

INSIDE:

- Conference on the Holodomor in the Kyiv Oblast – page 3.
- Ukraine's gold-plaited comeback kid – page 4.
- Art by Futurist Burliuk at The Ukrainian Museum – page 13.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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

Vol. LXXVI

No. 43

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 26, 2008

\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

ELECTION NOTEBOOK: Vote likely to be delayed until January

by Zenon Zawada
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko on October 20 postponed the pre-term parliamentary elections to December 14, though political observers said the vote will likely be delayed until late January.

Mr. Yushchenko issued a decree canceling the December 7 election date, verbally proposing a December 14 election later that day before criticizing the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc for attempting to undermine the election.

“Blocking these elections, not financing the elections, raids on courts and other structures are destructive policies,” he said, following an October 20 meeting of Ukraine’s National Security and Defense Council.

In response, Central Election Commission Vice-Chair Andrii Mahera said two days later his commission won’t be ready to hold the elections on December 14, a statement that was supported by Tymoshenko Bloc National Deputy Andrii Portnov.

“We believe the presidential team’s actions are geared toward further economic destruction of Ukraine,” Mr. Portnov said. “We will use all possible legal means so that this election process won’t even begin on December 14.”

Only 52 calendar days are left until December 14, Mr. Mahera said on October 22, and the election period must consist of 54 to 60 days.

Given that the president only verbally proposed the December 14 election date, it’s likely the election will be postponed

until after the holiday season, said Volodymyr Fesenko, board chairman of the Penta Center for Applied Political Research in Kyiv.

“The elections will either be held on December 21, or more likely at the end of January,” he said.

Both Mr. Yushchenko and opposition leader Viktor Yanukovich have insisted the elections be conducted before the new year.

However, the Cabinet of Ministers led by Ms. Tymoshenko on October 14 denied financing of the elections from its reserve fund.

The Tymoshenko Bloc spent the next week blocking the parliamentary rostrum to prevent any vote to earmark election financing in an amended 2008 budget, including the October 23 session at which such legislation was scheduled for approval.

Mr. Mahera also said he expects the presidential election will be held on December 27, 2009. Other dates under consideration include January 17 and 31, 2010.

The Our Ukraine – People’s Self-Defense bloc is dissolved, its leader Viacheslav Kyrilenko said October 19, and will likely be transformed into the Viktor Yushchenko Bloc consisting of Our Ukraine and the Ukrainian People’s Party.

“We created a bloc of nine parties, all of which promised to unite into a single

(Continued on page 17)

Political turmoil exacerbates financial crisis in Ukraine



Oleksander Synytsia/ UNIAN

Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc deputies block the parliamentary rostrum on October 21 in order to prevent legislation to finance the pre-term parliamentary elections called by President Viktor Yushchenko.

by Zenon Zawada
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – Ukraine’s political woes threatened to exacerbate the nation’s burgeoning financial crisis as the nation’s warring leaders proposed their own anti-crisis measures this week but failed to reach any consensus.

President Viktor Yushchenko, Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko and opposition leader Viktor Yanukovich of the Party of Regions all rejected each other’s proposals to cope with the mounting crisis and failed to pass any legislation.

Days after Ms. Tymoshenko’s October 19 proposal that all five parliamentary factions unite into a coalition to combat the financial crisis and pass legislation, Mr. Yanukovich said his faction wouldn’t support the Tymoshenko government. Instead he demanded its resignation and the appointment of a new government.

“The Tymoshenko Bloc proposed today that it lead the anti-crisis government in its fight with the crisis which it created,” Mr. Yanukovich told an October 23 press conference.

“If they had a conscience, they would not propose such things. First of all, they should recognize what they did with the country and only after that can we sit with them at a table and agree on something,” he said.

Mr. Yanukovich insisted on holding the pre-term parliamentary elections, “and immediately after the elections, the political force which is capable of resolving this crisis will come to power.”

Among the measures proposed by the Party of Regions is creating a stabilization fund and increasing the state guarantees for savings deposits.

That same day Mr. Yushchenko offered

his own four-point plan to combat Ukraine’s crisis, consisting of debt restructuring for suffering businesses, sharp cuts in budget spending, state support for investment projects and increasing state guarantees for savings deposits.

Meanwhile, Finance Minister Viktor Pynzenyk pulled all-nighters preparing anti-crisis legislation, which the Cabinet of Ministers submitted to the Verkhovna Rada the evening of October 22 for ratification the next day.

Expectations that the measures would receive quick approval proved to be naïve. Opponents to the Tymoshenko Bloc fought to place legislation approving financing for pre-term elections ahead of the anti-crisis measures.

In response, Tymoshenko Bloc lawmakers blocked the Parliament rostrum in order to pressure Acting Chair Arseniy Yatsenyuk to place the anti-crisis measures at the top of the agenda, ahead of election financing.

In the evening of October 23 the Party of Regions joined with deputies from the Our Ukraine and Volodymyr Lytvyn blocs in approving a schedule for the next day’s session to include consideration of amendments to the 2008 budget, specifically financing the pre-term elections, as well as anti-crisis legislation offered by the Party of Regions.

“The economic crisis can’t be resolved apart from the political crisis and vice versa,” Mr. Yatsenyuk said. “These are interrelated matters, and no one can deceive anyone else today. Either we unite around resolving the economic and political crises and find a common exit, or not a single legislative package will be approved.”

Prime Minister Tymoshenko boasts of rejuvenated relations with Russia

by Zenon Zawada
Kyiv Press Bureau

This is the second article in a two-part series on Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko’s enhanced relations with the government of the Russian Federation.

KYIV – Throughout her current term, Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko has boasted of her government’s success in improving relations with the Russian Federation.

During the Easter holiday in late April, she signed a protocol with Russia on economic cooperation between the two countries in the global marketplace.

As it became apparent she was gaining concessions from the Russians, the Presidential Secretariat of Ukraine directed media attention to Ms. Tymoshenko’s coop-

eration with Viktor Medvedchuk, the right-hand man of former President Leonid Kuchma and the person believed to have brokered the prime minister’s new relations with the Kremlin.

Ms. Tymoshenko never denied her cooperation with Mr. Medvedchuk on both foreign and domestic matters.

When asked by reporters in May whether Mr. Medvedchuk was assisting her in drafting a constitutional reform bill, Ms. Tymoshenko responded, “we are directly cooperating with all political forces.”

From their end, Russian leaders continued expressing their antipathy to negotiating with President Viktor Yushchenko as part of a lengthy strategy to chip away at his authority, particularly in the eyes of the Ukrainian electorate.

(Continued on page 5)

ANALYSIS

Civil-military relations come under strain in Ukraine

by **Taras Kuzio**

Eurasia Daily Monitor

Like the political crisis in the spring of 2007, the crisis unfolding since September has placed great strains on law enforcement agencies (see *Eurasia Daily Monitor*, June 1, 2007). On April 2, 2007, and now again on October 8, the president disbanded Parliament.

In the spring of 2007 the Internal Affairs Ministry (known by its Ukrainian acronym as MVS) was controlled by the Viktor Yanukovich government and Anti-Crisis coalition. Internal Affairs Minister Vasyl Tsushko, a Socialist, authorized the intervention of the MVS special forces (Berkut) to defend the prosecutor removed by the president, and they clashed physically with the presidential guard (Directorate on State Protection).

Under the Yulia Tymoshenko government, the MVS is controlled by Yuriy Lutsenko who, although he headed the pro-presidential Our Ukraine – People's Self-Defense (OU-PSD) bloc in the September 2007 pre-term elections, has broken ranks with President Viktor Yushchenko and aligned himself with Ms. Tymoshenko. Mr. Lutsenko has called on "democratic forces" to rally round Ms. Tymoshenko in the pre-term elections in December.

Conflict between the MVS and the president in the current crisis pits one wing of the disintegrated Orange coalition against the other. MVS special forces (Berkut, Tytan and Gryfon) have been dispatched to guard state institutions.

In 2007 and today, the president has drawn on two law enforcement units he directly controls: the Security Service of Ukraine (SBU) and the Directorate on State Protection (UDO), which guards senior officials and is analogous to the U.S. Secret Service. UDO was part of the KGB at the time of the USSR but was separated in 1992 when the SBU was established.

The SBU's anti-terrorist unit, Alpha, and the UDO were ordered by Mr. Yushchenko to guard the Constitutional Court, other courts and Central Election Commission (CEC). The courts and the CEC are at the center of a battle of wills between Ms. Tymoshenko and Mr. Yushchenko on the legitimacy of pre-term elections. Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc (YTB) deputies have condemned Alpha and the UDO for blocking their entrance into the CEC.

Internal Affairs Minister Lutsenko protested that Ukrainian legislation permitted only the MVS to guard courts, not the UDO. The UDO's stationing at the administrative court is an infringement of the law and "in actual fact a provocation," Mr. Lutsenko stated (www.pravda.com.ua, October 15).

"The MVS, responsible for security and order on territories belonging to courts, today finds itself in a difficult situation, when the head of state using other force structures attempts to apply pressure on courts reviewing the legality of presidential decrees on the dissolution of Parliament," Mr. Lutsenko publicly complained. The situation is "unprecedented and shameful for Ukraine," he added (www.pravda.com.ua, October 14). Alpha and UDO units were stationed at the courts and the CEC illegally and without any coordination with the MVS, Mr. Lutsenko said.

Other security forces could be dragged in, as they were in the spring of 2007, when the president unilaterally issued a decree placing MVS troops under his command and bringing its commander into the

National Security and Defense Council.

The president's misuse of law enforcement agencies, especially the MVS troops, has turned a majority of parliamentarians away from his proposals for security reform. His proposed Draft Law 1317, outlining the re-establishment of a National Guard based on MVS Internal Troops was overwhelmingly rejected by the Verkhovna Rada (www.rada.gov.ua, January 11).

Anatolii Hrytsenko, head of the parliamentary Committee on National Security and Defense, led the way in opposing the creation of a National Guard. Mr. Hrytsenko had been a loyal pro-Yushchenko defense minister and was committed to military reforms and cleaning out the armed forces until his replacement in December 2007.

A member of the pro-presidential OU-PSD, Mr. Hrytsenko was backed by the YTB and the opposition in opposing to the creation of a National Guard under the sole control of the president. Ukraine had a National Guard from 1991 to 1999 that was established on the basis of Soviet internal troops, and during its nine-year history it was under dual presidential-parliamentary control.

President Leonid Kuchma abolished the National Guard because he did not fully control it, as Mr. Yushchenko hoped to do in Bill 1317. Abolishing the National Guard in 1999 meant that its units returned to the MVS.

Under the 1996 presidential Constitution, the MVS came under the control of the president, who controlled the government. Under the 2006 parliamentary Constitution, the MVS comes under the control of Parliament through its control of the government.

Mr. Yushchenko argued logically that all militarized groups (as opposed to police units) should be under the commander-in-chief, but it is ironic that not even Orange political forces trusted Mr. Yushchenko enough to support the draft National Guard bill that would have put MVS troops in a National Guard under the president's control.

MVS troops have twice moved on Kyiv, but they were turned back on both occasions. On November 28, 2004, they were sent to suppress the Orange Revolution; and in June 2007 MVS units moved to support the president. MVS troops have been brought into Kyiv during the current crisis to support UDO units, Internal Affairs Minister Lutsenko complained.

Discontent with President Yushchenko's misuse of law enforcement agencies also explains support within the Verkhovna Rada for the transfer of the SBU from presidential (as in the 1996 and 2006 Constitutions) to joint parliamentary-government control. This was the substance of Bill 3086 on the SBU adopted on September 2 with the support of all factions of Parliament except the pro-presidential wing of the OU-PSD.

The SBU has been described by the Tymoshenko Bloc as an instrument used for political purposes by the president to deal with his opponents (www.byut.com.ua, October 15). This view gained ground in August, when the SBU requested the prosecutor's office to open a criminal investigation into Ms. Tymoshenko's alleged "treason," which it refused to do, arguing that there was insufficient evidence in the 350-page document compiled by the Presidential Secretariat. The SBU was also

(Continued on page 18)

NEWSBRIEFS

President postpones early elections

KYIV – Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko said after an extraordinary meeting of the National Security and Defense Council on the evening of October 20 that he is postponing pre-term parliamentary elections from December 7 to December 14 due to the government's failure to implement his decree. He added that he has called for the Parliament to resume its work for several days so that anti-crisis laws and laws necessary for the holding of the elections are passed. Therefore, the Verkhovna Rada, which the president dissolved by his decree of October 9, will continue working in a regime of plenary sessions. Mr. Yushchenko said that it would be "extremely difficult," but necessary to adopt at least 10 anti-crisis bills. The president said that the Parliament should pass laws on a stabilization fund and guarantees for public deposits in banks, which may be backed by all political forces in Parliament. (Ukrinform)

CEC doubts December 14 date

KYIV – Preparations of the Central Election Commission (CEC) for early parliamentary elections have been suspended. Under these circumstances, as well as in the absence of financing, the scheduled December 14 voting looks unlikely, CEC Deputy Chair Andrii Mahera said on October 21. He specified that the electoral process had been halted "not only by the ruling of the District Administrative Court of Kyiv, but also by the presidential decree that called back both the Verkhovna Rada's dissolution and the calling of early ballots. Thus, there is no election campaign in Ukraine now," he stated. He emphasized that the further destiny of the elections depends on decisions by the president and the Parliament, which is to pass a bill on amendments to the 2008 national budget to finance the snap election. "We have just 55 days before December 14. This is not too much," the CEC deputy chair emphasized, adding that no presidential decree refers to December 14 as election day. On October 21 the Verkhovna Rada failed to put on the agenda the bill on

amendments to the 2008 national budget. After a break was announced, national deputies of the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc faction blocked the parliamentary rostrum and presidium. (Ukrinform)

President: no personal conflict with PM

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko said on October 22 that he has no personal conflict with Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko. At the same time, he said actions by the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc in the Verkhovna Rada were aimed at dismantling democratic values. "A boycott of the election is an unlawful and non-democratic position," Mr. Yushchenko said, adding that he is confident that the Parliament will finance the pre-term elections. Speaking about the postponement of the election date, the president said that "carrying out the elections is possible after December 14, but inexpedient, since a new Parliament would not manage to gather before the New Year." (Ukrinform)

Yanukovich: government should resign

KYIV – Party of Regions leader Viktor Yanukovich on October 22 that his party is for the immediate resignation of Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko's government. He said the PRU's goal was to remove that government. He also expressed his conviction that early parliamentary elections would take place despite the Tymoshenko government's attempts to delay the election process. Mr. Yanukovich also stated that the PRU would not remove from the agenda the adoption of a law about state service, which provides for mandatory knowledge of the Russian language in addition to the official Ukrainian language. (Ukrinform)

Six parties expected in next Rada

KYIV – If the Verkhovna Rada elections were to be held next weekend, six political forces would advance to Parliament, according to an opinion poll conducted by the National Institute of Strategic Studies on October 11-15. A total of 19.5 percent of respondents said they ready to vote for the Yulia

(Continued on page 15)

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: UNA:
Tel: (973) 292-9800; Fax: (973) 644-9510 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: **Matthew Dubas**
Zenon Zawada (Kyiv)

The Ukrainian Weekly Archive: www.ukrweekly.com; e-mail: staff@ukrweekly.com

The Ukrainian Weekly, October 26, 2008, No. 43, Vol. LXXVI

Copyright © 2008 The Ukrainian Weekly

ADMINISTRATION OF THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY AND SVOBODA

Walter Honcharyk, administrator

(973) 292-9800, ext. 3041

e-mail: ukradmin@att.net

Maria Oscislawski, advertising manager

(973) 292-9800, ext. 3040

e-mail: adukr@optonline.net

Mariyka Pendzola, subscriptions

(973) 292-9800, ext. 3042

e-mail: ukrsubscr@att.net

The Holodomor 75 years later: Conference in Koncha-Zaspa

by Zenon Zawada
Kyiv Press Bureau



Zenon Zawada

Professor Emeritus Roman Serbyn of the University of Quebec addresses the international Holodomor conference in Koncha-Zaspa on September 25.

Prof. Stephen Wheatcroft of the University of Melbourne; Dr. Serbyn, professor emeritus, of the University of Quebec in Montreal; and Judge Futey of the U.S. Federal Court of Claims.

The numbers debate

Perhaps the biggest question mark that continues to cast a shadow upon the Holodomor is how many victims perished as a direct result of the genocide.

The Koncha-Zaspa conference reached a general consensus on research conducted by the Institute of Demography and Social Sciences, which Dr. Libanova presented publicly for the first time in her September 25 lecture.

About 3.4 million "heightened deaths," or excessive casualties, occurred on the territory that comprised the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic in 1932 and 1933, Dr.

Libanova said, referring to deaths that would not have occurred under normal conditions. An additional 1.1 million births were lost during the same period, which would have happened in normal conditions. On this basis, the Institute estimated 4.5 million direct victims of the Holodomor, both born and unborn.

Factoring in the likely reproduction and life expectancy rates of these 4.5 million victims, the institute estimated that 6 million more Ukrainians would be alive in 2008 if not for the Holodomor.

About 90 percent of these losses occurred in rural Ukrainian communities, which were almost exclusively composed of ethnic Ukrainians.

Those estimates, considered the most accurate thus far, are based on statistical reconstructions drawn from the only available Soviet census figures from that period, produced in 1926 and 1937.

They exclude estimates of Ukrainians in other Soviet regions who were targeted by the government, including the Kuban region of Russia.

Dr. Oleh Wolowyna, an American demographer who studies many Ukrainian subjects, said the Koncha-Zaspa conference was perhaps the first time Holodomor historians and demographers, particularly those in Ukraine, came together to debate and reach consensus on critical issues such as the Holodomor casualty figure.

"This is a historic event," he said. "The Ukrainian National Academy of Sciences has institutes that don't communicate with each other, though they work on the same topic. This is the first time they got together to talk to each other."

Ukrainian leaders need a consistent Holodomor death count in presenting their genocide case before the international community, particularly the United Nations.

"When people say Holocaust, they attach '6 million Jews' to it. It's become a given," Dr. Wolowyna said. "If you want to present

the Holodomor, you need a consistent message."

The oft-repeated estimate of 7 million to 10 million deaths used by Ukrainian diaspora leaders and the Presidential Secretariat is exaggerated, he said. "At most, 7 million is the absolute maximum casualties that can be proven mathematically, based on natural growth rates," Dr. Wolowyna said. "Factually speaking, it's much less."

Those favoring the 7 million to 10 million figure cite the 1926 and 1937 census figures as well, which they argue demonstrate the population of Ukrainians within the Soviet Union, including the Kuban region, would have swelled by 10 million between those years, rather than declining by 5 million.

During the conference, Dr. Serbyn argued that any consensus Holodomor figure must include the 3.5 million Ukrainians who starved to death in the Kuban region of Russia, which was historically densely populated by Ukrainians.

"We can't exclude Ukrainians who lived outside of Ukraine, just as you can't consider the Holocaust to be the destruction of [only] those Jews who lived in Germany," he said. "The Holocaust was everywhere that Hitler and the Nazis had control over the population. The genocide of Ukrainians was everywhere that Stalin and Communists had control over the population, in Ukraine and in Russia."

Statistical concerns

Performing much of his research in Moscow, Dr. Wheatcroft told the Koncha-Zaspa conference that Ukrainian statistics in Moscow were more reliable and accurate than those gathered for the other Soviet republics, including Russia.

"The Ukrainian demographics institute always had a better collection," he said. "The Ukrainian annual statistical handbook

(Continued on page 10)

NEWS ANALYSIS: Impact of global financial crisis beginning to sting in Ukraine

by Maryana Drach and Iryna Shtogrin

RFE/RL

October 16

KYIV – Political uncertainty is nothing new for Ukrainians. But financial uncertainty is something different – and deeply unwelcome.

As the effects of the global financial crisis take hold around the world, money flows have become a source of extreme anxiety in Ukraine. On the streets of the capital, many residents expressed worry about the fate of their savings.

"I went to Privatbank to withdraw money from my active account, which I'm supposed to be able to use any time," said one man. "They told me to go away; they didn't give me anything. I'm still fighting about it. Tomorrow I'm going to go and file a lawsuit."

"I have doubts," said another. "This is one of those situations where money is controlling people, rather than people controlling their money."

Others were more sanguine. "I trust the banks. The interest rates haven't gone down, and our bank is working normally," said one woman, adding, as an afterthought: "When my deposit comes in December, I can take the money out and put it someplace else."

"Strict, but correct"

Officials at Ukraine's central bank are all too aware of the risks of public jitters.

Citing a "psychological factor," the National Bank of Ukraine (NBU) decided to impose limits on lending, foreign-currency trade and early withdrawals of certain deposits.

