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\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

Ukraine imposes travel ban on former prime minister



Oleksandr Prokopenko/UNIAN

Supporters of Batkivshyna party leader Yulia Tymoshenko picket the Procurator General's Office on February 2, when the former prime minister was once again called in for questioning in relation to criminal cases launched against her under the Yanukovich administration.

by Zenon Zawada

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – The Ukrainian government forbid former Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko to travel to Brussels on an invitation to meet with European Union leaders, igniting sharp international criticism of the administration of Viktor Yanukovich and dealing Ukraine the latest blow to its international image.

European Parliament President Jerzy Buzek “was disappointed to learn that he won't have the possibility to meet with Ms. Tymoshenko,” European Parliament Press Secretary Robert Golanski told the Interfax-Ukraine news service.

“He was ready to meet with her during her time in Brussels and discuss the situation in Ukraine and the current state of Ukraine-EU relations in the context of her leadership of the largest opposition party,” he added.

Swedish Foreign Affairs Minister Carl Bildt called the ban “unacceptable, which wouldn't have been possible in any European country from the conditions I can tell.”

The travel ban was imposed by the Procurator General's Office of Ukraine, which stated that Ms. Tymoshenko was needed for further questioning that day. The opposition leader has been called in for questioning more than a dozen times during the last several months.

Experts said the Yanukovich administration wants to send a message and is not the least bit concerned about what Europe thinks.

“Pressuring the opposition and putting fences around Tymoshenko is its overriding concern,” said Ivan Lozowy, president of the Institute of Statehood and Democracy in

Kyiv. “Looking bad and getting condemnation from European politicians is a tangential issue that doesn't compete with their overriding concern.”

It wasn't the only international embarrassment for Ukraine during the past week.

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Verkhovna Rada amends Constitution to push back parliamentary elections

by Zenon Zawada

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – The Party of Regions plunged Ukraine deeper into legal nihilism when leading Parliament on February 2 to vote in favor of parliamentary elections for October 2012, ignoring the provisions of the 1996 Constitution of Ukraine that are currently in effect and require the elections to be held this year.

There was even more cause for alarm, as opposition deputies alleged that the parliamentary coalition – also widely believed to have been formed illegally – falsified the February 2 vote by casting ballots on behalf of several deputies who weren't in Parliament and didn't give their voting cards to anyone.

The vote was held strictly out of political expediency, experts said. The Ukrainian government is currently pursuing social and economic policies that are widely unpopular, and an election this year could have resulted in the pro-Western opposition retaking control of the Verkhovna Rada.

“A strong degradation of Parliament is occurring,” Ukrainian Barometer Sociology Service Director Viktor Nebozhenko told the UNIAN news wire. “The Verkhovna Rada's voting reflects their fear of losing their seats.”

Indeed the parliamentary elections were supposed to be held on March 27 of this year based on the 1996 Constitution.

What made the vote particularly outrageous, from a legal viewpoint, was that the Constitutional Court had ruled on September 30, 2010, that the 2004 Constitution was invalid, though it left intact the five-year terms that national deputies wanted.

So, the Parliament had to amend the 1996 Constitution to cherry-pick those conditions of the 2004 Constitution that it favored, namely terms of five years, instead of four. Meanwhile President Viktor Yanukovich widely expanded his authority with the cancellation of the 2004 Constitution, most notably gaining the power to nominate the prime minister.

President Yanukovich is widely believed to have ordered the Court to cancel the 2004 Constitution in order to gain the wide authority offered by the 1996 Constitution. The Party of Regions is essentially engaged in a game of manipulating any laws to its advantage, experts said.

“If the 1996 Constitution is renewed, then all of its clauses are supposed to be in effect,” Viktor Musiaka told the UNIAN news wire. He was among the

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LOVING UKRAINE: Two poets collaborate on a book about their beloved homeland

by Zenon Zawada

Kyiv Press Bureau

“Loving Ukraine”: This is the first article in a series in which *The Ukrainian Weekly* highlights Ukrainians doing something positive for Ukraine.

KYIV – Myroslava Kapitanova, a Halychyna native who spent her adult life in Kyiv, always had deep emotions about her native Ukraine, but it was only after she immigrated to the U.S. in the early 1990s that she was stirred to put them in writing.

Kyiv native Victoria Ivchenko, 48, also had much on her mind, but it was only in 1997 that she adopted the Ukrainian language and unlocked her soul's depths in the process.

The two poets on either side of the Atlantic crossed paths on the “KhaiVei” (Highway) website, a forum for Ukrainian writers and thinkers.

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Zenon Zawada

Poetesses Myroslava Kapitanova (left) and Victoria Ivchenko expressed their love for Ukraine by publishing a book of poetry, “That Native Home in Dreams...” in December 2010.

ANALYSIS

Ukraine must break vicious cycle

by Taras Kuzio

In the last 100 years, Ukraine has experienced three cycles of national rebirth and democratization followed on each occasion by conservative Russophile counter-revolution.

Ukrainians were deluded into thinking that the cycle had run its course in 1991 when the Communist Party of Ukraine (CPU) was banned, as the party had by then shrunk to a small coterie of "imperial Communists" who supported the August 1991 putsch in Moscow. But they were sadly mistaken.

Although only 5 percent of its Soviet-era 3.5 million members re-joined the re-legalized CPU after 1993, a more serious threat emerged eight years later in the form of the Party of Regions. The CPU and the Party of Regions have both inherited the Russophile, conservative "imperial Communist" ideological wing of the Soviet CPU.

As we approach the anniversary of two decades of Ukrainian independence, it is the Party of Regions that is Ukraine's most disciplined, best financed and most organized political force in Ukraine.

While national democrats are fracturing into ever more political parties and unable to unite, the Party of Regions has successfully merged with four former pro-Kuchma parties and attracted, through various means, many defectors from the senior ranks of the opposition, including some who voluntarily defected, such as Taras Chornovil and Serhiy Holovaty.

Is it Ukraine's fate, therefore, to experience repeated cycles of national rebirth-democratization followed by conservative, Russophile counter-revolution? Let us hope not.

From the 1920s until the early 1930s, Ukraine experienced indigenization and Ukrainianization that facilitated a national revival in culture, the arts and drama. Ukrainian peasants moving to the growing towns were becoming the new Ukrainian-speaking working class. National Communists defended Ukraine's Ukrainianization program and sovereignty. Ukrainianization was accompanied by political and economic liberalization.

If permitted to continue eastern Ukraine's urban centers would have

Taras Kuzio is an Austrian Marshall Plan Foundation visiting fellow, Center for Transatlantic Relations, School of Advanced International Studies, Johns Hopkins University, Washington. The article is a shortened draft of the introduction to his forthcoming book "A Contemporary History of Ukraine."

Corrections

A typographical error in a headline in the print edition of our newspaper (January 30) misstated the amount of the donation made by the Trenton, N.J., branch of the Ukrainian American Youth Association for the Capital Improvement Project Campaign at the UAYA campground in Ellenville, N.Y. The correct amount – \$100,000 – did, however, appear in all other instances in the story and the photo caption.

The photo accompanying the story "Conductor Kirill Karabits debuts with National Symphony Orchestra" (January 30) should have been credited to Embassy of Ukraine (not Yaro Bihun as noted).

become Ukrainian-speaking and the last two decades would have seen a different political class emerge in independent Ukraine. In 2004 all of Ukraine would have supported the Orange Revolution – not just western and central Ukraine.

The tragedy is that Ukraine's Russian speakers and Russian minority have voted for counter-revolutionary political forces, whether the CPU in the 1990s or Viktor Yanukovich and the Party of Regions since 2004. In Eastern Europe, national minorities have supported democratic revolutions against autocrats and strongly backed their country's integration into Europe; in Ukraine they have done the opposite.

From the early 1930s until the mid 1950s, the height of Stalinism was accompanied by a massive counter-revolution against everything Ukrainian, with the teaching of history returning to the glorification of imperial Russia. The Stalinist counter-revolution began with the Holodomor (Famine-Genocide) that led to the deaths of between 3.5 million and 4 million Ukrainians in 1933.

Timothy Snyder's excellent new book "Bloodlands" calculates that 5.5 million people died from famine in the USSR, of whom 3.5 million were Ukrainian and 1 million were Kazakhs; Russians were in a decided minority. In addition, Prof. Snyder points out that Ukrainians and Poles living in Ukraine represented the majority of the victims in the Great Terror.

In the mid-1950s, Ukraine experienced its second cycle following the death of Joseph Stalin and Nikita Khrushchev's secret speech revealing the horrors of Stalin's crimes leading to de-Stalinization accompanied by political and economic liberalization. Ukrainian cultural, and to some extent political, elites supported the de-Stalinization campaign and pushed powerful demands for a change to the manner in which history is written, the rehabilitation of countless murdered Ukrainian cultural figures and greater republican sovereignty.

Petro Shelest, who headed the CPU from 1963 until 1972, gave tacit encouragement to the de-Stalinization process and moderate program of Ukrainianization, advising Ukrainian writers that they should defend the Ukrainian language.

Shelest, who came from Kharkiv – the center of Ukrainian national Communism in the 1920s – encouraged and distributed to local party branches the hugely influential "Internationalism or Russification?" text written by Ivan Dzyuba (today a fierce critic of Minister of Education Dmytro Tabachnyk).

The forces of Russophile counter-revolution were not asleep and operated through the KGB and two large regional branches of the Communist Party that were the bastions of conservatism – Dnipropetrovsk and Donetsk.

In the mid 1960s and early 1970s, Ukraine was engulfed by large-scale arrests of Ukrainian dissidents and cultural figures; the 1972 arrests were the largest to take place in the USSR since the Stalin era and were described by the samvydav (self-published) journal *Ukrainskyi Visnyk* (Ukrainian Herald) as the "Ukrainian pogrom."

Most importantly, Ukraine's ruling elites under three presidents (Leonid Kravchuk, Leonid Kuchma and Mr. Yanukovich) began their careers during the "era of stagnation" under Volodymyr Shcherbytsky and Leonid Brezhnev.

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NEWSBRIEFS**Ukrainians evacuated from Egypt**

KYIV – One hundred twenty-seven Ukrainians working for Ukraine's state oil and gas company Naftohaz have been evacuated from Egypt, according to Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Ministry spokesman Oleksander Dykusharov. He said that on January 31 it was decided to evacuate the staff of the national joint stock company Naftohaz Ukrainy and the families of diplomats who are in Egypt. At 7:20 a.m. on February 1, a Boeing-737 aircraft leased by Naftohaz was sent to Egypt to bring Ukrainian citizens from Cairo. The aircraft is designed for 156 passengers. Mr. Dykusharov said that the Foreign Affairs Ministry had sent to Cairo two employees who speak the Arabic language in order to provide maximum assistance to Ukrainian citizens. He also said that the Embassy would continue to receive lists of citizens wishing to leave Egypt. As of the afternoon of January 31, about 50 people had contacted Ukraine's diplomatic mission in Cairo. Simultaneously, citizens in Egypt for tourism, mainly in the cities of Hurghada and Sharm el-Sheikh, did not ask the Embassy of Ukraine for assist their early return home. Earlier, Ukraine's Foreign Affairs Ministry had strongly recommended that tour operators take all measures and fully inform citizens of Ukraine who have purchased or plan to purchase trips to Egypt about the ministry's recommendation to refrain from those trips due to the unstable situation in that country. (Ukrinform)

A pause in talks on Soviet property

KYIV – Ukraine and Russia have paused negotiations on the disputed property of the former Soviet Union abroad, Ukraine's Ambassador to Russia Volodymyr Yelchenko said at a news conference in Moscow. "The negotiations on the property have recently come to a halt. Both sides have assumed extreme positions, and, failing to find a common language, we concluded for ourselves [I think the same conclusion was made by the Russian side] that it is necessary to take a pause and think about what we should do with this matter," he said, according to February 1 news reports. Mr. Yelchenko noted that some of

the negotiating positions had lost their urgency. For example, Kyiv is no longer interested in some facilities that Russia was ready to transfer to Ukraine in African countries. Mr. Yelchenko said that it was also necessary to update the bilateral agreement regulating the activities of diplomatic missions, which will help improve their work. "We will return to this subject as soon as we understand that the parties have developed new approaches," he said. In May 2010, the Russian president's managing director, Vladimir Kozhin, expressed hope that Ukraine would agree to transfer to Russia all property of the former Soviet Union abroad. "Our position was and remains unchanged: Russia assumed all the debts of the former Soviet republics, and paid them in full. And the entire property abroad was also transferred to Russia," he said. Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukovich said later that he supported the division of property of the former USSR among all of its member-republics. Commenting on the position of Russia, which defends its right to retain all the property of the former Soviet Union, he said: "We currently see no solution. We will never recognize that. We believe that it [the property] should be divided among the [former Soviet] countries. However, there's currently no mechanism of how this could be done." (Ukrinform)

Rada OKs amendments to Constitution

KYIV – The Verkhovna Rada has approved amendments to the Constitution, setting the date of the next presidential and parliamentary elections. The bill to amend the Constitution was supported by 310 members of Parliament. The Rada planned to consider the bill in its second reading at the plenary session on February 3. However, given the high turnout, it was decided to consider the issue on February 1. On November 19, 2010, the Constitutional Court of Ukraine had ruled constitutional the holding of parliamentary elections in October 2012. The same day, Parliament approved preliminary changes to the Constitution, establishing the date of the next elections to Parliament as October

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WINDOW ON EURASIA

Moscow has fewer levers in post-Soviet space than many assume

by Paul Goble

While Russia's influence as a country on Belarus, Ukraine and Moldova is very large, Moscow as a government has far fewer levers to influence the situation in

Paul Goble is a long-time specialist on ethnic and religious questions in Eurasia who has served in various capacities in the U.S. State Department, the Central Intelligence Agency and the International Broadcasting Bureau, as well as at the Voice of America and Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Mr. Goble writes a blog called "Window on Eurasia" (<http://windowoneurasia.blogspot.com/>). This article above is reprinted with permission.

these countries than many assume – an imbalance that helps to explain the often internally inconsistent pattern of relations between the former imperial center and these new states.

In a January 30 analysis of the relations between Moscow and what he calls "Easternmost Europe," Valery Bondarenko argues that "Russia and the Kremlin are hardly one and the same thing." Instead, he suggests, Russia writ large has great influence, but Moscow lacks many of the levers on the regimes there that others have (www.imperiya.by/authorsanalyt19-9073.html).

Easternmost Europe, Mr. Bondarenko argues, is characterized by a number of special features. Its main distinguishing factor is the "very high degree of dependence" on the national leaders. A second is that "the stabilization of the eastern

border of the European Union has somewhat limited [their] possibilities for geopolitical maneuver."

A third characteristic is the "very high level of the influence of Russia" on this region, influence that has grown as a result of the stabilization of the European Union's eastern border but that only in the past "year or two" has been more or less actively controlled by the powers that be in Moscow.

A fourth characteristic – the one that is seldom noted – is that while "the level of influence of Russia is very high" in this region, "the possibilities (e.g., financial) and non-economic means and abilities for promoting this influence are quite limited – or more precisely not developed."

"Today," Mr. Bondarenko points out, "Russia in its near abroad is represented only by embassies [and consulates] and, for example, in practice does not support any non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and does not have any structures, foundations, or programs like the European TACIS, TEMPUS, FARE, Euro-Regions and the like."

Indeed, he continues, "in this regard, the U.S. is also represented, defends and advances its interests with more developed means, techniques and methods" than does Moscow. As a result, "the geopolitics of the European Union and the United States is more active and directed at the establishment of optimal institutional structures for promoting its influence."

"By means of these structures direct or indirect support of specific individuals (the non-governmental press, independent journalists, NGOs and leaders of the opposition) is provided," an arrangement that promotes the influence of those who provide such help and something that "forms public opinion" in these countries.

As of now, "Russia does not have such structures," Mr. Bondarenko notes, adding that "why this is so is another question." And, as a result, "today in the arsenal of the Kremlin is only 'individual work' with leaders – and Gazprom. And of course, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs" and occasionally other bureaucracies with cross-border interests.

This lack of levers was complicated until recently by the lack of an integral policy for Easternmost Europe in Moscow. Now with the Customs Union

that is beginning to change, but without such a policy or doctrine, Moscow is "only reacting to certain events rather than attempting to control them."

And for that reason as well, Mr. Bondarenko continues, "one can say that, in the near abroad, there is a high level of influence of Russia but not of the Kremlin," a pattern that is just the reverse of the situation in "the far abroad" where "the opinion of the Kremlin is comparably large and that of Russia as a whole not so."

In fact, he continues, "the Kremlin can really influence the geopolitical situation by means of Gazprom (the price for gas) and foreign trade policy as a whole." That is something serious, but it is also "a stick with two ends" – and consequently, one "should not exaggerate the level of seriousness" it represents.

Related to this lack of a policy is the very different importance Moscow gives to its nearest neighbors compared to relations with the United States and Europe. The latter are far more important in the minds of Moscow officials, but because of this "the most complicated and conflict-ridden relations" Russia has today are "precisely with its nearest neighbors."

Lacking a policy and lacking the network of institutions that both the EU and the U.S. have, the Kremlin "in its geopolitical influence to a great degree is oriented" in the CIS as a whole "on the political support of particular individuals and not on the support of structures or principles."

Such an approach, Mr. Bondarenko argues, is "passive, without prospects and unreliable," if for no other reasons that leaders do pass from the scene. But "supporting a personality is much easier" than pursuing a broader policy. In Easternmost Europe, he says, Moscow thus finds itself compelled to deal almost exclusively with the country presidents.

And as a result, "Russia can help and does help [them] but in fact it cannot or almost cannot replace them even if that desire arises." Instead, Moscow can "only offer support, but this is not one and the same thing." In many respects, therefore, Russia's ability to affect things or work with the opposition is "extremely limited," however much some may assume otherwise.

U.S. says it will expand sanctions against Belarus

RFE/RL

A senior U.S. State Department official says the United States will strengthen existing sanctions against Belarus and increase its financial support for the country's beleaguered civil society sector in response to Minsk's crackdown on democracy activists.

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Philip Gordon, who outlined the new steps at a January 27 hearing of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said the sanctions will ban U.S. companies and individuals from doing business with two subsidiaries of the Belarusian state oil and chemical conglomerate Belneftekhim.

The company is considered key to President Alyaksandr Lukashenka's financial control of the country.

The U.S. assets of the subsidiaries, Lakokraska and Polotsk Steklovolokno, were frozen under sanctions imposed in 2007, but that restriction was suspended the following year.

Mr. Gordon also said the United States will expand an existing travel ban on government officials and impose "additional financial sanctions against individuals and entities."

Along with taking punitive measures against Minsk, Mr. Gordon said the United States will expand by nearly \$3 million its financial support for "the democratic actors and the victims of repression."

"Last year the United States provided \$11 million in assistance towards supporting civil society, access to information and political competition, and providing opportunities for more interaction between Belarusian citizens and the outside world. In response to the recent events [in Belarus] we will increase such assistance by nearly 30 percent this year," he said.

