

**INSIDE:**

- Rising prices and growing inflation in Ukraine — page 3.
- Conference on Holodomor held in Toronto — page 5.
- Parish in Watervliet, N.Y., marks centennial — page 13.

# THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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

Vol. LXXV

No. 46

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 2007

\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

## Working group preparing for new Verkhovna Rada session elects leaders

by Zenon Zawada

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – While their Polish neighbors formed a new government within three weeks of their election, it took Ukraine's politicians two weeks just to form the working group to prepare for the first Verkhovna Rada session.

They finally agreed on November 15 to select Party of the Regions of Ukraine National Deputy-Elect Raisa Bohatyriova as the working group's chair, and Roman Zvarych of the Our Ukraine – People's Self-Defense bloc as her assistant.

Russian-oriented forces have stalled coalition formation with the aim of disrupting any possibility of a Democratic Forces Coalition emerging, political observers said.

"It's psychological pressure on the president and unstable elements within the Our Ukraine – People's Self-Defense and Yulia Tymoshenko blocs," said Volodymyr Fesenko, board chairman of the Kyiv-based Penta Center for Applied Political Research, which has worked with top Ukrainian parties and the Presidential Secretariat.

"Demonstrating its blocking ability, the Party of the Regions is showing that not a single political or staffing decision will be

passed in Parliament without its consensus or political will," he added.

After the Verkhovna Rada's first session, which the Constitution requires by the month's end, its deputies will have another 30 days to form a coalition. Mr. Fesenko said he expects the Party of the Regions will obstruct that process as much as possible too.

For the working group, Mr. Zvarych, a close ally of President Viktor Yushchenko, was the nomination agreed upon by pro-Western forces.

Before Ms. Bohatyriova was approved, the Russian-aligned forces nominated two Communists, first Adam Martyniuk then Valentyna Matveyeva, knowing their rivals wouldn't approve.

The repeated nomination of Communists is part of a long stalling strategy, said Yosyp Vynskyi, a leader with the Tymoshenko Bloc.

"Their position is very clear – to keep dragging, adding another day or two to stay in power, because government means resources, money and the ability to privatize," he said.

"Just take a look at how many enterprises were privatized in the last month through the Cabinet of Ministers," Mr. Vynskyi added.

The coalition most likely to emerge is



UNIAN/Mykola Lazarenko



Zenon Zawada

**Raisa Bohatyriova (left) and Roman Zvarych (right), the newly selected chair and assistant chair, respectively, of the working group preparing for the first session of the Verkhovna Rada's sixth convocation.**

the proclaimed Democratic Forces Coalition, consisting of the Yulia Tymoshenko and Our Ukraine – People's Self-Defense blocs, which would have a two-vote majority in the Verkhovna Rada.

While the Russian-leaning forces insist such a coalition is doomed to failure, it is elected deputies within Our Ukraine –

(Continued on page 16)

## Holodomor Researchers Association meets in Kyiv

by Zenon Zawada

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – The two brothers that Vasyl Rudyi never knew died in the Holodomor, and his mother's description of those horrific years left a searing impression on him that forced him to action.

Once he was allowed to do so, Mr. Rudyi began documenting the firsthand accounts of scores of Holodomor survivors in the Vinnytsia Oblast, aided only by pen and paper, because he couldn't afford a basic tape recorder and cassette tapes.

"The government hasn't given a kopek, and the big businessmen aren't interested," said Mr. Rudyi, 68, who wrote two books documenting the Holodomor in the Vinnytsia Oblast, where more than a million Ukrainians were starved to death by the Communist regime.

More than 250 of Mr. Rudyi's colleagues gathered at the Ukrainian House in Kyiv on November 10 to commemorate the 15th anniversary of the Holodomor Researchers Association in Ukraine.

For the first time, the association was meeting not as an opposition or dissident group, but with the full support of a Ukrainian president, said Lev Lukianenko, the organization's chair.

Although the government still doesn't finance any of the association's efforts, the Presidential Secretariat helped in organizing and arranging the anniversary at the



Zenon Zawada

**Vasyl Rudyi, chair of the Vinnytsia Oblast organization of the Holodomor Researchers Association.**

Ukrainian House.

Like Mr. Rudyi, most of the researchers have sparse financial resources, pursuing their quest for historical justice on meager salaries that rarely amount to more than \$150 a month.

Despite the lack of financial support, and at times fierce opposition from eastern Ukrainian government officials, the Holodomor researchers pursued their work, documenting thousands of testimonies and

dozens of books.

Through his active interest in bringing the Holodomor to Ukrainian consciousness, President Viktor Yushchenko has improved the climate to conduct their research, the Holodomor researchers said.

Legislation recognizing the Holodomor as a genocide against the Ukrainian people was a landmark event. The law also created an Institute of National Memory, which was

(Continued on page 4)

## Kytasty Foundation archive falls victim to California fires

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – When fast-moving fires in mid-October burned more than half a million acres in California and destroyed more than 2,000 homes, among those affected were Andrij and Ingrid Kytasty of Poway, a suburb of San Diego,

The Kytastys lost their two-story home located on a scenic hillside overlooking a canyon. In addition, lost in the fire were valuable archives related to the work of Mr. Kytasty's father, the late Hryhory Kytasty, renowned bandurist and composer, who was the longtime director (1941-1954, 1958-1959 and 1967-1984) of the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus (UBC).

This year marks the centennial of Hryhory Kytasty's birth and the recent "Bandura: Soul of Ukraine" concert tour of the UBC was dedicated to that anniversary. Andrij Kytasty was on tour with the chorus when flames claimed his house.

Andrij Kytasty's colleagues in the bandurist community confirmed on October 29 that Hryhory Kytasty's manuscripts, photos, recordings, letters, banduras and the computer server that had everything from the Kytasty Foundation site, were lost. Also lost in the blaze were items belonging to another of Hryhory Kytasty's sons, the late Dr. Victor Kytasty, an educator and musician, as

(Continued on page 4)



## ANALYSIS

## Georgia and Ukraine: their revolutions may be similar, but trajectories differ

by **Taras Kuzio**

*Eurasia Daily Monitor*

The ongoing political crisis in Georgia shares similar roots with the September 2005 crisis in Ukraine. The Georgian crisis began when former Defense Minister Irakli Okruashvili accused President Mikheil Saakashvili of money laundering, misuse of power and instigating violence against his opponents. Arrested on corruption charges, Mr. Okruashvili retracted his accusations and then fled abroad.

In Ukraine two years ago, the head of the Presidential Secretariat and former head of President Viktor Yushchenko's 2004 election campaign, Oleksander Zinchenko, also accused the president's entourage of corruption, although not of violence.

Both insiders made their accusations without producing evidence. This is a frequent tactic in former Soviet states; that is, using accusations of corruption to discredit opponents. It is difficult to see how the opposition's accusations against Mr. Saakashvili can be taken seriously, when the Georgian opposition is headed by Badri Patarkatsishvili. One of the wealthiest oligarchs in Georgia, Mr. Patarkatsishvili made his fortune through rather murky means in the 1990s by working for the now-exiled Russian oligarch Boris Berezovsky.

Both Mr. Okruashvili and Mr. Zinchenko used the accusations to launch opposition political parties that have failed to attract voters. With 0.04 percent of the vote, Mr. Zinchenko's Patriots bloc placed 44th out of 45 parties in the 2006 parliamentary elections; it did run in September of this year. Mr. Okruashvili's Movement for a United Georgia may share a similar fate if he does not return.

The presidents of Georgia and Ukraine have been close friends and allies since 2004, supporting regional organizations and joint efforts toward trans-Atlantic integration. Nevertheless, Mr. Yushchenko is closer in personality to the soft-spoken parliamentary speaker Nina Burjanadze than to the firebrand Mr. Saakashvili.

For all their similarities, they have

responded to challenges differently. Opposition protesters have not been attacked in Kyiv, unlike the police over-reaction in Tbilisi last week. Mr. Yushchenko has sought good relations with Russia and cannot play the "Russian card" to win domestic support. Using the "Russian card" brings political dividends in Georgia and the opposition (the Justice Party and Maia Topuria in 2006, the National Council today) is routinely accused of working for Russia.

Georgia and Ukraine have taken different post-revolutionary paths. Georgia's Rose Revolution was a much narrower margin of victory, with estimates ranging from as low as 30,000 votes to as high as 100,000. Similar numbers attended Georgian opposition rallies in the last month. The ability to change regimes and governments with such low numbers of protesters belies a sense of societal instability and fragility of voter allegiances in Georgia. Ukraine's Orange Revolution generated a much larger turnout and managed to keep protests going for 17 days.

The Rose Revolution destroyed the regime of incumbent president Eduard Shevardnadze, meaning it will never return to power. The Orange Revolution failed to defeat the representatives of the Leonid Kuchma era, as its candidate, Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich, ultimately won a respectable 44 percent of the vote. Mr. Yushchenko won the presidency with a slim 8 percent majority, while Mr. Saakashvili won an astounding 96 percent of the vote.

In Georgia the two wings of the Rose Revolution – Burjanadze-Democrats and United National Movement (UNM) – merged into an enlarged UNM. In Ukraine the three wings of the Orange Revolution – Our Ukraine, the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc (YTB) and the Socialist Party – have feuded since fall 2005 and Our Ukraine-YTB forged an alliance only in February.

Ukraine's regional diversity has traditionally been treated as a source of its internal weakness. However, unlike in Georgia,

(Continued on page 20)

## Yushchenko wants energy deals with Moscow to be transparent

by **Sergei Blagov**

*Eurasia Daily Monitor*

Russia's top officials are loudly complaining about Kyiv's tactics in a bitter dispute over Ukraine's Kremenchuk refinery, pledging to defend the interests of the Russian shareholders there. The incident is just the latest irritant in an already uneasy energy relationship between the two neighbors.

"I believe the incident came as an outrageous development, and we should not leave it unnoticed, because our policies prioritize the protection of Russian business interests outside the country," Russian First Vice Prime Minister Sergei Ivanov told a Cabinet meeting on November 2. Mr. Ivanov urged Ukrainian authorities to discontinue what he described as their "inaction," adding that the dispute entailed "clear and significant harm" (Interfax, RIA-Novosti, November 2).

Mr. Ivanov ordered Russian Industry and Energy Minister Viktor Khristenko to monitor the situation. The Ukrainian

authorities, with their 43 percent stake in the refinery, have good reason to solve the dispute, Mr. Khristenko said.

Furthermore, Mr. Khristenko reiterated that Russia's Tatneft oil company has halted crude deliveries to the Kremenchuk refinery, adding that other Russian oil suppliers "will have no interest to supply oil to this company before the conflict is settled." Mr. Ivanov endorsed Mr. Khristenko's statement (Interfax, ITAR-TASS, November 2).

The refinery, also known as Ukratnafta, in the Ukrainian town of Kremenchuk, was built during the 1970s to process crude oil pumped in Tatarstan, which is part of the Russian Federation. In 1995 the Tatarstan authorities, Tatneft and the Ukrainian government agreed to form a joint venture at the Kremenchuk refinery, which controls nearly 40 percent of Ukraine's gasoline market. Tatneft was supplying some 6 million tons of crude a year to Kremenchuk and has shipped about 4 million tons so far this year.

(Continued on page 18)

## NEWSBRIEFS

### Heavy storms hit Kerch Strait

KYIV – Following storms over the Kerch Strait linking the Black and Azov seas on November 11, at least 10 ships in the area sank or suffered damage, Ukrainian media reported. According to RFE/RL's Ukrainian Service, six ships have sunk and three seamen drowned, with another 20 still missing. The largest environmental damage was caused by the Russian tanker Volgoneft, which broke up, dumping 2,000 tons of fuel oil into the sea. Two other Russian ships, the Volnogorsk and the Kovel, also sank. One ship has spilled its cargo of 6,000 tons of sulfur into the sea, and rescuers are currently searching the seabed for the containers. However, clean-up operations have been halted due to new warnings of stormy weather. Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich announced that Ukraine's government intends to tighten the regulations for the use of the Kerch Strait in order to prevent similar disasters in the future. (RFE/RL Newswire)

### Ukraine, Russia react to disaster

KYIV – Ukraine's Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich and his Russian counterpart, Viktor Zubkov, on November 13 in Anapa, Russia, set up a joint group to deal with the recent environmental disaster in the region of the Black Sea and Sea of Azov, where a storm on November 11 sank several ships and damaged others, causing spills of oil and other toxic cargo. The joint group, which was to convene for its first meeting on November 15, will be based in the ports of Kerch, Ukraine, and Kavkaz, Russia, and will be led by Russian Vice-Minister of Transport Boris Korol and Ukrainian First Vice Minister of Transport Volodymyr Korniyenko. Mr. Zubkov said that the spills should be cleaned up within 40 or 45 days. Mr. Yanukovich proposed that both sides establish principles governing the future use of the Kerch Strait to bring transport there into line with international regulations. (RFE/RL Newswire)

### President appeals for dialogue

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko

has said that passing the stage of discussions and forming a coalition is Ukrainian politicians' main task, RFE/RL's Ukrainian Service reported on November 10. Mr. Yushchenko expressed concern that Ukrainian policy remains in a state of aggression. "I cannot see the politicians who would offer mutual dialogue," Mr. Yushchenko said. "The impression is that the elections are over, 'martial law' is canceled, but the people who were elected to the Parliament once again propose war," he said. Mr. Yushchenko said he believes that the people voted the politicians into the Verkhovna Rada with the obligation to negotiate. "Without dialogue, the answer for the key question of Ukrainian policy – how to bring political stability first of all to the Ukrainian Parliament – remains impossible," the president said. (RFE/RL Newswire)

### PRU to join preparations for Rada

KYIV – First Vice Prime Minister and Finance Minister Mykola Azarov said that the Party of the Regions would attend a November 12 meeting of the committee tasked with preparing for the first session of the newly elected Verkhovna Rada, Interfax reported on November 8. Volodymyr Lytvyn made a similar pledge on behalf of his bloc, according to RFE/RL's Ukrainian Service. Mr. Azarov denied allegations that the Party of the Regions is obstructing the work of the committee, claiming that his party is now drafting the document required for the group's work. The committee preparing for the first session of Parliament could not gather a quorum during several consecutive meetings due to the absence of representatives of the Party of the Regions, the Lytvyn bloc and the Communist Party; the lack of a quorum threatened to delay both the committee's work and the opening of the next parliamentary session. The group consists of 30 representatives in numbers proportional to the number of seats won by the blocs in the new Parliament. The Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc (YTB) and the Our Ukraine – People's Self-Defense

(Continued on page 14)

## THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

FOUNDED 1933

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

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

Periodicals postage paid at 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

**Editor-in-chief: Roma Hadzewycz**

**Editors:**

**Zenon Zawada (Kyiv)**

**Matthew Dubas**

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

**The Ukrainian Weekly, November 18, 2007 No. 46, Vol. LXXV**

Copyright © 2007 The Ukrainian Weekly

### ADMINISTRATION OF THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY AND SVOBODA

Walter Honcharyk, administrator

(973) 292-9800, ext. 3041

e-mail: [ukradmin@att.net](mailto:ukradmin@att.net)

Maria Oscislowski, advertising manager

(973) 292-9800, ext. 3040

e-mail: [adukr@optonline.net](mailto:adukr@optonline.net)

Mariyka Pendzola, subscriptions

(973) 292-9800, ext. 3042

e-mail: [ukrsubscr@att.net](mailto:ukrsubscr@att.net)



# Rising prices, growing inflation cause for concern in Ukraine

by Zenon Zawada  
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – Rising fuel and grain prices, coupled with political instability, caused inflation to surge in recent months, making even everyday goods such as fruits and bread more expensive for the average Ukrainian.

Year to date, inflation rose 11.7 percent, after jumps of 2.9 percent in October and 2.2 in September, the State Statistics Committee reported.

At the current rate, Ukraine may conclude the year with its highest of inflation in seven years, economists said, and prices for products in Ukraine are approaching those in Europe.

“This year’s tempo of inflation growth calls forth concern,” said President Viktor Yushchenko, who attended a Cabinet of Ministers meeting led by Viktor Yanukovich on November 2.

Keeping inflation under control is especially critical for the government, because most Ukrainians still live in poverty and even the slightest price increases can upset their ability to pay for basic needs, such as food, shelter and clothing.

In October alone, prices for sunflower oil rose 73 percent, egg prices surged 43 percent, fruit prices increased 38 percent, cooking oil prices rose 31 percent, milk prices increased 28 percent, and cheese prices rose 23 percent.

At the Silpo supermarket chain, the price for a kilogram of carrots jumped 40 percent in October, a kilogram of buckwheat surged 35 percent and a kilogram of bananas cost 25 percent more, reported the Dielo newspaper, a Kyiv business daily.

Since a majority of these food products are produced in Ukraine, producers increased their prices because of factors related to the September 30 elections, said Andrii Novak, a Kyiv economist and author of the book series, “How to Improve the

Ukrainian Economy.”

The summer drought in Ukraine contributed to the rise in food prices, reported Moody’s Economy.com.

During the election campaign, the major political parties promised higher pensions and government salaries and more payments for child births.

“Every political force promised sharp increases in social payments,” Mr. Novak said. “On the markets, producers have reacted accordingly. They have already raised prices, with the expectation that citizens will have more money. They also create an artificial deficit by reducing products, which also leads to higher prices.”

Meanwhile, rising global commodity prices also had an effect as higher natural gas prices caused utility bill hikes. Service prices in Ukraine are also a key inflationary factor, reported Moody’s Economy.com. Another factor is the consumer lending boom that emerged in the Ukrainian economy only in the last two years, economists said.

Though a young, burgeoning business, Ukrainian banks have already issued \$26 billion in outstanding consumer loans, which Ukrainians have used to buy items such as real estates, automobiles, refrigerators and appliances.

More money and debt in the economy inevitably lead to inflation, and the retail lending phenomenon contributed as much as 1.5 percent to the annual inflation figure, reported Alfa Capital, a Kyiv-based investment bank.

At this rate, Ukrainian consumer prices are nearing those in Europe, Mr. Novak said, but its wages are the lowest in Europe. Since government economists aren’t able to lower prices that have already risen, they will have to devise ways to increase the average wages of Ukrainians to enable them to cope with the inflation, he said.

Upon the release of the September fig-

ures, both President Yushchenko and Prime Minister Yanukovich took steps to assure the public they were dealing with the increasing prices.

At a weekly Cabinet of Ministers meeting in late October, Mr. Yanukovich resorted to his standard administrative approach to economics, announcing he would ban sunflower oil exports after their prices surged domestically. Prohibiting Ukrainian producers to export their product abroad forces them to increase supplies on the domestic market, thereby easing prices.

Mr. Yanukovich’s government has already become well-known for such methods, several times imposing bans on Ukrainian grain exports, also to ease domestic prices.

To help ease market pressures, the Ukrainian government said it would sell grain from its official reserves at 70 to 80 percent of market prices in the next two months to ease pressures, Moody’s Economy.com reported.

When Mr. Yushchenko addressed the Cabinet of Ministers meeting on November 2, he offered four ways to cope with inflation, which also included dealing with

exports. He suggested introducing new customs electronics and appraisals to regulate the flow of goods across the border.

Economists also need to re-examine how economic sectors relate to one another, especially in terms of supply and demand, he added. Budget spending needs to fall under fiercer control, the president said, and the National Bank of Ukraine should assume tighter controls on money supply.

“Empty money doesn’t cure anything,” Mr. Yushchenko said. “Only strong money motivates people to work, and money is strong only when it’s stable.”

The president also demanded new methods of gathering inflation data because those currently employed are outdated.

For example, the minimal standard of living is still calculated by economists who estimate how many socks and coats the average Ukrainian needs, and at what prices.

The World Bank is forecasting that Ukraine’s inflation will conclude the year at 12.5 percent, far above the government target of 7.5 percent.

(Continued on page 20)

## Helsinki Commission leaders express deep regret over violence in Georgia

WASHINGTON – Rep. Alcee L. Hastings (D-Fla.), chairman of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (U.S. Helsinki Commission), Sen. Benjamin L. Cardin (D-Md.), co-chairman, and Rep. Christopher H. Smith (R-N.J.) and Sen. Sam Brownback (R-Kansas), ranking minority members, expressed “profound regret” over the recent violence in Georgia, when law enforcement troops attacked demonstrators in Tbilisi.

They criticized the imposition of a state of emergency but commended President Mikheil Saakashvili’s call for early presidential elections in January 2008, as well as a referendum on the date of parliamentary elections.

“I read about the events in Georgia with great disappointment,” said Rep. Hastings. “Having been to Georgia many times, I was surprised and saddened by the violence which erupted. The state of emergency should be lifted as soon as possible. Freedom of expression must be honored and conditions created which will permit the holding of free and fair elections.”

Sen. Cardin also voiced concern about the crackdown and the closure of TV stations, as well as U.S. government-funded Radio Liberty broadcasts. “Shutting down independent sources of news is not the answer to Georgia’s problems,” he said. “The country’s leadership and opposition must resolve their differences peacefully. The election and referendum called by President Saakashvili offers an opportunity to restore Georgia’s image.”

Rep. Smith concurred, adding that he was puzzled by the decision to send troops against protesters when the demonstration appeared to be winding down. “I extend my sympathy to all those who were injured in the violence. Emergency rule and the closure of media outlets are not in line with Euro-Atlantic values. Georgia needs to ensure that the election and referendum in January meet the highest OSCE standards,” he said.

