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\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

Service at St. Patrick's Cathedral in NYC is culmination of Holodomor observances

by Matthew Dubas

NEW YORK – A year's worth of commemorative events came to a close on Saturday, November 15, as New York-area Ukrainians observed the 75th anniversary of the Holodomor, or Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933, which killed millions of Ukrainians.

Events began with a food drive and photo exhibit, organized by the New York Branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, at Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza, located at 47th Street and Second Avenue.

The food drive, which benefited New York's City Harvest, and the exhibit began at 9 a.m. Featured were 48 images on 16 panels that told the story, from the human aspect, of the attempted ruination of Ukraine by the Soviets. The photos, rarely before seen, were from recently released KGB and state archives, and the Roman Catholic Church in Austria. According to City Harvest, over 175 pounds of food was collected by the drive.

Oleh Shamshur, ambassador of Ukraine to the United States, said: "This open-air exhibit is a great way for non-Ukrainians passing by to take a moment and learn about the Holodomor. In light of the 75th anniversary, last year's march, the International Remembrance Flame, conferences, lectures, and this year's exhibit on the Holodomor were effective in bringing greater awareness of the genocidal nature of these events."

"More work still needs to be done," Dr. Shamshur continued, "but we have made great progress in educating the public. The work does not end today, but will continue into the future. We have a great foundation

on which to build, and this experience was educational for us as well, finding out what methods work and those that do not. We look forward to more projects with great enthusiasm."

Early morning rain hampered the attraction of crowds to the exhibit, but people passing by stopped and took note, in typical New York fashion. Curious onlookers were attracted by the graphic images of the Holodomor, and throughout the exhibit the UCCA distributed informational brochures.

The New York-area commemorations coincided with other events that marked the 75th anniversary of the Holodomor. Because of this, the poor weather and an aging community, the draw was considerably less than expected.

Speaking with *The Ukrainian Weekly*, Peter Steciuk, 27, said, "We came here today to commemorate the millions of Ukrainians systematically exterminated by the Soviet regime, a chapter of history that our grandparents lived through and to make sure it is not forgotten by the world."

"We want to show our support of the Ukrainian community and help raise awareness of this human tragedy that hardly anyone in the Western world knows anything about," said Andrew Demidowich, 27.

A throng of approximately 400 people organized into a column and marched west across town to Fifth Avenue and 51st Street, where a memorial service was held at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Cardinal Edward Egan of St. Patrick's welcomed the approximately 1,500 attendees from the Ukrainian community to the

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Ukraine to unveil Holodomor memorial Monument is first phase of memorial complex



Illya M. Labunka

Nighttime construction at the Holodomor memorial site in Kyiv.

by Illya M. Labunka

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

KYIV – The long-awaited Holodomor memorial that will be one of the main components of the future Holodomor Memorial Historical Complex in Kyiv is scheduled to be officially unveiled on Saturday, November 22.

Situated on the slopes of the Dnipro River adjacent to the Kyiv Pecherska Lavra (Monastery of the Caves), the monument – which was still taking shape as of this writing as construction crews feverishly worked around the clock –

consists of concrete, granite, glass and metal.

To be known as the "Candle of Memory," the monument is the result of a creative process that began at least three years ago. The design was the result of numerous competitions, and the project experienced major political and bureaucratic hurdles before being awarded its current site.

Designed by Anatolii Haidamaka, the Holodomor memorial reaches a height of 33 meters, symbolizing the year the Famine reached its peak. Its exterior shell is graced by numerous carved crosses of three sizes, each cross and size symbolizing the millions of souls – young, adolescent and elderly – who perished and are ascended toward heaven.

A native of the village of Voloskivtsi in the Chernihiv Oblast, Mr. Haidamaka said he found and fought for the final site of the "Candle of Memory" monument for a number of reasons.

"Firstly, the memorial site can be seen from Kyiv's Left Bank of the Dnipro River. Secondly, the general location is already an area of various monuments, such as Askold's Tomb, the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier [an obelisk commemorating soldiers who died in World War II] and, of course, the Kyiv Pecherska Lavra, which has been designated a world heritage site by UNESCO," said Mr. Haidamaka.

Once construction is complete, the base of the "Candle of Memory" will be surrounded by 24 hand-mills, symbolizing the 24 hours in a day and the 24,000 victims who perished daily at the height of the Holodomor.

Behind the monument, the names of

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Former defense minister criticizes Ukraine's leaders

by Peter T. Woloschuk

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. – Former Ukrainian Defense Minister Anatoliy Stepanovych Grytsenko, currently a member of Parliament of the Our Ukraine – People's Self-Defense bloc and chair of the Parliamentary Committee on National Defense and Security, gave a wide-ranging, frank and somewhat concerned presentation on "Ukraine's National Security and Its International Ramifications: The Domestic and External Factors" at this year's Zenovia Sochor Parry Memorial Lecture at Harvard's Ukrainian Research Institute (HURI) on November 13.

Mr. Grytsenko, a rising star among Ukraine's democratic and pro-Western forces, spoke for an hour and a half to some 100 people who listened attentively as the former defense minister made his presentation. They included many of the leading professors and policy-makers of



Tymish Holowinsky

Anatoliy Grytsenko speaks at the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute.

ANALYSIS

Lithuania refuses to acquiesce in EU negotiations with Russia

by Vladimir Socor
Eurasia Daily Monitor

The European Union announced the start of negotiations on a new, expanded partnership agreement with Russia at a summit in Nice on November 14. Following Russia's invasion of Georgia and within days of threatening to target missiles at EU member-countries allied with the United States, Russian President Dmitry Medvedev was being welcomed as a "strategic partner-in-waiting" of the EU.

Lithuania tried to redeem the integrity of EU policy, but it could only uphold its own.

The existing EU-Russia Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (PCA), signed in 1997, expired in 2007 but can be renewed at 12-month intervals as long as the EU deems it necessary. At its ill-starred summit with Russia in Khanti-Mansiisk on June 26 and 27 (see Eurasia Daily Monitor, July 1, 2), the EU agreed to start negotiations on an upgraded agreement that Russia wants to be one of strategic partnership.

At that summit the EU kept silent about Russia's military threats to Georgia, although EU leaders had promised to raise that issue. Barely six weeks later, Russia invaded Georgia.

On September 1 an EU summit in Brussels decided to postpone negotiations on a new agreement until Russia had complied with the August 12 armistice (with the September 8 addenda), mediated by French President Nicolas Sarkozy on the EU's behalf. Co-signed by President Medvedev, the armistice commits Russia to withdraw its forces to the lines held prior to August 7 and allow international monitors into Abkhazia and South Ossetia.

Instead, Moscow tore the armistice terms to shreds. It has poured additional forces into Abkhazia and South Ossetia; it is building permanent military bases there; it occupies additional areas (upper Kodori, Perevi and Akhgori) beyond those held before August 7; it has ethnically cleansed the Georgian populations, and it bars access to monitors of the European Union and the Organization for Security and Cooperation (OSCE).

France quickly headed for a face-saving exit from this situation and rejoined the German and Italian-led group of EU countries, eager to resume business as usual with Russia. As early as late October, Mr. Sarkozy and French Minister of Foreign Affairs Bernard Kouchner were speaking of Russia's "overall compliance" with the armistice terms.

Mr. Kouchner and the EU's high foreign policy representative, Javier Solana, took

this line publicly when meeting with Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs Sergei Lavrov in St. Petersburg. From that point on, Russia understood that its behavior in Georgia would have no repercussions on EU-Russia relations (see EDM, October 31).

Resisting such a travesty in the EU were Britain, Sweden, the Czech Republic, Poland and the three Baltic states; but the British position changed suddenly as Prime Minister Gordon Brown overruled Foreign Secretary David Miliband, siding with Mr. Sarkozy as part of building a Franco-British tandem on the financial crisis at the summit. Mr. Brown had hardly shown any interest in the Georgia issue in the first place (The Economist, November 7). After the British reversal, the resistance in the EU crumbled quickly, with Lithuania a lone holdout.

Writing in European Voice, Lithuanian President Valdas Adamkus warned, "Resuming the talks now [on partnership with Russia] would expose the EU's weaknesses for all to see," allowing Russia "once more to trample over European values" (European Voice, November 6).

Similarly, Lithuania's influential Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Zygimantas Pavilionis cautioned the Germans and French that: "The French Presidency [of the EU] was making a serious, historic mistake. We are questioning the timing and we are questioning this U-turn in the EU's position. Is it the right signal to send to Kyiv, to Moldova, even to the Baltic states today, that borders can be changed by military force? This is a way to legitimize occupation, and we are concerned about the powerful effects of this message to all neighboring countries and to Russia itself" (DPA, November 10).

On November 10, however, the French line prevailed definitively at the EU's meeting of ministers of foreign affairs. Mr. Kouchner claimed that Russia's conduct on the ground in Georgia was satisfactory enough to warrant the resumption of partnership negotiations with Russia.

For their part, Mr. Solana and External Affairs Commissioner Benita Ferrero-Waldner prevailed with the interpretation that the start of partnership negotiations with Russia would not require unanimous consent within the EU, inasmuch as the September 1 decision had merely "postponed" that start, rather than ruled it out.

As Estonia's Minister of Foreign Affairs Umas Paet noted, however, this interpretation raised questions and could not be allowed to develop into a precedent within

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Yanukovich wants resignation of Tymoshenko government

Ukrinform

KYIV – Viktor Yanukovich, leader of the opposition Party of Regions of Ukraine (PRU), has called for the resignation of the entire Tymoshenko Cabinet. Only this, he said, can improve the situation in the country.

"The government continues its shattering policy, destroying the economy and worsening the life of Ukraine's citizens. We expressed our attitude toward the policy of the Tymoshenko government even in July of this year and back then raised the question of its resignation in the

Parliament," reads Mr. Yanukovich's November 13 commentary on the Party of Regions website.

The opposition government held a meeting on November 13, but its agenda was not announced. The PRU was a main driving force behind the ouster of Verkhovna Rada Chairman Arseniy Yatsenyuk on November 13.

National Deputy Oleksander Yefremov, deputy chair of the PRU faction in Parliament, claimed on November 11 that his political force would not insist on the Cabinet's resignation right after the Rada chair's dismissal.

NEWSBRIEFS

National Book of Memory presented

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko on November 18 took part in the presentation of the National Book of Memory to open the week of mourning in observance of the 75th anniversary of the 1932-1933 Famine-Genocide in Ukraine. He emphasized that the National Book of Memory was created to restore the historic truth about the Holodomor, adding that an objective assessment of those events must be part of the national dialogue. Speaking about the Holodomor, Mr. Yushchenko described as untrue allegations to the effect that the Famine was caused by unfavorable weather. "The Famine of 1932-1933 was a crime against the nation," Mr. Yushchenko said adding that "there was a strong political context" to those events. The president thanked the researchers who took part in compiling the 19 volumes of the National Book of Memory, including the Ukrainian Institute of National Memory headed by Dr. Ihor Yuhnovskiy. Mr. Yushchenko noted that this is just a start of the research work that must continue until the name of each Ukrainian who fell victim to the genocide is established. The head of state also thanked international organizations, the United Nations, UNESCO and the Council of Europe for their attention to the Holodomor issue. The president visited the exhibition "Holodomor of 1932-1933. Genocide of the Ukrainian People" that was arranged by the National Memory Institute. The National Book of Memory consists of a combined general volume and separate regional books. It includes the testimonies of 6,000 eyewitnesses. The number of the Holodomor victims whose names are listed is 882,510. The National Book of Memory is the result of work by 10,000 people, authors and researchers. The total number of witness testimonies collected in the past few years is 204,000. (Ukrinform)

Russia hampers Holodomor recognition

KYIV – Commenting on the letter of Russian Foreign Affairs Minister Sergey Lavrov addressed to foreign ministers of United Nations member-states, Vasyl Kyrlych, press-secretary at the Ukrainian

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said on November 17 that "this letter is among the best evidence of the Russian stance, which creates various obstacles for consideration by the international community of the Holodomor in Ukraine 1932-1933." He said the Ukrainian Ministry of Foreign Affairs was aware of the letter. On November 14 a number of Ukrainian news media published a copy of Mr. Lavrov's letter in which he asks foreign ministers of U.N. member-states "to take a compelling stand and prevent the Ukrainian initiative at the U.N. General Assembly" to gain recognition of the Holodomor. (Ukrinform)

Prayers sought from religious leaders

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko has sent letters to the Vatican and Istanbul asking Pope Benedict XVI and Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew I to remember the victims of the Holodomor in their prayers. Mr. Yushchenko noted that this month the Ukrainian people and international community are marking the 75th anniversary of the Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933, the national tragedy of Ukraine that took the lives of millions of its people. The president noted that the Holodomor significantly influenced Ukraine's history in the 20th century. "Thanks to researchers' work, we have unquestionable evidence of the fact that this was genocide. The Communist regime intended to annihilate the flower of the nation and the very roots of Ukrainians. All this was aimed to break our will for freedom and the revival of nationhood. However, all these efforts suffered a setback. The religious Ukrainian people, despite unprecedented losses, held out and won," Mr. Yushchenko wrote. (Ukrinform)

Deputies unable to elect Rada chair

KYIV – Presently, there is no agreed-upon candidate for the post of Verkhovna Rada chair that would be supported by the majority of national deputies, it was reported on November 18, and First Vice-Chairman of the Rada Oleksander

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The Holodomor 75 years later: The Dnipropetrovsk Oblast

by **Illya M. Labunka**

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

KYIV – When he was 10 years old, the Rev. Yuri Mytsyk remembered his father mentioning the Great Famine in passing, but assumed it was merely an isolated, one-time incident, unable to comprehend it.

Then, as a young scholar in 1976, he asked his grandmother, Maria Dziuba-Mytsyk, about the 1932-1933 Famine when visiting her Poltava Oblast farmstead.

“After I heard what she told me, my hair stood in shock and I remembered it for the rest of my life,” said Rev. Mytsyk, a native of the Dnipropetrovsk Oblast upon which the Holodomor cast its first deathly shadows during the winter of 1931-1932 when peasants were already hiding grain from authorities.

Soviet documents referred to the early signs of hunger as “provision-related complications.”

By the Holodomor’s conclusion in 1933, the Dnipropetrovsk Oblast that was established in February 1932 was among the most devastated, losing an astonishing 70 percent of its 3.2 million residents, according to Dr. Vasyl Marochko, who serves as director of the Center for Research of the Genocide of the Ukrainian People.

At the people’s expense, the Dnipropetrovsk Oblast – which at that time consisted of four urban oblast centers (the cities of Dnipropetrovsk, Zaporizhia, Kamiansk and Kryvyi Rih) and 54 rural districts – provided nearly 17 percent of all grain and 12 percent of all barley produced by the Soviet Union in 1933.

Dr. Marochko, who has been studying and publishing material on the Holodomor since the early 1990s and is the co-author with Olha Movchan of the recently released “Chronicle: The Holodomor 1932-1933” (published by Kyiv Mohyla Academy), noted that by the early spring of 1933 “almost 100 percent of the entire oblast had been affected by the Holodomor.”

As a result of the Holodomor,



The Rev. Dr. Yuri Mytsyk, professor of history and director of the Holodomor Oral History Project at the National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy, holds the latest volume produced by his project.

Dnipropetrovsk rural life was devastated and never fully recovered, said Oleksander Nikiliev, an assistant professor of history at Dnipropetrovsk State University.

Every aspect of a peasant’s life was managed by and dependent on the government, Prof. Nikiliev said. “Also, the cultural aspect of the village completely disappeared,” he said. “Musicians, min-

strels, ‘kobzari’ and poets all died. They just vanished.”

During the Holodomor years, 45 of the 54 rural districts in the Dnipropetrovsk Oblast consisted of an ethnic Ukrainian majority, Prof. Nikiliev said. Of the remaining districts, three were German, two were Russian, two were Jewish, one was Greek and one Bulgarian, and the Holodomor “did not discriminate” against any of them, he said.

In the villages “it didn’t matter if you were Ukrainian, Russian or Jewish,” Prof. Nikiliev said, also maintaining that the Dnipropetrovsk urban population suffered significantly too.

While some peasants tried to survive by fleeing to wooded areas to search for food, others migrated to the cities.

In response, Soviet authorities hiked food prices to make them unaffordable and as a result, the urban death rate rose in 1933 as compared to the previous year.

Authorities didn’t discriminate with respect to social class or employment, he said.

“You could have been a pensioner, a factory worker, a peasant or a railway worker and it didn’t matter, because the Holodomor wiped out everyone in its path, thanks to the ruthlessness of the authorities who were adamant on meeting the quotas for grain confiscation,” Prof. Nikiliev said.