Responding to the crackdown

The U.S. measures follow condemnation from Washington and Western allies of the Belarusian authorities' brutal crackdown on protesters following the disputed December 19, 2010, presidential election.

More than 600 people were arrested in December during protest rallies in Minsk, including seven of the nine opposition candidates running against Mr. Lukashenka, who has held a 16-year grip on power.

Official results said the man described as "Europe's last dictator" won by nearly 80 percent of the vote, amid allegations of

widespread fraud.

Thomas Melia, the deputy assistant secretary of state in the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor, testified alongside Mr. Gordon at the Senate hearing and said he informed Belarusian officials about the new sanctions during a trip to Minsk earlier this week.

"I returned on Tuesday – less than 48 hours ago – from Minsk, where I went at the behest of Secretar [of State Hillary] Clinton to deliver a strong message to the government about the mounting outrage in the international community and the imminence of a sharp reply, which I did in a face-to-face meeting at the foreign ministry with ashen-faced officials who realized that their hopes of rapprochement with the international community are going up in smoke before their very eyes," said Mr. Melia.

Mr. Lukashenka, however, has reacted defiantly to the threat of new sanctions – a threat that comes from Brussels as well.

Referring to a possible European Union visa ban against him and other top government officials, the Belarusian president addressed European lawmakers from the country's Parliament on January 27. "You have frightened me with sanctions, with taking away visas. May God be with you," he said. "I've already lived with visa restrictions for 10 years [and] I'm still alive and well."

Mr. Gordon suggested that the strengthened U.S. sanctions would be coordinated with an EU vote on its own sanctions against Minsk, scheduled for January 31. [Editor's note: The U.S. and the EU announced sanctions against Belarus on January 31.]

"Stalinist tactics"

U.S. sanctions against Belarus, which were originally imposed by President George W. Bush, came in the wake of Mr. Lukashenka's claim of victory in the 2006 presidential elections, another vote that Western observers said was plagued by fraud and was followed by a crackdown on the opposition.

Those measures froze the property and financial assets in the United States of senior Belarusian government officials, including Mr. Lukashenka, and U.S. companies and individuals were barred from engaging in transactions with the targeted persons.

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Quotable notes

"Embrace the instability," by Anne Applebaum, The Washington Post, January 31, 2011:

"...In 1991, when Ukraine was about to declare its independence from the Soviet Union, President George H.W. Bush made a declaration (this was the infamous 'Chicken Kiev' speech) in praise of the Soviet Union. For years, he and his advisers ran around Eastern Europe and the Balkans doing duct-tape diplomacy, trying to piece together again a fracturing world.

"Politicians like stability. Bankers like stability. But the 'stability' we have so long embraced in the Arab world wasn't really stability. It was repression. The dictators we have supported, or anyway tolerated – the Zine el-Abidine Ben Alis, the Hosni Mubarak, the various kings and princes – have stayed in power by preventing economic development, silencing free speech, keeping tight control of education and above all by stamping down hard on anything resembling civil society. ...

"...For the past decade, successive American administrations have sometimes paid lip service to democracy and freedom of speech in the Arab world. Some American organizations, official and unofficial – the National Endowment for Democracy comes to mind – have supported independent human rights activists in Egypt and elsewhere. ...But to American presidents and secretaries of state of both political parties, other issues – oil, Israel and then the war on terrorism – always seemed more important. ...

"...We should speak directly to the Egyptian public, not only to its leaders. We should congratulate Egyptians for having the courage to take to the streets. We should smile and embrace instability. And we should rejoice – because change, in repressive societies, is good."

Ontario Parliament member Levac receives Ukrainian Order of Merit

BRANTFORD, Ontario – Member of the Provincial Parliament (MPP) of Ontario Dave Levac on January 22 was named a chevalier of the Ukrainian Order of Merit by Dr. Ihor Ostash, Ukraine's ambassador to Canada.

The order, one of Ukraine's highest honors, was awarded to Mr. Levac by the Yushchenko administration for his work on increasing knowledge and awareness of the Holodomor through his co-sponsorship of the "Holodomor Memorial Day Act, 2009."

"I am extremely humbled by the honor presented to me today," said Mr. Levac. "The Holodomor was one of the 20th century's great horrors, where millions starved to death because of the cold indifference of a merciless tyrant. The people of Ukraine and people of Ukrainian descent have worked long and hard for this atrocity to be recognized for what it was: genocide. It was important for me to do what I could to help them raise Holodomor awareness across Ontario; I am incredibly grateful to receive this award."

The Order of Merit is one of the highest Ukrainian awards that originates from the Honorary Award of the President of Ukraine, the first decoration of independent Ukraine instituted in 1992. It is awarded to individuals for outstanding achievement in economics, science and culture, or military or the political spheres of activity.

"With this award we would like to demonstrate our high appreciation of MPP Dave Levac's involvement in the

recognition in Ontario of the Holodomor – the Famine-Genocide in Ukraine of 1932-1933," said Ambassador Ostash.

It is estimated that as many as 10 million people died as a result. The "Holodomor Memorial Day Act, 2009," co-sponsored by MPP Levac, establishes the fourth Saturday of every November as Holodomor Memorial Day.

"It is indeed an honor to congratulate, applaud and thank MPP Dave Levac for his efforts in sponsoring Bill 147, and for his championing of Holodomor recognition and genocide education. I am proud that Canada, and in particular Ontario, took the lead in establishing the Holodomor Memorial Day on the fourth Saturday in each November, recognizing the Holodomor as an act of genocide perpetrated by the Stalinist regime against the Ukrainian people. Most importantly, Bill 147 will help educate future generations to condemn all acts of tyranny and proactively prevent them from ever happening again," commented Chrystyna Bidiak, president of the League of Ukrainian Canadian Women.

Paul Grod, national president of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, stated: "We congratulate MPP Dave Levac for being recognized by the Ukrainian Order of Merit bestowed on him by the government of Ukraine. Mr. Levac has been a staunch supporter of human rights issues and is a true friend of the Ukrainian Canadian community. We would also like to thank the members of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario for their work to

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UCRDC staffers meet with researcher for Canadian Museum for Human Rights



Bozhena Gembatiuk-Fedyna

At the Ukrainian Research and Documentation Center (from left) are: Dr. Clint Curle, Valentyna Kuryliw, Iroida Wynnyckyj, Prof. Frank Sysyn, Switlana Medwick and Orest Zakydalsky.

TORONTO – Representatives of the Ukrainian Canadian Research and Documentation Center (UCRDC) met on January 20 with Dr. Clint Curle, a researcher at the Canadian Museum for Human Rights (CMHR). The museum is scheduled to open in 2013 in Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Dr. Curle, whose research responsibilities at the CMHR include the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933, asked to meet with representatives of the UCRDC in order to discuss with them the archival materials and resources available at the cen-

ter about the Holodomor.

According to the CMHR's website, "The Holodomor will be displayed permanently in the 'Mass Atrocity' zone, immediately adjacent to the Holocaust zone. This zone will feature detailed information on the Holodomor and many other mass atrocities that have taken place worldwide..."

Dr. Frank Sysyn of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, who is a historical consultant to the UCRDC, presented the

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Ukraine imposes...

(Continued from page 1)

President Yanukovich made several shameful remarks while attending the World Economic Forum in late January. Most notably, he invited investors to visit Ukraine in the spring when the women's attire is more revealing. (See Newsbriefs.)

Meanwhile, state prosecutors filed more criminal charges against Ms. Tymoshenko on January 27, this time for allegedly using state funds to buy 1,000 vehicles for hospitals on behalf of her 2010 presidential campaign.

The Procurator General's Office (PGO) first filed criminal charges against her in December 2010 for illegally transferring costs gained from sales of Kyoto Protocol greenhouse gas quotas to Japanese corporations in order to cover state pension debts.

European leaders have "serious questions" on the criminal charges against Ms. Tymoshenko, Mr. Bildt said, which he described as suspicious. He made his comments at the 50th anniversary celebration of the European Democrat Students Association in Brussels, which Ms. Tymoshenko was supposed to address too.

The newest criminal charges of abuse of authority involve 1,000 Opel Combo mini-vans that the Tymoshenko government bought from an Austrian firm in December 2009 as part of a government program to improve medical care in Ukraine's villages and rural areas.

The purchase occurred under numerous suspicious conditions – mini-vans were selected instead of ambulances; they were registered with the State Customs Service as medical vehicles instead of common vehicles; and they each bore the slogan pasted along the sides, "Tymoshenko Government Program" just as the presidential campaign was nearing its peak.

The PGO alleged the mini-vans were bought for \$18,000 each – 20 percent higher

than the market price – and implying theft of funds.

The Tymoshenko government also deprived the state budget of more than \$1 million in customs fees and \$4.6 million in value-added taxes, prosecutors said, as a result of improperly registering the mini-vans as medical vehicles and thereby exempting them from the payments.

Moreover the state was left with an \$18 million debt with an Austrian firm for items that can't be used for their stated purposes as ambulances, another violation of the law.

Ms. Tymoshenko denied any criminal violations in an exclusive interview with the Ukrayinska Pravda website published on January 28.

She said the Opel Combos are much quicker than standard ambulances, which was a necessary consideration for Ukraine's vast rural areas. As a result, "hundreds of thousands of lives were saved" in the year since they were purchased, she claimed.

"Medical institutions in villages are sometimes located 15 and 30 kilometers (between 9.3 and 18.6 miles) away from sick people who need treatment," she said in the interview. "Villages don't have urban transport. Sixty percent of village deaths are because a doctor can't reach the ill in time. That's why ambulances weren't bought, but transportation that can get a doctor to the sick in villages in time."

As for the allegedly inflated prices paid, Ms. Tymoshenko told a January 28 press conference that she bought the mini-vans at \$18,750 each (12,500 euros), a price her government negotiated down from \$22,650 each (15,000 euros).

"Instead of such vehicles, the new president bought himself a helicopter for 17 million euros (\$23 million) only for the sake of comfortably flying to Mezhyhiria," she said in the Pravda interview, referring to the state residential complex that Mr. Yanukovich had allegedly privatized illegally for himself.

"I counted how many lives could have

been saved in villages if these 17 million euros went towards buying vehicles for rural medicine," she added.

She said the decals, "Tymoshenko Government Program," were bought with her campaign's money, not government funds.

But it's the decision to classify the Opel Combos as "medically designated items" in order to avoid taxes that the former prime minister is having the most difficulty defending. She avoided the question during the January 28 press conference and the Pravda interview on the same day.

At the time, in December 2009, the Tymoshenko government was desperately cash-strapped and couldn't afford to pay the \$5.6 million in customs fees and value-added tax for the ambulances, Ukrayinska Pravda reported.

That's what likely motivated Ms. Tymoshenko to make the designation, though it was opposed by numerous state health officials, including Health Minister Volodymyr Kniazevych, who told the prime minister during a December 8, 2009, Cabinet meeting that the vehicles can't be medically designated.

Ms. Tymoshenko nevertheless appeared undaunted.

"The Security Service of Ukraine (SBU), the procurator general and 'American' auditors, and [Prime Minister] Mykola Azarov and [President] Viktor Yanukovich personally studied every paper I signed during the last two years, each of my orders, all the decisions reached by my government and all the state budget expenditures," Ms. Tymoshenko told Ukrayinska Pavda.

"And all they could find after this titanic and very expensive work is a payment from a single treasury account for a Pension Fund loan. So their audit is in essence a rehabilitative document as a summary of my two-year activity. I didn't steal factories, UkrTelekom, budget funds, Mezhyhiria, tax administration vacation homes or mineral deposits. This audit confirms this," she said.

In the prior week, the government targeted more of Ms. Tymoshenko's allies for arrest, including State Reserves Committee former acting Chair Vitalii Nikitin and former Chair Mykhailo Pozhyvanov, who has fled abroad.

Mr. Nikitin was arrested on February 1 on charges of stealing more than \$30 million from the state and imprisoned for two months. An international search warrant has been issued for the arrest of Mr. Pozhyvanov, who was charged with the theft of \$4.4 million.

At least a dozen former officials who served in the Tymoshenko government are sitting in jail awaiting trial on criminal charges, including former Internal Affairs Minister Yurii Lutsenko. Former Minister of the Economy Bohdan Danylyshyn was granted political asylum by the Czech Republic.

The Procurator General's Office stated on January 31 that it has filed more than 1,000 criminal charges against officials who served in the government of former Prime Minister Tymoshenko.

"A classic example is the company Babusyni Retsepty (Grandma's Recipes)," State Finances Inspection Chair Petro Andreyev told a January 31 Cabinet meeting. "As soon as the State Reserves Committee paid it \$57 million for meat, which it claimed to have stored, this company dissolved within three days. There's nothing left – neither meat, nor money."

Even Ms. Tymoshenko's campaign sponsors are being targeted.

Armed raiders attempted on February 2 to reclaim a mansion in central Kyiv that is owned by industrial oligarch Serhiy Taruta on behalf of unknown businessmen.

The exchange of gunfire in broad daylight between the raiders and the property's guards that morning conjured flashbacks to the violent 1990s, when oligarchic clans battled on city streets for control of assets and property.

Two poets collaborate...

(Continued from page 1)

Their mutual love for Ukraine and its people brought them to collaborate on a book of poetry, "Ta Ridna Domivka u Sni..." (That Native Home in Dreams...), which they self-published in December 2010. They presented their work to more than 40 supporters gathered at a Kyiv community center on December 4, 2010.

"Very many Ukrainians live abroad, yet their souls remain with those at home," Ms. Kapitanova said. "This is what befell upon us – that we understood each other. There's pain here and there for the lives of the people. That all spilled out in this book."

Few nations in the world take poetry as seriously as the Ukrainians. While other nations boast of kings and warriors as their national heroes, the enserfed bard Taras Shevchenko is Ukraine's personified, historical icon.

Contemporary poets such as Ivan Drach and Lina Kostenko still draw crowds of thousands of admirers, who derive pleasure from sitting in an auditorium and allowing their lyricisms and messages to sink into their consciousness.

Writers such as Mykhailo Kotsiubynsky of the late 19th century and Vasyl Stus of the late 20th century inspired Ms. Kapitanova and Ivchenko.

On the book's back cover, Ms. Kapitanova asks readers to consider Kotsiubynsky's words, "Life without poetry is a crime. Everyone understands this in his own way, as much as poetry exists not only in literature."

For years, Ms. Kapitanova had piles of notebooks with poems stashed away in her Brooklyn apartment, waiting for the right moment and person to help publish them.

It was on "KhaiVei" (<http://h.ua>) in 2007 that she came across Ms. Ivchenko, who shared her deepest concerns and longings. Moreover, Ms. Ivchenko had already published two collections of poetry. They began serious work in 2010 and wrote most of the collection's 42 poems that year.

"We complemented each other," Ms. Kapitanova said. "She feels pain for Ukraine. I not only feel pain for Ukraine, but also for its people abroad and in Ukraine."

A graduate of Shevchenko National University in Kyiv, Ms. Ivchenko also had the literary skills to edit Ms. Kapitanova's poems, arrange them aesthetically and sharpen their tone. Co-authorship resulted.

"Through arranging, I was able to make the poetry more distinguished, make distinct the idea of each poem and convey an idea to the reader," Ms. Ivchenko said. "They began

My Pain – Ukraine

by Victoria Ivchenko and Myroslava Kapitanova

Ukraine, my nightingale,
I rush to you in my thoughts...

My heart feels... it seems like loneliness,
I pray for you, my land!

I bitterly cried in childhood:
Beads were lost with the necklace...

How now to preserve my own peace? –
I see your troubles, blue-eyed!

The evil forces grow even fiercer,
Hovering as hawks...

Why in the once grain-producing Ukraine
Is there not enough bread even today?

Some bathe in silver and gold,
Some have nothing to eat!

That Native Home in Dreams

by Victoria Ivchenko and Myroslava Kapitanova

When at times I dream of home –
I recall my far-off land...
Where I was destined to be born,
To see green paradise!
I spent my childhood there,
And my adolescence flourished like a blossom...
I nourished hope in my heart,
For the courage of a brave flight!
Forests boundlessly howled,
And the river slowly flowed...
The fields boiled with wheat,
A secret path led on –
To the wild will of the steppes,
And the spirit of a live moon...
A wicked fate fell upon my land...
This violin string still grieves my heart:
That native home in dreams
The transparent, invisible paradise
Appears to me often!

to shine beautifully, like diamonds. But most of all, I wanted to support her and provide spiritual strengthening."

Ms. Kapitanova's work inspired Ms. Ivchenko to pen her own poems, six of which appear in "That Native Home in Dreams..."

"When Myroslava began to post them on the Internet, my own poems emerged," Ms. Ivchenko said. "They also sounded different. I touched Myroslava's life experience and human spirit. Of course, my creativity was transformed and that was a great marvel."

Ms. Ivchenko is preparing to publish a work in February, "Ya Mavka" (I Am a Forest Nymph), consisting of two sections of poetry and a fictional account based on the drama "Lisova Pisnia" (Forest Song) written by Lesia Ukrainka, the 19th century writer whom she credits with inspiring her creative spirit.

She's pursuing independent publishing, avoiding the Writers Union of Ukraine (created during the Stalin era), as well mainstream publishers, who indicated they're not interested in poetry with traditional themes of love,



Myroslava Kapitanova at the book presentation.

Committee, spoke about the educational resources available on the Holodomor, presented Dr. Curle with a Holodomor Teaching Kit and stressed the importance of using the Holodomor, a Communist-perpetrated genocide, as an excellent teaching tool for the 21st century.

Switlana Medwick, curator of the "Barbed Wire Solution" exhibit, reviewed the resources available at the UCRDC on Canada's World War I internment of Ukrainians.

An open and frank discussion followed on how the Holodomor might best be presented at the Canadian Museum for Human Rights.

Dr. Curle expressed his thanks to the UCRDC for making its extensive research materials and archives available to the museum, and said she looks forward to future cooperation.



Victoria Ivchenko recites her poetry.

family and nation.

"We're not allowed anywhere," Ms. Ivchenko said. "We're told we need postmodernism, something hot, something dirty. Then we'll be published."

But bending values for commercial success isn't something that interests Ms. Ivchenko, who will continue to pursue her work through other channels.

Ms. Kapitanova, 62, doesn't expect a literary career, but hopes that Ms. Ivchenko will help publish the other works that remain in her notebooks, to share with those who will listen.

At the December presentation, she choked up with tears as she read her poem "Call Your Mothers!" before a crowd that included her own two daughters, whom she hadn't see for more than a decade until she was able to visit her native Ukraine. She's now a U.S. citizen. Ms. Ivchenko finished reading for her.

"Call your mothers more often, share your thoughts with them; Our life is a short moment, which will pass well into eternity for your mother's sake!"

Those interested in ordering copies of "Ta Ridna Domivka u Sni..." or the upcoming "Ya Mavka," can contact Ms. Ivchenko at: svitvit2008@gmail.com. She reads and speaks English.