The decision, taken October 13, came after NBU depositors – unnerved by mounting inflation and a weakening currency – withdrew more than \$1.3 billion from their accounts in just under two weeks. It's hoped the steps will prevent a full-scale run on the bank by panicking citizens.

The NBU was also forced to provide a \$1 billion stabilization loan to the country's sixth-largest bank, PromInvestBank, which failed after panicked depositors in the eastern region of Donetsk rushed to withdraw their money.

Viacheslav Yutkin, who serves as chairman of the board of the Ukrainian branch of Russia's Sberbank, says the NBU's measures were appropriate but too slow in coming.

"The methods of the Ukrainian National Bank are strict, but correct. It's an important and necessary preventive measure," Mr. Yutkin said. "If the National Bank had reacted two weeks earlier, banks would have had the chance to hold on to at least \$1.5 billion in accounts, and the current liquidity crisis wouldn't be so bad. But it took a long time for them to make a decision, and that made the crisis even worse."

Pieces of the puzzle

Some officials are still offering an upbeat assessment of the economic climate. Economy Minister Bohdan Danylyshyn on October 15 noted that Ukraine's 2008 GDP growth stayed steady at 7 percent through September, and still remains strong despite "some decline" in certain sectors.

Other authorities have expressed confidence that Ukraine will escape the worst of

Russian organized crime, with the tacit support of the Kremlin, is playing a significant role in expanding the Kremlin's economic hegemony throughout the former USSR and the Warsaw Pact countries.

the damage brought on by the global financial crisis because the country's still-developing stock exchange is less vulnerable to the vagaries of market fluctuations.

It is difficult to gloss over other indicators, however. Inflation peaked in May at 31 percent – putting Ukraine higher than any other country except Zimbabwe and Venezuela – before dropping to a less alarming 16 percent in September. The value of the local currency, the hryvnia, last week sank by 20 percent, forcing the NBU to intervene and sell dollars at an artificially

low rate.

With such figures in mind, many economy-watchers acknowledge Ukraine will not be able to avoid the long-term effects of the crisis.

This will be particularly true if a global economic and construction slowdown shrink the global market for commodities like steel, which is Ukraine's top export and responsible for 40 percent of its hard-currency earnings. Many steel mills have already slowed or stopped production because of a drop in worldwide demand.

A global recession would also have a dramatic impact on remittances for Ukraine's large migrant work force. Ukraine is second only to Russia in remittances in Central and Eastern Europe, sending home nearly \$8.5 million a year – an estimated 8 percent of the country's GDP.

Wild card

Then there is the critical factor of the price Ukraine will pay for Russian gas in 2009.

Ukraine currently pays just \$180 per 1,000 cubic meters. But Russia has repeatedly said it wants former Soviet states to switch to market prices, and has pointedly noted that its fees for Western European markets exceeded \$500 in October.

A sudden hike in Ukraine's gas prices could have a devastating effect on the country's financial reserves – although not everyone is worried.

"We shouldn't forget that Ukraine has almost \$40 billion in reserves; that's more than enough," said Oleksander Suhonyako,

(Continued on page 22)

Tymoshenko continues to oppose early election in Ukraine

by Pavel Korduban

Eurasia Daily Monitor

October 22

On October 9 Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko disbanded Parliament and scheduled an early parliamentary election for December 7. This was the result of the break-up of the ruling coalition of Mr. Yushchenko's Our Ukraine – People's Self-Defense (OU-PSD) bloc and the eponymous bloc of Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko (YTB) in September (see Eurasia Daily Monitor, September 8). Efforts to restore the coalition fell through, and no new coalition emerged. This legally entitled Mr. Yushchenko to disband Parliament.

The Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc, the only big party opposing an early election, has vowed to use all means to prevent the vote. It tried to override the president's

election decree with the help of the courts, and the YTB-dominated government blocked the allocation of funds to organize the election. As a result, Mr. Yushchenko rescheduled the election for December 14. Given the YTB's determination, he may have to reschedule it again.

The majority of OU-PSD and the PRU, as well as two smaller parties represented in Parliament – the Lytvyn Bloc and the Communists – welcomed Mr. Yushchenko's decision to call an election (Ukrayinska Pravda, October 8). Ms. Tymoshenko, however, rejected it.

"I am sure that there will be no early election, because this country does not need it," she said. Ms. Tymoshenko argued that a snap election would prevent Parliament from quickly passing the state budget for 2009, which would not be good amid the financial crisis. Her opponents, however, claim that she fears she will lose the post of

prime minister if an election is held (Ukraina TV, October 10).

Electoral sympathies have hardly changed since the September 2007 early election, as a result of which Ms. Tymoshenko became prime minister. Her coalition with Mr. Yushchenko, however, had only one seat more in Parliament than needed for a simple majority, so even a small change in voter preferences may have serious consequences. "If the PRU receives 2 to 3 percent more than last year and the YTB receives 2 to 3 percent less, the PRU should be able to set up a coalition with Lytvyn's Bloc and the Communists," said Volodymyr Fesenko of the Kyiv-based Penta think-tank (www.for-ua.com, October 9).

Ms. Tymoshenko should not score less than in 2007, as the popularity of her bloc has not diminished; what is more, she has acquired new allies who defected from Mr.

Yushchenko's camp. Internal Affairs Minister Yuriy Lutsenko's People's Self-Defense (PSD), which has been the junior partner of Mr. Yushchenko's Our Ukraine (OU) will not join Mr. Yushchenko again. Mr. Lutsenko has urged "all democrats" to unite with the YTB (Interfax-Ukraine, October 10). What is more, the OU itself is falling apart. The leaders of several small parties comprising the OU, including Rukh, the Christian-Democratic Union and the European Party, backed Ms. Tymoshenko in her opposition to the early election (Ukrayinska Pravda, October 9).

The Yushchenko team may have a hard time campaigning. There is no unity even among Mr. Yushchenko's faithful allies – Our Ukraine People's Union (OUPU), of which Mr. Yushchenko is honorary chairman, and Single Center (SC), which is close to the chief head of the Presidential

(Continued on page 14)

NEWS ANALYSIS: Ukraine's gold-plaited comeback kid

by Irena Chalupa

RFE/RL

September 23

Charismatic, prone to giggling and fond of chic clothing, Yulia Tymoshenko is a woman of grand gestures.

Challenged once that her famous braid was phony, she called a press conference and then, quite literally, let her hair down. When a political rival accused her of hypocrisy during a parliamentary debate on legislative privilege, claiming that her pearls would be enough to feed an average Ukrainian family for five years, Ms. Tymoshenko tore off the necklace and threw it at the deputy with the retort: "There's not a single real pearl on this necklace."

Ms. Tymoshenko is either adored or reviled. A prominent Ukrainian commentator once compared her to a nuclear power-house. If she is not contained, she will rage out of control, wrote Yulia Mostova in Dzerkalo Tyzhnia.

Ms. Tymoshenko's supporters fervently believe that only she has remained true to her principles, never wavering from her commitment to Ukraine; her critics, on her other hand, claim that she is a corrupt, power-hungry opportunist given to populist gestures.

In some ways Ms. Tymoshenko is Ukraine's comeback kid. Fired from her position as vice prime minister for fuel and energy in January 2001 (while Viktor Yushchenko was prime minister), Ms. Tymoshenko bounced back a winner in the 2002 parliamentary elections.

Accused of fraud, arrested in February 2001 and jailed for several weeks, she emerged from prison a heroine, unbroken by the system, swathed in the mantle of martyrdom. (The charges against her were subsequently dropped.)

Fired from her post of prime minister in September 2005 amid an acrimonious battle over allegations of corruption in the presidential circle, Ms. Tymoshenko went on to place second in the 2006 parliamentary elections.

In the snap parliamentary elections of 2007, her bloc again came in first, well ahead of the pro-presidential Our Ukraine party. After much wrangling and painful negotiations, she once again emerged victorious. In December 2007 Ms. Tymoshenko became prime minister for a second time.

Quick study

Ms. Tymoshenko was born in the eastern Ukrainian city of Dnipropetrovsk in 1960. Her maiden name, Hryhian, has led some to



Yulia Tymoshenko waves to onlookers in victory after the majority coalition in the Verkhovna Rada elected her prime minister on December 18, 2007.

speculate that her father, who abandoned the family when she was 3, was Armenian. While generally quite closed about her private life, Ms. Tymoshenko has said that her background is Ukrainian and Latvian.

After graduating from the local university with a degree in economics, she worked as an economist at the Dnipropetrovsk Lenin machine-building plant for five years.

At 19 she married Oleksander Tymoshenko, whom she was said to have met over the telephone as a result of a wrong number. He was the son of an influential Dnipropetrovsk family. Their only child, Eugenia, who was born in 1980, went on to study at the London School of Economics and marry a Yorkshire rocker and market trader named Sean Carr.

In 1988 Ms. Tymoshenko launched her first business venture, a video-rental shop that quickly started making money. Beginning in 1991, she headed up a small oil-trading company that eventually became the Unified Energy Systems of Ukraine in the wake of the collapse of the Soviet Union. Pavlo Lazarenko, the former Ukrainian prime minister who is currently serving a nine-year prison term in the United States for money laundering, wire fraud and transporting stolen goods, was widely considered to be Ms. Tymoshenko's patron and protector.

By 1997 Unified Energy Systems controlled some 25 percent of the Ukrainian economy. Ms. Tymoshenko's critics accuse her of selling vast quantities of stolen gas and evading taxes, a charge she categorically denies. According to a Unified Energy Systems promotional brochure, the company was not simply a gas trading concern but rather a vast holding made up of 20 industrial and commercial structures, research insti-

tutes, venture-capital firms, an airline and two banks. It is during this period that Ms. Tymoshenko is alleged to have amassed a large personal fortune, which some have claimed to be as much as \$11 billion.

National appeal

Whatever the size of her fortune, during her years at the helm of Unified Energy Systems, Ms. Tymoshenko gained valuable insight into the opaque energy relationship between Ukraine and Russia. From 1999, as the vice prime minister for fuel and energy in Mr. Yushchenko's reformist government, Ms. Tymoshenko earned a name for herself closing down dubious energy operations favored by Ukraine's gas barons. That did not go down well with the ruling powers, and President Leonid Kuchma fired her in January 2001.

Arrested shortly after her dismissal on charges of bribery and tax evasion, Ms. Tymoshenko spent several weeks in jail before emerging as an even more ardent and uncompromising politician. Her now-famous plaited hairdo was born and with it a polished, exact and crusading public persona.

The following years in Ukraine were marked by active street protests against the administration of President Kuchma, who was implicated in the disappearance and murder of a highly regarded investigative journalist, Heorhii Gongadze. Kuchma remained in office but became increasingly isolated internationally. Ms. Tymoshenko's tireless criticism and denunciation of the Kuchma regime propelled her into a leading role in the Orange Revolution of 2004-2005.

Her firm opposition to Mr. Yanukovich

(Continued on page 22)

Obama-Biden campaign welcomes formation of European and Mediterranean American committees

CHICAGO – The Obama-Biden campaign on October 17 welcomed the formation of a dozen European and Mediterranean American national leadership committees. These committees comprise prominent leaders from across the country – governors, senators, members of Congress, diplomats, labor leaders and others.

"I'm honored to receive the support of these European and Mediterranean Americans. As immigrants and the descendants of immigrants, European and Mediterranean Americans have a deep commitment to their families and their communities. And like all Americans, they want an economy that creates jobs and restores opportunity, a quality education for their children, affordable and accessible health care – the very promise that their children's tomorrows will be better than their yesterdays. I am running for president to restore that promise and put the American dream within reach for them

and for all Americans," said Sen. Barack Obama.

Over 200 Americans from 12 different European or Mediterranean backgrounds have come together to endorse the ticket of Sens. Obama and Joe Biden. They have formed 12 different national leadership committees: Albanian Americans, Arab Americans, Armenian Americans, Croatian Americans, Greek Americans, Hungarian Americans, Irish Americans, Italian Americans, Polish Americans, Serb Americans, Slovenian Americans and Ukrainian Americans.

The Ukrainian National Leadership Committee is composed of: David Bonior, former member of the U.S. House of Representatives; Ihor Gawdiak, president of the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council; Rep. Maurice Hinchey (New York); Rep. Marcy Kaptur (Ohio); Julian Kulas, activist; and Rep. James Langevin (Rhode Island)

International Holodomor Remembrance Flame arrives in Armenia

Ukrinform

KYIV – The International Holodomor Remembrance Flame has made its way from Russia to Armenia, where a commemorative program was held at the Yerevan Philharmonic on October 21.

The action was initiated by the Federation of Ukrainians of Armenia under the auspices of the Embassy of Ukraine in Armenia to mark 75th anniversary of the Holodomor of 1932-1933 in Ukraine. Participating in the event were representatives of the Ukrainian community, other national communities of Armenia, politicians, deputies of the Armenian Parliament, diplomats, students of the Yerevan branch of Ternopil National Economic University and staff of the Armenian presidential administration.

Ukraine's Ambassador to Armenia Oleksander Bozhko spoke at the gathering, emphasizing the international character of the Holodomor Remembrance Flame. He urged all to preserve the historical memory of the Famine-Genocide and its millions of victims in order to prevent such tragedies.

The head of the Federation of Ukrainians of Armenia, Romania Yavir, told the audience about the tragic events in the history of the Ukrainian people in 1932-1933. Vocal ensembles of the Ukrainian community performed Ukrainian songs at the event.

The Holodomor Remembrance Flame was to remain in Armenia through October 25, after which it is to travel to Georgia – the 32nd country it will visit. The international project was initiated by the Ukrainian World Congress with the assistance of the government of Ukraine.

Ceremonies in Rostov-on-Don

Prior to arriving in the Armenian capital, the Holodomor Remembrance Flame visited Rostov-on-Don, Russia, where Ukraine's Consulate-General hosted a handover ceremony.

Ukraine's consul general in Rostov-on-Don, Valerii Plokhii, familiarized the public with a photo exhibition titled "Declassified Memory of the Famine of 1932-1933." He noted that the memorial event is designed to honor the memory of those innocently killed in the Famine-Genocide and that it does not have as its



The Holodomor Remembrance Flame.

goal accusing the Russian people of committing the crimes perpetrated by the totalitarian Soviet regime.

The Cathedral of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin and all churches of the Rostov Eparchy held requiems for the

victims of the Famine of 1932-1933.

As reported last week, Russian authorities interfered with ceremonies associated with the Holodomor Remembrance Flame held in Moscow and other parts of Russia. The Community of Ukrainians in Russia and the Federal National-Cultural Autonomy of Ukrainians of Russia expressed regret and surprise at the Russian authorities' actions.

Russian authorities prohibited holding public educational and commemorative events associated with the Remembrance Flame, which arrived in Russia from Kazakhstan on October 8. The Russian Foreign Ministry sent a diplomatic note stipulating that events would either have to be held in line with Russia's position on the Holodomor – which denies that the Famine of 1932-1933 was a genocide – or else they would have to be canceled.

Ukrainian organizations in Moscow and St. Petersburg did manage to hold commemorative events, although on a smaller scale than originally envisioned.

The Remembrance Flame is to arrive in Ukraine in November for nationwide observances of the Holodomor's 75th anniversary.

Prime Minister...

(Continued from page 1)

After a June 6 meeting between the two presidents, the Russian government announced that natural gas prices would double in 2009 – a standard threat in its campaign to marginalize Mr. Yushchenko's role in foreign affairs.

By the time Ms. Tymoshenko met with Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin on June 28, it was obvious their relations had undergone remarkable repair.

Mr. Putin congratulated Ms. Tymoshenko for "creating the necessary conditions for cooperation in the natural gas sphere."

"For the first time in many years, there aren't any debts on outstanding payments between Russian suppliers and Ukrainian recipients," the Russian prime minister said.

He also expressed support for Ms. Tymoshenko's position that Ukraine's membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) can only occur after a national referendum.

"Yulia Volodymyrivna is a budding, effective and very popular politician in her country, and she doesn't need outside advice," Mr. Putin said.

Following this meeting, Mr. Yushchenko's Presidential Secretariat began leaking reports to the Ukrainian media that Ms. Tymoshenko had cut numerous back-room deals with the Russians on NATO, the Black Sea Fleet and opposition to the re-reversal of the Odesa-Brody pipeline towards Europe instead of its current function of pumping oil to Russian tankers in Odesa.

Georgian non-interference

It wasn't until the Russian-Georgian war in August, however, that the Presidential Secretariat and the Our Ukraine–People's Self-Defense (OU-PSD) bloc were able to openly criticize Ms. Tymoshenko's new relations and exploit them for political gains with the electorate.

Ms. Tymoshenko's two-week silence at the war's outbreak was deliberate and tactful, observers said, intended to allow the conflict to unfold before taking a position that would keep the rejuvenated relations with Russia on track, while maintaining Ukraine's relations with the European union.

"For her to remain quiet for two weeks while Russia was ravaging Georgia was very unusual," said Ivan Lozowy, a veteran Kyiv political observer. "Her excuse that foreign policy is the president's purview is

weak. It wouldn't have stopped her if she wanted to do something, which supports the Presidential Secretariat's argument of treason."

When finally making a statement at an August 20 press conference, Ms. Tymoshenko mirrored the European Union position of recognizing Georgian sovereignty and territorial integrity without condemning Russia, as well as supporting the six-point Sarkozy plan to end the conflict.

When asked whether Ukraine needed to integrate into the EU and NATO, considering their weak reaction to the war, Ms. Tymoshenko offered an excruciatingly delicate response to keep both the EU and Russia placated.

No country can exist on its own in geopolitics, she said, calling for a collective security system without specifically endorsing Ukrainian membership in NATO.

"Our current government has made Euro-integration policy practically domestic policy," she said. "And I give much meaning to creating a European system of collective security. I believe that these very challenges which we confront today speak to our need to speed up and make more effective a program of creating this system."

By that time, the Presidential Secretariat had already launched its sensational attacks against Ms. Tymoshenko, accusing her of betraying Ukraine's national interests and conspiring with the Russian government, with the help of Mr. Medvedchuk, to gain \$1 billion for her 2010 presidential campaign.

The accusations soon swelled to treason, assassination plots against Presidential Secretariat Chair Viktor Baloha, and eventually the president's charge that she was staging a "political and constitutional coup."

"The political leadership of Russia is especially considering supporting Ms. Tymoshenko for the presidential election after fulfilling conditions, specifically the prime minister's and her bloc's passive positions on the conflict in Georgia," Presidential Secretariat Assistant Chair Andrii Kyslynskyi stated on August 18.

By avoiding Our Ukraine's condemnation of Russia, Ms. Tymoshenko made a pragmatic decision that her enhanced Russian relations were not worth squandering on the war in Georgia, said Yurii Syrotiuk, a political analyst with the Open Society Foundation, which is supported by Western grants.

"If Yushchenko hadn't undermined the coalition, it would have held together through December with Tymoshenko's sup-

port for a NATO Membership Action Plan (MAP)," he said. "No one believes in a December MAP anymore."

Recent legislation proposed by the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc (YTB) reflected this position. A draft of a foreign policy bill through 2010 made no mention of NATO's Membership Action Plan, Ukraine's next step if it is to eventually join the alliance.

Among the most revealing episodes of the Tymoshenko Bloc's position on Georgia occurred on September 26 in the corridors of Parliament, where YTB faction Chair Ivan Kyrylenko launched into a debate with Our Ukraine lawyer Roman Zvarych.

The latter was challenged by reporters to pose questions he said were unanswered by the Tymoshenko Bloc to his opponent who was nearby.

"Are you ready to condemn Russia's act of aggression in Georgia?" Mr. Zvarych asked Mr. Kyrylenko.

"Categorically no, because Georgia started the aggression and we are not party to the conflict!" he retorted.

Mr. Kyrylenko added that the Tymoshenko Bloc opposed condemning Russia's use of Ukraine's territory to attack Georgia, as suggested by Mr. Zvarych, a member of Parliament from the Our Ukraine–People's Self-Defense bloc.

The Presidential Secretariat's accusations of treason are credible, Mr. Lozowy said, because leaders aren't supposed to cut convenient deals to trade favors with foreign governments at the expense of national interests, he said.

"The Presidential Secretariat's accusations have been partly borne out and its specifics are likely to be true," he said. "Tymoshenko will help the Kremlin in Ukraine in exchange for support to prevent the European direction for Odesa-Brody, leaving the Black Sea fleet alone and not bothering Russia about Georgia."

Election strategy

Ms. Tymoshenko's Kremlin relations dealt a significant blow to the Party of the Regions of Ukraine (PRU), which fell out of favor with the Kremlin because it has been in the opposition for so long, observers said.

