued economic reforms."

A question and answer session followed, during which members of the audience had a chance to follow up on the speakers' remarks.

In answer to a question about how such divergent forces as the Tymoshenko Bloc and the Party of the Regions could possibly work together, Ambassador Miller cited an example from American history: "I've been reading this marvelous book on our elections of 1800, the struggle between Adams and Jefferson, and you know it took, I guess, 39 votes in the Electoral College before Jefferson was elected, and a lot of shady business went on surrounding the election. And if you remember Jefferson's inaugural address – we're all members of the same nation was basically his message, not the one party or the other, we are Americans."

"And I would say that that is happening in Ukraine too," he continued, "that despite the divisions, which are marked, that the system of government that's been devised in the process of developing a democratic independent nation, that it's the handling of the disparity of views, the diversity of views by vote – by vote, rather than diktat, rather than by ukaz."

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## Young pianists and famed Bandurist Chorus perform concerts in D.C.

by Yaro Bihun

WASHINGTON – Sunday, October 21, was a unique day for Ukrainian Americans in the greater Capital area who love music. There were two concerts of special interest for them scheduled that day: one featuring three prize winners of the Vladimir Horowitz Young Pianists International Competition in Kyiv; the other – the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus from Detroit.

The tight scheduling of their starting times, unfortunately, forced most of the audience to choose either one or the other. There were a few who would not be denied, however, and with some effort managed to attend both.

The Horowitz pianists started the day with an afternoon recital sponsored by The Washington Group Cultural Fund in cooperation with the Embassy of Ukraine at the historic Lyceum in Old Town Alexandria, Va., just south of the capital. It was the second performance in the pianists' 11-day U.S. tour, which began on October 19 in Chicago and also included Cleveland, Steinway Hall in New York and Montclair State University in New Jersey.

The Bandurist performance that evening in the concert hall of the Friends School in Sandy Spring, in suburban Maryland, was also part of a tour. It was the third stop on the chorus's 10-day swing through 10 northeastern cities in the United States and Canada.

Eight-year-old Anastasia Rizikov of Canada, who won first prize among the youngest pianists at the Kyiv competition honoring its world-renowned native son pianist, began the afternoon's diverse program with a selection of études and other short pieces by Frederic Chopin and Claude Debussy.

Artem Kanke, 24, of Ukraine, who came in fourth in the senior division, added works by Domenico Cimarosa, Enrique Granados and Peter Tchaikovsky.

Works by Ukrainian composers were introduced in



Anastasia Rizikov, 8, of Canada, who won first prize among the young pianists at the Vladimir Horowitz Young Pianists International Competition in Kyiv.

the second half of the concert, when, in addition to a sonata by Franz Joseph Haydn and a Horowitz arrangement of Franz Liszt's "Hungarian Rhapsody," the winner of the intermediate division, 14-year-old Chinese pianist Wong Wai Yin, played Mykola Lysenko's "Burlesque" and Myroslav Skoryk's "Elegy."

During the reception that followed, as the adults sipped wine and mingled off-stage, Miss Rizikov spontaneously returned to the piano for a few additional

pieces from her repertoire.

The concert was part of the annual music series sponsored by The Washington Group Cultural Fund in cooperation with the Embassy of Ukraine. The Cultural Fund has been introducing young Horowitz laureates to the Washington audience since the beginning of that international competition in the mid-1990s.

Those who missed last Sunday's performance at the Lyceum, had two more chances on subsequent evenings – at the Ukrainian Embassy as part of the Washington Embassy Series and at the Temple Shalom Synagogue.

The Bandurist Chorus concert tour commemorated the centenary of the birth of Hryhory Kytasty (1907-1984), its longest-reigning conductor and composer for the bandura, the unique stringed instrument many consider the national instrument of Ukraine. The second half of the program focused on his choral and instrumental compositions, including his well-known "Echo of the Steppes," "Battle at Konotop" (which received a standing ovation), "Play, Kobzar" and the "Ukrainian March."

Kytasty's widow, Halyna, was present at the concert and was introduced to the audience, which also had a chance to relive the history of the Bandurist Chorus, founded in 1918, in an overhead projection of photos during the performance of Kytasty's instrumental works.

The program also had other surprise elements – two traditional American songs arranged for a bandura chorus: "Amazing Grace," arranged by Oleh Mahlay, the ensemble's current conductor and artistic director, and "America the Beautiful."

The concert tour began on October 19 in Detroit and, before concluding in Toronto on October 28, the intrepid chorus's itinerary also took it to Cleveland, Philadelphia, South Bound Brook and Whippany, N.J., Hartford, Conn., Montreal and Ottawa.

## CONCERT REVIEW: The Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus in Washington

by Larisa Pastuchiv-Martin

WASHINGTON – Audiences in the Washington, D.C., area were graced with a moving concert of the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus from Detroit on October 21. The chorus of 45 strong male voices presented a passionate performance titled "Bandura: The Soul of Ukraine." The national instrument, the bandura is indeed the soul of Ukraine, with its mesmerizing and haunting sound.

The ensemble's music enchanted the audience, but to say that it was an evening of beautiful music is to short-change the deeper message that the concert conveyed.

Under the direction of Maestro Oleh Mahlay, who achieved musical intensity and displayed a masterful command of the performers, the chorus demonstrated a new repertoire and a willingness to venture into challenging pieces to carry a message of Ukraine's soul.

Several selections paid homage to the bravery of the Kozaks, the autonomous freedom-fighters of Ukraine's history, highlighted especially in the dramatic ballad of "Bayda," which is also the title of the chorus's recent CD.

"Bayda" is Dmytro Vyshnevetsky, the first Kozak otaman in Ukraine's history, who is captured by the Turks and is offered his freedom provided he will put down his arms and marry the sultan's daughter. When Bayda rejects the offer, he is about to pay with his life, but cajoles the sultan to give him a bow and arrow to shoot a dove for the sultan's dinner. With bow in hand, Bayda's arrow finds its mark between the eyes of the Sultan.

In their production of "The Battle at Konotop," the chorus recounted the bloody 16th century battle of the Ukrainian-Muscovite war where 4,000 Ukrainian Kozaks fought off Trubetsky's 40,000 and did not surren-



Ivanka Polanski

The Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus during a concert at the theater of the Performing Arts in Hartford, Conn., one of the stops on its latest North American tour.

der the town. This complex composition by Hryhory Kytasty uses narration and solo arias interwoven with folk melodies and marches to create an engaging telling of the story to an accompaniment of banduras.

Via this moving piece, the ensemble masterfully swept the audience through the historic battle with vivid and evocative drama.

The concert commemorated 100 years from the date of birth of Hryhory Kytasty, the former long-standing director of the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus, and used a slide-show of historic images to demonstrate a nostalgic view of his activities devoted to the bandura. His

well-known instrumental composition, "Echo of the Steppes," which showcases the kobza-bandura itself, was featured.

The late Kytasty's widow was in attendance from the West Coast and was recognized by the audience with roses.

Evident in this ensemble is a new crop of promising members who add the bright exuberance of youth to the established rich tones of the older members, melding together to weave a rich tapestry of velvety tones with the enchanting strings of the beloved bandura.

At the end of the concert program, the audience resisted letting the music end, and heartfelt standing ovations bestowed three encores.

Following the performance was a dinner for all performers at St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral in Silver Spring, Md., which also sponsored the concert. The next morning group members met in downtown Washington to lay flowers at the monument of their namesake, Taras Shevchenko, and to sing "Reve Ta Stohne" before continuing their concert tour.

In the traveling minstrel tradition of the blind kobzary-bandurists of old, who traveled across Ukraine singing ballads to raise spirits, the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus travels the globe to bring the message of Ukraine's soul.

# Now at Lincoln Center: a growing roster of Ukrainians

by Helen Smindak

NEW YORK – Once again, the music of Ukrainian singers and musicians will resound in the glorious halls of Lincoln Center, the largest performing arts center in the world.

The roster of Ukrainian artists at the Metropolitan Opera this season is perhaps the largest in Met history, with nine singers scheduled to perform in seven different productions. At the New York City Opera, a Ukrainian-born mezzo-soprano will sing the title role in "Tosca," and a Ukrainian American violinist joins NYCO musicians in the orchestra pit, thus bringing the total of Lincoln Center's Ukrainian artists to 11.

If you are inclined to add to that number the spirit of an immortal composer who was born in Ukraine and made frequent use of Ukrainian folk songs in his symphonies and concertos – music brought to life by the New York Philharmonic at Avery Fisher Hall – the final figure is 12.

The Ukrainian invasion of Lincoln Center has already begun. Bass Vitalij Kowaljow appeared as Ramfis, a high priest of Isis, in Verdi's "Aida" on October 16, the opening-night performance of this grandest of Italian operas, and is continuing in the role through November.

On the same evening, Avery Fisher Hall was filled with the passion and romance of Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky's music as the New York Philharmonic concluded a three-week Tchaikovsky Festival. With Loren Maazel conducting, the Philharmonic created powerful and majestic music – Tchaikovsky's Piano Concerto No. 1 ("Winter Dreams"), his Piano Concerto No. 6 ("Pathétique") and selections from "Swan Lake," for example – recalling a beautiful friendship that began when Tchaikovsky conducted the Philharmonic at the opening of Carnegie Hall on May 5, 1891.

Born in Ukraine, Tchaikovsky is said to have loved Ukraine dearly, and used Ukrainian folk music extensively in his symphonies and operas. In an interview with The Ukrainian Weekly in March 1995, Kyiv tenor Vladimir Grishko declared: "If Ukraine had been independent in his time, Tchaikovsky would have been a Ukrainian citizen and the whole world would know him as a great Ukrainian composer."