Sen. Brownback said he was dismayed by the violence but strongly supported Georgia’s ambitions to join NATO. He added, “I hope these recent events will not derail Tbilisi’s membership bid. Russia, which resents Georgia’s pro-Western orientation, has been pressuring the country for years. We must continue to support Georgia’s progress towards democracy and integration into Western institutions.”

Rep. Hastings said he would be in touch with Georgian Parliament Speaker Nino Burjanadze, who has long maintained close relations with the Helsinki Commission and the U.S. Delegation to the Parliamentary Assembly of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, is a U.S. government agency that monitors progress in the implementation of the provisions of the 1975 Helsinki Accords. The commission consists of nine members from the Senate, nine from the House of Representatives, and one member each from the departments of State, Defense and Commerce.

### SURVEY REGARDING POSTAL DELIVERY OF THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Dear Subscribers:

In response to the increasing number of complaints about poor delivery of our newspapers, The Ukrainian Weekly and Svoboda have prepared this customer survey.

We hereby ask for your assistance in helping us secure better delivery of The Ukrainian Weekly to you. Please take the time to fill out the following form for a period of four consecutive weeks in order to document delivery of our newspaper. The information will be used to try and track down where in the postal service delivery chain problems may be occurring.

- 1. Please note the following information exactly as it appears on your address label for The Ukrainian Weekly:

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City, State, Zip \_\_\_\_\_

- 2. Please write down the issue number, issue date and date of delivery for each of four consecutive issues of The Ukrainian Weekly delivered to your home.

Issue No.	Issue date	Date delivered
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

- 3. Once you have filled in the information on delivery of four successive issues, please mail the completed form to our Subscription Department at:

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

Thank you for your cooperation!



## Yurii Shukhevych visits Ukrainian National Association Home Office

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – Yurii Shukhevych, the son of Gen. Roman Shukhevych (Taras Chuprynka), the commander-in-chief of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA), met on November 2 with members of the Executive Committee and employees at the home office of the Ukrainian National Association.

Mr. Shukhevych was visiting New York to take part in a series of events commemorating the 65th anniversary of the establishment of the UPA and the 100th anniversary of his father's birth.

Mr. Shukhevych said that those who head the resistance to the official recognition of the UPA are the Russophile extremists of the Communist Party of Ukraine, Natalia Vitrenko's Progressive Socialist Party and the Russian Orthodox Church. These forces hinder the process of the UPA's recognition by the Ukrainian government and perpetuate the lack of historical accuracy in Ukraine's collective consciousness, he added.

In regard to the Party of the Regions, Mr. Shukhevych said that he did not believe its members would vote against recognition of the UPA if the matter were to be voted on in

Parliament. According to Mr. Shukhevych, the Ukrainian people have the right to exercise their political strength on this issue, but they need to unite around a collective idea, rather than a personality – in reference to cults surrounding Yulia Tymoshenko, Viktor Yanukovich and Viktor Yushchenko.

Upon meeting with members of the UNA Executive Committee, Mr. Shukhevych was given an opportunity to engage in an informal dialogue with UNA employees on the recent elections and the progress toward UPA recognition by the Ukrainian government.

Although the preliminary results of Ukraine's recent parliamentary elections indicate that the "Orange" forces have a slim majority, Mr. Shukhevych said, he wasn't very optimistic about the likelihood of the newly elected government to foster substantial change. Although the personalities have changed, he continued, the mentality has not. The politics of Ukraine is plagued by the preoccupation of politicians to monopolize business interests rather than by the sense of elected duty toward national interests, he observed.



Yurii Shukhevych (seated third from left) with his wife, Lesia, (second from left), meets with UNA Executive Committee members Christine Kozak, UNA national secretary, Stefan Kaczaraj, UNA president, and Michael Koziupa, UNA second vice-president.

## HURI seminar to kick-off year of Holodomor commemorations

by Peter Woloschuk

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. – The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute (HURI) will kick off its yearlong commemoration of the 75th anniversary of the Holodomor and the 25th anniversary of its Famine Project with a two-day symposium on Friday, November 30, and Saturday, December 1.

Other events during the year will include lectures, a major international conference in November 2008 devoted to the long-term consequences of the Famine, and a world premiere of an opera by Virko Baley supported by HURI that will honor the victims of the Holodomor.

The kick-off symposium will deal with the theme of "Breaking the Great Silence on Ukraine's Terror-Famine" and the various sessions will look at "Putting Ukraine's Terror-Famine in its Proper Place: The Historiographic Significance of the HURI Project," and "Uncovering Documentation on Ukraine's Terror-Famine."

Among the individual presentations will be an overview of the impact of the HURI Famine Project on the study of the history of the USSR and Ukraine, a reminiscence and a tribute to the work of Robert Conquest and James Mace, a look at the various sources of information on the Holodomor, including the state archives of the Soviet Union in Moscow and the state archive system of Ukraine, a case study of documents about the Famine in the Vinnytsia Oblast, as well as an eyewitness account of the Ukrainian Famine.

Among the presenters and participants of the seminar will be Oleksandr Potebnja Professor of Ukrainian Philology Michael S. Flier, director of HURI; Dr. Lubomyr Hajda, associate director of HURI and initiator of the seminar; George G. Grabowicz, Dmytro Chyzhevsky Professor of Ukrainian Literature, Harvard University; Serhii Plokhii, Mykhailo S. Hrushevsky professor of Ukrainian history, Harvard University; Hiroaki Kuromiya, professor of history, Indiana University; Leonid Heretz, professor of history, Bridgewater State College; Terry Martin, George F.

Baker III Professor of Russian Studies, Harvard University; Hennadii Boriak, deputy director general of the State Committee on the Archives of Ukraine; and Roman Podkur, senior research fellow, Institute of the History of Ukraine, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, and Eugene and Daymel Shklar Fellow at HURI.

In announcing the symposium, HURI Associate Director Hajda said, "HURI is beginning a yearlong series of events devoted to the Famine. In November 2008 when Ukraine and the rest of the world will be marking the official commemoration of the 75th anniversary, HURI is planning to hold a major international conference to examine the long-term consequences of the Famine. This is an important and totally unexplored extension of Famine studies, which, to date, have focused on the actual events of 1932 and 1933 and their root causes."

"This year's symposium, which will be held in a few weeks, is meant to serve as an introduction to next year's major event," Dr. Hajda continued. "It will examine the breakthrough in the long silence about the Famine both in Soviet studies scholarship and in international consciousness. The first breakthrough, of course, was the HURI Famine Project of 25 years ago, whose central component was the monograph by Robert Conquest 'The Harvest of Sorrow.' The second breakthrough was the opening of archives following the collapse of the Soviet Union and the discovery of primary sources crucial to any study of the Famine. In other words, this symposium will look not only at the study of the Famine, but at the study of the study of the Famine – it will be a contribution to historiography and to source studies."

Friday's sessions will begin at 4 p.m. and will be held in the Thompson Room of the Barker Center on Quincy Street, and Saturday's sessions will begin at 9:30 a.m. and will be held in Room 113 of Sever Hall, located in Harvard Yard.

All sessions are open to the public and admission is free.

## Holodomor...

(Continued from page 1)

supposed to lead Holodomor research and commemoration activity.

Unfortunately, it was organized under the authority and financing of the State Archives of Ukraine, which is controlled by Olha Ginsburg, a Communist.

Among those in attendance at the researchers' gathering was Taras Hukalo, a Ukrainian Canadian who produced the first documentary film on the Holodomor, "Ten Million Victims: Ukraine 1933," which was broadcast in Quebec in 1983. (The film can be viewed on the German Google website.)

The association resolved to send a complaint to the president regarding repeated denials by the State Television and Radio Committee to include its educational books and brochures among its socially oriented publications.

The current committee chair, Party of the Regions member Eduard Prutnik, reportedly told the association that the state committee doesn't have enough funds.

As a result of politicians hostile to Ukrainian history, culture and identity, the government's education efforts on the Holodomor remain wholly inadequate, researchers said.

In her native Luhansk, which had its eth-

nic Ukrainian population decimated, Iryna Mahrytska said her students declined to do research about the Holodomor. When they were assigned to interview survivors, they presented materials that were copied from books, she said.

Meanwhile, most Luhansk teachers are too ignorant – even denying the Holodomor – to adequately teach students, Ms. Mahrytska said.

Regarding her efforts to establish Holodomor memorials in Luhansk region villages, Ms. Mahrytska said she was told "Communists will come tomorrow and burn my home."

She called for a ban on the Communist Party and lustration, a suggestion greeted by loud applause from the researchers, who are intimately familiar with the evils of communism.

Progress has been achieved in the Vinnytsia Oblast, Mr. Rudyi said. About 1,500 survivors of the Holodomor remain in Vinnytsia, by his estimate, and students will assist in documenting their testimony on one of the greatest genocides in human history.

"I approached all the publishers in 1993, and everyone declined," Mr. Rudyi said. "They said, 'Do you want me to get fired or imprisoned?' Ukraine had been independent for two years!"

## Kytasty Foundation...

(Continued from page 1)

well as founder and president of the Society of Ukrainian Bandurists.

The Kytasty Foundation was founded in 2002 as a non-profit corporation whose mission is to provide an educational resource of Ukrainian culture via a free online library on literature, music and history. Its aim is to continue the work of Hryhory and Victor Kytasty.

Rob Schmitz, Los Angeles bureau chief of KQED public radio, reported on the Kytastys' return home. His report can be viewed at: <http://www.californiareport.org/slideshows/poway/index.jsp>.

Watching his report, one can see that the Kytasty home has been reduced to rubble and ashes, with only some portions of exterior and interior walls left standing against the backdrop of beautiful California scenery.

Mrs. Kytasty is shown searching through what remains, and she likens the task to an archeological dig. What she most would like to find, she tells the reporter, is a metal sculpture of a Kozak, a family heirloom.

Mr. Kytasty, an engineer, built the house. Reflecting on his loss, he plays the bandura and sings a "duma" about a Kozak who lost everything – "all that was left was his horse ... and his bandura," he explains to the reporter.

The Kytastys told KQED that they plan to rebuild their home.

The report goes on to note that, as a result of the fire that destroyed the Kytasty home, the Kytasty Foundation's digital audio archive is seriously damaged and may not be recoverable. It notes that Andrij Kytasty spent three years compiling mp3s of his father's work into a digital archive.

Contacted by e-mail by The Ukrainian Weekly, Mr. Kytasty wrote: "All that I ask is that whatever somebody had downloaded from the site, please burn a CD copy and send it to: The Kytasty Foundation, 4264 Biona Place, San Diego, CA 92116."

In addition, Mr. Kytasty noted, "Donations are also gladly appreciated. The foundation has put out three CDs of Hryhory Kytasty's masterpieces and will continue, given the support, to bring great culture to the world stage."



# 75th anniversary conference on Holodomor held at University of Toronto

by Andriy Makuch

TORONTO – The University of Toronto's Munk Center was the site of a special event, "The Holodomor of 1932-1933: A 75th Anniversary Conference on the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide," on Thursday, November 1. The conference featured four speakers from Ukraine, three commentators from North America and several short addresses.

The event was sponsored by the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, (CIUS) the Petro Jacyk Program for the Study of Ukraine (University of Toronto), and the Ukrainian Canadian Research and Documentation Center (UCRDC) in cooperation with the Buduchnist Credit Union Foundation and the Toronto branch of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress.

The conference participants were greeted by Dr. Wsevolod Isajiw, the head of UCRDC and chair of the organizing committee. He then gave the floor to Dr. Zenon Kohut, director of CIUS, who examined how the Holodomor issue had been politicized within a Russian-Ukrainian context and reflected on how the reality of the Famine had been disputed for many years because of ideological reasons. He also noted CIUS's long-term commitment to bringing the Holodomor to the attention of both academia and the public.

Ihor Ostash, the ambassador of Ukraine to Canada, then spoke, expressing his gratitude to the organizers for inviting him and putting together the event. He noted how for decades people in Ukraine were unable to speak openly about the Holodomor. But, even though the truth was concealed, every family knew about it. The ambassador also announced that copies of a booklet on the Holodomor – published recently by the Ukrainian Institute of National Memory – would be made available to conference participants.

The first session, "Archival Sources," included papers by Drs. Hennadii Boriak (deputy director, State Committee on Archives of Ukraine) and Iryna Matiash (director, Ukrainian Research Institute of Archival Affairs and Document Studies), with Dr. Lynne Viola (University of Toronto) as a commentator.

Dr. Boriak spoke during his presentation, titled "Holodomor Archives and Sources: The State of the Art," about the significant gains made with respect to opening up the archives in Ukraine – and the wealth of information they contain about the Famine. He added a note about the paucity of verifiable photographs of the Holodomor itself, which regrettably has led to the much-criticized practice of substituting images of the 1921-1922 famine in their place.

He then provided a characterization of the known extant documents regarding the Holodomor, based largely on a scheme pro-

posed by Ruslan Pyrih, the author of an extensive compilation of documents, which was recently published ("Holodomor 1932-1933 rokiv v Ukraini: Dokumenty i Materialy" [The Holodomor of 1932-1933 in Ukraine: Documents and Materials]). He also noted some possible additional sources of information about the Holodomor. The first is material from the local press, which provides very detailed information about events at the local level. The second is Vital Statistic Registers, of which 3,500 will be released in the near future from the archives of the Ministry of Justice following a 75-year period during in which, by law, they were closed to researchers.

Dr. Matiash provided an overview of the main archival holdings in Russia with material related to the Holodomor, including the Russian State Archive of Social-Political History, the Archive of the President of the Russian Federation, the Russian State Archive of the Economy, the State Archive of the Russian Federation, and the Central Archive of the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation.

She also touched briefly at what could be found in other federal repositories such as the Russian State Archive of Literature and Culture and the Russian State Military Archive as well as the regional archives for the Sverdlovsk and Voronezh oblasts and Krasnodar krai.

Dr. Viola led off her comments with considerable praise for the two presentations. She acknowledged the considerable degree of success Ukraine has had in opening up its archives, but expressed reservations as to whether they are actually all that accessible (this point came up again in a later session, when the difficulties in accessing certain collections – openness legislation notwithstanding – was noted).

She expressed some reservations about a suggestion by Dr. Boriak that the existing source base of 70,000 to 80,000 documents within 2,000 archival "fonds" and collections was exhaustive, pointing to the fact that the archives of the Russian Federation have not been fully examined. Dr. Viola also underlined the value of materials found in regional archives, especially since local officials tended to be quite frank in their assessments of situations.

The second session, "Historiography," featured a paper by Liudmyla Hrynevych (Institute of History, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine) with Dr. Terry Martin (Harvard University) as a commentator.

Ms. Hrynevych focused less on historiography per se and more on the social and political aspects of writings about the Holodomor. She led off with a brief overview of how the Holodomor had been treated in the Soviet period, starting from its total denial (an "imposed amnesia") in Stalinist times to its emergence as an issue during the days of glasnost.



Dominique Arel (left) and Mykola Ryabchuk (right) with Peter Solomon of the University of Toronto.

Nevertheless, following independence there was a general indifference to the matter of the Holodomor – an "inert ignorance" (viale ignoruvannia) as termed by the speaker – as the country's political elite did not care to pursue the issue with great zeal and economic circumstances limited work that could be done in the field. Moreover, the Communist left was particularly hostile to the issue, and the speaker dealt with its views at length. Nevertheless, dedicated scholars persisted and the matter moved forward.

Ms. Hrynevych also included a brief discussion about how anti-Semitism has played itself out around the fringes of the Holodomor discourse, most notably through the activities of the Inter-Regional Academy of Personnel Management (Ukrainian acronym: MAUP).

Dr. Martin's comments included an interesting autobiographical aside regarding the genesis of his own understanding of the Holodomor. It developed in the 1990s, as he explained it, as a halfway point between the contemporary "all-Union" position on the issue (i.e., that this was a matter related to peasant policy in all parts of the USSR) and the "Ukrainian" position of the day (namely, that the Holodomor was an act of genocide against the Ukrainian people). So, while he disagrees with the idea of the Famine as a planned genocide, he is quite ready to accept the idea that Ukraine was treated differently than other parts of the Soviet Union at that time. Stalin may not have wanted to cause a famine, but he certainly did as an off-shoot of his collectivization policy.

Dr. Martin also suggested that it would be useful and fascinating to study the psychological effects of the Famine. He then called for a study of the lower-level perpetrators of the Holodomor – the cadre-activists sent from the city to the countryside as well as the lower-level functionaries, such as village soviet (council) chairmen, who received instructions to carry out measures that invariably would lead to the deaths of many neighbors.

He ended off by asking whether perhaps too much scholarly attention is being granted to the Holodomor, given the host of other cases of mass violence on the territory of Ukraine in the 20th century (which he then listed) that remain to be studied in detail.

The third session saw journalist and social critic Mykola Ryabchuk speak about "The Famine in Contemporary Ukrainian Politics and Society," followed by a commentary by Dr. Dominique Arel (Chair of Ukrainian Studies, University of Ottawa).

Mr. Ryabchuk noted the ambiguous and opportunist approach to the Holodomor issue by the Ukrainian authorities in the post-independence period, recognizing it as an issue, but pursuing it half-heartedly. This

was particularly evident in the commemorations of the Famine in the fall of 2003, when many of the official events were "export-oriented" or limited to Kyiv rather than truly nationwide – at a time when the government had the means to create a successful countrywide observation. He also noted that all official documents related to the event contained not a single word about the Communist nature of the Holodomor and that the lukewarm commemorations went hand-in-hand with celebrations of Soviet-era leaders (e.g., Volodymyr Scherbytsky) or landmark events (e.g., the so-called "re-unification of Western Ukraine").

Mr. Ryabchuk gave President Viktor Yushchenko credit for pursuing the Famine issue in a far more principled manner, even at the risk of a political cost. The Party of



Terry Martin comments on a paper.

the Regions, on the other hand, he said, maintains an opportunistic position reminiscent of the Kuchma regime. It acknowledges the existence of the Famine, but emphasizes that it was not directed against Ukrainians exclusively and stresses that there are perils in pursuing a strong line on the Holodomor in terms of threatening social cohesion as well as possibly damaging relations with Russia (commonly presented euphemistically as "with neighbors").

In his comments, Dr. Arel examined the politics of memory against a number of subjects, including regime type, nation-building, the Famine and Ukraine.

Regarding the first, he noted that in a closed society certain topics are illegal, while in an open society they might be avoided (as with the question of Germany and the Jews for many, many years), but they can be raised.

(Continued on page 22)



Lynne Viola, Iryna Matiash, Hennadii Boriak and Roman Serbyn during the conference at the Munk Center.



## THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

# Lighting a symbolic candle

"The world knows little about the 1932-1933 Holodomor in Ukraine, therefore, we must tell the people the truth about this tragedy and make the world recognize the Holodomor in Ukraine as genocide against the Ukrainian nation," First Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Volodymyr Ohryzko said at a November 8 briefing in Kyiv. He added that Ukraine's delegation to UNESCO had tried to fulfill this task at the 34th session of the UNESCO Conference General, which, as readers will recall, adopted a resolution on the Holodomor that fell short of what we would have liked to see. (See *The Weekly*, November 11). And, he went on to note that the Famine in Ukraine is often linked with other events in the Soviet Union, that "the world community is sometimes confused about the interconnection between hunger and the Holodomor." It's very important to alert people to the difference, he underscored.

It is worth recalling, in this context, the 1988 report of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine, which concluded: "One or more of the actions specified in the Genocide Convention [adopted by the United Nations in 1948] was taken against the Ukrainians in order to destroy a substantial part of the Ukrainian people ... Overwhelming evidence indicates that Stalin was warned of impending famine in Ukraine and pressed for measures that could only ensure its occurrence and exacerbate its effects. Such policies not only came into conflict with his response to food supply difficulties elsewhere in the preceding year, but some of them were implemented with greater vigor in ethnically Ukrainian areas than elsewhere and were utilized in order to eliminate any manifestation of Ukrainian national self-assertion."

Furthermore, there is documentary evidence that the Stalin regime rejected relief efforts targeted at Ukraine, that borders were closed to the starving seeking food. "There is no famine in Ukraine," Soviet sources told the world, including one very famous journalist of the era, Walter Duranty of *The New York Times*. Duranty willingly went along, quashing reports of famine filed by scrupulous and committed journalists like the Welshman Gareth Jones, while privately telling others that millions were dying. In doing so, Duranty was a partner in genocide.

During this 75th anniversary year of the Holodomor, Ukraine's diplomatic representations abroad will strive to inform the world about the special circumstances surrounding the Holodomor and will hold commemorative events to recall this genocide of our people. In fact, every Embassy and Consulate has been directed to "Light a Candle" on November 24, the Day of Memory for the Victims of the Holodomor in Ukraine. Foreign diplomats and politicians are expected to attend that observance, which will culminate in the lighting of a symbolic candle in memory of the millions lost.

In addition, the Ukrainian World Congress has called on all Ukrainians worldwide to participate in a moment of silence for the victims of the Ukrainian genocide on November 24 at the exact time coinciding with 4 p.m. in Kyiv, when a moment of silence decreed by President Viktor Yushchenko will be observed nationwide.

