

INSIDE:

- Helsinki Commission hearing on Ukraine's elections – page 3
- Alexander Motyl on "The Holodomor and history" – page 7
- Ukrainian Graduates honor Ukrainian of the Year – page 17

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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

Vol. LXXX

No. 49

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 2, 2012

\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

Holodomor commemorated in Parliament of Canada



Member of Parliament Robert Sopuck, chair of the Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Friendship Group, serves as the master of ceremonies at the Holodomor commemoration in the Canadian Parliament.

UCC

OTTAWA – As part of National Holodomor Awareness Week, on Thursday, November 22, the Ukrainian Canadian Congress (UCC) in cooperation with the Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Friendship Group (CUPFG) and the Embassy of Ukraine in Canada held a solemn commemoration on the occasion of the 79th anniversary of the Ukrainian Holodomor of 1932-1933 on Parliament Hill.

The Holodomor was one of the most heinous crimes in the history of mankind, the result of a deliberate plan by Stalin to subjugate Ukrainians and destroy the Ukrainian nation. For over 70 years the Soviet regime concealed the truth and misled the West in the hope that its memory would be lost forever.

The gathering on Parliament Hill was led in prayer by the Very Rev. Dr. Peter Galadza of the Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky Institute in Ottawa, the Very Rev. Ihor Okhrymchouk of Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral in Ottawa and the Very Rev. Dr. Ihor Kutash of St. Mary the Protectress Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Montreal.

UCC President Paul Grod spoke on behalf of the Ukrainian Canadian community praising the government of Canada and all members of Parliament for their support in acknowledging the Holodomor "we have witnessed statements about the Holodomor every day for the last three days in Canada's Parliament in addition to published statements by the prime minister of Canada, the minister of foreign affairs, the minister of citizenship and immigration as well as a number of mem-

bers of Parliament who made emotional statements commemorating this tragedy, Mr. Grod noted. "In addition, most media outlets carried constant news stories this week, and many school boards across Canada held Holodomor memorials."

"On behalf of the Ukrainian Canadian community, I thank and congratulate Prime Minister Stephen Harper, Canada's Parliamentarians and all those Canadians for their resolve in bringing the issue of Holodomor recognition to the forefront in Canada and Ukraine."

Many Ministers and Members of Parliament attended the ceremony on Parliament Hill, including Minister Peter Van Loan, Parliamentary Secretary Ed Komarnycky, and CUPFG Chair and MP Robert Sopuck, who was master of ceremonies for the evening.

The commemoration was addressed by Marco Shevchenko, charges d'affaires of the Embassy of Ukraine in Canada; Members of Parliament James Bezan, Ted Opitz, Kevin Lamoureux, and Alexandrine Latendresse; Holodomor survivor Dr. Julia Woychysyn; and Mr. Grod and Marta Tkaczyszyn from the UCC National.

A special reading done by Holodomor survivor Dr. Woychysyn provided those in attendance with a distinct perspective into the horrifying events of 1932-1933. Dr. Woychysyn retold her childhood memories of living through the Holodomor and the terror it inflicted onto her family and village community.

Candles were lit to honor the victims with a moment of silence and the commemoration concluded with the reading of

(Continued on page 3)

Party of Regions to form majority in new Parliament

by Zenon Zawada

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

KYIV – The ruling Party of Regions of Ukraine (PRU) will form the next parliamentary majority without the Communist Party of Ukraine, leaders in both parties said this week. Instead, the party will recruit at least 41 national deputies from single-mandate districts to join its 185 deputies in forming the 226-vote majority.

They're almost there, said Oleksander Yefremov, the chair of the PRU parliamentary faction. The party leadership has collected 223 statements from deputies committed to forming the majority – just three deputies shy of the number needed – he told the Den (Day) newspaper in an interview published on November 27.

Earlier that week, Communist Party Chair Petro Symonenko said his deputies won't be aligning themselves with the Party of Regions.

As a result, the next majority will be less inclined to vote for Russian integration projects, as in the past two years, and more inclined towards promoting the interests of big business, observers said, citing in particular the expanding family business belonging to President Yanukovich.

"The power of the 'family' is likely to grow further after the elections as Serhiy Arbuzov, the current head of the central

bank and 'curator' of the many 'family' businesses, moves to become first deputy prime minister or even prime minister," Andrew Wilson, a senior policy fellow at the European Council on Foreign Relations, wrote recently. He added, "The Ukrainian authorities intend to use the elections to restore their legitimacy in the West by threatening to join the Russia-led Customs Union. But this is a bluff. In fact, only a handful of oligarchs, mainly the so-called gas lobby, would see gains in such a union."