Mr. Kowaljow, a powerful basso from the Cherkasy region of Ukraine, becomes the Arch-Druid Oroveso in Bellini's bel canto opera "Norma" on November 16, and will sing Oroveso in further performances of "Norma." He



(c) 2003 Marty Sohl/Metropolitan Opera

Paul Plishka as Alcindoro and Ainhua Arteta as Musetta in Puccini's "La Bohème."

made his New York debut in 2001 as Baldassare in an Opera Orchestra of New York production of "La Favorita." At the time, he told The Ukrainian Weekly that he hoped to perform at the Metropolitan Opera; his dream came true when he was engaged by the Met as a soloist just a few years later.

Odesa-born soprano Maria Guleghina stars in the title role of "Norma." Admired for her stunning good looks and her vocal and dramatic intensity, Ms. Guleghina will sing in Giuseppe Verdi's disturbing work "Macbeth," appearing as Macbeth's ruthless wife in the new Met production from October 22 to May 17.

Ms. Guleghina appeared last spring in the Met production of "Il Trittico," Puccini's triptych of one-act operas, singing the role of Georgetta in "Il Tabarro," while bass Paul Plishka made a fine Talpa in the production.

(In the one-act opera "Gianni Schicchi," soprano Olga Mykytenko, whose birthplace is Zhytomyr, Ukraine, made her Met debut as Lauretta and sang one of the world's favorite arias, "O mio babbino caro," in a lovely, unaffected way.)

## "War and Peace"

Prokofiev's "War and Peace," one of

the Met's biggest productions, calling for 68 solo roles, opens on December 10, embracing the talents of five Ukrainian artists – baritone Vassily Gerello as Napoleon Bonaparte, bass Mikhail Kit as Ilya Rostov, mezzo-soprano Larisa Shevchenko as Maria Akhrosimova and bass Stefan Szkafarowsky as Gavriilo. Vitaliy Bilyy, a baritone from Dobrovodi in Ukraine, joins the Ukrainian contingent as Denisov for the December 28 performance.

A depiction of the largest land battle in European history, "War and Peace" is slated for seven performances in December, with a final presentation on January 3.

Mr. Gerello, who hails from Vasylykivtsi in Ukraine's Bukovyna region, debuted at the Met in 1997 as Alfio in "Cavalleria Rusticana" and has since appeared at the Met as Tomsy ("Pique Dame") opposite Placido Domingo, Ferdinand ("Betrothal in a Monastery"), and Napoleon, a role that he has mastered and performed in leading opera houses in Europe and South America.

Lviv-born Ms. Shevchenko, like Mr. Gerello and Mr. Kit a member of the Kirov/Mariinsky Theater, has a wide repertoire and has performed internationally. She sang the role of Filippievna in the Met production of "Eugene Onegin" last February.

Mr. Kit, a native of Kolomyia in the Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast, has appeared at the Met as Prince Gremin in "Eugene Onegin" and Dosifei in "Khovanshchina."

Mr. Szkafarowsky, a Ukrainian American who debuted at the Met as Balaga in "War and Peace" during the 2001-2002 season, has performed with opera companies in the U.S. and Canada and as a concert artist with a variety of symphony orchestras.

Mr. Bilyy made his first appearance at the Met as a soloist in 2005 and was first cover in 2006 for several roles, including Enrico in "Lucia di Lammermoor" and Germont in "La Traviata."

Mr. Plishka – in his 40th year with the Met and with almost 1,500 performances to his credit – makes his first appearance this season on January 29 in the role of the Innkeeper in Puccini's "Manon Lescaut," the story of the magnetic attraction between two young lovers. In

March and April the Pennsylvania-born basso will handle the roles of Benoit the landlord and Alcindoro, Musetta's admirer, in "La Bohème," Puccini's poignant portrayal of artists and habitués of the Latin Quarter in Paris.

## Plishka as Boris

During his heyday in the 1980s and '90s, Mr. Plishka sang the title role in

(Continued on page 24)



Vitalij Kowaljow



Larisa Shevchenko



Maria Guleghina



Vassily Gerello

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## NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

not sharing with others – it's a mistake." (RFE/RL Newsline)

... describes optimal price for gas

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko said in an October 28 interview that starting in January 2008, the new price for Russian natural gas sold to Ukraine should be at the level of \$150 to \$160 per 1,000 cubic meters. He described such a price as "optimal, rational and well thought-out," arguing that the vast majority of the Ukrainian market would treat it with "understanding." Today, Mr. Yushchenko continued, certain political and business circles speculate about a price at the level of \$188, \$190 or even \$200 per 1,000 cubic meters. "I would like to say what I said in 2005 when we were offered \$235 – there will be no such price," he said, adding that a price higher than \$150-\$160 is not "unacceptable, nor big," but "groundless." Ukraine currently pays \$130 per 1,000 cubic meters of Russian gas. (RFE/RL Newsline)

NATO referendum ruled out for now

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko said on October 27 that the question of whether Ukraine should attempt to join NATO will not be submitted to a referendum within the next several years, Interfax reported. "The nation will be asked [about NATO membership], and the nation will give its consent, but this will happen not in one or two years, but in many years, when Ukraine is properly prepared for such an answer and such a question," he said. Mr. Yushchenko said he believes that the European collective security model is most appropriate for ensuring Ukraine's security. The Party of the Regions, which is opposed to NATO membership, announced in mid-October that it has collected enough signatures to call a referendum on Ukraine's participation in military blocs, but referendums must be approved by the president. (RFE/RL Newsline)

OU leader tries to quash speculation

KYIV – Mykola Katerynychuk, the leader of the European Platform for Ukraine, which belongs to the pro-presidential Our Ukraine – People's Self-Defense bloc (OU-PSD), has rejected any speculation regarding the creation of a grand coalition with the Party of the Regions, RFE/RL's Ukrainian Service reported on October 30. Mr. Katerynychuk said that nine political forces have initiated "the commitment not to create a coalition with the Party of Regions, the Socialists or the Communists. We demand an end to any speculation regarding such a coalition," Mr. Katerynychuk said. The OU-PSD bloc and the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc (YTB) in mid-October initialed an accord on forming a parliamentary coalition and a new government. YTB and OU-PSD control 228 votes in the new Verkhovna Rada – just two votes more than the number required to pass most legislation. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Court validates election results

KYIV – The Higher Administrative Court on October 25 rejected complaints by five Ukrainian parties against the results of the parliamentary elections announced earlier by the Central Election Commission (CEC), Ukrainian media reported. The Socialist Party of Ukraine, the Progressive Socialist Party, the Communist Party of Ukraine, the Party of Free Democrats and the Ukrainian Party of People's Trust alleged that the CEC committed a number of violations while tallying the September 30 vote. The court decision opens the way for the formation

of a new ruling coalition and a new Cabinet in Ukraine, following a prolonged political standoff between President Viktor Yushchenko and Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich. The Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc and the Our Ukraine – People's Self-Defense bloc have pledged to create a parliamentary majority immediately after the inauguration of the newly elected Verkhovna Rada. The date for the inauguration has not yet been set. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Shpek cites EU's double standards

KYIV – Ambassador Roman Shpek, the head of Ukraine's mission to the European Union, told Interfax in Brussels on October 26 that by delaying Ukraine's efforts to integrate with Europe, the EU is applying "double standards." "If the EU's policy is based on values, then it should be the same policy toward all countries, primarily the ones on the European continent," Mr. Shpek said. "And if the EU says that its expansion policy is what has stimulated reforms in all 12 newcomers and in western Balkan states, I see no reasons why such a stimulus cannot be used in the case of Ukraine. But when they tell us: 'you should reform first and then we'll see,' it means that such an approach is based on current interests, rather than values," Mr. Shpek said. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Hotline for trafficking victims

KYIV – The National Central Bureau of Interpol in Ukraine launched a hotline for Ukraine's citizens who become human trafficking victims and are endangered abroad, it was reported on October 31. As noted by the Internal Affairs Ministry, the line was opened to ensure efficient response to Ukrainian citizens' complaints and will be available 24-hours a day at 38-044-254-98-36. About 10 million Ukrainian citizens are now abroad and, according to unofficial data, some 400,000 of them, mainly women and children, have become victims of slavery. (Ukrinform)

Torah scrolls to be returned

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko has signed an order to return Torah scrolls to Jewish religious communities. The scrolls had been preserved at the National Archive Fund. The president's decision came after he met with representatives of Jewish community organizations. Some 1,000 Torah scrolls are preserved at the archives of Ukraine. (Ukrinform)

Military draft decreed for 2008

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko has signed a decree to draft conscripts into Ukraine's armed forces in 2008, the presidential website reported on October 24. The decree establishes two periods for military drafts in 2008 – in April-May and October-November. The coalition deal initialed by the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc and the Our Ukraine – People's Self-Defense bloc earlier this month provides for abolishing the military draft in 2008 and switching to a fully professional army in 2009. "The switch to a professional army requires a professional approach and precise calculations," presidential staff head Viktor Baloha said regarding the presidential decree. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Ukraine assumes BSEC office

KYIV – Foreign Minister Affairs Arseniy Yatsenyuk presented Ukraine's priorities during Ukraine's presidency of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation at a meeting of the BSEC's Council of Foreign Ministers in Ankara, Turkey. Ukraine will focus on development of

(Continued on page 17)

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## NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 16)

multivector economic cooperation in the Pontic region, practical implementation of projects, fulfillment of regional projects and development of new energy projects, the Foreign Affairs Ministry's press service told Ukrinform. Ukraine will also improve efforts in the sector of finance through the BSEC bank, open subsidiaries in BSEC states and step up cooperation among banks in the BSEC states, as well as attract investments for fulfillment of regional programs. (Ukrinform)

### Four die in coalmine roof collapse

KYIV – Four miners were killed and another four were injured when a roof collapsed during the 50th Anniversary of the USSR Coalmine (OJSC Krasnodonvuhillia) in the Luhansk region on October 28. The injured survivors were treated in a Krasnodon hospital. The victims were between the ages of 39 and 50. (Ukrinform)