Happiness

by Victoria Ivchenko

It's a complicated thing – happiness:
There's not enough for everyone...
It's like Holy Communion,
Like sweet pie!
Some cut more for themselves,
And even cut a slice for a brother,
Blaming heavenly paradise
For a hellish, earthly lesson.
And someone's destiny was stolen –
Seized and cut off...
And for the free person – there's free will,
There isn't judgment for him!
"There is no happiness on earth,
One poet would say. –
There is only holy will...
And calm... and free thought!"
It spreads its wings,
And soars – on high and low...
In angelic white clothes
It brushes against godly vestments.
And some will lose their souls,
And some will save theirs...
Yet scarier than Judgment Day –
Is the uncertainty of a dark sign.
As if the soul is blinded, dreams,
Searches for water in a desert,
And no cloud in the world
Will water its tracks.
Wake up, lost soul,
Throw away your burdens...
The country – the one, which is best –
Welcomes its toiler!"

UCRDC staffers meet...

(Continued from page 4)

current state of academic research on the Holodomor, and stressed Canada's leading international role in recognizing the Holodomor as genocide.

Iroida Wynnyckyj, head archivist at the UCRDC, introduced Dr. Curle to the UCRDC's archival collection on the Holodomor. The UCRDC has been documenting the Holodomor since 1982.

Orest Zakydalsky, UCRDC Researcher, spoke about the center's ongoing joint project with the Ukrainian Canadian Congress (UCC), "Sharing the Story," which focuses on the collection of Holodomor eyewitness testimony.

Valentina Kuryliw of the UCRDC Board of Directors, who chairs the UCC National Holodomor Education

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

A thank you to our supporters

Each month, without fail, The Ukrainian Weekly publishes a list of donors to The Ukrainian Weekly Press Fund. Perhaps you don't pay much attention to these lists, but we do. These donations, no matter their amounts, make a big difference for a community publication like ours that never was a profit-making venture. The Weekly, you see, has always been published as a community service.

As we write these words, the listing of donors for January 2011 is on our desk. The total is a very significant \$7,052 – that's well above our average total of monthly donations, when you consider that during all of 2010 we received a grand total of \$32,182 in contributions to our press fund. (But, it should be explained that the January list also includes the donations earmarked for The Ukrainian Weekly Press Fund that came in with payments for the Christmas cards issued by our publisher, the Ukrainian National Association. And, that list includes several major donors.)

What is most heartening to us on the receiving end of the donations is that we see a lot of familiar names – people who've sent in stories and letters, folks that have been mentioned in stories published in The Weekly, and, of course, personal acquaintances and colleagues in community activism. Among them are many supporters from the younger generation. That, too, speaks volumes. And, there are repeat donors, of larger and smaller amounts, including a couple from Toledo, Ohio, whose donations appear each and every month! We see all these donations as tangible expressions of support for the work of this community newspaper.

By regularly publishing the lists of our donors, we acknowledge our supporters and offer them a very sincere thank-you. And we do so in a prominent spot in our newspaper in order to show how much we appreciate your assistance.

Turning to a related matter, if you read the section of our "2010: Year In Review" titled "Another year at The Weekly," you know that during 2010 we completed an enormous task: all of our newspaper's issues published since it was founded in 1933 have been digitized and are now available online on our website, www.ukrweekly.com. That's nearly 4,000 issues! We couldn't have done any of the work on the digital archives of The Ukrainian Weekly, and its (older) sister-publication Svoboda, without the generous support of major donors.

The Shevchenko Scientific Society was the first to offer support to this project, giving us a \$15,000 grant in December 2007. Self Reliance New York Federal Credit Union provided a very generous \$50,000 in April 2008 – becoming (and remaining) our largest donor. During 2009 the Heritage Foundation of 1st Security Savings Bank contributed \$5,000; Selfreliance Ukrainian American Federal Credit Union, \$10,000; a donor who wished to remain anonymous, \$10,000; and the Bahriany Foundation, \$2,000. In 2010 the SUMA (Yonkers) Federal Credit Union donated \$10,000. (We are always seeking additional grants to support our newspapers' digital archives project, which is something that is constantly expanding.)

To all of our supporters – both individuals and institutions – let us hereby extend an enthusiastic and heartfelt thank-you. Diakuyemo!

Feb.
9
2005

Turning the pages back...

Five years ago, on February 9, 2005, the Manitoba Liquor Control Commission (MLCC), responding to a complaint by the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association, announced that it would remove Crimean wines bearing an

image of Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin from its shelves.

The wines, 1998 vintage port and sherry, depicted the meeting of Stalin, U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill at Yalta, Crimea, in February 1945. At the meeting it was decided to forcibly repatriate "Soviet citizens" to the USSR, which resulted in the execution of many of those unfortunates and the internment of millions in the gulag. The 60th anniversary of the meeting at Yalta was marked on February 11, 2005.

Dr. Lubomyr Luciuk, director of research for the UCCLA, commented on the MLCC decision:

"This is very good news, and we commend the Manitoba Liquor Control Commission for acting promptly and removing these offensively labeled wines from their shelves. No mass murderer's mug should grace a wine label. We hope that nothing like this will ever happen again and although we are not aware of who the importers of these wines are, we suggest they alert the winery about how unconscionable it was to commemorate a conference that resulted in the enslavement or extermination of many innocent men, women and children.

"Stalin should not be glorified or exalted. It's time we came to recognize that the Stalinist dictatorship was responsible for more suffering than any other regime in 20th century Europe. We hallow the memory of those many hundreds of thousands of Ukrainians who survived the genocidal Great Famine (Holodomor) of 1932-1933 in Soviet Ukraine, then found themselves in Western Europe at war's end and probably thought themselves safe, only to then be forced back to the USSR at bayonet point, to a horrid fate.

"That is what happened as a consequence of the Yalta Agreement, the mass enslavement of witnesses to genocide, with the West's complicity. We cannot tolerate that being ignored or diminished by the use of Stalin's image on a wine label for sale in Canada. Ukrainians have just recently, with their Orange Revolution, rejected the legacy of Communism. We don't want Stalin exalted here in Canada, even if only on a wine label."

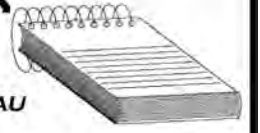
This particular topic was covered by two additional articles in the February 20, 2005, issue of The Weekly, including one by Dr. Luciuk and another by Orsysia Paszczack Tracz.

Source: "Manitoba takes Stalin off the Shelves," *The Ukrainian Weekly*, February 20, 2005.

REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

BY ZENON ZAWADA

KYIV PRESS BUREAU



Our hopes for Ukraine

During my January visit to New York, I was most often asked about the political situation in Ukraine and what hope is there for the near future.

I am careful in responding to such questions, because the fulfillment of one's "hope" depends on what is being hoped for. For some, it's Ukraine's integration into the European Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. This would give Ukraine stronger democratic institutions and protection of individual rights.

Some are also hoping for cultural and linguistic Ukrainianization policies, which were tested by the administration of former President Viktor Yushchenko but never fully implemented.

My six years of reporting have led me to hope for three key goals to be achieved in Ukraine:

(1) a republic with strong checks and balances between the judicial, legislative and executive branches of government;

(2) a strong, independent judiciary to uphold individual and private property rights; and

(3) a sharp reduction in the state's bureaucracy, particularly its role in offering social payments and benefits to those below retirement age.

Euro-Atlantic integration is worth pursuing only because it would spur significant progress towards these ideals.

If this is what we're hoping for, then we're not likely to make any progress anytime soon. None of Ukraine's leading politicians are genuinely willing to take the difficult steps in cutting bureaucracy, reforming the bankrupt judicial system, making the country more investment-friendly and protecting individual rights.

Many are not the least bit interested in these goals, most notably the Party of Regions of Ukraine led by President Viktor Yanukovich and the Batkivschyna party led by Yulia Tymoshenko. When taking power, both these political forces showed no interest in progressive reforms.

Judicial corruption thrived when Ms. Tymoshenko was prime minister in 2005 and 2008-2010, largely because the chief justice of the Supreme Court, Vasyl Onopenko, was among her closest political allies and sponsors. Mr. Onopenko's Social Democratic Party of Ukraine was among the three parties to form the Tymoshenko Bloc.

Ms. Tymoshenko has become too polarizing a figure. While the Batkivschyna party is the largest in the opposition, it simply doesn't have enough public support to dislodge the authoritarian government on its own. If it's ever dislodged, too many Ukrainians would oppose her presidency. More than 74 percent of Ukrainians distrust Ms. Tymoshenko, according to a December poll conducted by the Yaremenko Ukrainian Institute for Social Research and the Social Monitoring Center. And rightfully so.

That leaves us with two political parties to consider – the Front of Change led by Arseniy Yatsenyuk and the Svoboda nationalist party led by Oleh Tyahnybok.

Nothing in the Svoboda party platform would indicate that it supports strong checks and balances, individual rights and reducing the state bureaucracy. Unfortunately, Svoboda appears to admire a form of authoritarianism similar to what the Party of Regions has pursued.

It's not clear whether Svoboda supports

free-market economics, some balance with socialism, or a dangerous form of national socialism, as the party's former name alludes to (it was founded as the Social Nationalist Party of Ukraine.)

To his credit, Mr. Tyahnybok has referred to enhancing the ability of average Ukrainians to acquire and trade private property, as well as the need for a judiciary with reduced corruption. Yet these platforms are not much developed and take a back seat to the party's call for "poriadok" (order) and Ukrainianization policies.

Like the Party of Regions, Svoboda is more concerned with the ends of achieving its goals than the means by which they're achieved. That's dangerous, as we've witnessed during the last year.

At first glance, the Front of Change seems like the party for the diaspora throw its support behind. Its January 22 meeting to commemorate the Act of Union demonstrated that it's likely to become the political force to fill the void left by Our Ukraine, which is no longer competitive.

To succeed in Ukrainian politics, a party needs two things: a charismatic leader and an oligarch sponsor. The appearance of Petro Poroshenko at the January 22 event means the Front of Change will have the funding it needs to compete in the 2012 parliamentary elections.

It was Mr. Poroshenko who provided Viktor Yushchenko with the financial fuel pump to compete in the 2004 presidential election and ultimately triumph. The Poroshenko business empire is currently estimated to be worth \$384 million.

Additionally, several national-democratic parties indicated they're willing to merge with Front of Change and make it stronger. Among them is the For Ukraine party, led by Viacheslav Kyrylenko, which is Ukraine's most reliable political force for Euro-Atlantic integration.

Yet, Mr. Yatsenyuk looks very much like a repeat of Mr. Yushchenko. They're both bankers with weak wills who are unwilling to challenge the oligarchs that are interested in maintaining corruption.

After all, introducing a strong judiciary isn't in the interests of oligarchs because it would enable their smaller counterparts to be able to compete better with them on a level playing field.

A strong judiciary would also introduce tort law to Ukraine, which currently doesn't exist. That would bring devastating lawsuits against the oligarchs' factories and mines, which violate labor laws, as well as safety and environmental standards.

Mr. Yatsenyuk is just as wishy-washy as Mr. Yushchenko, if not more so. Earlier on he supported Ukraine's NATO integration. He then backed off from that platform when running for the presidency in 2010, revealing his vision of a Greater Europe as an alternative to the European Union, with Ukraine at its center.

Hiring Russian political scientists for his campaign only confirmed that he's an empty shell.

At a roundtable discussion last year, I watched in amazement as Mr. Yatsenyuk declared his support for the United Nations becoming the governing body for the world's countries. That would sacrifice Ukrainian sovereignty on behalf of world government.

(Continued on page 16)

ESSAY: Illumination: A perspective

by Larissa Kosmos

It's a fiercely cold night in January 2009, but the atmosphere indoors is warm. I'm in New York City, at a party at the top of Rockefeller Center, celebrating the 75th anniversary of *Bride's* magazine, where I occasionally work as a freelance editor. The mood is festive; the company is lively; and in this space which is 70 floors above ground, enclosed in floor-to-ceiling windows, the view of the city lights is spectacular.

On another January night, in 1949, the steam ship *Marine Marlin* heads for the New York Harbor, carrying approximately 900 people displaced by the second world war, among them my grandparents – Natalia and Ivan Baczynsky – my aunt and my then 7-year-old mother.

After fleeing Ukraine in a covered wagon and journeying west for nearly a year, surviving a bombing en route that killed two family members and living for four years in the refugee camps of Germany, they boarded the ship in Bremerhaven, headed to the U.S.

Traveling across the Atlantic, my grandparents do not come with an American dream. Instead, they will accept an American reality. Not knowing English, they, like masses of other immigrants, will be limited to manual labor, my "dido" first working in the

Larissa Kosmos of New York is a first-generation Ukrainian American and freelance writer. Her essays have repeatedly appeared in The New York Times Magazine's online column "Motherlode" and on the parenting site Babble.

steel mills of Cleveland and my "baba" cleaning office buildings. Years later, she'll tell me how she was instructed to polish spittoons until she saw in them her own reflection.

Waiters circulate with trays, offering me champagne and an assortment of hors d'oeuvres. I mingle with my colleagues, yet increasingly I am drawn to the birds'-eye view in our backdrop; I want to experience it closer, unfiltered by glass. Despite my lack of a coat, I step outside onto the observation deck. The cold is startling. After a lone smoker walks past me to rejoin the party, I enjoy the space to myself, admiring the dense milky way of lights.

Looking out toward the harbor, I imagine the formidable S.S. *Marine Marlin* coming within sight of the American shore. I envision my grandparents, in their 20s, during the final night of their two-week voyage, watchful of their little girls. They do not know that they have parted with loved ones whom they will not see for decades or ever again. They do not know that they will remain in this country for life.

Sixty years separate these two January nights, but what they have in common is the cold – pure, uncompromising – and the lights, the multitude of lights. Gliding on the sea, even at a distance, the lights of New York City would have been visible, those of Rockefeller Center among them. In the sleeping hours, not long before a young family sets foot into a new life, the lights bear witness to the night, revealing nothing, promising nothing, but certain, steady, persistent in their brightness.

CROSSCURRENTS

by Andrew Sorokowski

From images to interests

Ethnic stereotypes, like ethnic jokes, are out of fashion. If we want to demonize people, we are more likely to use political categories: liberals or conservatives, Democrats or Republicans, rednecks or elitists. If they are foreigners, it all depends on whether they support Ukraine. And if they are Ukrainians, we tend to divide them into supporters and opponents of President Viktor Yanukovich or Yulia Tymoshenko. In other words, since it is no longer politically correct to stereotype people by nation, race or ethnicity, we pigeonhole them by their politics.

In some ways, the demise of ethnic stereotypes is unfortunate. For one thing, they are usually based on some truth – though there may be other, more important truths which they ignore or obscure. For another thing, they keep us alert to cultural differences that today's monotone global culture tends to blur. Not all ethnic stereotypes are negative – think of the level-headed English, the easy-going Dutch, the romantic Italians, the exuberant Greeks.

And, of course, stereotypes make good propaganda. There was a time, indeed, when we in "the emigration" used to play ethnic stereotypes for all they were worth. When talking with Americans, we would try to convince them that Ukrainians were really very similar to them. The Americans had rebelled against Britain; the Ukrainians had rebelled against Russia. America had honest, straight-shooting cowboys; Ukraine had sincere, truth-loving Kozaks – freedom-loving individualists in either case. Ukraine was a land of independent small farmers, just like the early American republic. Our national poet Taras Shevchenko (a friend of Afro-American actor Ira Aldridge) once asked rhetorically when Ukraine would have its Washington – a quotation inscribed on the Shevchenko monument in the city named after America's most famous founding father. As Voltaire remarked in his "History of Charles XII," Ukraine had always aspired to freedom.

Today, all this makes it difficult to explain to our American friends why so many Ukrainians voted for a presidential candidate who curbs civil liberties and seeks closer ties with his country's former oppressor. As one observer recently remarked, it is incredible that a people should voluntarily return to slavery. Perhaps Dostoyevsky's Grand Inquisitor knew something that Voltaire did not.

In fact, all that talk of Ukrainian American resemblances sounds less convincing when we remember the impassioned claims, then current in Soviet-American discourse, about the similarities between the "Soviet people" (or the "Russian people," which was considered the same thing) and the Americans. After all, both Russians and Americans had founded new nations based on ideas, not "blood and soil." Both were working to create a just society – one through socio-economic equality, the other through equality of opportunity. In the previous century, both had abolished human bondage, defeated southern separatists (that's us!) and settled a vast frontier. In World War II, they had fought together to defeat fascism. Russians, like Americans, were simple, down-to-earth folk, focused on this world, not the next. Russia, like America, was a land of the common man, with a distrust of European aristocratic culture, a suspicion of intellectualism and

a disdain for manners.

But if Ukraine was similar to America, and America was similar to Russia, then a detached observer would have to conclude that Ukraine was similar to Russia. An absurd conclusion! Yet if Ukraine was so different from Russia, how could the U.S. be so similar to both?

Obviously, such stereotypical comparisons have their limitations. Furthermore, ethnic or national stereotypes easily lend themselves to abuse, becoming mere excuses for bias. Like the partisan political profiling of today, stereotypical images are a convenience for the superficial thinker, a substitute for analysis.

So what terms of analysis will help us understand current relations among Ukraine, Russia and the United States? One useful concept is that of national interest. What are these countries' several interests? This will surely come up at The Washington Group's Leadership Conference in D.C. on Saturday, February 19. Speakers from government and academia will help us understand the coinciding or conflicting national interests of Ukraine, Russia and America.

To be sure, "national interest" is no easy matter. There are a nation's real interests, its interests as perceived by its current leaders, and what they want others to believe those interests to be. Thus, for example, Russia's real interests may require a strong defense of its Chinese border, and therefore security on its southern and western flanks – but not necessarily outright annexation of Ukraine. But its leaders may see those interests differently. And by repeatedly rattling the saber over their southern neighbor, are they threatening attack, or merely trying to propitiate their chauvinists at home while warning the West to keep its distance? What do they want the world to believe about their intentions in Ukraine?

The same analysis can be applied to the U.S. Officially, America's interests in Ukraine include security, trade and investment, freedom, democracy and human rights. That, of course, is also what the U.S. wants Ukraine (and its diaspora) to think. Do these represent America's real interests? Perhaps – Americans, let us remember, are honest, straight-shooting cowboys. But how far, for example, would the U.S. go to protect human rights in Ukraine, especially given its lukewarm defense of these rights elsewhere? Would it rebuff a determined Russian attempt to isolate Ukraine economically, diplomatically, politically? What if Russia threatened U.S. interests in Central Asia and the Middle East – would America pay the price to keep Ukraine in the West? Obviously, a nation's various global interests must be weighed relative to each other.

Then there is the Ukrainian diaspora. Are its interests identical with those of the United States? A host of Ukrainian American civil servants have doubtless wrestled with this question. And can we assume that the interests of the diaspora coincide with those of today's Ukraine – or of its leaders? Do those leaders even have a conception of national interest as distinct from their private concerns?

Come to the TWG conference and find out!

Andrew Sorokowski can be reached at samboritanus@hotmail.com.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Mayoral candidate Rahm Emanuel

Dear Editor:

Chicago, as some may have heard, is having a mayoral election. The frontrunner is former White House Chief of Staff Rahm Emanuel.