The Holodomor accelerated the Russification of Dnipropetrovsk Oblast, which had already begun in the late 19th century when the discovery of abundant iron and manganese ore deposits launched an industrialization drive, experts said.

After the Holodomor, “urban areas started becoming Russified due to the Russian migration, although the village areas remained largely settled by ethnic Ukrainians,” said the Rev. Mytsyk, a history professor at the National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy. “Of course, the Holodomor contributed in part to the region’s Russification.”

The Holodomor in the Dnipropetrovsk Oblast

65,322 known casualties *

18,288 known survivors still alive

1,200-plus population centers affected**

120-plus memorials***

* This official figure, which grossly underestimates Holodomor casualties, is based on the 257 surviving ledgers that recorded deaths in 1932 and 1933, according to Assistant Professor Oleksander Nikiliev of Dnipropetrovsk State University.

** 4,500 population centers remain unaccounted for.

*** No estimate of known mass graves exists, however memorials have been established at afflicted population centers.

The Ukrainian peasants didn’t go quietly. In his research of Soviet documents, Prof. Nikiliev uncovered numerous rebellions. “People began to express their dissatisfaction, staged protests and accused the Soviet authorities of maliciousness in their letters and declarations, which were being addressed and sent to the highest authorities on the oblast and national levels,” he said.

In the village of Yatymivka for example, which is in present-day Zaporizhia Oblast, about 200 peasants successfully sabotaged a grain depository and “confiscated” 200 poods (a pood is approximately 36 pounds) of grain, he said.

However because the Soviets confiscated, destroyed or falsified the ledgers of birth and death records, it will be impossible to know many details of the

Yushchenko greets Stefanyshyn-Piper on her second space shuttle mission

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – President Viktor Yushchenko on November 17 congratulated U.S. astronaut Heidemarie M. Stefanyshyn-Piper of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) on the launch of the space shuttle Endeavour (mission STS-12).

Mr. Yushchenko wished the Ukrainian American astronaut, who is a captain of the U.S. Navy, good luck in fulfilling the responsible space mission and expressed hope that her second space mission will be as successful as her first. “I remember warmly our meeting in Kyiv and hope that your visit to Ukraine left sweet memories and feelings. I would like to assure you that the Ukrainian people are proud of you, support you and wish you fastest return to the Earth,” the congratulatory message reads.

The launch of the Endeavour took place November 15. Participating in the 14-day mission are seven astronauts. The Endeavour arrived at the International Space Station at 5:01 p.m. EST on November 16, delivering equipment and supplies and a new crewmember to the orbital outpost. After the hatches between the station and shuttle

opened at 7:16 p.m., the two crews exchanged greetings and went to work preparing for joint operations.

STS-126 is the 124th space shuttle flight and the 27th flight to the International Space Station. The mission will feature four spacewalks and work that will prepare the space station to house six crewmembers for long-duration missions. This is the second space mission for Heidemarie M. Stefanyshyn-Piper after the September 9-21, 2006 Atlantis STS-115 mission.

Capt. Stefanyshyn-Piper was selected as an astronaut candidate by NASA in April 1996. In September 2006 she served as a mission specialist on STS-115, logging over 12 days in space, including 13 hours and eight minutes in two EVAs, or extra-vehicular activities.

Now, as part of the crew of STS-126, she is to participate in several space walks that will modify the 10-year-old International Space Station to sustain a crew of six. The Endeavor is carrying a reusable logistics module, including additional crew quarters, a regenerative life support system, and a Resistive

(Continued on page 22)



The Dnipropetrovsk Oblast Volume of the National Book of Memory published by the National Institute of Memory.

Holodomor, particularly a precise casualty rate, Prof. Nikiliev said.

Nonetheless, he said most of the young people in Dnipropetrovsk consider the Holodomor a crime and an act of genocide, while only a minority, mostly due to Communist propaganda, consider it a natural famine.

Researchers like the Rev. Mytsyk, who directs the Holodomor Oral History Project at Kyiv Mohyla Academy, are working to counter the lack of public information about the Holodomor. His project has produced seven volumes of eyewitness accounts and it plans to publish at least 10 such volumes titled, “The Ukrainian Holocaust 1932-1933: Eyewitness Accounts of Those Who Survived.”

Kobzar Society transfers Computers for Ukraine Program to UFA



Signing ceremony participants (from left): President Vera Andryczyk of the Ukrainian Federation of America, Lada Pastushak, Dr. Zenia Chernyk (standing), Bohdan Korzeniowski, Walter Maruschak (standing), Roman Cybriwsky, Orest Hanas and Christina Hanas, founders of the Kobzar Society; and Bohdanna Mychajliw, Kobzar Society director.

ELKINS Park, Pa. – In a signing ceremony on October 21, the Kobzar Society formally transferred its successful eight-year Computers for Ukraine Program to the Ukrainian Federation of America (UFA). The transfer took place at UFA offices in Elkins Park, Pa., with documents being signed by Kobzar Society President Orest J. Hanas and UFA Chairman of the Executive Board, Roman Cybriwsky.

Mr. Hanas also presented UFA with a check for \$5,000 from the Kobzar Society to facilitate the seamless continuation of the project.

Since it was founded in 2000 in Lehigh, Pa., the Kobzar Society has provided more than 1,000 late-model, refurbished computers to about 130 secondary and primary schools, libraries, internats, (boarding schools), and orphanages in smaller towns and villages in 23 oblasts in Ukraine. In 2005, the organization established a computer learning center at the Special School for Crippled Children in the town of Boryslav, Lviv Oblast.

In addition to donations of computers, the Kobzar Society has received donations of computer equipment and contributions totaling more than \$260,000 from many charitable organizations, foundations and private individuals. A gift of \$40,000 from the Maria Hulai-Lion Foundation established a “one for one” matching program that enabled the Kobzar Society to provide another com-

puter for each computer that was donated.

The UFA and the Kobzar Society expect that the computers-for-Ukraine program will continue to thrive under new leadership in a larger, more broadly based charitable organization.

The UFA was founded in 1991 as a 501 (c) (3) charitable organization and has since undertaken a large variety of impressive humanitarian, medical, education and social service assistance programs in Ukraine and in the Greater Philadelphia region, as well as considerable advocacy for Ukrainian issues in the U.S. Congress.

The computer program will be operated by UFA as the UFA – Kobzar Technology Project, with Board member Walter Maruschak as director. The project will focus on serving the educational and medical needs of underprivileged children in Ukraine, with a goal of establishing computer labs and distance learning programs in each oblast. Computers will be shipped individually and in bulk via overseas containers as required for individual projects.

For more information about UFA visit the website at <http://ukrainianfederationofamerica.org/>.

Tax-deductible donations can be sent to: Ukrainian Federation of America, 8118 Old York Road, Suite C, Elkins Park, PA 19027. Please make checks payable to UFA – Kobzar Technology Project.

Deport all ex-KGB veterans from Canada, UCCLA demands

OTTAWA – Canada should immediately denaturalize and deport any resident who was once a member of any Soviet secret police organization, the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association (UCCLA) said on November 14.

Responding to an article in the November 12 issue of Vancouver Province (www.canada.com/story.html?id=dc14dabd-680c-4878-a133-0cf3997abddf), the UCCLA called on federal Public Safety Minister Peter Van Loan to immediately send any former Soviet secret police veterans found in Canada back to their home states.

“Canada should not be a haven for former members of any Communist state’s secret police forces, regardless of whatever duties they may claim they performed,” said the UCCLA’s chairman, Dr. Lubomyr Luciuk.

“Simple membership in the NKVD, SMERSH or KGB should be sufficient grounds for excluding such a person from Canada, whether they made application for admission as an immigrant or refugee.”

Residents of Canada who served in the NKVD, SMERSH and KGB enabled the Soviet regime to indulge in the mass imprisonment, murder and enslavement of millions of innocent men, women and children, the UCCLA pointed out. These secret police forces spied upon, exiled, tortured, murdered and oppressed their fellow citizens – not only in times of war but also during times of peace. Any person who was a member of these formations, or affiliated ones, simply by assisting in their functioning, made it possible for such war crimes and crimes against humanity to be perpetrated.

Regardless of an individual’s ethnic, religious or racial heritage, or the period or place during which they served, or what they claim to have done, they should not be in Canada, nor should they be allowed to establish roots here, individually or as members of a family, the UCCLA argued.

“Anyone who served in such a secret police body would have known of its actions, past and present, and should not have allowed himself/herself to be used for the criminal purposes carried out by an authoritarian state,” said Dr. Luciuk.

The UCCLA has called upon the Canadian government to take immediate steps to deport any veterans of the NKVD, SMERSH and KGB who are in Canada and to make it clear to Canada’s immigration officials that such persons should always be excluded from admission into Canada, with no right of appeal.

The UCCLA also invites the relevant authorities to investigate who the immigration consultants or lawyers were who allegedly advised ex-KGB veterans that former membership in such an organization would not affect their chances of entry into Canada.

U.S.-Ukraine Foundation receives grant to support historical preservation in Lviv

by Areta Kovalsky

WASHINGTON – The Trust for Mutual Understanding has awarded a grant of \$18,000 to the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation to support a bilateral exchange titled “Monitoring Cultural Heritage in the Historic Center of Lviv.”

The grant proposal and the initiation of the project were conceived by Taissa Bushnell, the advisor to the mayor of Lviv for cultural heritage management.

The Trust for Mutual Understanding is an American foundation that supports cultural and environmental exchange between the United States, Russia, and Eastern and Central Europe. The trust awarded the grant because it acknowledges the importance of supporting historic preservation in Lviv, which will consist of sending Ukrainian heritage managers from Lviv to the United States to study methods of environmental control and preventive conservation and sending specialists from the U.S. National Park Service to Lviv to design environmental monitoring systems.

Lviv has a long history as the economic and cultural center of western Ukraine and for centuries has been inhabited and developed by representatives of many different cultural groups. As a result, Lviv’s architecture includes a unique ensemble of monuments and buildings constructed throughout the past 750 years.

Unfortunately, the architectural heritage of the city is prone to deterioration caused by time and weather. For example, interior decorations such as wall-paints are extremely vulnerable to the city’s humid climate. Thus, it is of great importance that the interiors of Lviv’s historical monuments be systematically monitored so that appropriate stabilization equipment can be installed to preserve the unique cultural expression.

Local city officials understand that considerable work needs to be done for preventive conservation. The project will be of great value to local heritage managers who will be able to learn about developing and implementing environmental monitoring and stabilizing systems. As a result of the project, monitoring systems will be installed in the interiors of Lviv monuments, including the spaces that house exhibition and storage facilities for museum collections.

The U.S.-Ukraine Foundation is a capable recipient of the grant as it has previously been involved in a preservation project. In 2005 the foundation



A cracked interior wall in former Bernardine monastery, which houses the Central Historical Archives.

launched the Lviv Archives Preservation Project, a \$105,000 initiative funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), which helped to renovate portions of the 17th century former Bernardine monastery, the structure that today contains the cultural and historical treasures of the Central State Historical Archives in Lviv.

For more information readers may contact the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation at info@usukraine.org or at 202-223-2228. The foundation’s website is: www.usukraine.org. For more information on the Trust for Mutual Understanding visit www.tmuny.org.



THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

Chicago District Committee meets



At the Chicago District Committee meeting are (Seated from left) Dr. Myron Kuropas, Stefko Kuropas, Roma Lisovich. (Standing) Halyna Karachewsky, Andrew Kuropas, Osyp Panchyshyn, Petro Pytel, Bohdan Kukuruza, Andrij Skyba, Myron Luszcak and Eugenia Luszcak.

The Chicago District Committee of the Ukrainian National Association held its annual meeting on October 25 at the Ukrainian Cultural Center in Ukrainian Village. A representative of the UNA Home Office, Treasurer Roma Lisovich, was present. She was welcomed by Stefko Kuropas, district committee chair.

Following the regular proceedings of the district committee during which the executive board was re-elected, Ms. Lisovich delivered a professional power-point presentation.

During her presentation Ms. Lisovich emphasized that:

- The overall financial position of the UNA has enjoyed a marked improvement over the past year.
- UNA executives are cautiously optimistic that a financial recovery is finally taking place.
- The prime engine of growth for the UNA is the sale of annuities.
- There is an increase in investment income.
- General expenses have been reduced due to increased expense control measures.
- There is a small net profit from operations for the first time in years.
- Soyuzivka has had a profit for the first time in many years.
- The UNA investment portfolio remains strong

despite the current financial market crisis. The UNA has never issued sub-prime mortgages to any of its members.

Soyuzivka was of special interest to some of the members present. In her presentation Ms. Lisovich mentioned that the UNA is proceeding with the sale of unusable excess forested land to the Open Space Institute for the Palisades Park Commission, which will eventually make the land part of Minnewaska State Park. The sale will result in less land, thereby reducing property taxes, maintenance and insurance costs. The UNA will retain about 175 acres, which will be transferred to a Soyuzivka Heritage Foundation. The UNA will then reapply for 501 (c) (3) status, hoping to eliminate the current property tax burden. A feasibility study is also under way to examine the possibility of building town home/coops on Soyuzivka property.

Ms. Lisovich singled out Helen Karachewsky, Myron Luszcak and Nadia Salaby for special recognition. Each had enrolled one UNA member during the current year for a total face value of \$60,000.

Following a question and answer period and discussion, it was clear to everyone that Chicago, like most other UNA districts, had not done as well as expected, reaching only 20 percent of its annual quota.

UCCA honors Kuropas for educating the public



Dr. Myron B. Kuropas receives an "Award of Appreciation" from Paul Bandriwsky, president of the UCCA Illinois branch.

CHICAGO – Mr. Paul Bandriwsky, president of the Illinois branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, honored Dr. Myron B. Kuropas with an "Award of Appreciation" for his work educating the American public about the Ukrainian Genocide, or Holodomor.

In 1983 Dr. Kuropas conducted the first accredited international Holodomor workshop for American teachers, who received a curriculum guide, texts and one hour of graduate credit from Northern Illinois University. Dr. Kuropas was subsequently interviewed by the Chicago Sun-Times, leading to a full-page story on November 13, 1983. Dr. Kuropas later conducted similar workshops in Detroit, Newark, N.J. and Denver.

The award recognized Dr. Kuropas's "continuous principled and dedicated work to uncover and demonstrate the truth about the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933 in the face of blatant denials and distortions by the Soviet government, for his efforts to rescind the 1932 Pulitzer Prize awarded to Walter Duranty, The New York Times journalist who knowingly and intentionally denied the existence of the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide, for his role as a member of the U.S. Congressional Commission on the Ukraine Famine, for his leadership in curriculum development and teaching materials for educational institutions and for his continuous work on behalf of the Ukrainian American community."

The award was signed by Nestor Popowych, Chicago chairman of the 75th Memorial Commemoration Committee (the local committee organized to mark the Holodomor anniversary) and Mr. Bandriwsky.

Nicholas Mischenko and Ivanna Gorchynsky were similarly honored on September 13 during the Holodomor-Genocide conference organized by Chicago's 75th Memorial Commemoration Committee headed by Mr. Popowych. Dr. Kuropas was attending the annual meeting of the UNA General Assembly at that time and could not attend the conference.

Young UNA'ers



Lubow Leda Ferencevych, daughter of Xenia and Taras Ferencevych of Durham, N.H., is a new member of UNA Branch 25. She was enrolled by her grandparents Yuri and Chrystyna Ferencevych.



Andrue Teodor Aponto, son of Dario and Donna Aponte of Ansonia, Conn., is a new member of UNA Branch 414. He was enrolled by his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Teodor Czabala.



Mia Alexa Rudyk, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Rudyk of Enfield, Conn., is a new member of UNA Branch 277. She was enrolled by her grandparents Zirka and Andrew Rudyk.

Do you have a young UNA'er, or potential young UNA'er in your family?

Call the UNA Home Office,
973-292-9800,
to find out how to enroll.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Russia and the Holodomor

On Saturday, November 22, Ukraine hosts an international forum dedicated to the 75th anniversary of the Holodomor. It is part of weeklong observances of the Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933, perpetrated by Joseph Stalin and his henchmen, that killed millions of people in Ukraine and the ethnically Ukrainian Kuban region of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic.

According to the latest information from Kyiv (as cited by Ukrinform), among the countries whose presidents have said they will attend are: Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Georgia, Poland, Macedonia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina. We've just learned today (Thursday, November 20) that Canada will be represented by its Minister of Citizenship, Immigration and Multiculturalism Jason Kenney, who will be accompanied by Sen. Raynell Andreychuk, a Ukrainian Canadian. No word, as of this writing, on who will represent the United States. Over 20 national delegations are expected to participate in commemorative ceremonies in Kyiv.