### World War II soldier's remains reburied

KYIV – Remains of World War II soldier Stepan Khapikalo, a native of the Poltava region, who was killed in action when liberating Tallinn in 1944, were reburied in Poltava on October 28 on the 63rd anniversary of Ukraine's liberation from the fascist invasion. The remains were brought from the Tonismae Park in Tallinn and reburied in the Alley of Glory in Poltava. The burial service with homage to the hero was attended by Ukraine's ombudswoman Nina Karpachova, who initiated the reburial. The senior sergeant's remains were reburied next to the ashes of another Poltava native, Olena Varshavska, who also took part in the

Tallinn liberation. In the spring of this year the Estonian government decided to transfer the remains of former Soviet soldiers from a communal grave in the Tonismae Park to a military graveyard. Six million Ukrainians fought the Nazis in 1941-1945. Three million of them are buried in Ukraine, while the final resting places of half a million are abroad. (Ukrinform)

### Yavlinsky on West's outdated Russia policy

MOSCOW – Grigory Yavlinsky, who leads the small liberal Yabloko party, said in Moscow on October 29 that Western countries lack a policy toward Russia that is either coherent or up-to-date, Interfax reported. He argued that post-war policies became obsolete with the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 and that current ones "waste time on [issues such as Polish] meat [exports] and pipelines." Mr. Yavlinsky called on Western leaders to concentrate on arms-control negotiations and work toward setting up a joint missile-defense system with Russia. He said that the West needs to ponder questions such as: "What kind of Russia would you like to have to deal with in 25 years' time?" Mr. Yavlinsky added that Western countries need to realize that Russia is an authoritarian state rather than a democracy. He also stressed, however, that Russians must develop democracy themselves, "for the most part unaided." Estonian President Toomas Hendrik Ilves recently called on Western countries to adopt a policy of "benign neglect" toward Russia. He argued that it is a waste of time to complain about human rights violations there because the Kremlin ignores such entreaties. Mr. Ilves also said that the West should ignore Russia's belligerent rhetoric and not respond to aggressive comments by President Vladimir Putin and his officials. (RFE/RL Newsline)



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## Leaders of the Litopys...

(Continued from page 8)

approximately 476. We used to have over 2,000 subscriptions, but that figure has decreased over the years. This decline is largely due to the fact that the majority of our subscribers are obviously veterans of the liberation movement, but unfortunately more and more of them are beginning to pass away steadily.

### What is the number of paid subscriptions in Ukraine?

Dr. Homziak: In Ukraine the Litopys UPA doesn't actually have any paid subscriptions. We send our publications to 27 institutional addresses free of charge. These include the Vernadsky National Library in Kyiv, Library of Parliament, Kharkiv University Library, Donetsk University Library, Kharkiv Oblast Library, Sumy Oblast Library, Lviv Oblast Library, Lviv University Library, Stefanyk Library in Lviv, among others.

### Can you estimate approximately how many libraries in Ukraine actually hold your publications?

Dr. Homziak: This is difficult to gauge because, although we do keep a ledger based on the number of shipped volumes, sometimes our publications find their way to a particular library by other means. For example, sometimes retired individuals from North America donate their book collections to various libraries in Ukraine.

### What is the level of interest in

### Litopys UPA publications beyond the traditional territories of the UPA's activities, i.e., Halychyna and Volyn?

Dr. Homziak: Undoubtedly, there is more interest in our publications in Poland than in Ukraine. For example, when we used to distribute our books in eastern Ukraine by relaying them through people who would travel to the eastern regions, the libraries would not even accept our books free of charge. The common response was, "we don't need this sort of literature." Eventually, a library in Luhansk Oblast agreed to accept our publications, but what actually happens to these books is unclear to me.

For example, if we ship our publications or distribute them in person to various libraries throughout Ukraine, and one library out of 50 actually acknowledges the receipt of one of our publications with a letter of thanks, I would consider this an ideal situation. Sometimes, books which we send out will just sit at the post office unclaimed for a month, only to be returned to us. However, Polish libraries always send letters of gratitude. Whether they need a particular publication or not, they always acknowledge the shipment with a thank-you letter.

### What kind of, if any, distribution network exists in Ukraine for the type of books you produce?

Dr. Homziak: The problem is not in the lack of distributors, but rather in the fact that they agree to accept our publications for sale without actually purchasing the books, and then under the condition that a percentage of the gross will be

returned only if the book is actually sold. Unfortunately, this is a very convoluted system.

For example, the chain book store Bukva offered to sell and distribute our publications throughout its network of stores. Therefore, we shipped our publications to Kyiv, but in the meantime the ownership changed due to a buyout, and as a result we never received any reimbursement nor were the books ever returned to us. Similar incidents have occurred in the Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast and the city of Rivne.

### Where in Lviv can the Litopys UPA publications be purchased?

Dr. Homziak: As far as book stores are concerned, officially only one book store sells our publications in Lviv, namely Ukrainka Knyha, located on Prospekt Shevchenka. Oblasna Knyha used to carry our publications, but they have not settled their finances with us since the mid-1990s. And, even though they have sold all of our books since then, we have not received any proceeds from the sales of those books.

In addition, our publications can be purchased by visiting our administrative office in person. We are always glad to accommodate anyone who is genuinely interested in acquiring our books.

### What area or oblast of Ukraine records the highest level of sales of your publications?

Dr. Homziak: The bookstores of Ternopil Oblast as well as the territory which historically and geographically used to be known as the Ternopil district during the Austrian and Polish occupations prior to World War II, which included the regions of Zolochiv and Peremyshliany. Such a high level of interest in this area can be explained by the fact that the Ternopil region was probably the most active during the liberation movement. A number of UPA leaders were concentrated in the Kremenets area in 1943, and then in the Berezhany and Pidhaitsi regions in 1944-1945.

The Lviv Oblast experiences the second highest level of sales, followed by the Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast.

### You already mentioned the libraries of Poland, but what is the level of interest in other countries regarding your publications?

Dr. Homziak: A number of Western European libraries subscribe to our publications, as well the libraries of Australia, China, Brazil and Argentina. Similarly, the East European libraries of Slovakia, Romania, Bulgaria and Hungary all accept our publications, but none of them pay any subscriptions rates. In fact, only North American libraries actually pay for their subscriptions.

### How does the Litopys UPA Publishing Co. remain financially solvent? Does the Litopys UPA receive any government-sponsored grants?

Dr. Homziak: The Litopys UPA Publishing Co. is a non-profit organization. We rely heavily, almost exclusively, on the tremendous generosity of the Ukrainian community abroad in the form of donations from private individuals and the financial support of banks and credit unions in the United States and Canada. However, our single biggest benefactor to date is the Roman Dubyniak Ukrainian Museum Foundation in Leeds, England, which funded five volumes in the amount of \$125,000 (U.S.).

Litopys UPA has not received any government-sponsored grants.

### What kind of fund-raising campaigns does the Litopys UPA engage in?

Dr. Homziak: A number of our board

members in Canada constantly send letters of appeal to various potential donors and Ukrainian financial institutions in both the U.S. and Canada. We also have devoted volunteers in the United States, particularly in Chicago, who engage in various fund-raising campaigns.

### How many staff members does the Litopys UPA have in its Lviv administrative office?

Dr. Homziak: We have four individuals on staff. A managing director, an associate director, an accountant and a research historian.

### Mr. Posivnych, during the recent funeral of Vasyl Kuk, the last commander-in-chief of the UPA, Dr. Volodymyr Serhiychuk (professor of Ukrainian history at Kyiv University) commented that Ukraine had lost its first, realistic opportunity to obtain official recognition of the UPA as early as 1992 during the presidency of Leonid Kravchuk, who did not take the proper initiative in this regard. Do you agree or disagree with Prof. Serhiychuk's assessment?

Mr. Posivnych: I completely concur with Prof. Serhiychuk, because in 1992 an early version of legislation was drafted at that time calling for the recognition of the UPA, similar in scope to the type of legislation which had been submitted in Poland in the late 1980s regarding the recognition of the AK (Armia Krajowa).

The problem is that during that time of national euphoria in Ukraine, the focus turned towards the practicality of recognizing such symbols as the state seal, the national flag, the national anthem, etc. Also, the nationalist, pro-democratic forces became somewhat hesitant because they feared a backlash from the east, although the former Communists did not enjoy much influence at that particular moment, because they in turn feared for their own future. Therefore, yes, I would have to say that a realistic chance was lost back in 1992.

### This year Ukrainians are commemorating Roman Shukhevych's centennial and the 65th anniversary of the establishment of the UPA. Also, Ukraine recently bid farewell to Vasyl Kuk, the UPA's last commander-in-chief. In light of these events, do you think the UPA will be officially recognized as a legitimate fighting force in the near future?

Mr. Posivnych: This obviously depends on the political situation following the results of the recent parliamentary elections. On the one hand, if the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc and the representatives of Our Ukraine – People's Self-Defense join forces and push for such recognition in Parliament, then the chances are good. On the other hand, government representatives of the nine western Ukrainian oblasts plan to attend the official celebration of the 65th anniversary of the UPA in Kyiv on October 14. Therefore, even if the pro-presidential forces do not garner enough votes, I'm sure that President Viktor Yushchenko, once he witnesses the commemorative events first hand, will be compelled to do everything he can to make the recognition a reality once and for all.

For further information, or to make a donation, please contact the Litopys UPA Publishing Co. at the following addresses and coordinates: Litopys UPA, P.O. Box 97, Station C, Toronto, Ontario, M6J 3M7; administration e-mail, [upa@all-stream.net](mailto:upa@all-stream.net); editorial board e-mail, [litopys@bs.lviv.ua](mailto:litopys@bs.lviv.ua); [potichp@sympati-co.ca](mailto:potichp@sympati-co.ca); website, [www.litopysupa.com](http://www.litopysupa.com).