When it did gain control of the government in August 2006, the PRU failed to deliver significant political dividends for Russia, particularly in the economic and cultural spheres, and couldn't maintain power for even a year.

After the pro-Western coalition collapsed in early September, the PRU again failed to

form a coalition government.

By recruiting Ms. Tymoshenko, the Kremlin has access to the two most powerful levers in Ukrainian politics, Mr. Syrotiuk said. "Everyone now says that Russia favors Yulia, but Russia is far wiser," he said. "The Kremlin will play the Tymoshenko Bloc against the Party of Regions to see who will give up more."

The Tymoshenko Bloc will likely lose support in western Ukraine after Ms. Tymoshenko's politics with Russia, observers said.

About 25 percent of its electoral base is at risk, said Oleksii Holobutskyi, assistant director of the Kyiv-based Agency for Modeling Situations, which he said is financially independent. However "the bones, the kernel of the electorate will remain, independent of any agreements with Russia," he added.

Ms. Tymoshenko will aim to compensate western Ukrainian losses with gains in the central and eastern regions, observers said.

However, aiming for eastern Ukrainians votes is not a wise strategy for the Tymoshenko Bloc, Mr. Lozowy said. "She can't expect to chip away at the support of the Party of Regions," he said. "So long as it controls eastern Ukraine, its residents will keep supporting it."

It's no surprise, therefore, that the Tymoshenko Bloc is resorting to extreme measures, including obstructing Parliament and storming the courts, to further postpone or cancel the election now scheduled for December 14.

While her results in a parliamentary election may suffer, Ms. Tymoshenko's prospects for the Ukrainian presidency remain intact because the likely scenario in the 2010 presidential election is a run-off between Mr. Yanukovych and Ms. Tymoshenko, Mr. Syrotiuk said.

"Yulia will enter the second round based on a populist electorate, after which she will gain back the western Ukrainian vote," he said.

Ultimately, it's a dangerous development that Ukraine's two largest political forces are vying for Russia's favor, Mr. Syrotiuk said, and it's particularly unfortunate following the Orange Revolution breakthrough just four years ago.

"Russia has gained very serious influence in Ukraine," he said. "The EU is not interested in Ukraine, while Ukrainian politicians lost faith in their ability to take radical steps toward Europe in the remainder of their political terms."

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Political and financial crises

President Viktor Yushchenko could not have chosen a worse time to call the second pre-term parliamentary elections in two years. Banks are imploding, stock markets are crashing, and firms are dismissing workers.

Given Ukraine's already fragile economy and turbulent politics, the prudent decision would have been to avoid exacerbating Ukraine's situation and to focus on taking the necessary steps to stabilize the financial system. Instead, calling an election contributed to the enmity between the nation's warring political factions and turned the financial crisis into political fodder for the election campaign. As a result, the financial crisis in Ukraine could deepen not only because of inflation or economic factors, but due to the political depravity demonstrated by Ukraine's so-called leaders.

In a panicked plea in which she warned that the financial crisis would eliminate all Ukrainians' money should it explode, Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko appeared on national television on October 19 calling for a coalition involving all the Parliament's factions to pass measures to cope with the crisis.

Her call was duly ignored by Our Ukraine and the Party of Regions of Ukraine, which offered to lead its own anti-crisis government several days later. The Cabinet of Ministers and the Presidential Secretariat each offered their own anti-crisis legislation, which was rejected by the Party of Regions. But what good is legislation if the Tymoshenko Bloc deputies are daily blocking the parliamentary rostrum?

Meanwhile, schools in Ivano-Frankivsk are closing because the government has failed to provide heating. Banks have frozen withdrawals on savings deposits. Miners are missing paychecks, and factory managers are pondering mass layoffs.

Mr. Yushchenko's decision was so untimely that Ukrainians are questioning his mental stability. The authoritative Ukrayinska Pravda website this week published a psychological analysis of Mr. Yushchenko, noting that his "weaknesses and phobias are manipulated and played upon by his favorites." Ukrayinska Pravda also noted that the meditative and reclusive president doesn't like complicated situations, multi-faceted solutions, and people and activities that are difficult to simplify and understand.

Psychoanalysis aside, the pre-term elections could have been justified if they offered hope of a stable, functioning coalition government. Unfortunately, the consensus is that they won't solve anything. The same blocs and parties will get elected with similar results. If these blocs and parties can't form a coalition today, they won't be able to do so three months down the road either. And, if Mr. Yushchenko is aware the elections won't solve anything, then the decision to hold them is merely a political gambit to keep his political competitors at arm's length and away from power.

All this comes after President Yushchenko got exactly what he needed – a pro-Western coalition government to move his Euro-Atlantic integration agenda forward. In an astonishing display of self-destruction, instead of embracing the opportunity, the Presidential Secretariat led by Zakarpattia businessman Viktor Baloha did everything to foment conflict and ruin the Tymoshenko government.

Mr. Yushchenko ought to take Ms. Tymoshenko's advice and postpone pre-term elections until Ukraine's economy is stabilized. This would include improving liquidity while minimizing inflation (Ukrainian banks are now offering 6 hrv per \$1 – the hryvnia's lowest value in nearly a decade), propping up collapsing banks and involving Ukraine's biggest businessmen in providing solutions.

Lawmakers should support the president's four-point plan announced on October 23, which includes restructuring the debts of enterprises, sharp cuts in government spending for 2009 and increased guarantees for savings deposits.

Finally, Mr. Yushchenko also ought to forget any ideas about being re-elected and spend his last year in office governing in the Ukrainian people's interest, not his own.

Oct.
26
1997

Turning the pages back...

Eleven years ago, on October 26, 1997, President Leonid Kuchma announced on the "Pisliya Mova" news program that he would run for president if the economy began to improve.

Three days later, Yevhen Kushniarov, President Kuchma's chief of staff said that the announcement by the president was not an official declaration of his candidacy. "I would say that

it is a bit early to talk about the presidential elections. The president merely wanted the people to understand his plans. It is important that the people understand the long-term strategy of the president of the country," said Mr. Kushniarov.

It was too late. The floodgates had been opened and parties began voicing their nominees' intentions to run for president. The day after the president made his muddled announcement, Yevhen Marchuk, former prime minister under Mr. Kuchma, who was chief of the KGB of Ukraine before the collapse of the Soviet Union, said that President Kuchma's statement "freed his future rivals of the need to be tight-lipped about their intentions."

No matter what the president hopes, Mr. Marchuk said, "the present administration is unable to take the country out of this [economic] crisis... When a decision is made based on circumstances, rather than the need to influence them, it is evidence that the power crisis has reached the president."

Mr. Marchuk had the backing of former president Leonid Kravchuk and formally united their efforts at the convention of the Social Democratic Party United and ran as the party's top candidates in the parliamentary elections in March 1998.

Another former prime minister under the Kuchma administration, Pavlo Lazarenko, announced his candidacy for president under the newly formed Hromada Party. The party, which was an offshoot of the cultural organization of the same name, also com-

(Continued on page 9)

COMMENTARY

Moving forward with Ukraine

by John Tedstrom

Ukraine has rightly been a focal point of U.S. foreign policy since gaining independence from its Soviet masters some 17 years ago. A country of 46 million, Ukraine is the size of France and occupies vital geo-strategic space in Eastern Europe. Its importance is widely recognized by experts of all political views; Ukraine has been called Europe's "keystone" and a "pivotal" state with strategic importance to both the United States and Europe. Ukraine's success is key to our goal of building a Europe whole, free and at peace.

Sadly, Republican administrations have repeatedly blundered in their policy toward Ukraine and have failed to seize the strategic opportunity inherent in Ukraine's European aspirations. President George H.W. Bush dismissed and discouraged Ukraine's efforts to gain independence, and many of us recall with dismay his infamous "Chicken Kiev" speech, in which he urged the independence-seeking republic to stick with Moscow.

Under President Bill Clinton, U.S. policy on Ukraine enjoyed greater strategic focus, with assistance increased severalfold and a top-level U.S.-Ukraine Commission chaired by Vice-President Al Gore that kept U.S.-Ukraine relations at the top of our agenda. During the 1990s we saw important progress in Ukraine: land reform, expansion of free speech and development of NGOs, a blossoming of entrepreneurship and, eventually, rising living standards. We also saw the elimination of nuclear weapons and an important new partnership with NATO. Importantly, the United States worked closely to coordinate our Ukraine policies with our partners in Europe.

The last eight years have seen a dangerous regression under President George W. Bush for Ukraine. Consider these facts: Russia is on the rise and many observers are concerned that, after Russia's aggression toward Georgia, Ukraine is next in line. The United States, meanwhile, has lost its influence throughout the region and can provide little real support. Corruption, long a problem in Ukraine, has grown into an overwhelming and debilitating drag on economic and social development. AIDS and tuberculosis are raging faster in Ukraine than just about any place on the planet.

Ukraine's economy is in crisis: its stock market has plummeted in recent months, inflation has topped 30 percent and the government is negotiating a \$14 billion loan from the International Monetary Fund. Ukraine's political system is paralyzed and without direction or decisive leadership. Kyiv's aspirations for closer ties to NATO have been rejected by key European partners under the shadow of the incompetent stewardship of the Bush administration.

It is no surprise that the Orange Revolution – which we all saw as a beacon of hope and promise for Ukraine and its neighbors – is under threat given these pressures. When he took office, President Bush eliminated the U.S.-Ukraine Commission and cut assistance levels by nearly two-thirds. U.S. policy on Ukraine is not coordinated with our European partners, who fundamentally distrust American leadership under President Bush. Our relationship with Russia – crucial for a successful Ukraine policy – has

John Tedstrom served as director for Russia, Ukraine and Eurasian affairs at the National Security Council under President Bill Clinton. He has been involved with Ukrainian affairs for two decades and lived in Ukraine in 2004-2006.

veered erratically between an apologist approach (after President Bush "looked into [Vladimir] Putin's eyes and got a sense of his soul") and an irresponsible antagonism that elevates meaningless rhetoric over hard-headed pragmatism. Sen. John McCain's hostile threats to Russia (throw them out of the G-8) and confrontational response to this August's crisis in Georgia, would only exacerbate antagonisms, alienate our European allies, and imperil Ukraine further.

Ukraine's success is a vital American interest. The next administration should strengthen our relationship to promote Ukraine's independence, economic development and integration into Europe and the West. Areas for priority attention should include:

- Rebuilding bipartisan support for Ukraine as Sen. Barack Obama did when he teamed with Republican Sen. Richard Lugar to support Ukraine and secure its dangerous weapons stockpile.

- Quickly strengthening our political relationship with Ukraine by establishing a top-level governmental framework to focus intensively on strategic priorities.

- Working closely with our European allies to develop a coordinated approach to political, economic and security matters on Ukraine. We are stronger when we work with our European allies and not in isolation from them.

- Investing in reforming Ukraine's energy economy. Ukraine's energy economy is inefficient, corrupt and vulnerable. As long as Ukraine is dependent on Russia in the energy sphere, it cannot be secure. The U.S. must help Ukraine be transparent and efficient to European levels, expand exploration of untapped oil and gas reserves, and strengthen the pipeline system that ties Ukraine to Europe.

- Expanding Ukraine's security relations with the West. The U.S. should support reforms and joint activities that promote Ukraine's security and achieve the ultimate goal of integrating with NATO. This will be possible only if the new president is able to rebuild our relations with Europe and repair our relations with Russia.

- Revitalizing our assistance programs. Today, the U.S. assistance budget for Ukraine is stretched too thin. It should be increased, if possible, and refocused on priority strategic tasks. We should work together to eliminate corruption and build a strong judicial system, create a partnership between the Verkhovna Rada and the U.S. Congress to promote strong legislative ties and foster industry partnerships in fields like agriculture and green technologies. Expanded exchanges with the next generation of leaders will help build the strategic partnership between our countries.

Ukraine's independence, its democratic development, economic vitality and integration with Europe are central to American national security interests in Eurasia. Through partnership and hard work, the United States and Ukraine made real progress during the 1990s. In the last eight years, the Bush administration has frittered away these gains.

Ukraine would suffer from a continuation of these policies and the episodic, go-it-alone approach of President Bush and Sen. McCain that have failed us during the last eight years.

We need a sound strategy and fresh approach that builds unity with our allies and secures peace and prosperity in Eastern Europe. Sen. Obama has demonstrated the bipartisan leadership and the strategic focus to make this vision a reality and secure the future of European Ukraine.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Go out and vote, change the system

Dear Editor:

This is the time of the year when in the Ukrainian American community the buzz word is elections. Elections – but guess where? In Ukraine, of course. What about elections in the good old U.S.A.?

There is hardly any mention in the Ukrainian American press, any discussion in our communities any serious involvement in our national or local election events. At least four or eight years ago we were told by our dear Republican friends that if we do not elect the right commander-in-chief, America and Ukraine would suffer. We can look now at what our commander-in-chief and his party accomplished.

This time it is imperative to act rationally and change the system for a better future. Yes, Dr. Kuropas, there is a “perfect candidate” (September 28).

Don’t miss this unique opportunity to change the system – go out and vote.

Jerry Zinycz
Venice, Fla.

Don’t be fooled, vote for integrity

Dear Editor:

Would you vote for someone who is a socialist candidate with ties to a terrorist; who is a supporter of a racist, black nationalist church and who channeled millions of dollars to extremist, anti-American, Afrocentric “educational programs”; who supported an organization actively involved in voter fraud; who has the most liberal voting record in Congress – more leftist than America’s self-professed “socialist” senator from Vermont; who condoned infanticide by killing legislation protecting survivors of abortions; who was praised by David Alinsky for “mastery” of Marxist revolutionary techniques of “community organization” as propagated in “Rules for Radicals”; who is the second highest recipient of political funding from agencies most responsible for the sub-prime mortgage mess?

If your answer to any of these is “yes,” then vote for Barack Obama.

Obama supporters need not trouble themselves with their messiah’s qualifica-

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.

IN THE PRESS

Three rivals in Ukraine

“Three Rivals,” editorial, *The New York Times*, October 17:

“Ukraine’s president, Viktor Yushchenko, has called another parliamentary election – the third in as many years – in an attempt to resolve his never-ending political struggle with his rivals, Yulia Tymoshenko and Viktor Yanukovich, the current and former prime ministers. ...

“While it sounds like a soap opera, the endless wrangling among the three has become a serious obstacle to Ukraine’s hopes for political and economic reform. Ukraine’s geographical division – and deep-seated differences of identity and loyalty – has made it even harder to

build consensus. ...

“Ukrainians must be allowed to sort out their own problems. Russia’s meddling in the name of a specious sphere of influence is unacceptable. Countering it with American pressures to join NATO will only stoke internal divisions, so long as Ukrainians are far from agreed about the alliance.

“The better course at this stage is to encourage Ukraine’s hopes of joining the European Union. ...

“All three of Ukraine’s rival leaders have declared support for European Union membership. Letting them know that their country’s chances will increase if they can work together might even help break the stalemate.”

tions. Other than looking and sounding impressive with his carefully rehearsed pose and oratory, he has no accomplishments or experience that would even remotely qualify him for the nation’s highest office.

We know very little about Sen. Obama’s past other than the self-obsessed biographies he produced to fuel his political ambitions. The little that we do know is very troubling. Any other candidate with the same background would have been dismissed as a joke.

We know that he had a long-standing relationship with William Ayers, an unrepentant Marxist terrorist who bombed the Pentagon and plotted to kill hundreds of soldiers at Fort Dix. Sen. Obama’s political “coming out” party was hosted by this hateful individual who urged his supporters to “kill” their parents.

We also know that Sen. Obama is a 20-year member of a virulently anti-American, black nationalist church. His assertion that he was unaware of what was preached in his church is beyond belief. And we know that he was a “community activist” working closely with ACORN, which is now under investigation for massive election fraud.

Sen. Obama talks about “change” and “hope.” The “change” he is referring to is a sharp turn to socialism and further attacks on traditions and values that define America. His biographies show an obsession with race, and his references to “economic justice” are code for income redistribution – not only domestically but globally.

Even on issues that are close to readers of this paper – Ukraine – can you imagine Sen. Obama going toe-to-toe with Vladimir Putin? Mr. Putin would eat him for breakfast. In the second presidential debate, despite Sen. John McCain’s expressed strong support for Ukraine, Sen. Obama pointedly omitted mentioning Ukraine, while expressing support for Poland and the Baltic states.

Don’t let this guy fool you. We are all concerned about the economy, but Sen. Obama’s solutions will only drive us deeper into the hole. Obama supporters have a nasty little habit of screaming “racism” or “smears” whenever anyone questions their messiah’s character, perspective and credentials. They insist that Americans are interested only in “issues.” Well, no “issue” is more important than a presidential candidate’s integrity, agenda, track record and world view. It is the basis for all his policies and decisions.

George Woloshyn
Linden, Va.

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



Bill Ayers and me

Unless you’ve been hibernating, you’ve heard of Bill Ayers. Right? Good! But do you really know who he is?

I do. I have met Bill Ayers. I have studied his past. I have challenged Bill Ayers. Why? Because he is not only an unrepentant terrorist from the 1970s; he remains today, by his own admission, “a communist” (small “c”), posturing as a school “reformer.”

“Calling Bill Ayers a school reformer,” wrote Sol Stern on the City Journal website recently, “is a bit like calling Joseph Stalin an agricultural reformer.” Mr. Stern reminds us that The New York Times correspondent Walter Duranty “did in fact, depict Stalin as a great land reformer who created happy, productive collective farms.” Ukrainians know all about that reformer.

As a communist school reformer, Bill Ayers is often invited to speak to education classes by leftist professors who dominate schools of education today. As the only conservative professor (adjunct) in our department at Northern Illinois University, I was usually kept out of the loop when Mr. Ayers and those of his ilk were invited to speak in classrooms. Nevertheless, I happened upon one of his lectures on April 17, 2003, and again on October 20, 2005, when his topic was “Militarization in Schools: What’s at Stake?” The first lecture was instructive, the second, held in a larger venue, was sponsored by The Northern Illinois Coalition for Peace and Justice and the DeKalb Interfaith Network for Peace and Justice; it featured the standard anti-military, anti-Bush, anti-No Child Left Behind (NCLB), “imperial America” rant.

America is being “militarized” by the ROTC and armed services recruiters, argued Dr. Ayers. I was the only one in the audience to challenge his presentation. I was interrupted and heckled by audience members. Peace and Justice, eh?

Like Sen. Barack Obama, Mr. Ayers has an activist background. He began his career as a member of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), an anti-war organization that issued “The Port Huron Statement,” a 40-page manifesto in 1962. Parroting New Left philosopher Herbert Marcuse (America is suffering from “false needs” and “the poverty of abundance”), the statement declared: “We would replace power rooted in possession, privilege or circumstances by power and uniqueness rooted in love, reflectiveness, reason and creativity”; politics, should be about “the art of collectively creating an acceptable pattern of social relations.” Right.

Unable to stop the war, Mr. Ayers, Bernadine Dohrn, Mark Rudd, Brian Flanagan, David Gilbert (currently serving a life sentence for killing a black police officer during a Weathermen robbery), Kathy Boudin (recently released after serving 23 years for the same crime) and others, most from privileged, moneyed homes, all but destroyed SDS, renamed themselves “The Weathermen”, (later, “the Weather Underground”) and vowed “to bring the war home.” Literally declaring war on the United States, they participated in some 35 bombings of public buildings, including the U.S. Capitol and the Pentagon. Appearing on the “FBI Most Wanted” list, they continued their violence, surviving on monies from their parents. They surrendered eventually, but served no jail time. Why? Their parents hired America’s best lawyers and the judges threw out evidence obtained by the FBI.

Today, Mr. Ayers still lives off connections unavailable to the likes of Joe the Plumber. After his trial, he enrolled at Harvard University, where Dr. Maxine Greene, a leading guru in the “critical pedagogy” movement, took him under her wing. At Harvard, Mr. Ayers discovered how the “oppressive hegemony” of the capitalist social order “reproduces” itself through public education. Dr. Greene encourages future American teachers to adopt a “transformative” vision of social justice in their classroom teaching styles. Mr. Ayers had a new home!

Under Dr. Greene’s tutelage, Mr. Ayers completed his doctorate (Ed.D) in record time with a 180-page dissertation titled: “The Discerning ‘I’: Accounts of Teacher Self-Construction Through the Use of Co-Biography, Metaphor and Image.” His research was based largely on spending a few days interviewing and observing nursery school teachers he knew personally.

With the help of his millionaire dad, Dr. Ayers landed a professorship at the University of Illinois. Shortly thereafter he was awarded tenure and the honorific “distinguished professor.” Drs. Ayers and Greene later launched a series of social justice books for teachers. Twelve volumes have appeared thus far, including one titled “Teaching Science for Social Justice.”