Speaking about his residency, Mr. Emanuel described valued family items he left in his house in Chicago. Among those items were his maternal grandmother's coat, the only object left that belonged to his grandfather. In describing his grandfather's history, Mr. Emanuel said that he "came to Chicago in 1917 from the Russian-Romanian border."

The area Emanuel is describing is Zakarpattia (Transcarpathia). In 1917, no part of Zakarpattia was Russia. In fact, Zakarpattia only came under Soviet control in 1945. Even then, it was not part of Russia, but was the westernmost oblast of the Ukrainian SSR. Today, it is proudly and firmly part of Ukraine.

Mr. Emanuel's description of the area as "Russian-Romanian border" may be simply the result of ignorance, or of confusion between the terms Ruthenia and Russia. Regardless, the 50,000 plus Ukrainians in Chicago should not have a mayor who makes such a fundamental mistake.

Vasyl Markus Jr.
Chicago

IN THE PRESS: The Demjanjuk case

"The agonizing pace of the last Nazi trial; The final chance to get justice for 27,900 Jews murdered at Sobibor has descended into farce," by Tony Paterson, The Independent & The Independent on Sunday, January 9:

"...The proceedings have been slowed to a snail's pace by the aged and apparently ailing defendant's state of health. ... They [doctors] are by no means certain that he will live long enough to witness the end of his own trial. ...

"But Mr. [John] Demjanjuk's health is far from being the only barrier in the way of justice being done and being seen to be done. The prosecution case is severely hampered by the fact that there is not a

single witness still alive who remembers having seen Mr. Demjanjuk in Sobibor. ...

"The court must also decide whether to accept an argument put forward by the prosecution, which has no legal precedent in post-war death camp trials. This proposition, backed by historians' research, maintains that simply by being employed as an SS guard in Sobibor, Mr. Demjanjuk would automatically have taken part in the mass murder of prisoners. The defense argues that such claims are ridiculous, and that the prosecution must prove not only that he was there but that he also murdered. ..."

(Continued on page 16)

Canadian Museum of Human Rights

Is the CMHR truly committed to telling Canadian stories?

by Lubomyr Luciuk

Prime Minister Stephen Harper's Conservatives have boasted of being the party that reached out to Canada's minorities – particularly in the person of Jason Kenney, the minister of citizenship and immigration – strategically undercutting a “traditional” source of political support for the Liberals. There's truth in this claim. They certainly secured broad-based gratitude in Ukrainian Canadian circles for settling issues arising out of Canada's first national internment operations – a file the Liberals, for all their pretensions to being the party of social justice, nevertheless ignored, for decades.

That said, the Conservatives are about to be reminded that it's not just about a first date going well. You've got to nurture nice feelings if you don't want them to blow away.

If the Canadian Museum for Human Rights were truly committed to telling Canadian stories or those less well-known, there could be no principled objection to it. Sadly, it's not. For example, the final report of its Content Advisory Committee recommended the allocation of a disproportionate share of permanent exhibit space to Jewish suffering in the second world war.

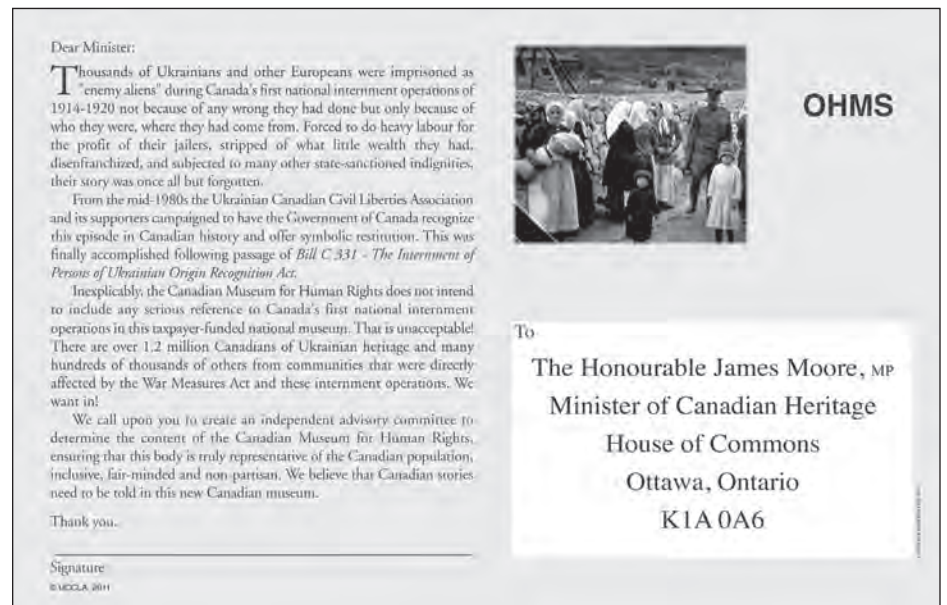
That partiality was demonstrated by the 48 references to the Holocaust this document includes, compared to only one about the genocidal Great Famine of 1932-1933 in Soviet Ukraine, the Holodomor.

Dr. Lubomyr Luciuk is director of research for the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association (www.uccla.ca) and a recipient of a 2010 Shevchenko Medal.



Likewise ignored were the results of the public survey Arni Thorsteinson submitted on March 31, 2008, to the Member of Parliament Josée Verner, then minister of Canadian heritage. Reportedly, Canadians rank-ordered themes they wanted addressed at the CMHR as follows: Aboriginal (First Nations), 16.1 percent; genocides, 14.8 percent; women, 14.7 percent; internments, 12.5 percent; war and conflicts, 8.7 percent; holocaust, 7 percent; children, 5.9 percent; sexual orientation, 4.9 percent; ethnic minorities, 3.8 percent; slavery, 2.9 percent; immigration, 2.6 percent; charter of rights, 2.3 percent; disabilities, 2 percent; and Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1.8 percent.

We've asked for all 12 of this museum's



Front (left) and back (above) of a postcard issued by the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association in early January to press Canadian officials to create an independent advisory committee to determine the content of the Canadian Museum for Human Rights, ensuring that the body is truly representative of the Canadian population, inclusive and fair-minded.

galleries (or zones) to be thematic, comparative and inclusive.

One zone, for example, could deal with Canada's internment operations. Those afflicted not only Eastern Europeans in 1914-1920, but Japanese, Italian and German Canadians in 1939-1945 and some Quebecois in 1970. Explaining the baneful

consequences of The War Measures Act upon several different Canadian communities during the course of the 20th century highlights the need for vigilance in defense of civil liberties in times of domestic and international crisis.

(Continued on page 16)

How to avoid turning the CMHR into a symbol of inequality

by Oksana Bashuk Hepburn

Perhaps the best that can be said about the stand taken by the decision-makers of the Canadian Museum of Human Rights (CMHR) – to accord preferential treatment to some groups in its exhibit space – is the public debate around this un-Canadian approach.

A little history first.

During the conceptual stages, the Ukrainian Canadian Congress (UCC), the umbrella entity for some 1.2 million Canadians, was asked by museum initiators, led by Gail Asper, the daughter of Canada's media mogul Izzy Asper, to lend support. And this was for good reason: the government wished to avoid controversy.

Several years earlier, a Holocaust component was proposed to the yet-to-be-built Canadian War Museum in Ottawa. Veterans' organizations and others objected. The UCC Ottawa – I was then president – sent letters seeking “equitable” and “inclusive” representation, arguing that recognition of one people's tragedy was discriminatory and un-Canadian in value. The War Museum was built without the Holocaust or other human rights components. The Aspers tried again.

Their request for government funding for the CMHR was predicated on the condition that other groups be on side; in particular former critics of unilateralism like the Ukrainian Canadians, a strong

presence in Winnipeg where the museum is to be located. Ukrainian Canadians have been fighting an uphill battle for the recognition of the some 10 million – according to Joseph Stalin, who should know – of their own who were starved while the world was ignorant then or chose to whitewash this human calamity for decades in order to serve its own agenda.

The Canadian Museum of Human Rights must be based on values we can all be proud of. And that is the reason UCC agreed to support the CMHR, having understood that the Holodomor would have parity.

Apparently this is not the case. The CMHR approach calls for two permanent exhibits along national lines. Ms. Asper et al cleverly married the Holocaust with Canada's own shame – the persecution of the Native peoples – hoping, perhaps, to avoid criticism of exclusivity or preferential treatment of one group.

The Ukrainian Canadian community is up in arms against this clever but unfair tactic, while the question to fair-minded taxpayers is this: Should the museum receive government funding to highlight exclusively and permanently two selected human evils?

The issue is gathering main street media attention. The discussion on the Internet is heavy; the dominant view appears to support Canadian values of fairness and inclusivity.

With the physical structure of the museum already taking shape in Winnipeg, the center of Canada's Ukrainian settlement, it is important for its approach to get back on track and avoid further angst. The requirement now is to make a decision that will not tarnish Canada's image as a global human rights leader, a backward slide for

(Continued on page 18)



Cover of the 1947 Ukrainian-language edition of George Orwell's *Animal Farm*. Most copies were confiscated by the American Occupation authorities in Germany and turned over to the Soviets, along with hundreds of thousands of "Soviet citizens" forcibly repatriated under the terms of the now-notorious Yalta Agreement. Many were survivors and witnesses to the genocidal Great Famine of 1932-1933 in Soviet Ukraine, now known as the *Holodomor*.

Sponsored by the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association (www.uccla.ca) and Friends

A second postcard released in early February by the UCCLA and Friends calls for the CMHR's galleries to be inclusive.

Rochester community welcomes reps of National University of Ostroh Academy

by Christine Hoshowsky

ROCHESTER, N.Y. – A fierce winter storm delayed the arrival of Dr. Ihor Pasichnyk, rector of the National University of Ostroh Academy in Ukraine, and his associate, Eduard Balashov, the head of its Foreign Relations Department, to Rochester, N.Y., as they toured several Ukrainian communities in the U.S. and Canada during the holiday season.

To the disappointment of all concerned, this delay forced the cancellation of planned meetings on December 13, 2010, with Prof. Randall Stone, director of the Skalny Center for Polish and Central European Studies; Peter Lennie, senior vice-president, and Robert L. and Mary L. Sproull Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Sciences and Engineering; and Jackie Levine, director of the study abroad program, all of the University of Rochester; as well as with William W. Destler, president, and Dr. James DeCaro, director, of PEN International at the Rochester Institute of (RIT).

Nevertheless, a community dinner organized to welcome Rector Pasichnyk and Mr. Balashov proceeded on December 12, 2010, as planned at Olga's Restaurant with good food, good wishes and good spirits but, alas, without the honored guests. Dr. Pasichnyk and Mr. Balashov extended their appreciation and regrets by phone from Minneapolis.

When the two guests finally arrived at Rochester International Airport the following evening, they were met by Walter and Tamara Denysenko, who drove them to the home of Wolodymyr and Irma Pylyshenko for a dinner meeting that was attended by an intimate group of supporters of Ostroh Academy.

Irene Russnak, one of the honored guests, is an honorary member of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America

(UNWLA), a staunch supporter of The Ukrainian Museum in New York, and a supporter of the Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard. For the last three years, she has been a donor to Ostroh Academy.

Another guest, Dr. Evhen Lylak, professor at the National Technical Institute for the Deaf at RIT, gives generously of his time to the Ukrainian community and the Ukrainian Federal Credit Union, currently as its Supervisory Committee chair. He organized teachers' workshops on Ukraine at RIT and worked with the Irondequoit-Poltava Sister Cities Committee in support of the Open World international exchange program.

The Pylyshenkos were the gracious hosts for the evening. Mrs. Pylyshenko, who is of German descent, is nonetheless a supporter of Ukrainian culture. The Pylyshenkos retired from teaching and administrative work at the State University of New York at Brockport and now volunteer much of their time to the Ukrainian community.

Mr. Pylyshenko is the director and head librarian at the Ukrainian Federal Credit Union's community library. Most recently, he compiled the Rochester Ukrainian Archives Collection, which is housed in the Rush Rhees Library at the University of Rochester. Mr. Pylyshenko shares an interest in and has a discourse with scholars at the National University of the Ostroh Academy on the subject of the Ukrainian diaspora.

Ostroh Academy established the Institute of Ukrainian Diaspora Studies in January 2002 and is the only university in Ukraine to operate such a subdivision. The institute's mission is to study and document the everyday activity and the creative and scientific achievements of Ukrainians who live abroad, thereby spreading and developing the scientific and cultural connections between all Ukrainian societies.



At a meeting with officials from the National University of Ostroh Academy on December 13, 2010 (from left) are: Mirko and Irma Pylyshenko, Irene Russnak, Rector Ihor Pasichnyk and Christine Hoshowsky.

Yet another guest that evening, Dr. Christine Hoshowsky, is a recently retired teacher and former department head of history and economics at Irondequoit High School in Rochester. She serves on the scholarship committee of the Ukrainian Federal Credit Union and is an active member of Irondequoit-Poltava Sister Cities through which she coordinates activities as part of the Open World international exchange program. She, too, is a long-standing member of the UNWLA. Dr. Hoshowsky used the occasion of the meeting with Dr. Pasichnyk and Mr. Balashov to make a generous donation to Ostroh Academy.

The Denysenkos took responsibility for

organizing the events of this visit. Mrs. Denysenko, the retired CEO of the Ukrainian Federal Credit Union, currently serves on the UFCU board of directors. She is a founder of the Irondequoit-Poltava Sister Cities, and serves on the Ukrainian World Congress executive committee and the World Council of Ukrainian Cooperatives. In the future, she looks forward to working more closely with Dr. Myron B. Kuropas and the many Friends of Ostroh Academy in North America.

The Ostroh Academy, founded in 1576, was constituted as an institution of higher learning. In 1994, it was re-established by presidential decree, and in 2000 it was ele-

(Continued on page 18)

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GENERATION UKE

Edited and compiled by Matthew Dubas

University students inform community about Holodomor via exhibit

LONDON, Ontario – The Ukrainian Students' Club at the University of Western Ontario (UWO) is growing in members and activity each year. Since its rebirth in 2008, the club has become more well-known to London's Ukrainian community through its initiative to uphold the Ukrainian Canadian culture and Ukrainian language.

Founded in the 1970s, it continues to organize and represent students, particularly of Ukrainian descent, at the university level. The club provides a balance of social events such as varenyky dinners, sport tournaments, pub nights and caroling, but also commemorates historically significant events, such as the Holodomor.

It is led this year by: President Deana Drozdowsky, Vice-President Ana Ostapchuk, finance – Danylo Kostruba, events – Gleb Naboka, communications –

Lyuba Lytvyn, and first-year representative Diana Stepczuk.

One particular project the club began in November 2009, with thanks to past President Illina Frankiv and her executive team, is the annual commemoration of the Holodomor of 1932-1933. On Friday, November 5, 2010, the UWO Ukrainian Students' Club brought awareness to the UWO community with the exhibit "Holodomor: Famine by Genocide" from the League of Ukrainian Canadians, which was displayed in the main forum of the University Community Center.

This exhibit includes 100 factual and visual posters. Students and staff of various ethnicities visited the exhibit and were eager to learn more. With the help of Elizabeth Mantz, librarian at UWO's Weldon Library, the majority of the posters were also dis-



Members of the Ukrainian Students' Club at the University of Western Ontario.



Students with members of the League of Ukrainian Canadians.

played at the library on November 19-30, 2010. In addition, Ms. Ostapchuk and Mr. Kostruba were interviewed by Western Radio about the Holodomor.

This public exposure enabled the club to continue spreading knowledge about this genocide. Also, club members had the opportunity to hear four guest speakers present their perspectives about the Holodomor. The speakers included Prof. Marta Dyczok of the history and political science departments at UWO, London high school teachers Lily Hopcroft and Ola Nowosad, and Ukrainian Canadian Congress London

Branch President Daria Hryckiw.

The students were deeply impacted by their stories and greatly appreciated the opportunity. The club thanked the guest speakers, Ms. Mantz and the donors who contributed to November's events commemorating the Holodomor. This event would not have been possible without assistance from the Buduchnist Credit Union, Peter Kryworuk, Mykola Wasylko, Jim Kozak and the Ukrainian Credit Union.

For more information about the UWO Ukrainian Students' Club you can contact the executive at ukienews@gmail.com.

DakhaBrakha from Ukraine to perform at world music fest in Australia



DakhaBrakha of Kyiv.

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – Ukraine's multi-instrumental band DakhaBrakha will be performing at Australia's World of Music, Arts and Dance (WOMAD, WOMADelaide) festival in Adelaide on March 11-14 at The Botanic Park.

The group specializes in "ethno-chaos," which combines elements of order and structure found in traditional folk music with the chaos of free-form experimentation and improvisation. The music is centered around the ritualis-

tic songs of Ukraine and other Slavic nations, incorporating the rhythms and sounds from Asia and Africa.

Band members include Marko Halanevych, Iryna Kovalenko, Nina Garenetska, Olena Tsibulska, who are all graduates of the Ukrainian Folklore and Culture Faculty at Kyiv University. The group was formed in 2004 at the avant-garde Dakh Theater for Contemporary Arts

in Kyiv by the band's artistic director Vladyslav Troitskiy, and its name derives from the old Slavonic words for give and take.

The band has released four albums, "Na Dobranich," "Yahudky," "Na Mezhi" and "Light" that have earned critical acclaim from World Music lovers. Yuri Andrukhovych, a contemporary poet from Ukraine, named them among the most significant bands in Ukraine at the moment, and regards DakhaBrakha's "Light," as the best album of 2010.

DakhaBrakha explains its mission:

"... We thank God and all the generations of people who have fought for our independence and took part in keeping of our songs, language and our traditions. The task we set ahead of us now is to reveal Ukraine to the world and more importantly to ourselves – Ukrainians.

"The basis of our music are songs of our ancestors, some of which have pre-historic roots. In these texts and melodies lies the identification of our nation. At the same time, we dare to experiment with art, combining our ethnic style with various instruments, rhythms and melodies of other music cultures of the world, giving new sound and life to the old songs."

For more information about DakhaBrakha, visit www.dakhabrakha.com.ua. For concert information, visit www.womadelaide.com.au.

BUG seeks photos for 2012 calendar

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – The Brooklyn Ukrainian Group (BUG) is collecting photographs taken at Soyuzivka for its 2012 calendar that feature the natural scenes but also group photos of campers, dancers, musicians and friends.

The BUG calendar program (2007-2009) has generated more than \$7,000 toward the Soyuzivka Heritage Center. Based on its previous success, the program has returned for 2012.

BUG members, who have first priority since this is a BUG initiative, will

need to submit their photos by February 25 to Maya Lew, mayalew123@yahoo.com. If sending group photos, photographers are asked to get permission from each person. Also, photo credits must be provided and photos should be sent in the highest resolution possible (suitable for 8x10).

BUG calendars will be available for purchase at the Ukrainian Cultural Festival at Soyuzivka, scheduled for July 15-17. The price of the calendars is to be announced.