Russia will not be represented. In fact, Russian President Dmitry Medvedev has accused Kyiv of using the Holodomor to drive a wedge between Ukraine and Russia. Furthermore, he urged the two countries to forge a common position on what he refers to as "tragic events" and suggested that Kazakhstan, Belarus and other ex-Soviet states affected by the Famine be asked to join the effort.

In a letter sent to Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko, the Russian president accuses Ukraine of using "the tragic events of the early 1930s... to achieve immediate short-term political goals," and argues that these efforts "seek to divide our peoples... united by many centuries of historical, cultural and spiritual ties, by special feelings of friendship and mutual trust." Moscow completely rejects Ukraine's "interpretation" of the Holodomor, and the tone of the Medvedev letter, is condescending, to say the least. (For the full text log on to <http://www.kremlin.ru/eng/text/docs/209178.shtml>.) Mr. Medvedev accuses Ukraine's president and other officials of distortion, manipulation of data, imposing "a single interpretation on this history" and "trying to give a nationalist subtext to a common tragedy." He also charges that "the slogan 'condemnation of the genocide of Ukrainians' belittles the tragedy of other affected peoples of the former Soviet Union."

At the same time, the Kremlin has been working in various international bodies to thwart Ukraine's attempts to gain official recognition of the Holodomor as a genocide in accordance with the Convention on Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948.

Most recently, according to Ukrinform, Russian Foreign Affairs Minister Sergey Lavrov sent a letter to foreign ministers of U.N. member-states, in which he asked them "to take a compelling stand and prevent the Ukrainian initiative at the U.N. General Assembly" to gain recognition of the Holodomor. Mr. Lavrov charged Ukraine with attempting to misuse the U.N. for its own political purposes and misleading the international community by distorting history. According to Russian news media, the Foreign Affairs Ministry of Russia would neither confirm nor deny the existence of the Lavrov letter. However, a high-ranking diplomat did admit to Kommersant that "we have committed a diplomatic demarche to impede introducing the issue of the Holodomor to the U.N. General Assembly." Ukraine's Foreign Affairs Ministry has stated that, "The Russian Federation, using its gears of influence as a permanent member of the U.N. Security Council, by means of open blackmail and pressure, is trying to deprive a U.N. member-country of its right to put an important issue on the agenda of the U.N."

Thus, while Ukraine is asking the world to join it in remembering the millions of Holodomor victims who died as a result of deliberate Soviet policy, Russia is working hard to sabotage any and all commemorations. But, just as the Soviets ultimately failed in concealing the Holodomor, so will the Russians fail in concealing its true nature.

Nov.
28
2006

Turning the pages back...

Two years ago, on November 28, 2006, Ukraine's Parliament passed a Holodomor bill that declared the Holodomor of 1932-1933 was a genocide of the Ukrainian people. The bill passed with 233 votes from the Our Ukraine and Yulia Tymoshenko blocs and the Socialist Party of Ukraine – seven more votes than was necessary.

On November 29, 2006, President Viktor Yushchenko signed the bill into law, declaring it a historic moment in Ukraine's history.

Previously, the Verkhovna Rada just barely passed a resolution in May 2003 that declared the Holodomor an act of genocide against the Ukrainian people. In order to get the designation codified as Ukrainian law, advocates stressed the moral need for the nation to come to grips with its terrifying, tragic past in order to move forward.

Mr. Yushchenko wanted to make it illegal to deny the Holodomor in Ukraine, subject to criminal punishment and a petty fine of \$36. However, Mr. Moroz's compromise eliminated such a provision.

The main conflict over the bill on November 28, 2006, was from the Communist Party of Ukraine in accepting the term of "genocide" in referring to the Holodomor. The Communists claim the Famine was the result of crop failure and refers to the Holodomor as an American-sown myth.

Only two members of the Party of Regions (PRU), Taras Chornovil and Hanna Herman, voted in favor of the bill. The majority of the party recognized the Holodomor as a tragedy and not a genocide, and blamed Stalin's regime and not the Communist government. Some PRU deputies accused their opponents of exploiting the Holodomor for political gain and re-igniting ethnic tensions in Ukraine.

Oleksander Moroz, leader of the Socialist Party of Ukraine and a former Communist during the years prior to Ukraine's independence in 1991, was adamant that the bill include the phrase "genocide against the Ukrainian people" instead of "genocide against the

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NEWS AND VIEWS

Holodomor of 1932-1933: Those who survived knew

by Lubomyr Luciuk

Those who survived knew that the Famine of 1932-1933 in Soviet Ukraine was a deliberate, politically engineered catastrophe whose victims numbered in the many millions, yet few dared to even whisper about this devastation of their nation to others in the generations following.

It was not until the late 1980s as the Soviet empire stumbled into the dustbin of history and an independent, internationally recognized Ukraine re-emerged in Europe that restored freedom allowed for the truth to be set free. Until then those who had endured the horror now known as the Holodomor remained trapped in the very place where it could not be spoken of.

Meanwhile, those in the Ukrainian diaspora who had grasped the Terror-Famine's mainsprings and weight found their admonitions largely ignored, completely unaware that intelligence reports about conditions in the USSR, compiled by several governments, often corroborated their understanding of the causes, course and consequences of this man-made famine. Yet, knowing what they did, those very same Western governments sent no relief and lodged no formal protests with Moscow, even as millions starved.

A British Foreign Office mandarin confided why: "the truth of the matter is, of course, that we have a certain amount of

Lubomyr Luciuk is a professor of political geography at the Royal Military College of Canada and editor of the forthcoming book, "Holodomor: Reflections on the Great Famine of 1932-1933 in Soviet Ukraine" (Kingston, Ontario: Kashtan Press, 2008).

information about famine conditions... and that there is no obligation on us not to make it public [but we] do not want to make it public... because the Soviet government would resent it and our relations with them would be prejudiced."

Brave, and few, were the survivors who, just after the second world war, tried to remind the West of this atrocity, expecting their witnessing to find fertile soil during the Cold War. They were mistaken. Ukraine's genocidal Great Famine was not accepted as a reality and remained mostly unknown as a subject of historical inquiry until quite recently.

Indeed those attempting to till its memory were subjected to a barrage of defamation, denounced as embittered émigrés – either Nazi collaborators or apologists for such miscreants. Echoes of those prejudices persist. Where testimony could be given about the Famine it was usually rejected or ridiculed.

A noticeable resurrection in the debate over the causes and impact of the famine was precipitated in 1984 by the film "Harvest of Despair," followed in 1986 by the release of Robert Conquest's book, "The Harvest of Sorrow," by the 1988 Report to Congress of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine and, in 1990, by the Final Report of the International Commission of Inquiry into the 1932-1933 Famine in Ukraine.

Even so, for almost a decade after Ukraine's independence was secured, in 1991, no more than token initiatives were made to commemorate the Great Famine.

Succeeding Ukrainian governments likewise demonstrated no interest in bringing the perpetrators and enablers of Communist

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FROM THE ARCHIVES: Memorandum to FDR regarding recognition of the USSR

Memorandum of Ukrainian organizations to U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt concerning the recognition of the USSR. The full text of the memorandum was published in Svoboda on October 30, 1933.

The President
Washington, D.C.
Sir,

The time has come when you shall decide one of the most important problems of America's foreign policy: the question of the official recognition by the United States of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

Hitherto this question of recognition has been decided negatively, for the United States government had no desire to have any official connection with a state whose rule over the Russian people, as well as over its subjugated and enslaved peoples such as the Ukrainians, was based upon direct force alone. We have grown accustomed to regard the Soviet Republic as a state whose main purpose is the wholesale destruction throughout the entire world of those principles of democracy upon which our Constitution is based. We have come to regard the Soviet Republic as a state which, through the medium of its subservient tool, the Third International, disseminates Bolshevik propaganda throughout the United States for the purpose of overthrowing by violent means our democratic institutions and our social order.

The truth of this assertion has been repeatedly confirmed by the investigations of our government. It has been the motivating cause of the recent resolution of the American Legion – a body whose members fought to defend our democratic institutions – to oppose the recognition of the Soviet Republic by the United States government.

The American Federation of Labor has recently also expressed its opposition to this proposed recognition, basing its action upon the ground that in no other country in the world is the laboring class so mercilessly exploited as in Soviet Russia. The federation has repeatedly pointed out that the recognition of Soviet Russia by America would give the former an unprecedented opportunity of gaining American credit and loans by means of which Soviet trade would greatly increase, as a result of the further and greater exploitation of their enslaved workers, and the underselling of their competitors, including America. And finally, as the American Federation of Labor points out, the recognition of the Soviets by America would automatically open America's door to the hordes of Bolshevik propagandists who, as already has been proven, would stoop to any means to create dissensions and troubles among the American workers, seek to dominate the labor unions, and thus retard the progress of American reconstruction and make impossible the cooperation between capital and

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Let's talk about it

BY YARO BIHUN

Waiting for Obama

A truly great editorial cartoon does not come along very often in your local newspaper. But when it does, you know it. And I knew it when I saw Dan Wasserman's Boston Globe post-presidential-election cartoon reprinted a few days later in the Washington Post. In it, two somewhat portly gentlemen are shown exiting a polling place. As they walk past a line of would-be voters still waiting to enter, one asks the other, "Did you have to wait long?"

"Only a few hundred years," he replies.

That response places the election of an African American — Barack Obama — as the next president of the United States into the context of its long and torturous history, as this country continues, albeit ever so slowly, on the road to building the truly democratic and just society it said it would be in its founding documents more than two centuries ago. No, we are not there yet — if we were, that cartoon would not have been drawn — but we are closer. One can hope that with minor alterations Mr. Wasserman will be able to recycle this cartoon in the not-too-distant future when this country elects its first woman, Latino and other "hyphenated" Americans, and maybe even a "gay" to the White House.

On the day before the election, I had the pleasure of visiting our great Taras Shevchenko — his statue, that is, in Washington. I was going to the BBC studios a few blocks down the road to be interviewed about the election. I had visited Shevchenko a number of times earlier in the year: when President Viktor Yushchenko paid his respects in September, on his birthday in March and the 40th anniversary of Martin Luther King's death in April.

Why on King's anniversary? Since he doesn't have a monument in Washington as yet, I thought it would be appropriate to honor him at the monument to another "dreamer" about a better future for his people. (There was a brouhaha recently over the projected King statue's facial expression being too stern and the fact that it was being made by a Chinese sculptor.)

Indeed, it was on that particular visit that I began feeling uneasy about Shevchenko's oft-repeated yearning for Ukraine to have its own George Washington "with his new and righteous law." That excerpt from his

"Yurodyvyi" (1857) is inscribed on the monument.

As I suspect most every Ukrainian American, I, too, had always thought this was a particularly appropriate quote to put on his monument in Washington. But we tend to view it through rose-colored glasses which filter out some very inconvenient facts that contradict the righteousness of Washington's law in practice. Unfortunately, it's a habit shared by most other Americans as well. Without those glasses, it becomes obvious that Shevchenko may have read or heard something about this country's founding documents, but probably nothing about what was actually going on here. (He would meet and befriend the African American actor Ira Aldridge in St. Petersburg two years later, in 1859.)

Having been born a serf, would Shevchenko have penned these words in 1857 if he knew the following?

- The American economy was fueled by the slave labor of close to four million Africans.

- President Washington owned more than 100 slaves in Virginia (a larger number belonged to his wife's estate) and that he brought nine of his slaves to attend to his needs at the President's House in Philadelphia, with the government covering that expense.

- During 50 of this country's 72 years before the election of Abraham Lincoln, eight more southern presidents also brought some of their slaves with them to the presidential executive mansion.

- Two years earlier, the future president who would later abolish slavery, Abraham Lincoln, had penned these lines after the Kansas-Nebraska Act allowed the western expansion of slavery: "Our progress in degeneracy appears to me to be pretty rapid. As a nation, we began by declaring that 'all men are created equal.' We now practically read it 'all men are created equal, except negroes.' When the Know-Nothings get control, it will read 'all men are created equal, except negroes, and foreigners, and Catholics.' When it comes to this I should prefer emigrating to some country where they make no pretence of loving liberty — to

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Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



Ukrainian Village mayor

If you're a Ukrainian living in Chicago, you know Roman T. Zajac. You can't miss him. He's everywhere in Ukrainian Village. Literally!

Lesia and I are in Chicago at least once a week and we invariably run into Roman Zajac... somewhere, somehow... walking down Chicago Avenue, viewing an exhibit at one of our Ukrainian museums, attending a rally, picnic, banquet, luncheon or fund-raiser, talking to senior citizens at Selfreliance. Small wonder he's often called "the mayor of Ukrainian Village."

Ukrainians outside of Chicago learned of Roman Zajac for the first time last September when he was honored by Ukraine's President Viktor Yushchenko with the Order of Merit (Ukraine's third highest civilian honor) for his volunteer work on behalf of Ukraine. Mr. Zajac is a worthy recipient of this prestigious recognition as well as all the other awards he's received.

Mr. Zajac is that rare Ukrainian who doesn't complain, whine or put people down. He's upbeat, contributes time and treasure and, most important of all, he's out there, getting things done efficiently. Is he quiet? No. Mr. Zajac doesn't waste words. He'll tell you what he thinks. What you see is what you get, as they say.

A civil-structural engineer by profession (he retired in 2000 after 46 years on the job), Mr. Zajac has been an active and visible member of the Chicago community since his arrival from the East Coast in 1956. He is a lifelong member of Plast, (a proud senior member of the Chervona Kalyna fraternity) and a participant of numerous scout camps and jamborees over the years. In 2007, Mr. Zajac was awarded the Plast Order of the Eternal Flame (in gold) for his many years of loyal service to Ukrainian youth.

Mr. Zajac has also served as administrator of the Roman Zavadovych Literary Fund, the Ukrainian Children's Choir (Moloda Dumka), and the Ukrainian School of Ballet and Folk Dance; he was treasurer of Chicago's Rukh chapter and Club 500, the organization that initially funded the Consulate of Ukraine.

Along with his beloved wife, the late Halyna Harasowska, Mr. Roman Zajac co-directed the Ukrainian Community Camp in Round Lake, Ill., for some 30 years. For their dedication to the community, Mr. and Mrs. Zajac were honored as "Persons of the Year" by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America in 1994.

As secretary of UNA Branch 472, Mr. Zajac continues a hallowed fraternal tradition of helping newly arrived immigrants from Ukraine. He assists Forth Wave Ukrainians with job applications, visa extensions, translations, INS interventions, visits to medical facilities, court appearances and sundry other activities associated with adjustment to a new life in the United States. During Ukrainian Independence Day celebrations in 1997 Mayor Richard M. Daley surprised Mr. Zajac with the Mayor's Recognition of Service to Chicago Award for his years of dedicated volunteer work.

Soon after Ukraine became independent, Mr. Roman Zajac was on the ground



Roman T. Zajac receives an award from President Viktor Yushchenko.

assisting people with extraordinary needs in a personal and up-close manner. Ukrainians helped by Mr. Zajac include 42-year old Alina Stepanenko, suffering from cerebral palsy whose apartment needed a new heating system; 3-year-old Alina Fedycka, born deaf and mute, who underwent successful surgery thanks to \$30,000 raised by Mr. Zajac; 6-year-old Nastia Ovchar, who suffered burns over 80 percent of her body in rescuing her 3-year-old sister from a fire and now receives burn treatments in Boston thanks to \$9,000 raised by local Ukrainians; 22-year-old Chrystia Avdonina, whose brain tumor was successfully removed as a result of surgery paid for by monies raised by Mr. Zajac.

Currently, Mr. Zajac is collecting funds for Oles Matsiovsky, suffering from cerebral palsy; 6-year-old twins Liuba and Nadia Karuk, suffering from epilepsy and cerebral palsy; Petro Tychynsky, suffering from leukemia; and Roksolana Molodniak, another victim of leukemia.

Mr. Zajac's beloved wife, Halyna, succumbed to cancer in 2001. Rather than flowers for her funeral, Mr. Zajac and his two children, Yuriy and Nadia, decided to collect donations in Halyna's memory for young people living in the small town of Sebechiw, north of Lviv, where she was born and spent her early childhood. Mrs. Zajac visited her village in 1995 and was shocked by the condition of the school. The Zajac family raised enough money to renovate the school building and, thanks to the teachers and principal, had the school officially renamed the Halyna Harasowska-Zajac Elementary School.

In his spare time, Mr. Zajac sings with the Surma choir and serves on the church council of Ss. Volodymyr and Olha Ukrainian Catholic Church, and the board of directors of the Ukrainian National Museum.

