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\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

Leadership Conference in D.C. discusses Ukraine's current reality



Lawrence Silverman of the State Department addresses the conference; Ambassador Steven Pifer is on the right.

by Markian Hadzewycz

WASHINGTON – The Washington Group, an organization of Ukrainian American and other professionals primarily from the D.C. metro area, held its annual Leadership Conference on February 19, during which a series of distinguished speakers discussed the state of Ukraine under the Yanukovich administration, which is marked by backsliding on rights and freedoms and authoritarian tendencies, as well as the need for better coordination and communication within the Ukrainian American community.

The conference's morning session “Ukraine's Current Reality and Prospects” featured a range of Ukraine experts, from former ambassadors to think-tank experts.

The opening address was by Ambassador Olexander Motsyk from the Embassy of Ukraine in Washington, who stressed the importance of the most recent meeting of the U.S.-Ukraine Strategic Partnership Commission. These high-level bilateral meetings demonstrate Ukraine's commitment to economic and political development and strategic partnership, and cooperation on a range of issues, such as nuclear security, democracy, rule of law, energy-sector reform, expansion of science and technology, climate change, and combating human trafficking and HIV/AIDS.

Ambassador Motsyk said the Strategic Partnership Commission confirmed that the two countries “share the same values and pursue the same goals.” For the first time in 20 years, he said, Ukraine has started an “enhanced modernization process,” the aim being to make “Ukraine into a democratic, prosperous, European

state” that is a member of the European Union (EU). “Ukraine will never slide from the democratic path,” Ambassador Motsyk asserted.

On the economic front, he said, painful yet necessary reforms are being made, inefficiencies are being tackled, the economy has never been more transparent, and the investment climate is improving. With help from the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, Ukraine's GDP grew by 4.5 percent in 2010, a marked contrast to the 15 percent decline the previous year.

In the battle against corruption, Ambassador Motsyk said there were currently over 360 ongoing corruption cases, and 160 were high-level cases against corrupt officials.

Civil society, he stated, is “vigorous and influential,” as exhibited by the tax protests earlier this year.

Relations with Russia had been reset, but “we are Ukraine-oriented” first and foremost, he said, and Ukraine had no intentions of joining the Single Economic Space, the customs union of Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan.

In conclusion, Ambassador Motsyk reaffirmed that “Ukrainian reform needs international support” and urged continued expansion of U.S.-Ukraine relations.

‘Discouraging, but not irreversible’ trends

He was followed by speakers who addressed Ukraine's domestic affairs, including issues related to democracy, human rights, judicial and constitutional reform, and civil society. First to speak was Orest Deychakiwsky, a staff advisor to the U.S. Helsinki Commission. He

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Intelligentsia in Ukraine continues to press for Tabachnyk's dismissal

by Zenon Zawada
Kyiv Press Bureau

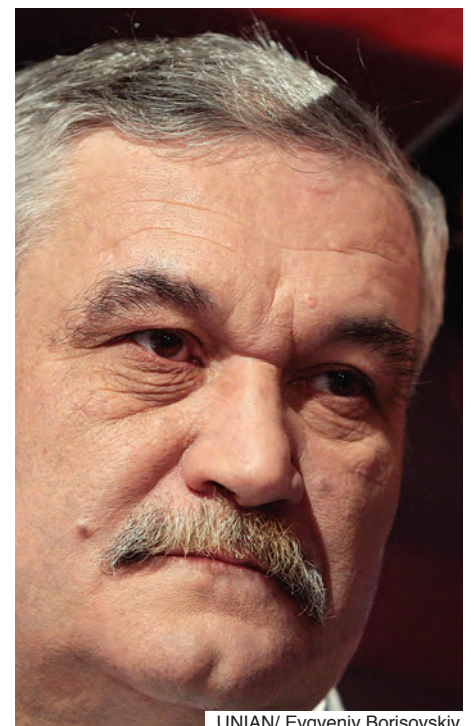
KYIV – Ukraine's intelligentsia showed recently that it won't back down on its demand that President Viktor Yanukovich remove Dmytro Tabachnyk, the minister of education, science, youth and sports. They're keeping his removal as a top priority more than a year after the scandalous appointment.

Author Vasyl Shkliar released a letter to the president on March 4 announcing his refusal to accept the Shevchenko National Prize that he won for his ideological novel, “Zalyshynets. Chornyi Voron.” (Left Behind. Black Crow), as long as the notorious politician remained in his post.

“Respected Mr. President,” Mr. Shkliar wrote, “I offer my respect and ask that you take into account – in the decree recognizing the Shevchenko Prize laureates – my request to delay awarding me the Shevchenko Prize until the time when Ukrainophobe Dmytro Tabachnyk is no longer in power in Ukraine.”

That same day, Mr. Tabachnyk's appearance in Parliament drew a few hundred protesters and aggressive questioning from opposition national deputies.

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UNIAN/ Evgyenyiy Borisovskiy

Author Vasyl Shkliar declined to accept the Shevchenko National Prize as long as Dmytro Tabachnyk remains Ukraine's minister of education, science, youth and sports.

Ukrainian World Congress protests closings of Ukrainian-language schools

by Zenon Zawada
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – The Ukrainian World Congress (UWC) released a statement on March 8 demanding that local government bodies halt their plans to close Ukrainian-language schools in the Donbas region, where ethnically conscious Ukrainians have limited access to cultural institutions.

“The Ukrainian World Congress calls upon Ukrainian government bodies to stop their destructive course on Ukrainian-language education in the Luhansk and Donetsk oblasts, and to act in accordance with Article 10 of the Constitution of Ukraine that clearly states the Ukrainian language is the state language of Ukraine and that the state ensures the comprehensive development and functioning of the Ukrainian language in all spheres of social life throughout the entire territory of Ukraine,” UWC President Eugene Czolij said.

Ethnically conscious Ukrainians in the Donbas have called press conferences during the last month to alert the public to the Ukrainian government's plans to close

schools in which the language of instruction is Ukrainian.

Among those targeted are schools in the villages of Pervomaisk and Horniak in the Donetsk Oblast; Donetsk Humanitarian College and schools in the cities of Lysychansk and Krasnyi Luch in the Luhansk Oblast.

Financing for these schools is provided by local municipal budgets. In justifying the plans, officials said budgets need tightening, particularly when it comes to schools where attendance has plummeted in the last decade.

In explaining the situation to Parliament on March 4, Minister of Education, Science, Youth and Sports Dmytro Tabachnyk said he asked the Donetsk and Luhansk state oblast administrations to ensure that, upon any school closures, children are guaranteed Ukrainian-language instruction in their new schools, teachers are ensured jobs and parents are informed of events.

Mr. Tabachnyk said reports that the only Ukrainian-language school in Krasnyi Luch would be shut down were

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ANALYSIS

While IMF takes pause, Ukraine considers ailing banks

by **Pavel Korduban**
Eurasia Daily Monitor

The mission of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) completed its work in Kyiv on February 14, but more difficult talks are ahead. Ukraine still has to prove that it qualifies for the next \$1.6 billion IMF loan tranche.

The government of President Viktor Yanukovich like its predecessor, whose economic populism prompted the IMF to freeze assistance in late 2009, failed to meet its commitments as many reforms remain unfinished. The IMF approved a \$15 billion loan for Ukraine last July and \$3.4 billion arrived last year in two tranches.

If the tranche expected in March is delayed, the schedule may be changed so fewer than four tranches would be received this year. This may strain public finances ahead of the crucial Euro 2012 soccer championship, a costly event that Ukraine will co-host with Poland.

The IMF mission stated on February 15 that, though the economy performed well last year and the economic program supported by IMF loans had been broadly on track, more discussions would be held. In particular, agreement was yet to be reached on household gas price hikes.

The mission said a more gradual schedule of hikes was agreed upon than planned earlier (Interfax-Ukraine, February 15). Last year, the government promised to hike gas prices for households by 50 percent from April 2011, in addition to a 50 percent hike last August. It is not clear how the combined deficit of the government and the debt-ridden national oil and gas company Naftohaz Ukrainy would be narrowed to 3.5 percent this year as promised to the IMF without the April hike.

On February 17 the IMF released on its website documents dated December 10, 2010, containing Ukraine's obligations under the mutually agreed upon reform plan. The publication of the documents had been delayed by the IMF, apparently at the government's request in order to avoid negative reactions in Ukraine, as many of the reforms agreed upon with the IMF are likely to prove unpopular. The agreements with the IMF were reached in the wake of the popular protests against a new tax code last fall so the precaution was apparently justified.

Now that more than two months have passed, it is clear than many obligations have not been met. The government promised a 5.5 percent state budget deficit in 2010, yet the target was exceeded. It pledged to approve pension reform by January, however Parliament plans to pass it only in March. The government admitted that Naftohaz's deficit would be reduced to 0.4 percent of GDP in 2011 rather than to zero as promised earlier. At the same time, the government pledged to hike household gas prices by 50 percent in April. However, the government made clear to the IMF mission this month that this plan was abandoned (Kommersant-Ukraine, February 21).

Ukraine's central bank reportedly rejected the IMF's advice that only one of the three mid-sized banks which were bailed out in 2009, Ukrhazbank, should be rescued. Instead, the government is going to revive at least two of these banks, plus the large ailing bank Nadra.

In order to rescue Nadra, the central bank plans an increase in the capital of the state-owned Oshchadbank so that Oshchadbank should issue a loan to the equivalent of \$440 million to Nadra, while the same sum should be contributed by private investors.

Another large state-owned bank, Ukreximbank, should lend to Rodovid, which is in the worst condition among the three bailed-out banks. Later, Rodovid should be transformed into a "bad bank" for the toxic assets of Ukrhazbank, the Kyiv bank and possibly Nadra, while Kyiv would be merged with Ukrhazbank, according to the plan. Later on, IPO's would be conducted for several of those banks. The IMF has yet to approve the plan (Zerkalo Nedeli, February 19).

National Bank of Ukraine Chairman Serhy Arbuzov confirmed most of these developments in a recent interview. Mr. Arbuzov also said the IMF was recommending remedies which had been used elsewhere but could not be implemented in Ukraine (Zerkalo Nedeli, February 26).

The government has invested over \$2 billion in Rodovid, Ukrhazbank and Kyiv since 2009, but an audit conducted in late 2010 showed that more should be invested. Nadra has been in limbo since late 2008 while the central bank's plan has been to rescue it jointly with the energy and chemical tycoon Dmytro Firtash who co-owns the RosUkrEnergo (RUE) gas intermediary with Gazprom.

International and independent domestic experts have been against state participation in Nadra, arguing that either Mr. Firtash should rescue the bank on his own or Nadra should be liquidated otherwise it will continue to drain public funds.

Mr. Firtash should have cash to rescue Nadra as RUE will receive 12 billion cubic meters (bcm) of gas from Naftohaz this year as emerged from the December 10, 2010, documents released by the IMF. Last year, courts ruled that the former Ukrainian government illegally seized 11 bcm of gas from RUE in early 2009. Naftohaz was ordered to return the gas plus damages. Naftohaz started returning the gas to RUE last December and RUE will sell it in Europe.

Meanwhile, former Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko, who reportedly thwarted Mr. Firtash's intention to take over Nadra in early 2009, has opposed the new plan for Nadra. Ms. Tymoshenko predicted that the plan to help Mr. Firtash rescue Nadra with the help of Oshchadbank would spark a corruption scandal (www.liga.net, February 21).

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

NEWSBRIEFS

No-confidence vote unsupported

KYIV – Verkhovna Rada Vice-Chairman of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine Mykola Tomenko said on March 4 that the parliamentary opposition has failed to collect 150 signatures from deputies required to initiate the consideration of a vote of no confidence in the Cabinet of Ministers. Mr. Tomenko said that the initiative had been supported by 107 deputies of the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc-Batkivschyna faction and 11 deputies of the Our Ukraine-People's Self-Defense faction. Mr. Tomenko said that Front for Change Party leader Arseniy Yatsenyuk, under a similar initiative, had collected the signatures of only 15 national deputies. "We still hope that the majority of the OU-PSD faction will adopt a fundamental position and collect the necessary number of signatures that will enable us to consider next week a vote of no confidence in the government," Mr. Tomenko said. The YTB-Batkivschyna faction had initiated the collection of signatures on October 18, 2010. Later, the OU-PSD faction joined the initiative. (Ukrinform)

President sets up commission on NATO

KYIV – President Viktor Yanukovich has issued a decree on Ukraine's partnership with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), approving the composition of a commission on partnership between Ukraine and NATO. The commission includes Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Minister Kostyantyn Gryshchenko, representatives of the Cabinet of Ministers and the National Security and Defense Council, as well as national coordinators for partnership with NATO in the spheres of foreign policy, the economy, defense, financial support, security and the legal issues. Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Pavlo Klimkin was appointed as national coordinator for partnership between Ukraine and NATO in the sphere of foreign policy and the economy, Vice-Minister of Defense Volodymyr Mozharovsky as national coordinator in defense and military cooperation, and government commissioner at the European Court of Human Rights

Valeria Lutkovska as national coordinator in the legal sphere. The decree was issued "in order to effectively perform the tasks to continue the constructive partnership between Ukraine and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in matters of mutual interest." (Ukrinform)

Yanukovich on International Women's Day

KYIV – Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukovich congratulated women in Ukraine on the occasion of International Women's Day, March 8. "I wish you a sunny spring, I wish you clear skies. I wish you happiness, love and well-being. May you always succeed. May your smile make your relatives, friends and colleagues happy," reads the congratulatory message posted on the president's website. "May your children be healthy and your home safe. May Ukraine be for you and may you be for Ukraine," the head of state added. (Ukrinform)

Moscow sees 'anti-Russian' integration

KYIV – A senior Russian lawmaker on March 4 attacked alleged attempts in the European Union to make Ukraine's planned integration with the EU conditional on it being "an anti-Russian project" and said Russia would "counteract such a position in the most resolute manner." Konstantin Kosachyov, chairman of the International Affairs Committee of the State Duma, told an international conference in Lviv: "In reality, what we in Russia are worried about is not the integration of Ukraine with European structures but the fact that it is deliberately presented as a geopolitical, economic, cultural and so forth separation from Russia. This is being made a necessary and inevitable condition for [Ukraine's] joining the European family." He added: "As a responsible Russian politician, I must say that we will definitely counteract such a position in the most resolute manner. Not because we would be sorry to lose Ukraine but because it is a blatant lie. Those who are trying to force this thesis on Ukraine, Russia and the European community are perfectly aware that

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ADMINISTRATION OF THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY AND SVOBODA

Walter Honcharyk, administrator

(973) 292-9800, ext. 3041

e-mail: admin@ukrweekly.com

Maria Oscislawski, advertising manager

(973) 292-9800, ext. 3040

fax: (973) 644-9510

Mariyka Pendzola, subscriptions

e-mail: adukr@optonline.net

(973) 292-9800, ext. 3042

e-mail: subscription@ukrweekly.com

Democratic National Committee passes Holodomor resolution

WASHINGTON – On February 26 at its Winter Meeting, the Democratic National Committee (DNC) adopted a resolution “Honoring the Holodomor Victims, Survivors and Their Families.”

Sponsored by members of the DNC’s National Democratic Ethnic Coordinating Committee (NDECC), the resolution details the 1932-1933 Ukrainian Famine-Genocide, makes several historical and scholarly references to demonstrate the deliberate nature of the mass starvation, and cites resolutions passed by U.S. and Ukrainian legislative bodies, as well as President Barack Obama’s 2009 statement commemorating the 76th anniversary of this horrific tragedy.

The DNC expressed its “sympathies to the victims, survivors and families affected by Holodomor” and expressed support for the construction of the monument honoring the Holodomor as authorized by Congress and signed into law as Public Law 109-340.

The Resolutions Committee of the DNC agreed to include the Holodomor resolution on its agenda at the request of the NDECC and its three delegates to the DNC, Polish American Marilyn Piurek, Albanian American Ilir Zherka and Arab American Dr. James Zogby, chairman of the Resolutions Committee.

DNC Director of the Office of Party Leaders Alexandra Chalupa, herself a first-generation Ukrainian American, worked closely with the NDECC on the Holodomor resolution.

Ukrainian American members of the NDECC, Andrew Fedynsky from Ohio and Julian Kulas from Illinois, spoke at the DNC Resolutions Committee, urging the resolution’s passage. Messrs.