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Congratulations, UNA scholarship and award recipients of 2010-2011!

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – The Ukrainian National Association continues its annual tradition of recognizing academic achievement as well as community involvement by its student members, who receive monetary awards to be used toward their college studies.

This year, at the recommendation of the Scholarship Committee, the UNA is awarding scholarships totaling \$16,825 to 81 students who are UNA members.

The highest award, the Joseph and Dora Galandiuk Scholarship, in the amount of \$2,000, went to Larissa Kobziar, member of UNA Branch 489, and an honor student studying psychology at Fordham University in New York. Larissa is very active in the Ukrainian community, and developed a love for all things Ukrainian, having attended Ukrainian School on Saturdays in New York. She graduated with top grades in Ukrainian language, literature and history. During the summers, she attended Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization camps at Vovcha Tropa and progressed from a scout to a troop leader to a counselor. Larissa also fondly recalled seeing the daily presentations of Ukrainian folklore and folk art in Hunter, N.Y., where she learned Ukrainian folk dances and songs, read Ukrainian poetry, and participated in many concerts by renowned Ukrainian artists. Larissa, a senior, hopes to pursue a master's degree in psychology, while perfecting her Ukrainian and French language skills.

The Drs. Maria, Dmytro and Olha Jarosewych Scholarship, in the amount of \$1,000, was won by Maria Haras, Branch 47, a junior and honor student studying history at Yale University in New Haven, Conn. Maria's application demonstrated her intellectual side, as well as her curious nature. Maria grew up in a family where books were seen as the key of knowledge. So it is not strange that at the age of 7 it was Maria's dream to read all of the books that she could find in the local library in Seattle, where the Haras family lived at that time. She says she still hopes to achieve her goal. Maria spends a lot of time at the university library, where she researches information on history and geography. She is proud of her Ukrainian heritage and is thankful to her parents for fostering the continuation of Ukrainian traditions.

The Joseph Wolk Scholarship, in the amount of \$750, was awarded to sophomore Paul Hadzewycz, UNA Branch 287, an honor student and Marquis Scholar at Lafayette College in Easton, Pa. Paul is very active in the Ukrainian community of Morris County, N.J. He graduated from the Lesia Ukrainka School of Ukrainian Studies in Whippany, N.J., with top grades. From a young age he danced with the Iskra Ukrainian Dance Ensemble. He also plays volleyball for Chornomorska Sitch sports club and works with the Children of Chernobyl Relief and Development Fund. While home from

school he volunteers at the Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey. As a life-long member of Plast, Paul has completed the path from pre-school "ptashata" to eagle scout. Every summer during vacation Paul is a counselor at Plast camps, working with the next generation of scouts. Paul is studying economics and political science, and is learning Russian.

Scholarships of The Ukrainian National Home Corp. of Blackstone, Mass., in the amount of \$500 each, were awarded to Ian Eichorn and Alexandra Teper.

Ian is a freshman studying biology at the University of Massachusetts, and is member of UNA Branch 206. He is an active parishioner at the Ukrainian Orthodox church in Woonsocket, R.I., where he sings in the church choir and is a member of the church's youth group, which organizes various special events and picnics at the church.

Aleksandra, member of UNA Branch 206, is a freshman psychology student at the University of Vermont. She grew up in a family that promoted and cultivated Ukrainian traditions. She performed with the Ukrainian dance group at her church and would collect items for shipping to the needy in Ukraine. Aleksandra is active in sports, playing soccer and basketball. She hopes to eventually earn a master's degree in psychology.

The remaining 76 student-members of the UNA won standardized awards, based on their year of study. The awards were broken down as follows: 23 freshman-year students were awarded \$125 each; 19 sophomores, \$150 each; 18 juniors, \$175 each; and 16 seniors, \$200 each.

The Ukrainian National Association congratulates all the students, winners of this year's scholarship awards, and wishes them great success for the future. May the eternal words of Taras Shevchenko "learn the what others have to offer, but do not forsake your own," become an epigraph for each one's life. And the UNA, with its long-standing history, will serve for them as a piece of Ukraine on American soil.

The younger generation is urged to support the UNA by purchasing its financial products and insurance; by subscribing to its newspapers, The Ukrainian Weekly and Svoboda; and by visiting the beautiful Soyuzivka Heritage Center, which is owned by the UNA. As UNA members, they can take advantage of all of the fraternal benefits the UNA offers its members and can play a role in the promotion of Ukrainian culture and heritage.

For more information about the UNA's Scholarship Program, readers can phone 973-292-9800, ext. 3011, or visit the UNA's website at www.ukrainiannationalassociation.org, and click on "Our Benefits."

– Maria Drich

\$2,000



Larissa Kobziar, (UNA Branch 489), is a student at Fordham University.

\$1,000



Maria Haras, (UNA Branch 47), is a student at Yale University.

\$750



Paul Hadzewycz, (UNA Branch 287), is a student at Lafayette College.

\$500



Ian Eichorn, (UNA Branch 206), is a student at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst.



Alexandra Teper, (UNA Branch 206), is a student at the University of Vermont.

\$200



Natalie Belkairous, (UNA Branch 452), is a student at North Western University of Maryland.



Ryan Conroy, (UNA Branch 242), is a student at Pennsylvania State University.



Jennifer Finley, (UNA Branch 777), is a student at Kutztown University.



Sean Halligan, (UNA Branch 39), is a student at Utica College.



Michele Henderson, (UNA Branch 112), is a student at Appalachian State University.



Roman Kaploun, (UNA Branch 269), is a student at Rutgers University.



Nick Kobryn, (UNA Branch 130), is a student at Manhattan College.



Alexandra Kostyrko, (UNA Branch 486), is a student at Oklahoma City University.



Travis Kovalovsky, (UNA Branch 63), is a student at Clarion University of Pennsylvania.



Nicholas Maziekas, (UNA Branch 305), is a student at The Pennsylvania State University.

\$200



Katria Misilo, (UNA Branch 269), is a student at Stevens Institute of Technology.



Kelly Mowchan, (UNA Branch 277), is a student at Central Connecticut State University.



Nadiya Mytseylo, (UNA Branch 269), is a student at Rutgers University.



Mary Reft, (UNA Branch 120), is a student at The Ohio State University.

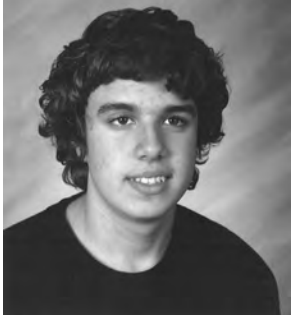


Maksym Say, (UNA Branch 277), is a student at Central Connecticut State University.



Adrian Winiarskyj, (UNA Branch 277), is a student at the University of New Haven.

\$175



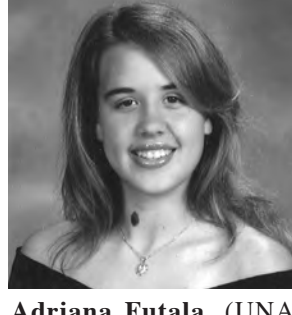
Adam Belkairous, (UNA Branch 452), is a student at DePaul University.



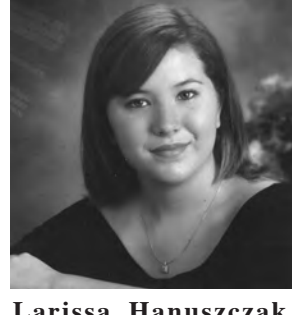
Michael Demyan, (UNA Branch 777), is a student at Daemen College.



Benjamin Fil, (UNA Branch 13), is a student at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.



Adriana Futala, (UNA Branch 257), is a student at California State University.



Larissa Hanuszczak, (UNA Branch 127), is a student at LeMoyne College.



Victor Hanas, (UNA Branch 327), is a student at Towson University.



Lydia Hryshchyshyn, (UNA Branch 83), is a student at Drexel University.



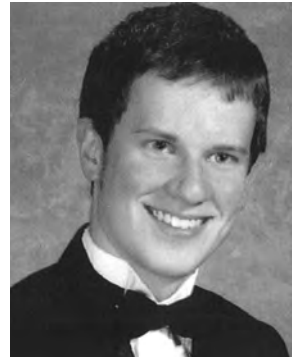
Daniel Kopystanski, (UNA Branch 360), is a student at Ithaca College.



Alexandra Kozak Lewycky, (UNA Branch 83), is a student at Temple University.



Andrew Lasiy, (UNA Branch 371), is a student at Muhlenberg College.



Matthew Liteplo, (UNA Branch 5), is a student at Manhattan College.



Marysa Milinichik, (UNA Branch 147), is a student at Juniata College.

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Michael Nemeth, (UNA Branch 83), is a student at Gettysburg College.



Gregory Serba, (UNA Branch 173), is a student at Virginia Tech.



Michelle Szpara, (UNA Branch 22), is a student at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.



Christine Uzdejczyk, (UNA Branch 8), is a student at Bentley University.



Jessica L. Winkelspecht, (UNA Branch 137), is a student at The Pennsylvania State University.



Andrew Zwarych, (UNA Branch 83), is a student at Temple University.

\$150



Emilia Ben, (UNA Branch 125), is a student at Carroll University.



Eric Delgado, (UNA Branch 245), is a student at Kean University.



Adrianna Demjanczuk, (UNA Branch 240), is a student at Art Institute of Pittsburgh.

\$150



Pavlo Demczur, (UNA Branch 86), is a student at The Pennsylvania State University.



Adrian Fororwycz, (UNA Branch 399), is a student at the University of Illinois at Chicago.



Dianna Gardner, (UNA Branch 368), is a student at Florida State University.



Nicole Honig, (UNA Branch 360), is a student at the University of Central Florida.



Lesia Jakowiw, (UNA Branch 59), is a student at Housatonic Community College.



Eugene Kosachevich, (UNA Branch 269), is a student at Fairleigh Dickinson University.



Lydia Kowinko, (UNA Branch 59), is a student at Central Connecticut State University.



Joseph Kozak, (UNA Branch 83), is a student at the University of Pittsburgh.



Stephanie Kozak, (UNA Branch 83), is a student at St. Joseph's University.



Alexandra Kuzyszyn, (UNA Branch 450), is a student at Rutgers University.



Dmitri Lenczuk, (UNA Branch 42), is a student at the Rutgers University.



Anna Prusinowski, (UNA Branch 39), is a student at Syracuse University.



Andrew Salamak, (UNA Branch 242), is a student at Pennsylvania College of Technology.



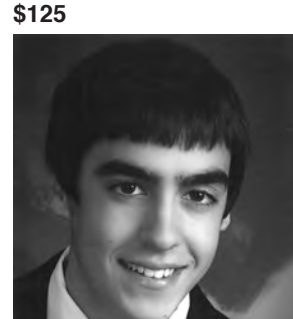
Dennis Torielli, (UNA Branch 450), is a student at the Drew University.



Alena Volkova, (UNA Branch 269), is a student at Centenary College.



Mark Paul Winkelspecht, (UNA Branch 137), is a student at Chestnut Hill College.



Joseph Belkairous, (UNA Branch 452), is a student at DePaul University.



Anissa Boyko, (UNA Branch 161), is a student at The Catholic University of America.



Cassidy Conroy, (UNA Branch 242), is a student at Wilkes University.



Christopher Demczar, (UNA Branch 13), is a student at Rochester Institute of Technology.



Hillary Demyan, (UNA Branch 777), is a student at Daemen College.



Angela DeSantis, (UNA Branch 230), is a student at Case Western Reserve University.



Ivanka Farrell, (UNA Branch 269), is a student at George Washington University.



Matthew Fuller, (UNA Branch 63), is a student at The Pennsylvania State University.



Julianna Hanas, (UNA Branch 327), is a student at Towson University.



Stephen Hryshchyshyn, (UNA Branch 83), is a student at Texas University.



Marianna Kozak, (UNA Branch 83), is a student at New York University.

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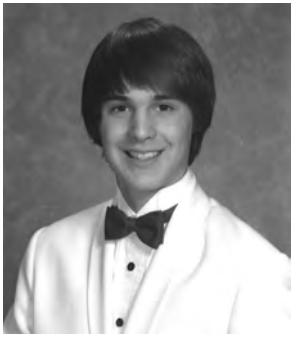
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Michael Kozicky, (UNA Branch 42), is a student at Northeastern University.



Jessie Mehrhoff, (UNA Branch 387), is a student at Connecticut College.



Michael Harper Moroz, (UNA Branch 247), is a student at the University of Oklahoma.



Daniel Mowchan, (UNA Branch 277), is a student at Champlain College.



Anna-Solomeya Pylypiw, (UNA Branch 86), is a student at Rutgers University



Daniel Reft, (UNA Branch 120), is a student at Ohio State University.



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Adam Senczyszak, (UNA Branch 230), is a student at Youngstown State University.



Nicholas Spotts, (UNA Branch 242), is a student at Bloomsburg University.



Maya Stawnychy, (UNA Branch 325), is a student at Northeastern University.



Larissa Szyszka, (UNA Branch 360), is a student at Franklin and Marshal College.



Olexandra Verzole, (UNA Branch 13), is a student at Temple University.



Peter Zelinka, (UNA Branch 230), is a student at Youngstown State University.

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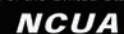
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NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

2012 and the presidential elections as March 2015. The amendments also established that all authorities will be elected for a term of five years. In addition, it is envisaged that the Parliament of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, local councils and chairmen of settlements shall be elected for five-year terms only at regular elections. (Ukrinform)

YTB-Batkivschyna faction reduced

KYIV – Batkivschyna Party leader Yulia Tymoshenko, while commenting on the expulsion from the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc (YTB) faction of seven deputies who supported constitutional amendments on February 1, said that she does not condemn them, but she also does not want them to remain on her team. A statement posted on the politician's official website reads that Ms. Tymoshenko recalled that the pro-presidential majority in the Verkhovna Rada had extended its own powers for one and a half years. "Our faction has decided to vote against such amendments to the Constitution, because we believe that [parliamentary] elections should be held in accordance with the Constitution – in March of this year... But, contrary to the decision of the faction, several members of our faction

voted with the pro-government majority, yielding to pressure," Ms. Tymoshenko said. After the expulsion of seven lawmakers from the faction, the YTB-Batkivschyna faction now comprises 105 national deputies. (Ukrinform)

President calls for ceasefire in politics

KYIV – At the opening of the eighth session of Ukraine's Parliament on February 1, President Viktor Yanukovich called on all political forces to "put aside corporate interests and start a constructive dialogue that focuses on national interests rather than private ambitions." He added, "We must do everything to improve the efficiency of parliamentary work and withdrawal of political forces from the state of confrontation." He noted that politicians may have different views on ideology, the political system or economic policy, "but there are problems that have no party affiliation." Solving these problems, the president said, "is a joint task for all political forces, without exception, who consider themselves patriots of their country." Those who do not share this view just "should not interfere," the president stated. Mr. Yanukovich reminded national deputies about the course of reforms proclaimed in 2010, which are aimed at comprehensive modernization of the country, and underscored that it is a joint task to

make reform less painful for the society. (Ukrinform)

Yanukovich on his first year as president

KYIV – Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukovich said that political and economic stability is the main achievement during his first year as president. In his opinion, the "mad" resistance to some of his reforms was triggered by the old bureaucratic system and it will soon end. He announced this in an interview with the BBC's Ukrainian Service in Davos. "I think that the important thing is that political and economic stability was established in Ukraine. In other words, the result of this work is positive statistical data in virtually all spheres," Mr. Yanukovich said on January 28. In particular, he said that Ukraine's gross domestic product had grown by 4.5 percent in 2010, inflation had slowed from 13 percent to 9 percent, the state budget deficit had decreased from 15 percent to 5 percent, the exports of Ukrainian goods had increased by nearly 30 percent, and industrial production in Ukraine had grown by 11 percent. According to Mr. Yanukovich, the government apparatus was reduced, and the economy was deregulated. "Almost 92 percent of various permits and licenses in the state have already been reduced," he said. Speaking about reform in Ukraine, which, in his opinion, had not been conducted for 20 years, he said: "We need to activate the mechanisms in the economy and in different spheres of life in our country, which are close to European standards and which give people a chance to defend their rights and raise living standards." (Ukrinform)

Yanukovich announces Polish roots

KYIV – President Viktor Yanukovich has said that he has Polish roots on his father's side. "My grandfather and great-grandparents were Lithuanian Poles. It was only my father who was born in the Donbas, where he married a woman from Russia – all of my other ancestors came from Poland. My grandmother told me that she was born in Warsaw. Her mother died, and her father got married again to a Lithuanian Pole who lived in Vilnius. After the October Revolution, my family moved to Vitebsk, where my grandmother married my grandfather, who lived in Dokshytsy, near the village of Yanuki. And only from Belarus [did my family move] to the Ukrainian Donbas, where I was born," he said in an interview with Poland's Gazeta Wyborcza newspaper published on February 1. Mr. Yanukovich told Polish journalists that Warsaw remains a strategic partner for Kyiv. In addition, he noted that he wanted, above all, to develop economic cooperation between the two countries, as well as establish historical unity in the spirit of the formula "We forgive and ask for forgiveness," the newspaper wrote. The Ukrainian president is to travel on a state visit to Poland on February 3-4. (Interfax-Ukraine)

Cabinet adopts economic plan

KYIV – Pursuant to the order of President Viktor Yanukovich, the Cabinet of Ministers on February 1 adopted the National Action Plan for 2011 on implementation of economic reforms in 2010-2014, called "Rich Society, Competitive Economy, Effective Government." The plan provides for deregulation in all spheres of life. In general, to simplify licensing procedures, it is planned to develop and adopt about 30 laws and regulations. This year all the necessary procedures to implement tax and budget reforms will be completed. The plan pays considerable attention to the development of the agro-industrial complex. Already at the beginning of the year, the national projects "Grain of Ukraine" and "Effective Husbandry" will be developed. The strategic action plan provides for the continuation of land reform, which aims at development and enactment of land market bills, the state land cadastre, etc. Reform of

the energy sector, housing and utility services will also continue. At the same time, reforms in the energy sector should not be a burden for the population. Therefore, without clear financial and economic feasibility and a number of countervailing measures, tariffs on energy for the population will not increase. Reform of the housing and utility services will be supported by a number of national projects, like "Affordable Housing," "Clean City," "New Life," "Quality Water" and "City of the Future." The plan also provides for continued systemic reforms in education. This year, the government will develop new state standards for primary, basic and general secondary education. Information and communication technologies will be introduced in the educational process of secondary schools. In addition, the 2011 National Action Plan provides for the continuation of social reform, particularly pension reform. (Ukrinform)

Memorial march for Kruty heroes

KYIV – The Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists (CUN) and the Ukrainian People's Party (UPP) on January 29 held a march in central Kyiv on the occasion of Kruty Heroes Remembrance Day. About 200 people marched to Askold's grave, where they laid flowers at the monument to Kruty heroes and honored the victims. Participating in the march also were representatives of the Union of Officers of Ukraine and the People's Movement of Ukraine (Rukh). In 1918, the village of Kruty (currently in Chernihiv region) was the site of a battle between superior Bolshevik troops and 300 Kyiv students and cadets, who fought to defend the Ukrainian National Republic. Later, the remains of the some of the deceased were reburied at Askold's grave in Kyiv. (Ukrinform)