Mr. Ohryzko has said that such commemorative events fulfill Ukraine's goal of "restoring historical justice." Let us, Ukrainians around the world, unite at this particular moment in time to bring justice to the Holodomor's innocent victims.

Nov  
17  
1983

## Turning the pages back...

As Ukrainians kick off the 75th anniversary commemorations of the Holodomor – the Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933 – *The Ukrainian Weekly* recalls House Concurrent Resolution 111, commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Holodomor, which the United States House of Representatives unanimously

approved on November 17, 1983.

The resolution, submitted by Rep. Clement Zablocki (D-Wis.), chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, was introduced by Reps. Gerald Solomon (R-N.Y.) and Hamilton Fish Jr. (R-N.Y.), and was co-sponsored by 84 other members. It called upon the president to: "issue a proclamation in mournful commemoration of the Great Famine in Ukraine during the year 1933, which constituted a deliberate and imperialistic policy of the Soviet Russian government to destroy the intellectual elite and large segments of the population of Ukraine and thus enhance its totalitarian Communist rule over the conquered Ukrainian nation; issue a warning that continued enslavement of the Ukrainian nation as well as other non-Russian nations within the USSR constitutes a threat to world peace and normal relationships among the peoples of Europe and the world at large; and manifest to the peoples of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics through an appropriate and official means the historic fact that the people of the United States share with them their aspirations for the recovery of their freedom and national independence."

This resolution is "a tribute to the spirit of the Ukrainian people, which survives this crime and lives on in the face of brutal oppressive and evil empire... It is also a tribute to the American people. It is their brave vow that they will never forget, and they share with the Ukrainian people their sorrow and their aspirations for the recovery of their freedom and national sovereignty," Rep. Solomon commented.

In 1934 Rep. Fish's father had introduced a similar resolution "to focus public attention on this brutal famine and to express the sense of the House that the USSR should place 'no obstacles in the way of American citizens seeking to send aid in the form of money, food-stuffs and necessities to the famine-stricken regions of Ukraine.'"

Rep. William Broomfield (R-Mich.) said, "We cannot let this silence and ignorance over this tragedy continue. The government that engineered this famine 50 years ago continues to suppress the people of Ukraine today, and its callous attitude towards life has not changed as witnessed by its recent downing of the Korean passenger plane and its willingness to use chemical weapons in Afghanistan."

President Ronald Reagan issued proclamation No. 5273 – "Commemoration of the Great Famine in Ukraine" – on October 30, 1984 (<http://www.reagan.utexas.edu/archives/speeches/1984/103084r.htm>).

Source: "House unanimously approves Famine resolution," *The Ukrainian Weekly*, December 4, 1983.

## COMMENTARY

# The importance of remembrance: a seminar at the University of Ottawa

by Alexandra Hawryluk

Under the velvety green mantle of the undulating Ukrainian landscape the black earth safeguards history's secrets. Many a farmer's plough, a gardener's trowel, a municipal worker's spade have accidentally dug up the remnants of a horrific past: old human bones, shell casings, a child's shoe, a rusty belt buckle. And it is only now, with the emergence of a new Ukraine that people are uncovering some of those secrets and finding out what really happened in Ukraine during Stalin's Holodomor and Hitler's Holocaust.

That was what scholars gathered at the third annual Danyliw Research Seminar, organized by the Chair of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Ottawa, were doing on October 13 – analyzing the events of the past in order to understand how all that suffering affects us today.

On Friday, October 12, however, current events dominated. During the morning session Prof. Oxana Shevel of Tufts University spoke on "The Sources and the Limits on Civic Nationalism: The Law on the Legal Status of Foreign Ukrainians," Dr. Megan Buskey of Open Society Institute in New York talked about "Evaluating Efforts to Combat Corruption in Admissions to Institutions of Higher Learning," and Dr. Olivia Noble of University College London presented a paper called "Multidimensional Poverty and Subjective Well-Being in Ukraine."

In the afternoon, Dr. Taras Kuzio, Georgetown University, talked about "The Electoral Results and their Implications," while Dr. Marta Dyczok, University of Western Ontario, addressed the issue "The Media in the Electoral Cauldron: A Step Forward or Backward?"

However interesting these topics were, it was the Saturday session titled "The Politics of Memory in Contemporary Ukraine" that made the participants of the inter-disciplinary seminar and its small audience sit up. Although Prof. Per Rudling, University of Alberta, talked about "World War II as an Identity Marker: The Case of Belarus," some of his observations resonated with the Ukrainians at the table, especially his remarks about the "Great Patriotic War" and how it is still shaping identity.

The respondent, Mykola Ryabchuk, co-editor of Kyiv's *Krytyka* magazine, author of five books and visiting professor at University of Alberta, concurred that "the myth of the Great Patriotic War, as a central part of the so-called institutionalized Soviet nostalgia, as a cornerstone of state philosophy," has become part of the "newly created post-Soviet or crypto-Soviet identity."

In the past, this myth was "employed by the Communist nomenklatura in order to consolidate its power and legitimize it," he said.

But he disagreed with the speaker's assertion that "seeking political legitimacy in history is particularly important in non-democratic regimes." "Actually, this is important for any regime, especially if it's a young nation and especially a nation whose identity and independence is uncertain and fragmented and ques-

tioned by the stronger neighbor," Mr. Ryabchuk said. The new democratic Ukraine, for one, needs to seek political legitimacy in history, by challenging Russia's claim to the Kyivan-Rus' legacy, simply because it is a Ukrainian legacy.

What, then, was the role of the Great Patriotic War myth? On the one hand it emphasized the effort of the Soviet military to free the Western world from the Nazi peril, and on the other it idealized the suffering of civilians during the liberation of the Soviet republics from Nazi invaders.

For the Communist leadership the bonus was that this wartime experience offered a unique opportunity for creating a new mythical entity, "the Soviet people," with its own peculiar spin on the events of what the rest of us called World War II.

So, those who survived the Holodomor of 1932-1933 and then World War II had to learn how to live with multi-level trauma: the memory of the slow death by starvation of their near and dear, the memory of Stalin's purges, and the memory of Nazi war-time violence and mass murder. However, all those soul-destroying memories had to be denied, buried deep, silenced – all for the sake of a deceitful state ideology. Is it any wonder that their children and grandchildren know so little about the terrible events that took place in 20th century Ukraine?

To assuage those wounds, to honor the suffering and to let the souls of the dead repose in peace it is important to recognize that, "Ukraine has [had] two genocides: the Holodomor and the Holocaust," Dr. Roman Serbyn declared in his presentation titled "Competing Memories of Communist and Nazi Crimes in Ukraine." Just think about it: 7 million to 10 million people killed by deliberate famine and the world remained silent. Fear and sorrow were still thick in the air when Stalin's purges and then the plunder of alternately advancing and retreating Nazi and Soviet armies followed.

No other territory in Nazi-occupied Europe suffered such human and ecological devastation as was inflicted on Ukraine. In Western Europe the Nazi extermination camps and their chimneys are mute witnesses to what happened. In Ukraine, all evidence of atrocities has literally gone underground. Yet 4.1 million people died under Nazi rule, 1.5 million Jews were murdered, 700 towns and 28,000 villages were destroyed and over 2 million "workers" were forcibly deported to Germany. Perhaps it was because of Hitler's frequent presence at his retreat outside Zhytomyr, or because of his desire to create "a clean environment" for the development of the future German colonies in Ukraine, that the Nazis covered their tracks.

So, an inquiry into what happened in Ukraine had to wait until after the collapse of the Soviet Union. The work of Western scholars, particularly that of Drs. Robert Conquest and James Mace, played a leading role in helping Ukraine to pull away from Soviet historiography and move toward an objective evaluation based on documentation. This, as it turned out, was not an easy task.

Up to now, most testimonials about the Holodomor were taken from sur-

(Continued on page 20)

A longtime contributor to *Radio Canada International*, Alexandra Hawryluk is a researcher and freelance writer working in Montreal.



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### More on Ukraine's energy woes

Dear Editor:

In response to Dr. M. Burbelo's letter (October 14), I offer the following observations.

Ukraine's energy woes are mainly the byproduct of over 70 years of central planning by the Soviet system and its policy of colonization of all the satellite states by integration of their economies with that of Russia. This Russian master strategy included building in an extreme dependence on the supply of all forms of energy, including gas, oil, nuclear fuel and electricity from Russia. Upon the break-up of the Soviet Union, it became quite apparent how effective this integration of the economy of Russia with its satellite states was in curbing economic sovereignty or independence.

This type of Marxist economy discouraged enterprise and creativity, and encouraged energy waste, sloppiness and corruption. Upon the break-up of the Soviet Union, the former Soviet oil pipelines experienced leakage losses of up to 10 percent of the transported volumes, which was unheard of in the Western world. These leakage rates were due to non-existent environmental regulations and control measures, poor design using obsolete technologies and the siphoning off of oil.

So the first order of action in Ukraine is to start an official government-sanctioned Energy Conservation Program similar to the U.S. programs of the late 1970s, when OPEC put the squeeze on us and our response was to reduce our consumption of oil and gas by more than 10 percent, simply by conserving energy. This effort is self-funding because, as energy costs increase, the economic viability of many conservation efforts also increase and alternative energy schemes such as wind, solar, geothermal and tidal power, fuel cells and bio-fuels, all become much more attractive purely from a cost standpoint.

Oil and gas exploration must be expanded in Ukraine and must involve Western companies with state-of-the-art technologies to find oil and gas, with deep-well horizontal drilling capabilities, secondary and tertiary recovery technology, reserve management technologies and experience, and, most importantly of all, with large amounts of capital to invest in these expensive and often non-producing wells. All these energy projects require billions of dollars that only the Western oil majors can possibly provide. Thus, they must be courted to participate in capital projects in Ukraine that will guarantee them a good rate of return while securing a higher level of energy independence for Ukraine.

For all this to occur, Ukraine needs a fully functioning and equitable judicial system, a more realistic corporate taxation program, elimination of burdensome governmental permitting requirements and elimination of corruption at all levels of its bureaucracy.

Wind, solar and geothermal power,

fuel cells, hybrid cars, and bio-fuels will all have their rightful place in Ukraine's future, but not until after the abovementioned, higher impact, more conventional and more economically effective avenues to full energy independence are more fully exploited.

There is much work to be done now and in the future by the government of Ukraine to ensure a safe investment climate which will attract high levels of foreign investment to promote a higher level of energy independence and its associated levels of economic growth as witnessed in Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic over the last 10 to 15 years.

Andy Y. Skalchuk, PE  
Churchville, Pa.

### About Ukraine's forested areas

Dear Editor:

As an individual who owns both forest and agricultural land in New York State, I can attest that there is a tremendous difference between owning agricultural land versus a forested area. Though it is an excellent move on the part of the Ukrainian government to privatize agricultural land, the idea of privatizing a forested area would be disastrous.

To begin with, most people have no idea that a forest actually requires "tender and loving care." Removing old, useless, and diseased trees requires knowledge and expertise gained from lifetime experience. Restocking (or replanting trees) is an art in itself.

Worldwide, private ownership of fields and meadows is not a problem because open land can be rented out to private farmers or to corporate or government farm agencies. In the case of forested areas, this is not the case. Once the beautiful Ukrainian forests are privatized, human encroachment – tremendously harmful for wildlife, plants, wetlands, ponds and lakes – will commence.

Forest fires, the displacement of animal life (such as now being witnessed with the black bears in New Jersey, parts of New York state and in California) will occur, pollution and the theft of forest products will rise significantly. Arguments that non-forest owners can no longer enjoy a forested area will intensify once much of the land is posted with "Private – Keep Out" signs.

In the end, such problems created by privatizing the forests will cost the Ukrainian government much more in finances to control and rectify. Also, Ukraine's forests are not abundant. Nor are they extensive as those found, for example, in Siberia or Canada. (And even here the forests are largely state-owned.)

Therefore, to maintain healthy, vibrant, population- and pollution-free forested areas, the bulk of the Ukrainian forests must remain in the hands of the government.

Lt. Col. Michael O. Logusz  
Kuwait

## NEWS AND VIEWS

### Let's make immigration our issue for the next year

by R.L. Chomiak

WASHINGTON – It's issue time in American politics, and the issue I propose for our agenda for the next 12 months is: immigration reform.

It's our community's issue and we have to start pushing it now during this quadrennial big election run-up.

No, immigration is not only a Hispanic issue, or an Asian issue, or an African one. It's ours as well, although we seem to avoid it.

The last time there was some agitation on illegal immigration in our media was a couple of years ago, when federal authorities grabbed a Ukrainian family of "undocumented aliens" in New Jersey for deportation back to Ukraine. Our people were shocked, because the raid occurred on January 6, Christmas Eve according to the Julian calendar.

This was a sad event, but I'd be the last to suspect American immigration bureaucrats picking this date, because I can't expect the old INS or the current ICE government worker to know the "old calendar" date for Christmas. "Not in my job description," is a government worker's standard response. On the other hand, maybe the backroom INS specialists were aware of the date, and picked it thinking the family to be arrested and deported would be less wary on Christmas Eve.

The incident sparked a shock in the Ukrainian community, a short-lived shock, to be sure. I remember there was an urgent appeal to the New Jersey governor, which I thought was unfair, because immigration is a federal, not a state, matter. So why bother the governor? But recently I was impressed with the Ukrainians' clout in New Jersey, when I read in *The Ukrainian Weekly* that the state is trying to do its share for immigration reform.

In this case New Jersey is a big exception. In my 72 years I have been an immigrant several times – not always legal, not always by choice. The first time I emigrated was in 1944. The Third Reich brought my parents and me to a labor camp attached to a German arms factory. Because millions of Germans were bearing arms on the battlefronts, the Third Reich needed a workforce for its factories. And only a few years ago I read that it was the Japanese ambassador in Berlin who suggested to Adolf Hitler that slave labor from Eastern Europe could replace German workers who put on uniforms. That's how I ended up in Germany during the second world war. And now I could adapt a phrase from Madison Avenue wizard Jerry Della Femina: "Thank you, wonderful folks, who gave us Pearl Harbor." Your diplomat put me in a labor camp in East Germany, where I was treated badly by Germans my age and older, and by teachers.

It so happened that the longest period I have lived in a place was a quarter century in the commonwealth of Virginia. I like Virginia, especially because Capt. John Smith, who colonized it with three shiploads of "illegal immigrants" in 1607, traveled through western Ukraine, perhaps even through Lviv, where I was born, from Turkish captivity back to England, before embarking for America and Jamestown, Va. The sad part is that during this year marking the 400th anniversary of Capt. Smith's arrival, Virginia legislators and local politicians

in the state (or commonwealth, as Virginia and three other states call themselves) started a loud anti-immigrant campaign to pass unconstitutional laws dealing with this issue. Political careers have been destroyed in Virginia of elected officials who tried to organize facilities for "day laborers" – usually illegal or undocumented aliens.

Sadly, in "the nation of immigrants" we are witnessing another wave of virulent anti-immigrant bias.

The irony is that the loudest legislators repeating "no amnesty for law breakers" slogans have the shrubs and lawns of their suburban Washington homes maintained by legal companies using "day laborers." For the next year ask your incumbent congressional candidate about her or his position on immigration reform. And ask her or him who trims the shrubs around her or his suburban Washington home.

It is we, Ukrainians – immigrants or grandchildren of immigrants – who have to educate our elected officials about the need for humane immigration reform. Most of us know people who are undocumented aliens. They are decent people, who would make solid citizens. They are not plotting against the peace, order and good government of the United States. Most of them are paying taxes and are trying to create their own American dreams. And they are holding jobs that native-born Americans are not really seeking.

*Sadly, in "the nation of immigrants" we are witnessing another wave of virulent anti-immigrant bias.*

In addition to Ukrainians, there are Irish, French, Dutch and Italian people who are undocumented aliens in the U.S., who are perfectly happy to make a life here, or after a few years return to their homeland. And some do. Yes, even some Hispanics, who have become generic symbols of illegal immigration, go back home.

I saw a startling figure recently: 75 percent of American Nobel Prize winners had been immigrants. And the American economic locomotive – the computer industry – is stymied because of limitations on the number of visas for legal, professional immigrants. We need immigration reform to prop up the American economy.

Let's do it. Let's speak up against all the anti-immigrant bias. We have 12 months to educate our candidates. And let's not keep quiet when a candidate seeks applause by saying "no amnesty for law breakers." Let's face it: if there are 12 million illegal immigrants in the country there is no way we can deport them all. And they are here because there was laxness in the border protection corps.

Yes, let's make them legal. Let's have reform. It's in our country's interest. And this is the year to put the issue on the front burner.

R.L. Chomiak's e-mail address is [rolech@mac.com](mailto:rolech@mac.com).

### We welcome your opinion

The Ukrainian Weekly welcomes letters to the editor and commentaries on a variety of topics of concern to the Ukrainian American and Ukrainian Canadian communities. Opinions expressed by columnists, commentators and letter-writers are their own and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of either The Weekly editorial staff or its publisher, the Ukrainian National Association.

Letters should be typed and signed (anonymous letters are not published). Letters are accepted also via e-mail at [staff@ukrweekly.com](mailto:staff@ukrweekly.com). The daytime phone number and address of the letter-writer must be given for verification purposes. Please note that a daytime phone number is essential in order for editors to contact letter-writers regarding clarifications or questions. Please note: THE LENGTH OF LETTERS CANNOT EXCEED 500 WORDS.



SHEVCHENKO SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY  
POSTDOCTORAL FELLOWSHIPS  
IN UKRAINIAN STUDIES

The Shevchenko Scientific Society, Inc. invites applications for the Shevchenko Society Postdoctoral Fellowship for the 2008-2009 academic year. Funded by generous contributions from the Ukrainian-American community, the Shevchenko Postdoctoral Fellowship is intended to support aspiring young scholars in the US and Canada who work in the fields of Ukrainian philology and linguistics or Ukrainian literature. Other areas in Ukrainian studies, such as history and social science, may be considered under special circumstances.

The fellowship award will be up to \$35,000, commensurate to the qualification of a candidate and requires the recipient to be affiliated with an accredited North American university, preferably one with a program in Ukrainian studies, during the fellowship period. Preference will be given to individuals who will have an opportunity to teach in the Ukrainian area at their university. The award period is for one year, with the potential for renewal during the second year.

Candidates must have recently earned a PhD degree with a concentration in Ukrainian subjects. Ideal applicants should have a strong potential for developing independent research in Ukrainian philology, linguistics or Ukrainian literature and be interested in pursuing a career in Ukrainian studies at the university level.

Completed applications must be received before **February 1, 2008** and include:

- 1) fellowship application form from our website [www.shevchenko.org](http://www.shevchenko.org) (click on "International Grants")
- 2) a two- to three-page summary of research interests and goals;
- 3) curriculum vitae;
- 4) (optional) a scholarly paper written in the past two years.

Applications are accepted by e-mail at: [info@shevchenko.org](mailto:info@shevchenko.org) or by regular mail. A reprint of a recent publication can be forwarded electronically or mailed separately to:

**Fellowship Committee,  
Shevchenko Scientific Society, Inc.,  
63 Fourth Avenue,  
New York, NY 10003**

*The fellowship award will be announced in April, 2008  
by e-mail and begin after July 1, 2008.*

## Panel at UIA discusses results of Ukraine's parliamentary elections

by **Adrianna Melnyk**

NEW YORK – The Ukrainian Institute of America on October 26 hosted a panel discussion on "The Results of the Ukrainian Parliamentary Elections." The event was organized in cooperation with The Orange Circle and was preceded by a reception and viewing of Steve York's new documentary "Orange Revolution."

More than 80 people gathered to hear three prominent experts comment on recent events surrounding parliamentary elections, their implications for Ukraine's democratic and economic development, and their meaning in a broader geostrategic context.

Chrystia Freeland, U.S. managing editor of the Financial Times, joined Adrian Karatnycky, president of The Orange Circle and senior fellow of the Atlantic Council, and Taras Kuzio, president of Kuzio Associates, in a lively panel discussion and exchange of views. Introductory remarks were made by Jaroslav Kryshtalsky, president of the institute.

The first panelist, Mr. Karatnycky, began his remarks by stating that the Orange Revolution was a "deeply transformative event, but not for the reasons [most people] think." According to Mr. Karatnycky, two key factors have prevented the consolidation of power by authoritarian leaders in Ukraine: first, an east-west divide in Ukraine that has worked to encourage a balance of power, and second, the creation by Ukrainian oligarchs of a private sector.

The east-west divide, in Mr. Karatnycky's view, albeit in general a negative aspect of Ukrainian society, has paradoxically preserved pluralism in the country. "If a political leader goes too far in the east of the country," he said, "he or she will be alienated in the west of the country, and vice versa."

The creation of a private sector by oligarchs has also contributed to democratic development in Ukraine, according to Mr. Karatnycky. The reasons for this are straightforward: although the oligarchs are not unified in their political views, they, and their businesses, all stand to benefit from political stability, good business conditions and a market economy.

The next speaker, Dr. Kuzio, prefaced his remarks by saying that he had just returned from 10 days in Ukraine and three days in Moscow, and that he was feeling optimistic about recent events in Ukraine. According to Dr. Kuzio, the September 30 parliamentary elections in Ukraine "have shown that [the country] has turned a corner, that it is no longer a post-Soviet Eurasian country, but [one belonging to] Central East Europe."