Mr. Zajac is a model Ukrainian American — one we could all emulate. He is living his life in the best fraternal tradition of the Ukrainian National Association, and it is for that reason that I believe one more honor should be bestowed on this outstanding individual, the title of "Fraternalist of the Year." No one deserves it more.

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



A construction crew — all Black Americans — hurries to complete the Shevchenko monument grounds in time for its dedication ceremony to take place June 27, 1964 — one week before President Lyndon Johnson would sign the landmark Civil Rights Act outlawing racial segregation in the United States. It would be another year until the Voting Rights Act outlawed all discriminatory voting practices used against Black Americans in the United States.

FOR THE RECORD: One Holodomor survivor's account

Following is the testimony of Holodomor Witness Mary Horbatiuk Piatnochka (transcribed as told to Ruth P. Griffith), presented at Kean University at the Ukraine Famine-Genocide Educational Conference of October 10.

Good morning. My name is Mary Piatnochka. I was born Mary Horbatiuk in Ukraine, in the village of Shkarbinka, in the oblast of Odesa. Even though my father's family had lived in that village for generations, I lived there for only one year.

My father's parents – my grandparents – had been leaders in the farming community of Shkarbinka. The Soviet government would call them kurkuls or kulaks, because they owned a cow and a horse. When my father was 7, his parents sent him to the city to live with his aunt so that he could get a good education.

After he finished his schooling, he returned to Shkarbinka and became a village leader, an accountant, and he handled the village paperwork.

I don't know much about the politics of 1932. How could I? I was barely a year old. What I do know is that my father was arrested for allowing villagers to pick up the wheat that was left behind on the fields after the harvest had been given over to the Soviet collectors.

My mother told me the story when I got older. People were hungry. There was a bountiful harvest, but all the grain had been taken away. After the grain was seized, there was nothing for the villagers. So, my father told the villagers they could go back to the fields and glean what was left behind, just like in the Old Testament when Boaz allowed Ruth to glean the fields after his harvesters left some grains behind. In Shkarbinka, there was not much left, but the little they gleaned gave the villagers hope

I want to honor those who did not survive, those like my father and my infant brother, and the millions who died a painful death.

for a little bread to see them through the winter. And it was for this act that my father was arrested.

My father's death a few months later was gruesome. He was only 28 years old. It is difficult to talk about the way the prisoners were tortured, and it was with great difficulty that my mother shared the account of his death. As a matter of fact, anything dealing with that time period was difficult for my mother to talk about. It was better not to remember and not to dwell on the suffering. She told me that my father was stripped of all human rights, stripped of dignity, as he died chained to other men, some who had already died, and others who would die soon after him. Then they were all buried together in a mass grave.

My mother, however, survived. She was not yet 20 years old when my father was arrested. She left me in Shkarbinka with my father's parents and went to work on a state dairy farm in another village where her relatives lived.

When she returned to Shkarbinka a month or so later, she found me sitting on the floor with my belly swollen from hun-



Mary Horbatiuk Piatnochka speaks at Kean University.

ger, and my eyes bulging on my skeletal frame. I was on the verge of death. My grandmother had disappeared – she was nowhere to be found and no one could account for what became of her. My grandfather sat on a chair unresponsive. There was no food in the house. There was no food anywhere in the village. My mother told me there was total silence in the village – no sounds of children, no birds, nothing.

My mother grabbed me and left immediately for the dairy collective. Slowly, she brought me from the brink of death by feeding me small amounts of food at a time. Eventually I recovered as we lived on the dairy farm. I then lived with my mother's mother, but life in our region was very difficult.

A few years later my mother escaped with me to Soviet Georgia in hopes of finding a more livable situation. I did not return to the land of my birth for some 60 years. During my first trip to Ukraine, my village was "closed." No foreigners were allowed there. Then, in 1993, my husband, my daughter Ruth and I were able to get to the village and even to find the mass grave where my father was buried.

What affect did the Holodomor have on me? Obviously, it took away my father, who I'm told loved me very much. I have often wondered what he was like. My mother said he was a very kind and tender man, and I wish I had even a photo of him. With his death, and his parents' death, I lost all the

family history that had been passed down from generation to generation in the Horbatiuk household.

The Holodomor also cost me my education. From the time I was 3 – from 1935 on – my mother was on the move, and there was no time for me to go to school. We were never in one place long enough for me to get to know other children. While we lived in Soviet Georgia, my mother married Mikhail Demsyn, a Russian man who adopted me and led my mother and me through Belarus, Poland, the DP camps in Germany after World War II, and finally to the United States. It was in the DP camp, when I was a young teenager, that I first had a chance to study. But so much of my life had been spent without books, without formal education. All of my childhood and adolescent years were spent in loneliness.

I am not telling you about the Holodomor because I want you to feel sorry for me. Actually, I feel God has blessed my life. After we came to the United States, I met and married Timothy Piatnochka, who this month celebrates his 60th anniversary of coming to America as a DP. Together we have had a wonderful life in America raising our five children and now enjoying our nine grandchildren. We've been married 55 years.

Our "formal" education came around the family dinner table as our children enthusi-

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14 countries' parliaments recognize Holodomor

Ukrinform

KYIV – The Foreign Affairs Ministry of Ukraine has done everything possible so that the memory of millions of victims of the Holodomor was honored on bilateral and regional levels around the world and within the framework of international organizations' work, said Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Yurii Kostenko at a November 18 press briefing.

He noted that participating in the international forum in Kyiv dedicated to the 75th anniversary of the tragic events of 1932-1933 will be foreign heads of states and governments, and representatives of legislative and executive authorities – a total of over 20 delegations numbering 150 representatives. As of the date of the briefing, Mr. Kostenko said the presidents of Macedonia, Estonia, Georgia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Bosnia and Herzegovina had indicated they would attend.


Mr. Kostenko also noted that the parliaments of 14 countries had recognized the Holodomor as genocide. These are:

Australia, Georgia, Estonia, Ecuador, Canada, Columbia, Latvia, Lithuania, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, the United States and Hungary, as well as the Vatican.

"In May 2008 Canada established a certain precedent – it became the first world country to adopt a law establishing a Day of Memory of the Holodomor Victims in Ukraine," Mr. Kostenko underscored.

Many international organizations also recognize the Holodomor as genocide of the Ukrainian people, he added.

Ukraine's Foreign Affairs Ministry, Mr. Kostenko said, is working hard to disseminate the historical truth about the Holodomor, as well as to ensure recognition of this tragedy on the part of the international community in the form of various documents. As a result, resolutions have been passed by UNESCO and the Parliamentary Assembly of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. In addition, the Holodomor "has been qualified as a crime against humanity in a very important document adopted in October of this year by the European Parliament," he said.

 Columbia University

International Conference on the Great Famine

Tuesday, December 2, 2008

Visualizing the Holodomor: the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933 on film

PROGRAM:

1:30 -2:30 PM; rm. 1512, Intl. Affairs Bldg. (420 W. 118th St.)

Panel One. "What Happened in 1932-1933, Facts of the Tragedy"

- Yuri Shevchuk (Columbia U.) "The Holodomor in Ukrainian Film"
- Roman Serbyn (U of Montreal) "Historical Background on the Holodomor"



2:30 -4:30 PM; rm. 1512, Intl. Affairs Bldg. (420 W. 118th St.)

Panel Two. "Unearthing the Great Famine by Filming It"

- Natasha Mikhalechuk (documentary filmmaker) "Discovering the Holodomor Today"
- Crispin Brooks (Curator, Shoah Found. Inst. Visual History Archive) "Eyewitness Testimonies of Jewish Holocaust Survivors: The Holodomor in Their Memory"

7:30-10:00 PM; Rosenthal Auditorium, Schermerhorn Hall, Columbia Morningside Campus

Panel Three. US premier and discussion of THE LIVING, a feature documentary (in English) by Serhiy Bukovsky

- Speakers-presenters: Serhiy Bukovsky, director, and Viktoriya Bondar, producer

The Conference is free and open to the public. For more information contact the Ukrainian Studies Program office at 212-854-4697 or visit www.harrimaninstitute.org/programs/Ukrainian_studies_program.html

Greater Boston Ukrainian community commemorates 75th anniversary of the Holodomor

by Peter T. Woloschuk

BOSTON – Under the auspices of the Greater Boston Committee to Commemorate the 75th Anniversary of the Holodomor and the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Boston branch, the local Ukrainian community solemnly marked the anniversary of the Holodomor with an ecumenical “panakhyda” and remarks at the Paulist Center on Saturday, November 15. The center is located in downtown Boston adjacent to the historic Boston Common and steps away from the Massachusetts State House.

The panakhyda was concelebrated by the Rev. Roman Tarnavsky, pastor of St. Andrew’s Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Boston; the Rev. Jaroslav Nalysnyk, pastor of the Ukrainian Catholic Church of Christ the King in Boston; the Rev. Monsignor Roman Golemba, pastor of St. Michael’s Ukrainian Catholic Church of Woonsocket, R.I., and St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church in Fall River, Mass.; the Rev. James Morris, pastor of St John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church of Salem, Mass.; the Rev. Paul Donald Huesing, CSP, director and superior of the Paulist Community in Boston; Hierodeacon Vasyl Janick, St. Andrew’s Ukrainian Orthodox Church, Boston. The event drew almost 100 participants. A combined choir from St. Andrew’s and Christ the King, under the direction of Eugene Moroz, sang the responses.

At the conclusion of the panakhyda, master of ceremonies Paul T. Rabchenuk, committee chairman, and vice-president of UCCA, welcomed the participants, thanked the Paulists for the use of their chapel, all of the priests for their presence and support, and the 30 choristers for the beauty that they added to the service. He then called on the Rev. Tarnavsky to begin the formal program with an invocation and remarks.

Father Tarnavsky said it is important to speak out on behalf of the innocent victims of the Holodomor and to make the world aware of the tragedy so that it would never be repeated. He then went on to say that these regular commemorations do have an impact and then emphasized that “truly unexpected things are happening as the result of people speaking out.”

“Last week in Kyiv, for example, the Episcopal Synod of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the Moscow Patriarchate unanimously declared that the 1932-1933 Famine in Ukraine was indeed genocide,” he said. “This is nothing less than an amazing and historic step forward.”

Anatoliy Grytsenko, former defense minister of Ukraine (2005-2007), current member of parliament of the Our Ukraine-Peoples’ Self-Defense bloc, and chair of the Parliamentary Committee on National Defense and Security, was the main speaker. Speaking in English and Ukrainian, he reminded the audience of the fact that Soviet



Vsevolod Petriv

Holodomor commemoration participants in front of the Chornobyl memorial tree.

Russian officials denied the Holodomor for decades and almost succeeded in enveloping the tragedy in a cocoon of silence.

“Yet because of this continual attempt at cover-up, memory of the Holodomor grew ever stronger and ultimately exposed the lie of the Soviet Union and the entire Communist system,” said Mr. Grytsenko. [Mr. Grytsenko, whose name has been spelled “Hrytsenko,” has advised that the official spelling of his last name is “Grytsenko.” – ed.] “Since independence, Ukraine has been working to make the world aware of this horrific tragedy not only to honor the memory of its millions of victims but to make sure that nothing like this ever happens again in the history of mankind.”

“We must also remember that, while the order to confiscate grain came from Moscow, very often it was Ukrainian hands that manned the guns of the brigades that went village to village taking everything that the people had,” he continued. “My own grandmother quietly pointed out the people in our village who had participated in the requisitions and who were responsible for the deaths of many of their fellow villagers. She also commented on the fact that many of them had fine homes and were honored by the [Communist] party.”

“There are still Russian officials today who deny that the Holodomor ever hap-

pened,” Mr. Grytsenko noted, “and yet my own grandfather and five of my father’s brothers and sisters died of hunger within a three-day period.”

“Ukrainians understand hunger, and they understand tragedy, and because of all they have been through they have a sacred obligation to help those who are suffering today,” Mr. Grytsenko said.

“According to the United Nations’ official statistics, more than 800 million men, women and children go to bed hungry every single day. Ukraine has a tremendous grain surplus, and it is incumbent on the government and the people to work with other governments throughout the world to seriously

(Continued on page 22)



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UCRDC marks 75th anniversary of the Famine-Genocide

by Oksana Zakydalsky

TORONTO – The Ukrainian Canadian Research and Documentation Center (UCRDC) held an “open doors day” on October 26, inviting friends and the community to come and hear about its work in studying and disseminating information about the 1932-1933 Holodomor in Ukraine.

The program was developed and presented by the UCRDC’s archivist, Iroida Wynyckyj.

The consul general of Ukraine, Olexander Danylyko, greeted the gathering and mentioned that the Consulate-General in Toronto had ordered 1,200 copies of the trilingual (English, French and Spanish) DVD of the film “Harvest of Despair,” produced by the UCRDC.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine is now distributing the DVD to embassies and diplomats both in Ukraine and at the United Nations to make the world aware of the Ukrainian calamity.

Dr. Oleh Romanyshyn, president of the League of Ukrainians in Canada (LUC), presented to the UCRDC a complete package of the exhibit “Holodomor: Genocide by Famine,” created by the LUC and premiered in Toronto in April of this year. It has been shown in cities across Canada, the United States (currently on view at The Ukrainian Museum in New York) and Ukraine. It was produced in cooperation with the Memorial Society in Kyiv and with the assistance of the UCRDC.

The fifth volume of the book series “Ukrainskyi Holokost” (Ukrainian



Oksana Zakydalsky

Dr. Oleh Romanyshyn presents the exhibit *Holodomor: Genocide by Famine* to archivist Iroida Wynyckyj of the UCRDC.

Holocaust) – edited by the Rev. Yurii Mytsak, a historian, and published this year in Ukraine, comprises 58 transcripts of audio and video testimonies of Holodomor witnesses. The original testimonies are part of the UCRDC archives and were prepared for publication by the center, which is also one of the funders of the book. The presentation of the book was made by Prof. Wasyl Janischewsky and was available for purchase.

In answer to President Viktor Yushchenko’s appeal on his last visit to Canada, the UCRDC, together with the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, is preparing statistical data, a databank of persons and recording interviews with survivors of the Holodomor who are living or have lived in Canada. This register, together with similar registers from other countries, is to be disseminated as a Ukrainian government document under the name “Book of Memory.”

Orest Zakydalsky, who is working on the project, explained that the information collected in Canada will be put on a special website about the Holodomor – sure to become a valuable source for teachers, students and researchers.

At a recent exhibit of the works of

sculptor Kateryna Nemyra, a group of seven women benefactors bought and donated to the UCRDC a ceramic monochromatic construction called “Kukil” (a weed with poisonous seeds that grows in wheatfields), which depicts three pictures on ceramic tiles on the theme of famine and which are framed by a black wooden cross.

Dr. Christine Suchocky explained the symbolism of the construction, which has become part of the UCRDC’s art and poster collection on the Famine. For the event, artists Halyna Nowakiwska and Andrii Babich loaned some of their paintings on the theme of the Famine which hung on the main wall.

At the conclusion of the presentation of the UCRDC’s work, the more than 100 visitors to the “open doors day” saw an edited version of the two-hour documentary film “Holodomor. Ukraina XX-stolittya. Tekhnolohia Genocidu,” produced by the National Television Company of Ukraine with funding by the Ukraine 3000 International Charitable Fund. The film ably combines the historical context of the Holodomor with contemporary interviews of survivors of the Famine.

Ukraine to unveil...

(Continued from page 1)

all 12,000 villages ravaged by the Holodomor will be etched into a memorial wall.

The initial cost of the “Candle of Memory” monument was budgeted at over \$14.8 million (U.S.), and the funds for the project were allocated by the Cabinet of Ministers.

Originally, the entire Ukrainian Holodomor commemorative project was envisioned to consist of two phases. The second phase of construction is expected to produce a world-class historical complex to include a museum, a research center for Holodomor scholars, a library, archival space, an exhibition hall and an electronic database system providing state-of-the-art access to information on the Holodomor.

A number of Ukraine-based and international activists had, over the years, expressed their preference that the historical research complex should be completed prior to the “Candle of Memory” monument. However, their requests and suggestions fell on deaf ears. As a result, additional competitions for the best design will soon be initiated.

The final stages of the entire Holodomor complex project will be guided by the Institute of National Memory.



Ilyya M. Labunka

A view of the “Candle of Memory.”

“We are forming the vision of what the complex should ultimately look like,” said Oleksander Ivankiv, the institute’s first deputy director.

It is estimated that the final cost of the entire Holodomor complex will be approximately \$24 million (U.S.).



Orest Zakydalsky speaks about the Book of Memory project.



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Service at St. Patrick's...

(Continued from page 1)

landmark cathedral. Cardinal Egan called the Holodomor "one of the horrors of the 20th century" that ought to be recognized as genocide. "May all the world learn from this event," he said.