President's address on Kruty heroes

KYIV – Speaking on January 29, on Kruty Heroes Remembrance Day, President Viktor Yanukovich delivered a brief address. Here is the full text, as provided in English on the president's website: "Today, we honor the feat of Ukrainian students, who died defending their country. Courage and sacrifice of several hundred military cadets, students and gymnasium students have become a real example for future generations of fighters for independence. The events of the distant 1918 are an important lesson for modern Ukrainian. This is the lesson of courage, but also the lesson that we should be careful in our decisions, and think well, when it comes to life of young people. So let us remember by a Christian tradition the victory and fearlessness of all those, who have been sacrificing their lives for centuries for the independence of Ukraine, for our future." (Press Office of President Viktor Yanukovich)

Court rules out Gongadze probe

KYIV – A Kyiv court on January 31 blocked any attempt to investigate allegations that top political figures were behind the murder of journalist Heorhii Gongadze. The court ruled that the investigation concluded by prosecutors was complete and that there were insufficient grounds to pursue allegations linking his death to former President Leonid Kuchma and former Internal Affairs Minister Yuri Kravchenko. Col. Oleksii Pukach, who is suspected of suffocating and beheading the journalist, is awaiting trial; three other police officers, identified as his accomplices, were convicted in 2008 and sentenced to prison terms ranging from 12 to 13 years for complicity in the 2000 murder. It remains unknown whether there were orders from higher authorities to carry out the murder. Mr. Kuchma has consistently denied any involvement in the Gongadze killing. Kravchenko committed suicide in 2005 just before he was scheduled to speak to pro-

(Continued on page 13)

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NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 12)

cutors about the murder case. The court decision confirms a September ruling by a lower court. Gongadze's wife, Myroslava, had challenged the lower court decision. (Deutsche Presse-Agentur)

Yanukovich on Ukrainian women

KYIV – President Viktor Yanukovich delivered a speech during a January 28 lunchtime session at the annual International Economic Forum in Davos. He focused on the “Switch On Ukraine” PR-campaign, which promotes the upcoming Euro-2012 soccer tournament that Ukraine is co-hosting with Poland. “In order to ‘Switch On Ukraine’ it is enough to look at it with your own eyes when chestnuts start blooming in Kyiv and Ukrainian women start undressing. To see this beauty is amazing,” the Ukrayinska Pravda newspaper quoted Mr. Yanukovich as saying. The luncheon's host, Reuters journalist Chrystia Freeland, reacted to the sexist comments. “Political correctness has yet to reach Ukraine,” said Ms. Freeland, who is of Ukrainian descent. “But nevertheless it was nice to learn about the beauty of Ukrainian women.” In the same speech, the Ukrainian president repeatedly could not pronounce the Ukrainian word for “switch on” – “uvimkny” – in the slogan “Uvimkny Ukrainu.” Instead he said “uvikny” and “viknit,” causing the Ukrainian media to once again report on his malapropisms. (RIA Novosti, Ukrayinska Pravda)

Investors interested in Ukraine

KYIV – Foreign investors have shown considerable interest in Ukraine, according to the chairman of the State Agency for Investments and Management of National Projects, Vladyslav Kaskiv. Speaking on the

air on Channel 5 TV, he said this is proven by the fact that the Ukrainian lunch during the World Economic Forum in Davos was attended by over 100 representatives of business circles, the majority of them from Western companies. According to February 1 news reports, Mr. Kaskiv also noted that, in the autumn, Ukraine is planning to present 15 to 20 investment projects and that these will be showcased at 25 world financial centers. Kirill Dmitriyev, a managing partner of the Icon Private Equity Fund who is attending the Davos forum, said that “many Western investors show a serious interest in the agricultural sector; there is less and less food in the world and the prices are growing. And Ukraine can seriously advance there.” In addition, there exists “great demand for metal, gold and therefore there are serious perspectives in metallurgy. In particular, with taking into consideration demand in China.” (Ukrinform)

Students protests draft law on education

KYIV – Some 100 university students picketed the Ukrainian Parliament building on January 31 to protest a draft law on higher education that could lead to higher tuition fees, RFE/RL's Ukrainian Service reported. The demonstrators said the draft “would kill equal and fair admission to Ukrainian universities.” They also said the draft, put together by the ruling Party of Regions parliamentary faction, would force students to cover the cost of tuition themselves. The protesters added that the draft would lead to dismantling the current system whereby the state guarantees jobs in certain fields for a specified number of students. Vice-Minister of Education Yevhen Sulima said the new law would allow university rectors to raise tuition fees in line with inflation and/or the average increase in the minimal monthly wage. The demonstrators told RFE/RL that the protest was

just a warning. They say that if the bill is voted into law, they will launch mass actions across the country. (RFE/RL)

Tymoshenko can't go to Brussels

KYIV – The leader of the Batkivschyna party, Yulia Tymoshenko, who is under recognizance not to leave Kyiv in connection with criminal cases brought against her, was denied the opportunity to travel to Brussels at the invitation of the president of the European Parliament, Jerzy Buzek. The Procurator General's Office (PGO) reported that the refusal is due to the fact that on January 31-February 2 investigative actions in her case were planned. In addition, the PGO said it has information that Ms. Tymoshenko intended to use a trip abroad to leave Ukraine and evade investigation. (Ukrinform)

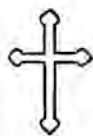
Turkish PM and Holodomor

KYIV – The protocol departments of the Ukrainian president and the Turkish prime minister had a conflict in preparing Turkish PM Recep Erdogan's visit to Kyiv, it was reported on January 26. The Turks flatly refused to visit the memorial to victims of the Holodomor, which is obligatory for all officials visiting the country. On January 24, the conflict reached its climax, when Ankara demanded that the trip be downgraded to a working visit lest the Turkish PM find himself near the memorial. Turkey, which is accused of having committed genocide against the Armenians in 1915, is very sensitive to similar historical events in other countries. “Viktor Yushchenko's request for Turkey to recognize the 1930s Holodomor as genocide considerably aggravated bilateral relations,” Kommersant Ukraine cited a local diplomat as saying. The Ukrainian side exerted efforts to convince the Turkish foreign office and the prime minister's office that Kyiv assigns a different meaning to the term “Holodomor.” A couple of hours

before Mr. Erdogan's departure, a source at the administration of President Viktor Yanukovich confirmed the visit had been upgraded to an official one. (news.am, pan-armenian.net)

Ukraine joins Energy Community

KYIV – As of February 1, Ukraine is a member of the Energy Community, which is based in Vienna. “Today officially marks the second enlargement of the Energy Community – upon completion of all legal procedures, on this date Ukraine will become a full-fledged member of the Energy Community,” the statement from the Energy Community reads. The European Commission (EC) welcomed the new status of Ukraine. “We welcome the accession of Ukraine to the Energy Community, which represents a major step for this organization and for the new member. We are confident that Ukraine's active and responsible membership of the Energy Community will bring Ukraine's citizens and businesses closer to the European Internal Energy Market,” said Fabrizio Barbato, deputy director general for energy at the European Commission. According to the director of the Energy Community's Secretariat, Slavtcho Neykov, the accession of Ukraine grants the Energy Community completely new dimensions. The geographical concept of Western Balkans, with which the process was linked initially, is no longer valid. “Thus referring to the Energy Community Treaty, the focus is on expanding the EU [European Union] energy policy throughout Europe on the ground of clear legal basis. Being an important gas transit country, the accession of Ukraine will have a positive impact on the European security of energy supply, which is a win-win situation for all participants in the process,” he stated. (Ukrinform)



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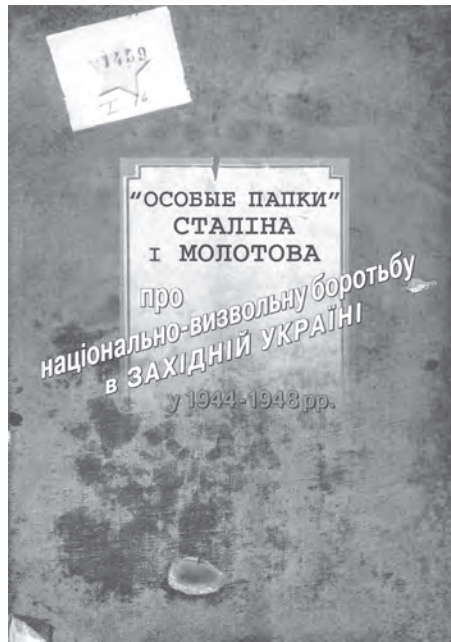
BOOK NOTES: Stalin's and Molotov's files on the Ukrainian resistance

"Osoby papki" Stalina i Molotova pro Natsionno-Vyzvolnu Borotbu v Zakhidni Ukraini u 1944-1948 rr., [The "Personal Files" of Stalin and Molotov on the National-Liberation Struggle in Western Ukraine (1944-1948)], compiled by Yaroslav Dashkevych and Vasyl Kuk. Lviv: Literaturna agentsiia "Piramida," 2010. 594 pp.

Published by the Lviv branch of the Institute of Ukrainian Archaeography and Source Studies (National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine), the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, and the Lviv Institute of National Memory, "The 'Personal Files' of Stalin and Molotov" is a collection of 131 Soviet documents preserved in the State Archives of the Russian Federation in Moscow that deal with various aspects of Ukrainian resistance to the Soviet occupation of western Ukraine in the years 1944-1948.

These formerly unpublished secret documents, collected and prepared for Joseph Stalin by the Soviet commissar of internal affairs, Lavrentii Beria, were meant to provide the Soviet dictator with systematically organized information concerning the struggle of the armed Ukrainian anti-Soviet resistance, especially the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA), and the repressive measures of the Soviet government, army and secret police (NKVD) against the Ukrainian insurgents and population.

In essence, this collection of documents is a summary of the ferocious and insufficiently studied conflict between



Soviet forces and anti-Soviet insurgents that took place on Ukrainian territory in the last stages and after the conclusion of World War II.

These documents also contain extensive statistical data that reveal the staggering proportions and scope of this war. They illuminate both the major operations and tactics used by the insurgents in their military, and sabotage activities and the scope and methods of the Soviet campaign of terror against the fighters of the UPA and the Ukrainian civilian population.

The data on the Ukrainian underground campaign against Soviet rule presented in "Osoby Papki" show the dynamics of this

struggle, which was particularly fierce in the period from 1944 to mid-1945, as the well-known historian Vladyslav Hrynevych notes in his introduction. Prof. Hrynevych asserts that the thesis advanced by some Ukrainian historians concerning a "civil war" in western Ukraine in this period has no basis in fact.

He argues that the documents in "Osoby Papki" show that Stalin's empire took control of western Ukraine by force of arms against the will of its inhabitants. In one year alone, the NKVD conducted as many as 10,000 military operations against the UPA with the use of artillery and aviation. They led to huge casualties among the civil population, deportations and forced conscription into the Red Army.

This book is an invaluable resource for historians and readers interested in World War II and the Ukrainian resistance to

Soviet rule. The documents are published in the original Russian, with an introduction and commentary in Ukrainian. Every document is supplied with a title specifying its ordinal number, type, addressee, author, content, date and registration number. The exhaustive personal and geographical indexes (almost 100 pages) help guide the reader through the many names and locations related to these historical events.

"Osoby Papki" is available in hardcover for \$54.95 (plus taxes and shipping; outside Canada, prices are in U.S. dollars). Orders can be placed via the secure online ordering system of CIUS Press at www.utoronto.ca/cius or by contacting CIUS Press, 430 Pembina Hall, University of Alberta, Edmonton, AB, Canada T6G 2H8; telephone, 780-492-2973; fax, 780-492-4967; e-mail, cius@ualberta.ca.

Verkhovna Rada...

(Continued from page 1)

lawyers who drafted the 1996 Constitution.

"They ripped out of context their term of five years in office from the 2004 Constitution, voted in favor and are celebrating. Yet how do you have five-year terms when those clauses that gave you five years were recognized as unconstitutional? [Special] interests are ruling the country, not the law," he stated.

The February 2 vote also set the presidential term at five years and set those elections for March 2015. Parliamentary elections will be held on the last Sunday in October of the term's last year, or October 28, 2012, while the presidential vote is set for the last Sunday in March of the term's final year, or March 29, 2015.

The vote gained the support of 310 deputies – 10 more than is needed to amend the Constitution.

Another controversy arose when it was learned which deputies had contributed to the constitutional majority. The list included unexpected names, including Pavlo Movchan of the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc, who also leads the patriotic Prosvita organization, and Volodymyr Arieiev of the pro-Western Our Ukraine-People's Self-Defense bloc.

Mr. Arieiev found out that he voted for the constitutional changes when receiving text-messages while he was visiting Washington as a part of delegation from Ukraine that apparently intended to meet with U.S. Vice-President Joe Biden. He had his voting card on him, prompting him to accuse the parliamentary majority of falsifying the vote.

"I flew to America on Tuesday morning and, at the moment of voting to amend the Constitution, I was on the plane," Mr. Arieiev told the Ukrayinska Pravda website. "My card was with me."

Similar statements came from other national deputies. Kremenchuk City Council Chair Oleh Babayev of the Tymoshenko Bloc wasn't in the Verkhovna Rada at the time of the vote, news reports said.

Meanwhile Mr. Movchan claimed he gave his voting card to another national deputy while he was absent from

Parliament on medical leave. Tymoshenko Bloc Deputy Faction Chair Andrii Kozhemiakin said it was Mykhailo Polianchych of the Single Center group that voted on Mr. Movchan's behalf.

On the day of the vote, the Tymoshenko Bloc expelled seven deputies from its parliamentary faction for the betrayal, among them Messrs. Babayev and Movchan.

A commission was formed on February 2 to investigate how a vote was cast on behalf of Mr. Arieiev without his voting card.

Tymoshenko Bloc leaders also complained that at least 25 of the 310 national deputies who allegedly voted for the constitutional changes were absent – a violation of the Constitution, which requires that deputies cast their ballots in person.

"It's merely the latest instance in which the Parliament, when voting for the Constitution, violates the very same Constitution," said Serhii Soboliev, a national deputy of the Tymoshenko Bloc.

However, experts pointed out that the Tymoshenko Bloc had allowed absentee voting when it formed the parliamentary coalition between 2008 and 2010 and has no grounds to complain this time around. Absentee voting has long been accepted in the Verkhovna Rada, though the law forbids it, experts said.

Those interested in extending terms were the Party of Regions, the Communist Party of Ukraine, the Volodymyr Lytvyn Bloc and a majority of the deputies of the Our Ukraine-People's Self-Defense Bloc.

The latter two political blocs – the Lytvyn Bloc and Our Ukraine-People's Self-Defense won't be re-elected to Parliament, experts said. Meanwhile the coalition forces bought more time to extend their persecution campaign against the Tymoshenko Bloc.

"The government's logic is: 'Keep her outside of Parliament longer and we'll get a case against her. We'll discredit her before the elections whether or not we put her in jail,'" said Olexiy Haran, a professor of political science at National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy.

Ms. Tymoshenko sacrificed her seat in Parliament when becoming prime minister in late December 2007.

Ukrainian National Museum seeks artifacts for DP exhibit

by Orest A. Hrynevych

CHICAGO – The Ukrainian National Museum (UNM) of Chicago is organizing an exhibit about Ukrainian displaced persons titled "From DP to DC: Resettlement of WWII Refugees." UNM is asking the Ukrainian community to support this effort by loaning DP camp artifacts to be used in the exhibit.

The exhibit will start on November 5 and continue through the end of the year. To make the exhibit a success the UNM is seeking DP camp related items. The items being sought include:

- work permits and other documents;
- cooking utensils and other household items;
- DP camp luggage, including trunks, suitcases and portfolios;
- handcrafted objects made in DP camps, including art and carvings;
- books, bulletins, magazines, programs or materials published in DP camps;
- educational items including notebooks, letters, etc.; and
- political, athletic or religious flags or pennants of camp organizations.

The items received may be included in the exhibit, as well as documented in an exhibit monograph. Full credit will be given to owners of the items. All items submitted will be returned to the donors.

Each item must be fully described to establish its origin, date and the DP camp from which it came, as well as a description of how it was made and used, who made it and why it was saved.

Orest Hrynevych is first vice-president of the Ukrainian National Museum in Chicago.

These items should be sent to: Ukrainian National Museum, Attn: Anna Chychula, Administrator, 2249 W. Superior St., Chicago, IL 60612; telephone, 312-421-8020; e-mail, info@ukrainiannationalmuseum.org

The exhibit will present a broad sweep of the DP experience in an interactive setting. Topics covered will range from the reasons for displaced persons, locations of DP camps, the organizational and cultural aspects of the camps and accomplishments of the camps' Ukrainian administration, to the ultimate destinations and accomplishments of the refugees in their new homeland.

The objectives of this exhibit are to inform and educate the Ukrainian community, especially the Fourth Wave immigrants, the general public and the youth in our community about this chapter of post World War II history.

The UNM is anticipating a large turnout for this exhibit. We will attract local media and educational organizations that will use our exhibit as a teaching resource. This exhibit will showcase the progress and contributions of the World War II immigration wave that continues to enrich Chicago and the nation.

The Ukrainian National Museum's resources, as well as the participation of Ukrainians in Chicago, are sure to make this exhibit a resounding success. Ukrainian refugees must be recognized and their contributions acknowledged.

All Ukrainians who endured the hardships of DP camps are encouraged to participate, and their input is welcome. The UNM believes they have stories that must be told and experiences that must be shared.

Ontario Parliament...

(Continued from page 4)

ensure that the tragedy of the Holodomor is recognized and will no longer be whitewashed by apologists for the Soviet system that created this genocide. I would

especially like to recognize the League of Ukrainian Canadians and the League of Ukrainian Canadian Women, two of the UCC's constituent member-organizations, for their tireless efforts in educating Canadians and in working with the Legislature of Ontario to ensure this important legislation was passed."

SPORTSLINE

Soccer

• Ukraine's first international match of 2011 will be a friendly match against Romania in Cyprus, as part of an international tournament on February 7-10. The tournament will include teams from the host country and Sweden.

• Shakhtar Donetsk and Karpaty Lviv reached the semi-finals of the Copa del Sol tournament in Elche and La Manga, Spain. The tournament, which ends on February 7 has a prize of 200,000 euros. Karpaty Lviv is matched against Norway's Aalesund on February 3 and Shakhtar Donetsk was to face Norway's Rosenburg on February 4. Teams from Poland, Sweden, Russia, Romania, the Czech Republic and Denmark competed. (Results, as of press time, were unavailable but will appear in the next Sportsline.)

• Shakhtar Donetsk goalkeeper Andriy Pyatov was voted the best player for the team by a poll conducted on the team's website in December 2010. The poll results: 47.29 percent voted for Pyatov, 19.83 percent for Yaroslav Rakitskiy and 14.98 percent for Dmytro Chygrynskiy. A total of 5,714 people participated in the vote.