This was, said Dr. Kuzio, the fourth occasion when democratic forces have prevailed in Ukraine, the first being in 2002. He went on to make a comparison among Ukraine and Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic, saying that the latter three embarked on programs of fast reform, made possible in large part by the fact that their societies are homogenous.

Like Mr. Karatnycky, Dr. Kuzio said he believes that "regional diversity means that Ukraine is predetermined to be a democracy, and that balance of power is a foregone conclusion."

Dr. Kuzio also talked about the sophistication of Ukraine's electorate and about how this was seen during the recent elec-

*Adrianna Melnyk is is director of research and outreach at The Orange Circle. Ms. Melnyk holds a B.A. in economics from Columbia University and a master's in international affairs from Columbia's School of International and Public Affairs.*

tions. "Ukrainians don't waste their votes," he said. "In the past several years there has been a narrowing in the number of political parties, from 45 to 20." Additionally, Ukraine's voters "punish politicians' actions, just like in the West." Proof of this was the Socialists' inability to reach the 3 percent threshold needed to enter the Parliament.

The "big winner" in the recent elections, according to Dr. Kuzio, was the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc (YTB). Ms. Tymoshenko is "consistently underestimated in opinion polls," yet managed to narrow the gap between her eponymous party and the Party of the Regions (PRU) from 10 percent to 2 percent over the past year, he noted. Additionally, she is the only major political force whose support base has crossed the geographic spectrum in Ukraine.

Dr. Kuzio believes that there are several key reasons for this. The first is that Ms. Tymoshenko and her party keep a "consistent position" on issues. The second is that Ms. Tymoshenko has cultivated an image of herself as being focused on national identity for Ukraine, as opposed to the image of ethno-cultural nationalism embodied in the Our Ukraine – People's Self-Defense (OU – PSD) bloc. In Dr. Kuzio's view OU-PSD obtained only 14 percent of the vote because unlike the YTB or the Party of the Regions, it is splintered internally and lacks unity.

Looking ahead to the 2009 presidential elections, Dr. Kuzio stated that "there are only two political machines in Ukraine": the YTB and the PRU. Furthermore, for current President Viktor Yushchenko to be re-elected, he must align himself with one of these two parties. His belief is that Ms. Tymoshenko and Mr. Yushchenko together can be a force for change, but that his future depends on her.

The final speaker, Ms. Freeland, thanked Mr. Karatnycky and Dr. Kuzio for their "compelling analyses," and said that although she is no longer a professional student of Ukraine, she would comment on outside forces that influence Ukraine. Ms. Freeland spends a significant amount of time reporting on events in Russia, and began her comments by stating that when it comes to assessing politics and society in Ukraine, there is reason to be both "depressed" and "uplifted."

On the one hand, she said, the enormous political events surrounding upcoming presidential elections in Russia in 2008 are certainly going to have an impact on Ukraine. According to her, Ukraine is "not going to escape this influence; there will be sabre-rattling and possibly more." On the other hand, Kyiv's rise has been astonishing, and something that no one would have predicted a few decades back, when all the intelligentsia and bourgeoisie were centered in Moscow. There is also, Ms. Freeland said, a disbelief among Russian intelligentsia that Ukrainians, historically thought of as inferior to Russians, have managed to achieve a European-style democracy.

Ms. Freeland also described a phenomenon related to Ukraine's economic and business development that she has recently experienced. She told the audience that she is often asked if she knows any "Ukrainian-speaking MBAs," and that in her circles, which are made up of senior-level executives of major companies and organizations, there is suddenly "very real" interest in business opportunities in Ukraine.

Coupled with this is the fact that, with their accumulations of large fortunes, Ukraine's own business leaders now have the buying power to staff their companies

(Continued on page 21)

*"Music at  
the Institute"*

presents the

### JULIANA OSINCHUK AND FRIENDS

Kate Egan, soprano    Marlene Bateman, mezzo-soprano  
Juliana Osinchuk, piano

Saturday, December 1, 2007 at 8 p.m.  
Ukrainian Institute of America  
2 East 79th Street, New York City

The Program will include works by

George Frideric Handel  
Henry Purcell  
Felix Mendelssohn  
Robert Schumann  
Gabriel Faure  
Roger Quilter  
Benjamin Britten

A Reception will follow the performance

Donation: \$30, UIA Members and Senior Citizens – \$25, Students – \$20.  
Tickets may be obtained by sending a check payable to  
UIA-MATI, 2 East 79th Street, New York, NY 10075  
or by calling (212) 288-8660.



# INTERVIEW: Producer/director Steve York on his film "Orange Revolution"

Steve York is producer/director of "Orange Revolution," a documentary about the peaceful revolution that took place in Ukraine in 2004. "Orange Revolution is the story of a people united, not by one leader or one party, but by one idea: a better future, in a country of their own," reads a description of the film on the producer's website.

The film is currently being shown at various film festivals. At the Chicago International Documentary Festival it earned the President's Award; at the San Francisco International Film Festival the film was nominated for a Golden Gate Award. Upcoming screening venues include St. Louis, Mo., Seattle, Wash., Anchorage, Alaska, and Melbourne, Australia.

According to his online biography, Mr. York "makes films about crisis and conflict, war and peace, and religion and culture, always seen from a human scale." His films include works about the Vietnam Memorial in Washington, the 40th anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima, a mini-series about the U.S. Supreme Court, soldiers' stories of D-Day and the defeat of Slobodan Milosevic.

Freelance correspondent Nadia M. Derkach had an opportunity to view the documentary in San Francisco and to speak with Mr. York. Following is an edited version of their conversation.

**I saw your film in May, and it was powerful.**

Of course, it would be powerful for you as a Ukrainian. You know, I did not set out to make the film because I am interested in Ukraine. I don't mean to be insulting, but what happened here – in this moment – in this episode in history – is very important not only to Ukraine. It is important to all of

us. We all need to see examples like this where ordinary people decide they are not going to put up with whatever it is, they are going to work for change, they are going to get together, to work together because we – and I speak for myself and I'll speak for many Americans – we grow up with the idea that when there is a conflict, the only solution is to use guns.

And I've been doing films about non-violent conflict now for the last nine years and have discovered that there are real options. You don't have to call in the Marines, and you don't have to use an army to solve some of these problems. It's about using non-violent methods. It's just as much a conflict. It's not resolving a conflict; it's waging a conflict but it's using different weapons. And that's good news; that's really good news and the kind of message that all of us need to hear especially at this time. When these kinds of problems arise, when they are seemingly unresolvable, that you can use weapons that do not involve killing people.

**The message came through that way to me, as a member of the audience, that here is an example where the violence was almost there and yet ...**

I think there were moments when it was close [the possibility of eruption of violence]. In that sense the story belongs in the same category as with what Gandhi did in India, with what Martin Luther King Jr. did here in the U.S., with what the Polish Solidarity movement did – Lech Walesa and others did – a very similar, a comparable story.

**Since you are committed to non-violence, what I see also is how this can also become an example to Latin America,**



Cover of the "Orange Revolution" DVD.

**Africa, to the Arab world.**

And each of them have their own antecedents. I think Americans sometimes are trapped in the idea that the anti-Apartheid struggle in South Africa involved armed struggle. The armed struggle was utterly insignificant. What really changed things, the real key to the anti-Apartheid success [was that] the anti-Apartheid struggle consisted of non-violent methods; it was boycotts, strikes, stay aways, withholding rent, any number of things, including economic sanctions from the outside world. People forget that Pinochet in Chile was defeated by non-violent democratic opposition.

**And so you see the Ukrainian Orange Revolution in that same tradition?**

In that same tradition. But the point is that Latin Americans, Africans – they can look to their own stories for examples as to how this can work. It's wrong to think of it as a formula. It is not. Every country has its own specific context. You cannot import a revolution, and you cannot export one. You have to make your own, based on your own culture, your own context.

**How did you find people overcoming the fear in Ukraine? Because Ukrainians generally would tend to be timid to act because acting in the past meant you could have lost your life. But yet you got so many people to cooperate.**

I have no idea. I do know, for example, that many in quiet moments would say to me: "You know that the word 'Revolution' in the Ukrainian mind automatically brings up an image of an AK-47 – a Kalashnikov." And so there has been a kind of fear of anything which has the word "revolution" attached to it.

But in the years since Ukrainian independence, which is only 16 years, the word "revolution" has become associated with the word "tent." The word "tent" has become a symbol of protest which happened a number of times in the last 10 years or so. Furthermore, I think someone was very smart; there must have been some leadership. I am aware of what happened after the death of Heorhii Gongadze in 2000. The Ukraine Without Kuchma movement, started at the time, died because on March 9, 2001, during a major demonstration in Kyiv a number of protesters

(Continued on page 22)

# SUMA



## Federal Credit Union

Visit us on the web at [www.sumafcu.org](http://www.sumafcu.org)

### LOANS OF ALL TYPES

First Mortgages -10, 15, 20 & 30 Year Terms,  
 Second Mortgages - HELOC Loans, Member Business  
 Loans for Multi-Family Buildings, New & Used Auto Loans  
 – 80% and 90% Financing, Passbook and Co-maker  
 Loans, VISA Credit Cards – No Annual Fee!

### Other Services:

ATM Cards, American Express Travelers Cheques,  
 Notary Public, VISA Debit Cards, US Savings Bonds

For more information call us at:  
**1-888-644-SUMA**

#### Main Office

125 Corporate Blvd.  
 Yonkers, New York 10701  
 Tel: 914-220-4900  
 Fax: 914-220-4090  
 1-888-644-SUMA  
 E-mail: [memberservice@sumafcu.org](mailto:memberservice@sumafcu.org)

#### Yonkers Branch

301 Palisade Ave  
 Yonkers, NY 10703  
 Tel: 914-220-4900  
 Fax: 914-965-1936  
 E-mail: [palisade@sumafcu.org](mailto:palisade@sumafcu.org)

#### Spring Valley Branch

16 Twin Ave  
 Spring Valley, NY 10977  
 Tel: 845-356-0087  
 Fax: 845-356-5335  
 E-mail: [springvalley@sumafcu.org](mailto:springvalley@sumafcu.org)

#### Stamford Branch

39 Clovelly Road  
 Stamford, CT 06902  
 Tel: 203-969-0498  
 Fax: 203-316-8246  
 E-mail: [stamford@sumafcu.org](mailto:stamford@sumafcu.org)

#### New Haven Branch

555 George St.  
 New Haven, CT 06511  
 Tel: 203-785-8805  
 Fax: 203-785-8677  
 E-mail: [newhaven@sumafcu.org](mailto:newhaven@sumafcu.org)

Your savings federally insured to at least \$100,000 and backed by the full faith and credit of the United States Government

# NCUA

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



## Taking Kalyna Country expertise to rural Ukraine: an overseas success story

EDMONTON, Alberta – Ukraine and Canada have much in common beyond the fact that more than 1 million Canadians claim whole or partial Ukrainian ancestry. Besides having boundless steppes and a rich multicultural heritage, Ukraine, like Canada, shares a long border with a large and powerful neighbor and experiences some of the same challenges and opportunities that this relationship brings.

Given these and other similarities between the two countries, it is not surprising that Ukrainians are comfortable working with Canadians, or that many Ukrainians feel a special affection for Canada because of its reputation for fairness, modesty and tolerance.

Jars Balan, Kalyna Country volunteer executive director, recently returned from his third ecotourism consulting trip to south central Ukraine over the past six years. He said he was impressed by the great progress that he witnessed in the development of rural tourism in parts of Ukraine, and especially pleased to see that many ideas borrowed from Kalyna Country are being successfully implemented in a regional tourism project in the Kherson Oblast.

He began his latest consulting trip in the Cherkasy Oblast, which straddles the Dniro River two hours south of Kyiv, visiting rural bed and breakfasts, local museums, natural attractions and historic landmarks. Along with boating on the Dniro, sampling local foods and seeing a famous “thousand-year-old oak” associated with 17th century peasant and

Kozak uprisings, he stayed a day and a half in the raion center (county seat) of Kamianka, a town of 14,400 inhabitants.

This is where the Russian-born Ukrainian composer, Peter Tchaikovsky, spent the better part of 28 summers visiting his sister – who was married to a wealthy local landowner – and seeking inspiration from his Ukrainian roots while composing some of his most famous works. Kamianka is also renowned for being an important well-spring of an 1825 anti-Tsarist movement, and a major focus of partisan resistance to Bolshevik rule in 1918-1922 as well as the Nazi occupation during the second world war.

Afterwards, Mr. Balan helped lead a delegation of a dozen local B & B operators, museum directors and tourism promoters to the resort town of Zaliznyi Port, on the Kherson Oblast’s “gold coast,” extending from the Crimean peninsula to the mouth of the mighty Dniro. Joined there by four other tourism industry stakeholders from Zakarpattia and Halychyna in western Ukraine, the contingent then spent four days in two mini-buses touring outlying agricultural communities, seeing historic churches, a prairie hot spring and a centuries-old salt-drying operation. They also attended a wine-tasting at a successful inn, went boating on a Dniro estuary and hiked a piece of scenic coastline that was not only rich in shorebirds but boasted archaeological remains from an ancient Greek settlement dating back more than 2,000 years.



Participants in the Cherkasy-Kherson Green Tourism Study Tour and Workshop led by Jars Balan.

Mr. Balan subsequently gave a two-day workshop on ecotourism to the study tour members, beginning with a half-day PowerPoint presentation about the Kalyna Country Ecomuseum project. His talk sparked a lively discussion among the participants, who expressed a keen desire to someday visit east-central Alberta.

As Mr. Balan commented on the current situation in the former Soviet republic: “Notwithstanding the political upheavals of the past few years, Ukraine has made great strides economically, which has naturally benefitted the tourism industry. The country has tremendous tourism potential because it is incredibly blessed with historic, cultural and natural assets, in addition to being relatively affordable, safe and hospitable. Thanks to growing local and regional demand and Ukraine’s increased international profile, the future of Ukraine’s tourism sector is unquestionably bright.”

However, Mr. Balan also went on to note that “Ukraine at the same time has several difficulties which it needs to overcome, including deficiencies in infrastructure, as well as problems with sanitation and litter. But given the talent and determination of the Ukrainians that I have had the pleasure of working with, it is only a matter of time before these shortcomings are addressed and Ukraine becomes a major destination for travelers to and from Europe.”

Mr. Balan’s trip was organized and

financed by the Community Economic Development Project, managed by the Canadian Bureau of International Education, which is active in economic development projects in several oblasts of Ukraine under a contribution agreement with the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). He attributed the success of his consulting trip to the professionalism and dedication of CBIE’s Ukrainian and Canadian staff, and to the quality of the people they selected to participate in the study tour to Kherson.

“Although there are significant differences a lot of the issues are the same, so much of what I have learned from my 16 years’ involvement with Kalyna Country is certainly applicable to rural Ukraine. At the same time, I have discovered many wonderful things about the land of my ancestors, which I encourage Canadian Canadians to visit before it becomes trendy and costlier.”

Mr. Balan said he hopes to again have the opportunity to work on rural tourism initiatives in Ukraine, especially in the western parts of the country to which most Canadians of Ukrainian descent trace their origins. He would also love to one day lead a group of Kalyna Country residents to Ukraine, so as to meet their “old country” counterparts in the rural tourism industry. “It’s an experience both sides could benefit from,” he asserted enthusiastically, “and I’m sure that the Canadians would quickly feel right at home.”



A presentation to workshop participants by the owner of the Chaika Inn, in Hola Prystan, Kherson Oblast.

UKRAINIAN MEDICAL  
ASSOCIATION  
OF NORTH AMERICA  
PENNSYLVANIA CHAPTER



УКРАЇНСЬКЕ ЛІКАРСЬКЕ  
ТОВАРИСТВО  
ПІВНІЧНОЇ АМЕРИКИ  
ПЕНСІЛВАНСЬКИЙ ВІДДІЛ

You, your spouse and friends are cordially invited  
to attend a lecture by:

**Borys R. Mychalczak, M.D.**

Chief, Department of Radiation Oncology,  
Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, New York  
President, UMANA NY Metro Chapter

*“The Death of Alexander Litvinenko:  
Understanding the Health Effects  
of Polonium 210 Exposure”*

Friday, November 30, 2007  
6:30 PM

*The Gallery*  
*Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center*  
700 Cedar Road  
Jenkintown, PA



# \$1 million campaign funds St. Nicholas Cathedral's restoration in Chicago

by Maria Kulczycky

CHICAGO – St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral in Chicago marked its centennial with a yearlong round of spiritual, social and cultural activities for the Ukrainian Village community which this landmark parish helped launch in 1906.

But a more enduring legacy is being completed to mark this milestone. Working under the leadership of Bishop Richard Seminack, Rector Bohdan Nalysnyk and a Centennial Committee chaired by architect Nestor Popowych, the parishioners and members of the community organized and supported a fund-raising campaign that raised more than \$1 million. Its goal: to make the majestic and historic edifice more welcoming, safe and accessible.

A survey of the community revealed that several obstacles were keeping an increasingly aging population from attending services at the cathedral. The Centennial Committee, with the guidance of Bishop Seminack, Father Nalysnyk and parish leadership, approved a design proposal developed by Joseph Mycyk, the project architect. The obstacles could be overcome by completely rebuilding the front steps, creating a new accessibility ramp, installing an interior lift, installing a snow-melting system under all the exterior stairs and promenade, refurbishing the landscaping, providing new accessible toilets, and improving lighting and security.

The committee approved a proposal for improvements that would cost up to \$750,000, though basic work could be done for at least \$500,000. The Centennial Committee faced a serious fund-raising effort.

“We aimed to run an inclusive campaign, open to the entire community, because of the central role the cathedral has played in the lives of all Chicagoans,” noted Oleh Skubiak, former president of DeVry University and chair of the Centennial Fund-raising Committee. “To ensure success, we also determined to use professional resources.”

The Fund-Raising Committee included representatives of community organizations, several area parishes, community residents and St. Nicholas parishioners. The committee interviewed several fund-raising specialists and selected Foley & Associates, a Chicago-based firm that specializes in campaigns for Catholic schools and parishes, to provide guidance to the campaign.

The committee followed the traditional fund-raising model of study phase, silent phase and public campaign. In the study phase, the consultant conducted confidential interviews with key community leaders and church donors to help set campaign goals, as well as crystallize parish needs. A cadre of campaign “ambassadors” was

selected and trained to conduct the silent phase of the campaign.

The ambassadors, who were also the first donors, were Michael Charysh, George Domino, Dr. George Hrycelak, Dr. Danylo Hryhorczuk, Julia Kashuba, Oksana Jackiw, Mary Korb, Julian Kulas, Maria Kulczycky, George Matwyshyn, Dr. Yuriy Melnyk, Mr. Popowych, Ihor Pryma, Luba Skubiak and Mr. Skubiak.

“The training provided us with basic tools – presentation of the case and motivation of donors – but it also helped adjust our attitude about asking. After all, we were giving our family and friends the opportunity to feel good about themselves because they were contributing to an important cause. And we were helping them emulate our parents, who had all been very generous, even under difficult circumstances,” explained Oksana Jackiw.

The silent phase established a solid donation platform. The campaign goal – \$500,000 in basic renovations – was almost immediately met. The next component, the public phase of the campaign, was launched at the centennial banquet in November 2006. The following brought even more donations.

“The response was tremendously heartening,” observed Father Nalysnyk. “Our parishioners were very generous. But so were other members of our community – people who had been married, baptized their children or buried their parents here, but had since moved to other parishes. St. Nicholas is truly the home or mother parish for the Ukrainian community in Chicago.”

While the ambassadors visited homes and called potential donors, Mr. Skubiak spent his evenings and weekends reinforcing their efforts. He called targeted donors, as well as friends, former neighbors and classmates. It was, he said, a “wonderful opportunity to catch up with people I had lost touch with, but who had played an important part in our lives. I heard their stories and shared their insights into parish life.”

By June of 2007 the campaign had been so successful that it could be officially closed. More than \$970,000 had been pledged. In addition, \$51,000 had been raised at the numerous functions during the centennial year, bringing the fund-raising total to more than \$1 million.

Almost 400 donors contributed to the campaign. The largest donations were made by the community financial institutions: the Heritage Foundation of First Security Federal Savings Bank and Selfreliance Ukrainian American Federal Credit Union. The largest individual donation started at \$50,000. Five donors gave \$25,000 and 25 gave more than \$10,000.

As the fund-raising campaign closed, the renovation project began. Several defi-



Petro Koltun

Participants in the groundbreaking in April included (from left) Paul Matwyshyn, Christine and Albert Savoia of Arc Underground, Michael Kos of Selfreliance Ukrainian American Federal Credit Union, Oleh Shevchenko of the Consulate of Ukraine, Bishop Richard Seminack of St. Nicholas Eparchy, Bishop Basil Losten (visiting from Stamford), Fathers Bohdan Nalysnyk, Michael Kuzma, Volodymyr Hudzan and James Bankston, Chicago Aldermen Scott Waguespack and Manuel Flores, and Oleh Skubiak and Nestor Popowych of the St. Nicholas Centennial Committee.

ciencies became apparent right at the start. Demolition of the brick work around the perimeter retaining walls revealed substantial deterioration in the concrete. One long retaining wall needed to be replaced. Stairs on the northeast corner of the property had sunk and needed to be replaced, with new pavement and railings added. The archway entry into the church from the accessibility ramp was broadened to provide easier access for wheelchairs and strollers.