At the Winter Meeting of the National Democratic Ethnic Coordinating Committee (from left) are: Andrew Fedynsky, member of the NDECC; Alexandra Chalupa, the Democratic National Committee’s director of party leaders; Dr. James Zogby, co-chair of the DNC Resolutions Committee and founder and secretary of the NDECC; and Julian Kulas, member of the NDECC.

Fedynsky and Kulas concluded their testimony with the statement: “Today, many countries, including the United States and, of course, Ukraine have declared the Holodomor a genocide, even as a handful – to their shame – continue to deny that historical reality. Overwhelming evidence, including that gathered by the Congressional Commission on the Ukraine Famine in the early 1980s, makes it impossible to deny the enormity of the Holodomor.”

After the resolution was adopted unanimously, Messrs. Fedynsky and Kulas issued a statement in which they said: “On behalf of the Ukrainian American community, we would like to extend our heart-felt thanks to the DNC members for their sensitivity to this issue. We are grateful that Democrats understand the importance of recognizing an event such as Holodomor and its role in preventing future atrocities and genocide.”

FOR THE RECORD: DNC resolution on the Holodomor

The following resolution was adopted by the Democratic National Committee on Saturday, February 26. It was submitted by: James Zogby, At-Large/District of Columbia; Marilyn Piurek, National Democratic Ethnic Coordinating Committee/Connecticut; Ilir Zherka, National Democratic Ethnic Coordinating Committee/District of Columbia; Donna Brazile, DNC vice-chair/District of Columbia; and Alice Germond, DNC secretary/West Virginia.

Resolution Honoring the Holodomor Victims, Survivors and Their Families

Whereas, the Holodomor (Famine-Genocide) in Ukraine, perpetrated by the totalitarian government of the Soviet Union and its dictator Joseph Stalin in 1932-33 was one of the greatest crimes in history;

Whereas, the Soviet government deliberately seized the entire grain harvest in Ukraine during the final phase of Stalin’s collectivization policy in the First Five Year Plan;

Whereas, this action resulted in widespread starvation throughout the countryside in Soviet Ukraine;

Whereas, Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin

ordered the borders of Ukraine sealed to prevent anyone from escaping the man-made starvation;

Whereas, the deliberate starvation of the Ukrainian population in the countryside was accompanied by mass arrests, executions and deportations to Siberia of thousands of people from Ukraine’s cultural, political and religious sectors;

Whereas, the Soviet government manipulated and censored foreign journalists to prevent news of the man-made Famine from being communicated to the world;

(Continued on page 17)

CPJ alarmed by manipulation of Gongadze investigation

NEW YORK – The Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) stated on March 2 that it is “deeply disturbed by the recent actions of Ukrainian authorities that threaten to upend progress in the 10-year-old investigation into the September 2000 abduction and murder of independent journalist Heorhii Gongadze.”

The Kyiv Court of Appeals ruled that day to reject a second appeal by Myroslava Gongadze, the journalist’s widow, against the prosecutorial downgrading of the status of the murder from a contract killing to a “killing on verbal command.”

The new status of the case, in effect, pegs the responsibility for commissioning the crime on a single culprit – a dead internal affairs minister – and technically precludes investigators from going after a larger circle of suspected masterminds.

A two-year-long trial of three suspected accomplices in the Gongadze’s murder ended in 2008 with convictions, but no one has been held responsible thus far for masterminding the crime. Prosecutors have failed to investigate former and current high-ranking officials – including former President Leonid Kuchma and then head of presidential administration and current Parliament Chairman Volodymyr Lytvyn – who have long been suspected of being involved in Gongadze’s killing.

“This is nothing but an attempt by the authorities to close off further prosecutions in the murder of Heorhii Gongadze,” CPJ Europe and Central Asia Program Coordinator Nina Ognianova said. “All perpetrators of this heinous crime, regard-

less of their rank, influence, and position, must be brought to justice.”

The Kyiv Court of Appeals ruling comes on the heels of procedural violations committed by investigating authorities in the case. In a March 1 public letter to Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukovich, CPJ laid out its concerns about seeming official attempts to quickly wrap up the most significant stage of the Gongadze investigation.

Gongadze, 31, editor of the independent Internet newspaper Ukrayiska Pravda – which often criticized the policies of then President Kuchma – was last seen on September 16, 2000, leaving the home of a colleague to meet his wife and two young children. His headless body was discovered in a forest outside the town of Tarascha two months later.

Persistent allegations of high-level government involvement in the murder have lingered since late November 2000, when an opposition leader released tape recordings of what he claimed were conversations between President Kuchma, his chief of staff, Mr. Lytvyn, and Internal Affairs Minister Yuri Kravchenko.

On the tapes – transcripts of which were carried by news agencies – three male voices discuss various ways of “dealing” with Gongadze. Messrs. Kuchma and Lytvyn have repeatedly denied involvement. In 2005, Kravchenko was found dead in his apartment just hours before his scheduled questioning in the Gongadze case. Although he was found to have been killed by two shots in the head, authorities said he had committed suicide.

Biden and Yanukovich discuss “shared democratic values”

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – U.S. Vice-President Joseph Biden and Ukraine’s President Viktor Yanukovich discussed a variety of issues related to the U.S.-Ukraine strategic partnership – including “shared democratic values” – in a telephone conversation on March 2.

Vice-President Biden expressed the U.S. position that “selective prosecutions of opposition officials” should be avoided and that the electoral reform process in Ukraine should be fully inclusive.

Following is the text of the “Readout of Vice-President Biden’s Call with Ukrainian President Yanukovich,” as provided by the White House Media Affairs Office:

“Vice-President Biden spoke with President Viktor Yanukovich of Ukraine today to discuss our common agenda following the meeting of the U.S.-Ukraine Strategic Partnership Commission on February 15. The vice-president thanked President Yanukovich for Ukraine’s assistance in responding to the situation in Libya. He underscored that our strategic partnership with Ukraine is based on our shared democratic values. In that context, the vice-president emphasized the importance of avoiding any selective prosecutions of opposition officials and the need for an electoral law reform process that is fully inclusive to further Ukraine’s European integration and best help it attract foreign

direct investment. The vice-president emphasized that the United States wants to see greater foreign direct investment in Ukraine, and he and President Yanukovich discussed the need to avoid any laws or other actions that would undercut the ability of businesses to make those investments. In addition, the vice-president thanked President Yanukovich for our continued cooperation on nonproliferation issues and underscored our commitment to see through our promises to each other to remove all Ukrainian highly enriched uranium by next year’s Nuclear Security Summit.”

The official website of Ukraine’s president carried a news item which indicated that Messrs. Yanukovich and Biden discussed the results of the third meeting of the U.S.-Ukraine Strategic Partnership Commission held on February 15 and that “both agreed that the Washington meeting was successful and that the results of our joint work deserve acclaim.”

The website also reported: “Speaking about the development of democracy in Ukraine, Viktor Yanukovich noted that he appreciates the efforts of the United States to strengthen democracy in the world and the attention to development of democratic institutions in Ukraine. ‘We remain open to constructive dialogue on strengthening democracy and the rule of law, as well as implementation of relevant reforms,’ Viktor Yanukovich said.”

OBITUARY: Jurij Ferencevych, Division veteran, Plast leader



Jurij Ferencevych in his Plast uniform.

JERSEY CITY, N.J. – Jurij Ferencevych, a veteran of the 1st Division of the Ukrainian National Army, a leading longtime activist of Ukrainian veterans' and community organizations, and a distinguished leader in the Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization, died suddenly on February 14 at his home in Jersey City, N.J. He was 85.

Mr. Ferencevych was a former head of the worldwide General Plast Executive and the U.S. National Executive Board of Plast, as well as a former head of the Conference of Ukrainian Plast Organizations. He held a variety of positions also on the Plast branch level, was a leader of many Plast summer camps, administrator of Plast ski camps, organizer of Plast jamborees and an officer of the Burlaky fraternity of Plast.

He was a soldier of the 1st Division of the Ukrainian National Army (the Galicia Division), a participant of the historic battle of Brody in 1944, as well as battles in Slovakia and Austria, and a prisoner of war in Rimini, Italy.

In the United States he headed the veterans' group Brody-Lew, whose mission is to take care of the final resting places of their comrades in arms as well as to provide assistance to veterans and their families in Ukraine.

Mr. Ferencevych was responsible for the erection at Lviv's famous Lychakiv Cemetery of a monument to veterans of the 1st Division of the Ukrainian National Army and young soldiers of the anti-aircraft defense. He was a co-founder of a cemetery for Division veterans in the village of Chervone (near Zolochiv) in Ukraine and was responsible for its upkeep. In addition he was instrumental in the erection of monuments to fallen soldiers in Berezhany, Yaseniv and Oleskiv, at the Kruty station and near Bazar, all in Ukraine.

He organized the reburials in Ukraine of notable Ukrainian political and military leaders, among them the president of the Western Ukrainian National Republic (WUNR), Yevhen Petrushevych, and WUNR Minister of Defense and Ukrainian Galician Army Col. Dmytro Vitovsky. He also was in charge of the reinterment in Lviv of the founder of Plast, Dr. Oleksander Tysovsky ("Drot"). Prior to that he was responsible for the funeral of Dr. Tysovsky in Vienna and the funeral of Plast's first chief scout, Severyn Levytsky ("Siryi Lev") in Buffalo, N.Y.

Mr. Ferencevych, an engineer by profession, was a longtime member of the American executive board of the Veterans of the 1st Division of the Ukrainian National Army. He was also a former head of the Self-Reliance Credit Union in Jersey City.

Mr. Ferencevych was born on January 6, 1926, in Lviv. He was a member of the Peredovi unit of Plast (1942 in Lviv) and a founding member of the Burlaky Plast fraternity (since 1947 in Munich). He emigrated to the United States in the years after World War II.

He was recognized by Plast with its highest honors, including the Orders of St. George in bronze, silver and gold, and the Order of the Eternal Flame in gold; he held the highest rank for senior members of Plast ("senior kerivnytsva").

Surviving are Mr. Ferencevych's wife, Chrystyna (a member of the editorial staff of Svoboda); daughter, Yaryna, with her husband, Adrian Lanspeary, and son, Dorian; and son, Taras, with his wife, Xenia (née Piaseckyj), and children, Luba and Lev. Also surviving are

Mr. Ferencevych's siblings Olha Chmola, with her children, Bohdan and Olena May, and Roman Ferencevych, with his sons, Marko and Ihor, and their families.

Other grieving family members include nieces Oksana Dragan-Krawciw, Teresa Williams and Ingrid Kucher, and nephews Andrew and George Gorchynsky, with their families. Also in mourning are members of the Wolycky, Wynnyckyj, Bachynsky, Piaseckyj, Tyckyj and Hryhorijiw families, and relatives in Ukraine, the United States, Canada, Poland and Russia.

The funeral liturgy was offered on February 19 at St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church in New York City; burial followed at Holy Cross Catholic Cemetery in North Arlington, N.J.

In Ukraine on February 23, the ninth day since Mr. Ferencevych's passing, members of Plast and veterans of the Galicia Division gathered at a memorial service at St. George Cathedral in Lviv.

Afterwards, at the Lychakiv Cemetery, the veterans and Plast scouts walked in a

procession to the memorial to Division veterans, where they placed flowers and lit candles. Mourners carried a photograph of Mr. Ferencevych and his comrade and colleague Mykhailo Bendyna, who died in 2009 and is buried at Lychakiv. At Mr. Bendyna's grave, a memorial plaque for Mr. Ferencevych was placed on the monument beneath that of Mr. Bendyna.

Also paying their last respects at the cemetery were veterans of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists and the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA).

Donations in memory of Mr. Ferencevych may be made to: Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation (2247 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago, IL 60622), Brody-Lew Inc. (P.O. Box 261, Cooper Station, New York, NY 10276), Plast in Ukraine (Plast Conference Inc., 941 N. Western Ave., Chicago, IL 60622) and the Plast Ski Camp Fund (named in honor of Jurij Ferencevych) of the Burlaky Fraternity (P.O. Box 206, Spring House, PA 19477).



The procession at Lviv's Lychakiv Cemetery heads toward the monument to veterans of the 1st Division of the Ukrainian National Army. Mourners carry a photograph of Jurij Ferencevych, who passed away on February 14, and his colleague Mykhailo Bendyna, who died in 2009.

UNIS meets with members of 112th U.S. Congress



During the Ukrainian National Information Service's meeting with a newly elected member of Congress (from left) are: UNIS Research Assistant Aleksandra Kocelko, UNIS Director Michael Sawkiw Jr. and Rep. Andy Harris (R-Md.).

Ukrainian National Information Service

WASHINGTON – In its continuing efforts to inform members of Congress about issues of concern to the Ukrainian community, the Ukrainian National Information Service (UNIS) recently met with several members of the Congressional Ukrainian Caucus and also a newly elected member of Congress.

After the new Congress was sworn in in January, UNIS coordinated meetings for the Congressional Ukrainian Caucus members to become acquainted with Ukraine's newest ambassador, Olexander Motsyk.

Reps. Marcy Kaptur (D-Ohio) and Roscoe Bartlett (R-Md.), co-chairs of the Congressional Ukrainian Caucus (CUC), met with the ambassador and expressed their continued support of Ukraine, while expressing their concern about the current situation in that country.

Also present at the meetings were Michael Sawkiw Jr., director of the

Ukrainian National Information Service; staffers of the Ukrainian Embassy; and Aleksandra Kocelko, UNIS research assistant.

The UNIS director thanked the co-chairs of the caucus for their diligent efforts through the years to bring more focus and attention in Congress to issues in Ukraine. Issues discussed included the 25th anniversary of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster, the 20th anniversary of Ukraine's independence and the current situation in Ukraine.

Of particular interest was an opportunity to meet with newly elected Rep. Andy Harris (R-Md.), who prides himself on his Ukrainian heritage. He expressed his interest in Ukrainian issues and resolved to work with the Ukrainian community to further advance their concerns in Congress.

UNIS advocated the congressman's membership and participation in the Congressional Ukrainian Caucus, which he acknowledged as an important tool to directing the focus to U.S.-Ukraine issues.



THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

UNA Almanac is dedicated to Ukraine's independence

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – The recently released 2011 Almanac of the Ukrainian National Association is dedicated to the 20th anniversary of the re-establishment in 1991 of Ukraine's independence.

By now, the UNA Almanac has made it to the homes of subscribers to Svoboda, the UNA's Ukrainian-language weekly newspaper, since it was mailed to all subscribers early in the new year. The editor of the UNA Almanac is Petro Chasto of the Svoboda editorial staff.

The 256-page volume opens with greetings from UNA President Stefan Kaczaraj and the editor-in-chief of Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly, Roma Hadzewycz.

The first section of the UNA Almanac, titled "Independent Ukraine: 20 Years," includes both poetry and articles related to Ukraine's independent statehood.

It is followed by sections titled "The Tragic Year of 1921" (about the first famine in Ukraine), "A Collision of Two Evil Forces" (the Soviet advance into Ukraine in 1941 and other events of World War II), "Unforgettable Personages" (notable figures from history and literature), "To Know the World, To Love the World" (miscellany such as the Hudson River, the travels of the yacht Batkivschyna and Ukrainian song) and "From Unfinished Manuscripts" (featuring two authors).

The 2011 UNA Almanac also contains the traditional liturgical calendar at the beginning of the volume and a



section of greetings and advertisements at the end.

The book's cover design is by Stepan Slutsky, who has been designing these unique covers since 1999.

Those who would like to order copies of the 2011 Almanac of the Ukrainian National Association may do so by calling the Svoboda administration, 973-292-9800, ext. 3041 or 3042. The price, as in previous years, is \$15 per copy.

Darko Bushnell leaves The Weekly



David (Darko) Bushnell

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – The Ukrainian Weekly's layout artist since October 2007, David (Darko) Bushnell, has left the staff to pursue a long held dream: to hike the Appalachian Trail.

Mr. Bushnell officially joined the staff as of January 1, 2008, after working on the newspaper's production team since October 1, 2007. He came to The Weekly with experience in newspaper layout, having served as production manager for the Sheaf, the student newspaper at the University of Saskatchewan, and for the McGill Tribune, the newspaper of the Students' Society of McGill University in Montreal. Mr. Bushnell holds a B.S. in computer science from the University of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon.

During his tenure at The Weekly, Mr. Bushnell succeeded in upgrading and modernizing The Weekly's production, leading the switchover from QuarkXPress to InDesign. He was instrumental also in posting the latest issues of The Weekly online on our archival website.