Representing the Ukrainian Catholic Church were Metropolitan-Archbishop Stefan Soroka, Bishop Paul Chomnycky, Bishop John Bura and Bishop emeritus Basil Losten, and representing the Ukrainian Orthodox Church was Archbishop Antony. The Dumka Chorus of New York sang the responses.

After the welcome and prior to the memorial services, Archbishop Antony, eparch of New York, in his remarks described a Thanksgiving Day dinner and asked the audience to "imagine if you will" if all of the food were confiscated by godless government troops and multiply that scene millions of times "until the population of your city, your county, your state was left with nothing to eat and nowhere to find sustenance for life."

We are fortunate to live in the abundance that our forebears in Ukraine never knew, the archbishop reminded the audience, but "if we fail to stand for and preserve the sanctity of life – all of it created by God Almighty – then we will be participating in the creation of all the necessary circumstances for the horror to occur again, for the forces of evil to arise once more."

Ukrainian Congress Committee of America President Tamara Gallo-Oleksy recalled the events throughout the year that focused on the Holodomor and the need for international recognition and education. "Today as we gather within the sacred

walls of this magnificent cathedral to mark the culmination of the 75th anniversary year – we must vow to continue our work to educate the public about the Holodomor and remember the countless victims who suffered and died as a result of this vicious crime against humanity," she said.

Rep. Maurice Hinchey (D-N.Y.) called the Holodomor "the worst of Holocausts" and called the silence of the free world during this time "a tragedy." The extent of the Holodomor was concealed for too long and needs to be recognized on an international level, he said. Rep. Hinchey encouraged the Ukrainian community to "inform the world" about this unknown genocide.

In addressing the audience, Dr. Shamshur thanked the U.S. government for its work in designating federal land for a Holodomor monument in Washington and urged everyone to attend the groundbreaking ceremonies, scheduled for 11 a.m. on December 2 located at the intersection of North Capital Street, Massachusetts Avenue and F Street, NW. (For more information contact 202-547-0018 or unis@ucca.org)

A letter from the White House was read by Ms. Oleksy. President George W. Bush recalled the Ukrainian Famine as a crime against humanity and acknowledged the work of the Ukrainian community in bringing awareness of the dark chapter in history.

"I appreciate all those who honor the victims of the Ukrainian Famine. Through your efforts, you remind us all of the power of good to triumph over the darkness of evil," wrote President Bush.

Yuriy Sergeyev, ambassador of Ukraine to the United Nations, spoke about the international community's work to have the United Nations recognize the

Holodomor as genocide and urged the audience to remind others of this human tragedy.

Educating Americans about the Holodomor has the potential to "change the consciousness of U.S. society," said Michael Sawkiw Jr., chairman of the National Committee to Commemorate the 75th Anniversary of the Ukrainian Genocide of 1932-1933.

Bishop Chomnycky, eparch of Stamford, Conn., recounted the memories of Victor Tracz, a Holodomor survivor. He described the gnawing hunger that would not go away as soldiers confiscated every last morsel of food, every grain of wheat,

every kernel of corn, every chicken, every cow, every pig, and watched as the weakest members of his family died in a painfully slow manner, or government officials bursting into his house on the morning of Mr. Tracz's eighth birthday and said "in a voice full of surprised annoyance, as if at some vermin caught in a trap: 'What!? Are you still alive?'"

Bishop Chomnycky concluded his remarks with a prayer asking for healing for the survivors, forgiveness for the perpetrators and those who fail to acknowledge the Holodomor and for the repose of the millions who died as a result of the Famine-Genocide.



Marchers as they enter St. Patrick's Cathedral.

President's message on the Holodomor

Following is the text of the November 13 message from U.S. President George W. Bush that was read at the Holodomor commemoration in St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York on November 15.

I send greetings to all those observing the 75th anniversary of the Ukrainian Famine. On this occasion, I join my fellow Americans in remembering this crime against humanity.

More than seven decades ago, millions of innocent Ukrainians starved to death when Stalin's regime deliberately caused a devastating famine. This solemn occasion is an opportunity to reflect on those

terrible events, remember the individuals who perished, and underscore our commitment to confront tyranny.

Today, the people of Ukraine are free and they are contributing to the advancement of liberty in the world. The United States is proud to call Ukraine a friend and we will continue to stand in solidarity with her people.

I appreciate all those who honor the victims of the Ukrainian Famine. Through your efforts, you remind us all of the power of good to triumph over the darkness of evil.

May God bless you all.

George W. Bush

Turning the pages back...

(Continued from page 6)

Ukrainian nation."

On November 21, 2006, in Lviv, Mr. Moroz recounted how nearly half of the residents of his native village of Buda died as a result of the Holodomor. "People ate other people. That's why for me personally it is a genocide."

Mr. Moroz's actions were also motivated by the prospect of international recognition by the United Nations. If the phrasing of the bill did not indicate that the Holodomor was directed against the Ukrainian people, then it would not fall under the definition of genocide according to U.N. standards.

Another point of contention was the perpetrator of the Holodomor. Instead of the Communist Party or government, Mr. Moroz suggested that the blame be directed against the "totalitarian, repressive, Stalinist regime."

Western Ukrainians, who most fervently fought for the Holodomor bill, are from regions that were largely unscathed by the genocide. Meanwhile, eastern and southern Ukrainians, who live in regions where the Holodomor was most acute, opposed the legislation.

Many of those who settled in the industrialized cities of eastern and southern Ukraine may have been born in Ukraine, but their parents are from the Russian Federation, and so their ethnicity is mixed. They consider themselves Ukrainian, but acknowledge their nationality as Russian.

Since the Holodomor didn't directly affect their families, and because they have personal affinities for Russia and its culture, they lack an ability to empathize with or comprehend the Holodomor's meaning for ethnic Ukrainians, deputies said.

Source: "Rada passes bill recognizing the Holodomor as genocide," by Zenon Zawada, *The Ukrainian Weekly*, December 3, 2006.

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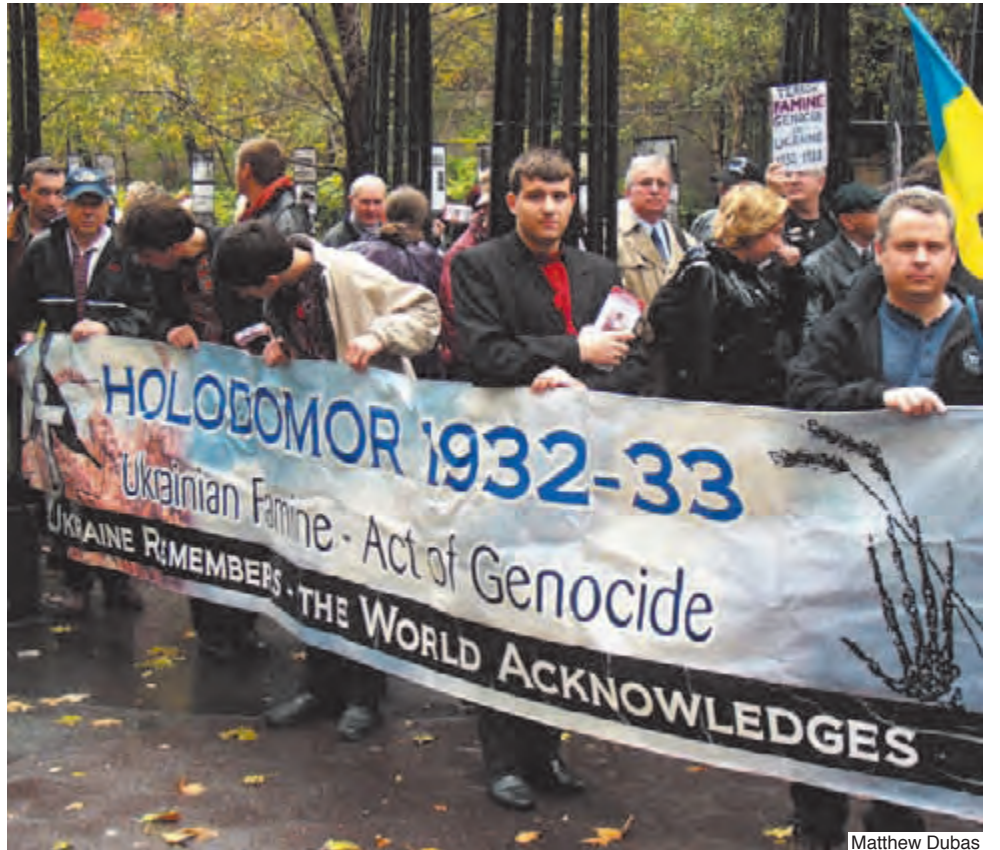
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75th anniversary of the Holodomor marked in NYC



Peter Steciuk, Andrew Demidowich and Peter Borejko carry the banner.



Matthew Dubas

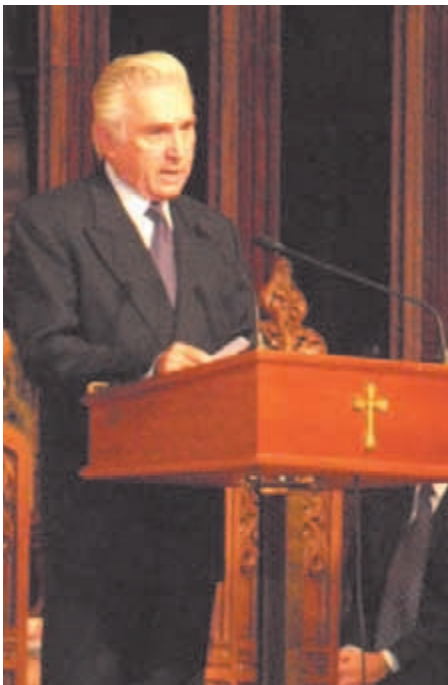
Marchers line up for the procession to St. Patrick's Cathedral.



Cardinal Edward Egan.



Ukraine's Consul-General of New York Mykola Kyrychenko and Ukraine's Ambassador to the United States Oleh Shamshur view the outdoor photo exhibit at Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza.



Rep. Maurice Hinchey (D-N.Y.).



Officiating hierarchs at St. Patrick's Cathedral included Bishop John Bura, Bishop Paul Chomnycky, Metropolitan-Archbishop Stefan Soroka, Archbishop Antony and Bishop emeritus Basil Losten.

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NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

Lavrynovych closed that day's meeting. The Parliament's work will continue in committees. According to Mr. Lavrynovych, the need for work in committees is due to the fact that "four anti-crisis bills have been submitted by the government for the Parliament's consideration, and a number of other bills are expected; as well there are a number of alternate anti-crisis bills from various deputies." It is necessary to consider all those bills in various committees, Mr. Lavrynovych noted. Volodymyr Lytvyn, leader of the eponymous bloc, attended consultations of faction leaders with President Viktor Yushchenko and said that candidates for Rada chair were not discussed. A draft resolution on a candidate for Rada chair was registered in the Parliament; it was submitted by National Deputy Oleksander Omelchenko (Our Ukraine - People's Self-Defense) on his own initiative. He proposed the candidacy of Mr. Lytvyn, who headed the Parliament in May 2002-April 2006. (Ukrinform)

Yatsenyuk comments on successor

KYIV - The ex-chairman of the Verkhovna Rada, Arseniy Yatseniuk, who was discharged on November 12, said on November 18 that all of the current possible candidates for the post (Volodymyr Lytvyn, Ivan Pliusch, Oleksander Lavrynovych and Adam Martyniuk) have little chance of being elected. A national deputy of the Our Ukraine - People's Self-Defense bloc, Mr. Yatseniuk predicted that factions would in the end reach agreement on the would-be chair. He compared the parliamentary corps to students preparing for their exam the last night before passing it. They will finally reach consensus for the Parliament "to remain the Parliament not only in name," Mr. Yatsenyuk added. As he put it, "big political intrigue and big political trading have been launched" and "as usual, there is bargaining for power, for control over the state, rather than for dragging this state out of the pit." Meanwhile Mr. Yatsenyuk has launched his own plans to establish a new political party. (Ukrinform)

Unemployment forecast issued

KYIV - According to forecasts of the Ukrainian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs (UUIE), the official unemployment level in Ukraine will reach 1.5 million persons - 400,000 to 500,000 more than today, UUIE President Anatolii Kinakh said on November 17. He said workers could be expected to be discharged in such fields as metallurgy, and the chemical and construction sectors. According to Mr. Kinakh, re-establishment of economic stability in Ukraine will start no earlier than the third or fourth quarter of 2009. Earlier, the director of the State Employment Service, Volodymyr Halytskyi, forecast an increase in the unemployment level to between 761,000 and 781,000 by late 2008. He also reported that the State Employment Service plans to ensure retraining for 400,000 persons in 2009. The Labor and Social Policy Ministry forecast the unemployment level at between 7.5 percent and 8.5 percent in 2009. (Ukrinform)

Public anti-crisis council formed

KYIV - The Ukrainian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs (UUIE) reported that a public Anti-Crisis Council of industrialists, entrepreneurs and employers, as well as experts and representatives of business community associations, will be set up. UUIE President Anatolii Kinakh noted on November 17 that the council members have elaborated

a package of anti-crisis measures, which they believe should be added to the anti-crisis law adopted by the Verkhovna Rada deputies. "At the present moment, as never before, the authorities should work in a permanent dialogue with business, and the UUIE is ready for such a dialogue," he underscored. Among the proposals are the following: to envisage measures on a real access of entrepreneurs to credit resources, to stop unprecedented penetration of imported goods into the domestic market, and to render support to small and medium-sized businesses. On October 31 the Parliament adopted a law, submitted by President Viktor Yushchenko, on measures to counter the negative consequences of the financial crisis. The law is aimed at guaranteeing the economic safety of the state, and minimizing possible losses for the economy and the Ukrainian financial system as a result of the world crisis. The law will be in effect until the financial-economic system of Ukraine is once again stabilized, but no longer than January 1, 2011. (Ukrinform)

President signs space cooperation law

KYIV - On November 13 the Ukrainian president signed a law on Ratification of the Framework Agreement on Cooperation between the Ukrainian Government and the European Space Agency on joint peaceful space exploration. The agreement, which was signed on January 25 in Paris, was ratified by the Parliament on October 30. Deputy Director General of the National Space Agency of Ukraine Eduard Kuznetsov noted that this framework agreement is the first of Ukraine's four steps on membership accession to the European Space Agency. (Ukrinform)

U.S. supports Ukraine in NATO

TALLINN, Estonia - The United States will continue supporting Ukraine on its path to full-fledged membership in NATO, U.S. Secretary of Defense Robert Gates said on November 13 at the final press conference in Tallinn, Estonia, following informal Ukraine-NATO consultations. According to Mr. Gates, despite the progress it has made, Ukraine has to speed up the pace of security sector reform, specifically addressing defense budget shortfalls and urgently needed improvements in planning and prioritization. He expressed hope that Ukraine's political leadership, despite the current political uncertainty in the country, would continue to show the sustained commitment required to join the alliance. Mr. Gates said "the location of Ukraine and Georgia is unique," and underscored that the main thing to remember is the decision of the NATO summit in Bucharest where the alliance guaranteed membership for the two countries. "Some states have passed through a MAP, but some haven't, while still others are still implementing it. So the main decision was made and formalized in Bucharest, the rest is part of the process, within the framework of which various negotiations and consultations may run," Mr. Gates noted. (Ukrinform)

Ukraine's population declines

KYIV - In September the number of Ukraine's population was down by 0.02 percent (9,900) as compared to August. It totaled 46.191 million as of October 1, the State Statistics Committee reported. As of October 1 the urban population was 31.583 million, up by 0.04 percent compared to September 1. The rural population was 14.608 million people, down by 0.16 percent from the previous month. Based on data of the nationwide census of December 2001, the population was

(Continued on page 15)

NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 14)

48.416 million – 32.538 million in cities and 15.878 million in rural areas. (Ukrinform)

Future of Chernobyl projects

KYIV – The world financial crisis will not affect fulfillment of international Chernobyl projects financed through the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), Emergency Minister Volodymyr Shandra told a November 13 briefing. According to Mr. Shandra, that day a meeting of the Joint Working Group Ukraine-EBRD took place, at which the state of fulfillment of international projects was discussed, including the plan on measures at the shelter facility, construction of a new safe foundation for the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, and construction of storage facilities for spent fuel and a plant for processing radioactive waste. Mr. Shandra emphasized that as a result of this meeting he can confidently state that construction of a new foundation for the Chernobyl plant will start in July-June 2009 and will end in 2012. The approximate cost of the construction in today's prices is \$800 million (U.S.). He also noted that all construction materials for this facility will be exclusively Ukrainian-made. "In this way we will support the

Ukrainian commodity producer," he explained. The emergency minister also said that an important stage in stabilization of the shelter construction has been completed. "Now, thanks to the fact that a full complex of measures was carried out, we have managed to achieve a decrease in the risk of damaging this facility for a minimum of 15 years," Mr. Shandra said. (Ukrinform)

Protest against anti-Ukrainian video

KYIV – The Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Ministry on November 12 summoned Vsevolod Loskutov, the envoy of the Russian Embassy in Ukraine. The ministry issued a decisive protest to the Russian diplomat because the Russian Embassy in Ukraine had participated in organizing an openly provocative and anti-Ukrainian event. The issue is a video about the military conflict in Georgia, which had to be shown with the participation of the Russian ambassador and diplomats at the Hyatt Hotel in Kyiv. However, the hotel's administration has banned the presentation of the video. Titled "The Art of Betrayal," the video, according to the Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Ministry was forged by Russian special agencies. The video alleges that Ukrainian citizens participated in the Russian-Georgian conflict and that Ukraine supplied weapons to Georgia. The Russian envoy was told that such steps taken by the Russians are

unacceptable and conflict with the status of the Russian Embassy and generally recognized international standards. The Security Service of Ukraine (SBU) determined that the video was forged on the basis of misleading allegations by the Russian Internet publication www.russia.ru; the SBU also found that Russian law enforcement and special agencies were involved in the making of the video. (Ukrinform)

Moratorium may be continued

KYIV – Verkhovna Rada First Deputy Chairman Oleksander Lavrynovych said on November 13 that the Party of Regions would not support the cancellation of a

moratorium on the sale of farmland beginning on January 1, 2009. "The Party of Regions supports a moratorium on the sale of farmland, because, unfortunately, two years ago there were no laws that might have ensured the functioning of the land market in Ukraine, and there are no such laws today. The cancellation of this moratorium will obviously be directed against Ukrainian peasants who directly work their own land," he said. Ukraine has over 60 million hectares of land, including 41.8 million hectares of farmland. President Viktor Yushchenko believes it is necessary to draft a law and lift the moratorium on the sale of farmland in 2009. (Ukrinform)



It is with deepest sadness that we inform our friends of the loss of a beautiful human being – our Husband, Father, Son, Brother and Uncle

Danylo E. Husiak, Ph.D.