Today, Critical Pedagogy Theory dominates much of public education. In 2000 the National Council for Accreditation of teacher education stated that future teachers should be judged by their knowledge, skills and “dispositions,” including a commitment to critical thinking, social justice (i.e., economic equality), multiculturalism, transformatism and class consciousness.

In 1995, Mr. Ayers obtained a multi-million dollar school improvement grant, the so-called Chicago Annenberg Challenge (CAC). In order to benefit from CAC, schools were required to work with external partners. Monies were funneled to community organizers and radical educators whose goal was to rewrite the school curriculum. Pushed by CAC, the Chicago Board of Education decreed that henceforth every public school would have a school-community council with the power to hire and fire principals. School principals were summarily fired and replaced with activists. Referencing research by Stanley Kurtz, who gained access to CAC files, Rick Moran penned an article in *American Thinker*, concluding that CAC was “a plan to change Chicago schools into left-wing centers of agitation, controlled by community councils dominated by ‘community organizers’ – people whose job is to mobilize apathetic people to ‘class consciousness.’” Reading scores plummeted in Chicago and did not rise until the advent of President Bush’s NCLB initiative.

And who was chairman of the CAC board from 1995 to 1999? Mr. Obama, who met with that “guy who lives in my neighborhood” countless times. As the truth eked out, Sen. Obama changed his story, the way he did regarding the Rev. Jeremiah Wright, ACORN and other embarrassments.

Sen. Obama has promised that Mr. Ayers will play no role in his administration. Given the senator’s record of dissimulation, do you believe him?

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

NEWS AND VIEWS: Redemptorists' youth movement prepares for 2010

by the Rev. Roman Lahisz, CSsR

LVIV – In the summer of 2010, Lviv will host an international gathering for activists in the youth movement of the fathers of the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer (Redemptorists). Lviv will once more prove its status as a city where the West and the East meet, that is home to many different people and cultures. Over 500 participants are expected at the Youth for Christ – 2010 gathering from countries around the world, including European countries, the United States and Canada.

Ukrainian Redemptorists earned the right to organize this international youth gathering due to their long-lasting and dedicated work with youths in Ukraine. Since the time of their emergence from the catacombs in 1990-1991, Redemptorists have renewed or founded 11 parishes, not only in Western, but also in eastern Ukraine, as well as a missionary post in Prokopivsk, Kemerovska region, Russia.

In every parish there is a youth group that is extraordinarily active in the life of the church community. The youths meet weekly and during these meetings, they pray together, reflect on the Holy Bible and discuss life's problems. Youth groups also take part in charity work. They take care of orphans and the elderly, and organize a St. Nicholas event for the children of low-income families. In addition to this, they organize summer camps for the children from the parish Sunday schools; these are held in the Carpathian Mountains and on the coast of the Black Sea. In this way, these young activists test their leadership abilities and gain valuable experience for future work.

The most important activity of the Redemptorist youth groups is missions,

since this coincides with the congregation's vision. It is important to note that average laypeople take part in the missions as equals with the clergy.

"The motto of the Redemptorists is working with the most neglected and poor. However, in the latest documents the General Government calls particular attention to the pastoral care of youths, and in this way pastoral care of youth becomes part of our vision alongside our missionary activity," noted the provincial of the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer, the Rev. Basil Ivaniv.

On his initiative, Ukrainian Redemptorists are trying to unite the two parts of their charisma: youths who have long been active in the parishes, lead "Vacation with God" missions for children and youths in different regions of Ukraine. For example, with the blessing of Bishop Steven Menko of the Donetsk-Kharkiv Exarchy, Vacation with God took part in eastern Ukraine, which is still under the influence of its communist, atheistic past.

Also worth noting is the fact that villages where the youths hold missions are often divided between Greek-Catholics and the Orthodox. However, children of both denominations come to the youth gatherings and in this way they work towards good relations between Christian denominations.

Following the congregation's guidelines, the youths try to focus their efforts on the most neglected and forgotten children. In view of the economic conditions in Ukraine, many of our fellow citizens are searching for a brighter future and trying to ensure a decent existence for themselves and their children abroad. Expatriates have become an extraordinary social problem for the Ukraine,



Activists at a previous youth gathering.

especially since thousands of children are left at home unattended and uncared for.

It is with this category of the neglected that the youth activists try to work with most during these missions, since such children need particular care and spiritual guidance. It is very important for the children that the people working with them are close to them in age – youths who are a bit older than them, age 14-30, who understand them and whom they trust.

In this way, the Redemptorist fathers are raising a new generation of leaders who in the future will have the necessary knowledge and spiritual potential to lead the lay movement in our Church. The Rev. Andrew Oliynyk, of the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer, underlined the particular dedication of young people, as all the work in the parishes is absolutely voluntary.

"I find extreme satisfaction in the fact that the "older" group of youths, which once started the Redemptorist youth movement in Ukraine, is still active in our parishes. They can no longer attend all the weekly meetings, because they have responsibilities at work or in their families. However, during their vacations, which they could spend in relaxation, they dedicate themselves to the missions," he commented.

Taking part in the work of the Redemptorist youth communities is a valuable experience. Many of these young activists associate life in the community with personal spiritual growth and overcoming difficulties in life. Halyna Onishko has belonged to the youth group at St. Josaphat Church in Lviv since its founding in 1999. "I joined the community in the first year of my student life. I was having trouble fitting in with my new surroundings, but the community helped me overcome the monotony of my days of classes," she observed.

"Life in the Redemptorist youth community taught me that life is not only for receiving, but also for giving. You feel this most at the camps, missions and different events just because we wanted to do something good. Our reward is the people's gratitude and the change that takes place in their lives," Ms. Onishko added.

Every three years Redemptorist youths have an opportunity to tally the results of all the work accomplished and consider future plans during an all-Ukrainian youth gathering. Ukrainians also take part in international gatherings, the last of which occurred in 2007 in Limerick, Ireland. Thanks to this active position, the youths, along with the fathers and sisters of the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer, will take equal part in the

preparation and organization of the international gathering, to be held in 2010 in Lviv, which will be attended by representatives of youth communities from many countries around the globe.

History and statistics

The Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer (CSsR) was founded by St. Alphonse Liguori in 1732. In 1906 the Belgian Redemptorist Father Achilles Delare, working among Ukrainians in Canada, started the Eastern branch of the CSsR. In 1913 with the efforts of Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky, the Redemptorists were established in Ukraine.

At first the congregation had its province in Univ and later in Zboysischa in Lviv. Later they appeared in Ternopil, Stanislaviv and Volyn. The congregation spread the cult of Our Mother of Perpetual Help. Stanislaviv became the seat of the archbrotherhood of Our Mother of Perpetual Help for the faithful of the Eastern rite. By 1938 nearly 200 such brotherhoods were in existence and had 100,000 members.

At the beginning of World War II, the Redemptorists had eight homes, in which there were close to 70 members. The Soviet regime closed the monasteries, and the brothers and fathers were mercilessly persecuted; some died as martyrs for the faith.

In the years of the catacombs, many of the Redemptorist priests were active as teachers in the underground seminary. With the re-emergence of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church from the catacombs, the Redemptorists began legal work in the field of pastoral care.

The largest center of the Redemptorists became Lviv. The order also opened homes in Ternopil, Ivano-Frankivsk, Kamianets-Podilskyi and Novoyavorivsk, Ukraine, and a missionary post in Prokopivsk (Kemerovsk region, Russia). The Redemptorists also spread in the diaspora. In Canada, Ukrainian Redemptorists currently have six homes; they have one in the United States.

To make this worthy gathering of Youth for Christ – 2010 successful, we need financial support so that the youth of Ukraine can continue their mission to make a better world for those less fortunate. Donations would be greatly appreciated. Contributions should be made payable to the "Redemptorist Fathers," with a notation that it is for the youth movement, and mailed to: St. John Ukrainian Catholic Church, 719 Sanford Ave., Newark, NJ 07106.

THE FRIENDS OF THE UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY
AND THE UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC EDUCATION FOUNDATION
CORDIALLY INVITE YOU TO

**The Fall 2008
Luncheons to Benefit the
Ukrainian Catholic University**

Sunday, November 2:	Ukrainian National Home 140 Second Ave * New York City
Sunday, November 9:	Ukrainian Cultural Center 2247 W. Chicago Ave * Chicago
Sunday, November 16:	Ukrainian Cultural Center 26601 Ryan Rd * Warren, MI

Enjoy convivial fellowship and a hearty meal while emissaries from the Ukrainian Catholic University, featuring guest speaker Fr. Borys Gudziak, rector, explain the good news happening in Lviv and *thank you for the continued support* which remains vital to the ongoing success of this noble mission:
*Educating young minds and shaping souls
for the benefit of all Ukraine!*

Won't you join us?

To buy tickets and for more information, contact Nell at nell@ucef.org or 773-235-8462. Or buy tickets online at www.ucef.org/donate.htm

Watch Fr. Borys live on EWTN Nov. 12 at 8 pm EST!

BOOK NOTES

Fictional chronicle of 60 years

"Crossing Years," by George Dzul, Berkeley: Creative Arts Book Company, 2002. 146 pp. ISBN: 088739423X. paperback: \$14.95

The novel "Crossing Years" explores the chronology of a man from 1939 to 1999, and those six decades are broken up into four parts: "War Years" (1939-1953), "Family Years" (1954-1968), "East-West Years" (1969-1979), "Captive Years" (1980-1989) and "New Borders Years" (1990-1999).

George Dzul, the author, uses fragmented imagery to paint a picture that the reader absorbs in snippets and from these bits, a picture begins to come into focus. The first part of the book details the second world war as the Red Army and the army of the Third Reich were on a collision course with tanks, planes and infantry. Being caught in the middle, the writer intricately describes the sights and sounds of war. The lasting impact of surviving these experiences can be traced throughout the book.

This work of fiction follows the character's life journey from "rescue to an adoption agency to a wealthy family in Michigan – and from there to life as a playboy, a forger, a wanderer and an owner of a company that cleanses what has been made unclean."



Mr. Dzul, an immigration attorney who resides in northern California, has another book to his credit. His first book, "Elusions," won the Hopwood Literary Award at the University of Michigan.

Readers may obtain copies of Mr. Dzul's book on Amazon.com or by contacting the publisher: Creative Arts Book Company, 833 Bancroft Way, Berkeley, CA 94710; telephone, 800-848-7789.

Tales from the Soviet archives

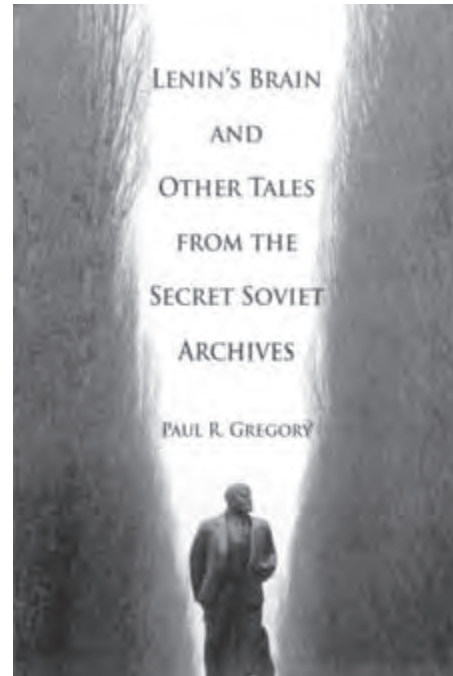
"Lenin's Brain and Other Tales From the Secret Soviet Archives," by Paul R. Gregory, Stanford: Hoover Institution Press, 2008. 156 pp. ISBN: 9780817948122. cloth: \$25, paperback: \$15.

Paul R. Gregory, a Hoover Institution research fellow, selected 14 examples from the institution's collection of Soviet state and party archives in this book of "tales" from the secret Soviet archives.

Examples such as the Katyn massacre of Polish officers by the Soviets during the second world war to the Soviet decision to invade Afghanistan, bring to light details and offer insights into the inner workings of not only the Soviet Union, but the repressive nature of dictatorships in general.

The title example alludes to the state-sponsored scientific study of Lenin's brain, originally conceived to prove Lenin's genius. Also examined is Stalin's harsh criminal justice system that punished theft of state or collective property more severely than theft of private property. Additional chapters deal with Stalin's Great Terror, the day-to-day life of Gulag guards, Lenin's repression of "non-Communist" physicians, his purge of intellectuals and other examples of state-sponsored madness.

Prof. Gregory heads the initiative to research the Hoover Institution's archival holdings on the Soviet Union and the Communist Party. "Under this project we



are studying the Soviet state and party archives to gain a basic understanding of the way the Soviet economic, political and social system worked," he noted

Prof. Gregory holds an endowed professorship in the economics department at the University of Houston in Texas, and is a research professor at the German Institute for Economic Research in Berlin.

Readers may obtain copies of this book by contacting the publisher at www.hoover.org or 650-723-6010.

NEW RELEASE: "Kingsway" by producer/musician Roman Klun

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – Roman Klun, an award-winning producer, multi-platinum recording engineer and accomplished songwriter, has released his third solo independent album, "Kingsway." On the album, Mr. Klun performs on drums, percussion, guitars, keyboards, piano, does both background and lead vocals, and was responsible for the arrangements and the lyrics.

The album was named after producer and singer/songwriter Daniel Lanois' recording studio in the French Quarter of New Orleans. According to Mr. Klun: "...While living on Royal Street (one over from Bourbon Street) and the spirit of 'N'Orleans, I found myself one evening in the Marble Room at 'Kingsway,' trying to stay caught up with pencil and paper, yet eyeing the API console and the Studer two-inch recorder in the adjacent recording room – I believe I also had 'Tous Les Matin Du Monde' on hand."

"Two records evolved from this 24-hour episode, and although the shared intention of the extended invitation for



me at 'Kingsway' was as a producer, engineer, songwriter and drummer... these spirited songs took on a life and were tucked away and later revisited and refined on a journey that took me through Toronto, England, Paris, Austria, Ukraine, New York City and Woodstock, N.Y."

For more information, readers may visit www.myspace.com/romanklun or www.romanklun.com.

Turning the pages back...

(Continued from page 6)

prised members of the Yednist faction of Parliament, which included Yulia Tymoshenko.

Mr. Lazarenko, leader of the Hromada Party, announced that Hromada would go into opposition to the Kuchma administration and would form a shadow Cabinet, headed by Ms. Tymoshenko.

Political maneuverings and nominations also came from the newly formed National Front bloc, which included the Ukrainian Republican Party, the Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists, the Ukrainian Conservative Party and the Conservative Republican Party. During the Communist Party's congress, Oleksander Moroz, leader of the Socialist Party of Ukraine, called upon all leftist forces, including the Agrarians, to unite into a single election bloc.

Source: "Pre-election season begins, candidates announce intentions," by Roman Woronowycz, *The Ukrainian Weekly*, November 2, 1997.



UKRAINIAN NATIONAL FEDERAL CREDIT UNION

Main Office
215 Second Ave
New York, NY
(212) 533-2980

Branches
1678 E 17 Street
Brooklyn, NY
(718) 376-5057
1-866-857-2464

35 Main Street
So. Bound Brook, NJ
(732) 469-9085

691 Roosevelt Ave
Carteret, NJ
(732) 802-0480

Visit our web site
WWW.UOFCU.ORG

FlexTeller is here!

ACCESS YOUR ACCOUNT FROM HOME

- Check your balances
- Transfer between accounts
- View account history
- 24 hour account access

Stop into your local branch for more details and an application to sign up for online access to your account.

**Call Toll Free
1-866-859-5848**



Conference...

(Continued from page 3)

continued operating through 1932, with data from 1929. The last Soviet handbook was in 1929 for 1927 data."

The reliability of Soviet statistics suffered between 1929 and 1931, when the government decided to combine all the statistical services into Gosplan, or the State Planning Committee.

"The plan had to be reported as if it were fulfilled," Dr. Wheatcroft said. "So you didn't get objective statistical counts. You got what was supposed to be produced in the plan, presented as though it was actually taking place. This happening on a mass scale becomes a real great problem."

At the end of 1931, a new organ was created, and population data became more reliable. A conjunctural system emerged, Dr. Wheatcroft said, in which statistics were reported on an annual basis, if monthly statistics couldn't be collected. The system passed information along a chain that extended from a typical Ukrainian village all the way through Moscow.

Defining the Holodomor

Scholars also debated just what the term "Holodomor" refers to.

The conference almost unanimously endorsed defining the Holodomor as genocide, with the exception of Prof. John-Paul Himka of the University of Alberta, the lone voice questioning whether it's appropriate.

Defining the Holodomor as genocide against Ukrainians would exclude many thousands of Soviet citizens who starved to death but did not live in Soviet Ukraine, or did live in Soviet Ukraine but were not ethnic Ukrainians.

If the Kuban Ukrainians are included as Holodomor victims, "then what of the status of the Don Cossacks who perished in the very same famine?" Dr. Himka asked rhetorically. "Are those deaths worth less?"

The expulsion of Crimean Tatars could also be argued as genocide, Dr. Himka said, while the Latvian government may act to recognize the 1940 deportations as genocide. [Editor's note: The 1941 Latvian mass deportation involved 15,000, while the Soviets forcibly deported 42,000 Latvians in 1949.]

Meanwhile, classifying the Holocaust as genocide against Jews has been perceived as minimizing the deaths of the 6 million non-Jews who perished.



Ukrainian Institute of National Memory Chair Ihor Yukhnovskiy organizer of the international Holodomor conference in Koncha-Zaspa.

"Although the genocide category emerged with the goal to strengthen an equal treatment of various nations, ethnic groups and religions, I think in practice, it promoted offensive comparisons among these victims," Dr. Himka argued.

Dr. Himka said he is concerned that Ukrainian politicians, particularly President Viktor Yushchenko, are exploiting the Holodomor for political gain, while others in western Ukraine and the Ukrainian diaspora use it to promote a nationalist worldview.

Many Ukrainians who exploit the Holodomor for politics have little relation to it, while those directly affected tend to avoid politicizing it, he said. [Editor's note: Mr. Yushchenko's native village of Khoruzhivka suffered large casualties during the Holodomor, while First Lady of Ukraine Kateryna Yushchenko's father, Mykhailo Chumachenko, was a Holodomor survivor.]

Another Canadian, Dr. Serbyn, stirred the conference's other terminological debate, arguing that the term "Holodomor" should encompass the Soviet campaign of persecution against Ukrainians which began in 1929 with the arrest of 45 Ukrainian intellectuals, the launch of the "rozkurkulennia" (de-kulakization) campaign and the



Russian scholar Viktor Kondrashin argues that Ukraine's and Russia's grain-producing regions suffered similar casualty rates in 1932-1933.

destruction of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church.

"There's no clear date of when the Holocaust began," Dr. Serbyn pointed out. "The Holodomor should be open-ended, and we don't need a specific term. I am more concerned about the genocide of the Ukrainian people."

Dr. Serbyn presented among the conference's most compelling finds – an essay arguing the Soviets committed genocide against the Ukrainian people written by Holocaust survivor Raphael Lemkin, the lawyer who coined the term "genocide" in 1944.

Dr. Lemkin, who studied in Lviv, also drafted the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide adopted by the United Nations in 1948.

Though Dr. Lemkin wrote the essay, "Soviet Genocide in Ukraine" in the 1950s, Dr. Serbyn said he only discovered it recently, retrieving it from the New York Public Library with the help of Dr. Taras Hunczak, professor emeritus of Rutgers University.

Dr. Serbyn endorsed Dr. Lemkin's means of defining the Soviet campaign as genocide against Ukrainians, which consists of four criteria – the destruction of the Ukrainian intelligentsia, the destruction of the Ukrainian Church, the elimination of Ukrainian peasantry and the forced deportation of Ukrainians.

"The nation is too populous to be exterminated completely with any efficiency," Dr. Lemkin wrote. "However its leadership, religious, intellectual, political, its select and determining parts are quite small and therefore easily eliminated. So it is upon these groups particularly that the full force of the Soviet axe has fallen, with its familiar tools of mass murder, deportation and forced labor, exile and starvation."



U.S. Federal Judge Bohdan Futey and Prof. John-Paul Himka of the University of Alberta, speakers at the international Holodomor conference held in Koncha-Zaspa.

Russian denial

Aside from Dr. Himka, the conference's other alternative view was delivered by Russian scholar Viktor Kondrashin of the Byelinskyi State Pedagogical University in Penza.

Dr. Kondrashin is compiling the third volume in a documentation series, "Famine in the USSR – 1929 to 1934."

Russian historians view the 1932-1933 Famine as a tragedy for all the peoples of the Soviet Union, Dr. Kondrashin said, which the Stalinist regime was responsible for. "It should not divide us, but unite us in spite of different approaches and evaluations because this is a horrible misfortune and disaster," he said.