Mr. Bushnell will begin his hiking adventure this spring at Mount Springer in Georgia and hopes to make it to Mount Katahdin, Maine, in about five months' time. The Appalachian Trail, which is approximately 2,181 miles long, is the country's longest marked footpath.

He was bid a fond farewell by his colleagues at The Weekly and Svoboda on February 11.



The UNA announces Scholarships and Awards for students attending college in the 2011-2012 academic year.

Students wishing to apply for a UNA scholarship or award must meet the following criteria:

- Have been an active, premium-paying UNA member for at least two years by June 1st of 2011
- Have had a single premium policy or an annuity, valued at a minimum of \$5,000 during the last two years
- Be enrolled as a full-time student in an accredited college or university, studying towards their first bachelor's degree

The application for a UNA scholarship or award must be postmarked no later than **June 1, 2011**.

For complete details and applications, please call the UNA headquarters or visit the *Our Benefits* page on the UNA website at:

www.UkrainianNationalAssociation.org

UNA, Inc.
2200 Route 10
Parsippany, NJ 07054
800-253-9862



Being Ukrainian means:

- "Malanka" in January.
- Deb in February.
- Two Easters in springtime.
- "Zlet" and "Sviato Vesny" in May.
- Soyuzivka's Ukrainian Cultural Festival in July.
- "Uke Week" at Wildwood in August.
- Back to Ukrainian school in September.
- "Morska Zabava" in New Jersey in November.
- "Koliada" in December.
- A subscription to The Ukrainian Weekly ALL YEAR ROUND.

To subscribe to The Ukrainian Weekly, fill out the form below, clip it and mail it to: Subscription Department, The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054. Or simply call 973-292-9800, ext. 3042.

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**THE UNA:
117 YEARS OF SERVICE TO OUR COMMUNITY**

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

“New directions” and the press

The working title of a session at The Washington Group's recent Leadership Conference – “The Ukrainian American Community: New Directions for Cooperation” – led us to ponder our community newspapers' role in that cooperation. It should be said at the outset that, since their founding, respectively, in 1893 and 1933, to the present day, Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly have served our community. They were the original network – even before that word came into vogue – that kept all of us, Ukrainian Americans, Ukrainian Canadians and Ukrainians around the globe in touch and informed, and promoted cooperation within our community. And they continue to play that role.

One more noteworthy fact: since January 1991 – even before Ukraine re-established its independence – The Weekly's Kyiv Press Bureau has provided news from Ukraine as reported by our own Ukrainian American journalists. Our full-time Kyiv correspondents are folks who know our community here and deliver news and analysis in a manner that best serves our readers, explaining developments in Ukraine that can seem incredible or are downright confusing. Quite often that information has served to rally our community to action.

Indeed, since their beginnings, both Svoboda and The Weekly have rallied our community behind causes such as the defense of human rights activists in the USSR, the ultimate goal of independence for Ukraine, the establishment of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine, the democratization of Ukraine, and, most recently, the construction of a Holodomor memorial in Washington.

Our newspapers should continue to engage our community and spur it to action, and our community should continue to use our newspapers to promote its causes and concerns to fellow Ukrainians and the general public. Too often these days, we see folks limiting their communications to e-mails exchanged among defined groups. They don't see the value in sharing information with a broader spectrum of our community via the pages of its most widely read newspapers, The Weekly and Svoboda, which nowadays can be read online by anyone anywhere!

The online versions of our newspapers are a digital treasure trove of current information and a formidable source for those interested in the history of our Ukrainian community and developments in Ukraine. You see, by submitting information to The Weekly and/or Svoboda (and that information can be in the form of stories, letters, essays, photos, even advertisements), you are guaranteed a place in history. Our archived issues will endure online, while e-mails, text messages, Facebook entries, Tweets, etc. are throwaways, fleeting bits of instant communication. Useful, yes, but perishable.

So, we urge readers to share information and use our newspapers as your network. Such sharing of information and ideas benefits us all. And one success can lead to many others. As we consider “new directions” for cooperation, we must remember that our newspapers are a valuable resource that should be utilized to its fullest in supporting our community's needs and aspirations.

March
19
2007

Turning the pages back...

Four years ago, on March 19, 2007, the Procurator General's Office of Ukraine announced that it had charged former Internal Affairs Minister Yuri Lutsenko with illegal distribution of 51 firearms and abuse of power. The arrest prompted concerns that authoritarian and political persecution

had returned to the Ukrainian government.

Police, who said they were merely enforcing the law, searched Mr. Lutsenko's apartment for evidence related to the charges and confiscated cash, a gun and two Ukrainian passports. Authorities also alleged that Mr. Lutsenko received five computers in exchange for guns he awarded, as well as firearms, office furniture and an alleged Israeli passport. (It was believed that Mr. Lutsenko was a citizen of Israel when he served as internal affairs minister, a violation of Ukrainian law, which does not recognize dual citizenship.)

Allies of Mr. Lutsenko said the Orange Revolution figure was being targeted by the coalition government led by Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich just as Mr. Lutsenko's People's Self-Defense movement was gaining momentum and was preparing for a spring protest in Kyiv that was expected to draw up to 100,000 protesters.

In December 2006 the Procurator General's Office and a Kyiv court determined that Mr. Lutsenko hadn't broken any laws when distributing firearms, many of which were awards given to his allies. Officials left the door open to revisit the case by denoting “signs of corrupt activity.”

The unified opposition in Parliament called for Procurator General Oleksander Medvedko's resignation, and President Viktor Yushchenko criticized the Donetsk prosecutor that he himself appointed.

“This is simply the current government's hysteria, which clearly understands that they are in power thanks to sell-outs and lies,” Mr. Lutsenko said the day after the search. “And that's why any emergence of organized citizenry is scary to them. And, in panic, they are beginning to repeat what they learned in November and December 2004.”

Theories on the motivation of the Party of Regions for the investigation included political advertising of Mr. Lutsenko's movement to draw votes away from the opposition Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc.

Others observed it might have been retribution by the ruling party for Mr. Lutsenko's investigation of businessmen suspected of murder in Donetsk and the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, many of whom had close ties to the Party of Regions or were party members. Many of the charges were dropped by the Procurator General's Office, led by Sviatoslav Piskun, and his successor, Mr. Medvedko.

Source: “Yurii Lutsenko in the line of fire of Procurator General's Office,” by Zenon Zawada, *The Ukrainian Weekly*, March 25, 2007.

FOR THE RECORD: Liberal MPs support Holodomor gallery at CMHR

Following is the text of a statement released on February 23 by Liberal Members of Parliament concerning the Canadian Museum for Human Rights.

The publicly funded Canadian Museum for Human Rights (CMHR) located in Winnipeg was established by Parliament through amendments to the Museums Act in 2008 and is set to open its doors in 2013.

The purpose of the CMHR is to explore the subject of human rights, with special but not exclusive reference to Canada, in order to enhance the understanding of human rights, to promote respect for others and to encourage reflection, discussion and the taking of action against hate, oppression and crimes against humanity.

One of the fundamental and most basic of human rights is the right to nourishment – the right to food. In the case of the Holodomor, this was the first genocide that was methodically planned out and perpetrated by depriving the very people who were the producers of food of their nourishment. What is especially horrific is that the withholding of food was used as a weapon of genocide and that it was done in a region of the world that was known as the “breadbasket of Europe.”

The Holodomor – the Famine-Genocide perpetrated by Soviet authorities in 1932-1933 against the Ukrainian people – has been recognized as such by the Parliament of Canada, and provincial legislatures in Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Alberta, Ontario and Quebec. Canada, with a population of 1.2 million Ukrainian Canadians, was the first country to enact federal legislation to annually mark the Holodomor on the fourth Saturday of every November.

The Canadian Museum for Human Rights presents an opportunity to illustrate the promise and the importance of human rights, but sadly part of its mission will necessarily also be to educate Canadians about the consequences of denying those rights. The Holodomor is as graphic and moving an illustration as can be imagined of the denial of the basic Human Right to Food. It is a story that is well known and well understood in the Ukrainian Canadian community, since there are few families in that community who were not touched in some way by this man-made catastrophe, but it is not as yet widely known or understood in the broader Canadian community.

A gallery devoted to the issue of the Human Right to Food as illustrated by the experience of those who were denied this basic right through the famine-murder of the Holodomor would fit precisely within the mandate of the CMHR and would forward its important mission.

It is particularly appropriate that the CMHR, located in the city of Winnipeg with over 100,000 Ukrainian Canadian residents, in a province whose prairies were largely settled by Ukrainian farmers

at a time when their Ukrainian peasant counterparts in Ukraine were being starved to death, include a permanent zone (gallery) on the Holodomor.

We, federal Liberal Party Members of Parliament, hold that this publicly funded national Canadian museum should create and operate a permanent gallery dedicated to the Holodomor, and that the Board of Directors of the CMHR should embrace and include respected members of the Ukrainian Canadian community with expertise in the Holodomor.

It was the Jewish-Polish scholar Raphael Lemkin, known as the “Father of the Genocide Convention” who coined the term “genocide” when referring also to the Holodomor in his 1944 book “Axis Rule in Occupied Europe.” Unfortunately, the full extent of this horrific “genocide by famine” of millions of Ukrainians was suppressed behind the Iron Curtain during the subsequent 58 years by the Kremlin's communist regime.

By taking a leadership role in establishing a permanent gallery for the Holodomor, Canada would encourage post-communist countries that are now our economic and security partners to begin to more critically address the human rights violations and genocidal crimes perpetrated in the name of communism and to cease the Holodomor denials which continue to this day.

By having the Holodomor in a permanent zone (exhibit) in our national human rights museum, Canada would fulfill its traditional role in leading the world in the promotion of human rights.

Borys Wrzesnewskyj, MP
(Etobicoke Center, Ontario)

Navdeep Bains, PC, MP
(Mississauga-Brampton South, Ontario)

Gerard Kennedy, MP
(Parkdale-High Park, Ontario)

Bonnie Crombie, MP
(Mississauga-Streetsville, Ontario)

Kevin Lamoureux, MP
(Winnipeg North, Manitoba)

* * *

By March 2, 10 more Liberal MPs had become signatories of the statement. They are (in alphabetical order): Wayne Easter, PC, MP (Malpeque, Prince Edward Island), Hedy Fry, PC, MP (Vancouver Center, British Columbia), Andrew Kania, MP (Brampton West, Ontario), Jim Karygiannis, PC, MP (Scarborough-Agincourt, Ontario), Keith Martin, PC, MP (Esquimalt-Juan de Fuca, British Columbia), Massimo Pacetti, MP (Saint-Léonard-Saint-Michel, Quebec), Bob Rae, PC, MP (Toronto Center, Ontario), Scott Simms, MP (Bonavista-Gander-Grand Falls-Windsor, Newfoundland and Labrador), Alan Tonks, MP (York South-Weston, Ontario) and Frank Valeriote, MP (Guelph, Ontario).

MAY WE HELP YOU?

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The things we do...

by Orysia Paszczak Tracz

CROSSCURRENTS

by Andrew Sorokowski

Folks songs and social status

Folk songs tell so many stories on so many levels. Any one of them can be an example of family relations, romantic involvement, community and personal interaction, humor or plain old human foibles.

One song I have listened to quite a few times, and have mulled over, has a lovely melody, but is a bitterly sad one about social status, wealth and poverty, and cruelty among siblings. "Oy, vyoryu nvyku shyrokuyu ta i posiyu khmeliu vysokoho" (I will plow a wide furrow, and plant tall hops) is sung by the amazing trio Zoloti Kliuchi – Nina Matviyenko, Maria Mykolaichuk, Valentyna Kovalska.

The song has very many verses but the recorded one presents only a few. Soloist Nina Matviyenko has the special talent of playing the role of all of the characters in a song, and each of her voices is unique. She is a whole drama troupe in one petite individual.

The brother is planning a party or dinner and sings that he will plant hops and brew beer for his far-flung family. He will send a horse-drawn carriage for his wealthy sister, and will pass on an invitation through others to his poor sister.

In one version, the brother clearly says "the poor widowed sister," terribly poor. This makes his behavior, and that of the rich sister even worse.

The rich sister arrives on her ride with many kalachi (rich breads) as gifts; the poor sister comes walking with her many children. The former sits at the head of the table; the poor sister stands at the door and doesn't even dare to enter or to sit at the end of the table. The rich sister drinks the mead-wine; the poor sister just pours out her tears.

The brother fawns over the rich sister and belittles the poor one for not dressing

up. "If you had dressed up in a zhupan (fancy tunic jacket), sister, you would have sat with us. But because you are just wearing a sirachyna [a grey coarse-cloth coat the poor wear], and you are barefoot, you have embarrassed the whole family."

The poor sister replies, "One mother gave birth to both of us, but she did not give us equal destinies. You have a rich one; mine is full of misfortune. You can lord over everything, while I must labor painfully."

The brother again, "If you just worked harder and woke up earlier to get to work, you would have skryni [hope chests] full of fine cloth and riches."

She replies, "I do wake up early, and spin and weave, but I fill up someone else's chests, not mine. ... Their chests are so full they cannot close, and my children are barely clothed. The other people's larders are full, and my children are hungry."

Then Ms. Matviyenko ends the song with great bitterness in her voice: "Let's go home, children, let's leave this house. Let's not interfere with uncle's partying. Father, wake up from your grave (and see me and my destiny). It is so difficult to live without a family."

Dysfunctional? Another lesson of how things were – and, regrettably, still are, sometimes. Cruel, insensitive, inhumane family relations. No one speaks up for the poor sister, no one helps her. They just belittle her, as if her poverty were her fault. Money and riches talk. But status just for the sake of status does not bring love and happiness.

Oh, what lessons songs teach!

Orysia Tracz may be contacted at orysia.tracz@gmail.com.

Succession and success

The contrast last month could not have been more striking. In Egypt and Libya, ageing political leaders clung blindly to power, refusing to face reality and prepared to throw their people into the jaws of bloody civil war. In Ukraine, an aging, nearly blind yet visionary spiritual leader quietly gave up his authority, leaving the succession to divine providence and the wisdom of an electoral synod.

Succession of authority is a perennial problem. Over the ages, different mechanisms have been devised to deal with it. In the Roman Catholic Church, the death of a pope is followed by a secret conclave in which the cardinals elect a successor.

There has been only one case of papal resignation. A peasants' son beloved by the common people, the saintly hermit Pietro del Morrone was elected in July 1294 as Pope Celestine V at the age of 85. Proving confused and incompetent as an administrator, within a few months he decided to abdicate. He consulted the astute if impulsive canonist Cardinal Benedetto Caetani, who prepared Celestine's resignation in December 1294 and proceeded to be elected in his place, taking the name of Boniface VIII. Their contemporary Dante Alighieri had no sympathy for either man, portraying (though not naming) Celestine as a coward for having made "the great refusal" (*Inferno*, Canto III, line 60). The affair is recounted in Ignazio Silone's 1968 novel "The Story of a Humble Christian," dramatized the following year.

Yet lifetime tenure is problematic. Thus, the Catholic Church, while maintaining it for popes, imposes mandatory retirement for bishops at 75. This applies to the Eastern Catholic Churches too: an eparchial bishop attaining that age "is requested" to present his resignation (Code of Canons of the Eastern Churches, canon 210). Some, however, deny that this is obligatory.

What about Eastern Catholic patriarchs and major archbishops (who under canon 152 enjoy most of the same rights)? A patriarch may resign from office if his resignation is accepted by the synod after consultation with the pope, or by the pope directly (CCEC canon 126). But is he ever required to resign? The Eastern Code is silent, and canonists disagree.

Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Major Archbishop Lubomyr Cardinal Husar, widely regarded as patriarch, stated at the beginning of his tenure that he intended to retire at the appropriate time, and at 75 requested that the pope allow him to resign for reasons of health. On February 10, he announced that his request had been granted. This, he stressed, was for the good of his Church. Temporary administration of the Church was thereupon entrusted to the senior bishop of the Patriarchal Curia according to date of episcopal ordination (see canon 127).

There were ominous rumors that the resignation had been forced by political pressure and Roman demands. In a historical-spiritual analysis, Prof. Oleh Turii demonstrated that, despite widespread fears and doubts, the four previous metropolitan successions, starting with the accession of Andrey Sheptytsky in 1900-1901, had proved not only effective, but providential (The Ukrainian Weekly, February 13). This one was sure to follow suit.