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# Kazka Ukrainian Folk Ensemble celebrates its 20th anniversary

LEHIGHTON, Pa. – In 1987, four friends with a passion for folk music, folk dance and all things Ukrainian, formed the Kazka Ukrainian Folk Ensemble. Twenty years later, those same four friends are still pursuing their love of Ukrainian culture and passing their skills and knowledge on to the next generation of performers.

The original ensemble members consist of Paula (Duda) Holoviak, soprano and dance director; Sandra (Minarchik) Duda, alto and costume researcher and designer; Joseph Zucofski, tenor, guitarist and arranger; and Michael Duda, baritone, guitarist, arranger and all-around instrumentalist.

During the past 20 years, some 100 different individuals have come through the ranks of the group as dancers and musicians. The ensemble has traveled throughout the United States and in 1995 toured Ukraine as part of the 100th anniversary of Ukrainian emigration to the United States.

Other highlights of Kazka's collective career have included performances at Ellis Island, the Soyuzivka estate, the Ukrainian Homestead in Leighton, Pa., Baltimore's Ukrainian Festival, and a 2004 appearance at Disney World in Orlando, Fla.

The ensemble has produced three recordings, including their most recent "God Sees All," a collection of Ukrainian religious and folk Christmas carols.

Based primarily in rural Schuylkill County, Kazka is dedicated to preserving Ukrainian culture brought to the anthracite coal regions of Northeastern Pennsylvania by the first wave of immigrants to the United States. To this end, the ensemble has received numerous awards and grants for its endeavors in cultural preservation from the Pennsylvania Council on the Arts, the Pennsylvania Humanities Council, the Pennsylvania Institute for Cultural Partnerships and the Schuylkill County Council for the Arts.

In 2006 the ensemble participated in a Traditional Arts Fellowship with Master Artist Andrij Dobriansky, resulting in



The founding members of Kazka (from left): Michael Duda, Sandra Duda, Paula Holoviak and Joseph Zucofski.

two new choreographic works from the Zakarpattia and Lemko regions of Ukraine.

Other choreographers for the ensemble include David Woznak, Kashtan School of Ukrainian Dance in Parma, Ohio, and group members Paula Holoviak and Joseph Zucofski. Past choreographers have included Helena Kozak (Philadelphia) and Ken Rylance (Canada).

Kazka was recently selected for the Pennsylvania Humanities Council Commonwealth Speakers program for 2008-2009. The ensemble presents a lecture/history of Ukrainian immigration in the coal regions along with the performance of traditional folk songs.

As part of the 20th anniversary celebration, KAZKA held a reunion and "zabava" (dance) featuring Ron Cahute and Burya on Saturday, September 22, at the Ukrainian Homestead in Leighton. Over 100 people were in attendance for this gala event.

For more information on Kazka's history and performance schedule, visit [www.kazkaensemble.org](http://www.kazkaensemble.org) or call Dr. Holoviak, 570-708-1992.

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## COMMUNITY CHRONICLE

# Troy youths care for city's Shevchenko monument



At work in Shevchenko Park in Troy, N.Y., (from left): are Timothy Quillinan, Volodia Myshchuk, Solomia Myshchuk, Yaroslav Myshchuk and Alisa Quillinan.

TROY, N.Y. – In March 1988, in the small city of Troy, located on the east side of the Hudson River not far from New York state's capital city of Albany, N.Y., a monument to Taras Hryhorovych Shevchenko, the bard of Ukraine, found a beautiful home.

The monument site is located at the junction of Third and Fourth streets in the neighborhood that housed the earliest known settlement of Ukrainians to arrive in the state's Capital Region.

The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America initiated the idea of building a monument to Shevchenko in what has now become an urban pocket park. From the earliest days of planning the monument to his passing, Wasyl Bodnar made it his personal mission to nurture and care for the monument and for the park at the site.

With the love and pride of a parent, Mr.

Bodnar regularly visited the monument and park to make sure everything was in its place and well-maintained. He checked on the flowers, the shrubs, the flag, street marker and all other appurtenances.

That kind of loving attention to the bard's monument and the park caught the attention of members of the younger local generation who, in recent years, have taken upon themselves the care and maintenance of what has become sacred ground to the local Ukrainian community. This year once again, the children of the Fourth Wave immigration and grandchildren of earlier waves of immigrants to this country came together to continue the work of Mr. Bodnar and to keep alive the memory of Ukraine's beloved Shevchenko.

The young caretakers worked diligently around the monument and the park named after Shevchenko. While working at the site,



Troy's monument to Taras Shevchenko.

the work crew would be asked by passers-by: Who was the man to whom the monument is dedicated? The children would proudly reply: "This is Ukraine's national hero – Taras Shevchenko."

Several people reacted with a blank but amazed look hearing the children's response. Still others thanked the children for their upkeep of the neighborhood park and complimented them on their efforts.

## Washington Ukrainian Festival celebrates five-year milestone

by Tamara Woroby

SILVER SPRING – This fall the Ukrainian community of the District of Columbia area celebrated the fifth annual Washington Ukrainian Festival, on the grounds of St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Silver Spring, Md. As in the past, the festival, which is supported by the Ukrainian Embassy and other Ukrainian churches and community organizations, was a resounding success. The weather was sunny and hot, with temperatures over 90 degrees both days, and attendance over the two days was in the thousands.

It is hard to believe that just five years ago the Rev. Father Volodymyr Steliac, pastor of St. Andrew's, and parishioner Myroslava Semerey had a casual conversation about how wonderful it would be if the Washington area had a Ukrainian festival – a way to showcase Ukrainian culture to others. Daring to dream, they moved forward by sharing their idea and inspiring others to take action.

Many people at first were skeptical, thinking of all the hurdles that would be encountered. And, indeed, there were obstacles, unforeseen events and details upon details that had to be contended with. Year by year, however, the festival has gotten bigger and better, and now is a fixture on the local map.

The number of people attending the Washington Ukrainian Festival is now in the thousands. Ukrainians and non-Ukrainians alike, from as far away as Virginia and Pennsylvania, have made the festival a reserved date on their fall calendar.

Many of those attending this year commented on the delicious food and seemed to appreciate the immense amount of work that is involved for months before the festival.

Others noted the high-quality of the entertainment program, once again expertly coordinated by co-masters of ceremony Anya Dydyk-Petrenko and Theophil Staruch (deacon at Holy Family Ukrainian Catholic

Church.)

The opening ceremonies included a special presentation. Citations for outstanding community service from the Maryland General Assembly were presented to the Rev. Steliac and the festival co-chairs for the past five years, Myroslava Semerey and Andree Filipov, with Ukrainian Ambassador Oleh Shamshur and Archbishop Anthony of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A., among the dignitaries in attendance.

This was followed by the almost non-stop entertainment program that included the New York-based Syzokryli Ukrainian Dance ensemble; the musical duo Bandurna Rozmova direct from Lviv; Toronto-based violin virtuoso Vasyl Popadiuk; the children's dance troupe from St. Andrew's Veseli Kozachata; as well as additional performances by singers Iryna Krawciw and Solomiia Dutkewych, the latter visiting from Kyiv.

A special guest of honor was Ukrainian-born NBA Washington Wizards basketball pro Oleksij Pecherov.

And what would a successful festival be without the exquisite crafts and exhibits of jewelry, pottery and Ukrainian artwork of the many vendors, who traveled from all parts of the United States and Canada to partake in the festival?

In the days following the festival, the Montgomery Gazette highlighted the festival in a front-page story. It noted the warmth of Ukrainian hospitality with the headline, "Open House, Open Hearts."

The Washington Wizards highlighted the festival on their website with a short video clip which can be viewed at <http://www.nba.com/wizards/multimedia/videos.html>.

What better way to celebrate a significant milestone – the fifth anniversary of the Washington Ukrainian Festival – than to see that this festival has become a vehicle for Ukrainians and non-Ukrainians alike to share the positive attributes of the Ukrainian heritage.

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## Washington roundtable...

(Continued from page 12)

A Russia in Europe is in the West's best interests as well. The other option – Russia continuing its course instead of following in the footsteps of its “older brother” – is very ominous for the West, Dr. Brzezinski concluded.

### Matters of regional concern

Mr. Sherr said he agreed with Dr. Brzezinski's remarks, but felt they were too optimistic. Ukraine faces three possible futures: Ukraine as a buffer zone, a catalyst for change, or the EU's frontier with the Russian empire, continued Mr. Sherr. The internal influences in Ukraine include the professional class of citizens between the ages of 25 and 40 who can really affect change – the target demographic of the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc.

But, Mr. Sherr warned, “Buffers are not happy places. Russia is a powerful country, and they know it and they want others to know it.”

Oleksander Sushko, director of the Center for Peace, Conversion and Foreign Policy of Ukraine, spoke on relations between Ukraine and Belarus. Ukraine is a positive influence on Belarus with its European values and alignment of policies

with the EU. The EU's travel ban on Belarus officials makes it more difficult to initiate dialogue for progress. An energy alliance between Russia and Belarus raises skepticism and speculation on future energy security and the potential of Belarus leaving the Russian sphere.

Dr. Kuzio asked Angelos Pangratis, deputy head, Delegation of the European commission to the United States: “Who is a neighbor of Europe? And why were the Balkans, who were decimated by civil war and destabilized, offered EU membership before Ukraine?” He added, “There is a cynicism of a double standard with the EU regarding Albania and the Balkans.”

Mr. Pangratis assured the audience that there is no double standard and that EU enlargement is at the discretion of the EU and the prospective member's demonstrated progress of conforming to EU standards.

### EU's privileged partners

Steve Sestanovich, professor of political science at Columbia University, rhetorically asked, “Are the agreements with the EU and Ukraine a barrier or a pathway to the EU?” The EU door is more open for Ukraine than we think, he added.