The main reason for the Famine was the Stalinist regime's modernization drive, its anti-peasant policies, its industrialization methods and its very nature, that resulted from the fight for power and breaking from Lenin's New Economic Policy.

While acknowledging that grain was exported on the "blood and bones of Ukrainian villagers," he disputed a claim that 1.8 million tons of grain were exported in 1933. He said no more than 350,000 tons were exported, a fifth of that exported in prior years.

Dr. Kondrashin said he agrees with Ukrainian scholars that the Soviet government blocked Ukrainians from migrating to Russia in the winter of 1933, but insisted that the Soviets established such blockades at the "main grain aggregates of the Soviet Union."

Demographic losses from death and migration in Ukraine and Russia's grain-producing regions were identical, Dr. Kondrashin insisted.

Ukraine's seven oblasts lost 5.535 million residents, while Russia's grain regions in the Volga Basin, the northern Caucasus and the Urals lost 5.554 million people, he said.

"Examining the percentage relationship of this dynamic, then it turns out that Russia's grain regions had practically the same demographic situation as in Ukraine's territory," Dr. Kondrashin said. "The population in Ukraine declined by 22 percent and 17 percent in Russia's grain regions."

He called upon Ukrainian scholars to follow the Belarusians and Kazakhs in joining their Russian counterparts to research the Famine.

Once Dr. Kondrashin concluded his remarks, conference moderator Dr. Yukhnovskiy offered to pass along Ukrainian demographic data, as well as to cooperate in researching grain exports to Germany, but not without a stern rebuke.

"You are afraid to say the genocide had an anti-national, anti-Ukrainian hue, but for the love of God, we in Ukraine are doing our own thing, trying to get to the bottom of truth, and you in Russia yours," Dr. Yukhnovskiy said.

"We Ukrainians are an independent nation, an independent state, and we are conducting our own policies, and these policies can never be shown in Russia in any instance."

"The Soviet Story" documents legacy of USSR

NEW YORK – The documentary film "The Soviet Story" opens in New York City on Friday October 24 and will be screened through Thursday, October 30.

The 86-minute film tells the story of the USSR which, though an Allied power, helped the Nazis destroy the Jews and "slaughtered its own people on an industrial scale," according to a synopsis of the film.

Economist.com noted: "The Soviet Story" is the most powerful antidote yet to the sanitization of the past. The film is gripping, audacious and uncompromising."

Among the topics covered in the documentary are the Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933, the Katyn Massacre of 1940, the partnership between the Nazi SS and the Soviet KGB, and medical experiments in the Soviet gulag. The film also discusses the impact of the Soviet legacy on Europe.

Produced in Latvia, it was a Jury Prize Winner at the 2008 Boston Film Festival, garnering the "Mass Impact Award." It premiered in April at the European Parliament. It was screened also in September at the Heritage Foundation in Washington; and at Harvard and

Columbia universities.

Its New York City premiere on September 21 was attended by the president of Latvia, Valdis Zatlers. Sweden's Foreign Minister Carl Bildt said of the film: "'Soviet Story' is a film which will certainly be talked about in the coming months. This film is perhaps a beginning of understanding of what the Soviet regime meant for half of Europe."

The film's director is Edvins Snore, who is also the author of the film's script. A political scientist, he studied the subject and collected materials for his film for over a decade.

"The Soviet Story" was filmed over the course of two years in Russia, Ukraine, Latvia, Germany, France, the United Kingdom and Belgium.

The film is being shown at the Village East Cinema, 181-189 Second Ave. (corner of 12th Street); telephone, 212-529-6799; website, www.villageeastcinema.com.

The film is in English. There will be five to six screenings per day. Screening times and tickets are available on-line. For more information about the film and to view trailer, readers may log on to www.sovietstory.com.

A first for fifth annual UCU fund-raiser in New York City

by Matthew A. Rarey

NEW YORK – The New York Friends of the Ukrainian Catholic University have announced a first for their fifth annual luncheon to benefit the Ukrainian Catholic University (UCU), to be held Sunday, November 2. A prominent public intellectual and television personality will give special remarks about the Church and Ukraine before his friend, the Rev. Dr. Borys Gudziak, rector of UCU, delivers the keynote address.

“I look forward to supporting the noble enterprise that is UCU,” said the Rev. Richard John Neuhaus, a Roman Catholic priest in the Archdiocese of New York. “And I look forward to being with Father Gudziak again.”

A staunch supporter of the cause of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church (UGCC) the Rev. Neuhaus visited UCU several years ago. While in Lviv, he also attended a sobor and synod of the UGCC. Like his superior, Cardinal Edward Egan, the Rev. Neuhaus also serves on the advisory council of the Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation (UCEF), which is co-sponsoring a series of events to benefit UCU in four American cities. Besides the New York event, there will be luncheons in Chicago (November 9) and Warren, Mich. (November 16). A similar luncheon is taking place in Parma, Ohio, on October 26.

The Rev. Neuhaus is a noted public intellectual. A frequent guest on news programs, he provided special coverage for the Catholic cable channel EWTN when Pope Benedict XVI visited the United States earlier this year and when his predecessor, Pope John Paul II, departed this world in 2005. A prolific author whose advice has been sought by religious and political leaders (including President George W. Bush), the Rev. Neuhaus is perhaps best known as editor-in-chief of the magazine *First Things*.

This Manhattan-based magazine is dedicated to the goal of “advance[ing] a religiously informed public philosophy for the ordering of society,” and regularly features some of the best known scholars writing about religion and politics in the world today. Ukraine has been featured for serving a pivotal religious, political and geographic role.

Matthew A. Rarey is communications specialist at the Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation. He may be contacted at rarey@ucef.org.



The Rev. Richard John Neuhaus



The Rev. Dr. Borys Gudziak

Recent events having served to underscore Ukraine’s importance, the Rev. Neuhaus said he looks forward to providing further coverage of this country which, as the crossroads of the Eastern and Western Churches, is also a focal point for ecumenical efforts.

“Having Father Neuhaus come to speak in support of UCU is somewhat of a coup in light of his prominence in the worldwide Catholic community,” commented Andrew Lencyk, co-chairman of the New York Friends of the Ukrainian Catholic University. “Ukrainians in general, Ukrainian Catholics in particular, can take great comfort in the support of such highly influential Catholic thinkers such as Father Neuhaus and George Weigel: men who so strongly support the renaissance of the Church in Ukraine and realize its significance.”

Mr. Weigel is a member of the editorial board of *First Things* and also fits the appellation “public intellectual, well-known in Catholic circles.” Like the Rev. Neuhaus, he also serves on the advisory council of the UCEF. At a fund-raiser for UCU held earlier this year in Washington, he shared the podium with the Rev. Dr. Gudziak and spoke glowingly of the re-evangelization of post-Communist Ukraine. Shortly thereafter, Mr. Weigel devoted his internationally syndicated column to the Rev. Gudziak and the institution with which he is synonymous.

“If I had to name the 50 Catholics whose present

work is most important for the future of the world Church, Father Gudziak’s name would easily make the cut,” wrote Mr. Weigel. “What he has built in a decade in Lviv, starting from scratch, is breathtaking.”

Father Neuhaus and Mr. Weigel are two prominent examples of the many non-Ukrainian Catholics who have been attracted to support UCU and the UGCC through the efforts of the UCEF.

On Sunday, November 2, at 2 p.m. at the Ukrainian National Home in Lower Manhattan, it will be the Rev. Neuhaus’ turn to take the podium with the Rev. Dr. Gudziak. Once again, two fellow Catholics representing different traditions of the common faith are united in support of a cause benefiting the entire Church: the Ukrainian Catholic University.

To buy tickets to the New York (or other) benefit luncheons, support the Ukrainian Catholic University and the Church in Ukraine, or for more information, readers may contact the UCEF at ucef@ucef.org or 773-235-8462 or visit the website at www.ucef.org.

Readers may also watch the Rev. Gudziak appear live on EWTN at 8 pm (EST) on Wednesday, November 12. He will take callers’ questions about UCU, the Church in Ukraine and concerns confronting the faithful of Eastern Europe. Check your local cable listings for EWTN’s station number.

David Marples wins prestigious University of Alberta award

EDMONTON – Prof. David Marples, who is well-known in academic and wider circles for his prolific and timely writings on contemporary Ukraine, was awarded the University Cup in a ceremony at the University of Alberta (U of A) on September 26.

The University Cup, the highest honor the U of A can bestow on a member of its academic staff, is awarded to scholars who have achieved outstanding distinction in scholarly research, teaching and service to the University and to the community at large. The recipient of the University Cup is deemed to be a scholar with an international reputation, who is esteemed as exceptional by his colleagues and students, and is also highly regarded by the community.

For the past 22 years, as an editor, researcher and professor of history at the University of Alberta, Dr. Marples has maintained a close relationship with the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies (CIUS), including holding positions at the institute. He first gained a reputation as a leading scholar following the Chernobyl nuclear power plant accident of April 1986. This occurred shortly after his return to the U of A from West Germany in 1986 to take up a position at CIUS following a posting as a research analyst at Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty in Munich, where he had studied the USSR’s and, in particular, Ukraine’s nuclear energy industry.

Several months of interviews by the media and appearances before government bodies followed, which introduced him to

the role of commentator and consultant, a role he still fulfills today through his commentaries and analytical articles that have appeared in major newspapers in North America and Europe and regularly in the *Edmonton Journal*.

A book on nuclear energy, “Chernobyl and Nuclear Power in the USSR,” published by CIUS Press, appeared in 1986. Subsequently, Dr. Marples has continued writing on Ukraine, publishing many articles in academic journals and books on Ukraine during the perestroika period, Stalinism in Ukraine, and most recently on historical memory in Ukraine in his book titled “Heroes and Villains: Creating National History in Contemporary Ukraine” (2007).

In addition to his research on Ukraine, Dr. Marples has published four books on the history and politics of Belarus, and a book on the Russian Revolution. He is the author of 12 books and editor of two.

Today, Dr. Marples is University Professor in the U of A’s department of history and classics, a distinction and rank he received in 2006. He also serves as director of the Stasiuk Program on Contemporary Ukraine at the U of A’s CIUS.

At the University of Alberta, he was also awarded the Faculty Research Prize for full professors in 1999; the J. Gordin Kaplan Award for Excellence in Research (a university research prize) in 2003 and a Killam Annual Professorship in 2005-2006. He was a recipient of the Shevchenko Medal in 1999.



Prof. David Marples receives the University Cup from University of Alberta President Indira Samaraskera.

Your money is safe with us!

While many banks have failed recently, Self Reliance (NY) Federal Credit Union continues to be as financially strong and sound as ever. Our strong capital makes us one of the most financially solid credit unions in the United States.

Congress recently passed major legislation referred to as the Emergency economic Stabilization Act of 2008. Included in the law is the increase of depository insurance coverage by the NCUA, a federal government agency, from \$100,000 to \$250,000 for credit unions. The increase went into effect immediately until December 31, 2009 and will be reviewed again at that time.

So while we are all concerned about the current economic condition, rest assured one thing you do not have to worry about is your money when it is in our credit union, after all, no one has ever lost a single penny in a NCUA federally insured credit union.

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 :

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

UNIONDALE:

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

ASTORIA:

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

LINDENHURST:

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

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

NCUA

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

www.selfreliancenyc.org

Art of Futurist David Burliuk featured at The Ukrainian Museum

NEW YORK – “Futurism and After: David Burliuk, 1882-1967,” a large-scale exhibition, with more than 100 works of art, along with photographs of the artist and some of his personal belongings, provides an overview of the most important periods in the life of famed Futurist David Burliuk.

The exhibition opens October 31 at the new building of The Ukrainian Museum in Manhattan’s East Village. The exhibition will be on view through March 1, 2009.

The exhibition is the first major U.S. show of Burliuk’s art in nearly half a century. Internationally renowned as the father of Futurism in his native Ukraine and Russia, Burliuk was a major contributor to the seminal period of modernism in the early decades of the 20th century. He was the last living contributor to Germany’s Blaue Reiter Movement, one of the first modernist movements in art.

With reference to an exhibition at the American Contemporary Artists Gallery in New York in 1967, the year of Burliuk’s death, *The New York Times* wrote: “the paint meets the spectator half-way, for it’s loaded on almost to the depth of bas relief to give the bright landscapes and flowers a reality that occasionally becomes a sur-reality – this is painting at its most high-spirited; as such it communicates the great vitality that obviously went into making it.”

“Many of these works have not been exhibited in New York City, so this is a unique opportunity to take a close and rare look at the whole career of one of 20th century’s important avant-garde artists through the prism of his own collection now in the possession of his granddaughter,” said Prof. Jaroslaw Leshko, president of The Ukrainian Museum.

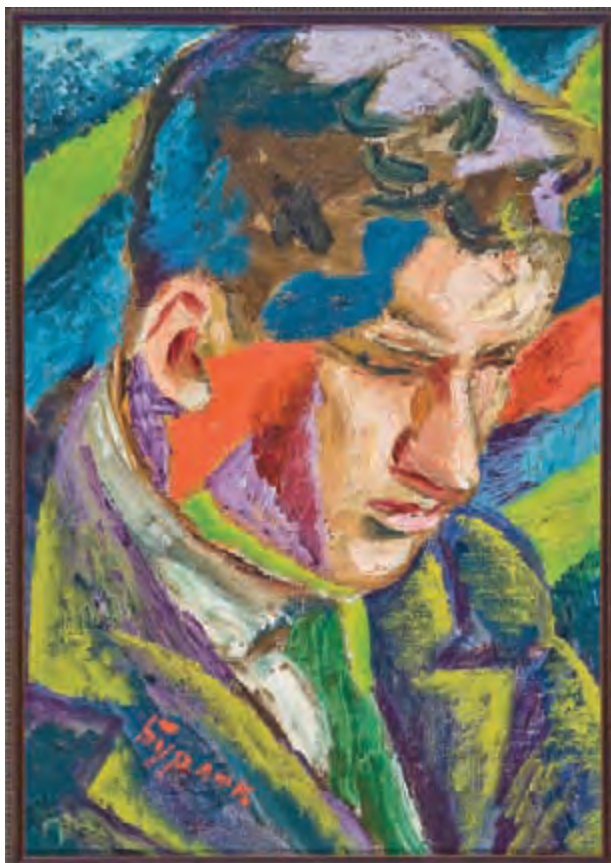
“Futurism and After: David Burliuk, 1882-1967” is made possible by the generosity of Mary Clare Burliuk, the artist’s granddaughter, who lent works of art and archival material from her extensive personal collection.

The exhibition at The Ukrainian Museum is an expanded version of the traveling show organized by the Winnipeg Art Gallery, curated by Dr. Myroslav Shkandrij, professor of German and Slavic studies at the University of Manitoba. It includes examples of Burliuk’s work during his early years in Ukraine and Russia (1907-1918), his travels through Siberia (1918-1920), his time in Japan (1920-1922), and his life in the United States, both in New York City (1922-1941) and on Long Island (1941-1967).

At The Ukrainian Museum, the approximately 70 works displayed in Winnipeg are being supplemented by an additional 40 paintings from Ms. Burliuk’s collection.

A richly illustrated catalogue accompanies the exhibition; it includes a lead essay by Dr. Shkandrij and contributing essays by professor of art history Dr. Myroslava Mudrak at Ohio State University and art and social historian Ihor Holubizky at the University of Queensland.

David Burliuk was born in 1882 near the city of Kharkiv in eastern Ukraine. He studied in Odesa and Kazan, at the Munich Royal Academy of Arts (1902-1903) and at the École des Beaux-Arts in Paris (1904). His exuberant and extroverted character was recognized by Anton Azhbe, his professor at the Munich Academy, who called Burliuk a “wonderful wild steppe horse.”



“Victor Palmov,” (1921, oil on board, 10 by 6.8 inches), from the private collection of Mary Clare Burliuk.



“On the Train,” (1922, oil on canvas, 13.5 by 18 inches), from the private collection of Mary Clare Burliuk.

Burliuk’s art during his historically important early period was an amalgam of Fauvist, Cubist and Futurist influences, which he absorbed and melded with his love of nature, a fascination for the forms and designs of Scythian culture (he formed and named the literary-artistic group “Hylaea” — the Greek name for ancient Scythian lands), and especially his admiration for Ukrainian folklore. Among his favorites was the legend of Mamai, a Kozak who embodied Burliuk’s own vision of bravery, self-sufficiency and rugged individualism.

During these years, Burliuk was an active participant in important avant-garde exhibitions in Kyiv, Moscow, St. Petersburg and Munich. Dr. Shkandrij writes: “From December 1913 to April 1914, the notoriety of the Futurists reached its peak as Burliuk, [Vladimir] Mayakovsky, and [Vasily] Kamensky toured 17 cities in the Russian Empire. The appearance of the Futurists (they liked to wear gaudy waistcoats, sometimes painted animals on their faces and wore carrots in their lapels) and their ‘performances,’ which included drinking tea on stage under a suspended piano, drew packed audiences, scandalized many, but also won converts to the new art.” Burliuk’s life-affirming energy, his creative force, and his celebration of the new all left a lasting impact on the history of modernism.

Burliuk’s art and life after his tumultuous early period would take him to many and varied places. During the revolutionary years 1917-1920, he traveled to Siberia, where he gave Futurist concerts and sold his art. From 1920 to 1922 he spent time in Japan painting, organizing exhibitions and promoting Futurism.

Mr. Holubizky writes in the exhibition catalogue: “Japanese modernist art history... has attached much greater significance to his stay in Japan [than have Western accounts] and to the enthusiastic critical reception that he received there.” In 1922, Burliuk arrived in the United States, settling first in New York City and then in Hampton Bays, Long Island.

The inspiration for Burliuk’s later career is found in his love of vitality in all its forms – biological, psychological and cultural. Whether he was painting his native Ukrainian steppe, Japanese landscapes, Long Island fishing villages or the streets of New York, he searched for the energy that vibrated and flowed through scenes. They suggest the existence of hidden patterns just beyond human perception.

“He was, in the end, a worshiper of the earth’s abundance and glory as much as a Futurist scandalizer of public taste,” notes Dr. Shkandrij. It is not surprising that one of his favorite artists was Vincent van Gogh, whose impassioned vision of nature, tendered with brilliant color and vigorous strokes, Burliuk admired greatly.

Burliuk’s deep involvement in the world also manifests itself in his important works focused on ideological, philosophical themes dealing with war and the human condition, an example of which is his 1944 painting “Children of Stalingrad.” According to Dr. Mudrak, “Burliuk’s immigrant perspective on the working classes of the 1930s and 1940s in lower Manhattan offers a unique, and still largely unstudied, contribution to American Social Realism.”

Katheryn S. Dreier, who along with Marcel Duchamp

and Man Ray founded the Societe Anonyme, found Burliuk the embodiment of the creative spirit. In her 1944 monograph on Burliuk she wrote of his “power of the dynamic creation... which burst all prisms.”

Burliuk died on Long Island in 1967. That same year he was honored posthumously by being inducted into the American Academy of Arts and Letters. Examples of Burliuk’s work are in the collections of most major museums, among them the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Museum of Modern Art, the Guggenheim Museum, the Whitney Museum, and the Brooklyn Museum in New York City; the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston; the Smithsonian American Art Museum in Washington; the State Russian Museum in St. Petersburg; the National Art Museum in Kyiv; and the National Museum of Modern Art in Kyoto. His works are also included in numerous private collections.

This exhibition follows a major show from the National Museum of Ukraine in Kyiv, “Crossroads: Ukrainian Modernism in Ukraine: 1910-1930,” which was shown at The Ukrainian Museum in 2006-2007. The exhibit included a work by Burliuk produced in Ukraine.

The Ukrainian Museum, located at 222 E. Sixth St., is open Wednesday through Sunday, 11:30 a.m.-5 p.m. Admission: \$8, adults; \$6, seniors; \$6, students (with valid ID); children under 12, free; museum members, free. Additional information can be found on the museum’s website, www.ukrainianmuseum.org, or by e-mailing info@ukrainianmuseum.org or calling 212-228-0110.



“Man with Two Faces” (1912, oil on canvas, 10 by 8 inches) from the private collection of Mary Clare Burliuk.

CLASSIFIEDS

TO PLACE YOUR AD CALL MARIA OSCISLAWSKI (973) 292-9800 x 3040
OR E-MAIL ADUKR@OPTONLINE.NET

SERVICES

TRIDENT®
Associates Printing
Trenton - St. Catharines
Buffalo, NY

Українська Друкарня
ТРИЗУБ
Торонто - Ст. Кетеринс
Бюфало, Н.Я.