But some may have recalled the earlier case of Metropolitan Iosyf Sembratovych (1821-1900), nominated metropolitan in 1870. When the village of Hnylychky in Galicia's Zbarazh district threatened to convert to Russian Orthodoxy, he was accused of having failed to control the growing Russophile movement among his clergy. According to some sources, Polish intrigues as well as opposition from the Hapsburg government contributed to his forced resignation in 1882. Sylvester Sembratovych (1836-1898) was appointed administrator late that year and succeeded him as metropolitan in 1885.

Yet nothing of the sort has occurred here. While the Greek-Catholic clergy in Ukraine may not be a model of discipline, its solidarity has not been seriously threatened.

The Cardinal Husar's health problems, on the other hand, are well known, and after all, on February 26 he turned 78.

Archbishop Ihor Vozniak, the temporary administrator, has convoked an electoral synod of bishops (per canon 128) to start on March 21 at the Briukhovychi retreat center near Lviv. The synod requires a quorum of two-thirds of the Church's bishops (canon 69; under canon 153, canons 63 to 74, on the election of patriarchs, apply also to major archbishops). A two-thirds vote is required to elect the major archbishop (though an Eastern Church's own "particular" law may provide that if this is not achieved in at least three ballots, a simple majority will suffice). If no one is elected in 15 days, the choice devolves to the pope (canon 72).

Once an individual is elected, he has two days to accept (canon 74). Next, the synod notifies the pope, and the person elected must, in a letter written in his own hand, petition the pope for confirmation. If the pope declines to confirm him, a new election must take place. If the pope confirms him, he makes a profession of faith in the synod. He is then proclaimed major archbishop and is enthroned. If he is not already a bishop, however, he must first be ordained to episcopal status (canon 153).

What is Major Archbishop Husar's legacy? He is known for his humane, pastoral approach to the ordinary believer – exemplified in a series of audio recordings which discuss a whole range of life issues. He intends to continue his meetings with youth and students during his retirement. Another aspect of his legacy is the elaboration of the Church's administrative structure – not spectacular, perhaps, but necessary for the creation of a self-governing, truly "patriarchal" church. But its most ambitious feature is his engagement with the Ukrainian Orthodox Churches in a dialogue of love, and his corresponding vision of a Kyivan Patriarchate, both Catholic and Orthodox, in communion with both Rome and Constantinople.

Will his successors continue this legacy? No one can tell. But it is clear that Patriarch Lubomyr has prepared the way for an orderly succession. For any leader, that is the ultimate sign of success.

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

U.S. warns Ukrainians about Green Card fraud

Ukrinform

KYIV – The Embassy of the United States in Kyiv has warned residents of Ukraine about a widespread deceptive e-mail regarding the Diversity Visa Lottery (DV).

The Embassy said that in this scam individuals receive an e-mail stating: "Congratulations! You are among those randomly selected and registered for further consideration in the diversity immigrant program. Selection guarantees that you will receive a United States Permanent Resident Card (also known as Green Card or Diversity Visa) only if you follow the instructions for further processing."

The e-mail instructs the recipient to send money via Western Union money transfer to a person at the U.S. Embassy in London.

According to the Embassy, if people have received an e-mail notifying them

that their applications for the DV Lottery have been successful and that in order to proceed with their applications, they are required to send money to any named individual or any U.S. Embassy, they have been targeted by con artists.

"Under no circumstances should money be sent to any address for participation in the DV Lottery," the Embassy said. The Embassy underscored that participation in the lottery is available to the public at no charge on the websites of the U.S. Department of State (www.state.gov) and travel.state.gov, or through the Embassy website (<http://ukraine.usembassy.gov/>) under the Consular Section.

No other organization or private company is authorized by the Department of State to notify Diversity Visa lottery applicants of their winning entry or the next steps in the processing of applying for their visa.

Visit our archive online: www.ukrweekly.com

FOR THE RECORD: Deychakiwsky on rights and democracy in Ukraine

Following are excerpts of remarks by Orest Deychakiwsky, policy advisor at the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (U.S. Helsinki Commission), at The Washington Group's Leadership Conference on February 19.

... It's no secret that Ukraine is undergoing some trying times. It's creeping towards authoritarianism, and many say it's already semi-authoritarian, but I want to state at the outset that while the situation is discouraging, it is not yet irreversible. It is not hopeless.

All of us, including the Helsinki Commission, are deeply concerned by the backsliding that we've witnessed over the last year with respect to the freedoms of expression and assembly, pressures on the media, including the growth of censorship and political pressure on some independent media, and attacks against journalists; attempts to curtail academic freedom and that of institutions and activists who peacefully promote the Ukrainian national identity; the flawed October 2010 local elections, which did not meet standards for openness and fairness; the lack of rule

of law; the further politicization of the judiciary, corruption, selective prosecutions, SBU harassment of NGOs, and so on.

Freedom House has downgraded Ukraine from its pedestal of being the only "free" country among the non-Baltic former Soviet states to "partly free," and Ukraine has moved down in other indexes as well (for example, those of Reporters Without Borders, the Index of Economic Freedoms and Transparency International).

The Wall Street Journal said in its recent editorial called "Orange Crushed": "Yanukovich's government is now busily trying to reverse democratic rights, putting pressure on the press, ramming constitutional changes into law to increase his power and extending Parliament's term by a year."

Also, according to new research from civil society, policy advocates and academics in Ukraine, the levels of democracy in Ukraine are almost as low as they were in the final year of the Kuchma administration – 2004.

Among the recent troubling develop-

ments are the apparently politically motivated, selective prosecutions – the increased pressure on the opposition which focuses on charges of corruption against senior members of Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko's government. Some are in jail; one, former Economics

A stability based on authoritarianism or even semi-authoritarianism, is an illusory one.

Minister Danylyshyn, received political asylum in the Czech Republic last month. Also targeted are lower level officials who reportedly had already fallen out of favor with the Party of Regions establishment. At the same time, the Procurator General's Office has so far has remained quiet with respect to those with ties to the current government.

It's important to go after lower level corruption, but if President Viktor Yanukovich is serious about battling corrosive and massive corruption – which continues to haunt Ukraine and remains at the top of threats to Ukraine's democracy, prosperity and national security – he might want to look a bit closer to home.

The Yanukovich government – including the SBU and other so called "siloviki" – has also engaged in harassment, arrests and pressure against less well-known Ukrainians, including nationally oriented activists, bloggers, historians, academics...

...So, Ukraine has been moving in an authoritarian direction, although I would again caution against concluding that it is fully there yet – certainly not on the level of Russia or Belarus. In large part this is due to Ukraine's political pluralism, diversity and the vital role of civil society.

Let's take Belarus, where the Lukashenka regime on December 19, 2010, engaged in a brutal post-election crackdown, which continues to this day. Ukraine still has a considerably stronger civil society, greater pluralism and freer media than Belarus (or Russia), despite the very real pressures. In Belarus, for instance, the parliament, the entire government, the state media and other institutions have been completely dominated by President Alyaksandr Lukashenka now for 15 years – he is essentially a dictator. Political opposition and civil society operate in a far more constrained environment. There is far greater resistance by the regime than in Ukraine to both domestic and external (specifically Western) criticism.

In Ukraine, the Rada opposition has not yet become completely eviscerated, even if the opposition has been weakened and some of its members have gone over to the Stability and Order majority. But there are some potentially cautiously encouraging signs that you wouldn't see in Belarus or Russia – e.g., tax code demonstrations which forced the Yanukovich regime to compromise on the new tax law, notwithstanding the fact that there's a lot of debate as to how much improvement there is, given that it seems to favor the oligarchs over small business; the new information access law; the rejection of Education Minister Dmytro Tabachnyk's restrictive education law which attempted to limit the autonomy of universities; the defeat of an attempt to make Russian the second official language, and even firing of an Odesa cop for denigrating the Ukrainian language...

... So, while we're all deeply concerned about the trajectory of democracy and human rights in Ukraine, I do not yet think that "propalo vse" – or "all is lost," as Tymoshenko once famously said.

Perhaps Western reaction, coupled with internal, civil society and political opposition push-back, may serve to put the brakes on the downward slide.

With respect to the internal: let's not forget that more than half the country, according to recent polls, is not supportive of the Yanukovich government or his Regions party. And their popularity is diminishing; not that the opposition's is growing, however, but that's the subject of a whole different discussion.

Instead of being a unifier, Yanukovich has acted to further divide Ukrainian society, especially the more nationally conscious part of the population. At the same time, he doesn't seem to be getting more popular with his own base. Maybe he and the people around him will realize that they're not getting anywhere by further alienating voters.

(Continued on page 15)

NONCONFORMISM & DISSENT IN THE SOVIET BLOC

Guiding Legacy or Passing Memory?

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30 - FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 2011

MARCH 30

7PM | Keynote Address by Myroslav Marynovych and Opening Reception
1501 International Affairs Building

MARCH 31

9:30AM-6PM | Panels and Roundtable | 1501 International Affairs Building
8PM | Film Presentation | 717 Hamilton Hall

APRIL 1

10AM-6PM | Panels and Roundtable | 1501 International Affairs Building
8PM | Victor Morozov Concert | Ukrainian Museum, 222 East 6th St.

Presented by the Ukrainian Studies Program at the Harriman Institute, Columbia University.

Organized in collaboration with the East Central European Center, Columbia University, the Polish Cultural Institute, New York and The Ukrainian Museum.



The Harriman Institute

Info: ma2634@columbia.edu or 212-854-4697

Photo by Edward/Fauxaddress



PARTICIPANTS INCLUDE: Tarik Amar, Mark Andryczyk, Justyna Beinek, Michael H. Bernhard, Orest Deychakiwsky, Volodymyr Dibrova, Anna Frajlich-Zajac, Timothy Frye, Christina Isajiw, Ksenya Kiebusinski, Vitaly Komar, Ann Komaroni, Jeri Laber, Pavel Litvinov, Myroslav Marynovych, Victor Morozov, Alexander J. Motyl, Benjamin Nathans, Catharine Nepomnyashchy, Anna Procyk, Peter Reddaway, Mykola Riabchuk, William Risch, Yuri Shevchuk, Frank Sysyn, Ewa Wójciak, Henryk Wujec

Leadership...

(Continued from page 1)

said trends in Ukraine were “discouraging, but not irreversible or hopeless.” Ukraine has moved down in rankings in various indexes, such as those of Freedom House and Reporters Without Borders.

Recent news on growing censorship in the media, violence against journalists, crackdowns on freedom of expression, pressure on universities, the flawed local elections in October 2010, the lack of rule of law, as well as politicization of the judiciary and selective prosecutions, to name a few instances, reflect badly upon the administration of President Viktor Yanukovich, he said.

The Parliament’s questionable votes on the Kharkiv agreement on the Black Sea Fleet and on pushing back the parliamentary elections to 2012 demonstrate a lack of respect for the Constitution, Mr. Deychakiwsky related.

However, Ukraine’s system is not yet comparable to Russia’s or Belarus’s, he said. The opposition has been “weakened, but not eviscerated,” and civil society has been successful in pushing for amendments to the tax reform, exposing the Education Ministry’s pressure on universities and halting attempts at changing the language law. In recent polls, it is clear that the popularity of President Yanukovich and the Party of Regions is falling, and that Ukrainians in both the east and west of the country are increasingly seeing the difference between the rhetoric and reality of government actions.

At the U.S.-Ukraine Strategic Partnership Commission, Ukrainian officials were informed in a “forthright yet very civilized manner” about the concerns of the U.S. government, and Mr. Deychakiwsky noted that many Ukrainian officials do not want to be seen as pariahs. There are several “red lines” that need to be watched closely: “if Ukraine has a further serious deterioration, and if the October 2012 elections are fraudulent, all bets are off” on Western support and any chance of Ukraine moving forward, he said.

Constitutional chaos

Judge Bohdan Futey provided an update on the rule of law, judicial reform and judicial independence in Ukraine.

The December 2004 political reforms during the Orange Revolution were constitutional amendments that transformed Ukraine from a presidential to a parliamentary system, Judge Futey said, but it also created legal-constitutional chaos that got worse when President Viktor Yushchenko signed legislation in 2006 expressly forbidding the highest courts from interpreting the reforms. The president explained that judges should be independent, but at the same time he fired judges who “violated their oaths of office” (it was never explained how), Judge Futey continued. There were several instances during his term when, if a ruling was made that the government did not like, the court was liquidated and a new one was established that would side with the government.

Judge Futey criticized the Higher Court of Justice, a body created by President Yanukovich that is made up of political appointees of the president and has acted at times as a judicial body higher than the Constitutional Court, even though the Constitution of Ukraine provides that the Constitutional Court is the final and highest judicial arbiter in the country.

Many reforms are needed, such as financial disclosures for all judges and random assignment of cases to prevent

favoritism or conflicts of interest, Judge Futey said, adding that several key constitutional issues need to be sorted out. The 1996 Constitution provides for jury trials and adversarial proceedings, and neither has yet been implemented. It is also unclear whether the Procurator General’s Office is an independent office or subservient to the executive branch.

The September 2010 court ruling that overturned many of the 2004 reforms by going back to the 1996 Constitution created a mess in that it threw into question all of the reforms and legislation passed since 2004, the speaker pointed out. The recent vote that pushed parliamentary elections to 2012, as well as the ruling last year by the court that parliamentary coalitions are created by individuals and not factions (which reverses an earlier ruling by the same court), are both highly controversial rulings, and directly aid the Party of Regions over the opposition.

According to Judge Futey, the most important goal Ukraine must strive for is “consistent application of laws” for all citizens and politicians, so no one is helped or hindered in unfair decisions.

Importance of civil society

Nadia McConnell of the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation spoke on Ukraine’s civil society, explaining how a large, vibrant civil society is important as it encourages government to do a better job of governing. A civil society representing the people provides for a lasting dialogue with the government and, despite the view of some governments, a civil society is not necessarily an opposition movement, she explained.

Mrs. McConnell gave the audience a quick yet useful history of civil society in Ukraine, listing the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, the Sixtiers, the Ukrainian Helsinki Group and Rukh, Chernobyl and Afghan war activists as the predecessors to today’s modern civil society. Even though some claim civil society peaked with the Orange Revolution in 2004, she said, it is far from dead, as evidenced by the many “mini-maidans” seen in recent months, on issues ranging from tax reform to support for independent media and academic freedom.

In previous years, protests occurred only in election years, but now people are ready and willing to come out and discuss their grievances in off-election years, and this is healthy and necessary, Mrs. McConnell commented.

Foreign relations

Subsequent speakers delved into Ukraine’s foreign affairs. Lawrence Silverman of the State Department, like Ambassador Motsyk, praised the efforts of the U.S.-Ukraine Strategic Partnership Commission, as the meetings not only encourage cooperation and transparency, but demonstrate that the two countries have many common goals. At the same time, there are concerns about democratic development, selective prosecutions, pressure on academic institutions and violations of electoral law.

However, Mr. Silverman, who heads the Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine department of the State Department’s Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs, reminded the audience that “this is a broad relationship” with many positive aspects, and that the Strategic Partnership Commission is not merely a debating society because of its many concrete achievements.

Ambassador Steve Pifer, a former U.S. envoy to Ukraine, now of the Brookings Institution, stressed that the U.S.-Russia reset was not at the expense of Ukraine or Europe. Ukraine has indeed improved ties with Russia, as shown by the Kharkiv agreement or various memoranda on economic cooperation, he said, but



Orest Deychakiwsky of the U.S. Helsinki Commission speaks. The Washington Group President Andrew Bihun is on the left.

at the same time Ukraine’s defense officials seek closer ties with NATO and political leaders seek free trade agreements and visa liberalization with Europe. Nonetheless, Ambassador Pifer said he feels the EU is not engaged enough with Ukraine and should do more to strengthen ties.

Another former U.S. ambassador to Ukraine, William Green Miller, spoke of the early struggles of the young Ukrainian state and how many were concerned that Ukraine would not survive. But he reminded the audience that the early years of the American republic also were very difficult. Nonetheless, Ambassador Miller said the U.S. and Ukraine will remain partners, pointed to the success of the Strategic Partnership Commission, and expressed hope in the long term for Ukraine’s future.

James Greene of Effective Engagement Strategies, a former head of NATO’s office in Ukraine, noted the international and internal problems of the Yushchenko administration. He said the Yanukovich administration has seen new problems: even though tensions with Russia have been reduced, the formation of the parliamentary majority in early 2010 and the local elections in October of that year were steps backward.