Danylo was born January 28, 1947, in New York City. He was long time member of Plast, "Lisoviy Chorty", served in the Peace Corps in Sierra Leone, held a Ph.D. in Chemical Physics, and co-founded Strativa a business management consulting firm in Irvine, CA, where he lived with his wife of fifteen years, Luba Dmytryk-Husiak. He passed away October 18th, 2008 in Newport Beach, CA, at the age of 61.

Danylo Husiak was a person who touched many lives with kindness and generosity. He was a bright shining light in the lives of his family and friends. Danylo always brought the spirit of joy, optimism and laughter to honor and celebrate the meaning of Family. He was respected by his business associates who appreciated his integrity, intelligence, creativity and ability to bring opposing views together to work towards a common goal. He will be sadly missed and never forgotten.

In bereavement are:

Wife	Luba Dmytryk-Husiak
Daughter	Laryssa Husiak
Mother	Tekla Husiak
Brothers	John Husiak with wife Carole and children Emily, Kathryn and Elias Stephen Husiak with son Michael

And other family members in the US, Canada and Ukraine.

The Panachyda was held at Peter Jarema Funeral Home in New York City on Friday October 24th, 2008. Requiem services were held on Saturday, October 25th, 2008 at St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church in Manhattan, followed by internment at Holy Spirit Cemetery in Hamptonburgh, NY.

A memorial service was held November 1st, 2008 at The Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary Ukrainian Catholic Church in Los Angeles, CA. In memoriam, donations are being collected for "Plast Camp - Vovcha Tropa" c/o Strativa 2082 Business Center Dr., Ste. 240, Irvine, CA 92612. Attn: Dan Husiak Memorial

Vichnaya Pamyat!

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With deepest sorrow we are sharing the sad news of the loss on November 1st of our beloved husband, father, grandfather, brother, uncle, and cousin

Andrew Blahitka

Andrew was born in Lviv in 1942. He was President of Andrew Blahitka & Associates Structural Steel Design. One of his projects was the design of the steel reinforcement for the Statue of Liberty, as mandated by the Homeland Security initiative.

In bereavement are:

Wife	Joanne
Daughters	Karen Beyke with husband Greg Sharon Toris with husband Joe
Son	Steven with wife Debbie
Grandchildren	Madison and Kevin Beyke
Sisters	Christine Balynsky with husband Yuriy and family Lydia Stec with husband Andrew and family
Sister-in-law	Pauline, wife of the late brother Alexander Blahitka and family
Aunt	Anna Blahitka, in Ukraine
Cousins	Alexander Kizyma Bohdan Blahitko, in Ukraine Marta Kozak, in Ukraine

Vichna Pamyat!



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в середу, 26 листопада 2008 р.

в церквах:

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 - собор Входу в Храм Пресвятої Богородиці в Нортпорті, Фла., о год. 8:30 ранку
 - св. Юра у Львові.
- Вічна Йому пам'ять!

Дружина Марійка з родиною

Former defense minister...

(Continued from page 1)

economy, the international monetary crisis, threats to its sovereignty and, most importantly, the loss of confidence in the government by the overwhelming majority of the residents of the country," Mr. Grytsenko continued.

"If they don't come to their senses soon and begin to put the country first, I may need to stand for office in the upcoming presidential elections," he added.

Speaking extemporaneously, Mr. Grytsenko displayed his mastery of current Ukrainian politics; gave an in-depth analysis of the war in Georgia; and addressed Ukraine's relations the Russian Federation, the European Union, NATO and the United States.

Mr. Grytsenko said that it was time for "the Ukrainian government to act in the interests of its people, to negotiate oil prices that make sense for the state and the people and not the oligarchs; and to give residents of the country a stake in the future so that they are not seeking passports from other countries."

"Ukraine has the potential to be a strong state and to play a major role in world affairs," Mr. Grytsenko maintained, "but it needs to be united and speak with one voice and its needs to take itself seriously."

"Residents of the Crimea and residents of Luhansk would not even look at Russian or other passports if they felt that Ukraine had something to offer them," he said.

In discussing relations with Russia, Mr. Grytsenko said, "When I was minister of defense my relations with my Russian counterpart were correct and fair and balanced, but never fraternal, and they should serve as a model for all our relations with that country."

"It is impossible to have fraternal relations between countries," Mr. Grytsenko pointed. "The word, by definition, refers to a relationship between two human being born of the same parents. And we must remember that there can be serious and even permanent disagreements between them. It has nothing to do with relations between countries."

"As we have seen, Russian leaders have repeatedly insisted on fraternal relations and yet, in spite of written agreements, they did not hesitate to triple the price that Ukraine has to pay for oil and gas," he pointed out. "In 2006, a group of us made a recommendation to the government that the remaining debt to Russia of \$1.2 billion should be paid off and then world market prices should be charged for the lease of the lands of the Russian naval base in Sevastopol. According to current estimates these rents should amount to some \$800 million to \$1.2 billion annually, and yet neither the president nor prime minister were interested."

"Russia will always act in its own self-interest and will continue to do so," Mr. Grytsenko continued. "However, we should always keep 19th century German Chancellor [Otto von] Bismarck's dictum in mind that 'Russia is never as strong as it pretends to be nor as weak as it appears.'"

He pointed out that the current "Russian government is using energy as a political tool in its dealings with Europe and the rest of the world, something that even at the height of the Cold War the Soviets never dared to do."

"Gazprom negotiates all of its prices bilaterally with each client country individually and as a result has a tremendous hold over the international politics of Western Europe," he explained. "And because of this, it is clear that France and Germany will block any attempt to give Ukraine a plan for accession to the



Leysa Sochor (left), Katrina Parry, David Parry at the Zenovia Sochor Parry Memorial Lecture.

European Union in December," he added. "However, it only makes sense that Ukraine should be implementing the changes that a plan for accession would mandate unilaterally because it would ultimately involve a rise in living standards for all of its residents."

"If it were up to me," Mr. Grytsenko said, "each minister would have to prepare and then be responsible for implementing the equivalent of a plan for accession in his or her own sector. Then, once a month a minister would go to Berlin, Brussels and Paris to meet with his/her counterpart and discuss the progress that Ukraine was making. I guarantee that after six months of this, the countries that are now blocking Ukraine would give in, if only to stop the visits."

"We should always remember that Russia said that accession of the Baltics and Poland to the European Union and

NATO was a threat to its security and national interests, and yet they are now members of both organizations," he noted. "We should also remember that both Bulgaria and Romania have living standards not much better than those that prevail in Ukraine and yet they were admitted to both organizations in spite of this fact."

In looking at both organizations Mr. Grytsenko pointed out that "neither NATO nor the EU were of much help to Georgia. In fact, more than a week passed before the ministers of the European Union were even able to convene an emergency session. He then went on to discuss the war in Georgia and said that it was clear that the Georgian leadership had made a number of mistakes.

"Russia had begun to assemble its 58th Army as early as April, and it took them

(Continued on page 17)

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Former defense minister...

(Continued from page 16)

months to fully mobilize and be ready to move," he maintained. "And to get this Army to Georgia, the Russian high command had to strip barracks from military installations around the country, including those tasked with the defense of the capital itself."

"However, the entire invasion was more like a 19th century operetta than a war," Mr. Grytsenko pointed out. "To get into Georgia, the Russian Army had to come through a long tunnel and they did so in parade formation. Where was the Georgian resistance? What was President [Mikheil] Saakashvili doing holding open-air meetings in the capital when the Russian Air Force was dominating the skies and strafing buildings?"

"However, everyone needs to understand," Mr. Grytsenko continued, "that Ukraine is not Georgia. We have one of the largest standing armies in Europe, even after our cutbacks, which actually involved more personnel than the combined armies of Belgium and Luxembourg."

"Ukraine is a rich country, it has its own oil reserves, coal reserves that will last for more than 400 years, some of the biggest rivers in Europe with tremendous potential for hydroelectric energy, natural underground storage facilities for gas, and yet it remains totally dependent on outside sources for its energy," Mr. Grytsenko pointed out. "And on top of all this, the country is wasteful with its use of energy, using five times as much as countries in Western Europe."

"Energy independence should have been one of our primary goals right since we first gained independence, and yet our

current leaders are not looking to the future and are simply content to maintain the status quo which benefits no one but the oligarchs," he said.

"In the current global economic recession, Ukraine has been particularly hard hit," Mr. Grytsenko pointed out, "and the economy is in bad shape. Our position has been exacerbated by the fact that none of our leaders have taken any decisive measures and over the last few years they have regularly overstated economic growth for political capital." They raised wages without solid financing behind it, he noted.

"As a result of our crisis, many of our most strategic industries are being bought up cheaply by countries and companies with accumulated capital, and yet our government is standing by and letting this happen," Mr. Grytsenko said.

"Unfortunately, our governing elite doesn't know what to do next, and the people who came out in such numbers to defend Ukrainian democracy on the 'Maidan' have been disillusioned and have stopped applying pressure for change and reform," he said.

On a positive concluding note, Mr. Grytsenko pointed out that bilateral relations with the United States were good and that even under Prime Minister Yanukovich work went on to bring the Ukrainian military into line with the best standards in the world.

He concluded that he can be contacted via the official Verkhovna Rada portal at grytsenko.anatolii@rada.gov.ua and that he welcomed questions, comments, interest, and support.

Mr. Grytsenko, 51, is a native of Ukraine's Cherkasy region. He graduated from Kyiv's Higher Military Aviation Engineering Military School in 1979 and

during his 25-year military career served as a lecturer a higher military educational institute as well as in senior positions in Ukraine's Ministry of Defense. He also headed the Directorate of Military Security Issues and the Development Section of the Scientific Research Center of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

In 1993 Mr. Grytsenko graduated from the U.S. Department of Defense's Language Institute and in 1994 from the operational-strategic faculty U.S. Air University. A year later he graduated from the National Academy of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

Mr. Grytsenko became the director of the Olexander Razumkov Ukrainian Center of Economic and Political Research, Ukraine's leading think-tank, in December 2000 and two months later also assumed duties as a consultant to the Verkhovna Rada's Committee on National Security and Defense. In November of the same year he was appointed to the advisory board of the President's Cabinet for domestic/political issues.

Possessing a Candidate of Technical Science degree, Mr. Grytsenko is the author of more than 100 scientific works which have been published in Ukraine, Belgium, the Netherlands, the United States of America, France and Switzerland. He is married to Yuliya Mostova, deputy editor of Dzerkalo Tyzhnia, the leading newspaper in Ukraine, and resides in Kyiv.

The Zenovia Sochor Party Memorial lecture, the fifth in its series, was co-sponsored by HURI and the Fellows Program at Harvard's Weatherhead Center for International Affairs. Additional funds were also provided by Harvard's John F. Kennedy School of Government.

In 2000 Dr. Sochor Parry's family and friends established a fund with the Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard University to underwrite the cost of the Zenovia Sochor Parry Memorial Lecture in Ukrainian Politics. Dr. Sochor Parry was a professor at Clark University. She was a significant and respected scholar in the field of Soviet and East European history and politics. From the early 1980s until her death in February 1998, she was also an Associate of HURI.

The goal of the fund is to raise enough money to endow an annual lectureship (currently the lecture is presented biennially) that will attract world-class scholars and to make possible the publication of the annual address. The lecture is free and open to the general public.

Since its inception, four lectures have been delivered as part of the memorial series. In 2000 Ashton B. Carter, Ford Foundation Professor of Science and International Affairs and co-director, with former Secretary of Defense William J. Perry, of the Harvard-Stanford Preventive Defense Project, spoke on "Ukraine and U.S. Foreign Policy"; in 2001 Sherman Garnett, dean of James Madison College at Michigan State University and former U.S. deputy assistant secretary of defense, spoke on "The Geopolitics of Muddling Through"; in 2003 Timothy Snyder, then assistant professor and now full professor, department of history, Yale University, spoke on "Ukraine and Enlarging the West," and in 2006 Angela Stent, professor of government and foreign service and director of the Center for Eurasian, Russian and East European Studies at Georgetown University, spoke on "After the Rada Election: Ukraine's Challenges and Choices."

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Holodomor of 1932-1933...

(Continued from page 6)

war crimes and crimes against humanity to justice, a negligence sometimes excused by reference to the post-genocidal nature of post-Soviet Ukrainian society. This indifference persisted until November 2004 when, as the world watched, democracy prevailed during Ukraine's Orange Revolution. But what also became apparent is just how fragile the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity are.

So, while Ukraine played no official role in the 2003 campaign to have Walter Duranty's Pulitzer Prize revoked for his mendacious reporting – an effort that unexpectedly harvested extensive and overwhelmingly positive coverage internationally, by 2006 the Verkhovna Rada had, at

President Viktor Yushchenko's urging, promulgated a law defining the Holodomor as a genocide. Kyiv then undertook diplomatic efforts to build international recognition for this position. One modest success occurred when Canada formally recognized the Famine's genocidal nature, earlier this year.

Yet, as even more archival evidence about the Holodomor and its authors began emerging from long-sealed repositories, voices of protest were heard from the Russian Federation whose advocates don't deny that a famine occurred but insist it had no particularly Ukrainian focus. Contemporary Ukrainian efforts aimed at enshrining the Holodomor as a foundational experience in Ukrainian history while glean- ing international sympathy for Ukraine as a victim nation reflect Kyiv's gradual awaken- ing to a critical geopolitical certainty:

Ukraine may be in Europe but its place there, perhaps even its right to exist, are far from secure.

Just how many perished during the Great Famine may never be calculated precisely, but that millions were scythed down as Ukrainian resistance to Soviet rule was consummated is no longer in doubt. Even if the victim total was "only" 2.6 million (a figure based on the most recent demographic studies of Soviet Ukraine, not including the Kuban region, that counts only those who actually died of hunger), and it was likely higher, the intensity of mortality in Soviet Ukraine over a duration of less than a year confers upon the Holodomor the unenviable status of being a crime against humanity arguably without parallel in European history. That is not well understood but someday it will be, everywhere.

BC Ukrainian students to sponsor two events

NEWTON, Mass. – The Boston College Ukrainian Students Society will sponsor a presentation of the play "Be Well and Prosper My Beloved Ukraine" (Buvai Zdorova Liuba Ukraino) on Thursday evening, December 4, beginning at 7 p.m. at St. Ignatius Church on campus.

The play honors the memory of the victims of the Holodomor and will be performed by noted actor, vocalist and Ukrainian Catholic priest the Rev. Edward Evanko of British Columbia. An ecumenical "panakh- da" and reception will follow.