These and other unforeseen changes extended the time needed to complete the

project. But there was no question about making the changes because contributions continued to pour in.


This was not a common situation, according to the project architect, Mr. Mycyk. “We had the rare situation where the flow of the donations and a lot of pro-bono professional work allowed the needed work to be accomplished. While we were careful with the funds, we were able to maintain project integrity while address-

(Continued on page 16)



Anton Kit

Demolition of the old stairs reveals the century-old foundation.



**THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION**  
will mail Christmas greetings and small gift packages  
to American-Ukrainian service people  
presently serving their country in many parts of the world.

UNA wishes to solicit your help in getting  
names, addresses and ranks of any Ukrainian you may know  
who is serving in the armed forces –  
Help make this project successful.  
UNA will mail Christmas and New Year's greetings  
to our service people by December 25, 2007.

We wish to contact all our service men and women.  
With your help we will reach most of them!

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Rank: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Please send the information by December 10, 2007 to:  
Ukrainian National Association, Inc.,  
UNA National Organizer – Oksana Trytjak  
2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280  
Parsippany, NJ 07054  
Tel: 1 973 292-9800 x 3071  
e-mail oksanauna@comcast.net



# Banking Online is .... EASY.

For more information and to download an application visit our website

[www.selfreliancenyny.org](http://www.selfreliancenyny.org)

## SELF RELIANCE NEW YORK Federal Credit Union

#### MAIN OFFICE:

108 Second Avenue  
New York, NY 10003  
Phone: 212 473-7310  
Fax: 212 473-3251

#### KERHONKSON BRANCH

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

#### UNIONDALE BRANCH

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

#### ASTORIA BRANCH

32-01 31st Ave.  
Astoria, NY 11106  
TEL: 718 626-0506  
Fax: 718 626-0458

Your savings federally insured to at least \$100,000 and backed  
by the full faith of the United States government

**NCUA**

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





# Watervliet's St. Nicholas Church celebrates centennial



Roman Karpishka

A view of the interior of St. Nicholas Church, with participating hierarchs, clergy and religious, as well as altar servers and parish children, gathered for a commemorative photograph.

by Kimberly Kotkoskie

WATERVLIET, N.Y. – St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church celebrated its 100th year with a pontifical divine liturgy on Sunday, October 7. The Rev. Mikhail Myshchuk and Deacon Thomas Gutch welcomed Bishop Paul Patrick Chomnycky of Stamford, Conn., and Bishop Vasyl Ivasyuk from Ukraine. The liturgy also was attended by several clergy from both the Ukrainian eparchy and the Roman Catholic diocese.

During the liturgy Bishop Chomnycky also highlighted two special attendees: the Rt. Rev. Mitred Archpriest John Lazar, a former priest of St. Nicholas

Parish from the 1940s, and Sister Anne Liscok, a former teacher at the Ukrainian School.

The church building was rededicated and blessed after extensive renovations occurred over the past five years. Renovation expenditures were in excess of \$1 million and included replacement of the copper roof and all interior wall iconography. Everything looked and sounded beautiful as the Centennial Church Choir contributed to the liturgy in both the Ukrainian and English languages.

The Centennial Church Choir was founded in January of this year for the purpose of celebrating the parish's 100th

anniversary. Parishioners from congregations that attend both the English- and Ukrainian-language liturgies were invited to join. Because of the overwhelming response, the choir consisted of over 30 members under the direction of Yaroslav Kushnir. In addition to learning the entire liturgy in both Ukrainian and English, members prepared three musically complex Ukrainian religious compositions, with transliteration provided for those not able to read Ukrainian.

Belonging to the Centennial Church Choir provided not only a unique opportunity for anyone interested in learning the traditional religious and liturgical melodies, but also united the musical congregations that were, until recently, divided by differences in language.

A banquet at the Marriott Hotel in Albany, N.Y., followed the liturgy.

Performers included the Centennial Church Choir, the vocal ensemble Charivnyi Homin (under the direction of Mr. Kushnir), the Zorepad Dance group (instructed by Petro and Adrienne Fil), and Yaroslav Myshchuk on piano.

Parish children participated in the program by reciting a poem they dedicated to the centennial and by singing "Bozhe Velyky." Jack Ihnatolya, a former trustee of the church, also provided a church history presentation illustrated by projected photographs.

Local television personality Lydia Kulbida was the mistress of ceremonies for the event, which was attended by over 400 parishioners and friends of St. Nicholas. Many old acquaintances were renewed and everyone had a wonderful and memorable evening, while paying tribute to 100 years of parish activity.



Bishop Paul Chomnycky gives Holy Communion to the oldest member of St. Nicholas Parish, Lidia Wolosiansky. Olesia Verzole (right) and Lesia Sisung assist the bishop.



The Centennial Church Choir under the direction of Yaroslav Kushnir.



# CLASSIFIEDS

TO PLACE YOUR AD CALL MARIA OSCISLAWSKI, (973) 292-9800 x 3040  
or e-mail: [adukr@optonline.net](mailto:adukr@optonline.net)

## SERVICES

### Друкарня COMPUTOPRINT Corp.

Established 1972  
Clifton, New Jersey

#### виконує друкарські роботи:

- книжки (в твердій і м'якій оправах)
- журнали (з експедицією, або без)
- канцелярські друки
- весільні запрошення (в укр. і англ. мовах)

**Ваші замовлення виконуємо сумлінно, скоро і на час та з 30-літнім досвідом!**

**973-574-8800**

Fax: 973-574-8887  
e-mail: [computopr@aol.com](mailto:computopr@aol.com)

## WEST ARKA

2282 Bloor St. W., Toronto, Ont., Canada M6S 1N9

Fine Gifts  
Authentic Ukrainian Handicrafts  
Art, Books, CDs, Ceramics  
Embroidered Goods and Supplies  
Gold Jewellery, Icons, Magazines  
Newspapers, Pysankas and Supplies  
All Services to Ukraine, Mail-orders

Andrew R. CHORNY  
Manager

Tel.: (416) 762-8751 Fax: (416) 767-6839  
e-mail: [andrew@westarka.com](mailto:andrew@westarka.com) www.westarka.com

## FIRST QUALITY UKRAINIAN TRADITIONAL-STYLE MONUMENTS

SERVING NY/NJ/CT REGION CEMETERIES

### OBLAST MEMORIALS

P.O. BOX 746  
Chester, NY 10918

**845-469-4247**

BILINGUAL HOME APPOINTMENTS

## The LUNA BAND

Music for weddings, zabavas,  
festivals, anniversary celebrations.  
OLES KUZYSZYN phone/fax: (732) 636-5406  
e-mail: [dumamuse@aol.com](mailto:dumamuse@aol.com)

**TRIDENT®**  
Associates Printing  
Toronto - St. Catharines  
Buffalo, NY

Українська Друкарня  
**ТРИЗУБ**  
Торонто - Ст. Катеринс  
Бомфало, Н.Й.

**COMMERCIAL PRINTING**  
UNIQUE ENGRAVED INVITATIONS  
WITH UKRAINIAN DESIGNS

Graphic Design • Custom Imprinting

**Toll Free 1-800-216-9136**  
Tel. (905) 938-5959 Fax (905) 938-1993

We can also print from your camera ready copy

**YEMETS CONSTRUCTION**

YOUR HOME IMPROVEMENT SPECIALISTS

FREE ESTIMATES FULLY INSURED

Kitchens • Bathrooms & Showers • Basements • Decks  
Carpentry • Doors & Windows • Exterior & Interior Painting  
All Custom Work And Much Much More ...

Phone: (973) 444-3364  
E-mail: [contact@YemetsConstruction.com](mailto:contact@YemetsConstruction.com)  
<http://www.YemetsConstruction.com>



Insure and be sure.  
**Join the UNA!**

## MERCHANDISE

### Ukrainian Book Store

Largest selection of Ukrainian books, dance supplies, Easter egg supplies, music, icons, greeting cards, giftware and much more.

10215-97st

Edmonton, AB T5J 2N9

Toll free: 1-866-422-4255

[www.ukrainianbookstore.com](http://www.ukrainianbookstore.com)

## A SPECIAL OFFER:

Volumes I and II of  
"The Ukrainian Weekly 2000"  
and "Ukraine Lives!"  
FOR ONLY \$30!



"The Ukrainian Weekly 2000" is a two-volume collection of the best and most significant stories that have appeared in the newspaper since its founding through 1999.

"Ukraine Lives!" transports readers back to the time of perebudova and the independence regained in 1991, and gives an overview of the first decade of life in newly independent Ukraine.

To order copies of all three unique books, please call (973) 292-9800, ext. 3042.

**LvivArt.com**

## PROFESSIONALS

### GEORGE B. KORDUBA

Counsellor at Law

Emphasis on Real Estate, Wills, Trusts and Elder Law  
Ward Witty Drive, P.O. Box 249  
MONTVILLE, NJ 07045

Hours by Appointment Tel.: (973) 335-4555



**ХРИСТИНА БРОДИН**  
Професійний продавець  
забезпечення УНС

**CHRISTINE BRODYN**  
Licensed Agent

**Ukrainian National Assn., Inc.**

187 Henshaw Ave., Springfield, NJ 07081  
Tel.: (973) 376-1347

## LAW OFFICES OF ZENON B. MASNYJ, ESQ.

In the East Village since 1983

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

(By Appointment Only)

157 SECOND AVENUE  
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10003  
(212) 477-3002



**ЛОНГІН СТАРУХ**  
Професійний продавець  
забезпечення УНС

**LONGIN STARUCH**  
Licensed Agent

**Ukrainian National Assn., Inc.**

312 Maple St., Kerhonkson, NY 12446  
Tel.: 800-673-5150 or 845-626-2058  
e-mail: [LVSTARUCH@aol.com](mailto:LVSTARUCH@aol.com)

## OPPORTUNITY

EMSA Construction is looking for full time construction manager with min. 1 year experience. We are also looking for carpenters with experience in drywall, framing, ceilings, etc. Please contact Emil Hristov at 732-910-1458.

**Couple looking for live-in (Monday - Friday) nanny to care for newborn son beginning December in Hillsborough home (Somerset County).**  
Please call 201-970-1598 if interested.

## EARN EXTRA INCOME!

The Ukrainian Weekly is looking for advertising sales agents. For additional information contact Maria Oscislawski, Advertising Manager, The Ukrainian Weekly, (973) 292-9800, ext 3040.

## THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

ATTENTION, MEMBERS OF THE  
UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION!

Do you enjoy your subscription to  
The Ukrainian Weekly?  
Why not share that enjoyment with a friend?

**ORDER A GIFT SUBSCRIPTION  
TO THE WEEKLY**  
at the member's rate of \$45 per year.

To subscribe, write to The Ukrainian Weekly, Subscription Department, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054; or call (973) 292-9800.

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

## NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

(OU-PSD) bloc, which have initialed a coalition deal, have 15 representatives in the group. Viacheslav Kyrlyenko, the head of the OU-PSD Political Council, has said that the OU-PSD and the YTB intend to convene the new Verkhovna Rada by November 20. (RFE/RL Newswire)

### Attempts to convene Rada falter

KYIV – The committee preparing the opening session of the newly elected Verkhovna Rada gathered a quorum for the first time on November 12, but did not manage to make any decision, Interfax and RFE/RL's Ukrainian Service reported. The representatives of the Party of Regions, the Lytvyn Bloc and the Communist Party, who previously ignored the committee, attended the meeting but could not reach agreement with the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc (YTB) and the Our Ukraine-People's Self-Defense bloc (OU-PSD) on the date of the first parliamentary session, or even on a chairman for the committee. The YTB and the OU-PSD have already initialed an agreement on a coalition that holds a slim majority in the new parliament. "There was not a single effective vote," YTB leader Yulia Tymoshenko said after the committee meeting. The YTB and the OU-PSD together have 15 votes in the committee, while the other participants have the same number. (RFE/RL Newswire)

### Euro Parliament simplifies visa rules

KYIV – The European Parliament on November 13 ratified agreements with Ukraine on simplifying visas for Ukrainians entering and re-entering countries in the Schengen zone, RFE/RL's Ukrainian Service reported. The measures limit the period of time in which a visa must be issued and reduce or eliminate visa fees for students, journalist, pensioners, children and participants of cultural and educational projects. For those who are not entitled to discounts, visas will cost now 35 euros (\$51 U.S.). The agreements will now be considered by the Council of the European Parliament, where a final decision will be made. Romania and Bulgaria have threatened to block the ratification of the agreements. (RFE/RL Newswire)

### CEC registers 270 national deputies

KYIV – The Central Election Commission has registered 270 national deputies as of November 13, out of the total 450. On November 12 the Party of the Regions sent registration documents for all 175 of its deputies to the CEC. According to Ukrainian law, the Verkhovna Rada, which was elected on September 30, must convene its first sitting not later than November 26. (Ukrinform)

### Argentina recognizes Holodomor

KYIV – The Senate of the national congress of Argentina passed a declaration "On Commemorating the 1932-1933 Holodomor Victims" on November 7, the Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Ministry's press service told Ukrinform. The declaration notes that Argentina will pay tribute to the millions of children, women and men who were murdered by means of artificial deliberate hunger, initiated by the Stalin regime. In addition, the resolution states that Argentina will urge the world community to spread truthful information about the Holodomor in Ukraine and will condemn any country

(Continued on page 15)



## NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 14)

that violates human rights. (Ukrinform)

### *Lytvyn for Cabinet of professionals*

KYIV – The leader of the Volodymyr Lytvyn Bloc believes that the formation of the Cabinet of Ministers must be based on the principle of professionalism rather than any quota scheme. A candidate's program principles and his or her team will be determining factors in his bloc's vote on the prime minister's candidacy, said Volodymyr Lytvyn in an interview on Channel 5 on November 12. "If we are going to see the nonsensical quota scheme again, under which the candidates' professional qualities play no role whatsoever in government formation and which only satisfies the political forces' ambitions, we are not going to vote," he said. The politician said his bloc would not join the coalition. He underlined that he has neither pledged allegiance to nor made agreements with any political force. He spoke against the idea of distributing posts first and drawing up programs of action afterwards. As reported earlier, the Lytvyn Bloc is ready to consider supporting Yulia Tymoshenko's candidacy for prime minister if its principles are taken into account in the future government's program. (Ukrinform)

### *A call for swift formation of coalition*

KYIV – Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko on November 8 called on political forces in the newly elected Verkhovna Rada to take the necessary steps toward forming a democratic coalition in the Parliament, the Ukrayinska Pravda website reported. Mr. Yushchenko said he expects an Orange coalition to be formed on the basis of election results and the announcements that have been made so far by the political forces. "You came to the Verkhovna Rada and your task consists of the creation as soon as possible of the majority leadership of the Parliament," he said. "Political stability is mission No. 1, and that task should be recognized by political forces in the Parliament." The president noted, however, that the narrow majority held by the coalition of the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc and the Our Ukraine – People's Self-Defense bloc should not be regarded as stable. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### *Police clash with Tatars in Crimea*

SYMFEROPOL – Around 1,000 police officers clashed on November 6 with Tatars in Symferopol while executing a court order to remove the illegal market buildings and a fence that were erected by the Tatars, RFE/RL's Ukrainian Service reported. During the scuffle, four Tatars were injured and hospitalized, and some 30 were arrested. Anatolii Hrytsenko, the head of the Crimean Supreme Council, described the police operation as a "step toward introducing order" in the area of the illegally erected marketplace. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### *Tatars protest against Crimean police*

SYMFEROPOL – A group of Crimean Tatars has set up a tent city near the Crimean Council of Ministers in Symferopol and is demanding the dismissal of the head of the Crimean police, Anatolii Mohilyov, RFE/RL's Ukrainian Service reported on November 9. Ukrainian police clashed with ethnic Tatars, four of whom were injured, while dispersing vendors from illegal market stalls in Symferopol on November 6. Refat Chubarov, the deputy head of the Mejlis, the body representing the Crimean Tatars, told RFE/RL's Ukrainian Service that "protest actions will break out all over Crimea." Mr. Chubarov said

the authorities should hold talks with ethnic Tatars on how to prevent similar clashes in the future and, above all, punish those responsible for the violence on November 6. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### *Communists march on November 7*

KYIV – More than 1,000 people on November 7 attended a march in Kyiv organized by the Communist Party of Ukraine to commemorate the 90th anniversary of the October Revolution, Interfax reported. The march took place in spite of the Kyiv district court's decision the day before, in keeping with a motion by the city administration, to ban any rallies on November 7 in downtown Kyiv. Police officers who escorted the march reportedly arrested two members of the Svoboda Party, which had planned to hold counterdemonstrations. Supporters of the Svoboda Party held an anti-Communist demonstration in Lviv and clashed with police there, leading to the arrests of five people. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### *Tymoshenko plans to draft new budget*

KYIV – Yulia Tymoshenko, the leader of the eponymous bloc, said on November 7 that the new ruling coalition and its government will work out a new state budget for 2008, UNIAN reported. Ms. Tymoshenko said that the new government will not consider the budget submitted to the Verkhovna Rada by the government of Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich. She described the draft budget as a "shadowy balance sheet of the division of state funds among corporations owned by the Party of the Regions." The new budget will have nothing to do with "corruption or the shadow economy," Ms. Tymoshenko added. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### *Zvarych on new Cabinet law*

KYIV – Roman Zvarych, a member of the Our Ukraine – People's Self-Defense (OU-PSD) bloc said on November 7 that the law "On the Cabinet of Ministers" should be adopted before a new government is appointed. He also noted that national deputies would be able to adopt draft laws crucial for Ukraine as soon as a new Parliament starts working. These include laws to cancel deputies' unlimited immunity from prosecution and all deputies' benefits, as well as laws on the imperative mandate, state purchases, the status of GUAM and a range of bills on local state administrations. (Ukrinform)

### *Inflation at 11.7 percent*

KYIV – During the first 10 months of 2007 inflation in Ukraine reached 11.7 percent, the State Statistics Committee reported. In October inflation stood at a record high level of 2.9 percent compared to the performance of the last five years. According to the State Statistics Committee, producers' prices grew by 18.3 percent. The increase in prices was the largest in coke production (36.5 percent), dairy and ice cream (36.3 percent), minerals (29.8 percent), fuel and energy materials (22.2 percent) and meat production (21.2 percent). Only the sugar production industry showed a decrease in prices, falling by 10 percent. Consumer prices grew monthly. In January inflation grew by 0.5 percent from December 2006; in May by 0.6 percent; in June and September by 2.2 percent; and in October by 2.9 percent. (Ukrinform)

### *Polish experts study Chornovil death*

KYIV – Polish experts have been involved in investigating the tragic death of the leader of the National Rukh of Ukraine, Vyacheslav Chornovil, according to a spokesman for the Procurator General's Office, Yuri Boichenko. A

computer program devised by Polish investigators enabled their Ukrainian counterparts to analyze the circumstances of the politician's death in a 1999 car crash. Mr. Boichenko said the analysis could be repeated in Ukraine but would not disclose its results. The crash involving Mr. Chornovil took place on March 25, 1999, shortly before the presidential elections in which the then incumbent Leonid Kuchma was running for a second term. According to the official version of the crash, Mr. Chornovil's death was caused by an accidental car collision, while the late politician's allies think it was politically motivated. Rukh and its leader, Hennadii Udovenko, insist that the probe must be reopened. (Ukrinform)

### *Data on Ukrainians' earnings released*

KYIV – Data of the State Statistics Committee show that Ukrainians earn the most in Kyiv, and the Donetsk and Dnipropetrovsk regions. The average wage of Ukrainians grew by 36 percent since early 2007 and stood at 1,426 hrv (about \$283 U.S.) per month as of September. The average monthly wage in Kyiv is 2,400 hrv (about \$475). The Kyiv salary level is the minimum set by law in Poland, while in member-states of the European Union the rate is five times higher. Workers in the Ternopil, Kherson, Chernihiv, Volyn and Vinnytsia regions earn the least. Despite wage hikes, the average salary in Ukraine nominally exceeds inflation. (Ukrinform)

### *Textbooks for Ukrainians abroad*

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko has recommended, in a letter to Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich, that the government provide Ukrainian schools abroad with Ukrainian textbooks and lit-

erature, it was reported on November 5. Meeting with representatives of Ukrainian communities abroad, the president was repeatedly requested to provide schools with Ukrainian textbooks on history, language and music, as well as provide CDs of Ukrainian songs. In his letter to the prime minister the president stressed that the government in 2008 should do its part to coordinate the activity of ministries and public organizations in this regard and allocate funds in the state budget. (Ukrinform)

### *UkrAvto and GM join forces*

KYIV – The UkrAvto corporation and General Motors announced the establishment of a joint company at the Fabryka Samochodow Osobowych (FSO) factory in Warsaw, Poland, which is run by UkrAvto. The partners intend to launch productions of the Chevrolet Aveo model that will be sold in Central and Eastern Europe. UkrAvto intends to sell 40 percent of the shares in FSO to GM-GM Daewoo. FSO plans to produce 75,000 Aveos in 2008. Until the end of the first half of 2008, all vehicles of that model will be delivered to Ukraine; beginning from the second half of the year the cars will be sold in Poland as well. (Ukrinform)

### *A national park in Oleshkiv Sands*

KYIV – A national park will be created in the Oleshkiv Sands in the Kherson region, President Viktor Yushchenko said in Tsurupinsk during his working visit to the Kherson Oblast on November 11. According to him, the Oleshkiv Sands, one of Europe's biggest deserts, should be transformed into a national park because of its uniqueness and in order to protect nature. (Ukrinform)



## Oleh Borys Ciuk

Age 56 of Ivyland, PA, died suddenly and unexpectedly on Thursday, November 8, 2007

Beloved husband of Irene Cehelsky-Ciuk, father of Stefan and Mark, nephew of Irene Nowosilskyj, cousin of her sons Roman and Marko, uncle of their children. He was cousin of Oksana Harajeckyj and nephew of her sons Yurij and Askold and daughter Halyna Keller. Oleh was son-in law of George and Nadia Cehelsky, brother in law of Anya and Dania Cehelsky, and of Stehanie Cehelsky and her husband Chris DeAngelo and uncle to their children, nephews Zachary, Dominic and Adrian and niece Olena DeAngelo.