Ukraine may see more problems as the government tries to pass unpopular economic reforms, he said, adding that signs of economic reintegration with Russia should be eyed with caution. Mr. Greene said he believes Ukraine needs a more effective civil service, local NGOs must be strengthened, and Western cooperation with them must continue.

Obstacles to business

The conference then turned to economics and business in Ukraine. Morgan Williams, president of the U.S.-Ukraine Business Council, asserted that businesses want stability, democracy, transparency and a strong middle class. The toughest obstacle remains overcoming the post-Soviet transformation, saying Ukraine was “only half open for business” because many Ukrainian elites in and out of government prefer monopolies of power, not competition in business. Ukraine opened up after the Orange Revolution, he said, but ties between government and business elites were again discouraging transparency.

Mr. Williams said the biggest opportunities for growth could be found in the agricultural, energy and IT sectors and that, despite the challenges at times, most businesses are staying and learning how to work with the system.

Andrew Bihun, president of The Washington Group (TWG), stressed the need for Ukraine to diversify its econom-

ic base, to not simply rely on the production of metals and chemicals, which currently make up some three-fourths of Ukraine’s exports. Ukraine should also turn to its rich agricultural lands for wealth.

Andriy Pravednyk, head of the Ukrainian Embassy’s economic-trade section, said Kyiv is seeking to improve the economic climate and is working on reforming the customs and labor codes. In his eyes, the biggest problem is corruption, but he pointed to the words of Ambassador Motsyk regarding the many ongoing corruption trials.

Mr. Pravednyk spoke very highly of the Strategic Partnership Commission, particularly of the agreements signed on shale gas exploration, as this will encourage foreign direct investment into the Ukrainian economy.

Andrew Masiuk of The Washington Group spoke on higher education in Ukraine, particularly business education. The system appears weak: most business education is taught through economics departments, and only 5 percent in specialized business schools. In the U.S., he explained, successful business practices are carried out, then academia researches the practices and teaches them; in Ukraine, however, few schools are involved in research.

What the community needs

The afternoon session, devoted to “Ukrainian American Community Needs and Directions,” began with Dr. Oleh Wolowyna of the Center for Demographic and Socio-Economic Research of Ukrainians in the U.S., which functions under the aegis of the Shevchenko Scientific Society. While some traditional centers for the Ukrainian American community are shrinking, new communities are rapidly growing in new regions (such as the south and west).

Dr. Wolowyna said he believes the diaspora is losing its compass, but if we can tap into these new centers and regain communication, the community can remain strong.

He noted that a growing number of immigrants speak Russian at home rather than Ukrainian. However, due to the growing number of Ukrainian Americans who are assimilating and speaking English, the new wave of immigrants has actually doubled the overall number of Ukrainians speaking Ukrainian at home.

Myron Smorodsky detailed two periods for the Ukrainian diaspora: the idealistic era of the 1960s and 1970s, when community members saw themselves as the vanguard movement for saving Ukraine, and the post-independence dis-

(Continued on page 10)

Leadership...

(Continued from page 9)

illusionment era, when the diaspora's expectations did not meet the reality that has been Ukrainian politics for the last 20 years. He also stressed the importance of the Fourth Wave, saying that the divide that exists between established community members and newcomers must be overcome so the community in the U.S. can continue to grow and stay united.

Michael Sawkiw Jr. of the Ukrainian National Information Service echoed Dr. Wolowyna's comments about the diffusion of the diaspora: Ukrainians are indeed moving to new communities, and at the same time, across all ethnicities and socio-economic groups in the U.S., there has been a decline of involvement in civic groups. According to Mr. Sawkiw, the best way to drive and increase activity and involvement is to focus on strong issues that unite the community, such as Holodomor commemorations.

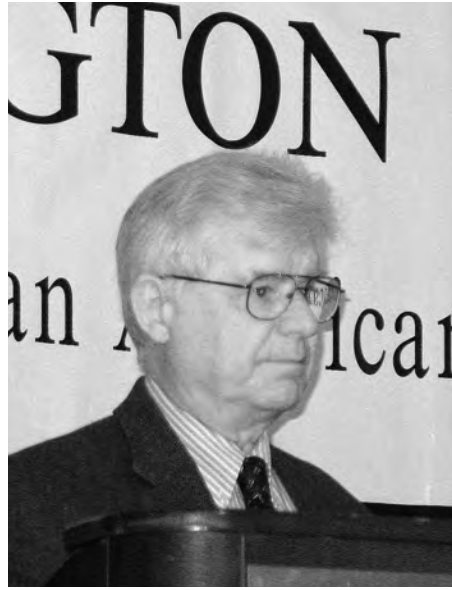
Ihor Gawdiak of the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council spoke of



Judge Bohdan Futey

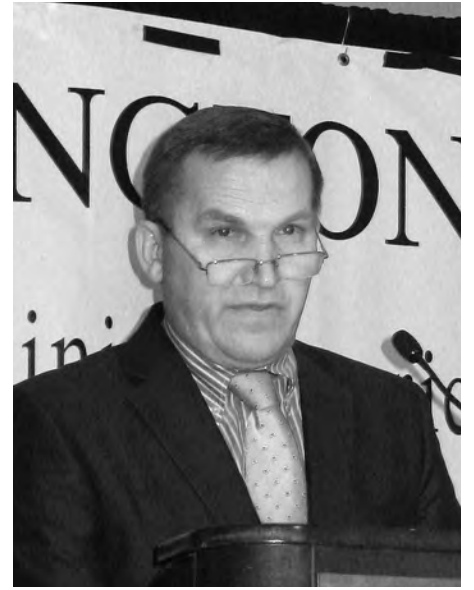
the work of the UACC, but stressed that too many Ukrainian organizations lack communication. He suggested more regular meetings among presidents of smaller Ukrainian groups to coordinate and communicate events and goals.

Ms. McConnell returned to detail the work of the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation in



Dr. Oleh Wolowyna

Ukraine, where they have helped train some 40,000 government officials to be better civil servants. In addition the USUF has brought over 400 of them to the United States for a close-up look at the democratic system here through the Community Partnership Project. Another project, Ukraine 2020, stresses Ukraine's



Ambassador Olexander Motsyk

integration with Europe, with a large emphasis on exchange programs to foster understanding and learning. In September, USUF is holding a 20th anniversary gala for Ukraine's independence in Washington with Ambassadors Roman Popadiuk of the U.S. and Mykhailo Reznik of Ukraine as gala co-chairs.

Mykhailo Datsenko of the Ukraina Citizens International Organization (UCIO) said the community has a duty to reach out to the Fourth Wave, and that Russian-speaking Ukrainians should be not excluded or dissuaded. The UCIO helps these new immigrants assimilate to the Ukrainian American diaspora, Mr. Datsenko said, explaining that many of these new arrivals, who grew up under a Soviet system, do not yet understand or appreciate the value of civic pride and volunteer involvement in the diaspora.

TWG President Bihun mentioned the importance of our community newspapers, including Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly, as these resources not only help us keep in touch and advocate for our concerns but also, through their extensive online archives, provide us with easy access to decades of history.

Ambassador Miller wrapped up the conference, saying Ukraine is viable in the long term only if it is a democratic state, while underscoring that the new stability we have seen under the Yanukovich administration is not viable.

Russia has a clear strategy in Ukraine – “desovereignization” – and too many members of the Ukrainian elite reject reforms necessary to Ukraine's growth and development, he pointed out. Ukraine will continue to need external support, and the best place to start is through the large number of NGOs already in Ukraine, Ambassador Miller stated.

Slowly, Ukrainians in the east are seeing the problems of the Yanukovich administration, and we must reach out to them despite language barriers. After the Orange Revolution, large ideas have proven to be very hard to implement, so we should focus on smaller ideas, such as the “mini-maidans” we have seen in the past year, he advised.

The 2011 Leadership Conference, which was held at the L'Enfant Plaza Hotel, was attended by approximately 100 people.

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The annual meeting
of UNA Br. 39,
Ukrainian Sitch,
will be held on

**Wednesday, March 16, 2011
at 10:30 a.m.**

at the home of Joyce Kotch, the
financial secretary of UNA Br. 39,
at 314 Demong Dr., Syracuse, NY.

All members are asked to attend.

Intelligentsia...

(Continued from page 1)

The unrelenting conflict confirmed that Mr. Tabachnyk's appointment remains among the bitterest issues in Ukrainian politics, observers said.

"At present, Tabachnyk is the most needed minister and most important politician in Ukraine," Ukrainian political scientist Andrii Maksymov told the Moscow-based Regnum news service. "He distracts everyone. While all the politicians are battling over Ukrainian language in education and science, no one is interfering with serious people in boring and little-known ministries making serious money."

Mr. Shkliar's novel, about a Cherkasy otaman nicknamed Chornyi Voron (Black Crow) who leads an uprising against Bolshevik invaders, was awarded the prize in February by the Shevchenko National Prize Committee led by Borys Oliinyk, a Ukrainian literary legend and lifelong Communist.

Mr. Shkliar thanked Mr. Oliinyk in leading the committee to reach an objective decision.

Nevertheless the decision sparked outrage among Ukraine's Russian chauvinist forces, who have smeared Mr. Shkliar as a xenophobe for using terms such as "zhyd" (Jew) and "moskal" (Muscovite) that were common among Ukrainians at the time.

In response, Mr. Shkliar pointed out that the Ukrainian National Republic formed in 1918 had a "Ministerstvo Zhydivskykh Sprav" (Ministry of Jewish Affairs). Not only was "zhyd" considered an acceptable term, but the creation of such a ministry was unprecedented in Europe.

It's Mr. Tabachnyk who's responsible for hateful words, observers say. He once remarked that residents of Ukraine's Halychyna region only learned to wash their hands and drink coffee at the turn of the 20th century. He's also stated that Ukraine has no basis for existing as a state.

Yet, much of the fierce opposition towards him isn't based only on his offensive comments. Since taking office, he has announced retrograde educational policies on a monthly basis, which Western-oriented Ukrainians believe are halting any progress and, ultimately, ruining Ukraine's already fragile educational system.

On March 2 he proposed shutting down schools with 40 students or less, amounting to 10 percent of the nation's schools. None of these students ever won a student competition, Mr. Tabachnyk told reporters after a press conference, citing World Bank data.

Mr. Tabachnyk's proposed solution is to bus children from remote areas to large, central schools.

"There are 605 schools today in Ukraine with one to 10 students, according to the State Statistics Committee, and close to 1,500 high schools with 10 to 40 students," Mr. Tabachnyk told the Verkhovna Rada during its March 4 session.

"Which is why, of course, it's necessary to develop the schoolbus program and ensure that local government organs never reduce networks without providing jobs to all teaching staff and ensuring places of study to each student, if a school comes under reorganization," he said.

Considering most of the schools targeted for elimination are situated in rural areas that are Ukrainian-speaking, Mr. Tabachnyk's proposal was portrayed by the opposition as just the minister's latest assault on the Ukrainian language and culture.

"The village school is the vehicle of Ukrainian identity," said Viacheslav Kyrylenko, a national deputy and chair of the pro-Western For Ukraine party. "Villages are Ukrainian-speaking, where there are Ukrainian-speaking teachers and traditions. That's the foundation of the existence of the Ukrainian state. If these processes happen, then we'll end up with

the disappearance of Ukrainian villages. If you remove the intelligentsia from villages, its teachers and doctors, no village will remain."

The day after Mr. Tabachnyk revealed his proposal, Prime Minister Mykola Azarov announced that no schools would be closed until all the logistics of transferring teachers and students are worked out.

The decision to close schools ultimately lies with local organs, whose budgets finance the schools, Mr. Azarov pointed

"Everything is returning to the principle of 'McDonald's in Education' by which all restaurants produce identical hamburgers, and universities identical students."

— the Rev. Dr. Borys Gudziak, rector of the Ukrainian Catholic University, in an interview with Radio Liberty.

out. "It's understood that we're not closing schools simply based on someone's wishes," his March 3 statement said.

"The grounds must be absolutely objective, and parents along with teachers must understand them. But in every case in which it's undoubtedly reasonable to close a school because of insufficient numbers of students and an inability to ensure a quality educational process, the education minister will be responsible for children having schoolbuses, and teachers having jobs. I forbid closing schools without that," Mr. Azarov stated.

Other leading members of Ukraine's intelligentsia offering criticism in recent weeks included the Rev. Dr. Borys Gudziak, rector of Lviv's Ukrainian Catholic University, a leading, private institution whose innovative, Western-styled educational policies are under direct threat from the Education Ministry's neo-Soviet plans for higher education.

Mr. Tabachnyk intends to destroy any limited autonomy gained by Ukrainian universities in 19 years of independence, the Rev. Gudziak said. Accordingly, he's undermining any progress Ukraine has made towards integrating into the Bologna Process, which aims to set standards in higher education throughout the European Union (EU).

"Everything is returning to the principle of 'McDonald's in Education' by which all restaurants produce identical hamburgers, and universities identical students," the Rev. Gudziak told Radio Liberty in a February 27 interview. "The uniqueness of a person, and his potential, is simply nullified in such a system."

The Education Ministry is selectively cutting funding for those universities not complying with the retrograde policies, he said. "Today there is fear: people are afraid, and rectors are afraid," he said.

Other proposals and statements made by Mr. Tabachnyk were brought to the forefront during his March 4 questioning before the Verkhovna Rada.

He drew questions about whether he thought corruption would be re-introduced in college admissions when he mandated greater consideration of grades. Reforms during the Yushchenko presidency had placed all emphasis on standardized testing.

High school teachers would be tempted to engage in selling higher grades and diplomas, while university admissions would ignore poor standardized testing scores, opposition deputies pointed out.

"It's hard for me to argue with such nonsense because most of the people present in this room gained high school diplomas and entered higher education institutions on their basis," Mr. Tabachnyk said, derisively. "Do you truly view your gray-haired

teachers to be corrupt? Did you buy your diplomas?"

When asked what the value was of reducing mandatory education from 12 to 11 years, Mr. Tabachnyk insisted that the new curriculum required more hours of study than in France, Finland or Germany — a claim that struck most as outrageous considering those countries have a 12-grade system.

"Today we didn't hear the words of the education minister, but the minister of

between these views always was and will be."

Opposition deputies attempted to send an inquiry to President Yanukovich, asking him to dismiss Minister Tabachnyk based on an appeal issued by a group of more than 100 leaders in education concerned about "the anti-Ukrainian essence of his worldview, which contradicts his post."

Only 38 deputies supported the measure. Frequent calls for Mr. Tabachnyk's dismissal that are raised by the Svoboda nationalists and For Ukraine national-democrats never get very far. Mr. Maksymov, the Kyiv-based political expert, believes it's all intentional.

"He's needed for the opposition in the role of the scarecrow Ukrainophobe, Kremlin agent and the standard devil for western Ukraine," he told the Regnum news wire on March 4.

"With his biography, quotes and 'reforms,' he's ideal. He mobilizes the voter. The opposition will become lost if Tabachnyk is taken away from them. Criticizing [First Vice Prime Minister Andrii] Kliuyev and Azarov for economic mistakes is weak."

Monthly protests that erupt against Mr. Tabachnyk aren't very successful either, drawing no more than a few hundred students. They have yet to reach a critical mass, which was never achieved, not even during the first protests that were sparked by his appointment on March 11, 2010.

"Any attempt to fight against a single representative of this anti-Ukrainian government won't attract many students because they understand that someone like him is ready to replace him," said Oleksander Danyliuk, an organizer of the anti-Tabachnyk protests in Kyiv.

"Tabachnyk is a decoy to distract attention from the main problem — is the anti-national government that isn't legitimate," he added.

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Kinofest NYC to present compelling independent films

by Helen Smindak

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

NEW YORK – Granted, folk dance impresario Vasyl Avramenko may have been the first to screen Ukrainian-themed films for American audiences, but several intrepid New Yorkers have carried the idea to greater and grander heights.

In the 1930s, collaborating with celebrated choir conductor Alexander Koshetz and the famed Koshetz Chorus of Ukraine, Maestro Avramenko produced three films that were enthusiastically welcomed by Ukrainian communities in the diaspora – “Natalka Poltavka,” “Marusia” and “Kozaks Beyond the Danube.”

Fast forward 80 years.

In New York City, Ukrainian films and films on Ukrainian topics are being screened at The Ukrainian Museum, where special projects director Hanya Krill initiated a film program in 2008, and at Columbia University, where Ukrainian language and culture lecturer Yuri Shevchuk founded the Ukrainian Film Club in 2004. Working independently, they’ve been successfully showcasing classic and new Ukrainian cinema.