On Saturday, December 6, at 10:15 a.m., the society is sponsoring an end-of-semester Ukrainian liturgy honoring St. Nicholas. The liturgy will be celebrated in St. Clement's Chapel on campus and again will be followed by a reception featuring Ukrainian foods.

Both events are free and the general public is invited to participate.

On November 15 the Ukrainian Students Society marked the beginning of Advent with sung vespers in St. Clement's Chapel. Officiating was the Rev. Augustinus de Paulo, a graduate student at BC's School of Theology, from the Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy of Parma, Ohio.

Following vespers, members of the society took part in the annual Unity Dinner for all of the international student clubs on campus. The Ukrainian students served more than 400 varenyky and 300 holubsi. They received help in preparing the food from Ksenia Fedoriw and Olha Kondratiuk-Babij.

Lithuania refuses...

(Continued from page 2)

the EU (BNS, November 10).

The ministerial meeting seemed to ignore Georgian Prime Minister Grigol Mgaloblishvili's appeal from Tbilisi: "Today to declare 'mission accomplished' and return to business as usual with Russia could encourage Russia to continue its aggressive actions against Georgia and Europe's Eastern neighborhood" (Civil Georgia, November 10).

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

One Holodomor...

(Continued from page 8)

astically shared what they were learning in school. I was a classroom mother and so I went on educational trips with my children and their classmates. As our children went to college, they shared their learning with me. I had the joy of discovering Shakespeare, attending seminars and going to museums. Today we enjoy learning from our grandchildren, who visit us and also share what they are learning in school.

I am here this morning because I want to honor those who did not survive, those like my father and my infant brother, and the millions who died a painful death.

But I also want to remind you that today there are people without human rights, that there are people who are being starved, who are unjustly arrested and who are robbed of their family. There are children who are denied an education. I don't want you to think about them all as numbers in a distant country. They are individuals, like me and like the other survivors you will hear from today. We cannot be slow to help these individuals who are starving to death and who live in fear.



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Plast Golf Outing marks 10 years of fund-raising for youth activities

by Oleh Skubiak

CHICAGO – The Pobratymy Foundation hosted its 10th Annual Plast Open at the Renwood Golf Club in Round Lake, Ill., on Saturday, September 20. The participants were 44 men and women golfers for the tournament and the post-tournament anniversary festivities.

As in previous years, the proceeds from this very successful and enjoyable event will be dedicated to support the ongoing activities of Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization in both the United States and Ukraine.

Using a shotgun start and a scramble format, participants enjoyed 18 holes of golf on a beautiful fall day and afterwards joined family and friends at Self-Reliance Resort down the street for awards, camaraderie, music, steaks and refreshments. The program included a “walk down memory lane” with a slideshow of action shots and participants from the all 10 golf events.

The following prizes were awarded:

best women’s team score – Halyna Traversa, Roksolana Tymiak-Lonchyna, Roma Wowchuk;

best men’s team score – Orest Chryniwsky, Vassyl Lonchyna, Bill Young;

longest drive – women: Christine Hryhorczuk;

longest drive – men: Nicholas Sosenko;

closest to the pin – women: Roksolana Tymiak-Lonchyna;

closest to the pin – men: Daniel Hryhorczuk; and

putting champion – Luba Skubiak.

The Pobratymy Foundation, a 501(c)(3) tax-exempt corporation, was established in 1992 by members of the Plast



Chicago Plast Golf Outing participants.

Pobratymy fraternity for the purpose of supporting the developmental activities of Plast. The Pobratymy Foundation is limited to making contributions to Plast and other 501 (c) (3) organizations that support the stated purposes of the fraternity: to renew and strengthen Plast; to encourage excellence and self-improvement; to encourage identification and cooperation among Ukrainian youth; and to inform others about Ukraine.

Plast Chicago and the Pobratymy Foundation thanked all volunteers and the individual and organizational sponsors for their generous contributions to the event.

The 11th Annual Plast Open is scheduled for late September 2009.



The Chicago Plast Golf Outing’s organizers, the Pobratymy Fraternity of Plast, at their 2008 annual meeting.

Memorandum...

(Continued from page 6)

labor, towards which goal the National Recovery Administration is striving today.

And it is because of these reasons that we, American citizens of Ukrainian descent, are also strongly and unequivocally opposed to the recognition of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics by the United States government.

And in addition to these very pertinent reasons as brought out by the American Legion and by the American Federation of Labor, we beg leave to add one more, to wit:

During the past year several millions of the inhabitants of Soviet Ukraine, the land of our ancestors, have died from starvation. The existence of this terrible famine in Ukraine has been repeatedly proven by the leading European and American press. It is impossible to give the exact figures as to the total number of deaths from this great famine, principally because of the rigid censorship in Soviet Russia. Just recently the Associated Press correspondent during his interview in Kharkiv with Alexander Asatkin, a Moscow political overlord in Ukraine, managed to obtain some official figures as to the number of famine victims in Ukraine, only to have these figures, which were considerably lower than reported in the outside world, refused transmission to America by the censor in Moscow.

It will be sufficient for us, however, to affirm the well-authenticated reports of impartial American and European newspaper correspondents that during the past year several million inhabitants of Ukraine have died a terrible death from starvation, and that even cannibalism was discovered in several sections of the country; all of this in a land which is regarded as one of the most fertile in the world.

As to the cause of this terrible famine in

Ukraine, even the foreign correspondents in Soviet Russia do not attempt to hide the fact any longer that the famine is a result of Soviet policy. They regard the famine as another step taken by Moscow directed towards the breaking down of the opposition of the Ukrainian peasantry, which at all times was and still is, uncompromisingly hostile to the Communistic system, as well as to the occupation of Ukraine by Moscovschyna (Russia proper).

The American Ukrainian press is filled with reprinted letters from Ukraine which somehow managed to elude the strict Soviet censorship, and which contain pathetic appeals for help against this terrible foe – hunger. They implore us and others to appeal to the American sense of humanity and justice and have America aid the stricken Ukraine once more, as it did back in 1921.

All of these foregoing reasons have led us to send a delegation to the President of the United States, in order to inform the United States government of our opinion concerning the recognition of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics by the United States government. We regard this task of expressing our unprejudiced opinion on this most important problem as our patriotic duty. And because of the reasons already cited, we respectfully recommend to the President to conduct any further necessary negotiations with the Soviets on the subject of the recognition only on the condition that the Soviet Republic permits the sending of an impartial Special American Mission to Soviet Russia, particularly to Ukraine, for the purpose of investigating the conditions therein, and to ascertain the direct cause of this terrible famine which during the past year mowed down millions of victims in Ukraine.

We are firmly convinced that the famine in Ukraine is not a result of poor crops or

drought, but on the contrary, is a result of the political and cultural conflict between Ukrainian nationalistic aspirations and Moscow’s imperialistic and centralizing designs; and also because of the Ukrainian peasants’ opposition to Moscow’s economic exploitation of Ukraine and to its forcibly imposed collectivization and other Communist experiments practiced upon the Ukrainian people. The famine is the culmination of that unremitting and ferocious persecution of the Ukrainian people by Moscow dictatorship, which beginning back in 1918 – when the Bolsheviks forcibly seized Ukraine which, in accordance with the will of its inhabitants and their desire for self-determination, had been formed into the Ukrainian National Republic – has continued with unabated force to this day.

The Bolshevik dictatorship over Ukraine, from its very beginning up to the present time, has always and without any interruptions whatsoever been maintained by brutal force alone against the will and wishes of the Ukrainian people. And in order to break this opposition, and to quell forever the unceasing struggle of the Ukrainian people to free themselves, the Soviets fostered during the past year this famine which has taken such a terrible toll of human life.

And therefore, in view of all of these circumstances, we believe that at least from the standpoint of humanity an investigation of these terrible conditions in Ukraine under the Soviets be immediately undertaken by this proposed Special American Mission.

Only after a thorough investigation of these conditions – as enunciated by the American Legion and American Federation of Labor, and finally by Ukrainian people – can the question of the official recognition of the Union of Socialist Republics by the United States government be finally decided in accordance with the world renowned American principles of justice and humani-

ty.

In view of the fact that the Ukrainian people have repeatedly declared, through their legal representatives, that they do not recognize the Russian occupation of Ukraine nor treaties and obligations entered into by the Moscow government concerning Ukrainian territories, and in view of the fact that under present Soviet Russian oppression the Ukrainian people are unable to express themselves freely upon questions vitally affecting them, we owe it to the American government as loyal citizens to call its attention to those facts.

Respectfully submitted,

United Ukrainian Organizations of the United States:

Emil Revyuk, President

Dr. Luke Myshuha, Secretary

Ukrainian National Association:

Nicholas Murashko, President

Anthony Curkovsky, Secretary

The Providence Association of

Ukrainian Catholics in America:

Rev. Anthony Lotovych, President

Anthony Curkovsky, Secretary

Ukrainian National Aid Association:

Peter Kudla, President

John Soroka, Secretary

United Ukrainian-American

Democratic Clubs of State of New York:

Michael Piznak, President

William F. Wagner, Secretary

Relief Committee for Starving

Ukraine, Chicago, Illinois:

Dr. Emil Tamavsky, President

P. Zaporozets, Secretary

Central Committee of Ukrainian

American Organizations of Greater

New York:

Andrew Borak, President

B. Wintonyak, Secretary

Matinee program features music recital and art exhibit

by Bozhena Olshaniwsky

IRVINGTON, N.J. – On a sunny Sunday afternoon, October 19, in the community center in Irvington, N.J., a Matinee Concert and Exhibition of Paintings took place. The occasion was a double feature comprising a music recital of students and members of the Ukrainian Music Institute of New Jersey and an art show by Dora Olshaniwsky Homann.

The music recital was in commemoration of a beloved music teacher, Prof. Daria Hordynsky Karanowych, organized and directed by president of the New Jersey Branch of the Ukrainian Music Institute (UMI), Prof. Taisa Bohdansky.

It has become a tradition in the Newark-Irvington community that Mrs. Bohdansky organizes and directs musical concerts in the fall and in the springtime. She is already planning her future concerts at the next anniversary of the Chernobyl nuclear accident on April 26, 2009, and a concert/reunion of former students of the UMI on October 18, 2009.

The program of the concert consisted of piano and violin recitals of music by a variety of composers. Most of the performers were young students of the UMI: Marichka Soroka, Sarah Adamu, Ales Bihuniak, Tania Bihuniak, Sofiyka Soroka, Ola Bihuniak, Volodya Stashchysyn, Andriy Havrysh, Inia Iwashko and Sviatoslav Lesko. The adult performers were: Nastia Antoniow (violin) and Ella Romanyshyn (piano), Prof. Taisa Bohdansky (piano), Ulita Olshaniwsky (piano) and Roman Tsymbala (tenor).

In addition to the musical renditions, several individuals spoke about the late Mrs. Karanowych, who would have been 100 years old. They lauded her sunny disposition and friendly attitude and remembered how she encouraged the young, had a healthy sense of humor, etc. Among the speakers were: Prof. Bohdansky, Roman Sawycky, Jr., Bohdanna Volansky, president of the UMI, Rafael Wenke, Sister Bernarda and Ms. Homann.

Many individuals helped Mrs. Bohdansky in arranging the concert, selling and collecting tickets at the door, preparing foods for the buffet, and the printing and writing of programs and tickets. The lion's share of work was done by Orysia Soroka. The Newark-based Selfreliance Ukrainian American Federal Credit Union sponsored the



The late Daria Hordynsky Karanowych.



"Prima Donna" by Dora Olshaniwsky Homan.

printing of the program and donated a generous gift to cover the costs.

The net profit of the event was \$600, which will be used to issue a CD of piano performances by virtuoso Roman Sawycky, Sr., the founder of the Ukrainian Music Institute in the United States.

Ms. Homann exhibited 17 paintings – oils and watercolors – during the concert. The dominant theme of her show were oil paintings of three female figures in different poses and circumstances on large canvasses.

The "Prima Donna" painting represents a beautiful woman standing in front of a piano in a haughty proud pose. This woman knows that she is beautiful and talented, and she uses her attributes to her benefit. She takes

advantage of the moment when she reaches her pinnacle of perfection and demands and expects love, admiration, devotion and obedience.

A female represented in another painting is a beautiful woman seated with her legs crossed. This painting is in the cubist style. The woman is resting in a contemplative stance, and there is a drink in front of her. She is alone, but does not want to be alone for too long. She is waiting for a rendezvous, a conversation, a flirtatious encounter, an opening for an affair, a proposal of marriage or just a lift home after a long evening. We do not know exactly what she is waiting for, she has spent a tidy sum on her

(Continued on page 22)

Вечорниці "Червоної Калини"

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Замовлення столів : Роман Савицький тел. 914-271-2805

Загальні інформації : Ігор Сохан тел. 201-391-2581



NOTES ON PEOPLE

Wins first Ukrainian Math Competition

KYIV – A young Ukrainian mathematician, Oleksij Teplinsky, was awarded first place in the 2008 Ukraine Mathematics Competition, the first annual competition sponsored by the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation and the Shevchenko Scientific Society of America.

The competition is also supported by the Ukraine and Kyiv Mathematical Societies, along with Roman Popadiuk, the first U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine.

Mr. Teplinsky received his award and a prize of \$5,000 at a ceremony during a meeting of the Kyiv Mathematical Society on August 22.

The goal of the mathematics competition is to help young mathematicians who are working at research institutions in Ukraine, and to stimulate the interest of young people in pure and applied science. The competition is open to citizens of Ukraine who are working permanently in Ukraine, are no more than 35 years old, and who are either candidates or doctors of science in physical-mathematical sciences.

Mr. Teplinsky is described as being a “deep and original young mathematician” who “works on difficult and interesting problems related to dynamical renormalizations.” He has jointly published an important paper in “*Inventiones Mathematicae*” that was an important contribution to the Herman theory.



Ukrainian mathematician Oleksij Teplinsky.

Overall, he has shown great research potential and is well deserving of the competition's award.

For more about the 2008 Ukraine Mathematics Competition readers may log onto <http://www.shevchenko.org/MatPhysTech/competition.htm> or <http://www.mathsociety.kiev.ua/news.html>.

More information on next year's competition will soon be made available; announcements will be published in the Ukrainian Mathematical Journal and other scholarly publications in Ukraine.

Three woodcarvers honored by Tucson

by Ihor Kunasz

TUCSON – Every year the City of Tucson hosts “Tucson Meet Yourself,” an event organized by the Tucson Cultural Exchange Council. Along with many other nationalities, Tucson Ukrainian artists participated and truly shined with their demonstrations of wood carvings and pysanky art.

As a result of their long-time participation in this event, our famous woodcarvers were recognized by Tucson Mayor Robert Walkup, who issued an award of appreciation to Steve Tkachyk, Zenon Korytko and Volodymyr Skibicky.

The award of appreciation “To Extraordinary Citizens” to each reads:

“This copper plate is presented in recognition of your work sharing an ancient

art form in Tucson. You brought the complex art of Ukrainian woodcarving. You continued creating beautiful objects while spreading information about Ukraine's heritage to the citizens of this community. Thank you for sharing your beloved Ukraine's woodcarving techniques here in our desert community and for brightening the lives of our citizens.”

Unfortunately Mr. Tkachyk, who taught the woodcarvers this fine craft, had a serious stroke and was unable to attend the presentation. His grandson accepted the award in his name.

Mr. Tkachyk was part of the famous Brody Division, which kept the Soviets at bay for more than one month and delayed the Soviet advance into Germany. Out of a force of 11,000, Mr. Tkachyk was one of the 3,000 survivors who made it to Rimini, Rimini where he taught himself woodcarving and passed it on to his two friends in Tucson.

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

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Create the Vision!

WELCOME RECEPTION

Friday, December 5, 2008 - 8:00 p.m.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP

Saturday, December 6, 2008 - 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

NATIONAL LEADERS GALA

Saturday, December 6, 2008 - 6:00 p.m.

UCC BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

Sunday, December 7, 2008 - 8:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. (Board Members Only)

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Topics include:

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- *Integrating new immigrants
- *Fundraising that works
- *Governance & reviewing priorities
- *Engaging decision makers

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Matinee program...

(Continued from page 20)

clothes, her jewels, her shoes, her grooming.

The third painting depicts a woman who is standing on the shore – at the edge of the land and the sea, with the waves breaking at her feet. She is looking toward the sea – the endless blue-green expanse of water, the endlessness of the blue sky.