Dr. Kuzio said that for Ukraine, the EU and the WTO are the only show in town. NATO is a frozen issue due to the situation

in Iraq. He recommended that Ukraine should pursue NATO membership first.

Ukraine was never treated the same as non-Soviet states after the collapse of the Soviet Union, said Dr. Kuzio. The EU's proposal to Ukraine is to “do the reform, then we'll offer membership.”

According to Dr. Kuzio, the EU failed in its view of the western states of the CIS. He added that the EU's supposed enlargement fatigue was centered on Turkey's EU membership status, not Ukraine's, and he questioned the cautious approach of EU elites toward Ukraine and the lack of clear definitions in their reasons.

### Neighborhood policy

Yevhen Kaminsky, head of the Trans-Atlantic Research Department at the Institute on World Economy at the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, asked, “What is the EU's definition of neighborhood? Is it geographical or political?”

Mr. Sherr added that the EU cannot leverage Ukraine. This would diminish EU relations with Russia. The policy will become influence through information between the EU and Ukraine and perhaps eventually, between the EU and Russia.

Celeste Wallander, visiting associate professor in the School of Foreign Service at Georgetown University, recommended

that Ukraine should accept the EU's neighborhood policy for political, social and economic reasons. Although the benefits are not clearly defined, Ukraine has the potential to define the process and can shape its own policies. Although there isn't a clear path, Prof. Wallander said, Ukraine should stick with the process and show enthusiasm on the path toward full membership in the European Union.

The two-day conference was organized by the Center for U.S.-Ukraine Relations (CUSUR), which provides informational platforms for senior-level government and non-government representatives of the political, social, economic, security and diplomatic establishments of the United States, Ukraine and member-states of the EU.

The Ukraine's Quest for Mature Nation Statehood Roundtable Series began in April 2000 to encourage dialogue between the U.S., Ukraine and other European powers.

Walter Zaryckyj, associate professor of political science at New York University, who also serves as the program coordinator on CUSUR's Steering Committee, organized this conference. For more information on CUSUR and for texts of the statements made by some of the speakers, visit the website at [www.usukrainerelations.org](http://www.usukrainerelations.org).

## Zbigniew Brzezinski...

(Continued from page 6)

defined.

And this is why I think President [Viktor] Yushchenko has a real opportunity to put in place a seriously working and effectively working system of responsibility and accountability based essentially on two parties – a majority formation and a minority formation. The majority formation may be a two-party coalition, it

can even be a partial grand coalition if some members of the opposition want to be a part of it, but it should not be a government which obscures accountability and responsibility by fuzzing the division between the programs and the division between the elites with alternative programs, because that absence creates political cynicism and creates the impression of “we the nation” and “they the elite,” and reinforces the belief that the elite is corrupt and makes [deals] amongst itself

and is never accountable to the people.

The alternatives that are involved in this cycle of leadership and governorship is an important aspect of democracy and president Yushchenko now has the opportunity to institutionalize that, either through a two-party coalition or a two-party-plus coalition, maybe even in a very vague sense, a partial grand coalition – but certainly not a complete grand coalition which fuzzes accountability and responsibility.

Prime Minister Tymoshenko has now an opportunity to show that she is a genuine national leader, and she has gotten a big boost through the elections in that affirmation. But she also has the opportunity to govern in a manner that demonstrates that she is not only an electoral populist, but a responsible national leader who can formulate policies for the long-run, without passion but with commitment, with firmness, but without vengeance, in a manner that gains her support and enduring respect. She has shown enormous political talent and is obviously a rising star in the Ukrainian political firmament. And now she has an opportunity to translate these talents into enduring leadership.

Former Prime Minister Yanukovich also has an opportunity to show himself to be a responsible opposition leader, not the preferred choice of a major neighboring country, but a genuine Ukrainian national leader who partakes of the general thrust of Ukraine into Europe. And he has said that during his recent service as prime minister, but the taste in the pudding is in the eating and one has to demonstrate that commitment – not only verbally when in office, but in practice when [he is] the opposition leader and facilitate those steps as a leader to make Ukraine a possible participant in the larger European adventure.

So, in different way, each of the three political leaders of Ukraine has now a historical chance, a historical opportunity to prove to everyone that Ukraine is not only a national success, but that it is a country that is closing the inevitable gap between itself and what is west of it. That gap is not the fault of the Ukrainians. It is a consequence of the absence of freedom, of the absence of independence, of the presence of communism for so many decades and of subjugation within a large imperial system for centuries. If you consider all of these causes for the gap, you have to be impressed how narrow the gap today is, and how close is the day when

Ukraine is going to be a full-scale participant in the European adventure. One can talk endlessly about the problems to be resolved, the criteria to be met, the standards to be satisfied, the shortcomings to be overcome, but the fact is that the momentum is in that direction.

And Europe is also changing its view of Ukraine. The ignorance that I sensed in this country about Ukraine 15 years ago was equally widespread in Europe, maybe not as widespread but close to it. Today that's dramatically changing and the picture of Ukraine as a normal European country is gradually becoming the predominant one. And in that there is not only a hopeful perspective for Ukraine, there is a longer range and further hopeful perspective.

I am deeply convinced, truly convinced, strategically convinced that as Ukraine moves toward Europe the imperial option for Russia closes forever and Russia then only has one option: to follow suit in the lead of its older brother. And that is a very hopeful and serious prospect, because eventually Russia has no choice if you look at the vast space of Russia and its demographic crises, the rising power of its eastern neighbors. If Russia doesn't move toward Europe, a different promise will be fulfilled, a promise which was once made allegorically, but which has an ominous geographical definition to it. “Europe to the Urals.” Remember Gen. [Charles] de Gaulle when he talked about Europe to the Urals. He wasn't suggesting that Russia be partitioned, he actually meant Russia in Europe. Russia in Europe to Vladivostok is an attractive option for Russia, but if they fail to exercise it they face an ominous uncertainty in the future.

So Ukraine, in a way, offers not only a lesson, but a hopeful avenue for Russia, and an avenue that all of us in the West should hope that Russia will pursue. Because it would be in the interest of the larger West if Russia, in time, became more closely and more genuinely associated with the West.

So Ukraine poses a truly momentous geopolitical challenge to all of us, but I think it is a challenge that today, shortly after the Ukrainian elections, and in part particularly because of the outcome of the elections, we can view with increasing optimism.

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## Leftists, pro-Russian...

(Continued from page 2)

by the majority of the Party of the Regions of Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich.

UPA veterans and several thousand supporters of the far-right parties Svoboda, the Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists and the Ukrainian National Assembly organized a march in Kyiv on October 14 to commemorate the UPA. They were confronted by supporters of the CPU and the radical left Progressive Socialist Party, who behaved aggressively. Police prevented scuffles between supporters of the rival camps, briefly detaining 24 of them.

Similar events happened in several other cities across Ukraine, including the second biggest city, Kharkiv. In the Crimean capital of Symferopol, where pro-Russian and leftist radicals by far outnumber the nationalists, police had to work especially hard to prevent serious confrontations.

President Yushchenko's calls for UPA commemoration were largely ignored by the local authorities beyond western Ukraine. "Not everybody would understand this. We have to first conduct serious explanatory work," said the chairman of the state oblast administration in Poltava, Valerii Asadchev, who is a member of the Yushchenko team.

The council of Ukraine's easternmost region, Luhansk, voted 73-2 to approve an appeal for President Yushchenko to revoke his decree on proclaiming Shukhevych a hero. Luhansk voted overwhelmingly in favor of the Party of the Regions in the September 30 parliamentary election.

On October 18 the EUY, a Russian radical youth group, said that its activists had demolished Ukrainian national symbols that had been erected on Ukraine's highest mountain, Hoverlia. The mountain, located in western Ukraine, is itself a symbol. Mr. Yushchenko, when he was

opposition leader, would ascend it ceremoniously each year accompanied by crowds of his political supporters. The Security Service of Ukraine (SBU) confirmed that the EUY's activists had vandalized the symbols but said that the EUY had exaggerated the damage. The SBU said that this was committed by three young men, two of whom had arrived from Russia for the purpose.

One of the leaders of the EUY, Pavel Zarifullin, commenting on the SBU's statement, said the three young men in question reside in western Ukraine, rather than Russia. Mr. Zarifullin mocked the SBU, saying that it only pretended to have full information on the EUY activists in question. The Ukrainian version of the Russian daily Kommersant quoted the EUY's main ideologist, Aleksandr Dugin, as saying that the "action on the Hoverlia" had been prompted by President Yushchenko's commemoration of Shukhevych. Messrs. Dugin and Zarifullin were declared personae non gratae in Ukraine in 2006 for their participation in anti-NATO and anti-U.S. protests in Crimea.

Ukraine's main parties displayed very different reactions to the incident on Mount Hoverlia. Mr. Yushchenko's Our Ukraine - People's Self-Defense condemned it as "a criminal act committed by anti-Ukrainian forces." Mr. Yushchenko's allies from the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc urged immediate reaction from the Procurator General's Office. The Party of the Regions kept silent. Mr. Holub of the CPU said the Hoverlia incident was Ukrainian society's "emotional" reaction to Mr. Yushchenko's "neo-Nazi policy."

Sources: *Interfax-Ukraine*, October 14; *Korrespondent.net*, October 14, 19, 20; *kpu.net.ua*, October 19; *UNIAN*, October 19, 20; *Kommersant-Ukraine*, October 22.

## Tymoshenko...

(Continued from page 2)

mentary seats and chairmanships.

Our Ukraine's vote decreased by 250,000 and its results were similar to 2006. A 14 percent result is only 4 percent less than Rukh obtained in 1998 and 10 percent less than Our Ukraine obtained in 2002.

Since the elections, senior officials of Our Ukraine - People's Self Defense (OU-PSD) have declared that the president was mistaken in openly campaigning for Our Ukraine, unlike in 2006 when he remained neutral.