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

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

MERCHANDISE



LvivArt.com

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

PROFESSIONALS

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 845-826-2058
e-mail: LVSTARUCH@aol.com

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

СТЕФАН ВЕЛЬГАШ
Професійний продавець
забезпечення УНС

STEPHAN J. WELHASCH
Licensed Agent

Ukrainian National Ass'n, Inc.

548 Snyder Ave., Birkdale Heights, NJ 07022
Toll Free: 1-800-253-9882/3036, Fax: 973-292-0900
E-mail: swelhasch@unamember.com

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

In the East Village since 1983

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

(By Appointment Only)

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

FOR RENT

Large house / rooms for rent in
Edison, NJ; 5 bedrooms, 2 baths,
LR, FR, DR, laundry, garage, park-
ing; Close to all highways; train &
bus to NYC. \$2,500/mo or \$500-600
per room (negotiable).
732-492-4144

OPPORTUNITY

EARN EXTRA INCOME!

The Ukrainian Weekly is looking
for advertising sales agents.
For additional information contact
Maria Oscislowski, 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.

Insure and be sure.
Join the UNA!

Tryzub holds annual fall tennis tournament despite drawbacks

by George Sawchak

HORSHAM, Pa. The weekend of September 27-28 in the Philadelphia area seemed like a complete washout. With Hurricane Kyle moving up the East Coast of the U.S. and another rain system coming from the west, Tryzub's Fall Tennis Tournament was in real jeopardy. The outdoor tennis courts at Tryzubivka here in Horsham, Pa., the usual site for the tournament, were regrettably not playable. However, since many players were coming from afar to participate in the tournament, it could not be canceled without grave disappointments.

The tennis committee decided to move the tournament to different venues. With a light drizzle on Saturday, the play began on the HAR-TRU courts at Delaware Valley Tennis Club, Huntingdon Valley, Pa.; but because of heavy rain on Sunday, the final two matches were held indoors at Southampton Racquet Club, Pa., also on HAR-TRU courts.

Ivan Durbak (Ramsey, N.J.) USCAK's

perennial champion, became the tournament winner when, in the final round, he defeated George Hrabec (Danvers, Mass.) 6-1, 6-2. In the semi-finals Durbak won from George Sawchak (Rydal, Pa.) 6-2, 3-1 retired, and Hrabec, in the longest match of the main draw, defeated Ihor Buhaj (Bethlehem, Pa.) 6-7(3), 7-6(3), 6-4. In the quarter-finals of the main draw, Hrabec overcame Walter Dziwak (Lake Hiawatha, N.J.) 6-1, 6-4, and Buhaj defeated injured Jerry Tymkiw, (Philadelphia) 6-0, 3-1 retired, and Sawchak won over Orest Wasyluk (Woodbine, Md.) 6-4, 6-3.

In the feed-in rounds Wasyluk outlasted Dziwak in a three-hour marathon match 7-6(3), 5-7, 7-6(5) before losing to Buhaj in the final round of the group 6-0, 6-1.

The trophy presentation ceremony was held at the indoor tennis facility at Southampton Racquet Club. Tournament director Sawchak presented trophies to winners and finalists, Durbak, Hrabec, Buhaj and Wasyluk.



Patricia Sawchak

Trophy winners during the closing ceremony: (from left): Ihor Buhaj, feed-in winner; Ivan Durbak, tournament winner; George Sawchak, tournament director; George Hrabec, finalist; and Orest Wasyluk, feed-in finalist.

Tymoshenko continues...

(Continued from page 4)

Secretariat, Viktor Baloha. OUPU head Viacheslav Kyrylenko ruled out a bloc with SC, saying that SC had no particular ideology (Ukrayinska Pravda, October 12).

The PRU also has serious problems. It is torn by internal differences. A recent expulsion of National Security and Defense Council Secretary Raisa Bohatyriova from the PRU prompted rumors of an imminent split in the party. The PRU shows no unity even on the key issue of language. Many people in eastern Ukraine vote for the PRU only because it promises to raise the status of their native Russian language. Borys Kolesnykov, one of the PRU's leaders, recently suggested that the PRU should not insist on giving Russian the status of a second official language (Interfax-Ukraine, October 11). PRU head Viktor Yanukovych, however, pledged to do his utmost to upgrade the status of Russian (Ukrayinska Pravda, October 13).

The YTB appealed against Mr. Yushchenko's election decree, and a regional court in Kyiv overrode the decree on October 10. Mr. Yushchenko fired the judge and disbanded the court, arguing that only the Constitutional Court could rule on national election matters. The YTB accused Mr. Yushchenko of exceeding his authority (UNIAN, October 11). Ukrainian Supreme Court Chairman Vasyi Onopenko,

a long-time ally of Ms. Tymoshenko, expressed his disagreement with Mr. Yushchenko's actions (Ukrayinska Pravda, October 14). YTB members physically blockaded several courts in Kyiv in order to prevent them from passing a verdict on the election in favor of Mr. Yushchenko (Channel 5, October 13-14). Also, Ms. Tymoshenko's ministers refused to finance the election from the state budget (Channel 5, October 14).

In this situation, the Central Election Commission failed to start timely preparations for the vote. The YTB's actions forced President Yushchenko to suspend his dissolution decree in order to allow Parliament to amend the state budget to provide for funds for the election. At the same time, Mr. Yushchenko rescheduled the election for December 14. When Parliament reconvened on October 21, YTB deputies physically blocked the rostrum, preventing a vote on election financing (Channel 5, October 21).

Mr. Yushchenko may have to postpone the election again, so it may coincide with the Christmas holidays. If that happens, fewer than 50 percent of voters may turn up to cast their ballots, so the election might be invalidated, which may be exactly what Ms. Tymoshenko wants.

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

NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

Tymoshenko Bloc, 20.7 percent for the Party of Regions, 7.3 percent for the Our Ukraine People's Union, 5.2 percent for the Communist Party and 6 percent for the Volodymyr Lytvyn Bloc. Another 4.8 percent of respondents said they are ready vote for a new political force headed by Verkhovna Rada Chair Arseniy Yatseniuk despite the fact that there is no such a political force so far. Another 6.4 percent of respondents said they would vote against all, whereas 9.6 percent would not vote at all and 8.9 percent did not answer the question. (Ukrinform)

Communist Party holds session

KYIV – The 43rd session of the Communist Party of Ukraine (CPU) discussed the tasks facing political organizations in view of the pre-term parliamentary elections and the political situation in Ukraine. According to the leader of the CPU, Petro Symonenko, participating in the October 20 session were 228 delegates. Addressing his speech to the session's participants, Mr. Symonenko said that the current crisis covers all areas of the society and state in Ukraine and was caused due to "the bankruptcy of the ruling regime." He urged Communists to organize and lead a civil protest movement "to defend democracy, constitutional rights and citizens' freedoms." The CPU leader underlined the need to establish an anti-presidential coalition in the Verkhovna Rada and to liquidate the post of president of Ukraine. Mr. Symonenko said that, if pre-term parliamentary elections are held, a left-center coalition could be formed including CPU, the Party of Regions and the Volodymyr Lytvyn Bloc. He underscored that such a coalition could be created "in order to prevent

revenge of the Orange forces and big capital after the elections" and to preclude "oligarchic dictatorship and a new wave of nationalism." (Ukrinform)

Tymoshenko suggests new coalition

KYIV – Ukrainian Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko, in a televised address to the nation on October 19, suggested forming a coalition involving all parliamentary factions and a new government based on this coalition, in order to protect the country from the global financial crisis. Ms. Tymoshenko said that at noon the next day she would expect all faction leaders in the Parliament to discuss this question. "The Cabinet of Ministers should be urgently reformed on the basis of such a coalition, and a government that will protect Ukraine from the economic crisis should be formed and given a chance to immediately respond to global challenges," she said. Ms. Tymoshenko also asked the president and the leaders of factions to "urgently resume the work of the Verkhovna Rada so that it urgently passes pressing laws, including budget laws." The prime minister also stressed the need to declare a moratorium on any political confrontations, adding that her bloc had unilaterally renounced political confrontation and would not respond to any provocations. (Ukrinform)

Parties support consolidation

KYIV – Representatives of the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc, the Communist Party of Ukraine and a part of the Our Ukraine – People's Self-Defense bloc have supported Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko's initiative on consolidation of efforts to avert the impact of the global financial crisis on Ukraine. The creation of a single team on the basis of all political forces represented in the Verkhovna Rada that would work to fight the effects of the

financial crisis was supported on October 20 by YTB faction leader Ivan Kyrylenko, Defenders Party leader Yurii Karmazin, European Party leader Mykola Katerynychuk, Christian Democratic Union leader Volodymyr Stretovych, Rukh leader Borys Tarasyuk, People's Self-Defense leader Taras Stetskiy and Communist Party leader Petro Symonenko. Mr. Karmazin noted that from now on political responsibility lies with all branches of power. Mr. Stretovych spoke against dividing the Parliament into a majority and a minority, and called for national unity. The Volodymyr Lytvyn Bloc and the largest faction of the opposition Party of the Regions did not attend the meeting of Prime Minister Tymoshenko with faction leaders in the Verkhovna Rada. The PRU, in response to the prime minister's proposal placed on its website a statement describing Ms. Tymoshenko's initiative as being dictated by a desire "to absolve oneself of the responsibility for the country's bankruptcy" and the desire to stay in power at any cost. (Ukrinform)

President rejects PM's proposal

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko said on October 20 that a proposal made by Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko to create a coalition for the protection of Ukraine from the global financial crisis is inappropriate. The president's press secretary, Iryna Vanykova, said at a briefing that, "It is an artificial structure, which will be inferior to the National Security and Defense Council in terms of legitimacy, mobility and professionalism." (Ukrinform)

Tymoshenko might give up PM post

KYIV – Ukrainian Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko told an October 20 news briefing following her meeting with parliamentary faction leaders that another

candidate for prime minister may be proposed if a new coalition is formed. "If a new coalition... puts forward a new candidacy, it will be constitutional. This is obvious," Ms. Tymoshenko said, noting it is high time "to think about the country and each of its citizens rather than about oneself." (Ukrinform)

Talks on the Faina continue

KYIV – According to visual monitoring, the situation aboard the Faina vessel captured by pirates remains unchanged, the Foreign Affairs Ministry of Ukraine said on October 17. According to the Ukrainian Embassy in Kenya, negotiations with the pirates are continuing. Prospects are being studied for drawing into the talks a local company with experience in hostage negotiations. Pirates seized the Faina off Somalia on September 25. The vessel is carrying 33 T-72 tanks, rocket-propelled grenades, anti-aircraft devices and ammunition that Ukraine had sold to Kenya. U.S. vessels are watching over the Faina to prevent unloading of its cargo. (Ukrinform)

President proposes stabilization fund

KYIV – During the extraordinary meeting of the National Security and Defense Council (NSDC) on October 20 devoted to stabilization of Ukraine's financial system, President Viktor Yushchenko proposed the creation of a state stabilization fund. This fund, whose value would be in the tens of billions of hryvni, would enable Ukraine to support its home market and enterprises that are threatened by the economic situation. A bill drafted by the Finance Ministry, the National Bank of Ukraine and a team of experts from the Presidential Secretariat to minimize the influence of the global financial crisis on Ukraine was submitted for the NSDC's consideration. (Ukrinform)

Zenowiy "Gene" Kassaraba



PEABODY- Mr. Zenowiy "Gene" Kassaraba 76, of Brooksby Village Dr., Peabody, beloved husband of Olga (Majik) Kassaraba, died Friday, Oct. 3, 2008 following a long illness at the Atrium in Danvers.

Born in Rutky, Ukraine, he was the son Ivan and Maria (Kochumbas) Kassaraba. He immigrated to the United States in 1950 and settled in Cleveland, Ohio.

An honorably discharged veteran Zenowiy served his country in Okinawa as a member of the United States Army during the Korean Conflict.

Mr. Kassaraba had been employed for over 43 years with the General Electric Company and worked in Cleveland, Burlington, Vt and Erie, Pa, before retiring in 1994 from its River Works plant in Lynn.

He was an avid skier, a national ski patrol examiner and member of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Church in Salem.

In addition to his wife, Zenowiy is survived by his daughters, Chrystyna Kassaraba of Boston and Natalia Laskaris and her husband T.J. of Salem, his son, Myron Kassaraba and his wife Ellen of Belmont, his grandchildren, Anna and Lara Kassaraba, his sister, Irene Radzykewycz and her husband Myron of Fl., several nieces and nephews and his sister-in-law Marta Kassaraba of Cleveland, Oh. He was also the brother of the late Roman Kassaraba.

ARRANGEMENTS: His funeral was held from The O'Donnell Funeral Home, 46 Washington Sq., (at Salem Common) Salem, followed by his funeral Mass in St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Church, Bridge St., Salem, at 10 A.M. Relatives and friends invited. Burial was in St. Mary's Cemetery, Salem. For more information, inquire at 978-744-2350. Online guestbook at www.legacy.com Expressions of sympathy may be made in his memory to the Plast Inc.- Ski Camp 144 Second Ave., New York, New York 10003-8305 or to the Alzheimer's Association, MA Chapter, 311 Arsenal St. Watertown, MA, 02472.



Ділимося сумною вісткою, що 17 жовтня 2008 р. відійшов у вічність наш найдорожчий МУЖ, ТАТО, ДІДО та БРАТ

СВ. П.

ВАСИЛЬ ТЕРШАКОВЕЦЬ

нар. 24 липня 1938 р. у Львові.

Довголітній учитель Школи Українознавства, колишній редактор „Свободи“, член і соліст хору „Думка“, член церковного хору при церкві св. Івана Хрестителя в Ньюарку та пластун сеніор куреня „Лісові Чорти“.

ПАНАХИДА була відправлена у вівторок, 21 жовтня 2008 р.

ПОХОРОННІ ВІДПРАВИ відбулися в середу, 22 жовтня 2008 р. в церкві св. Івана Хрестителя в Ньюарку, Н. Дж., а відтак на українському цвинтарі св. Андрія в С. Бавнд Бруку, Н. Дж.

У глибокому смутку:

дружина – МАРІЙКА
донька – АНЯ ТОМКО з мужем БРАЄНОМ та діти: КАТЯ, ЛЕСИК
І ЛІЛІЯНА
донька – ЗЕЗЯ ЗАВАДІВСЬКА з мужем МІСЬОМ та діти: МАРКО,
ДІЯНКА І МИКОЛА
брат – ОСТАП ТЕРШАКОВЕЦЬ з дружиною ВІРОЮ
братанки – ДОРА ІСКАЛО з мужем БОГДАНОМ та діти: ЮЛІАН
І ХРИЗАНТ
– АНІСА ТЕРШАКОВЕЦЬ
теща – ОЛЕКСАНДРА ФЕДУРУК
та ближча і дальша родина в Америці і Україні.

Вічна йому пам'ять!

В пам'ять Покійного родина просить складати пожертви на відбудову Української католицької церкви Успення Пресвятої Богородиці в селі Кліцко або, як бажаєте, на хор „Думка“ в Нью-Йорку, Ukrainian Chorus Dumka, 144 2nd fl., New York, NY 10003 або на Школу Українознавства, Ridna Shkola, 60 North Jafferson Rd., Whippany, NJ 07981.



Selfreliance
Ukrainian American Federal Credit Union

Unpredictable Times?

Keep your money in its "happy place"!

Your Funds Federally Insured to at least \$250,000

Full Financial Services
Very competitive Rates
Convenient Hours



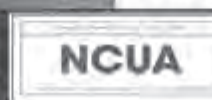
Самопоміч
Українсько-Американська Федеральна Кредитова Спілка

Selfreliance
When Your Money Works for You!

Selfreliance.Com

2332 W. Chicago Ave, Chicago IL, 773-328-7500 300 E. Army Trail, Bloomingdale, IL 630-367-0074 729 Sandford Ave. Newark, NJ 973-373-7839
5000 N. Cumberland Ave, Chicago, IL 773-589-0077 8410 W. 131st Street, Palos Park, IL 708-923-1977 350 Summit Ave. Jersey City, NJ 201-795-4061
761 S. Benton Street, Palatine, IL 847-359-5911 8624 White Oak Street, Munster, IN 219-838-5300 2200 Hwy 10W Parsippany, NJ 973-451-0200

**Full
Financial
Services**



Ukrainian American Veterans award eight scholarships for 2008

SOMERSET, N.J. – At the 61st national convention of Ukrainian American Veterans (UAV) held here on September 25-27, the recipients of the UAV Scholarship Awards were announced.

Scholarship awards are given to undergraduate college students who are descendants or related to Ukrainian American veterans. Students are required to write an essay (400-500 words) about a current military topic. The topic this year was "What role or strategy should the United States take in its continued efforts in the war on terrorism?"

In 2007-2008 eight applications were submitted for scholarship awards.

Larissa Maria Kunynskyj (Michigan), who attends St. John's University and is majoring in anthropology/archaeology, received the National Ladies Auxiliary Award for \$500.

Andrew Roman Chiminec (New Jersey), who attends Monmouth University and is majoring in communications, received the Ukrainian American Club of the Palm Beaches award for \$400.

Thomas Andrew Wynohradnyk (New York), who attends City College of New York and is majoring in meteorology, received an award for \$300.

Awards of \$200 were given to: Adam Charles Smith (Illinois), who attends Southern Illinois University, and is majoring in secondary education; Austin James Smith (Illinois), who attends Southern Illinois University and is majoring in agricultural business and finance; John William Orem (Virginia), who attends Virginia Tech and is majoring in accounting; Christine Marie Lucachick (Minnesota), who attends St. Benedict College and is majoring in biology; Tatiana Jaroslava Palylyk (Connecticut), who attends Fairfield University and is majoring in psychology.

Students interested in applying for UAV Scholarship Awards should fill out an application, include their high school or college transcript, write an essay on this year's military topic, and include a picture. Applications are available on the UAV website: www.uavets.org.



Larissa Maria Kunynskyj



Andrew Chiminec

To be eligible for a UAV scholarship, applicants must be descendants or related to Ukrainian American veterans and be a full-time matriculated college student in a degree program.

Students of accredited trade schools or institutions that have degree programs are eligible as well. Students can apply while in their senior year of high school; college attendance will be verified before the awards are given in the fall semester. Applications are accepted year-round and the deadline for each year is on the last day of August. Moreover, students may reapply for scholarship awards up to four times.

The Ukrainian American Veterans sincerely thanked all those individuals and organizations who donated to the scholarship fund, including the UAV National

Ladies Auxiliary and the Ukrainian American Club of the Palm Beaches/corporations. Community organizations and individuals wanting to make a tax-exempt donation, should write out a check payable to: UAV Scholarship Fund. Those who contribute \$250 or more can have an award made in their name. Contributions should be mailed to the UAV National Scholarship Officer, Nicholas Skirka, 109 Windsor Terrace, Yonkers, NY 10701. Applications for the scholarship should also be sent to the same address. For additional information, readers may e-mail nskirka@optonline.net or call 914-965-3707.

The members of the UAV National Scholarship Committee are: John Tkachuk, Peter Olijarczyk, Peter Matthews and Russel Olijarczyk.



Thomas Andrew Wynohradnyk



Adam Charles Smith



Austin James Smith



John William Orem



Christine Lucachick



Tatiana Jaroslava Palylyk

Election notebook...

(Continued from page 1)

political force," he said while visiting Our Ukraine's campaign office in Donetsk. "Where is this bloc now? (Yurii) Lutsenko said he left the president's political team, and the People's Rukh joined the opposition to Our Ukraine."

Mr. Kyrylenko confirmed that his bloc will not join the Single Center party sponsored by Presidential Secretariat Chair Viktor Baloha for the election.

The Yushchenko Bloc's top five candidates on its closed list would be Mr. Yushchenko, Mr. Kyrylenko, Verkhovna Rada Chair Acting Arseniy Yatsenyuk, Defense Minister Yurii Yekhanurov and Ukrainian People's Party Chair Yurii

Kostenko, Ukrayinska Pravda reported on October 20, citing an anonymous source.

The People's Rukh led by Borys Tarasyuk, the People's Self-Defense led by Mr. Lutsenko and the European Party of Ukraine led by Mr. Katerynchuk will attempt to merge with the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc, political observers said.

Mr. Yushchenko's former Defense Minister Anatolii Hrytsenko confirmed he will form a political bloc to compete in the parliamentary election independently, with the goal of securing the third highest number of votes.

Mr. Hrytsenko supports Ukraine's integration into Euro-Atlantic structures, and some observers suggested he may join forces with Vitali Klitschko for the election.