Another series of oils are paintings of winterscapes titled “Through My Window.” These paintings depict the changing conditions of winter – weather, ice, sleet and snow – on Lake Mohawk in Sparta, N.J. The series is impressionistic, romantic and soothing. In the background of the lake low hills surround the lake. (One of the lake paintings was donated by the artist as a prize for the afternoon’s raffle.)

The exhibition also included a series of flowers in oil: roses, lilacs and a bouquet of mixed flowers. Another set of paintings was portraits of the artist’s son, husband and a friend. The likenesses are natural and realistic, and capture the character of

each model.

Two paintings of landscapes of Hunter, N.Y., completed the exhibit: a Hutsul church and a brook with a cascade of falls.

Ms. Homann was born in New Jersey, where she received her primary and secondary education. She was a student of Prof. Karanowych, majoring in piano, and belonged to a variety of youth organizations of the community: Chormorska Sitch (volleyball), the ballet school of Roma Pryma Bohachevsky, Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization, Ukrainian Studies School, etc.

She received her art education at the Parsons School of Design – New School in New York City. There she studied painting in abstract, minimalism, expressionism, impressionism, graphics, contemporary realism, etc. In addition she studied traditional skills with Riley League in Westchester, N.Y.

She resides in Sparta, N.J., with her husband, Henry, and two children, teaches piano and paints. She belongs to various art societies, and exhibits her paintings at their shows.

Greater Boston...

(Continued from page 9)

look at the pressing needs and come up with a way to help these people while at the same time aiding the agricultural workers of Ukraine.”

Anna Raniuk, a Holodomor survivor who now lives in Boston, then spoke. “Even before the Holodomor began, the Communist Party declared 22 families in my native village of Onekievka in the Malovysovskij Region of the Kirovohrad Oblast out of 150 to be kurkuls and enemies of the people and sent them to Siberia,” she stated. “When I was six my father learned that he was also about to be listed and disappeared from the village one evening. Word spread that he had headed for the relative safety of the Caucasus, but, in fact, he settled in Dnipropetrovsk. Eventually he managed to get word to us that he was there,” she said.

“Even so, my mother was still going to be driven out of our home with me and my sister, but she pleaded with the party authorities that she had been deserted by my father and that she certainly wasn’t a kurkul. The requisitioning committee took everything that we had, but allowed us to stay in our home,” Mrs. Raniuk continued.

“It did the same with all of the other villagers, and almost immediately hunger gripped the entire village,” she said. “Because our village was fairly rural, people had nowhere to turn, and they were not allowed to go searching for food. People living in villages nearer the railroad tracks and the cities had the possibility of seeking work there and saving themselves and their families with the rations issued to factory workers and city residents.”

Zenovi Prots, president of the Boston branch of the UCCA, spoke next and thanked everyone for their participation and stressed the necessity of using the memory of the Holodomor to prevent such barbarism and inhumanity in the future. He also reminded everyone that “at the height of the Ukrainian Genocide, villagers were dying at a rate of 25,000 per day, while the Soviet regime dumped 1.7 million tons of grain on the Western markets, exporting nearly 400 pounds for every Ukrainian who starved to

death.”

The Rev. Nalysnyk offered the benediction and prayed, “Merciful Father, give comfort to all those who lost their beloved ones in this tragedy and heal their wounds.... give us hope that something good will come from this evil.... forgive those who caused this tragedy as Your Son forgave those who crucified Him.... give us wisdom so that we are able to build our societies on the principles of respect for human dignity, the sanctity of life, and human justice.... give us courage to speak the truth where there is injustice, violation of human rights, and the loss of freedom.... bless our endeavors in preventing violence, war, and genocide.”

He was followed by Alex Gamota, president of the ad hoc Committee to Remember Chernobyl, who reminded everyone that, unfortunately, the Soviet Union never learned its lesson and not only continued to cover up and deny the Holodomor to its last day but continued to do the same thing with other tragedies, including the Chernobyl nuclear accident, which also primarily impacted Ukrainians.

“The fact is that the Soviet Government denied the catastrophe and even ordered larger than normal May Day celebrations” a few days after the accident. of the reactors. “People were ordered out into the streets of Kyiv in spite of high levels of radioactivity to give the air of normalcy,” he pointed out. “This is why continual reminders of these cover-ups is necessary – so that they are never allowed to happen again.”

He then invited the assembled crowd to cross the street to the Boston Common, where a tree honoring the victims of Chernobyl was planted by his committee with the support of UCCA Boston under the presidency of Orest Szczudluk on the fifth anniversary of the disaster. The tree had taken root and is flourishing. At the tree, the Rev. Morris led the people in a moment of silence and then offered prayers for all of the victims.

At the conclusion of the events Mr. Grytsenko did an extensive interview with WBZ Radio, Boston’s CBS affiliate, which has the strongest signal in New England. The piece aired repeated throughout the day and evening, and on Sunday morning as well.

Yushchenko greets...

(Continued from page 3)

Exercise Device (RED).

On November 18, during the first of her spacewalks of the current mission, Capt. Stefanyshyn-Piper encountered some back luck. About halfway into the spacewalk, one of the grease guns she was preparing to use on the space station’s Solar Alpha Rotary Joints released some grease into the tool bag spacewalk-

ers use during their activities. As she was cleaning the inside of the bag, it drifted away from her and toward the aft and starboard portion of the International Space Station.

Capt. Stefanyshyn-Piper’s next spacewalk was scheduled for November 20.

Also aboard the shuttle are Commander Chris Ferguson, Pilot Eric Boe and mission specialists Don Pettit, Steve Bowen, Shane Kimbrough and Sandra Magnus.

Sources: Ukrinform, NASA.



Thanksgiving

November 26 - 29, 2008

Thursday, 27th - Thanksgiving Day
Thanksgiving feast will be available from 1-4pm
\$30 per person \$12.50 children 6-12
Feast Includes: Soup & Salad Bar,
Turkey Dinner & Dessert Table!
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Waiting for...

(Continued from page 7)

Russia, for instance, where despotism can be taken pure, and without the base alloy of hypocrisy.”

Emancipation freed the slaves in this country but, as we well know, did not bring about the full equality for all. Integration, voting rights and other attributes of a true democracy had to wait another 100 years.

Ironically, while Sen. Obama is the first African American to be elected president of the United States, he is not a descendent of its slaves. He was born to Ann Dunham, a “white” American from Kansas, and Barack Obama Sr., a foreign student from Kenya. Luckily, and not without some additional irony, his parents met, were married and brought him into this world in 1961 in Hawaii. If they had been living in Virginia or any of 15 other American states, they would have been dissuaded from getting to know each other, marrying and parenting the future president of the United States with the threat of arrest and imprisonment under the still-operative miscegenation laws. Indeed, they would be subject to arrest and imprisonment if, as a married couple, they had tried to move into Virginia before 1967, when the Supreme Court finally overturned those laws in its Loving vs. Virginia decision.

That’s what happened in 1958 to Mildred Loving and her white husband, Richard, both of Virginia, who were married in the District of Columbia. Upon their return home, they were arrested while in bed

together. They accepted a plea bargain arrangement that substituted a one-year prison sentence with an agreement to leave the state and not return together or at the same time for a period of 25 years.

When Mrs. Loving could stand it no longer, she appealed the case, which resulted in the 1967 Supreme Court decision striking down the existing state miscegenation laws. The southern states were forced to bring their constitutions and laws into compliance. Some did it sooner than others. Alabama finally cleaned up its constitution in 2000.

Mrs. Loving died in her home in Central Point, Va., on May 2 of this year – six months and a couple of days before the son of another interracial marriage carried her southern state in winning the presidential election.

The cartoonist Mr. Wasserman drew the gentleman who “waited a few hundred years” to be an African American by darkening his complexion. But did he really have to? There are and have been white Americans, including some Ukrainian Americans, who went to the polls that day with similar feelings. For example, I could easily visualize Boris Bachynskyj in that position. He’s the world chess master, Philadelphia-area school teacher, Ukrainian Plast scout counselor and civil rights activist who got himself arrested during a protest march in Florida in the 1960s.

Like Barack Obama’s grandmother and Mildred Loving, however, he had to witness that historic moment from the other side. He died earlier this year, on January 16, the day after Martin Luther King’s birthday.

OUT AND ABOUT

November 28
Whippany, NJ
Chornomorskyi Ball, Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization's Chornomortsi Fraternity, Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey, 973-585-7175

November 29 -
March 22, 2009
Toronto
Art exhibit, "Mysteries of Ancient Ukraine: The Remarkable Trypillian Culture (5400 - 2700 BC)," Royal Ontario Museum, 416-589-8000

November 30
Silver Spring, MD
Concert by the Polyanytsi female trio of Kyiv, St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral, 301-593-5316 or 301-384-9192

November 30
Minneapolis, MN
International Holiday Festival, Ukrainian Event Center, 612-379-1956

November 30
New York
Christmas concert, the Ukrainian Dumka Chorus, St. Patrick's Cathedral, 718-896-7624

December 2
New York
Conference, "Visualizing the Holodomor: The Ukrainian Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933 on Film," Columbia University, 212-854-4697

December 2
Toronto
Lecture by Yevhen Zakharov, "The Evolution of Civil Society in Ukraine: 1987-2008," Shevchenko Scientific Society of Canada, 416-946-7326

December 3
Cambridge, MA
Film screening, Holodomor documentary "The Living," Harvard University, 617-495-3549

December 4
Ottawa
Christmas dinner and dance, Ukrainian Professionals and Businesspersons Association, Marconi Center, 613-262-3405

December 5
Washington
Lecture by Vladyslav Hrynevych, "Politics and Memory: How the History of World War II is Perceived and Changed in Ukraine After 1990," U.S.-Ukraine Foundation, 202-514-1822 or 703-242-4245

December 6
Wacky Tacky Christmas Sweater Party, Dnipro

Baltimore, MD
Ukrainian American Sports Club, 410-598-4935

December 7
New York
International conference, "The Legacy of George Y. Shevelov," Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the United States, Ukrainian Institute of America, 212-222-1866

December 7
Hillside, NJ
St. Nicholas program, Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic Church, 908-289-0127

December 7
New York
Christmas concert, "Koliada and Hutsul Music," The Ukrainian Museum, 212-228-0110

December 7
Yonkers, NY
Christmas Bazaar, Ukrainian National Women's League of America Branch 30, St. Michael Ukrainian Catholic Church, 914-522-4676

December 7
Toronto
Christmas Bazaar, Levada Choir, St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church, 416-239-1685

POSTPONED from
November 25, date TBA
Ottawa
Lecture by Sen. Raynell Andreychuk, "The Famine (Holodomor) and the Political Battle for Recognition," University of Ottawa, 613-562-5800 ext. 3692

Entries in "Out and About" are listed free of charge. Priority is given to events advertised in The Ukrainian Weekly. However, we also welcome submissions from all our readers. Items will be published at the discretion of the editors and as space allows; photos will be considered. Please note: items will be printed a maximum of two times each. Please send e-mail to mdubas@ukrweekly.com.

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The Ukrainian Weekly can be there with you

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Christmas Greetings 2008/09



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	<u>Christmas Issue Publication Date</u>	<u>Advertising Deadline</u>
The Weekly	December 21	December 8
Svoboda	December 19	December 8
The Weekly	January 4	December 20
Svoboda	January 2	December 20

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

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Soyuzivka's Datebook

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



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E-mail: Soyuzivka@aol.com
Website: www.Soyuzivka.com

Koliada: Winter Rituals in the Carpathian Mountains



featured in three different events:

Koliada and Hutsul Music – Dec 7 Sun at 2:00

Tafiychuk & Zelenchuk Families + Svitanya Women's Vocal Ensemble
Ukrainian Museum, 222 E 6th St New York (212) 228-0110

Winter Sun: A Festival of New Arts and Tradition – Dec 19-21 Fri-Sun

Friday 8pm – Exhibit of contemporary artists, musicians and writers

Saturday 8pm – Gala concert: Hutsul winter songs & rituals

Koliadnyky, Yara artists, Julian Kyrtasy & friends

Ukrainian Institute of America, New York (212) 268-6660

Still the River Flows – Dec 26-28 Fri-Sat 7:30, Sun 2:30 & 7:30

a new theatre piece by Yara Arts Group

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for current schedule go to www.brama.com/yara

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- Deb in February.
- Sviato Vesny or Zlet in May.
- Soyuzivka's Ukrainian Cultural Festival in July.
- "Uke Week" at Wildwood in August.
- Back to Ukrainian school in September.
- Morskyi Bal in New Jersey in November.
- Koliada in December.
- A subscription to The Ukrainian Weekly.

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Sunday, November 30

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Chorus Dumka will usher in the Christmas season with a Christmas Concert at 2 p.m. at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Fifth Avenue between 50th and 51st Streets. The event is free and open to the public. For more information call 718-896-7624.

Friday, December 5

WASHINGTON: The Shevchenko Scientific Society, District of Columbia Branch, presents "Polityka i Pamiat: Yak v Ukrayini Dyvliatsia na Zminenu Istoriyu Druhoyi Svitovoyi Viyny po 1990 Rotsi," by Dr. Vladyslav Hrynevych of the University of Kyiv. The talk, which will be in Ukrainian, includes a video presentation. It will take place at 6 p.m. at the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation, 1701 K St. NW, Suite 903, Washington, DC 20006 (entrance on 17th Street). Metro stations: Farragut North (Red Line); Farragut West (Orange and Blue Lines). Admission free, donations accepted. For further information call 703-242-4245 or 202-514-1822.

Sunday, December 7

NEW YORK, NY: "Koliada and Hutsul Music" presented by Yara Arts Group, featuring the Zelenchuk Koliadnyky from Kryvorivnia, the Tafiychuk family—acclaimed musicians from the Carpathian Mountains — and the Svitanya Eastern European Women's Vocal Ensemble. They will be joined by Yara artists and friends who will sing "koliady" (winter songs) and present Hutsul winter rituals. 2:00 p.m. at The Ukrainian Museum, 222 E. Sixth St. Admission (includes refreshments): \$15; \$10 for museum members and seniors; \$5 for students. To make reservations call 212-228-0110 or e-mail info@ukrainianmuseum.org. For additional information visit www.ukrainianmuseum.org.

HILLSIDE, N.J.: You, your family and friends are invited to visit with St. Nicholas at 12:45 p.m. in the church hall of Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic Church located at the intersection of Liberty Avenue and Bloy Street. The parish children will present an informal bilingual entertainment program. Odarka Polanskyj-Stockert will also perform several holiday pieces on the harp. Complimentary refreshments will be served. For those attending the Sunday divine liturgy at 10:45 a.m., a light lunch will be provided after the liturgy. If you would like to attend the luncheon, contact Mike Szpyhulsky, 908-289-0127, Maria

Shatynski, 973-599-9381, or e-mail the parish at ICUkrainianCatholic@yahoo.com by December 1. Additional information and directions to the parish may be found on the parish website, www.byzantines.net/immaculateconception.

YONKERS, N.Y.: The annual Christmas Bazaar sponsored by Ukrainian National Women's League of America Branch 30 will be held at 9 a.m.-1 p.m. at St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church, 21 Shonnard Place. This is a great opportunity to view and purchase original artwork, handicrafts, "gerdany," ceramics, embroidery, Christmas cards, honey, wheat, poppyseed, baked goods and more. For additional information call 914-522-4676.

Saturday, December 13

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Chorus Dumka will perform Christmas Music at 7 p.m. at Our Lady of Refuge Roman Catholic Church, 2020 Foster Avenue, Brooklyn, NY 11210. The public is cordially invited. For additional information call 718-896-7624.

Saturday, December 20

BETHESDA, Md.: The Taras Shevchenko School of Ukrainian Studies will host a Sviaty Mykolai Show and Holiday Bazaar. Students will present a St. Nicholas program at noon and Sviaty Mykolai (St. Nicholas) will then meet with each grade/age group. The Heavenly Office will be open at 9:15-11:45 a.m.; please bring only one item per child (\$2 fee) and have it clearly labeled (child's full name and grade/age). The bazaar, scheduled for 9:30 a.m. to noon, will include home-baked goods, varenyky and vushka (frozen), books, gift items, etc. Location: Westland Middle School, 5511 Massachusetts Ave., Bethesda, MD 20816. For further information visit www.ukieschool.org or contact Lada Onyshkevych, lada2@verizon.net or 410-730-8108.

ADVANCE NOTICE

**Saturday, February 21-
Saturday, February 28, 2009**

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS: The annual regatta of the Ukrainian American Nautical Association Inc. is sailing the British Virgins Islands. Share the experience of sailing; savor the local culture and cuisine of the Caribbean; and enjoy the sun and surf away from the winter chill. No sailing experience is necessary. Space is limited. Contact wdowychyn@msn.com or nbobak@septa.org for more information.

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.**