Our Ukraine's poor results suggest that voter disillusionment with President Yushchenko transferred to low voter support for his political force. As the Economist wrote after the 2007 elections, "That Mr. Yushchenko's support is now relatively weak reflects not a change of mood but his failure to live up to the Orange Revolution's promise."

OU-PSD's poor showing means it cannot act alone as party machine in Mr. Yushchenko's upcoming presidential campaign. OU-PSD needs to become a more united force.

Compared to 2006, OU-PSD lost the three Galician oblasts to YTB. OU-PSD won only the Zakarpattia Oblast (in contrast to four oblasts in 2006).

The 2007 elections also showed a return to "normalcy," following two years of mass mobilization by Orange and anti-Orange political forces in 2004-2006. Turnout traditionally is lower in Ukraine's elections in eastern Ukraine, where civil society is weaker. The 2007

elections showed higher turnout in western than eastern Ukraine, which worked in favor of YTB but against the PRU.

The PRU increased its vote by 2 percent but it lost 11 seats and obtained fewer votes overall. The PRU was stunned by its near loss of first place in the election, as YTB closed the gap from 10 percent last year to only 2 percent this year.

The subsequent panic that struck PRU could be seen in two ways. First, rumors circulated that the U.S. public relations consultant Paul Manafort was sacked because of disagreements over how to run the PRU campaign. Second, during times of political panic the PRU has traditionally resorted to raising the status of the Russian language and NATO membership in an attempt to mobilize eastern Ukrainian voters.

The 2007 elections showed that Ukraine has two political machines: the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc and the Party of the Regions. President Yushchenko can win a second term in 2009 only in an alliance with one of these machines.

The 2007 elections will be seen as a democratic watershed for Ukraine, returning to power an Orange coalition and a Tymoshenko government. Democratic backsliding is unlikely, but the question remains: Will Ukraine now walk or run with reform?

Sources: *Ukrayinska Pravda*, *Glavred*, October 8; *www.focus.in.ua*, *www.bbc.co.uk*, October 5; *Economist*, October 4; *The New York Times*, October 4.

## Petrykevych is tennis champion at Tryzubivka's fall tournament

by George Sawchak

HORSHAM, Pa. - The 20th annual fall tennis tournament was held here on Tryzubivka's tennis courts during the weekend of September 29-30. George Petrykevych of West Hartford, Conn., won the tournament, which attracted Ukrainian tennis players from five neighboring states.

The champion posted a perfect 2007 season on the Ukrainian North American tennis circuit, winning the Ukrainian Sports Federation of the USA and Canada (USCAK), and USCAK-East senior singles divisions at Soyuzivka on the Fourth of July and Labor Day weekends before emerging victorious at Tryzubivka in late September.

The tournament at Tryzubivka was contested in the men's group only with full feed-in group. To win the tournament Petrykevych defeated George Hrabec of Danvers, Mass., in the final round 6-2, 6-4 in a beautifully played match.

In the semifinals Petrykevych advanced when George Walchuk of Clinton, N.J., retired with the score of 5-3, 30-0, and defeated Walter Dziwak of Lake Hiawatha,

N.J., 6-2, 6-2 in the quarterfinals.

Hrabec advanced to the finals with a 6-2, 6-2 win over Gene Serba of Mount Laurel, N.J., in the semifinals and a 6-3, 6-3 win over Ihor Buhaj of Bethlehem, Pa., in the quarterfinals.

There were several highly contested first-round matches: Dziwak's win over Andrew Wapowsky of New Jersey, 6-1, 3-6, 6-0; Buhaj's win over young Greg Serba, 6-3, 6-3; Gene Serba's win over George Popel of Delaware, 6-3, 6-3; and Walchuk's win against Boris Tatunchak of Pennsylvania, 6-3, 6-1.

Gene Serba won the feed-in group, taking third place in the tournament by defeating Dziwak in the finals 6-1, 6-2. To get to the finals Dziwak had to defeat Greg Serba by a pro-set score of 8-7 (7-2) and Boris Tatunchak 8-1.

On Sunday afternoon, trophies were presented to the winners and finalists of both groups. Doing the honors were George Sawchak, tournament and USCAK tennis director, and George Hrabec, USCAK tennis committee member.



Trophy presentations during the closing ceremonies: (from left) Gene Serba, George Hrabec, George Sawchak, George Petrykevych and Walter Dziwak.

## Now at Lincoln...

(Continued from page 15)

Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov." The cast included a Ukrainian-born record-breaker, baritone Andriy Dobriansky, who was at the Met for 28 years, and bass Sergei Koptchak, a native of the Ukrainian/Rusyn region in eastern Slovakia. In 1989 Mr. Plishka gave a stunning performance of the title role in "Boris Godunov" at the Kyiv Opera.

Mr. Grishko, who has performed the role of The Reckless Gambler in "The Gambler" at the Met, will reprise the role during the March-April run of Prokofiev's gripping interpretation of the Dostoyevsky tale of compulsion, addiction and madness.

Across Lincoln Center Plaza, at the New York State Theater, mezzo-soprano Anna Shafajinskaia, who was born in Odesa, Ukraine, but is now a naturalized Canadian citizen, triumphantly returns to the New York City Opera for March and April performances in the leading role in "Tosca." Her singing in last year's production of Puccini's "Tosca" drew a review in The New York Times that described her voice as "appealingly dark and rounded."

Munich-born violinist Helen Strilec, a Juilliard School of Music graduate who was raised in Cleveland, is a member of the violin section of the orchestra that plays for both the New York City Opera and the New York City Ballet. She's been performing there for more than 30 years.

Ms. Strilec performed for several years with the American Symphony Orchestra founded by Leopold Stokowski.

Diasporan Ukrainians are conjecturing that two Met artists with Ukrainian names - Anna Netrebko and Mikhail Petrenko - are of Ukrainian ancestry and could be added to the Ukrainian roster at the Met. It's argued that the much-acclaimed soprano Anna Netrebko, born in Krasnodar, Russia, who bowed at the Met in 2001 as Natasha in "War and Peace," must have had a Ukrainian ancestor in her past. Bass Mikhail Petrenko, scheduled to appear this season as Hartung in "Die Walkure," the second and most popular part of Wagner's "Ring" cycle, was born in St. Petersburg. His surname is a common Ukrainian name, Ukrainian culture enthusiasts point out, the same as that of Olympic skating star Viktor Petrenko, who acknowledges his Ukrainian origin.

The number of Ukrainian artists at Lincoln Center this season will swell in the spring of 2008, when American Ballet Theater showcases principal soloists Irina Dvorovenko and Maxim Beloserkovsky during ABT's three-week run at the Metropolitan Opera house. However, they are not included in this listing; Ukrainian dancers will be featured in an upcoming look at Lincoln Center's dancers.

For information on performance dates and times, and to purchase tickets, call 212-362-6000, or visit metopera.org.



## Ukrainian pro sports update: hockey *by Ihor Stelmach*

Oh, to be in the moving business. As the 2006-2007 NHL campaign closed out spring with the crowning of the Anaheim Ducks' mighty Stanley Cup championship, the summer off-season quickly grabbed the hockey world's attention. Since today's new National Hockey League is ruled by the collectively bargained salary cap, player movement is fast and frantic. In the first 10 or so days of July, club front offices shop until they drop or run out of cap space, throwing multi-year contracts and multi-million dollars at free agents – free agents who, it is hoped, will upgrade their rosters right away. This just recently completed summer off-season was particularly eventful for several noted Ukrainian pro hockey stars.

That's right, the moving lines were loaded on relocation missions to cities like St. Louis and Dallas (Midwest), Tampa (Southeast) and Pittsburgh, Long Island and New Jersey (East). The summer of 2007 saw personnel moves involving six prominent Ukrainian pucksters finding new homes, though two of them actually returned to old neighborhoods.

Noted pugilist TODD FEDORUK was signed by the Dallas Stars in an obvious move to increase team toughness in the feisty Western Conference. It remains to be seen just how much fight Fedoruk has left in his badly beat up body after sacrificing it in Anaheim and Philadelphia a year ago. Having lost Brian Rafalski and Brad Lukowich from their defense corps, the New Jersey Devils moved quickly to replace the pair with Karel Rachunek and VITALY VISHNEVSKI. Vishnevski spent the majority of last season with Atlanta before a late season deal sent him to Nashville. In one of the more controversial free agent signings of the summer, the New York Islanders gambled a one-year, \$8.5 million contract for underachieving ex-Lightning winger RUSLAN FEDOTENKO. The Isles lost four top-flight forwards. The up-and-coming Pittsburgh Penguins hope the addition of a few Stanley Cup-winning veterans will be the missing ingredient needed for a run at the championship. One of the aforementioned cup winners is defenseman DARRYL SYDOR, who relocated from Dallas.

Returning to old haunts are KEITH TKACHUK and BRAD LUKOWICH. The return of Tkachuk, coupled with the arrival of Paul Kariya, gives the Blue Notes renewed optimism. At 35, Tkachuk is still capable of producing dominant shifts, as he showed with his 27 goals under new Blues coach Andy Murray and later in his brief time with Atlanta. Lukowich, having played in Tampa in 2002-2004, knows the Bolts' system and has a maturing game. Both know they're definitely wanted when a prior employer once again requests their services.

Below are some detailed follow-ups on the signings of Lukowich, the extension Alexei Ponikarovsky received from Toronto, just why the Penguins wanted Sidor, and Fedoruk's take on fighting in the NHL. Enjoy NHL 2007-2008, Ukrainian style!

### Fedoruk: Let us wear gloves

Noted tough-guy and enforcer Todd Fedoruk says the National Hockey League should take a page from participants in ultimate fighting. This from a hockey player who has spent many a night in a hospital after being on the receiving end of a knockout blow. Perhaps NHL tough guys should be allowed to wear padding on their hands under their gloves.