Visit our archive on the Internet at:
<http://www.ukrweekly.com/>

"Music at the Institute"
 presents
 NADIA SHPACHENKO, piano
 BIAVA STRING QUARTET
 Saturday, November 22, 2008 at 8 p.m.
 MOZART: Piano Quartet No. 1 in G Minor, K. 478;
 SHCHETYNSKY: Piano Quintet (2008) – World
 Premiere; DVORAK: Piano Quintet No. 2 in A
 Major, Op. 81.
 Admission: \$30, UIA Members and Senior Citizens: \$25, Students: \$20
 For Further information: (212) 288-8660

Teachers of schools of Ukrainian studies meet at annual conference

by George Gajecy

ELLENVILLE, N.Y. – The annual conference of teachers of Ukrainian Saturday schools took place at here at the Ukrainian American Youth Association's resort on September 5-7. Over 60 teachers from many schools came to share their experiences and problems and take stock of the programs of the Educational Council.

The conference commemorated the tragic events of the Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933 and remembered the glorious 1,020th anniversary of the baptism of Rus'-Ukraine in 988. Prof. Eugene Fedorenko, president of the Educational Council, related the events leading to the Holodomor, when millions of innocent Ukrainians died because of the Soviet regime's policies.

The other keynote address was given by George Gajecy, who stressed the impor-

tance of teaching children the history of Kyivan Rus' when Ukraine was at its zenith, culturally, economically and politically. European monarchs wanted to be related by marriage and treaty with the rulers of Kyiv, like Volodymyr the Great and Yaroslav the Wise. Architecture, literature and music proliferated, as Kyiv prospered under wise rulers protecting the realm from its enemies.

Iaroslav Berezovskyi of Detroit discussed the challenge of teaching basic values in Ukrainian schools. He said it was necessary to face facts and not prevaricate, admit to mistakes made by leaders, discuss anti-Semitism, the enmity of the Russians, the indifference of other groups, tell the truth and be proud to be a Ukrainian.

Halyna Plyaka of Cleveland discussed the grammatical changes that occurred in Ukrainian language and usage in the last

20 years due to Russification and the use of the "surzhyk" jargo. Many people never heard of the Kharkiv orthography of 1928, thus, they speak and write according to the Soviet models of 1933 and later. It's very important for the Ukrainian government to codify and pass the new orthoepy to de-Russify the language.

Mykola Duplak, a newspaper editor and advisor to several schools, gave examples of jargon, vulgarisms and barbarisms that appear in Ukrainian papers and are used in everyday language. Whether they are Americanisms or Russian or Polish forms, they clutter and destroy the language and are like thistles that need to be weeded out. Children should be made aware of these words and teachers should avoid using them.

The most time was devoted to work

sessions, as participants divided into two groups – the lower grades and the upper grades.

Over 10 teachers demonstrated their techniques and methodology in teaching the smaller children basic Ukrainian through songs, drills, reading aloud, printing, coloring, reciting poems and show and tell games. Olha Kostiv of Philadelphia chaired this session devoted to the lower grades.

Three teachers discussed instruction in the first grade: Uliana Hanushchak of New York, Natalie Kravchuk-Wells of Washington and Oli Mykhailiuk of Philadelphia. Halyna Mykhailiuk of Philadelphia spoke on how to teach third graders to read and Hlyana Pupin, also of Philadelphia, showed how to teach fifth graders to write. Maria Polishchuk of Jersey City gave guidance on teaching the lower grades. Sister Marcella of Philadelphia explained how she gives lessons on Christian ethics.

The section on upper grades was chaired by Roman Brukh. He and Natalie Bodnar are responsible for presenting a new program on the geography of Ukraine, which is divided into four parts. A similar program on the Ukrainian history has been approved and will be provided by George Gajecy, while the program in culture of Ukraine was prepared by Ihor Mirchuk. Also, Dr. Fedorenko is responsible for the literature program and Nina Sikora for the program in Ukrainian language.

In the evening, videos from Ukraine called "Neznana Ukraina" were shown to the teachers, who were happy to familiarize themselves with 20-minute clips on the history and literature of Ukraine that could be used as teaching tools.

The Sunday session chaired by Oleksander Luzynytsky was devoted to administrative matters. He also spoke about rewriting some of the by-laws of the Educational Council.

Volodymyr Kryvonis of Passaic discussed relations between parents and teachers based on his experiences as a principal of a Ukrainian Saturday school. Volodymyr Bodnar, principal of the school in Parma, Ohio, explained how using the Internet and the computer helps teachers find information more easily for their classes. He also suggested some points for reforming the school system.

Olha Kostiv read Stepan Patryliak's speech, in which he reported on a new format for "matura" exams and how American colleges gave credits for Ukrainian courses.

Mr. Gajecy stated that the upcoming 25th anniversary of the Teachers Seminars deserved some notice due to their importance in providing new teachers and principals for schools of Ukrainian studies.

Prof. Fedorenko closed the successful conference by wishing everyone a good school year.

UKRAINIAN-AMERICANS FOR OBAMA-BIDEN '08

NATIONWIDE COMMITTEE
TO ELECT THE PRESIDENT and VICE-PRESIDENT

National Committee Officers

Julian E. Kulas, Chairman
Andrew Fedynsky, Vice Chair
Melanne Verveer, Vice Chair
Ihor Gawdiak
Ulana Mazurkevich

State Leadership Committees

Arizona:
Lida Kwasy

Arkansas:
Andriika Kwasny

California:
Peter Borisow
Charmian Carl
Bohdan Futala
Marika Kuzma
Iryna Kwasny
Peter Maziak
Paul Micevych
Roman Solchanyk

Colorado:
Bohdan Besaha
Ulana Bihun
Danylo Tkach
Justin Van Bleet

Connecticut:
Maria Kukil Brandif
Anneliese Juergensen
Daria Kuzma-Juergensen
Peter Juergensen
Stephan Juergensen
Moki Kokoris
Alex Kuzma
Irene Kytasty Kuzma
Roksolana Luchkan

Delaware:
Mark Murowany
George Pazuniak

District of Columbia:
Martha Bohachevsky-Chomiak
R.L. Chomiak
Marina Lomacky
Oles Lomacky

Florida:
Daria Bilous

Illinois:
Marta Farion
Larissa Hotra
Roman Kashuba
Julian E. Kulas
Myron Kulas
Anyia Maziak
George Panczyszyn
George Procyk
Andrew Ripecky
Ruta Ripecky
Irene Stasula
Ihor Wyslotsky
Phyllis Myryn-Zaparniuk

Indiana:
Michael Fedynsky

Maryland:
Andrew Bihun
Deanne Bihun
Lesia Bihun
Andrij Chornodolsky
Ihor Gawdiak
Natalie Gawdiak
Raissa Howera
Leda Huta
Larysa Kurylas
Valentin Zabiljaka
Tanya Zahalak

Massachusetts:
Lida Bihun
Maria Vytvytska-Dienhart
Douglas Forbes
Bohdan Kukil
Karen V. Kukil
Ksenia Olsen
Maya Ripecky
Mary Wasyluk
Stephan Vitvitsky
Tania Vitvitsky

Michigan:
Yurij Fedorak
Roman Maziak
Stephanie Procyk

New Hampshire:
Taras Ferencevych

New Jersey:
Inya Chehade
Adrian Gawdiak
Oka Hrycak
Olya Hryhorash
Irene Jarosewich
Damian Kolodiy
Stephan Kolodiy
Oleh Kolodiy
Olenka Makarushka-Kolodiy
Kristina Lew
Maria Proskurenko
Corey Rakowsky
Tanya Rakowsky
Eugene Serba
Petro R. Stawnychy
Stephan Welhasch

New Mexico:
Catherine Terlecki Goldberg

New York:
Daren Chapin
Theodora Chomiak

North Carolina:
Tatiana Mudri
Roxolana Kashuba

Ohio:
Al Baldwin
Peter Basalyk
MaryAnn Bushak
Ihor Diaczun
Andrew Fedynsky
Christine Fedynsky
George Jaskiw
George Kalibouss
Lidia Karmazyn
Mary Kmiotek
Luba Mudri
Marta Mudri
George Polansky
Elaine Woloshyn

Oregon:
Alexandra Hrycak
Natalie Maciukenas
Askold Hrycak Mandell
David Mandell

Pennsylvania:
Marta Fedoriw
Chrystyna Terlecky Janak
Sophia Koropecy
Larysa Kwasny
Ulana Mazurkevich
Mary Mycio
Bohdan Pazuniak
Katrya Petyk
Roman Petyk
Nadia N. Sawicki
Marko Tarnawsky
Marta Tarnawsky
Marianna Wakulowska
Wiktorija Wakulowska
Edward Zetick

Virginia:
Walter Iwaskiw
Katerina Sloniewsky Ntep
Tania Terlecky
Nestor Terlecky



Barack Obama
for President
Joe Biden
for Vice President

Barack Obama and Joe Biden

- have a plan to revitalize our economy, provide for education, maintain Social Security, offer affordable health care, and recover job growth;
- are committed to Ukraine's independence, territorial integrity, and NATO Membership;
- will keep Russian hegemony in check, Eastern European countries free, and the United States secure;
- will repair relations with our allies, and will reclaim America's international leadership position.



We, your friends, neighbors,
and family, will vote for
Barack Obama for President
on November 4, 2008.

VOTE WITH US!

Civil-military...

(Continued from page 2)

tasked with investigating Ms. Tymoshenko's involvement in a bizarre assassination plot against Presidential Secretariat Chair Viktor Baloha. The SBU opened an investigation into corruption among YTB deputies in late 2007 and this month accused them of laundering money through, and conspiring to bring down, PromInvestBank.

Dragging law enforcement forces into political battles, be it by Mr. Yanukovych in 2007 or Ms. Tymoshenko today, does not bode well for improved civil-military relations in Ukraine.

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

TRAVEL

A Scandinavian/Baltic cruise and a Ukrainian rendezvous

by Stephen and Olia Rudyk

Several weeks ago our group of eight Ukrainians – six from the New York Metro area (Maria Zakotiria, Maria Zakoturia, Iryna Hoshovskyj, Vladimir Bougaenko and Stephen and Olia Rudyk) and two from Florida (Natalia Newmerzhycky and Alicia Haidai) – set sail on the Crown Princess from Copenhagen, Denmark, for 10 days in Scandinavia and the Baltic. This was one of the last cruises for the season, because winter comes early to this part of Europe.

We saw many interesting cultural and historic sights at our ports of call. At some ports we met local Ukrainians who showed us around and told us about their organized life.

But one group of Ukrainians was a complete surprise for us. These were 33 young people from throughout Ukraine who worked a board the Crown

Princess. As soon as we learned about such a large group, we set out to get together with them for at least one photograph. Unfortunately, all of them worked in food service. If you've been on any cruise, you know that whatever time of day or night it may be, food is being served somewhere on board. We worked closely with managers, captains and the maitre-d', but it was impossible to get all the Ukrainian crew members together for one joint picture with us. We settled on getting about half of them for our special photo. Some of these employees met each other for the first time during the 15 minutes or so it took the ship's photographer to line everyone up for this unique souvenir photo.

We will cherish lifelong memories of Scandinavia experienced with old friends, as well as, the many new friendships forged on the Baltic Sea because of the special bond shared due to our Ukrainian heritage.



Ukrainian tourists and crew members from Ukraine aboard the Crown Princess during a cruise to Scandinavia and the Baltic.

A journey to St. Petersburg

by Ihor Lysyj

We left the city of Helsinki, Finland, sailing into the gloom of the night toward Sankt Petersburg (this is the correct spelling, as the city was originally named in Dutch, rather than German as many believe), 141 nautical miles to the east and into a parallel universe.

Sailing past the delta of the Neva River on a morning tide, we were docked a few hours later at a passenger terminal called Lieutenant Smidt's Embankment, very much in the center of the city. And so we entered Russia, or the land of "the riddle wrapped in a mystery inside an enigma," to quote Winston Churchill.

A lot has been said and written about St. Petersburg, and most of it is untrue. It was and still is very much an image of Russia as a Potemkin village to the eyes of westerners. St. Petersburg is not a Russian city at all. It was designed by Italian architects and built by Dutch engineers on the bones of Ukrainian prisoners of war after their defeat in the battle of Poltava. Don't be fooled.

Our reception in St. Petersburg was different from all previous ports-of-call. No independent movement in the city was allowed without a Russian visa, which could only be obtained for a substantial fee. Group tours were allowed only with Russian tour guides, who appeared to be highly trained, informed and observant, and probably former Intourist employees.

As I entered the customs offices on Russian soil, uniformed young women looked at my passports and then at me,

and asked me to remove my glasses and checked my face again. Still looking at my passport stamped with previous stamps of Russian customs – one from Khabarovsk and the other from Vladivostok – she asked me if it is my first visit to Russia. I answered: No, it is my third. She smiled and waved me through. Clever.

Stepping out onto the docks we were greeted warmly by a highly polished and intelligent tour guide, who took us on a whirlwind tour of St. Petersburg. In rapid succession we visited the principal landmarks of the city: Peter and Paul Fortress, the Winter Palace (now the Hermitage Museum), Yusupov Palace, the Smolny Institute, the Admiralty Building, the cruiser Aurora that fired the first shot of the Bolshevik Revolution, and St. Isaac's cathedral.

The most remarkable sight in the city was the Church of the Savior of Spilled Blood. Built on the site where liberal reformist Tsar Alexander II was assassinated in 1881 by a group of radical revolutionaries trying to halt his reforms, which were leading Russia toward constitutional monarchy. The terrorists succeeded and pushed Russia into the blackness of oppression by the Bolsheviks that followed.

It was all beautiful, glorious and surreal. The real Russia was well hidden from us, and what we were seeing was what the Russians call "pokazukha."

Having spent a rather hectic but interesting day in St. Petersburg, we were ready for our next destination, the capital of Estonia, Tallinn, 158 miles to the west.



The Smolny Institute in St. Petersburg, Russia.

**LAST CALL FOR PASSION PLAY TOURS!
MUST BOOK BY NOVEMBER 15, 2008!**

OBERAMMERGAU PASSION PLAY 2010



Don't miss out on two spectacular tours being organized by the Ukrainian Catholic Metropolis of USA & Metropolitan Stefan Soroka
A once in a lifetime experience PERFORMED JUST ONCE EVERY 10 YEARS!

**12 Day Danube River
Cruise plus Passion Play**
July 3-14, 2010

Tour Price \$3,499pp (land only)
(27 Meals Included): 10 Breakfasts - 7 Lunches - 10 Dinners

**13 Day Lemkivshchyna
Eastern Europe & Passion Play**
Featuring "Lemkivska Vatra"
July 13-25, 2010

Tour Price \$3,650pp (land only)
(26 Meals Included): 11 Breakfasts - 4 Lunches - 10 Dinners



See Greece the affordable way on the beautiful
Holland America "Noordam"

Greek Isles Cruise

Rome; Dubrovnik, Croatia; Corfu; Olympia; Santorini; Kusadasi, Turkey; Athens; Sicily; Rome

May 29 - June 08, 2009

From only \$1675.00 pp (*air additional)

Deposit of \$600.00 due by December 15, 2008

Call for details!
732-928-3792

Zenia's Travel Club LLC
ztc@earthlink.net

ORTHODONTIST

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

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

BAYSIDE • UPPER WEST SIDE • TRIBECA
718-352-1361 212-496-1382 212-732-2200

“FREEDOM .. SECURITY .. HOPE” for the PEOPLE OF UKRAINE



“A Man of Faith ...

A Proven Leader ...

A Committed Friend ...”

JOHN McCAIN – OUR PRESIDENT!

UKRAINIAN AMERICANS FOR MCCAIN-PALIN

Roman Andryczyk (PA), Vera M. Andryczyk (PA), Arthur Belendiuk (MD), Erica M. Boyko, Eugene Boyko, Julia Boyko, Oleksa Boyko, Olha Boyko, Petro Chasto, Ihor Chernyk (PA), Oleh Chernyk (PA), Ihor Chyzowych (PA), Maria Chyzowych (PA), Sofia Derzko (NJ), Larissa Dijak, Roman Fedkiw (OH), Jaroslaw Fedun (NJ), Ida Fox (NJ), Sem Fox (NJ), Andrew J. Futey (OH), Clint Greenleaf, Geoffrey Greenleaf, Helen Boyko Greenleaf, Kate Greenleaf, Lusia Harasymiw (FL), Orysia Hewka (PA), Peter Hewka (PA), Bohdan Hirniak (AZ), Daria Hirniak (AZ), Catherine Hladky (IL), Sandra Hladky (IL), Orest Holubec (OH), Myroslava Holubec (OH), Zenon Holubec (OH), Xenia Horczakiwskyj (VA), Alex Jakbowycz, Alexander Jakubowycz (OH), Andrea Jakubowycz (OH), Daria Jakubowycz (OH), Marta Jakubowycz (OH), Roman Jakubowycz (OH), Helen S. Jarem (OH), Dureen Jogan, Michael Jogan, George Kazaniwsky, Yaroslava Kazaniwsky, Dr. Orest Komarnycky (AZ), Oksana Komarnycky (AZ), Donna Kulba (FL), Lesia Kuropas, Myron and Lesia Kuropas, Stefko Kuropas, Petro Lewyckyj (MI), Bohdanna Lukiw (NJ), Ihor Lukiw (NJ), Laryssa Lukiw (NJ), Roman Lukiw (NJ), Eugene Oscislawski (NJ), Maria Oscislawski (NJ), Borys Pawluk (PA), Nila Pawluk (PA), Maria Pendzola (NY), Gary A. Pituch (IL), Ulana Prociuk (PA), Erko Polydowycz (NJ), Drew Rabkewych (OH), Bohdan W. Roshetsky, Colleen A. Roshetsky, Nick B. Roshetsky, Oksana J. Roshetsky, Wolodymyr B. Roshetsky, Alexis Rudakewych (Washington, DC), Bohdan Senyk (PA), Chrystia Senyk (PA), Oksana Stanko (NJ), Anna Suffir (NJ), Sion Suffir (NJ), Katherine Szmagala (OH), Taras G. Szmagala, Jr. (OH), Taras G. Szmagala, Sr. (OH), Stefan Tatarenko (NJ), Marijka Tatunchak (PA), Lisa B. Turner, Thomas Turner, Kenneth Vanio (NJ), Christina Pendzola-Vitovych (NY), Leonard Wroblewski (MI), Borys Zacharczuk (PA), Zwen Zacharczuk (PA), Marta Zubar (MI), Roman Zubar (MI), Zirka Zubar (MI)

Paid for by the Republican Federal Committee of Pennsylvania – Victory Account.

Noted artist Natalka Husar lectures at HUSI, sets up prize for creativity

by Peter T. Woloschuk

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. – The Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute (HUSI) sponsored “Between Tradition and the Avant-Garde,” a multimedia presentation by the critically acclaimed Ukrainian American/Canadian artist Natalka Husar.

In mid-July Ms. Husar drew an audience of more than 75 students and guests and spoke of her development as an artist and her artistic style, illustrating her points with slides of a number of her completed works and works in progress. She also presented a half-hour Canadian video documentary done by Bravo TV that highlighted the artist and her works.

Ms. Husar discussed her stylistic evolution and how her feelings, particularly her sense of irony, affect her work. She also discussed her Ukrainian background, her feelings toward Ukraine and her many visits to the country, and how all three have made themselves felt in some of her major works. She stressed the fact that her work continually magnifies the problems of growing up between two cultures.

According to the artist herself, her earliest works exhibit an awkwardness that she described as the “hyphen” of being Ukrainian American. Ms. Husar illustrated this point by presenting slides of two of her early works, “Mama’s Boy,” which presents a comical image of a doting mother fixing the coat and embroidered shirt of a middle-aged man and “Our Lady of Mississauga,” which is a self-portrait satirizing traditional iconic depiction and critiquing the values of the Ukrainian American matriarch, while acknowledging the fact that the artist herself could fit this mold.

After Ukrainian independence everything changed for Ms. Husar, and she began exploring Ukrainian themes such as Chernobyl and the differences between Ukrainians and their relatives in the West. Most recently she has begun painting images of what she refers to as “thugs,” Russified men seen crawling around Kyiv. The paintings are an allegorical representation of the artist’s perception of Russian chauvinism and continuing control in Ukraine. Through these images Ms. Husar attempts to expose chauvinism, indict it and put it on trial.

At the end of her presentation, Ms. Husar was peppered with questions for more than half an hour and then spent another hour answering specific questions from individual students. The next day, Ms. Husar again met with students and attended dinner with them at the Ukrainian table – a HUSI tradition where all HUSI students are required to conduct their dinner conversations exclusively in Ukrainian.

Ms. Husar’s interaction with the students moved her to forego her lecture honorarium and request that the funds be used instead to award a cash prize to the HUSI student who demonstrated the greatest degree of creativity during the summer courses. The prize was awarded in accordance with her wishes at HUSI’s closing ceremonies to Olha Rudnytskykh of Dnipropetrovsk and Yaroslava Strikha of Kyiv.