• Valeriy Lobanovsky (35th), Oleg Blokhin (79th) and Jozsef Szabo (213th) were named by the International Federation of Football History and Statistics (IFFHS) among the best coaches over the past 15 years, 1996-2010. Shakhtar Donetsk coach Mircea Lucescu and Dnipropetrovsk Dnipro manager Juande Ramos shared 46th place. Shakhtar Donetsk was ranked up two positions to 27th place among the Club World Ranking for 2010 by the IFFHS. Dynamo Kyiv jumped 10 points to 42nd place. The IFFHS also ranked the Ukrainian Premier League the 10th strongest soccer league, out of 125 countries.

• Yuriy Semin of Russia signed a three-year contract to coach Dynamo Kyiv. Semin replaces acting head coach Oleh Luzhny, who replaced Valery Gazzayev. Semin, 63, was Dynamo's head coach from January 2008 to May 2009.

Futsal

Ukraine's women's futsal team was ranked fourth and the men's futsal team was ranked seventh, according to European rankings. In world rankings, the women's team is ranked sixth and the men's team 13th.

Boxing

• Poland's Tomasz Adamek has agreed to fight either of the Klitschko brothers in September in Poland. Adamek (43-1, 28 KO) has to win his April 16 fight in Katowice, Poland. Vitali Klitschko (41-2, 38 KO) will defend his WBC title against mandatory challenger Odlanier Solis of Cuba on March 19 in Cologne, Germany. Wladimir Klitschko (55-3, 49 KO) will defend his IBF, IBO and WBO titles against England's Dereck Chisora on April 30 in Mannheim, Germany. If both Klitschko brothers lose, the deal would be dead, but if both win, the Klitschkos will decide who will face Adamek.

• Ring magazine published its list of the world's top 100 boxers, including four Ukrainians – Wladimir Klitschko (8th) IBF, IBO and WBO heavyweight champion; Vitali Klitschko (12th) WBC

heavyweight champion; Andriy Kotelnik (52nd), former WBA light welterweight champion; and WBO junior middleweight champion Sergei Dzindziruk (65th). The list is topped by Manny Pacquiao of the Philippines, followed by American Floyd Mayweather and Sergio Martinez of Mexico.

• Wladimir Klitschko confirmed on January 6 that he will fight WBA champion David Haye of Britain on July 2. The date was delayed in being announced to avoid conflict with the British royal wedding of Prince William and Kate Middleton at the end of April. There is speculation that Haye will balk at some of the details of the fight, causing further delays to a title unification bout.

Tennis

• Alexandr Dolgoplov advanced to the quarterfinals of the Australian Open on January 17-30 in Melbourne. The Ukrainian was eliminated by Andy Murray of Great Britain, (5-7, 3-6, 7-6, 3-6). Sergiy Stakhovsky was eliminated in the third round by Tommy Robredo of Spain (7-5, 2-6, 4-6, 2-6).

• Artem Smirnov defeated Alexandre Renard of France 6-4, 6-3, and won the Turkey F1 Futures tennis tournament held on January 10-16 in Antalya, Turkey. Smirnov and Denys Molchanov defeated Marin Draganja and Dino Marcan, both of Croatia, and won the men's doubles tournament, 6-2, 6-2.

• Alexandr Dolgoplov was eliminated by Gilles Simon of France (4-6, 3-6) and Sergiy Stakhovsky was eliminated by Ernests Gulbis of Latvia (4-6, 4-6), in the quarterfinals of the ATP Medibank International tennis tournament held on January 9-15 in Sydney, Australia.

• Anna Shkudun advanced to the semi-finals of the ITF tennis tournament in Pune, India, on December 20-26, 2010. Shkudun was eliminated by the champion of the tournament, Bojana Jovanovski of Serbia (2-6, 3-6).

• Sophia Kovalets, 16, won the ITF tennis tournament in Ain El Sokhna, Egypt, on December 6-12, 2010, in both singles and doubles events. In singles she defeated Ana Jovanovic of Serbia (6-0, 6-2). In doubles, she was paired with Chanel Simmonds of South Africa to beat Galina Fokina and Marina Melnikova of Russia (6-1, 6-2).

• Marianna Zakarlyuk, 14, is the youngest tennis player in the Women's Tennis Association singles rankings, at 837th place with 17 rank points. Other Ukrainians rated by the WTA include Alona Bondarenko (36th) and her sister Kateryna at 99th place.

Wrestling

Kostiantyn Vakhniuk (63 kg) and Shakir Kurbanov (76 kg) won the 15th Shamanovsky Memorial International Greco-Roman Wrestling Tournament in Belarus on January 28. Vladyslav Komarynsky (76 kg) won the bronze medal.

Sumo wrestling

President Viktor Yanukovich awarded sumo wrestler Taiho Koki, who was born to a Japanese mother and an ethnic Ukrainian father, with the Order of Merit (third degree) on January 20. The award was presented for "personal contribution into strengthening the international image

of Ukraine and the Ukrainian-Japanese humanitarian relations," the presidential press service reported. Born in 1940 on the island of Sakhalin, Koki is generally regarded as the greatest sumo wrestler of the post-war period, having won 32 tournaments between 1960 and 1971.

Arm wrestling

Siblings Ruslan (85 kg), Rustam (85 kg) and Snizhana Babayeva (50 kg) won medals at the World Arm Wrestling Championship in Las Vegas on December 6-12, 2010. Rustam won gold in the men's left and right arm events, while younger brother Ruslan won silver in the men's left arm event and bronze in the right arm event. Snizhana, 21, won a gold medal in the women's left arm event.

Martial arts

• Ukraine's judo team collected five medals at the International Judo Federation World Cup, held in Tbilisi, Georgia, on February 1. Vadym Syniavsky (90 kg) won gold, Nhabali Quedjau won a silver medal in the same weight division. Serhiy Drebor (66 kg) won the silver medal, and bronze medals went to Volodymyr Soroka (73 kg) and Artem Bloshenko (100 kg) Ukraine won third place in the team classification.

• Oleksiy Koshkin, Kostiantyn Tryshyn and Oleksandr Oliynyk won gold medals at the World Thai Boxing Championship in Thailand on December 9, 2010. The team won second place behind host Thailand, earning 14 medals for Ukraine.

Paralympics

Hanna Tovsta, a member of Ukraine's national deaf Olympic swimming team, was named the best female athlete of the world in 2010 by the International Committee of Sports for the Deaf. The 19-year-old from Kirovohrad won six gold and one silver medal at the 10th European Swimming Championship in Dortmund, Germany, and holds four European records. Tovsta is to receive the award later this month at the 17th Winter Deaflympics in Slovakia. Andriy Zurgalidze, also a swimmer, was named among the top five.

Chess

• Grandmaster Vasyl Ivanchuk won the Trtadewise Gibraltar Chess Festival, held on January 24 through February 3. The tournament attracted 231 players from 45 countries.

• Alexander Areshchenko won the ninth Parsvnath International Open chess tournament in New Delhi, India, on January 18. Yuriy Kuzubov won third place. The tournament attracted 400 players from more than 20 countries.

• Grandmaster Martyn Kravtiev won the Chennai Open chess tournament in India on January 26, with 9.5 points out of a possible 11. The international tournament attracted 320 players.

Motorsports

Ukraine's 2011 Dakar Rally team, SIXT Ukraina, led by Vadim Nesterschuk and Konstantin Meshchenryakov, finished the race held in Argentina and Chile on January 1-16 in 35th place. This was the first time that a Ukrainian team finished the race, as the previous year mechanical failure eliminated the team after the eighth stage. The Ukrainian team drove a Mitsubishi L200. The 9,030-kilometer race was won by Nasser

Saleh Al-Attiyah of Qatar and Timo Gottschalk of Germany, driving a Volkswagen Touareg.

Swimming

• Andriy Hovorov won the gold medal in the men's 50-meter freestyle at the Vladimir Salnikov Cup in St. Petersburg, Russia, on December 30, 2010. The Ukrainian defeated seven Russians with a time of 21.77 seconds. Andriy Kovalenko won the gold in men's 200-meter breaststroke. Hovorov won a bronze in the 50-meter butterfly and Valery Dymo won bronze in the 200-meter breaststroke.

• Ukraine's swim team won third place in team classification with 381 points at the fifth International Amateur Swimming Federation (FINA) Synchronized Swimming World Trophy in Moscow on December 5, 2010. Competition included solos, duets, teams and combination events.

Athletics

• Serhiy Lebid became a nine-time champion of the European Cross Country Championships in Albufeira, Portugal, on December 12, 2010. Lebid, 35, finished the 10-km race in 29.15 minutes; he has competed in the championships since they were established in 1994.

• Serhiy Lebid, 35, a cross-country runner, was elected by the European Athletics Association (UAA) as the best athlete for December 2010. On December 12, 2010, Lebid won the gold medal at the 2010 SPAR European Cross-Country Championships in Albufeira, Portugal. This was Lebid's ninth title; he is the only runner to have competed in every single SPAR European Cross-Country Championship since they were established in 1994, winning gold at the majority of events.

Biathlon

• The National Olympic Committee of Ukraine elected biathlete Serhiy Sednev was named the best athlete of Ukraine in December 2010. Sednev earned a silver medal in the men's 10-km sprint at the 2010 World Cup in Hochfilzen, Austria, and a silver medal in the men's mixed relay and a bronze medal in the men's 20-km individual race at the World Cup in Pokljuka, Slovenia.

• Artem Prima won the 10-meter sprint and Serhiy Semenov won the silver in the same event at the 25th World Winter Universiade in Erzurum, Turkey, on February 1.

Triathlon

• Danylo Sapunov (56th), Oleksiy Syutkin (62nd), Andriy Glushchenko (93rd), Rostyslav Pevtsov (99th) and Yuliya Sapunova (42nd) are ranked among the top 100 triathletes, as ranked by the International Triathlon Union for 2010.

• Olesya Prystayko was ranked third for 2010 by the European Triathlon Union with 1,602.1 points. In the men's division, the highest ranked Ukrainian is Danylo Sapunov in ninth place (1,067.4 points).

Pentathlon

Pavlo Tymoshenko and Dmytro Kirpuliansky are ranked 11th and 15th, respectively, among the top 20 by New Balance Pentathlon World Rankings for

(Continued on page 17)

Our hopes...

(Continued from page 6)

On top of all this, Mr. Yatsenyuk's ties to Ukrainian oligarch Victor Pinchuk are too close for comfort. Mr. Pinchuk has demonstrated little interest in improving the lot of the Ukrainian people, and it's doubtful he'll allow Mr. Yatsenyuk to pursue that lofty task.

So I can state with confidence that there's no hope – for at least the next 10 years – for improving living conditions in Ukraine through its political system. It's locked up by Ukraine's oligarchs, who continue to deprive average Ukrainians of the keys to improving their economic condition.

The biggest hope lies in Ukraine's civic movements and grassroots organizations, which have the ability to pressure political parties to adopt some of the reforms and principles that are necessary to improve life in their country.

Because, ultimately, it makes no difference whether the Party of Regions, which serves billionaire oligarchs, and the Batkivshchyna party, which serves megamillionaire oligarchs, introduce even one or two systemic reforms that would benefit the average Ukrainian citizen.

What about Ukrainian language and culture? I think these matters won't be a priority when the average Ukrainian can't earn a decent livable wage, buy real estate, gain a fair court decision or have access to quality health care. Education and medicine first, culture afterwards.

We won't see any revolts in Ukraine, as we're seeing in Egypt and Tunisia – at least not until the 2012 parliamentary elections – because the opposition currently has no leader to unite around. It's highly splintered and disunited thanks to the Yushchenko-Tymoshenko battles of the Orange era.

The tax protests of November 2010 also demonstrated that Ukrainians are only willing to protest in the streets on narrow issues, such as an oppressive tax code. Yet a revolution demands unity on a far wider level, drawing support from different interest groups.

Is the CMHR...

(Continued from page 8)

Another gallery could compare the many genocides that have befouled human history. Placing the Shoah in context, as Prof. Timothy Snyder does in his much-applauded book, "Bloodlands: Europe Between Hitler and Stalin," would remind us that while the word "genocide" was invented during World War II the act itself is neither modern nor, sadly, unlikely to recur. Doing that has considerable pedagogical value.

How to explain that the crimes of communism – which the Tories have claimed a special interest in commemorating – weren't referenced by the advisory group? Stalin and his satraps murdered millions more than Hitler, a point underscored in Prof. Norman Naimark's outstanding new book, "Stalin's Genocides." Yet that Soviet dictator is not named – not once. Nor are Mao Tse Tung's atrocities acknowledged, even though the Chinese Communists slaughtered about the same number as Hitler and Stalin did combined. And what about Imperial Japanese barbarities, like the infamous "Rape of Nanjing"? It's left out, as it is in most Japanese textbooks, even as the Holodomor is currently being excised from Ukraine's. Should a Canadian museum, even indirectly, succour deniers?

Being equitable takes nothing away from hallowing victims of the Shoah. As over two dozen well-supported museums and educational programs dedicated exclusively to this Jewish tragedy already exist in Canada (and hundreds more internationally), this tale is already told, often and well, in no danger of being forgotten. But the catastro-

Even if a revolt were to be successful, it's not clear who would replace Mr. Yanukovich. Ukrainians are not willing to risk their lives for Ms. Tymoshenko. She's been exposed as too opportunistic and incapable of leading critical reforms. There's no other current leader that Ukrainians are willing to rally around.

The valuable lesson from the disastrous Orange Revolution was that the ideals to improve society are more important than any single political party. And it's the fight for the ideals of strong democratic institutions, an independent judiciary, individual rights and private property rights which must be unwavering.

Those organizations at the forefront include the Center for Legal and Political Reforms led by Ihor Koliushko, the Ukrainian Helsinki Human Rights Union led by Volodymyr Yavorsky, the Kharkiv Human Rights Group led by Yevhen Zakharov, the Committee of Economists of Ukraine led by Andriy Novak, the Institute of Mass Information led by Viktoriya Siumar, the National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy led by Dr. Serhiy Kvit, the Ukrainian Catholic University led by the Rev. Dr. Borys Gudziak and Dr. Oleh Soskin of the Institute of Society Transformation.

A new youth movement for democracy and individual rights emerged at a meeting in central Kyiv on January 28. In 1991 there was Rukh (the Popular Movement of Ukraine), and in 2004 there was Pora (It's Time). Now there's Opir (Resistance) to challenge the authoritarianism of Viktor Yanukovich.

All these organizations need support from abroad to make a difference. Some get their financing from Western governments, as well as funds created by the world's biggest oligarchs, such as the Renaissance Foundation established by George Soros.

Others rely on the Ukrainian diaspora for support. Offering help to these institutions is the best way we can influence conditions in Ukraine for the better. The political scene for the time being is a certified dead end.

phes that befell many millions of non-Jews enslaved or murdered by the Nazis – including the Roma, Catholics, the disabled, Poles, Ukrainians, Soviet POWs, homosexuals and others – will be obfuscated if only one community's suffering, great as it was, is elevated above all others.

Responding to mounting criticism, the museum's boosters have insisted that the committee's submission, while important, is only one of many sources being considered as the museum's final contents are developed. Alas, they speak with forked tongues.

For while it may be true that the contents of the museum are "not set," the fact is that two of its 12 galleries are permanently and prominently giving privileged space to the recounting of aboriginal history and the Shoah. All other crimes against humanity – like the Holodomor – are thrown together in a "Mass Atrocities" gallery, consigned to a spatial inferiority. Funding such partiality is simply not acceptable in a taxpayer-funded national institution for which the Conservatives first provided public funding.

Until the controversy over this museum's contents is resolved, and the composition of its appointed board members made more truly representative of Canadian society, Prime Minister Harper's government should reject calls for increased public funding of this boondoggle and initiate a truly inclusive consultation process with the many communities who want the Canadian Museum for Human Rights to meet its stated goal of "contributing to the collective memory and sense of identity of all Canadians."

Otherwise all this national institution will do is provoke further divisiveness and controversy, for which the Conservatives will someday pay.

Ukraine must...

(Continued from page 2)

As the person in charge of ideological control, Mr. Kravchuk must have worked alongside the KGB and Moscow in repressing Ukrainian dissent and stagnating Ukrainian culture. Viktor Yushchenko and Yulia Tymoshenko, born far later, emerged as economic personalities and politicians only in the late 1980s and 1990s.

By the late 1970s, the human rights organization Amnesty International calculated that the Soviet Union had 10,000 political prisoners. Of these political prisoners, 40 percent were Ukrainians, representing a far higher proportion than their numbers in the Soviet population. Russians accounted for far fewer political prisoners than their share of the population.

The harshest sentences handed down to dissidents in the Soviet Union were in Ukraine, and Ukrainian political prisoners continued to die in the gulag right through to the mid 1980s.

OUN and UPA (Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists and Ukrainian Insurgent Army) nationalists convicted in the late 1940s and early 1950s for armed resistance to Soviet rule were sentenced to 25 years, released (if they survived) and then often either executed or re-sentenced for another term. Soviet executions of Ukrainian nationalists continued until 1987.

In 1972, a Russophile counter-revolution removed Shelest and replaced him with Shcherbytsky, who ruled Ukraine for the next 17 years. The Shcherbytsky era Russified Ukraine to a greater extent than the Stalin era, and led to cultural stagnation and massive political repression with further arrests of opposition leaders in the late 1970s and early 1980s.

Nevertheless, Ukrainians remained stoic. With 40 members, the Ukrainian Helsinki Group became the largest of the Helsinki Accords Monitoring Groups established in Soviet republics, twice the size of the Moscow Helsinki Group. In western Ukraine, the Ukrainian Catholic Church was the largest underground Church in the world.

The third cycle emerged in the late 1980s, during Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's perestroika and glasnost. In 1989, Shcherbytsky was replaced by another CPU conservative, but the tide was already turning and the CPU was beginning to split between "imperial Communists," on the one hand, and "sovereign (i.e. national) Communists" and the CPU's democratic platform (mainly within the Komsomol, or Communist Youth League) on the other.

In addition, that same year Rukh held its inaugural congress and the Democratic Bloc went on to win a quarter of seats in the March 1990 elections to the Verkhovna Rada.

During the next two decades, independent Ukraine experienced the flowering of Ukrainian national identity, the pursuit of a Ukrainophile educational policy and national identity, and moderate state support for the Ukrainian language, which grew in the educational system.

The two exceptions where education did not experience Ukrainianization were Donetsk and Crimea – the two regional strongholds of the Party of Regions. Throughout most of these two decades, Ukraine experienced democratization and a liberal political and media environment.

The exception to this liberalization was during President Kuchma's second term in office, when Ukraine experienced the emergence of authoritarian tendencies. The major difference between Messrs. Kuchma and Yanukovich is that the former could only possibly build a semi-authoritarian regime in Ukraine (for example, he never fully controlled Parliament). He even failed in building semi-authoritarianism as seen in the sweeping victory of the opposition and the 2004 Orange Revolution, which overturned an election rigged for Mr. Yanukovich, in his last year in office.