"You look at extreme fighting, they've

got those four-ounce gloves on," Fedoruk said in an interview with the Canadian Press.

Fedoruk insists fighting cannot be taken out of the game. But such padding under the hockey gloves would lessen the impact of any blows.

"If you want to change something, do something to lessen the blow," Fedoruk went on to say in the interview. "If it takes a three-ounce glove or something like that, that role players have to wear which would only cover the knuckle part, maybe that's something you can do. But I just don't think you can take fighting out of the game."

He embraces the small gloves combatants wear in mixed martial arts.

"They're trained fighters and a lot of the NHL guys are trained fighters," he said. "I myself do a lot of training in the off-season that has to do with fighting. If the league thinks too many bad things are happening to us, maybe that's a solution. But taking fighting out of the game is definitely not a solution. You just can't do it. It's ingrained in the roots of hockey."

The fact NHL enforcers/fourth-liners have become so big and strong has raised concern in some quarters about the damage inflicted on each other. Fedoruk is one who readily agrees with this conclusion.

"Well, yeah, I'm proof of it," he said. "Not only what happened with Orr (a bout with the Rangers' Colton Orr where Fedoruk was knocked out cold), but what happened earlier in the season with (Derek) Boogaard."

The Minnesota Wild's Boogaard smashed in Fedoruk's face during an early season skirmish. Fedoruk required plastic surgery.

"It was close to ending my career, but luckily it didn't," said Fedoruk. "Yes, the guys are bigger. But I think it's just our choice to do this. There is a reason for it. Orr came after me because the game before I hammered [Jaromir] Jagr. Orr was only doing his job. And I'm more than willing to deal with it. It's my job."

If the league were to legislate out the fighting from the game, it would no longer be true hockey.

"I think if fighting was banned the NHL would look like what the all-star game looked like every year," he said. "Back and forth, goal after goal, nice play after nice play. You going to watch that for 60 minutes? It gets a little boring."

One cannot easily dismiss the role of a tough guy/enforcer on a hockey club. They are truly unique and special teammates.

"If you were in the dressing room you would really see it," said Fedoruk. "The respect that tough guys get from the other players and the type of role that the tough guy plays in the room, most tough guys on every team are good guys, they're the glue, they keep the team together. They bring a light-heartedness to the dressing room, they keep the team tight, they look after everybody and I think that's a big role on a hockey team."

Fedoruk points to his days in Anaheim two years ago when rookies Ryan Getzlaf and Corey Perry were happy to have him around. Two rookies, by the way, who played integral parts in the Ducks' Stanley Cup coup in their sophomore year.

"Having that tough guy really helps out the young guys on the team," said Fedoruk. "Being in Anaheim, that was a really young team and I played with Getzlaf and Perry and they were really appreciative of the comfort level they felt. Because if they don't feel comfortable, they can't play their game. That's what the

tough guys bring."

### Lightning signs Lukowich

A key member of the 2004 Stanley Cup-winning team has returned to Tampa Bay. In early July the Lightning signed unrestricted free agent Brad Lukowich to a three-year contract. Lukowich, 30, played for Tampa Bay during the 2002-2003 and 2003-2004 seasons, helping the team win back-to-back Southeast Division titles and the 2004 Stanley Cup Championship.

"Brad Lukowich is a warrior," General Manager Jay Feaster said in an official press release on July 3. "He plays the game with his heart on his sleeve and he does whatever it takes to win. He knows our system, he knows our core personnel, he knows how we do things in Tampa and what we expect from our players, and he is a winner. He is also a very good teammate and a popular player in the locker room. He has personality and spirit and old-school flair about him. We like everything about him and we are thrilled to welcome him back to our hockey team."

Lukowich, who set career highs with five goals, 19 points and a plus-29 rating in 79 games with the Lightning in 2003-2004, split the last two seasons between the New York Islanders and New Jersey Devils. In his career, the 6-foot-1, 205-pound native of Surrey, British Columbia, has skated in 523 games with the Lightning, Islanders, Devils and Dallas Stars, recording 21 goals, 96 points, 333 penalty minutes and a plus-48 rating. He has also dressed in 65 career Stanley Cup playoff games, notching a goal, six points

and a plus-9. Originally acquired by Tampa Bay in a trade with Dallas at the 2002 Entry Draft, Lukowich captured his first Stanley Cup as a Star in 1999.

He made his NHL debut with the Dallas Stars during the 1997-1998 season, and became a regular in the Dallas line-up in 1999-2000. In 2000-2001 his plus-28 rating led the Stars and ranked him fourth overall among NHL defensemen. His father, Bernie Lukowich, played two NHL seasons in 1973-1974 and 1974-1975 with St. Louis and Pittsburgh, while his cousin, Morris Lukowich, played 582 career NHL games from 1979 through 1987 with Winnipeg, Boston and Los Angeles.

### Ponikarovsky earns extension

In May of this past spring, Toronto Maple Leafs Vice-President and General Manager John Ferguson announced the club had signed Ukrainian left wing Alexei Ponikarovsky to a three-year contract extension. Terms of the contract were not disclosed, but unconfirmed reports indicated the extension was worth about \$6 million.

Ponikarovsky, 27, saw action in 71 games for Toronto, collecting a career high 21 goals, 24 assists and 45 points. He added 63 minutes in penalties and finished a plus-8. In addition to his personal best in goals, he also notched best-ever totals in assists, points, power play tallies (six) and shots on goal.

Ponikarovsky has played in 268 career games for Toronto heading into the 2007-2008 season, collecting 120 points (54 goals, 66 assists) with 200 penalty minutes. In his

(Continued on page 26)

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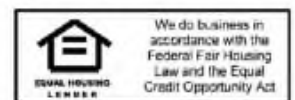
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## Ukrainian pro sports...

(Continued from page 25)

six seasons with the Maple Leafs he has accumulated a plus-42 rating. In 2002 he was selected to represent Team Ukraine at the Winter Olympics in Salt Lake City, Utah. The Kyiv native was originally Toronto's fourth-round selection, 87th overall, in the 1998 NHL Entry Draft.

### Pens ink Sydor for leadership

Signing two veterans on the second day of free agency this past summer did not immediately make the Pittsburgh Penguins favorites to win the Eastern Conference. However, General Manager Ray Shero's two new acquisitions did directly address club weaknesses which were exposed in last spring's playoffs. Veteran right wing Petr Sykora and Ukrainian defenseman Darryl Sydor could just turn out to be two of the missing pieces of a future Stanley Cup championship.

Sykora is a skilled forward who should fit nicely with a talented group of forwards, including Sidney Crosby, Evgeni Malkin, Jordan Staal and others. Sydor, 35, will add much veteran leadership and, perhaps even more importantly, physicality to a defense corps that was out muscled by Ottawa in a first-round playoff series.

"This was one of the points we talked about: the experience I have had in the playoffs," said Sydor in an interview with Rob Rossi of the Pittsburgh Tribune-Review this past summer. The two-time Stanley Cup champion added, "It is a different season. Everything picks up."

Sydor signed for \$5 million over two years less than an hour after Sykora agreed to the same contract terms.

"Our need was a defenseman and a winger, and we accomplished that," GM Shero said in the interview with Rossi. "With two-year deals we have some flexibility moving forward and we addressed some needs right now. So we're in pretty decent shape."

Shero's assessment of his new veteran defenseman: "He brings experience, and he is a real good leader. He has good hands. He can move the puck. He can kill penalties and play the second unit of the power play. If I can use the word solidify – he will help solidify our unit."

Sydor has played in the Stanley Cup final a total of four times. He saw in the Penguins a real opportunity to again chase the Cup.

"Really, I just wanted to go to a team that had a chance to win, and after a few calls from (Penguin veterans) Mark Recchi and Gary Roberts, I was convinced that Pittsburgh was committed to doing that," Sydor said. "It is a close group, from what I was told ... I will just try to fit in, lead, hit a few people, remind the young guys that they have to defend too, and basically try to be that missing piece of the puzzle."

A few tidbits about Sydor: averaged 20.08 minutes of ice time for Dallas last season ... has played in at least 74 games in 13 seasons has recorded at least 30 points in eight seasons and at least 30 assists five times ... is a four-time Stanley Cup finalist ... won Cup with Tampa Bay in 2004 and the Stars in 1999 ... was the Los Angeles Kings' first-round pick (seventh overall) in 1990.



Visitors view the historic photos on display at the Ukrainian Canadian Research and Documentation Center.

## Documentation Center...

(Continued from page 9)

want the viewer to see, behind the events, the 16-17-year-old boys who fought in the formation. Unfortunately, today this theme is shown either with pathos or critically, but in both aspects, rather superficially.

"I want the viewer to understand that the Divisia Halychyna involved, first of all, the fate of people – of 40,000 people who were a part of it. I believe that a good documentary has to capture the interest of the viewer and make him reflect, not to provide answers to all questions. Making this film, I discovered history, and I would like others to do the same for themselves."

In the film, Mr. Khymych uses both his experience with music and his graphics training to good effect. Interviews are framed against a semi-abstract back-

ground of tree shapes, with no distracting props. Contemporary background music is used to appeal to a younger audience and, Mr. Khymych explained, it provides a link between the present and the past.

The program for the open house at the UCRDC also included a photo exhibit and division memorabilia – badges, medals and posters. The photos were provided by Bohdan Maciw, a division veteran, of Montreal. They were organized around several themes: recruitment in 1943 in various cities in western Ukraine; training – both of soldiers and officers; the Battle of Brody, Slovakia and Austria; the transformation of the Galicia Division into the 1st Ukrainian Division of the Ukrainian National Army.

The event attracted a large number of young people – many of them friends of Ms. Silecky – reflecting the current interest among the young in 20th century Ukrainian history.