Oleh worked at Washington Group International, and was member of Plast vataha Burlaky, Oleh was active in the Ukrainian community and a member of Tryzub.

Funeral services were held at St. Anne's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Warrington, Pa on Tuesday November 13th followed by interment at St. Mary's Cemetery in Elkins Park.

In memory of the deceased, donations may be sent to Plast, the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute or St. Anne's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Warrington PA.

*Vichna Yomu Pamyat!*



## Working group...

(Continued from page 1)

People's Self-Defense (OU-PSD) itself who have posed the biggest threat.

Three deputies – Ihor Kril, Vasyl Petiovka and Ivan Pliusch – refused to sign the preliminary agreement to form the coalition, offering varying excuses. Mr. Kril said it's not an official document. Mr. Pliusch said he can wait until the November 16 deadline and needs to consult with the president before signing.

Some Our Ukraine leaders, including former prime minister Yurii Yekhanurov, said they don't support Ms. Tymoshenko as prime minister.

Meanwhile, Sobor Ukrainian Republican Party leader Anatolii Matviyenko said he will sign the final coalition agreement with reservations if his party's concerns aren't taken into account.

Given that nine parties comprise the OU-PSD, it would be dangerous if each of its leaders made demands like Mr. Matviyenko did, observers said.

What's troubling about the disagreement within OU-PSD is it hasn't been admonished – but instead is likely supported by Mr. Yushchenko and Presidential Secretariat Chair Viktor Baloha, insiders said.

For example, Mr. Yekhanurov is a close ally of Mr. Yushchenko who would not go against his will, said Ivan Lozowy, president of the Institute for Statehood and Democracy, financed by Ukrainian businesses.

"Yekhanurov is a disciplined, quiet team player," he said. "He would not have made the statement without clear agreement, if not tacit, from Yushchenko and Baloha."

Furthermore, Messrs. Kryl and Petiovka are both close associates of Mr. Baloha. Mr. Petiovka is the mayor of Mukachiv, the post held by Mr. Baloha prior to the Orange Revolution.

A coalition option under consideration by the Presidential Secretariat, which remains undecided between the Tymoshenko Bloc and the Party of the Regions, is allowing a situation in which no coalition emerges at all.

"I am reminded of Trotsky's famous phrase, 'No peace, no war and dismiss the army,'" Mr. Fesenko said. "The matter hasn't reached the point of dismissing the army. But to paraphrase this in relation to the Verkhovna Rada's possible work, it would be, 'No coalition, no opposition and no dismissing the Verkhovna Rada.'"

Such a scenario could emerge if the Democratic Forces Coalition is formed on paper, or de jure, but it fails to muster enough votes to elect Ms. Tymoshenko as prime minister.

Typically, a coalition would nominate another candidate. But the Tymoshenko Bloc has made it clear the only candidacy it will support is that of its leader.

The Constitution of Ukraine gives the president the authority to dismiss Parliament if it can't form a coalition government within 30 days of its first session. However, the Constitution also has a provision which states that the president can't call for new parliamentary elections within a year of pre-term elections.

"That's a collision within the Constitution's context, and the president will face the issue of whether to dismiss Parliament or not," Mr. Fesenko said.

In that case, the president would keep a de jure Democratic Forces Coalition in the Parliament, while the team led by Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich would remain as the acting government in the Cabinet, he explained.

All political parties stand to gain from such a situation, said Kyiv expert Svitlana Kononchuk, enabling Mr. Yushchenko to achieve his goal of maintaining satisfaction and stability among his rivals, as well as keeping his volatile Our Ukraine bloc intact.

"[Ms. Tymoshenko] would take advantage of the situation to cast her opponents as betrayers who don't uphold agreements and further her consistent image of defending the people's interests," said Ms. Kononchuk, who is the director of political programs at the Ukrainian Center for Independent Political Research.

"The Party of the Regions would benefit because it would continue to govern the Cabinet of Ministers, the executive government and manage Ukraine's resources," she added.

And Mr. Yushchenko would benefit because he would avoid the no-win situation of nominating either Ms. Tymoshenko or Mr. Yanukovich.

Much of the current instability in Ukrainian government is related to Mr. Yushchenko's ineffectual and indecisive leadership, Mr. Lozowy said. If Mr. Yushchenko wanted to, he could put his foot down, order the formation of a pro-Western coalition and maintain party discipline, he said.

"Even though Yushchenko has stated what he wants, he's not willing to go after it and do what it takes – which is the ultimate condemnation of the power he has as president and his persistent failure," Mr. Lozowy said.

Should no coalition format emerge, or if there is a de jure Democratic Forces Coalition under a de facto Yanukovich government, it would epitomize the utter unaccountability of the nation's politicians have to their constituents, Ms. Kononchuk said.

"They don't have the view of the whole society," she said of the politicians. "They are fighting with each other, round after round. The audience has left, but the boxers are still fighting. Society can't monitor this fight indefinitely. It needs a government that takes its needs into account."

## \$1 million...

(Continued from page 11)

ing unforeseen issues," he explained.

With technical oversight and daily supervision by The Rev. Volodymyr Hudzan, assistant rector, the project proceeded with minimal delays. The completed renovation reflects the spirit of the centennial.

"Our overall concern was that the quality of the work reflect the standards set by those who built our beautiful cathedral. Moreover, we wanted to assure that the completed project not only met our goals of safety, accessibility and being welcoming, but also was something that we all can be proud of for years to come," noted the committee chair, Mr. Popowych.

The entire centennial project – a year-long celebration with seminars, a fashion show, an inspiring concert, a memorable and successful banquet, and then an ambitious fund-raising campaign culminating in the restoration project – was a multi-year and multi-team effort of which the Centennial Committee could be proud.

"At the very beginning, I challenged the committee to raise \$1 million. They met the challenge. We had all been inspired by the stories of the pioneers, poor immigrants, who sacrificed so much to build this monumental structure and then to create a thriving community around it – with an elementary school, choirs, orchestras, financial institutions, branches of fraternal organizations. Their work has endured for a century. We believe our work is lasting as well," observed Bishop Seminack.

\*\*\*

Readers can follow the progress of the renovation at the cathedral website: <http://www.stnicholascathedralukrcath.org/renovation/index.htm>

*Children of Chernobyl Relief and Development Fund*  
and  
*Ukrainian American Professionals & Businesspersons Assn.*  
of New York and New Jersey

*Food & Drinks* *Entertainment*

*cordially invite you to join us for a*  
**Christmas Celebration**

*Entertainment by Papa Duke featuring Vasyl Popadiuk*

*Saturday, December 8, 2007 at 7:00pm* *Informal Seating*

*Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey*  
60-C North Jefferson Road, Whippany, New Jersey

*Cocktail Attire*

*Admission/contribution*  
\$100 per person

*RSVP by December 3*  
973-463-1986  
[info@childrenofchernobyl.org](mailto:info@childrenofchernobyl.org)



## Ukrainian pro sports update : basketball

by Ihor Stelmach

### From Donetsk to D.C. for 2006 Wizards draftee

Oleksiy Pecherov reclined in front of a television set on the day his Ukrainian national soccer team battled Italy in the 2006 World Cup. During the press conference officially announcing his arrival as the first-round draft selection of the Washington Wizards on the afternoon of June 29, 2006, the young Ukrainian's eyes lit up at the mere mention of the international soccer match.

"Football [soccer] is the big thing in Ukraine," Pecherov said in a post-draft conversation with Ivan Carter of The Washington Post. "Our team [Ukraine] is doing a good job, and I hope they beat Italy."

Under different circumstances, the Donetsk native may have been pursuing a career in soccer. Mother nature, however, had other plans for Pecherov, 20 years old when he was drafted in 2006. He grew to seven feet tall and developed a smooth shooting stroke and outstanding agility for a person his size – skills he attributes to his background on the soccer field.

"I started out playing football [soccer], but I kept growing and growing," said Pecherov, now completing his sixth year as a basketball player, in the above chat with the Post. "Once I started playing basketball, that's all I cared about, all I read about. It was all I wanted to do. It is my favorite game."

And it could turn out to be his big-time meal ticket. It definitely has him on the threshold of an NBA career. The Wizards used their 18th pick to take Pecherov in the 2006 league draft and felt that, with time, he had the talent which could perhaps steal him some headlines back in soccer-crazy Ukraine.

Wizards personnel traveled to France to watch Pecherov play for Paris Basket Racing in the spring 2006 and were captivated by the lanky forward with the deadly perimeter shot and solid rebounding ability. Wizards scouts and coaches were even more impressed in early June of 2006, when Pecherov had a strong one-on-one workout against Hilton Armstrong, a power forward-center prospect from the University of Connecticut, who was selected by New Orleans with the 12th pick of the 2006 draft. Wizards Coach Eddie Jordan was on hand for this workout and shared some of the observations that intrigued him about Pecherov, who has been compared to Dallas Mavericks superstar Dirk Nowitzki.

"The fact that with his size he can get off a shot," Jordan told The Washington Post, "that he's versatile with the ball off the floor, off the dribble, that he can get his shot off either on catch-and-shoots or off the dribble. He has some nice skills."

Paris Basket Racing, which is a team in the French Pro A League, is the same squad that produced San Antonio Spurs all-star point guard Tony Parker. Pecherov was on loan to Paris Basket Racing and held an \$800,000 buyout option with his original team at the time in Kyiv.

At the time they drafted him, the Wizards could have paid up to \$500,000 of the buyout if they felt Pecherov was ready to play the 2006-2007 season in the NBA. This did not occur. While expressing excitement over the prospect of playing in the world's top league, Pecherov said he would be open to returning to Europe.

"It depends on the team," said Pecherov at the time of his post-draft introduction. "If they want me right away, I will stay. If they need me to stay in Europe, I will stay one more year in Europe and improve



Courtesy Washington Wizards

Washington Wizards forward/center Oleksiy Pecherov.

myself. I think this is a good situation for me."

#### Arrival in the States

Finally getting onto the court at Verizon Center to begin preparations for his inaugural summer as a member of the Wizards was all Pecherov wanted to do after flying in from Ukraine to Washington in mid-June of this year. The jet lag would either shake off quickly, or it would just have to wait.

Although drafted by Washington in the first round in June 2006, Pecherov instead played the 2006-2007 basketball season for BC Kyiv in the Ukrainian Superleague. He did not wait terribly long to don Wizards practice apparel on the morning of June 18 to go through some basketball drills with fellow forward Andray Blatche and team director of player development Harvey Grant.

"It just feels great to be here," said the 7-foot, 235-pound Ukrainian, who averaged 12 points and eight rebounds for his BC Kyiv club last season. "I'm going to be in here working out every day, and hopefully I can help the Wizards win games this season," he told The Washington Post.

The Wizards finally signed their 18th pick in last year's draft in early July, as he was slotted into a two-year contract with a first-year salary of some \$1.2 million. The team holds options for his third and fourth years.

After signing his first NBA contract, Pecherov continued his off-season workouts at the Verizon Center in preparation for his second Las Vegas Summer League,

which opened on July 10. In the 2006 Summer League, Pecherov managed to average 12.6 points on 46.2 percent shooting, while rebounding at a 7.6 clip, primarily playing the power forward position.

Pecherov admitted to adding some 10 pounds of muscle to his lanky frame, and his legs and upper body appeared to observers more developed than in his summer 2006 workouts in Washington. He turns 22 this coming December.

Both President of Basketball Operations Ernie Grunfeld and Head Coach Jordan expressed optimism about the young Ukrainian's hoop potential. To onlookers at the Verizon Center his court moves were smooth, showing polished ball-handling abilities for a player of his size, coupled with a very soft shooting touch. Already very strong facing the basket, Pecherov made it a priority to work long and hard on his posting up skills this past season with BC Kyiv.

"If you want to be a great player, you have to be good in all parts of the game," said Pecherov, verbalizing a strong command of the English language in another conversation with Mr. Carter of the Post. "I try to work hard on all of them: rebounding, shooting and defense. I like rebounding, a lot and that is what I try to do in the game. I like to score as well."

When told Wizards All-Star Gilbert Arenas likes his game and actually looks forward to playing with him, Pecherov reportedly broke into a huge grin. "Then I'm already off to a good start," Pecherov replied. "That's good."

#### The Summer League

The Washington Wizards finished up their 2007 Las Vegas Summer League schedule with a final-game 79-67 victory over the Milwaukee Bucks on July 15. Their final record was 2-3, but the Summer League is never about wins and losses.

It is, instead, about initiating the development of young free agents and draft choices who hope they have what it takes to make the NBA. With a troika of talented rookies in Pecherov, Nick Young and Dominic McGuire, the organization's primary goal was to integrate these three youngsters into Coach Jordan's system. Coming into the Las Vegas games, coach Jordan was more interested in monitoring the young players' reactions to being coached and how they would respond to the much faster pace of the NBA as compared to college or European competition. Personal stats in scoring, rebounding or assists were of almost no relevance in these games.

"I thought they handled it pretty well," Jordan commented to The Washington Post. He was on hand for all five games as an observer from behind the bench, while assistants Wes Unseld Jr. and Grant ran the team. "I thought they really tried to run what we wanted to run. I thought Wes was good – he got on them a few times and they responded very well – and now it's just a matter of getting to training camp and playing against the big boys."

With Pecherov, Young and McGuire leading the way, the Wizards had one of the youngest and least-experienced teams in Las Vegas, but they improved as the short season progressed. Pecherov was held out of the season finale with a mild left ankle sprain, an injury he suffered in the fourth game, a 76-71 win over Cleveland. Pecherov averaged a team high 15.2 points and 8.8 rebounds, while shooting 44.2 percent from the floor.

Coach Jordan summed up Pecherov's Summer League play with the following assessment: "We love his work ethic. He has the skills to put the ball in the basket, and we are pleased to see that he is rebounding well, something we thought he could do on a regular basis. He is a good rebounder and gives maximum effort. He might not always come up with the ball, but he finds a lane, he has good timing and he bangs to get rebounds, especially on the offensive end."

#### Ukrainian Festival

The Washington Wizards forward/center Pecherov was a participant of the annual Washington Area Ukrainian Festival on September 8 in Silver Spring, Md. Pecherov was even extended a personal invitation to take part in the festival's opening ceremonies with Archbishop Antony of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. and Oleh Shamshur, ambassador of Ukraine to the United States, plus various state and local dignitaries.

Pecherov was accompanied to the festival by his father, Volodymyr, and mother, Olha, and his younger brother, Sasha. His family flew in from Ukraine to spend the month of September with him in his new home of Washington.

The Pecherov family enjoyed the afternoon as they visited and mingled with other Ukrainian families, posed for pictures with lots of new fans and sampled much Ukrainian cuisine.

To see a video of Pecherov at the Ukrainian Festival, check out <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V-k2NDwq6G4>.



# Yushchenko wants...

(Continued from page 2)

According to the joint venture agreement, Ukraine's state-run oil company, Naftohaz, had a 43.035 percent stake in Ukratnafta, the property ministry of Tatarstan region held 28.778 percent, and Tatneft controlled 8.613 percent. In June 1999 an 18.296 percent stake was transferred to U.S.-registered Seagroup International and the Swiss-registered Amruz Trading, companies with reported links to Tatneft.

Naftohaz never accepted the transaction, and in May the 18.296 percent stake was handed over to Naftohaz. However, Russian shareholders resisted attempts to remove pro-Tatneft CEO Sergei Glushko and appoint a pro-Naftohaz management team. But on October 19 Pavel Ovcharenko, former CEO of the Kremenchuk refinery, supported by armed security personnel, took over the plant, citing a ruling by a Ukrainian court.

Russian shareholders responded by cutting oil supplies. In late October Tatneft First Deputy CEO Nail Maganov claimed that the Kremenchuk refinery was losing \$4 million to \$5 million a day because Tatneft had halted crude supplies. The plant was processing just 7,000 tons per day, compared with 18,000 tons per

day before October 19, Mr. Maganov said.

On November 1 Tatneft said it expected no direct financial losses, as it had stopped supplies for the Kremenchuk refinery. Tatneft pledged to sell its extra volumes of oil in Russia or keep the crude in storage facilities, owned by Tatneft, with a capacity of 700,000 tons, or by Transneft, with a capacity of 6 million tons (Interfax, November 1).

Meanwhile, the plant's new management responded by accusing Tatneft management of criminal wrongdoing. On November 1 Mr. Ovcharenko sent an open letter to Tatarstan President Mintimir Shaimiev, claiming that Messrs. Maganov and Glushko had conspired to embezzle assets from the Kremenchuk refinery. "The current nervousness of Tatarstan shareholders is unjustified and is caused by wrong assessments of the situation," he wrote.

Mr. Ovcharenko described the sale of the 18.296 percent Ukratnafta package to Seagroup and Amruz as a major fraud and alleged that both companies were, in fact, controlled by Mr. Maganov's accomplice, Nurislam Syubayev. Mr. Ovcharenko also claimed that crude oil from Tatarstan was being sold to the Kremenchuk refinery via shell companies, specifically Russian-registered Tais and Ukraine's Taiz, allegedly controlled by Mr. Maganov.

Tais was buying oil below cost, Tatarstan was losing hundreds of million of dollars a year, while Mr. Maganov was pocketing the proceeds, according to Mr. Ovcharenko. Messrs. Maganov and Glushko allegedly conspired to increase the refinery's debts to Tais to nearly \$300 million by October this year, aiming to force the plant into fraudulent bankruptcy and take over it, Mr. Ovcharenko claimed (Interfax, November 1).

On November 2 Mr. Ovcharenko sent another letter, this time to the Security Service of Ukraine (SBU), claiming that the plant's former management had tried to make the refinery close. In January-September the plant reported \$25 million in losses, despite a good market, he wrote. In April-September the plant's former management also dodged Ukraine's value-added tax, he claimed (Interfax, November 2).

The same day Ukraine's First Deputy Prime Minister Mykola Azarov ordered Fuel and Energy Minister Yurii Boiko, in cooperation with the Justice Ministry and the State Property Fund, to settle the dispute with Russian shareholders. Mr. Azarov also ordered assurances that the Kremenchuk refinery would operate at levels as high as before October 1. Also on November 2, Ukraine's Naftohaz indicated plans to process crude from the state reserves at the Kremenchuk refinery, adding that it controlled a 61.3 percent stake in the plant.

Russian and Ukrainian officials appear to disagree about stake-holdings in the Kremenchuk refinery. On November 2

Russia's Mr. Khristenko said that Ukrainian authorities controlled 43 percent of the plant, while Naftohaz insisted it had a 61.3 percent interest. Therefore, the dispute focused not on the management change at the refinery on October 19, but on the questionable June 1999 sale of the 18.296 percent stake in the plant to Seagroup and Amruz. In other words, Russian officials actually moved to defend a suspicious deal to transfer a sizable stake in Ukraine's major refinery to obscure foreign entities with ill-defined affiliations.

The Ukrainian authorities also have criticized other energy dealings with Russia involving non-transparent dealings by overseas firms. Under the complex January 2006 agreement between Russia and Ukraine, all Gazprom gas supplies to Ukraine have been funneled via Swiss-registered RosUkrEnergo. Gazprom holds a 50 percent stake in RosUkrEnergo, Ukrainian businessmen Dmitry Firtash owns 45 percent, and Ivan Fursin holds 5 percent. UkrGazEnergo, a joint venture between RosUkrEnergo and Ukraine's Naftohaz, acts as a sole gas importer into Ukraine.

On November 2 President Viktor Yushchenko suggested that Russian gas supplies to Ukraine should become simple and transparent. Ukrainian authorities have nothing to do with RosUkrEnergo - it was not Kyiv's initiative to form this company, he said, adding that Ukraine is interested in direct relations with Gazprom without intermediaries.

## Chornomorskyi Ball

Friday November 23<sup>rd</sup> 2007  
Begins at  
9:30PM  
\$30/person



Zabava:  
**Ukrainian American Cultural  
Center of New Jersey (UACCNJ)**  
60 North Jefferson Road  
Whippany, NJ 07981

Accommodations:  
**Ramada Inn**  
130 State Route 10  
East Hanover, NJ 07936  
(973) 386-5622  
*Special Rate for Chornomorskyi Ball.*  
*Transportation from Hotel to Zabava provided.*

Friday, November 30, 2007  
7:00 p.m.