A third venue came into being when Philadelphian Andrew Kotliar relocated to New York in 2009, surveyed the situation and had an “aha!” moment. Why not stage a film viewing that would group together a series of films at one venue – a Ukrainian film festival?

Ms. Krill was approached for her input and expertise. Filmmaker Damian Kolodiy was invited to join Dr. Shevchuk

was enlisted as an advisor. A retinue of eager volunteers came on board.

And so Kinofest NYC was born – a New York film festival devoted exclusively to Ukraine and former Soviet bloc countries. Committed to celebrating the art of independent cinema, Kinofest NYC provides opportunities for the public to view independent film from Ukraine and other post-Soviet countries, and serves as a forum to introduce new filmmakers from Ukraine and other post-Soviet countries to American audiences and industry professionals.

Now in its second year, Kinofest NYC is scheduled to be held on March 16-20, and has added another venue – the Millennium Film Workshop at 66 E. Fourth St. – to its original location, The Ukrainian Museum at 222 E. Sixth St.

Kinofest NYC did not pop up magically overnight; it took months of exhausting planning and preparation to organize details involved in finding and selecting films, deciding on venues, creating a website, building an e-mail list, and working out the specifics of ticketing, advertising and publicity necessary to produce a successful film event.

Mr. Kotliar brought to the project the experience garnered in Philadelphia in 2007, when he organized a series of Ukrainian film showings at the Ukrainian League of Philadelphia and, several months later, created the “Kinofilm Project,” a film festival that debuted with the screening of Mr. Kolodiy’s award-winning film “The Orange Chronicles.”

He says working as a volunteer for the Philadelphia Film Festival in the spring



Viktoriya Onufrak

The team for the 2011 Kinofest NYC: Andrew Kotliar (left), Hanya Krill and Damian Kolodiy (standing).

of 2007 and 2008 provided additional know-how on presenting a film festival.

Three months in Ukraine

Downsized from his job at Merck pharmaceuticals company, Mr. Kotliar took advantage of a severance package to spend three months in Ukraine exploring film ideas and contacts. On his return, he found a job as a business analyst for the New York City School Construction Authority (as a team leader, he rolls out web-based applications that improve the business performance of his company).

His relocation to the Big Apple turned out to be a preliminary step in the creation of Kinofest NYC. Introduced to Ms. Krill by a mutual friend, he broached the idea of holding a Ukrainian film festival

in New York City, a concept that Ms. Krill was delighted to pursue. She is the museum’s director of special projects, including its film program, and is also the co-founder with her husband, Max Pyziur, of Brama.com, an online Ukrainian news portal.

Ms. Krill saw the festival as “a good fit with the museum’s film program,” which presents 20 screenings a year; she felt that grouping a series of films into a festival would generate a lot of excitement and interest – something individual film nights could not achieve. Though she expected to deal only with festival films scheduled at the Museum, she’s been working closely with Mr. Kotliar on all aspects of Kinofest NYC.

(Continued on page 18)

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NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

Ukraine is not destined to choose between the two paths that are important for it and that, moreover, it can draw benefit from both in its own interests and not in the interests of those who would like to make Ukraine an anti-Russian project and not a sovereign state that as a right to use all the advantages of its geographical position." "Different forces in Ukraine have different ideas of [Ukraine's] interests, but this very difference in views confirms that interaction with both East and West is vital for Ukraine. This means that the whole former model of relations between these three entities – the EU, Russia and Ukraine – needs revision," Mr. Kosachyov argued. "The rapprochement of Russia, Poland, Ukraine and the EU is one of the main resources of European integration in the 21st century. Today we have a unique chance to give practical contours to this project, removing from it ideological and political vestiges of the Cold War and the Soviet period," he said. (Interfax-Ukraine)

Soldatenko at National Memory Institute

KYIV – The Cabinet of Ministers on February 14 appointed Valerii Soldatenko – considered by observers to be a Soviet apologist – as director of Ukraine's Institute of National Memory and it has transferred authority over the museum of the Holodomor to the Ministry of Culture. News of the moves was reported on February 28. As reported earlier,

President Viktor Yanukovich had disbanded the Institute of National Memory on December 9, 2010, and on February 23 of this year he had dismissed Mr. Soldatenko from his position as the institute's head. Then, on January 12 of this year, the Cabinet decided to establish the Institute of National Memory as an entity under the government's aegis. The new institute is charged with "implementing government programs of fundamental and scholarly-practical research into matters related to the national memory of the Ukrainian nation, and its influence on the formation of civil society and the Ukrainian nation." The institute will also do research into the state-building traditions of the Ukrainian nation, and its struggle for freedom and sovereignty, and it will study tragic events in the history of the peoples of Ukraine. The Babyn Yar, Bykivnia and Holodomor historical-memorial reserves were all transferred under the authority of the Ministry of Culture. (Istorychna Pravda)

Facebook popularity in Ukraine

KYIV – Royal.pingdom.com specialists analyzed the positions of Facebook in 130 countries and found that the social network has yet to promote itself in 13 of them, including in Ukraine. According to the website, the main obstacles to Facebook conquering the Ukrainian audience are the more popular social networks VKontakte and Odnoklassniki, well-known in the post-Soviet sphere, which occupy the second and fifth positions in terms of daily use, while Facebook ranks eighth. The total potential worldwide audience of Facebook is about 382 mil-

lion users. Ukraine has about 15.3 million Internet users. (Ukrinform)

Ukrainian Wikipedia among top 15

KYIV – Ukrainian Wikipedia has overtaken its Finnish counterpart and taken 15th place in the world in terms of the number of articles it contains. The Wikimedia Ukraine fund believes that a significant role was played in this ranking by so-called very active users. Ukrainian Wikipedia has 116 of them, and last month they made more than 100 edits to the encyclopedia. Most users are still not very active, as 4,304 users of Ukrainian Wikipedia made more than 10 edits. In the Finnish Wikipedia, in contrast, more than 10,000 people work with such intensity. The next goal of Ukrainian Wikipedia is to catch up with the Norwegian wiki. The gap between them is about 28,000 articles. According to news reports of February 17, Ukrainian Wikipedia has more than 263,000 articles. (Ukrinform)

Lviv teachers decry intimidation

LVIV – Heads of raion education departments and school principals are exerting pressure on teachers not to protest against their miserable salaries and lack of state funding for education, representatives of the Independent Teachers' Union said, speaking on the Lviv's ZIK TV channel on March 3. "School principals didn't dare to attend public hearings on March 1 organized by a chain of NGOs in Lviv. This happened in a city that is called the hotbed of democracy in Ukraine! Few teachers came to the hearings because they were attended by the head of the city education department. Teachers are pressured to keep a low profile and not raise the issue of their humiliating social status and lack of state funding for education," said the head of the ITU, Andrii Sokolov. "Officials are introducing a mechanism to intimidate the teachers. Officials are gathering any compromising materials to tame school principals. As schools have no adequate funding for heating, computers and furniture, principals sometimes have to come very close to breaking the law to ensure proper maintenance for schools," he said. (ZIK Western Information Agency)

EU pledges 470 M euros to Ukraine

BRUSSELS – The European Commission has pledged 470 million euros (\$650 million U.S.) in financial assistance to Ukraine aimed at boosting the rule of law and good governance in the country. The deal was signed by EU Enlargement Commissioner Stefan Fuele and Ukraine's Vice Prime Minister Andriy Kliuyev. Mr. Kliuyev was in Brussels to discuss the negotiations of an association agreement and comprehensive free-trade agreement between his country and the EU, it was reported on March 2. The association agreement would deepen Ukraine's political and economic integration with Brussels. Mr. Fuele said he believed the negotiations, which started in 2008, could be concluded by the end of the year. He also highlighted a number of issues that remain, such as electoral and judicial reforms, and issues concerning human rights. (RFE/RL)

Ukraine fifth biggest steel exporter

KYIV – In 2010, Ukraine dropped one position in the ranking of the world's largest exporters of steel and took fifth place, increasing sales by 5.6 percent to 23.746 million tons, according to the business website ugmk.info. Japan remained the world's largest exporter of steel; its supplies abroad increased compared with 2009 by 26 percent to 43.4 million tons (a new record). It is followed by: China with an increase in exports by 73 percent to 42.6 million tons; the European Union –

10 percent to 34 million tons; and Russia – 3.3 percent to 28.5 million tons. The closest competitor of Ukraine is South Korea with the index of 24.89 million tons (+27 percent). In 2009, Ukraine took was fourth in the ranking of world exporters of steel. (Ukrinform)

EU on labeling of Ukrainian goods

KYIV – The European Union insists that the use by Ukrainian companies of European geographical names – such as Champagne, Cognac or Camembert – in labeling their products be ceased. Philippe Cuisson, representative of the European Commission's Directorate-General for Trade, said during the 15th round of talks on a free trade area (FTA), held in mid-February in Kyiv that such practices must be halted. There are about 3,000 protected geographical names, of which Ukrainian companies use a dozen and a half. They are mostly used in the food industry: the beverage names champagne, tokay, sherry and cognac, as well as the cheese names feta and Roquefort, among them. This question was one of the most difficult during the negotiations on the creation of FTA. Mr. Cuisson noted that this problem with labelling arose in other countries, too, and they all resolved it. For example, Spain had been actively using the word "champagne" and then renamed its sparkling wine Cava. Valerii Piatnytskyi, Ukrainian vice-minister for economic development and trade, said the talk was not about prohibiting the production of certain goods in Ukraine, but about manufacturers having to reposition their products on a market that has become accustomed to a particular label. A number of Ukrainian producers have already begun to change the word "champagne" to "sparkling wine." (Ukrinform)

Over 21.2 M visit Ukraine in 2010

KYIV – More than 21.2 million foreigners visited Ukraine in 2010, which was 1.9 percent more than in 2009, the State Statistics Service reported in mid-February. In particular, 694,557 people entered Ukraine for business and diplomatic purposes, while 19.09 million foreigners visited the country on private visits. In 2009, Ukraine was visited by nearly 20.8 million people. (Ukrinform)

More peacekeepers for Ivory Coast

KYIV – President Viktor Yanukovich of Ukraine on February 7 signed into law a bill on sending an additional Ukrainian peacekeeping contingent to the Ivory Coast for three months. The law was passed by Parliament on February 4. Ukraine plans to send up to 60 people from among the Ukrainian peacekeepers serving with the United Nations Mission in Liberia, and three Mi-24 military helicopters. Currently, the Ukraine's peacekeeping contingent among the U.N. Mission in Liberia comprises 275 people. (Ukrinform)

Foreign investment could reach \$7 B

KYIV – The Bleyzer Foundation has predicted that foreign direct investment (FDI) in Ukraine in 2011 could reach \$ 7 billion, the foundation's executive director, Oleg Ustenko, told reporters in early February. FDI in 2010 was \$5.5 billion. "We expect a certain increase, but we suggest that the structure of foreign direct investment will be changed. Last year, about 60 percent was sent to the financial sector, while this year we would not expect more than 40 percent. Therefore, 60 percent will be spent on the real sector and services," Mr. Ustenko said. He added that Cyprus, Russia and Germany would remain the major investment donors, as in the past year. Mr. Ustenko said that about 10 to 15 percent of FDI in the real sector could be directed to agriculture. (Ukrinform)

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Deychakiwsky...

(Continued from page 8)

With respect to the West, Ukrainian officials keep trying to convey to the West how they're for democracy, human rights, etc., but, clearly, there is a gap between the rhetoric and the reality. The West's reaction to the human rights and democracy deficit has been growing. Just take last week as an example, here in the U.S. where Ukrainian officials heard over and over U.S. concerns (State Department, Congress, including the Helsinki Commission, the Ukrainian American community), and there are indications that at least some high-ranking Ukrainian officials are bothered by the criticism and don't want to be perceived as human rights violators. They even sometimes admit that they need to improve.

To their credit, and Larry Silverman will speak more to this, both sides under the auspices of the U.S.-Ukraine Strategic Partnership Commission will undertake concrete steps to improve the rule of law, democracy and respect for human rights in Ukraine, and this is all to the good, assuming the Ukrainian side takes it seriously.

A senior U.S. official involved with Ukraine recently told me the situation in Ukraine reminds one of the game of whack-a-mole – that is, the West and civil society in Ukraine raise one human rights on democracy problem, it may get ameliorated or put on hold, but then some other problem pops up (e.g., SBU harassment and/or intimidation of NGOs, which seems

to ebb and flow). Still, this is in sharp contrast to Russia, Belarus and other post-Soviet states, who largely ignore both domestic and foreign criticism/expressions of concern.

Now, some red lines to watch for in the future: if Ukraine has a further significant deterioration in human rights and democracy and fraudulent October 2012 Rada elections, then, I think, all bets are off in terms of Western support or any remote chance of moving forward with respect to European integration, which, after all, remains the country's most important stated goal. And Ukraine is scheduled to take over the chairmanship of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) in 2013, so hopefully it will want to set a good example.

The Yanukovich government clearly has been moving to consolidate and expand power, and it has prided itself on the ability to provide stability, contrasting that with the political chaos of the previous years. But a stability based on authoritarianism or even semi-authoritarianism, is an illusory one, and if the Yanukovich regime thinks that rolling back democratic freedoms is the way to achieve stability, I frankly think this is a shortsighted and counterproductive approach.

Ongoing dramatic events in North Africa and the Middle East, or even the situations in Belarus and Russia (which are perhaps less stable than they might appear), should remind one of the superficiality of the so-called stability of authoritarianism.



В глибокому смутку повідомляємо родину приятелів і знайомих, що 1 березня 2011 р. у Вестбурі, Нью-Йорк відійшла у вічність з волі Всевишнього наша найдорожча і незабутня мамця, бабця і прабабця



СВ.П.

ЕВСТАХІЯ (Стаха) ГОЙДИШ з дому Лотиш

пл. сен. керівництва

нар. 1914 року в Новому Яричеві, Львівської області.

Закінчила Львівську Державну Семінарію, де навчалася 5 років на учительку. Вийшла заміж за інженера Романа Гойдиша, який навчався у Сорбоні в Парижі, Франція, з яким разом готувалися до виїзду до Франції. Проте у 1939 році, коли почалася Друга Світова Війна, плян щодо виїзду був зірваний. Почалися роки скитальщини: Польща, а відтак повернення до Львова і знову Польща. А в кінці через Словаччину з іншими скитальцями до Берліну, Німеччини. Вісім місяців перебули в переселенському таборі, звідки втекли з чоловіком до Баварії, де проживали 4 роки.

На запрошення односельчанки батька Романа О. Гойдиша приїхали до Нью-Йорку. Тут покійна Евстахія довідалась про Пласт, до якого вступила ще у Львові, маючи 15 років. А в Америці була верифікована і стала виховницею новачок, сестричкою, гніздовою, Крайовим Референтом Новачок і Булавною Новачок. На Крайовому з'їзді була обрана головою Крайової Пластової Старшини, де тричі була переобрана. Також 3 рази була головою Крайової Ради. За допомогою членів Крайового Проводу провела Міжнародну Пластову зустріч 5-ти континентів: Америки, Австралії, Аргентини, Канади та Німеччини.

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Створювала костюмові забави на підставі народних казок.

За діяльність у Пласті одержала дві відзнаки Св. Юрія в золоті за працю в новацтві у 1951-1968 роках та за три каденції як голова К.П. Старшини у 1978-1985 роках.

Протягом 28 років була учителькою в Українській школі при церкві св. Юра в Нью-Йорку, де навчала Українську культуру.

Член Українського Музею.

Член 64 Відділу Союзу Українок.

Панахида відбулася 4 березня 2011 р., о год. 7:15 вечора, у похоронному заведенні Петра Яреми, 129 East 7th Street, New York, NY.

Похорон відбувся 5 березня 2011 р. о год. 9:30 ранку з Holy Cross Ukrainian Catholic Church, 3112 30th Street, NY 11106,

ph: (718) 932-4060 і згодом на St. Andrews Cemetery,

S. Bound Brook, NJ.

У глибокому смутку:

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Замість квітів датки можна скласти на: Пласт в Україні (Plast Conference Inc., 941 N. Western Ave., Chicago, IL 60622).



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Світла пам'ять про Покійного назавжди залишиться у серцях всіх, хто його любив і поважав, а Всемилостивий Бог нехай прийме і благословить його душу і дарує йому вічний спокій.