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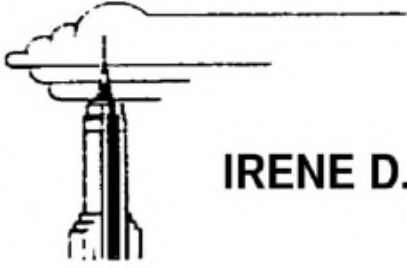
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# OUT AND ABOUT

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| November 9<br>New York            | "Bandura Downtown: Soldiers' Songs," Julian Kytasty and Friends, The Ukrainian Museum, 212-228-0110   | November 16<br>Philadelphia  | Book presentation by Alexander Lushnycky, "Ukrainians of Greater Philadelphia," Ukrainian American Citizens Association, 215-627-8790  |
| November 10<br>Edmonton           | Shumka Ukrainian Dancers Gala, Jubilee Auditorium, 780-455-9559   | November 17<br>New York      | 75th anniversary march and requiem service for victims of the Ukrainian Genocide of 1932-1933, St. Patrick Cathedral, 212-228-6840   |
| November 10<br>Chicago            | Book presentation of "Like Blood in Water" by Yuriy Tarnawsky, Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art, 773-227-5522  | November 17<br>New York      | Ma'a lot Wind Quintet performs classics, Music at the Institute, Ukrainian Institute of America, 212-288-8660  |
| November 10<br>Bridgeport, PA     | Book presentation by Alexander Lushnycky, "Ukrainians of Greater Philadelphia," Ss. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church, 610-272-7035                                  | November 18<br>Yonkers, NY   | Fund-raiser for Ukrainian Catholic University, Yonkers Ukrainian Youth Center, nell@ucef.org   |
| November 10<br>Saskatoon, SK      | Pavlychenko Folklorique Ensemble 40th anniversary gala, Saskatoon Inn Hotel and Conference Center, 306-653-4031   | November 18<br>Toronto       | Akcja Wisla commemoration, mykolasz@gmail.com  |
| November 10<br>New York           | Lecture by Michael Moser, "How Galicians Became Ukrainians - Ukrainian Language and Education of the Early Galician Populists," Shevchenko Scientific Society, 212-254-5130 | November 18<br>Lehighton, PA | Book presentation by Alexander Lushnycky, "Ukrainians of Greater Philadelphia," Ukrainian Homestead, 215-235-3709 or 610-377-4621  |
| November 10<br>Whippany, NJ       | "Let's Dace" "zabava," Ukrainian National Women's League of America Branch 75, Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey, 973-584-4080                               | November 19<br>Cambridge, MA | Lecture by Oksana Kis, "(Re)Constructing Women's History of Ukraine: Actors, Authors, Narratives," Harvard University, 617-495-4053  |
| November 10-11<br>Bloomington, IL | 20th anniversary of St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Church, Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus, 630-202-5331  | November 20<br>New York      | Lecture by Frank Sysyn, "The History of the Rus': The Transformation of Ukrainian Political Culture at the Beginning of the 19th Century," Columbia University, 212-854-4623 |
| November 11<br>Chicago            | Fund-raiser for Ukrainian Catholic University, Ukrainian Cultural Center, nell@ucef.org   | November 23<br>Whippany, NJ  | "Morskyi Ball" dance, Chornomortsy fraternity of Plast, Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey, 973-610-1222   |
| November 11<br>Phoenixville, PA   | Book presentation by Alexander Lushnycky, "Ukrainians of Greater Philadelphia," Ss. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church, 610-272-7035                                  |                              |  |
| November 13<br>New York           | Lecture by Michael Moser, "The History of Ukrainian Language Revisited," Columbia University, 212-854-4623  |                              |  |
| November 14<br>New York           | Photo exhibit, "The Ukrainian Insurgent Army: A Historical Overview," The Ukrainian Museum, 212-228-0110  |                              |  |

*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; please send e-mail to [mdubas@ukrweekly.com](mailto:mdubas@ukrweekly.com). Items will be published at the discretion of the editors and as space allows; photos will be considered. Please note: items will be printed a maximum of two times each.*



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## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

### Friday, November 9

**NEW YORK:** A special Armistice Day edition of Bandura Downtown titled "Soldiers' Songs" is dedicated to the songs of the young Ukrainians who fought on the Eastern Front of the Great War (1914-1918) in the armies of the tsar and the Austro-Hungarian emperor. Bandura Downtown is produced by the New York Bandura Ensemble in collaboration with the Ukrainian Wave, a community cultural initiative of the Center for Traditional Music and Dance, and The Ukrainian Museum. The event takes place at the museum, 222 E. Sixth St. (between Second Avenue and the Bowery), at 7 p.m. Admission: \$15 (reception to follow). Call 212-228-0110 for reservations, or 212-995-2640 for additional information.

### Saturday, November 10

**NEW YORK:** The Shevchenko Scientific Society invites all to a lecture by Dr. Michael Moser (University of Vienna, Austria) titled "How Galicians Became Ukrainians: Ukrainian Language and Education of the Early Galician Populists." The lecture will be held 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, November 11

**CHICAGO:** A benefit for the Ukrainian Catholic University, featuring Myroslav Marynovych and Bishop Dionisiy Liakhovych, will be held at 1 p.m. at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, 2247 W. Chicago Ave. For more information contact UCEF, 773-235-8462.

**WHIPPANY, NJ:** The Ukrainian National Women's League of America, New Jersey Regional Council, invites the Ukrainian community to our "Den Soyuzianky." All are welcome to join us for a "get acquainted" afternoon at the Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey, 60 N. Jefferson Road, at 12:30-4 p.m. Entertainment starts at 2 p.m. There will also be exhibits, a lottery, buffet, coffee and dessert. Visit us and get to know about our organization, activities and accomplishments. For additional information contact Ksenia Rakowsky, 973-762-7348.

### Tuesday, November 13

**NEW YORK:** The Ukrainian Studies Program at Columbia University invites all to a lecture by Prof. Michael Moser, University of Vienna, titled "The History of the Ukrainian Language Revisited." The lecture will take place in Room 1219 at the Harriman Institute, Columbia University, 420 W. 118th St., at noon. For additional information contact the Ukrainian Studies Program at Columbia University at 212-854-4697.

### Saturday, November 17

**WHIPPANY, N.J.:** A benefit for the Ukrainian Catholic University, featuring Father Borys Gudziak will begin with a divine liturgy at 5 p.m., followed by a reception at 6 p.m. and dinner at 7 p.m. Venue: Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey, 60 N. Jefferson Road. For more information contact UCEF, 773-235-8462.

**NEW YORK:** The Ukrainian Institute of America presents the Ma'alot Wind Quintet: Stephanie Winkler, flute; Christian Wetzler, oboe; Ulf-Guido Schafer, clarinet; Volker Grewel, horn; Volker Tessman, bassoon.

Guest artist Mykola Suk, piano. The program will include Ludwig van Beethoven's Egmont Overture and Quintet for Piano and Winds in E-flat Major, Op. 16; Antonin Dvorak's Bagatelles, Op.47; and Astor Piazzolla's Estaciones Portenas. A reception will follow the program. The Ukrainian Institute of America is located at 2 E. 79th St.; the program begins at 8 p.m. Admission: \$30; \$25 for UIA members and senior citizens; \$20 for students. For additional information and reservations call 212-288-8660.

### Tuesday, November 20

**NEW YORK:** The Ukrainian Studies Program at Columbia University invites all to a lecture by Prof. Frank Sysyn, University of Alberta, titled "The History of the Rus': The Transformation of Ukrainian Political Culture at the Beginning of the 19th Century." The lecture will take place in Room 1219 at the Harriman Institute, Columbia University, 420 W. 118th St., at noon. For additional information contact the Ukrainian Studies Program at Columbia University at 212-854-4697.

### Friday, November 23

**WHIPPANY, N.J.:** The Chornomorts' fraternity of Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization is having its annual dance, "Morskyi Ball," starting at 9:30 p.m. at the Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey, 60 N. Jefferson Road. Music will be by Tempo. Tickets for the dance are \$30. Hotel rooms can be reserved at the nearby Ramada (Route 10, East Hanover) at a special rate, with bus shuttle service available before the dance and after.

### Saturday, November 24

**LINCOLNSHIRE, Ill.:** Join Chicago-area Plast members and supporters in celebrating 95 years of Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization. A banquet and "zabava" (dance) will take place at the Marriot Lincolnshire Resort, 10 Marriot Drive. Cocktails are at 6:30 p.m., dinner will be served at 7:30 p.m., and the dance begins at 9:30 p.m. to the music of Good Times. Throughout the evening guests can participate in a unique fund-raiser by building a large puzzle comprising photos representing 95 years of Plast — come find yourself, your parents and your friends. Tickets for the dinner and dance are \$95; dance only, \$40. For additional information e-mail villagefoundation@comcast.com.

**PARMA, Ohio:** The Association of Ridna Shkola School of Ukrainian Studies will hold its graduation dance ("maturalna zabava") at Pokrova Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall, 6810 Broadview Road, Parma, OH 44134. The cocktail hour begins at 6:30 p.m., followed by dinner; the presentation of the graduates will begin at 8 p.m. Nove Pokolinya of Toronto will play for the dance, which begins at 9 p.m. Admission for the dinner and dance: adults, \$50; students, \$40; \$25 for the "zabava" (dance) only. Evening attire is required. For reservations or information call 440-840-4255.

### Sunday, December 2

**WARREN, Mich.:** An open house and informative reception for the Ukrainian Catholic University will take place at St. Josephat's Banquet Center, 26440 Ryan Road. For more information contact UCEF, 773-235-8462.

## PREVIEW OF EVENTS GUIDELINES

Preview of Events is a listing of Ukrainian 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.

Listings of **no more than 100 words** (written in Preview format) plus payment should be sent a week prior to desired date of publication to: **Preview of Events, The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054; fax, (973) 644-9510; e-mail preview@ukrweekly.com.**