The third cycle's Russophile counter-revolution took place after the election of Mr. Yanukovich in 2010 as he, and the neo-Soviet political culture of Donetsk and Crimea, are far more likely to build a full Eurasian authoritarian regime. In 2011, only a year after Mr. Yanukovich was elected president, Ukraine was downgraded by Freedom House to the Kuchma-era designation of "partly free."

If this took place only one year into Mr. Yanukovich's five-year presidency, it is obvious that by 2012, following inevitable election fraud in Ukraine's parliamentary elections, or 2015, following fraudulent presidential elections, Freedom House will reduce Ukraine's position even further – to "not free."

A category of "not free" would be the first time Ukraine has been defined as such and reflect the fact that the Yanukovich regime is far more of a threat to democracy than that of Mr. Kuchma ever was. Over the last weekend of November 2004, it was Prime Minister Yanukovich who allegedly instructed Internal Affairs Ministry special forces to advance on Kyiv to violently crush the Orange Revolution; President Kuchma refused to issue the order.

President Yanukovich and the Party of Regions represent the biggest threat to Ukrainian democratic and national rights since the Shcherbytsky-Brezhnev era. This is not surprising, as they are the inheritors of the conservative-russophile wing of the Soviet Communist Party in Ukraine.

This commentary is not meant to be an indictment of eastern Ukrainians, but of the deep-seated, inherited Soviet and Eurasian political culture found in that region of Ukraine. Indeed, eastern Ukrainians suffered the most from Russophile counter-revolution during the Stalin era.

Threats to Ukrainian national identity, language and culture and the crushing of Ukraine's hopes for democracy have always come from the east during the 1930s-1950s, 1970s-1980s and once again today.

It is time to seek to break out of this vicious historic cycle. Ukrainians – east and west – deserve far better.

The Demjanjuk...

(Continued from page 7)

"... Germany's post-war legal system was often massively short on justice. Back in 1966, 11 former Nazi SS men were tried by a West German court for the genocide at Sobibor. Only Karl Frenzel, the camp commandant, was sentenced to life imprisonment for his crimes. ... other defendants were given jail terms of between three and eight

years. The other five were acquitted. At scores of similar trials during the same era, defendants had charges against them dropped simply because they could argue that they were only obeying orders and that not to have done so would have meant their own certain deaths.

"The Demjanjuk trial, as today's forty-something state prosecutors and lawyers put it, is an attempt by a 'new generation within the German judicial system' to make amends for the gross shortcomings of the past. ..."

Columbia conference to focus on nonconformism and dissent in the Soviet bloc



Dr. Myroslav Marynovych

NEW YORK – The Ukrainian Studies Program, Harriman Institute at Columbia University, is presenting a conference titled “Nonconformism and Dissent in the Soviet Bloc: Guiding Legacy or Passing Memory?” on March 30-April 1.

The conference is being presented 20 years after the fall of the Soviet Union, a time of continued uncertainty in Eastern Europe.

The conference will focus on political and cultural nonconformism in Ukraine, Russia and Poland in the 1960s to ‘80s. It will bring together an international assemblage of scholars studying that period of time, as well several noteworthy dissidents and artists.

The conference will offer a historical overview of the period and will present the latest research conducted on the subject. Additionally, the conference will provide an analysis of the political and

cultural legacies of these movements in today’s Ukraine, Russia and Poland.

Among the questions the conference aims to address are: Where are the dissidents and cultural leaders of the Soviet-era underground today? Are they in positions of power? Are they influential political figures or gurus in contemporary culture? Do they represent their people in the world as they once did? What media forums are available for their voices? Do Ukraine, Russia, Poland and the world need them today?

The conference will examine these issues through a series of scholarly panels and roundtable discussions featuring prominent Soviet-era dissidents and non-conformist artists.

The three-day conference will begin with an evening keynote address by Dr. Myroslav Marynovych, former Ukrainian dissident and prisoner of conscience and, currently, vice-rector for the University Mission of the Ukrainian Catholic University (Lviv); the address will be followed by a reception.

Days two and three will include panels and roundtables followed by cultural programming in the evenings showcasing achievements in nonconformist film, music and literature of this era.

“Nonconformism and Dissent in the Soviet Bloc: Guiding Legacy or Passing Memory?” will feature presentations by over 20 individuals: Dr. Marynovych, Pavel Litvinov, Henryk Wujec, Vitaly Komar, Ewa Wójciak, Volodymyr Dibrova, Mykola Riabchuk, Peter Reddaway, Ann Komaroni, Benjamin Nathans, Alexander Motyl, Justyna

Beinek, Ksenya Kiebuszinski, Michael Bernhard, Jeri Laber, Mark Andryczyk, Orest Deychakiwsky, Catharine Nepomnyashchy, Anna Procyk, Christina Isajiw, William Risch, Anna Frajlich-Zajac, Yuri Shevchuk, Timothy Frye, Tarik Amar, Frank Sysyn and Victor Morozov.

The conference will conclude with a special North American concert by Victor Morozov, a legendary nonconformist cultural figure in Soviet Ukraine and a major recording artist in Ukraine today.

The conference is free and open to the public.

All conference panels and roundtables, as well as the keynote address, will be held in Room 1501, International Affairs Building, 420 W. 118th St., Columbia University, New York, New York 10027.

The keynote address and reception will take place on March 30 at 8 p.m. The panels and roundtables will begin at 9:30 a.m. on March 31 and at 10 a.m. on April 1.

The film presentation will be held on March 31 at 8 p.m. in Room 717 Hamilton Hall.

The concert by Mr. Morozov will be held on April 1 at 8 p.m. at The Ukrainian Museum, 222 E. Sixth St., New York, NY 10003.

The conference is organized in collaboration with the East Central European Center (Columbia University), the Polish Cultural Institute (New York), and The Ukrainian Museum.

For more information readers may contact Mark Andryczyk at 212-854-4697 or ukrainianstudies@columbia.edu.

Sportsline...

(Continued from page 15)

2010. In women’s rankings Viktoriya Tereshchuk of Ukraine ranked in 38th place.

Shooting

- Olena Kostevych won the gold medal in women’s 10-meter pistol at the IWK International Air Weapon Competition in Munich, Germany, on January 27. Sergiy Kasper won the silver medal in the junior rifle competition.

- Olena Kostevych and Serhiy Kudria won the gold medals in women’s and men’s events, respectively, at the International Air Pistol and Rifle Competition in Bialystok, Poland, on December 6, 2010. Dmytro Melnyk, Natalia Kalnysh, Daria Sharipova, Tetiana Tarasenko and Serhiy Kulish won gold medals in rifle competition. Other medalists included Oleh Omelchuk, Olesia Shcherba, Dmytro Ivanov and Daria Tykhova.

Mountaineering

Donetsk climbers summited a 3,126-meter unnamed peak on Antarctica on January 5. The climbers named the point, the Peak of Donbas, said Olena Esaulova, spokesperson of the Federation of Mountaineering and Climbing of Donetsk. While at the summit, the climbers unfurled the Ukrainian flag and the Donetsk regional flag, and placed a cross made of Artemivsk salt. Earlier in the Antarctic expedition, the climbers sum-

mitted Vinson (4,897 meters), the highest peak on the continent. Climbers visited the South Pole on December 11, 2010.

Badminton

Maria Ulitina and Natalia Wojciech won the bronze medal in the women’s doubles event at the Turkiye International Challenge held in Istanbul, Turkey, on December 20-23, 2010. Olena Prus and Valeriy Atrashchenkov won the bronze in the mixed doubles event.


Strongman

Lt. Vitaliy Hersimov of Ukraine’s Air Force for the second time was named the world’s strongest man (105 kg) at the World Herculean Strength Festival in Kyiv on December 28, 2010. Herasimov won the distinction in 2009 at the competition.

Top athletes

The Association of Sports Journalists in Ukraine named the best 10 athletes for 2010. Among them were: Olha Kharlan (fencing), Wladimir Klitschko (boxing), Andriy Pyatov (soccer), Inna-Osypenko-Radomska (rowing), Vitali Klitschko (boxing), Olha Saladukha (track and field), Serhiy Sednev (biathlon), Artem Ivanov (weightlifting), Olha Sukha (judo), Oleh Stepko (rhythmic gymnastics). The ASJU also named the top coaches of 2010, including Artem Skorokhod (fencing) and Mircea Lucescu (soccer, Shakhtar Donetsk), and Ukraine’s best teams – women’s saber fencing and Shakhtar Donetsk.

– compiled by Matthew Dubas



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ANNUAL MEETING

On Sunday, February 27, 2011, at 12:30 PM

At the Ukrainian Center
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Board of Directors

Attention Debutante Ball Organizers!



As in the past, The Ukrainian Weekly will publish a special section devoted to the Ukrainian community’s debutantes. The 2011 debutante ball section will be published on March 27.

The deadline for submission of stories and photos is March 14.

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U.S. says...

(Continued from page 3)

Meanwhile, RFE/RL's Belarus Service reports that since December's election, the country's KGB security service has continued to target opposition activists, their family members and supporters.

U.S. Sen. Richard Durbin (D-Ill.), who was also present at the Senate hearing, said he had seen the truth behind such reports first-hand.

"[The Belarusian KGB] are systematically searching [activists and their families'] homes, detaining them, harassing

them, sending phone calls their way that are bogus, alleging certain things, if they cooperate, will happen," he said. "It's the old Stalinist tactics that are still alive and well in Belarus."

The story above was written by Richard Solash with RFE/RL's Belarusian Service.

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Rochester...

(Continued from page 9)

vated to the status of national university. Its goal is to educate high-caliber professionals of good character and strong national awareness.

Today, Ostroh Academy comprises six colleges that embrace the studies of law, economics, political science, international relations, languages and humanities. The university boasts a strong international department, which includes student exchange programs with Poland and Canada, and visiting professors from Europe and North America.

Ostroh Academy is undergoing an extensive building program. In addition to the main buildings already in place, it has a new state-of-the-art library, modern computer laboratories, a foreign language resource center, and an art and cultural center. It also sports a new football stadium and tennis courts. Work is continuing on a theater-size media center; an education complex and new dormitories may be in the offing.

Dr. Pasichnyk commented on the financial and administrative challenges facing Ostroh Academy and on the topic of international outreach. He praised what the

Ukrainian American communities in the United States and in Canada are doing to support the university and encouraged even greater participation to grow this historically significant institute of higher learning in Ukraine.

He thanked Mr. Pylyshenko for his many years of dedicated work in support of the Diaspora Studies Institute at Ostroh Academy, and recognized Ms. Denysenko's outstanding achievement as CEO of the Ukrainian Federal Credit Union and her work with Ukraine, adding that he looks forward to her more active participation with the Friends of Ostroh.

As dinner came to a close, Dr. Pasichnyk acknowledged Dr. Hoshowsky, Mrs. Russnak, Mr. and Mrs. Pylyshenko, Mr. and Mrs. Denysenko, the Ukrainian Federal Credit Union and the Ukrainian West Side Club for their contributions to the National University of Ostroh Academy.

Tax-deductible donations may be made to: Ukrainian National Foundation/Friends of Ostroh Fund, c/o Dr. Myron B. Kuropas, 107 Ilehamwood Drive, DeKalb, IL 60115-1856.



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How to avoid...

(Continued from page 8)

most Canadians.

The museum has three choices:

- focus on human rights violations committed exclusively in Canada as the driver of the museum's message with examples of global abuses highlighted on a rotational basis. (This approach would give prominence to another abuse Ukrainians have been championing and which has failed to make the grade – the illegal World War I internment of Canadians, predominantly of Ukrainian decent, as "enemy aliens.");

- make all exhibits rotational; or,

- take a non-event focused approach.

The third option would be an innovative, made-in-Canada solution. Exhibits would be presented by "violations" be it by power, majorities (race, religion, ethnic) dictatorships or any of the other human conditions that when perverted or abused lead to the disregard of human rights expounded in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the United Nations in 1948.

Indeed, Ms. Aper's suggestion to stay away from "one depressing gallery after another" may be the way. Construct "... a permanent gallery in which mass atrocities will be studied," she says "...include the Ukrainian Famine clearly and permanently."

To which I add: Include there as well the Holocaust exhibit and show that all victims of genocide are equal.

This approach would underscore the museum's mandate to educate in order to prevent abuses from happening again, allowing viewers to go beyond the evils of Hitlers or Stalins, a majority persecuting a minority, or a victor suppressing the vanquished. It would highlight a fundamental truth: when conditions are ripe, humans are capable of performing horrific crimes against other humans.

Surely that is the key lesson of the museum: to prevent conditions that precipitate crimes against humanity. "Never again" must apply universally not selectively; genocide is not exclusive to one group. The tragedy is that even those who were once victims are capable of making victims of others.

Of course, Ms. Asper would like to give prominence to the Jews' suffering. However, by making this a national Canadian museum, the dominant values must be ours – inclusivity rather than exclusivity. It would be a regressive step for Canada, a global leader of human rights, to side with the Aspers' generous but limiting motives.



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OUT AND ABOUT

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|--|
| February 7
Cambridge, MA | Roundtable discussion, "Undoing Ukraine's Orange Revolution? The First Presidential Year of Viktor Yanukovich," Harvard University, 617-495-4053 | America - Branch 56, St. Mary Ukrainian Catholic Church hall, 941-45-5746 |
| February 8
New York | Presentation by Volodymyr Arieiev, "Democracy in Ukraine," Ukrainian Congress Committee of America - New York Branch, uccany@ucca.org | February 12
New York
Lecture by Petro Potichnyj, "The Chronicle of UPA as a Source of Information about the Ukrainian Liberation Movement during World War II," Shevchenko Scientific Society, 212-254-5130 |
| February 10
Ottawa | Film screening, "Three Stories of Galicia," Ukrainian Canadian Professionals and Businesspersons Association - Ottawa Branch, Ukrainian Community Center, 613-596-8188 | February 13
Sacramento, CA
Film screening, "Folk!" by Roxy Toporowych, Sacramento Public Library - Carmichael Branch, www.kinorox.com |
| February 10-11
Stanford, CA | Film screenings, hosted by Yuri Shevchuk, "New Films and New Names from Ukraine," Stanford University, http://creees.stanford.edu | February 13
Montreal
Film screening, "Ukrainians in Quebec 1891-1945," by Yuriy Luhovy, St. Michael Ukrainian Catholic Church hall, 514-481-5871 or www.yluhovy.com |
| February 12
Perth Amboy, NJ | Valentine's Day dance, featuring music by Anna-Maria Entertainment, Assumption Ukrainian Catholic Church, 732-826-0767 | February 14
Cambridge, MA
Lecture by Viktor Ostapchuk, "Toward the Roksolana / Hurrem Sultan Quincentenary, In Search of Roksolana / Hurrem's Origins: The Source of Evidence," Harvard University, 617-495-4053 |
| February 12
Lehighton, PA | Valentine's Day dinner and dance, Ukrainian Homestead, 610-377-4621 | February 18
Philadelphia
Presentation, "Imagining Mazeppa: From Byron to Broadway to Hollywood," Ukrainian League of Philadelphia, 215-684-2180 |
| February 12
New Britain, CT | Valentine's Day dance, featuring music by Mike Platosz, Trinity on Main, 860-775-8570 or 860-299-2072 | February 19
Washington
Winter ball, featuring music by Hrim, L'Enfant Plaza Hotel, zabavadc@gmail.com or 800-635-5056 |
| February 12
Whippany, NJ | Valentine's Day dinner and dance, featuring music by Grupo Yuri Jazz, Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey, 973-867-8855 | February 19
New York
Lecture by Volodymyr Maazentsev, "Architectural Reconstructions of the Zaporozhian Host, Chyhyryn and Baturyn of the 17th -18th Centuries," Shevchenko Scientific Society, 212-254-5130 |
| February 12
Bridgeport, CT | Valentine's Day dance, St. Mary the Protectress Ukrainian Catholic Church, 203-550-5359 | February 20
Ottawa
Concert by the Dnipro Choir of Edmonton, Knox Presbyterian Church, 613-238-4774 |
| February 12
New Haven, CT | Valentine's Day dinner and dance, St. Michael Ukrainian Catholic Church, 203-865-0388 or stmichaels@snet.net | |
| February 12
North Port, FL | Ukrainian embroidery dance, featuring music by Merena, Ukrainian National Women's League of | |

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

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Saturday, February 12

LEHIGHTON, Pa.: The Ukrainian Homestead is sponsoring a Valentine's Dinner and Dance beginning at 8 p.m. For \$15 per person or \$25 per couple guests will enjoy an appetizer, buffet dinner, dessert and dance to the music of Slavko Kosiv. Seating is limited; for tickets call Ulana Prociuk at 610-377-4621 or reserve at www.ukrhomestead.com. Skiing enthusiasts may ski that day at beautiful Blue Mountain (20 minutes from the Ukrainian Homestead). To reserve, please call Larissa Andrejko at 610-377-0412 or e-mail LarissaAndrejko@gmail.com.

(retired) is campaigning for a high school board seat in District 211. The district is responsible for five high schools and 12,800 students. Col. Golash plans will hold town hall meetings to discuss district issues and answer questions. Meetings will take place at the Palatine Library on February 12 at 2-4 p.m. and February 22 at 7-8:30 p.m. All members of the community are invited. Col. Golash is the commander of the Ukrainian American Veterans 1st Lt. Ivan Shandor Post 35. For more information go to www.golashfordistrict211.com.

Sunday, February 20

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society invites all to a lecture by Dr. Petro Potichnyj on the subject "The Chronicle of UPA as a Source of Information about the Ukrainian Liberation Movement during World War II." Dr. Potichnyj is professor emeritus of McMaster University in Hamilton, Ontario, a former member of the UPA and the U.S. Marine Corps, as well as editor-in-chief of the UPA Chronicle (Litopys UPA). The lecture will take place at the society's building, 63 Fourth Avenue (between Ninth and 10th streets) at 5 p.m. For additional information call 212-254-5130.

LEHIGHTON, Pa.: Mike Buryk, a Ukrainian American family researcher, will offer a workshop on Lemko and Ukrainian genealogy focused on the Sanok region of Poland. The talk will cover local historical background, how to research your family tree, archives, online resources, and software and hardware tools. This session takes place at 1-4 p.m. at the Ukrainian Homestead on Sunday, February 20. Snow date is February 27. For travel directions: <http://www.ukrhomestead.com/directx.html>. For a flyer: http://www.buryk.com/our_patch/docs/ukrlemkogentoolkit022011.pdf. An exhibit of books and maps is included. There is a \$10 workshop fee. For additional information contact michael.buryk@verizon.net.

Saturday, February 12,
and Tuesday, February 22

PALATINE, Ill.: Col. Roman G. Golash

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

St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church
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LOGO CONTEST

on the occasion of the parish's 50th anniversary
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The winning design will appear on all jubilee materials. Deadline for submissions is April 1, 2011. Please send designs to: ukrainianmountaintop@gmail.com or mail to: St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church (50th Jubilee), P.O. Box 284, Hunter, N.Y. 12442.

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