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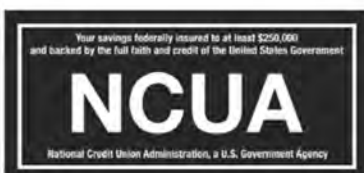
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BOOK NOTES

New index to Hrushevsky's "History of Ukraine-Rus"



"Istoriia Ukraïny-Rusy: Heohrafichnyi ta Etnichnyi Pokazhchyk" (History of Ukraine-Rus': Index of Toponyms and Ethnonyms). Lviv: 2010. 469 pp. \$44.95 (hardcover).

Published by the Lviv Institute of Archaeography and Source Studies, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, and the Peter Jacyk Centre for Ukrainian Historical Research at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, this book is a comprehensive index of toponyms and ethnonyms appearing in the 10-volume (in 11 books) Ukrainian original of Mykhailo Hrushevsky's "Istoriia Ukraïny-Rusy" (History of Ukraine-Rus'), as printed in New York by Knyho-Spilka between 1954 and 1958 and reprinted in Kyiv in the early 1990s.

This meticulously compiled index lists every reference in the Istoriia to countries, regions, cities, towns and settlements; seas, rivers, lakes, mountains,

lowlands and other geographic regions; city districts, streets, churches, landmarks, and kurhans; as well as tribes, peoples, ethnic groups, and inhabitants of particular towns and settlements.

It is an invaluable supplement to the Ukrainian original of Hrushevsky's magnum opus and to the name index to the "Istoriia," which was published in 2000.

Smaller, less detailed indexes to selected volumes were compiled by Hrushevsky himself, as well as by his daughter, Kateryna, and by Kateryna Lazarevska, Serhii Shamrai and Omeljan Pritsak. Data from these indexes appeared in some volumes of the New York reprint of the "Istoriia." Indexes have also been compiled for every volume of the ongoing English translation of the work published by CIUS Press.

The current volume, however, contains a complete index of all Cyrillic, Latin and Greek ethnic and geographic names that appear in Hrushevsky's work. The index was compiled by Iryna Skochyliias and Nadiia Khalak under the editorship of the late Prof. Yaroslav Dashkevych. The book was published with the financial support of the Theodore and Magdalena Butrey Fund at the Petro Jacyk Educational Foundation (Toronto).

Orders for the book (plus taxes and shipping; outside Canada, prices are in U.S. dollars) can be placed via the secure online ordering system of CIUS Press at www.ciuspress.com 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.

The CIUS is a leading center of Ukrainian studies outside Ukraine that conducts research and scholarship in Ukrainian and Ukrainian-Canadian studies. For more information on the institute, readers may long on to www.cius.ca.

Hunczak's 'Russian Imperialism' is published in Ukraine

"Rosyyskyi Imperializm" (Russian Imperialism) by Taras Hunczak. Kyiv: Kyiv Mohyla Academy Publishing House, 2010. \$26.

by Vladimir N. Bandera

After two editions in the U.S., prof. Taras Hunczak's book "Russian Imperialism" has been translated, expanded and published by the Kyiv Mohyla Academy Publishing House.

The book includes translated chapters by eight leading Western historians covering Moscow's aggressive expansionism into Ukraine, Poland, the Baltic states, the Balkans, Central Asia and the Caucasus (including Georgia). Thus, readers can appreciate the broad scope of Russia's unrelenting subjugation of neighboring nations since Tsar Ivan the Terrible.

The new chapters in the Ukrainian edition include: Yuri Shapoval's "The USSR as a Continuation of Russia"; Vladimir Bandera's "Measurements of Ukraine's Exploitation by Russia"; and Prof. Hunczak "It's Difficult for an Empire to be a Good Neighbor."

This volume appears as No. 14 in the series of translated books "World Discussions," which recently included Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski's "Ukraine in the Geostrategic Context." The books in



the series are available in major libraries in Ukraine and may be borrowed on interlibrary loan in the U.S.

The current volume was supported by NTShA, as well by the Ukrainian Federation of America and the SUMA Federal Credit Union.

The book may be ordered for \$26 by e-mailing ridnaknyha@gmail.com or calling 215-646-8411.

DNC resolution...

(Continued from page 3)

Whereas, New York Times correspondent Walter Duranty knowingly denied the existence of the Famine, even as he privately said the Famine had claimed as many as 10 million victims;

Whereas, Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin used the same number of victims when he told British Prime Minister Winston Churchill about his campaign to impose collectivization;

Whereas, Holodomor scholar Robert Conquest conservatively estimates 7 million victims of the Famine, including those of non-Ukrainian nationalities;

Whereas, the 1988 Report to Congress of the United States Commission on the Ukraine Famine estimates that upwards of 8 million or more victims of the Holodomor;

Whereas, after exhaustive study the United States Commission on the Ukraine Famine concluded that the victims of the Holodomor were "starved to death in a man-made famine" and that "Joseph Stalin and those around him committed genocide against Ukrainians in 1932-1933";

Whereas, on November 8, 2008, the Ukrainian Parliament (Rada) determined the Holodomor to be a deliberate policy of genocide against the Ukrainian nation, orchestrated by Joseph Stalin and the Soviet government;

Whereas, on October 13, 2006 the president of the United States signed into law

P.L. 109-340 authorizing the government of Ukraine to "establish a memorial on federal land in the District of Columbia to honor the victims of the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933";

Whereas, the U.S. House of Representatives on September 23, 2008, passed H. Res. 1314 to commemorate the 76th anniversary of the Holodomor with 7-10 million victims;

Whereas, President Barack Obama recognized the 76th anniversary of Holodomor Remembrance Day, stating that "remembering the victims of the man-made catastrophe of Holodomor provides us an opportunity to reflect upon the plight of all those who have suffered the consequences of extremism and tyranny around the world. We hope that the remembrance of Holodomor will help prevent such tragedy in the future" [Editor's note: The 76th anniversary of the Holodomor was commemorated in 2009; in 2010 President Obama did not issue a statement.]

Therefore, be it resolved that the Democratic National Committee extend its sympathies to the victims, survivors and families affected by the Holodomor and join the Ukrainian American community and its friends in condemning the atrocity perpetrated by the Soviet government and encouraging appropriate commemoration of this crime and its victims, including construction of the monument authorized by the Congress of the United States and signed into law by the president as P.L. 109-340.

Wedding Announcement



Beverly Sommerfield of Ashburn, Va., and Neil Sommerfield of Ashburn, Va., announce the engagement of their daughter Kristin Nicole Sommerfield to Andrew Nicholas Rymaruk, son of Maria and George Rymaruk of Herndon, Va. Andrew is the grandson of Olena Warshona and the late Walter Warshona, formerly of Tremont Avenue, Amsterdam, N.Y., and Anna Rymaruk and the late Dmytro Rymaruk, formerly of High Street, Amsterdam.

Both Andrew and Kristin graduated from Herndon High School in 2003 and are graduates of Radford University, Radford, Va. Kristin is employed by Hoppman Audio Visual of Chantilly, Va., as Project and Marketing Coordinator and Andrew is employed by SAIC of Falls Church as a Project Control Lead/Sr EVM Analyst. Andrew is a member of the UNA Branch in Amsterdam, N.Y.

A November 26, 2011, wedding is being planned.

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Kinofest NYC...

(Continued from page 18)

Mr. Kotliar describes Ms. Krill as the key and integral player in setting up the festival and says Kinofest NYC "wouldn't have happened without her help."

The festival's program director, Mr. Kolodiy, is the producer of the award-winning documentary about the 2004 Orange Revolution in Ukraine "The Orange Chronicles," which vividly records the peaceful rebellion of millions of impassioned citizens resisting stolen elections and protesting the poisoning of their candidate, Viktor Yushchenko.

A freelance documentary producer, cameraman and editor, the American-born filmmaker spent three months in the midst of the unique uprising, moving from city to city to record citizens' reactions on film, even traveling with "The Train of Friendship" Caravan to Russified eastern regions of Ukraine.

From 1997 to 2007, Mr. Kolodiy organized and programmed an annual art and film weekend in the Catskill Mountains featuring experimental and underground films and music.

Mr. Kolodiy wanted to set the bar high in terms of the quality of films to be shown. With the help of the Kinofest NYC representative in Kyiv, Dmytro Zakharevych, he selected an exciting mix of documentaries, classics, shorts and animated films from Ukraine, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Holland, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Russia and Slovakia.

His colleagues believe he has done a great job in spreading the buzz here in the United States and in Ukraine and they say his efforts have resulted in a growing number of films being submitted to the festival for possible screening.

Films and photos

This year's opening night feature, "I am From Nowhere," revolves around relatives of Andy Warhol still living in the Slovak village of Mikova, the Warhol family's ancestral village. Its venue will be the Millennium Film Workshop, where moviegoers will be able to meet Mr. Kotliar, Ms. Krill and Mr. Kolodiy and mingle with guests from Ukraine and members of the Ukrainian TV channel 1+1 from Kyiv.

On view will be a photo exhibit "Slavs of New York: Andy Warhol's Nowhere," featuring photographs of Warhol and some of his celebrated "superstars," and photos

of other notable figures of Ukrainian descent. Running from March 16 to 30, the exhibit is open from 6 to 8 p.m. and is free and open to the public.

Among films scheduled for screening at The Ukrainian Museum or the Millennium Film Workshop are works spotlighting the international decline of Communism and the 1956 Hungarian Revolution; human trafficking out of Odesa, Ukraine; a road trip through Ukraine by Gogol Bordello lead singer Eugene Hutz, and a Ukrainian woman who found her life's mission in adopting and caring for sick and abandoned children of different nationalities.

Other films focus on the interesting and humorous characters of the unique village of Kljusy, located at the intersecting borders of Ukraine, Belarus and Russia, and a town in Polissia, Ukraine, that once boasted Europe's longest narrow-gauge railway.

The closing session will feature the ground-breaking Soviet classic "Man With the Movie Camera," completed in 1929 at the All-Ukrainian Photo-Cinema-Directorate (VUFKU) by pioneer filmmaker Dziga Vertov. Dr. Shevchuk will introduce the film and lead the Q&A session.

Guest speaker Serhiy Trymbach, head of the National Filmmakers' Union of Ukraine, will discuss the latest developments in the Ukrainian film industry.

Among participants from Ukraine is director Dmitriy Khavin, who will introduce his film "Artists of Odesa," a humorous and nostalgic look at life and contemporary art in post-Soviet Odesa, and lead the Q&A afterwards.

Major sponsors of Kinofest NYC are the Self Reliance New York Federal Credit Union and the Veselka Restaurant. The festival is being produced in part with the cooperation of The Ukrainian Museum in New York under the auspices of its film program.

A complete listing of programs by venue can be found at kinofestNYC.com. The Ukrainian Museum website ukrainianmuseum.org provides a listing of Museum screenings and two screenings at the Millennium Workshop co-sponsored by the Museum. All films are in English or their original language with English subtitles.

Tickets (\$10 for each session) can be obtained online at kinofestNYC.com or ukrainianmuseum.org, or bought at a venue prior to a screening. Festival organizers encourage advance ticket sales, particularly for opening night.



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The Membership is expected to elect three members of the Board of Directors due to expiration of the terms of Mr. Vsevolod Salenko, Mr. Walentyn Polywko and Mr. Peter Chubenko.

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COMMUNITY CHRONICLE

Hawaiian Luau in North Port



Victor Lisnyczyj

The Hula Walea Dancers with Daria Tomashosky, president of the Ukrainian American Club of Southwest Florida: (from left) Teri Krabill, Betty Jean (Keoki) Brooks, Ms. Tomashosky, Bette Waida and Marilyn Fiebert.

by Ann-Marie Susla

NORTH PORT, Fla. – The Ukrainian American Club of Southwest Florida held its annual scholarship fund-raiser on Sunday, January 30, at St. Andrew’s Ukrainian Religious and Cultural Center (known as Oseredok) in North Port, Fla. This year’s affair, a Hawaiian luau, was very successful and the event was covered by the North Port Sun.

Guests danced to the music of Double Effects and enjoyed a Hawaiian-themed buffet. The highlight of the evening was the appearance of Keoki (Betty Jean Brooks) and the Hula Walea Dancers. The ladies delighted the guests with their beautiful hula dancing and offered hula lessons to the very enthusiastic crowd.

The evening also offered a 50/50 raffle and a contest for the best Hawaiian outfit. Together with the audience, judges Mike Yarymovich, Gene Tomashosky and John Susla selected Helen Hurley as the winner of the most original lady’s outfit, while judges Christyna Bodnar Sheldon, Vira Bodnaruk and Ann-Marie Susla selected Mike Wosny as the gentleman with the loudest Hawaiian shirt.

Victor Lisnyczyj, chairman of the scholarship committee and professional photographer, took pictures throughout the evening.

Mistress of ceremonies and president of the Ukrainian American Club of Southwest Florida, Daria Tomashosky, introduced the club officers: Lieda

Boyko, Doris Horbachevsky, Halyna Lisnyczyj, Ms. Sheldon, Klara Szpiczka and Nancy Wosny, as well as the scholarship committee members, Mr. Lisnyczyj, Ms. Bodnaruk, Ms. Sheldon, Ms. Susla, Mr. Tomashosky and Roxolana Yarymovich.

She thanked them and all those club members who worked so hard for this very special evening, noting that the board and committee had succeeded in providing everyone with much fun, laughter, entertainment and dancing and also raised funds for the club’s scholarship endowment fund.

Every year since 2007 the Ukrainian American Club of Southwest Florida has bestowed a scholarship on a local high school senior who submits the winning essay on a topic related to Ukraine. In addition, a \$250 award is given to the previous year’s winner for the purchase of books. The club has now realized its initial endowment fund goal and the annual scholarship granted is now \$1,000.

The scholarship program is just one of the many activities that this very active Ukrainian organization supports in carrying out its mission to “...create an opportunity for Ukrainian Americans and other persons interested in Ukrainian culture to learn about and participate in various aspects of Ukrainian culture; to encourage social contacts among those interested in Ukrainian culture; and to encourage an interest among the larger American public in Ukrainian culture.”



Victor Lisnyczyj and Christyna Sheldon at the Hawaiian luau fund-raiser.



Guests dance the hula.



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неділі 3 липня до суботи 9 липня 2011 р.

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Mrs. Oresta Fedyniak, 2626 W. Walton Ave., Chicago, IL 60622
Tel.: (773) 486-0394 (від 8:00 до 10:00 ранку)
- Реченець зголошень: 10 травня 2011 р.
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- Додаткова оплата за спізнені зголошення 20.00 дол. (якщо є місце в таборі).

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Ім'я і прізвище матері (подати дівоче прізвище)

Завваги.....

..... Підпис батька або матері

The Arts, Culture and Education Committee of UACCNJ presents:

YARA UP CLOSE

Artistic Director Virlana Tkacz discusses the theater pieces created by Yara Arts Group from New York with images & video.

Plus a screening of Amy Grappell's film "Light From the East" about Yara's first show in Ukraine as the Soviet Union collapsed.

Sun April 3, 2011 - 1:00 pm

60 North Jefferson Road

Whippany, NJ 973-585-7175

Admission \$10.00 (all proceeds to support UACCNJ)

UWC protests...

(Continued from page 1)

false. He claimed that only four of 30 high schools in the city offer Russian-language instruction.

He said he asked the Makiyivka City Council to keep School No. 77 in Pervomaisk open, yet noted that it had only 105 students, less than 25 percent of its intended capacity.

Residents of the targeted villages said the school closings would lead to their extinction. For example, Pervomaisk had already lost its two colleges, a nursery, its cultural center, post-office and pharmacy.

The Krasnyi Luch City Council voted in December 2010 to close what local activist Natalia Osypova said was the



Volodymyr Musyak

Natalia Osypova, a resident of Krasnyi Luch in the Luhansk Oblast, said the city plans to close the only remaining Ukrainian-language school in the city.



Dmytro Diadyk, a parent in Donetsk, said the city's best Ukrainian-language schools are being targeted for closure.

city's only school offering Ukrainian-language instruction.

Revealing its intentions for the building, the Party of Regions has already established offices of the local chapter of the Regions Youth, Ms. Osypova said.

Dmytro Diadyk, a representative of the parent's committees of schools facing closure in Donetsk, told a February 7 press conference that the city's best Ukrainian-language schools are targeted, including School No. 111 in the Budyonovskiy District, School No. 136 in the Petrovskiy District and the Donetsk Humanitarian College in the Voroshylovskiy District.