Documentary film  
**Between Hitler and Stalin**  
Ukraine in World War II  
(English version)

Produced and directed by  
**Slavko Nowytski**

Narrated by  
**Jack Palance**

Introduction and discussion with  
**Alexander Motyl, Ph.D**

Wine and cheese reception  
Admission: \$15; members and seniors: \$10;  
students: \$5



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

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

UKRAINE

A CONCISE

ENCYCLOPEDIA

**Volume I and II**  
You can obtain both volumes for only \$130.00  
Including Postage  
**ORDER NOW**

*Fill out the order blank below and mail it with your check or money order*

To: UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, Inc.  
2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054

I hereby order Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia

Volume I - \$75.00     Volume II - \$75.00     Volume I & II - \$130.00

*NJ residents: add 6% sales tax*

Enclosed is (a check/M.O.) for the amount \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
Please send the book (s) to the following address:

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
No. \_\_\_\_\_ Street \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code \_\_\_\_\_

## Heritage and Culture of Ukraine

hosted by  
**Msgr. George Appleyard**  
Holy Trinity Ukrainian Catholic Church

May 1 - 13, 2008

*It is my pleasure to encourage you to join us for this carefully crafted journey exploring Ukraine's culture and history. We will celebrate our heritage as we tour this beautiful and ancient country. We'll tour the western reaches of the country that are rarely visited - and so many of our parents and grandparents claim as home.*

Visiting: Kyiv ■ Drohobych ■ Kolomyia ■ Ivano-Frankivsk ■ Manyavae  
Yarmech ■ Chernivtsi ■ Kamianets-Podilski ■ Khotyn ■ Lviv

For a complete descriptive brochure, please call or visit:



**Kollander World Travel**  
971 E. 185 St / Cleveland OH 44119  
(216) 692-1000 (800) 800-5981  
www.kollander.com





## NOTES ON PEOPLE

### On the air for 57 years

PITTSBURGH – Serving the Ukrainian community since 1950, Michael Komichak recently celebrated his 57th anniversary on the airwaves. Broadcasting the bilingual “Ukrainian Radio Program” for the greater Pittsburgh Ukrainian community on Sundays at 1:30-2:30 p.m., on 730AM WPIT, Mr. Komichak offers music, news, commentaries and social announcements from Ukraine and the diaspora.

During the 1960s, the Ukrainian community of Pittsburgh was very much divided. Mr. Komichak’s informative and enlightening radio program helped to unite the community, and, working



Michael Komichak on the air.

### Activist journeys to Kazakhstan

CLIFTON, N.J. – John Burtyk, a Ukrainian community activist from Clifton, N.J., spent three weeks in September on a trip to Kazakhstan, where he met with Ukrainian community members.

Mr. Burtyk raised \$6,300 over the summer from fellow Ukrainian Americans for assistance to former Soviet political prisoners who reside in various parts of Kazakhstan, where they were exiled or sent to the gulag during Soviet times. Among those with whom he met was Mykhailo Parypsa, head of the Association of Ukrainians in Kazakhstan.

Mr. Burtyk was profiled on October 14 in the Herald News in an article by Brian Spadora, who accompanied him on his most recent trip to Kazakhstan. It was Mr. Burtyk’s fifth trip to that country in 10 years, the newspaper reported.

Mr. Spadora noted that Mr. Burtyk, now 82, had escaped from Ukraine at the age of 19 when the country was falling under Soviet control. But he has not forgotten those of his kinsmen who were not able to flee.

“The donations Burtyk brought to each person ranged from \$25 to \$200, a substantial sum for people who receive \$8 a month from the government as compensation for their imprisonment. The amount of each donation was determined by the individual’s needs,” wrote Mr.

together, the community was able to accomplish great things.

Successes included Mr. Komichak’s calls to action during Captive Nations Week, the Millennium celebration of Christianity in Ukraine, the yearly commemorations of the Holodomor anniversary and commemorations of Ukraine’s Independence Day (formerly observed on January 22).

These action items activated the Pittsburgh community to participate in contributing funds to the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, to support democratic forces in Ukraine’s elections, to help support the purchase of a building for the Embassy of Ukraine and other projects. Thousands of dollars were earmarked for the Ukrainian community’s goals.

The radio program allowed the diminutive Pittsburgh Ukrainian community to take its place among the larger Ukrainian communities of America. A thankful audience looks forward to the 60th anniversary of the radio program, said Michael Korchynsky of the Ukrainian Technological Society, and a river cruise is already being planned.

For more information on Mr. Komichak’s “Ukrainian Radio Program,” readers may write to him at P.O. Box 52, Pittsburgh, PA 15230 or e-mail URPBox52@aol.com.

Mr. Komichak is a member of Branch 234 of the Ukrainian National Association.

Spadora. “He used his contacts in Ukrainian American organizations to organize shipments of clothing, medicine and cash to Kazakhstan. Burtyk also raised money to build two Ukrainian Catholic churches.”

The Herald News also reported that a third church, built through donations from Mr. Burtyk and his three children, was dedicated during his recent visit.

Mr. Spadora wrote: “During the service, the Rev. Vasyl Hovera, wearing a white vestment embroidered with brilliant silver thread, delivered a homily about the region’s bitter history.

“‘Can you imagine that a few decades ago, a few hundred meters from here, there were camps?’ he said. ‘Could anyone have imagined there would be a church standing here where the inmates and survivors could worship again?’”

\*\*\*

Mr. Burtyk often writes about the Ukrainians of Kazakhstan and solicits contributions to help the community there via articles published in Svoboda. (His most recent article in Svoboda appeared on November 2.)

To help Ukrainians in Kazakhstan, readers may give donations via the UCCA’s Council on Aid to Ukrainians (known by its Ukrainian acronym as RODU). Contributions should be sent to: Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, 203 Second Ave., New York NY 10003. Checks should be made out to UCCA-RODU; please write “Kazakhstan” on the memo line.

### Presents icon to Yushchenko



PARMA, Ohio – As reported in The Ukrainian Weekly earlier this year (September 2), a group of Ukrainian Americans attended the Ukrainian president’s reception in Kyiv on the occasion of Ukrainian Independence Day (August 24). Among them was artist Daria Hulak-Kulchytsky of Parma, Ohio, who presented President Viktor Yushchenko and his wife, Kateryna, with her icon of the “Orange Madonna of Sumy.” Seen in the photo above during the presentation are the president and first lady of Ukraine, joined by Judge Bohdan Futey (center) and Mrs. Kulchytsky (right). On the right is a photo of the “Orange Madonna of Sumy.”



### Veteran pens patriotic ballad

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – Vietnam veteran Peter Dudycz, 60, has written a song dedicated to the servicemen and women fighting in Iraq and Afghanistan, as well as the victims of the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on the U.S.. The lyrics to the patriotic ballad titled “America – We Stand,” according to Mr. Dudycz, came to him as a revelation on the morning of January 24, 2006.

“A voice inside told me to write this poem (which later was turned into a song),” Mr. Dudycz told the Daily Southtown, a Chicagoland newspaper. “I can’t think of a better way to honor the men and women servicing our country and those who gave up their lives on September 11 [2001] than in a poem/song.”

On August 2, 2006, while driving to work, the melody came to him.

Mr. Dudycz and his wife, Olga, drove to Nashville, Tenn., on March 21 to hear the song recorded as a demo by country music singer Craig Morris. Currently, Mr. Dudycz is working on a video to promote the song, with the dream that one day the song will be recorded by a legendary country singer like Kenny Rodgers or Lee Greenwood and be heard by a larger audience.

Mr. Dudycz emigrated from Germany in 1949 with his parents, Iwan and Parania, and siblings, Bob and Sophia, and grew up in the “Ukrainian Village” neighborhood of Chicago. Mr. Dudycz has three younger siblings born in the United States, including his brother Walter and sisters Anna and Katherine.

Mr. Dudycz and his siblings attended

liturgy and were schooled at St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Parish.

In 1970 Mr. Dudycz served with his brothers in the Army during the Vietnam War, being assigned to the 268th Aviation Battalion. All of them returned home safely.

Upon returning from his tour of duty, Mr. Dudycz married in 1974 and has two sons, Andrew and Peter. His wife, Mary, passed away on June 8, 2000.

“As a Vietnam veteran, I can identify with the men and women serving our country in Iraq and Afghanistan,” Mr. Dudycz said. “My heart goes out to those who lost their lives on September 11, 2001.”

Now a resident of Mt. Prospect, Ill., Mr. Dudycz married Olga in May 2006 and is a parishioner at Ss. Volodymyr and Olha Ukrainian Catholic Church in Chicago.

Requests for a copy of the CD can be sent by e-mail: peter1947@wowway.com or by phone at 847-506-0384.



Peter Dudycz

*Notes on People” is a feature geared toward reporting on the achievements of members of the Ukrainian National Association and the Ukrainian community. All submissions should be concise due to space limitations and must include the person’s UNA branch number (if applicable). Items will be published as soon as possible after their receipt.*



## The importance...

(Continued from page 6)

vivors who fled to the West, that is, Soviet refugees. But, Prof. Serbyn said, "the Soviets accused the refugees of inventing the Famine as a screen to hide their own criminal collaboration with the Fascists during the German occupation of Ukraine."

True enough, as in other Nazi-occupied countries, some people in Ukraine acted on their anti-Semitism, but many more, like the Catholic Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky, reached out and helped the persecuted. Nevertheless, this Communist allegation deflected attention from Soviet crimes and, more importantly, prevented any exchange of information between the Jewish and the Ukrainian communities.

Appalled at this state of affairs, two McMaster University professors, Howard Aster and Peter Potichnyj, organized an international conference in 1983 and published its deliberations in a book called "Ukrainian-Jewish Relations in Historical Perspective."

The reaction to the book was swift, related Dr. Serbyn. "In a confidential letter [April 16, 1984] to the CC CPU, [the Soviet Ambassador to Canada] Rodionov," wrote that the McMaster discussions between "the Ukrainian bourgeois-nationalist and Zionist ringleaders and ideologues [took place] with the intention of overcoming the traditional discord in the Ukrainian-Jewish community and to knock together an alliance with an anti-Soviet agenda."

Almost immediately, this letter was transformed into new program objectives for "ToUk" – "Tovarystvo Ukraina" (Ukraine Society) – the Communist organization in the West, continued Prof. Serbyn. In a wide-ranging campaign that included universities and prominent community leaders, members of ToUk worked hard at preventing any understanding between Ukrainians and Jews, at discrediting Ukrainian research from the

West on the Holodomor and the Shoah, and at enhancing Ukrainians' role as "Nazi collaborators." And the bitter truth is, that the repercussions of this political intervention are still present in biased reports of the period.

Today, the memory of the Holodomor has at long last been validated: the Ukrainian Parliament has recognized it as genocide of the Ukrainian people and President Viktor Yushchenko has promised to create a national Holodomor Memorial Center in Kyiv.

Although the memory of the Jewish Holocaust in Ukraine is not all that well incorporated into the consciousness of contemporary Ukrainian society, significant progress is being made. The Tkuma Ukrainian Holocaust Research, Educational and Memorial Center is being developed in Dnipropetrovsk, and there is an annual joint commemoration ceremony at Babyn Yar. Ukrainian Jewish scholars are now participating in international conferences on genocide, as were Tkuma members at a recent such conference in Paris. In April 2006 the names of 18 Ukrainian families who saved the lives of Jews were entered onto Israel's list of "The Righteous of the World" – that's in addition to the 2,139 Ukrainian names already there. At the same time, reported Dr. Uliana Ivanova, head of the department of psychology at Kharkiv University, information on both the Holodomor and the Shoah is being introduced into Ukrainian school textbooks.

In other words, the process of integrating all of the violence that took place in Ukraine into one cohesive, comprehensible historic whole has been started.

Still, Ukrainians are troubled by the fact that the terrible death by deliberate starvation of 7 million to 10 million Ukrainians is not universally recognized as a genocide. The most obvious reason for this might be that Communist perpetrators of the Holodomor, unlike their Nazi counterparts, were neither caught red-handed by foreign powers nor prosecuted by any national or international tribunal. So, questions remain: Will the surviving

perpetrators of the Holodomor be brought to justice? Will the world recognize the Holodomor for the genocide it was?

Dr. Dominique Arel, of the Chair of Ukrainian Studies at University of Ottawa, in his presentation clarified the complexity of the global discussions on genocide. Following a historical background of the Holodomor, he gave a remarkable analysis of a veritable iron gridwork of political, academic and institutional arguments and definitions that apparently stand in the way of reaching a consensus on how to classify the death of millions of people by a deliberately planned famine. Suffice it to say that the battle for memory on that count is not quite over yet.

In the meantime, ordinary people are honoring the past by telling their grandchildren why so many people in their family went missing, and how with the help of good Samaritans they survived to tell their story. Each accidental discovery of a burial site, like the uncovering of the bones of NKVD victims in the courtyard of St. Josaphat Church in Zhovkva, brings forth new testimonials.

More recently, it is the presence of a Catholic priest from France, The Rev. Patrick Desbois, that is eliciting memories of events past. He is seeking people who were children or teenagers at the time of Nazi occupation – the terrified witnesses who were forced to assist the Nazis. In poor, remote villages elderly people have come forward and for the first time told their story. So far, these stories have led Father Desbois across the green fields and grown-over ravines to some 600 mass burials.

However, it will be the work of scholars, like those gathered in Ottawa, to put all new findings into a proper historic perspective. There is no doubt that uncovering the legacy of the Soviet and Nazi genocides in Ukraine is a very important process because it is helping people to understand their own family stories, 20th century history, the treachery of secrets and the importance of remembrance.

## Georgia and Ukraine...

(Continued from page 2)

regionalism in Ukraine has never evolved into separatism and violent inter-ethnic conflict. In fact, regionalism is actually an asset in Ukraine, both preventing the monopoly of power (that exists in Georgia) and encouraging political pluralism.

Ukraine's regional divisions ensured that the opposition would never be marginalized, unlike in Georgia. Mr. Yanukovich's Party of the Regions won 44 percent of the vote in 2004, 32 percent in 2006 and 34 percent in 2007. Its continued strong representation in Parliament has been facilitated by Ukraine's low threshold (3 percent) for full proportional elections. Georgia's high threshold of 7 percent – the same as Russia's – serves to further marginalize opposition parties by making it difficult for them to enter Parliament.

Ukraine's Orange parties have never monopolized power, unlike the UNM in Georgia. The 10 parties in the Georgian opposition National Council are not represented in Parliament. In contrast, the Party of the Regions has over one-third of the seats in the outgoing and newly elected Ukrainian Parliaments.

The Orange Revolution was both a popular uprising and a compromise agreement among the elites. One component of the compromise was constitutional reforms to transform a semi-presidential system into a parliamentary-presidential one. Parliament increased its power under Mr. Yushchenko, moving it closer to Europe, where parliamentary systems predominate, while Parliament's powers declined under Mr. Saakashvili after reforms moved Georgia closer to the super-presidential systems common among other former Soviet republics.

Free media has been an important positive outcome of both the Georgian and Ukrainian revolutions. In both countries oligarchs control the media, but in Ukraine there is greater diversity of control. Victor Pinchuk, who owns the greatest number of Ukrainian television stations (ICTV, STB, New Channel), separated himself from politics after the Orange Revolution. Mr. Patarkatsishvili, owner of Imedi TV, is emerging as the main opposition leader since Mr. Okruashvili's voluntary exile. The Party of the Regions is weakly represented in Ukraine's electronic media.

Georgia's Rose and Ukraine's Orange revolutions had similar undertones, but they have produced divergent domestic and foreign policy trajectories. These are a product of different post-Soviet transitions and political cultures.

Sources: Glavred, November 12; Pravda.com.ua, November 8, 9; Zerkalo Nedeli, November 11-18.

## Rising prices...

(Continued from page 3)

Meanwhile, the recent drop in the value of the U.S. dollar on currency markets has yet to influence the Ukrainian economy in a significant way.

Although many Ukrainians still receive a significant portion of their salary in dollars, off the books, the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the Ukrainian hryvnia remains at \$1 per 5.05 hrv.

The National Bank of Ukraine has supported the exchange rate because of the need to maintain stability in the economy, especially with the U.S. dollar as its main currency reserve, economists said.

Last month National Bank of Ukraine Chairman Volodymyr Stelmakh said he would take measures to further strengthen the hryvnia's position to curb inflation. He said he would consider allowing the hryvnia to appreciate to a rate of 4.90 hrv. per \$1.



VISA is:

- Convenient - access to your account worldwide and in Ukraine
- Beneficial - credit limit from \$500 to \$25,000
- Secure - guaranteed security of your account in case of loss of card
- Comfortable - insurance coverage in case of accident at time of travel
- Operational - time saver in finalizing travel tickets and reservations

Call Toll Free for further Information

1-866-859-5848

Ukrainian National Federal Credit Union

Manhattan  
866-859-5848

Brooklyn  
866-857-2464

So. Bound Brook, NJ  
732-469-9085

Carteret NJ  
732-802-0480





## “Lisovi Mavky” Plast sorority celebrates its 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary

by Halyna Kuzyszyn-Holubec

CHICAGO – The “Lisovi Mavky” Plast sorority celebrated the 60th anniversary of its founding, highlighted by a weekend of activities that culminated in a banquet on October 13 in Chicago’s Ukrainian Cultural Center.

The “starshi plastunky” and “seniorky” (young adult and senior) branches of the sorority gathered for the weekend’s festivities, together with former members, Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organizations leaders, community representatives and friends of the sorority. The banquet program included a media presentation of various photos and memorabilia from the sorority’s archives, speeches from some original and current sorority members, greetings from other Plast sororities, fraternities and Plast branches, and a display of scrapbooks.

The new senior sorority flag was blessed at a moleben preceding the banquet at the Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral of St. Nicholas. The Very Rev. Bohdan Nalysnyk, rector, presided over the ceremony, in which members of the sorority entered the cathedral with symbolically lit candles and the flag-bearers were sworn in. The original flag was blessed in 1968, also in Chicago, and the flag has remained a part of the young adult sorority since then. After the revitalization of the senior branch a few years ago, the sorority decided that a new flag should be made to symbolize the renewal of the seniorky branch.

The flag, made in Belgium, bears the sorority badge – the “tsvit paporoti” (fern) in green and silver threading, along with the Plast scouting emblem (“lileyka”) and the traditional Plast greeting “SKOB!” The

opposite side depicts the sorority’s logo, created by fellow Plast member Roman Zavadovych of Chicago. Green and silver colors are pervasive in the Mavka sororities and come from the famous drama “Lisova Pisnia” (Forest Song) by Lesia Ukrainka – where the love of nature and the special characteristics of the lead character – the Mavka – represent what sorority members aspire to on a daily basis.

The sorority’s beginnings can be traced to 1947, to the university town of Erlangen in northern Bavaria. Over 250 Ukrainian students attended school in Erlangen, a city virtually untouched by the war. Among these students was a group of young women who decided to form a sorority based on their love of Lesia Ukrainka’s “Lisova Pisnia.” “Lisovi Mavky” seemed a natural name for this group, and soon to follow was the sorority’s theme song composed by Lesya Chraplyva (a well-known writer and poet) with music by composer Ivan Nedilskyj.

Headed by Ms. Chraplyva along with some members of the Bayreuth gymnasium (Lesya Kysilevska, Vera Babij, Stefa Zajfert, Luba Shavala), the Lisovi Mavky sorority began to gain popularity among young women in Erlangen. Soon this group was joined by other founding members: Natalka Moskaliv, Olya Pyndiuk, Slava Slyz, Doncia Ferencevych, Irka Urban, Daria Horodyska and Aka Klym.

Led by Natalka Moskaliv, the sorority’s first leader, or “kurinna,” and energized by the establishment of a Plast branch in the city of Erlangen, the sorority members immersed themselves in activating this new branch. Each member accepted certain organizational responsibilities – whether in



The “Lisovi Mavky” sorority of Plast with their flags.

branch leadership or as a counselor to young Plast members, guiding numerous hikes and organizing many bonfires.

The Erlangen Mavky actively participated in numerous Plast gatherings and events. The sorority attended the 1947 Plast Scouting Jamboree in Mittenwald, Germany, in honor of the 35th anniversary of Plast and many took part in counselor training near Regensburg, Germany, later leveraging their learned skills and continuing to counsel Plast youths.

Two particularly memorable activities for the founding Mavky were the Bayern meeting with other sororities’ young adult members and the Plast gathering in Munich in 1948. Erlangen Mavky also managed to maintain close ties with scouts from Germany and Latvia, and even tried their hand at acting and staging a play – the first was “Hrishnytsia” (Sinner) by Lesia Ukrainka in the displaced persons camp in front of a full audience.

As many Ukrainian families began to migrate to different countries, the Erlangen Mavky found themselves dispersed throughout the U.S. and Canada. Eventually, years later through the initiative of some Toronto and Chicago Plast youths who met at the Plast Jamboree in 1957, the sorority was revitalized, and in 1960 received its official number, 20, from the World Plast Bulava.

The first sorority “rada” (annual meeting) took place in 1962 in Toronto and successive rady were held in Chicago, Hunter, N.Y., New York City and Philadelphia.

The sorority badge, containing the image of the green and silver fern, became a symbol of youth, loyalty, love of nature, freedom and beauty.

Lisovi Mavky branches were formed not only in Toronto, but in Chicago, New York and later in Philadelphia. Members took active roles in their Plast branch activities focusing on youth counseling, and also in their communities, where they fostered the theme of the sorority – the love of Ukrainian culture and folklore. In later years the Mavky organized many Plast activities, including “terenovi zmahy” (field games), “novatstvo” (cub scout) camps at Plast jamborees and folk holidays for Plast youths at individual branches and at campgrounds.