Ms. Husar was born in 1951 in New Jersey, graduated from Rutgers University in 1973 with a Bachelor of Fine Arts degree and that same year moved to Toronto, where she currently lives and works.

Ms. Husar’s paintings have been included in a number of catalogued group exhibitions, notably: “The Canadian Contemporary Figure at the McIntosh Gallery in London in 1988; “Dangerous Goods” at the Edmonton Art Gallery in 1990; “The Wedding: A Ceremony” at the Art Gallery of York University in Toronto in 1990; “Searching for My Mother’s Garden” at the Art Gallery of Mississauga in 1994; the travelling exhibition “Art and Ethnicity” originating at the Canadian Museum of Civilization which circulated

from 1991 to 1995; and “Perspectives: Canadian Women Artists” at the McMichael Canadian Art Collection, 2002-2003.

Her work titled “Library,” which attracted attention for a copyright dispute in 2002, was part of the exhibition “Illegal Art: Freedom of Expression in the Corporate Age” with a six-stop U.S. tour, 2002-2005.

Ms. Husar’s work is represented in numerous public collections, including the Canada Council Art Bank, the Canadian Museum of Civilization, the Winnipeg Art Gallery, the Art Gallery of Hamilton, the Beaverbrook Art Gallery and the National Gallery of Canada.

Ms. Husar has received the support of the Canada Council, the Ontario Arts Council and the Toronto Arts Council. Most recently, with grant funding from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council, she is collaborating with Canadian writer Janice Kulyk Keefer on a book project about contemporary Ukraine.



Vsevolod Petriv

Artist Natalka Husar with students at the Ukrainian language table at Harvard.



Ukrainians for McCain/Palin

This year’s presidential election is the most critical election of our lifetime! Never before have two presidential candidates been more different in philosophy, experience and vision.

Senator McCain represents an America predicated on traditional values, the bedrock of our nation. Stability is his guiding principle. Senator Obama favors an America where all traditions and values are open to modification. Change is the operative word.

Senator McCain is a conservative and a patriot with a long and distinguished record of accomplishment in the U.S. Navy and the halls of Congress. Senator Obama is the most liberal member of the U.S. Senate with no significant achievements as a “community organizer” or a state and U.S. senator. He spent twenty years as a member of a church whose racist pastor consistently damned America as the cause of the world’s evils.

Senator McCain is a fiscal conservative who believes in Congressional restraint. He will not raise taxes. Senator Obama believes it is being “neighborly” to redistribute wealth. He will raise taxes in order to achieve “economic justice”.

Senator McCain is a social conservative that believes life begins at conception. He is pro-life and will appoint Supreme Court justices who will interpret the U.S. Constitution, not rewrite it. Senator Obama has no idea when life begins. He supports abortion on demand. As an Illinois state senator he opposed the Born Alive Infants Protection Act. He will appoint Supreme Court judges approved by Planned Parenthood and the ACLU.

Senator McCain understands the threat Islamic terrorism and Russia present to the world. He will continue to keep our shores safe. He supports NATO membership for Ukraine and will stand up to Russia’s bullying of its neighbors. Senator Obama has no foreign policy experience and believes in open discussions with our enemies without pre-conditions.

At a time when our nation is facing serious problems here and abroad, we need a proven leader, one with a record of achievement, not someone who wishes to remake America into his own image at our expense.

Paid for by state directors of Ukrainians for McCain/Palin: Nick and Tillie Medvid (California); Roman Golash, Michael and Patty Kuropas, Stefko and Lesia Kuropas (Illinois); Anatole and Raisa Doroshenko, Alexandra Serdiuk (Michigan); Walter Anastas (Minnesota); Christine Kozak (New Jersey); Agnes Palanuk (North Dakota); Vern Korchinski (Oregon); Taras and Midge Szmagala, Lydia Bazarko (Ohio); Orysia Hewka, Alexander and Ulana Prociuk (Pennsylvania); Maria Prybyla, Ivanna Richardson (Virginia); Walter and Maria Pyskir (Wisconsin).

Impact of global...

(Continued from page 3)

the head of the Association of Ukrainian Banks, a grouping of the country's major commercial banks and credit institutions. "But the financial crisis isn't going to be over soon, and it just keeps growing every day. I think it's not a matter of a month, but half a year, or even more. In order to meet the problems of the future, we need to start thinking about international loans now."

Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko, speaking at a news conference on October 14, avoided answering a question about whether Ukraine was seeking help from the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Such a move would be interpreted by many as a sign that Ukraine's economy was in deep trouble. Instead, Ms. Tymoshenko – perhaps looking ahead to a presidential bid in 2010 – stressed that the government was doing "everything possible and impossible" to minimize the impact of the global crisis on Ukraine.

But an NBU official said on October 15 that Ukraine might seek support from an IMF credit program. Hungary, Serbia and Iceland have already said they will approach

the IMF for help gaining access to credit and defending their currencies investors' risk aversion.

Finance Minister Viktor Pynzenyk has begun meeting with members of an IMF expert mission that arrived on October 15, and the two sides "discussed the situation concerning the world financial crises and the challenges facing Ukraine's financial system," Reuters reported.

The statement added that both sides agreed to produce "recommendations for Ukraine vital for the operation of the banking sector and macroeconomic stability for Ukraine, based on the experts' assessment and taking account of the experience of other European countries."

Reuters reported that the IMF's Kyiv office made no comment on the mission, adding that it was expected to remain in Ukraine for at least a week. It cited estimates of the potential IMF largesse to Ukraine at \$3 billion-\$5 billion.

Speaking to reporters after a Cabinet session on October 16, Ms. Tymoshenko was quoted by Reuters as saying that "we have information" that the IMF "is ready to examine special credits from \$3 billion to \$14 billion to stabilize the financial system," but that it would be contingent on Ukraine

calling off early elections announced last week by President Viktor Yushchenko.

No rapid reaction?

Accordingly, it's the government's own internal struggles that may prove one of the greatest liabilities as the country fights against impending economic woes.

Ukraine in December is facing its third set of parliamentary elections in as many years, a result of intractable squabbling between Ms. Tymoshenko and Mr. Yushchenko. The pair's Orange Revolution partnership in 2004 quickly devolved into an intense political rivalry that has mired Ukraine in a protracted political standoff and may continue until 2010, when the two are expected to face off for president.

Mr. Yutkin said Ukraine has grown accustomed to political uncertainty, and that the ongoing political drama will not have a noticeably adverse affect on economic conditions.

"I think politics are having only minimal influence in this situation," he says. "The economic system in Ukraine adapted a long time ago to the conditions of political instability and inflation. Higher prices and political upheaval aren't the main factors causing panic among bank depositors."

The World Bank, however, warned this week that policy-makers in Eastern Europe and Central Asia "need to be prepared to respond quickly to the rapidly changing international financial environment." Some worry that Ukraine's constant cycle of elections and political infighting mean little, if any, decision-making will be done in the interim.

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

Ukraine's gold-plated...

(Continued from page 4)

and a fraudulent presidential election electrified the thousands of people who braved freezing temperatures on Kyiv's central square to demand a new vote. Of all the speakers who addressed the crowds of pro-democracy protesters, no one was able to inspire and work the crowd the way Ms. Tymoshenko could.

The prime minister's position was her prize: Having lost it under the cloud of alleged corruption, she was determined to get it back; and get it back she did as part of a coalition agreement after early elections in October 2007.

Ms. Tymoshenko, unlike many Ukrainian politicians, has national appeal. During the last parliamentary elections her bloc made great strides both in western and Russophone eastern Ukraine. No other political party has been able to achieve this.

More recently, Ms. Tymoshenko's standing has been tarnished by near-constant bickering with President Yushchenko, although she has consistently come out on top in popularity polls.

Her bloc's recent siding with Yanukovich's Party of Regions to enact legislation curtailing presidential powers turned out to be the straw that broke Ukraine's Orange Coalition.

Accused by the president and political rivals of treason and cozying up to Russia, Ms. Tymoshenko has dismissed those accusations and continues to express hope in a democratic coalition.

Copyright 2008, RFE/RL Inc. Reprinted with the permission of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, 1201 Connecticut Ave. NW, Washington DC 20036. See http://www.rferl.org/content/Tymoshenko_Profile/1291005.html.

Better service. Better coffee. Better connections to Ukraine.

From our New York (JFK) and Washington D.C. (IAD) gateway, Austrian Airlines flies nonstop to our hub in Vienna, with excellent connections to Warsaw and Krakow. Onboard Austrian Airlines you'll enjoy our European flair. It is reflected in everything we do – from our attention to detail to the pleasure we get from a job well done.

For information or reservations call your travel agent,
Austrian Airlines at 800-843-0002 or visit www.austrian.com
Earn miles with Miles&More & Mileage Plus.

Austrian
We fly for your smile.



"THE SOVIET STORY" in New York!

Jury Prize Winner, 2008 Boston Film Festival, this is a story of an Allied power, which helped the Nazis to fight Jews and slaughtered its own people on an industrial scale. Assisted by the West, this power triumphed on May 9th, 1945. Its crimes were made taboo and the complete story of Europe's most murderous regime has never before been told ... until now ...

Village East Cinema
181-189 2nd Avenue
(corner 2nd Avenue and 12th Street)
New York, NY 10003
www.villageeastcinema.com

When: Friday October 24, 2008
through Thursday October 30,
2008.

The film is in English. It will screen
5-6 times daily. For screening times
and tickets see:

www.villageeastcinema.com from
10/17 onwards.

www.sovietstory.com

OUT AND ABOUT

- | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------------------|---|
| October 31 - March 1, 2009
New York | Art exhibit, "Futurism and After: David Burliuk, 1882-1967," The Ukrainian Museum, 212-228-0110 | November 2
Montreal | Commemorative concert, "Holodomor Requiem," featuring Counterpoint Chorale, St. James United Church, 514-727-9456 |
| November 1
Palatine, IL | 40th anniversary banquet, Ukrainian American Youth Association - Palatine Branch, Cotillion Banquets, 630-790-1073 | November 2
Buffalo, NY | Soup Tasting and Craft-In, St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church, 716-852-7566 |
| November 1
Bethesda, MD | Ukrainian Book Festival, Taras Shevchenko School of Ukrainian Studies, Westland Middle School, www.ukieschool.org | November 3
Cambridge, MA | Seminar by Olenka Pevny, "The Past Meets the Present: Recreating Monuments of Kyivan Rus' in Ukraine," Harvard University, 617-495-4053 |
| November 1
Whippany, NJ | "Caribbean Nights" casino night, Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey, 973-585-7175 | November 7
Winnipeg | Conference, "The Holodomor as Genocide: Reflections of the Famine of 1932-1933 in Ukraine," University of Manitoba, 204-474-9681 |
| November 1
New York | Viktor Markiv performs "Solo Piano works by Myroslav Skoryk," Shevchenko Scientific Society, 212-254-5130 | November 7
New York | Film screening, "'Eternal Memory: Voices from the Great Terror,'" The Ukrainian Museum, 212-228-0110 |
| November 1
Presto, PA | Ukrainian of the Year Award dinner and dance, Ukrainian Technological Society of Pittsburgh, The Club at Nevillewood, 724-337-5704 | November 8
Warrington, PA | Holiday Bazaar, St. Anne Ukrainian Catholic Church, 215-343-4310 |
| November 1
New Britain, CT | Ukrainian Harvest Festival, St. Mary Ukrainian Orthodox Church, 860-229-3833 or 860-677-2138 | November 9
University Park, PA | Holodomor commemoration, Penn State University, 814-865-1675 |
| November 1-2
St. Petersburg, FL | Autumnfest, Epiphany of Our Lord Ukrainian Catholic Church, 727-576-1001 | November 9
Baltimore, MD | Feast Day dinner and dance, St. Michael Ukrainian Catholic Church, 410-675-7557 |
| November 2
New York | Benefit Luncheon, Ukrainian Catholic University, The Ukrainian Museum, 773-235-8462 | | |
| November 2
Toronto | Piano recital, "A Fusion of Sound and Color," featuring Maria Dolnycky and Irina Semenova on piano and featured artists, 416-621-9287 | | |

CORRECTION: Last week's "Out and About" incorrectly referred to the Church of the Holy Trinity Church in Philadelphia as Ukrainian Catholic. It is in fact Episcopalian.

Entries in "Out and About" are listed free of charge. Items will be published at the discretion of the editors and as space allows. Please note: items will be printed a maximum of two times each. Please send e-mail to mdubas@ukrweekly.com.



Art Exhibition

Celebrating the 60th Anniversary of the
Ukrainian Institute of America

October 28 – December 31, 2008

From the permanent collection of the Institute

Archipenko
Burluk
Diadnyiuk
Gritchenko
Hnizdovsky
Hutsaliuk
Kurach
Mazepa
Olenska
Solovij

Gallery Hours
12 to 5pm daily
(closed Monday)

Ukrainian Institute of America
2 East 79th Street
New York, NY 10075
(212) 288-8660



16-ий КУРІНЬ УПС „БУРЛАКИ“

організує

ЛЕЩЕТАРСЬКІ ТАБОРИ

від четверга 25 до середи 31 грудня 2008 р.

Приїзд учасників у четвер, 25-го грудня 2008 р.

1. ТАБІР ДЛЯ МОЛОДШОГО ЮНАЦТВА
2. ТАБІР ДЛЯ СТАРШОГО ЮНАЦТВА

на лещетарських теренах

Gore Mountain, North Creek, NY.

Таборова оплата 645.00 дол. і 35.00 дол. вписове.

- Таборова оплата покриває приміщення, прохарчування (сніданок і вечеря), транспорт до лещетарських теренів, витяги, інструкції лещетарства.
- Оплата не покриває доїзду до табору.
- Вписове (незворотне) покриває таборову віданачку і адміністраційні видатки.

Карті зголошення можна дістати в Пластових Станицях.

Число таборників є обмежене.

Зголошення будуть прийматися в такій черговості, як будуть приходити.
Інформації про табір та карту зголошення можна дістати
на [website: www.plastusa.org](http://www.plastusa.org) або www.bltabir.org

Карті зголошення з повною оплатою треба висилати на адресу:

Mr. Y. Danyliw, P.O. Box 206, Spring House, PA 19477.

Чеки вписувати на „PLAST, INC. – BURLAKY“.

Кандидатів до булав таборів просимо зголоситися до
пл. сен. Ю. ДАНИЛІВА та подати точну адресу і число телефону:

E-mail: danburlak@verizon.net

РОДИЧІВ І ГОСТЕЙ,

які бажають дістати інформації про приміщення
в часі табору, просимо звертатися до пл. сен. Андрія Хархаліса
e-mail: acharchalis@comcast.net

Soyuzivka's Datebook

October 24 - 26 – Halloween weekend festivities

November 7 - 9 – Orlykiada

November 1 - 2 – Private function

November 27 – Thanksgiving dinner; rooms available in Main House building only



To book a room or event call: (845) 626-5641, ext. 140
216 Foordmore Road P.O. Box 529
Kerhonkson, NY 12446
E-mail: Soyuzivka@aol.com
Website: www.Soyuzivka.com

The UNA Executive Committee
announces that the

NORTHERN NEW JERSEY AND CENTRAL NEW JERSEY FALL ORGANIZING MEETING

will be held on

Friday, November 7, 2008 at 3:00 P.M.

Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey
60 North Jefferson Road, Whippany, NJ

Obligated to attend the annual meeting as voting members are District Committee Officers, Convention Delegates and two delegates from the following Branches:

25, 27, 37, 42, 70, 76, 133, 134, 142, 171, 172, 214, 234, 287, 340
155, 269, 349, 353, 372

All UNA members are welcome as guests at the meeting.

MEETING WILL BE ATTENDED BY:
Stefan Kaczaraj – UNA President
Michael Koziupa – UNA Second Vice President
Christine E. Kozak – UNA National Secretary
Eugene Oscislawski – UNA Advisor

DISTRICT COMMITTEE
Stephan Welhasch, District Chairman Northern New Jersey
Yaroslav Zaviysky – District Chairman Central New Jersey

WHAT? YOU DON'T HAVE YOUR OWN SUBSCRIPTION?

To subscribe to The Ukrainian Weekly, fill out the form below, clip it and mail it to: Subscription Department, The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054.

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 _____

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Monday, October 27

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Studies Program at Columbia University invites all to attend the roundtable discussion "Ukraine and the Crisis in the Caucasus." Participating will be Ambassador Oleh Shamshur of Ukraine, Ambassador Irakli Alazania of Georgia, Ambassador Stephen Sestanovich and Prof. Alexander Motyl. The event will take place in Room 1501, International Affairs Building, 420 W. 118th St., at noon. The event is free and open to the public. For more information call the Ukrainian Studies Program, 212-854-4697.

Tuesday, October 28

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Studies Program at Columbia University invites all to an evening with poet and publisher Marjana Savka titled "Don't Take It Literally." Ms. Savka is the author of eight books of poetry and children's literature and is the co-founder of the Old Lion Publishing House. This English-language event will take place at the Harriman Institute Atrium, International Affairs Building, 12th floor, 420 W. 118th St., at 6:30 p.m.. The event is free and open to the public with a reception to follow. The event is part of the Contemporary Ukrainian Literature Series, co-sponsored by the Kennan Institute. For more information call the Ukrainian Studies Program, 212-854-4697.

Saturday, November 1

NEW YORK: The Center for Traditional Music and Dance and The Ukrainian Museum present "Ukrainian Women's Voices with Nadia Tarnawsky and Friends," an interactive evening of women's polyphonic singing in village style, with co-host Julian Kytasty, members of the New York Bandura Ensemble and special guests. The concert will be held in the museum's first floor gallery at 222 E. Sixth St. (between Second and Third avenues), Manhattan, at 7 p.m. Admission: \$15 with CTMD/museum member/student/senior discounts available. For reservations call 212-228-0110. For further information call 212-571-1555, ext. 35.

Saturday-Sunday, November 1-2

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.: Epiphany of Our Lord Ukrainian Catholic Church, 434 90th Ave. N. will hold its 28th annual Autumnfest on Saturday at 11 a.m.-9 p.m. and Sunday at 11 a.m.-6 p.m. Admission: \$2 donation, children under 12 free. The festival will feature Ukrainian food and beer, rides and games, Church tours, Ukrainian vendors and a silent auction. Music will be by Cathy's Lorelei Band with performances by the Kalyna Ukrainian dancers. Please come and "Enjoy the Ukrainian Spirit." For informa-

tion call 727-576-1001.

Sunday, November 2

NEW YORK: The New York Friends of the Ukrainian Catholic University (UCU) and the Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation invite you to support this uniquely important institution at a benefit luncheon at 2 p.m. at the Ukrainian National Home, 140 Second Ave. The Rev. Dr. Borys Gudziak, rector of UCU, will give an informative update about this university serving the people and strengthening the Church in Ukraine. The Rev. Richard John Neuhaus, editor of "First Things," will give special remarks. Tickets are \$50. For details, contact Nell at nell@ucef.org or 773-235-8462.

Sunday, November 9

CHICAGO: The Chicago Area Friends of the Ukrainian Catholic University (UCU) and the Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation invite you to support this uniquely important institution at a benefit luncheon at 1 p.m. at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, 2247 W. Chicago Ave. The Rev. Dr. Borys Gudziak, rector of UCU, and other special guests will give an informative update about this university serving the people and strengthening the Church in Ukraine. Tickets are \$35. For details, contact Nell at nell@ucef.org or 773-235-8462.

ALEXANDRIA, Va.: A concert marking the 70th anniversary of noted Ukrainian composer Myroslav Skoryk will be held at The Lyceum, 201 S. Washington St., at 3 p.m. Although contemporary in its vocabulary and means of expression, his music often draws from the rich well of Ukrainian folklore. A tribute to Maestro Skoryk, the recital features Volodymyr Vynnytsky (piano), Natalia Khoma (cello), Yuri Kharenko (violin), Alexander Abaev (violin) and Boris Deviatov (viola), and includes the composer playing three jazz pieces for piano for four hands. Seating is unreserved; suggested donation, \$20, free for students. For information call 301-229-2615.

Sunday, November 16

WARREN, Mich.: The Michigan Friends of the Ukrainian Catholic University (UCU) and the Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation invite you to support this uniquely important institution at a benefit luncheon at 1:30 p.m. at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, 26601 Ryan Road. The Rev. Dr. Borys Gudziak, rector of UCU, and other special guests will give an informative update about this university serving the people and strengthening the Church in Ukraine. Tickets are \$30. For details, contact Nell at nell@ucef.org or 773-235-8462.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS GUIDELINES

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

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. **NB: If e-mailing, please do not send items as attachments; simply type the text into the body of the e-mail message.**