Currently 18 of the city's 89 schools offer Ukrainian-language instruction, he said.

UMANA FOUNDATION Scholarship WALTER AND OLGA PROKOPIW SCHOLARSHIP



The Foundation of the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America (UMANA Foundation) offers tuition scholarships to qualified full time **medical students** in the United States and Canada. Scholarships of \$1,000 each will be awarded for academic year 2011-2012.

ELIGIBILITY

- Ukrainian ancestry
- United States or Canadian citizen (or permanent resident)
- Medical student of (or admitted to) an accredited medical school in the United States or Canada
- Student member of, or applicant to, UMANA

SELECTION CRITERIA

- Ukrainian community activities and involvement
- Extracurricular activities, research and employment
- Academic excellence
- Financial need

APPLICATION PROCESS

Applications can be downloaded from the UMANA website www.umana.org or can be obtained by phone from the UMANA Foundation at 773-278-6262.

Applications and enclosures must be sent to UMANA Foundation in ONE MAILING electronically and be postmarked no later than

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OUT AND ABOUT

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| <p>March 16
Ottawa</p> <p>March 16-20
New York</p> <p>March 18
Whippany, NJ</p> <p>March 19
Cleveland</p> <p>March 19
Webster, NY</p> <p>March 19, 26
Chicago</p> <p>March 20
Somerset, NJ</p> <p>March 20
Roseville, CA</p> <p>March 20
Whippany, NJ</p> <p>March 21
Cambridge, MA</p> <p>March 22
through April 8
New York</p> | <p>Wine and cheese art exhibit, Ukrainian Student's Club, University of Ottawa, http://uofoukrainian.webs.com</p> <p>Film festival, "Kinofest NYC," The Ukrainian Museum and Millennium Film Workshop, www.kinofestnyc.org</p> <p>Concert featuring Melanie Safka, Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey, www.facebook.com/uaccnj</p> <p>Film and literary evening with Irene Zabytko, "Remembering Chernobyl in Film and Literature," Ukrainian National Women's League of America - Branch 12, Holy Trinity Ukrainian Orthodox Church, 440-526-6863</p> <p>Film screening, "Folk!" by Roxy Toporowych, Ukrainian Cultural Center of Rochester, www.kinorox.com</p> <p>Pysanka workshop with Vera Samycia, Ukrainian National Museum Young Professionals Group, Ukrainian National Museum, 312-421-8020</p> <p>Concert "Saints and Sinners," Ukrainian Historical and Educational Center of New Jersey, St. Sophia Seminary, 732-356-0090</p> <p>Taras Shevchenko evening, Ukrainian Heritage Club of Northern California, Valley Presbyterian Church Chapel, 916-771-2402 or www.uhc-of-nc.org</p> <p>Fashion show, luncheon and gift auction, Plast Chortopolokhy Sorority, Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey, 973-471-0515 or lvhuk@verizon.net</p> <p>Lecture by Bohdan Futey, "The Rule of Law and Constitutional Guarantees in Ukraine," Harvard University, 617-495-4053</p> <p>Donizetti's "The Elixir of Love," featuring soprano Stefania Dovhan, New York City Opera, Lincoln Center, 212-870-6582 or www.nycopera.com</p> | <p>March 23
Ottawa</p> <p>March 25
Whippany, NJ</p> <p>March 26
Baltimore, MD</p> <p>March 26
New York</p> <p>March 26
San Francisco</p> <p>March 26,
April 2
Kenmore, NY</p> <p>March 27
Chicago</p> <p>March 28
Cambridge, MA</p> <p>March 30-April 1
New York</p> | <p>Lecture by Charles King, "Odesa: Genius and Death in a City of Dreams," University of Ottawa, chairukr@gmail.com</p> <p>Varenyky dinner, Ukrainian American Youth Association, Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey, 908-998-3289 or pierogi.dinner.at.uaccnj@gmail.com</p> <p>Flower mart and flea market, St. Michael Ukrainian Catholic Church, 410-697-4981</p> <p>Movie night, Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, 212-228-6840 or uccany@ucca.org</p> <p>Taras Shevchenko concert, Ukrainian American Coordinating Council of Northern California, St. Michael Ukrainian Orthodox Church hall, www.stmichaeluocsf.org/Shevchenko_Concert.aspx</p> <p>Pysanka Workshop, Ukrainian National Women's League of America - Branch 97, St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church, 716-885-0399 or www.ukrainiansofbuffalo.com</p> <p>50th anniversary celebration, Ukrainian National Women's League of America - Branch 29, Ukrainian Cultural Center, 708-409-9917</p> <p>Lecture by Myron Kapral, "'Concordia Plebeiorum' or Some Facets of Social and Ethnic Relations in 17th and 18th Century Ukraine," Harvard University, 617-495-4053</p> <p>Conference, "Nonconformism and Dissent in the Soviet Bloc: Guiding Legacy or Passing Memory?" Columbia University, 212-854-4697 or ukrainianstudies@columbia.edu</p> |
|--|---|--|--|

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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At St. George Schools (from left) are: Dr. William Macatee, the Very Rev. Bernard Panczuk, OSBM, the Rev. Deacon Peter Shyshka, Archbishop Timothy Dolan, Bishop Paul Chomnycky, Provincial the Very Rev. Philip Sandrick, OSBM, and Dr. William Hambleton.



Archbishop Timothy Dolan discusses academics with Grade 7 high-honors student Bozhena Dergalo.

Archbishop Dolan and Bishop Chomnycky visits St. George Schools

by Andrij Stasiw

NEW YORK – Archbishop Timothy Dolan of the Catholic Archdiocese of New York and Bishop Paul Chomnycky, OSBM, of the Stamford Eparchy of the Ukrainian Catholic Church paid a special visit to St. George Elementary School and Academy on February 16.

Bishop Chomnycky was on hand to welcome the archbishop on this special occasion recognizing the unique partnership between St. George Schools and LaSalle Academy.

The energy and excitement in the school auditorium was electric with over

500 students and faculty in attendance at the special assembly combining students from St. George Elementary School, St. George Academy and LaSalle Academy.

Also in attendance were the principals of all three schools, Sister Theodosia Lukiw, OSBM, of St. George Elementary School, the Rev. Deacon Peter Shyshka of St. George Academy, and Dr. William Macatee of LaSalle Academy. Other dignitaries in attendance were the Very Rev. Bernard Panczuk, OSBM, pastor of St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church, and the Very Rev. Philip Sandrick, OSBM, provincial of the Order of St. Basil.

The hierarchs united on this day to offer their congratulations to the successful partnership of LaSalle Academy, an all-boys' high school, and St. George Schools. As leaders in Catholic education in the East Village, these two schools combined their resources beginning in the 2010-2011 academic year to share space in the magnificent St. George building.

"It's a tribute to the grit and determination of Catholic schools," Archbishop Dolan stated. "When you grit something out together, it engenders cohesiveness, and what's happening here is a perfect example of that."

With many Catholic schools struggling to survive in these turbulent economic times, LaSalle Academy agreed to share space with St. George Schools, moving 325 students to Taras Shevchenko Place after occupying its own building for over 150 years.

The benefit to both schools was immediate, and a smooth transition was expertly managed by St. George principal, the Rev. Deacon Shyshka and LaSalle Academy principal, Dr. Macatee.

With their first year together well under way, the sharing of space has led to unique opportunities with combined assemblies honoring Black History Month and Veterans Day (Armistice Day).

Students Bozhena Dergalo and Denis Yakymyshyn, both immigrants from Ukraine, dressed in traditional Ukrainian embroidered shirts, presented Bishop Chomnycky and Archbishop Dolan with a loaf of kolach bread and salt symbolizing prosperity and harmony.

During his speech, Archbishop Dolan turned to Bishop Chomnycky and acknowledged the sacrifice, strength and faith of Ukrainian Catholics during the persecutions of the Soviet era and World War II, and stated, "Bishop Paul, thank you for the honor of being able to cooperate with these sons and daughters of great, great Catholic people."

Indeed, during his ceremonial installation as the new archbishop of New York less than two years ago, Archbishop Dolan turned to Andrij Stasiw, a math and science teacher of Ukrainian descent who greeted him at St. Patrick's Cathedral on behalf of the Ukrainian community, and stated, "I look forward to working with our Ukrainian people of the Eastern Rite." This dream has to manifest itself quickly to the benefit of St. George Schools and LaSalle Academy.

After the assembly, the hierarchs visited faculty and students throughout the day, offering students an opportunity to meet and greet two charismatic leaders from two different traditions of the Catholic Church.

Commenting on this unique collaboration, the Rev. Deacon Shyshka stated "What's important is that we have in LaSalle a partner for the future. We always shared the neighborhood, and we always shared a belief in the value of a Catholic education. Now we share a space."

For more information about St. George Schools, readers may long on to www.saintgeorgeschools.org or call 212-473-3323.

Sunday, March 27 at 2pm SAINTS AND SINNERS



Julian Kytasty (voice, bandura, flutes)
Natalka Honcharenko (voice)
Mike Andrec (voice, bandura, percussion)
Roman Turovsky (baroque lute)

New York Bandura's Collegium Musicum explores Ukraine's rich heritage of devotional and moralistic songs, from formal baroque compositions by D. Tuptalo (1650-1709) and his contemporaries to the kanty and psalmy collected from itinerant blind singers (kobzari and lirnyky).

Admission: \$15 - includes reception



Ukrainian Institute of America
2 East 79th Street, New York, NY 10075



Students Bozhena Dergalo of Grade 7 and Denis Yakymyshyn of Grade 10 welcome Bishop Paul Chomnycky and Archbishop Timothy Dolan with the traditional Ukrainian greeting of bread and salt.

UKELODEON

FOR THE NEXT GENERATION

Yonkers Plast members share Bethlehem Peace Light



Yonkers Plast members with Bishop Paul Chomnycky during the sharing of the Bethlehem Peace Light in Stamford, Conn.

by Terenia Hankewycz

STAMFORD, Conn. – On Saturday, January 8, the Yonkers branch of Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization, along with Plast’s Ukrainian Catholic chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Ivan Kaszczak, passed along the Bethlehem Peace Light during the annual “Koliada” at St. Basil’s Seminary in Stamford Conn.

They gave out burning candles to all the guests, parish priests and Bishop Paul Chomnycky, eparch of Stamford, during his annual Christmas party – “Koliada.” This tradition of shar-

ing the Bethlehem Peace Light is celebrated during Christmastime.

The light, a symbol of love and peace, is distributed around the world starting from the birthplace of Jesus Christ in Bethlehem, where an eternal flame burns in the Church of the Nativity. It was brought to the United States via a flight from Vienna, where European scouts of various nationalities received the flame, to New York’s JFK International Airport, where it was distributed to scout groups, including Plast scouts.

Terenia Hankewycz is a member of in the Plast branch in Yonkers, N.Y.

Elementary school students “travel” around the world

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – Students at Troy Hills Elementary School were able to travel the world in one day thanks to a special program at the school on February 18. Troy Hills Travel Day celebrates the cultural diversity of the local community.

Schoolchildren from kindergarten through fifth grade were treated to a trip around the world that included Turkey, Italy, Ukraine, Germany, Ireland, Poland, India, China,

Taiwan, Mexico and South American countries.

Third grader Kaitlen Telepko, along with her mother, Oksana, prepared the “visit” to Ukraine. Kaitlen dressed in a traditional outfit that represented the eastern part of the country, and students listened to the bandura, as they learned that the ubiquitous “Carol of the Bells” was written by Ukrainian composer Mykola Leontovych.

New Haven school sings



Halia Lodynsky

NEW HAVEN, Conn. – On January 2, after the second liturgy at St. Michael’s Ukrainian Catholic Church, everyone gathered in the church hall to hear the wonderful voices of the young and old – the students and teachers of “Ridna Shkola” (School of Ukrainian Studies) – caroling some of the best Ukrainian “koliady.” The Rev. Iura Godenciuc along with some parishioners joined in the caroling.

Mishanyna

In honor of poet Taras Shevchenko – commonly referred to as the bard of Ukraine – on the 197th anniversary of his birth (March 9, 1814) and the 150th of his death (March 10, 1861), this month’s Mishanyna challenges readers to find the hidden titles of some of Shevchenko’s works.

- | | | |
|-----------|----------------|---------------|
| HAIDAMAKY | NEVOLNYK | TARASOVA NICH |
| HAMALIYA | PRYCHYNNA | TOPOLIA |
| KAVKAZ | ROZRYTA MOHYLA | TRY LITA |
| KOBZAR | RUSALKA | UTOPLENA |
| NEOFITY | SON | VELYKYI LIOKH |
| | | ZAPOVIT |

Z	S	U	T	I	V	S	U	M	O	I	S	V	O	P
I	V	S	I	O	M	U	S	V	I	T	U	M	I	B
R	I	K	Z	A	R	O	K	O	M	A	S	Y	T	O
K	A	K	R	I	Z	I	B	E	N	A	N	O	R	H
U	T	A	M	N	A	H	O	R	I	H	A	Y	A	S
I	A	R	K	Y	R	D	E	H	C	S	N	I	D	I
M	N	I	C	H	T	A	K	I	L	T	L	B	I	A
E	I	T	A	Y	A	N	V	Y	D	M	O	O	S	R
Y	C	A	N	V	Y	D	R	O	E	M	A	H	T	A
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L	A	O	D	R	A	C	I	A	T	S	I	D	T	H
F	T	I	P	O	V	O	H	O	N	I	C	H	A	D
Y	S	H	S	T	B	O	R	I	H	C	E	V	L	A
V	O	Z	V	E	S	E	L	I	M	S	I	A	A	Y
B	O	H	N	A	N	E	B	I	M	I	S	I	A	E

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Easter Greetings 2011

Continue your tradition.

Send best wishes to your family and friends, colleagues and clients on the occasion of Easter with a greeting in The Ukrainian Weekly.

Holiday Issue Publication Date

Advertising Deadline

April 17

April 6

1/16 page – \$35; 1/8 page – \$50;

1/4 page – \$100; 1/2 page – \$200; full page – \$400

All advertising correspondence, reservations and payments should be directed to Mrs. Maria Oscislowski, advertising manager, tel. 973-292-9800, ext. 3040, fax 973-644-9510, or e-mail: adukr@optonline.net

Kindly make checks payable to The Ukrainian Weekly.

Please send payment to:

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

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Saturday, March 19

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society (NTSh) invites all to a lecture by Dr. Lev Chirovsky, a nuclear physicist, titled "Is Anything Ever 'Gone With the Wind'?" Dr. Chirovsky is a member of the Mathematics-Physics-Technology Section of NTSh. The lecture will take place at the society's building, 63 Fourth Ave. (between Ninth and 10th streets) at 5 p.m. For additional information call 212-254-5130.

Friday, March 25

WHIPPANY, N.J.: The Ukrainian American Youth Association, Whippany Branch, will host a Varenyky (Pierogi) Dinner at 5-8 p.m. at the Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey, 60 N. Jefferson Road, Whippany, NJ

07081. Cost is only \$10 for a complete dinner, which includes borsch, varenyky, bread, dessert and soda or coffee. Varenyky will be available to take home. There will also be entertainment and door prizes. Bring your family – meet with friends. For more information call 908-994-3289, e-mail Pierogi.Dinner.at.UACCNJ@gmail.com or visit www.uaccnj.org.

Sunday, March 27

CHICAGO: Ukrainian National Women's League of America Branch 29 in Chicago will celebrate its 50th anniversary of activity. We invite the community, and especially those who attended the preschool "Sadochok Kazok," to a festive luncheon at 1 p.m. in the Ukrainian Cultural Center, 2247 W. Chicago Ave. RSVP by March 15 to Eva Zelenko, 708-386-8187.

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.**



A SPECIAL INVITATION

THE UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC EDUCATION FOUNDATION

AND THE UKRAINIAN INSTITUTE OF AMERICA

cordially invite you to attend a

SILENT ART AUCTION

to benefit the Ukrainian Catholic University in Lviv

Special guests:

UCU Rector Rt. Rev. Borys Gudziak, PhD

UCU Vice Rector Prof. Myroslav Marynovych

SUNDAY April 3, 2011

1-4p.m. art auction and program
Cocktails and hors d'oeuvres

Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 East 79th St. New York, N.Y.

Admission: \$75 per person

For more information please call Marta Kolomayets (773) 235-8462 or Sofika Zielyk (212) 533-6419 or e-mail marta@ucef.org