Additionally, Mavky staged many art exhibits and lectures featuring famous Ukrainian artists, concerts, Plast youth dances, bazaars, St. Nicholas events and stage productions. Two holidays especially enjoyed by Mavky are the feast of Ivan Kupalo and “Andriyivskyi Vechir” (St. Andrew’s Eve), as well as the traditional “hahilky” ritual dances during Eastertime.

Since the Mavky senior sorority (Branch 38) was re-established in 1989, together with the young adult Branch 20, the enduring ideas of that group of young women in Erlangen have been reinvigorated. It is because of their vision of a sorority based on Ukrainian culture and folk customs that the sorority now had the opportunity to come together and celebrate its 60th anniversary.

## “Khmelnychenky” Plast fraternity meets



EAST CHATHAM, N.Y. – The summer conference, or “Velyka Litna Rada,” of the “Khmelnychenky” fraternity of Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization took place at the Vovcha Tropa campground in East Chatham, N.Y., during the weekend of September 22-23. The gathering saw over 30 members in attendance, with two new candidates for membership. Visit [www.xmel.org](http://www.xmel.org) for more information about the Khmelnychenky.

## Panel at UIA...

(Continued from page 8)

with professionals from top-tier Western management consulting firms and investment banks. Also, on the part of investors, emerging markets are again the “flavor of the month,” which is very positive for Ukraine, Mr. Freeland said, as long as the country’s business elite and government understand that there is competition, and that they must make business conditions in the country favorable for investment.

Ms. Freeland wrapped up by putting Ukraine in a demographic context. With Europe in a demographic crisis, Ukraine’s position becomes a double-edged sword. Ukrainians are loved in the European Union for their work ethic and ability to assimilate. Ms. Freeland also said she believes that the

Orange Revolution itself was made possible by the fact that western Ukrainians (who led the civic resistance in 2004) had spent time in the West, and had realized that they desire to and can live in a democracy. Huge capital inflows come from Ukrainians working abroad, Ms. Freeland noted, but this could and may well lead to a real “brain drain” for the country.

The evening ended with a lively question-and-answer session with the audience, with questions pertaining to a broad range of topics, including Ukraine and NATO, the role of Russia in Ukrainian politics, the significance of Ukrainian oligarchs, linguistic pluralism, the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) and education, EU accession, decentralization of power, corruption and Ukraine’s image outside its own borders.

## ORTHODONTIST

Dr. Daniel A. Kuncio  
Др. Данило О. Кунцо

Specialist in Child and Adult Orthodontics  
Diplomate, American Board of Orthodontics

- Certified and Published in Invisalign®•
- Complimentary Consultation•
- Most Insurances Accepted•
- Three New York City locations•

[WWW.KUNCIOORTHODONTICS.COM](http://WWW.KUNCIOORTHODONTICS.COM)

BAYSIDE • UPPER WEST SIDE • TRIBECA  
718-352-1361 212-874-0030 212-732-2200



## Producer/director...

(Continued from page 9)

attacked the police. In other words, they became violent. At that point the movement just died because many of the people who wanted to participate in a non-violent movement did not want to be out there if someone was going to resort to violence, because it would have exposed them to the police using violence against them, having an excuse to use violence against the protesters.

And, I think, from that point forward, many of the people with whom I talked who were partly involved in the Ukraine Without Kuchma leadership learned the lesson very well that whatever we do, we not only have to maintain non-violent discipline but we have to make sure that any group that joins our coalition is equally committed to non-violent methods, that discipline must be preserved. And I think that was very much in people's minds in 2004 – that one had to maintain the discipline or one would lose.

As to fear, how the people lost their fear, I don't know. I think there is tremendous benefit in doing things in large groups. You feel safety when you are in large numbers. That is part of it. And I also think good leadership, which in this case refers to the non-violent discipline and to many other aspects.

One of the leaders of the maidan who had been involved in organizing the Yushchenko campaign, Roman Bezsmertnyi, told me that they knew something like this was going to be needed, just an assumption from, certainly September, that some major public protest, some mass movement, some "people power" action was going to be necessary. They began planning for it.

They did not decide on the day of the fraud – November 21 – to start organizing.

You could not have done it from one day to the next. It had to be prepared weeks and weeks in advance. Buying tents, stockpiling food and sleeping bags. All these things were prepared.

Bezsmertnyi told me that from the beginning he saw, many people saw, that this should be organized in the mood and manner and style of a Brazilian carnival. It should be fun to be out there and there should be a sense of fellowship. If you planned it that way, you should have musicians and those elements – the music, the sense of carnival – are another way for people to overcome their fear.

**Yulia Tymoshenko is very attractive and she was powerful.**

First of all, she is a great speaker and was powerful with the crowd. I must say, I think some of her ideas, strategic ideas, had they been followed, would have led to disaster. She strongly advocated and pushed for crowds to come into the city to simply storm the Presidential Administration.

But [Viktor] Yushchenko and many people around him – such as Bezsmertnyi, Taras Stetskiv and Yurii Lutsenko – were very important in this. They said, "No. We are not just going to storm buildings." And I don't know if people would have stormed the buildings, but I know she was advocating it.

**What surprised me, as I watched the TV coverage, was how many older people came out. In the midst of this TV coverage, a friend, who is in his early 50s and part of whose family is from the Donbas region, called me from Kyiv to tell me that he just came home from the maidan and was frozen from the cold. I said to myself at that point: "Oh my God, if he is demonstrating, then it's real."**

I want to reinforce what you said: My personal experience while standing on the maidan, visiting the tent city, up and down the Khreschatyk was yes, it's one thing having the rock bands playing rock music and having a bunch of 18-year-olds there, but it is another thing to have people my age – I am 62 – responding to that music. And they did! You saw the show. It was wonderful. To find that range of people ...

**As I was watching your documentary "Orange Revolution," I kept thinking what about showing the documentary Ukraine-wide. The reason I am asking this question is that after I saw your documentary, the next day I called my friends in Kyiv, those who had been on the maidan, to tell them I saw your film – and they were so dispirited. So what they need is not propaganda but to see something that they did, which was heroic, and that is what your film shows.**

I am glad you feel that way. First of all, I began making this film not for Ukrainian audiences at all. However, showing it in Ukraine may remind people, who are discouraged and cynical, of something amazing that they carried out and remind them of their huge achievement, which was not about politics and not about politicians and not about Yushchenko personally or Yushchenko the candidate, but which was about themselves and what they wanted for their future. It was much broader than just a campaign for a particular candidate.

What has happened, however, since that victory is a return to the old politics. I was hoping that after seeing this film people would realize that they had come together and worked in a united way for a particular vision.

Maybe people just need to be reminded it was they who carried out the Orange Revolution. You can't repeat history. You

can't have another revolution. I don't think you can have even another maidan in the same sense that it happened in 2004. It is just to remind people that ordinary people have power.

**They stood up and said "enough."**

Yes, yes. I don't know whether this is more true in Ukraine, or the average ordinary people do not realize they possess power. None of us do. Some extreme situation has to arise, and we need leadership and discipline and organization to pull together and actually express that power. But this is what happens and people need to be reminded.

\*\*\*

The DVD of Steve York's "Orange Revolution" documentary will be available for purchase online beginning on November 15. For more information log on to <http://www.orangerevolutionmovie.com/>.

## 75th anniversary...

(Continued from page 5)

Regarding nation-building, he noted that political players generally try to use the past to their advantage. In President Yushchenko's case, he has no specific need to pursue the Holodomor issue, as it could prove a political liability. All the same, his actions may have some political benefit insofar as strengthening his stand with his supporters and his ability to "mobilize the troops."

Regarding the Famine, Dr. Arel started by noting that the modern famine is never a matter of production, but rather one of allowing access to food. It follows that the Holodomor is an excellent illustration of this maxim.

As for Ukraine itself, Dr. Arel noted that the Orange forces in Ukraine have done well in terms of driving the democratic process and making the regime more open – necessary pre-conditions for confronting the past. At the same time, they have called upon their political opponents to examine the question of the Holodomor, which they are reluctant to do.

It follows from this, Dr. Arel stated, that Mr. Yushchenko and his supporters themselves should not be reticent to discuss other aspects of national memory in the recent history of Ukraine (specifically the Holocaust, but also some of the topics cited earlier by Dr. Martin). This would demonstrate democratic credibility: a willingness to address openly other issues from the past would ultimately make the cause of the Holodomor more powerful.

Each of the sessions allowed time for rebuttals by the speakers to the commentators' remarks, as well as question-and-answer sessions. Space does not permit coverage of these comments here. Interested parties can view these on a webcast of the entire conference proceedings, which can be found at the Munk Center website (see <http://webapp.mcis.utoronto.ca/Webcasts.aspx>).

Concluding remarks were offered by Yuriy Sergeyev, Ukraine's ambassador to the United Nations. He noted that the passage of legislation in Ukraine recognizing the Holodomor as genocide has put the entire matter on a firmer footing, adding that the increasing international acceptance of this idea has also aided the cause.

Mr. Sergeyev then outlined the general course of argumentation that will be used in a campaign to have the United Nations recognize the Famine as genocide. Ukraine is not looking for revenge in this matter and is not accusing any other country, but rather the totalitarian Stalinist regime, for the execution of the Holodomor, he concluded.



STILL PADDLING THE  
WRONG WAY TO YOUR  
RETIREMENT DREAMS?

A UNA ANNUITY CAN STEER YOU IN THE  
RIGHT DIRECTION.

1 YR 5.00%  
2 YR 5.05%  
3 YR 5.10%  
SILVER 5 5.50%\*  
GOLD 10 5.85%\*

\* INTEREST RATE GUARANTEED FOR 24 MONTHS FROM DATE OF ISSUE

CALL THE UNA TO RIGHT YOUR DREAMS  
1-800-253-9862





# OUT AND ABOUT


- |                                 |   |                              |  |
|---------------------------------|---|------------------------------|--|
| November 24<br>Edmonton         | Famine-Genocide commemoration,<br>Edmonton City Hall, 780-944-7740  | Warren, MI                   | University, Ukrainian Cultural Center,<br>nell@ucef.org  |
| November 24<br>Calgary, AB      | Famine-Genocide commemoration, St.<br>Vladimir Cultural Center,<br>info@calgaryucc.org  | December 4<br>Stanford, CA   | Lecture by David Lane, "The Social Bases<br>of Reform and Anti-Reform: A Comparative<br>Study of Ukraine and Russia," Stanford<br>University, creesinfo@stanford.edu |
| November 24<br>Lincolnshire, IL | Banquet and dance, Plast Ukrainian<br>Scouting Organization, The Marriott<br>Lincolnshire Resort, music by Good Times,<br>villagefoundation@comcast.net   | December 4<br>Washington     | Presentation "Energy Options for Ukraine,"<br>U.S.-Ukraine Foundation, 202-223-2228  |
| November 24<br>Cleveland        | Graduation dance, School of Ukrainian<br>Studies, Pokrova Ukrainian Catholic Church<br>hall, 440-840-4255   | December 6<br>Toronto        | Lecture by Keith Darden, "Mass Schooling<br>and the Formation of Enduring Loyalties:<br>The Case of Ukraine," University of<br>Toronto, 416-946-8900                 |
| November 24<br>Ottawa           | Lecture by Father Steve Wojcichowsky,<br>"Teaching the Gospel Message to Your<br>Children," St. John the Baptist<br>Ukrainian Catholic Shrine, 613-731-1870   | December 7<br>Washington     | Monthly social, The Washington Group,<br>Leopold's Café, 240-381-0993 or<br>president@thewashingtongroup.org   |
| November 25<br>Ottawa           | Ecumenical commemorative services for<br>victims of the Holodomor of 1932-1933,<br>Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral of the<br>Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary,<br>613-728-0856                        | December 8<br>Jenkintown, PA | Christmas bazaar, Ukrainian Educational<br>and Cultural Center, 215-663-1166   |
| November 26<br>Cambridge, MA    | Lecture by Roman Podkur, "Stalin's Secret<br>Police and the Great Terror in Regional<br>Perspective: NKVD Activities in<br>Vinnytsia Oblast of Ukraine, 1937-1938,"<br>Harvard University, 617-495-4053 | December 8<br>New York       | Memorial program dedicated to Dr.<br>Swiatoslaw Trofimenko, Shevchenko<br>Scientific Society, 212-254-5130   |
| November 28<br>Philadelphia     | Wheelchair Foundation fund-raiser, United<br>Ukrainian American Relief Committee, with<br>Kyrylo Fesenko, Wachovia Center,<br>215-728-1630  | December 9<br>Hillside, NJ   | St. Nicholas Christmas program,<br>Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic<br>Church, 908-289-0127 or 973-599-9381  |
| December 1<br>Baltimore, MD     | Pub night, Ukrainian American Sports Club<br>Dnipro, 410-967-0501 or ukisteve@aol.com   |                              |  |
| December 1<br>New York          | "Juliana Osinchuk and Friends" perform<br>classical works, Ukrainian Institute of<br>America, 212-288-8660  |                              |  |
| December 1<br>New York          | Conference, "Goddesses, Matriarchs and<br>All Others: Profiles of Ukrainian Women,"<br>Shevchenko Scientific Society,<br>212-254-5130   |                              |  |
| December 2                      | Fund-raiser for Ukrainian Catholic  |                              |  |

*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. 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.*

## Christmas Greetings 2007

*Continue your tradition...*

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



PUBLICATION DATES & DEADLINES		
<u>Christmas Issue</u>	<u>Advertising</u>	
<u>Publication Date</u>	<u>Deadline</u>	
The Weekly	December 16	December 3
Svoboda	December 14	December 3
The Weekly	December 30	December 10
Svoboda	December 28	December 10

1/16 page – \$35; 1/8 page – \$50; 1/4 page – \$100;  
1/2 page – \$200; full page – \$400

All advertising correspondence, reservations and payments should be directed to Mrs. Maria Oscislowski, advertising manager, tel. 973-292-9800, ext. 3040, e-mail: adsukrpubl@att.net or adukr@optonline.net

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

 <p><b>A Collection Revealed</b> The Ukrainian Museum at 30 Paintings and Sculptures through April 6, 2008</p>	 <p><b>Thread to the Past</b> Ukrainian Folk Art from the 1933 Chicago World's Fair through May 4, 2008</p>	 <p><b>The Ukrainian Insurgent Army</b> A History of Ukraine's Unvanquished Freedom Fighters through December 2, 2007</p>
 <p><b>The Ukrainian Museum</b> 222 East 6<sup>th</sup> Street New York, NY 10003 Tel: 212.228.0110 Fax: 212.228.1947 info@ukrainianmuseum.org www.ukrainianmuseum.org</p>		<p><b>Museum Hours:</b> Wednesday – Sunday 11:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.</p>



## Icon Greeting Cards For All Occasions



**Byzantine Marketplace** is pleased to bring you a new series of exquisite cards by renowned iconographer **Daria Hulak-Kulchytsky**. Cards are printed in full color with gold ink backgrounds on the finest quality paper. All cards are blank on the inside and come with envelopes. Choose from individual styles or boxed sets. Styles include Byzantine and Ukrainian Icon Cards.

### Additional styles available online!

10 Cards for \$15.00 USD  
30 Cards for \$37.50 USD  
50 Cards for \$50.00 USD

Order online exclusively at  
**ByzantineMarketplace.com**  
Or call us at  
**(440) 364-2918**  
for additional ordering options  
and wholesale accounts.



[www.ByzantineMarketplace.com](http://www.ByzantineMarketplace.com)

## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

### Tuesday, November 20

**NEW YORK:** In a new installment of the series Revisiting Great Ukrainian Film Classics, the Ukrainian Film Club of Columbia University will showcase Oleksander Dovzhenko's silent masterpiece "Zvenyhora" (1927), the first part in his film triptych of Ukraine that also includes "Arsenal" and "Earth." The triptych is Dovzhenko's metaphor of a thousand years of Ukrainian history, from the first Kyivan princes to the Russian Bolshevik war against independent Ukraine. The main protagonist is an old man, ageless, ingenuous, enterprising, cunning and indestructible – Dovzhenko's personification of the Ukrainian spirit. The old man's life is a hunt for a hidden treasure, a symbol of Ukraine's soul and its as yet unlocked, spiritual potential. The screening is at 7:30 p.m. in 717 Hamilton Hall, Columbia University. Dr. Yuri Shevchuk, the director of the Ukrainian Film Club, will introduce the film and mediate the post-screening discussion. A recently restored 1927 original edition of "Zvenyhora" will be screened with English translation of Ukrainian intertitles.

### Friday, November 23

**WHIPPANY, N.J.:** The Chornomortsii 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.

### Friday, November 30- Saturday, December 1

**CAMBRIDGE, Mass.:** The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute will host a symposium "Breaking the Great Silence on Ukraine's Terror-Famine: On the 75th Commemoration of the Famine and the 25th Anniversary of the HURI Famine Project." Session 1, "Putting Ukraine's Terror-Famine in Its Proper Place: The Historiographic Significance of the HURI Project," will take place on Friday, November 30, at 4-6 p.m. in the Thompson Room of Barker Center, 12 Quincy St. Session 2, "Sources Find Their Voice: Uncovering Documentation on Ukraine's Terror-Famine," will take place on Saturday, December 1, at 9:30 a.m.-noon in Room 113 of Sever Hall. The symposium will conclude in the same location with Session 3, "A Roundtable Discussion," at 2-4 p.m. on Saturday. Sever Hall is located on the main Harvard University campus, directly across Quincy Street from the Fogg Art Museum. All sessions are free and open to the public. For more information contact HURI at 617-495-4053 or huri@fas.harvard.edu.

### Saturday, December 1

**NEW YORK:** The "Music at the Institute" series presents "Juliana Osinchuk and

Friends." Kate Egan, soprano; Marlene Bateman, mezzo-soprano; and Dr. Osinchuk, piano; will perform works by Handel, Purcell, Mendelssohn, Schumann, Faure, Quilter and Britten. The concert will begin at 8 p.m. and will be followed by a reception. Venue: Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St. Admission: \$30; \$25 for UIA members and senior citizens; \$20 for students. For additional information and reservations call 212-288-8660.

### 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.

### Friday, December 7

**CHICAGO:** The Ukrainian National Museum invites you to an exhibit and sale of woodcuts, linocuts and etchings by Jacques Hnizdovsky. Exhibit opening: Friday, December 7, at 7 p.m. at the Ukrainian National Museum, 2249 W. Superior St., Chicago, IL 60612. Exhibit runs through December 23. Admission: \$5. For more information contact 312-421-8020 or unmm\_youth@yahoo.com.

### Saturday, December 8

**WHIPPANY, N.J.:** The Children of Chornobyl Relief and Development Fund and the Ukrainian American Professionals and Businesspersons Association of New York and New Jersey invite you to join us for a Christmas celebration at the Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey, 60 N. Jefferson Road. Entertainment will be by Papa Duke, featuring violinist virtuoso Vasyl Popadiuk, hailed as the next Paganini of the violin and master of diverse musical genres: classical, jazz and rock. Admission/contribution: \$100 per person. RSVP to Alexa Milanytch by December 3 at 973-376-1748 or info@childrenof-chornobyl.org.

### Saturday, December 15

**BETHESDA, Md.:** The Taras Shevchenko School of Ukrainian Studies will host a "Sviaty Mykolai" show and holiday bazaar. Students will present a play, "Sviato Mykolaya," at noon. Sviaty Mykolai (St. Nicholas) himself will meet with each grade/age group. The Heavenly Office will be open at 9:15-11:45 a.m.; one gift only per child. Gifts should be clearly labeled (child's full name and grade/age); \$2 fee. The bazaar will take place at 9:30 a.m.-noon. Available for purchase: varenyky (25 for \$14), home-baked goods (torte slices, makivnyky, medivnyky, fancy cookies, children's sweets), plus items sold by various vendors. Location: Westland Middle School, 5511 Massachusetts Ave., Bethesda, MD 20816. For further information log on to [www.ukieschool.org](http://www.ukieschool.org), or contact Lada Onyshkevych, lada2@verizon.net or 410-730-8108.

## Being Ukrainian means:

- Malanka in January.
- Deb in February.
- Sviato Vesny/Zlet in May.
- Wedding of your roommate in June.
- Tabir in July.
- Volleyball at Wildwood in August.
- Labor Day at Soyuzivka in September.
- Morskyi Bal in November.
- Koliada in December.

If you checked off more than one of the above,  
then you know what you're doing to your brain cells.  
Now, how about doing something for your mind?

Subscribe to The Ukrainian Weekly.

### SUBSCRIPTION

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_  
(please type or print)

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

CITY: \_\_\_\_\_ STATE: \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP CODE: \_\_\_\_\_

PHONE (optional) \_\_\_\_\_

UNA member subscription price — \$45.00/yr.     Non-member subscription price — \$55.00/yr.

UNA Branch number \_\_\_\_\_

Mail to: Subscription Department, The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054

## 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 submission**) by The Ukrainian Weekly to the Ukrainian community.

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

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

Information should be sent to: Preview of Events, The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054; fax, 973-644-9510; e-mail, [preview@ukrweekly.com](mailto:preview@ukrweekly.com).