In the two years since President Yanukovich took power, Ukraine's parliamentary coalition – consisting of the Party of Regions, the Communist Party and the Volodymyr Lytvyn Bloc – approved radical measures to integrate with the Russian Federation, which in some cases are widely considered unconstitutional.

Most notable are the Kharkiv agreements of 2010 that extended the presence of the Russian Black Sea Fleet in Crimea for another quarter century, and this year's language legislation that removes remaining safeguards protecting the Ukrainian language from being overwhelmed by Russian.

Pro-Russian advocates will maintain significant influence in Ukraine's Parliament, including elements in the Party of Regions (Hennadiy Vasyliiev and Vadim

(Continued on page 13)

Lviv remembers the Holodomor



Lviv City Council/Oleh Kokhan

LVIV – Residents of Lviv came together at dusk on Saturday, November 24, to light candles in memory of the millions killed in the Holodomor, the Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933 in Ukraine. The ceremonies, accompanied by a moment of silence, took place at 4 p.m. on the main plaza near the city's monument to Taras Shevchenko. In Ukraine and beyond, the fourth Saturday in November is marked as a Day of Memory for Victims of the Holodomor. Solemn ceremonies were held throughout Ukraine.

ANALYSIS

Ukraine starts to import gas from Europe, cuts imports from Russia

by Oleg Varfolomeyev
Eurasia Daily Monitor

As Russia refuses to cut gas prices for Ukraine and proceeds with its South Stream pipeline project – aimed at diminishing Gazprom's dependence on Ukrainian gas pipelines (see Eurasia Daily Monitor, November 16) – Ukraine has announced plans to further cut Russian gas imports. Even more notably, Ukraine began buying gas from the German company RWE last month. The Ukrainian government believes this will allow the country to cut Russian gas imports by some 4 percent this year and by more than 16 percent next year. Ukraine is also buying another two deep-water drilling rigs in order to boost gas extraction in the Black Sea.

RWE has been pumping gas to Ukraine via Poland since November 1, according to agreements signed in May and October. RWE's price is lower than the \$430 that the national oil and gas company Naftohaz Ukrainy is paying Gazprom this quarter per 1,000 cubic meters of gas. This is because both Russia's price for Germany and gas prices on the spot markets in Europe are lower than Gazprom's price for Ukraine. RWE is going to deliver 5 billion cubic meters (bcm) of gas to Ukraine by May 2013. Both Naftohaz and RWE plan to renew their contract, and Ukraine hopes to receive eight bcm of gas from RWE next year (Kommersant-Ukraine, November 12).

Citing Ukrainian experts, the Russian news agency RBC said on November 7 that RWE's gas will cost Ukraine \$380 to \$390 per 1,000 cubic meters. Ukrainian Energy Minister Yuri Boiko said that RWE's price was \$40 to \$70 lower than Gazprom's and that the difference would rise to \$100 by next summer (Inter TV, November 16).

Ukraine has never imported gas from Europe before. The breakthrough with RWE prompted Naftohaz deputy head Vadym Chuprun to announce that gas imports from Russia would be cut to 20 bcm next year

from the earlier announced 24 bcm. He said Ukraine could in theory import gas from Europe not only through Poland but also through Slovakia, Romania and Bulgaria (Channel 5, November 16). Energy Minister Boiko said in June that Naftohaz would cut gas imports from Russia this year to 27 bcm from the 40 bcm imported last year, and in September he said Naftohaz would cut imports from Russia further to 24.5 bcm of gas next year (see EDM, September 18).

Speaking after Mr. Chuprun on November 16, Mr. Boiko said that thanks to RWE's deliveries already this year, Ukraine would cut gas imports from Russia further to 26 bcm. He said RWE's gas would be imported not only from the Polish border, but also from Hungary starting on January 1, 2013.

The January 2009 contract signed with Gazprom obligates Naftohaz to import at least 41.6 bcm of Russian gas per annum until 2019. According to a take-or-pay clause in the contract, Ukraine has to pay for that amount of gas even if it imports less. However, Mr. Boiko said Ukraine would pay for no more than it physically imports. He added that Ukraine was ready to go to court if Gazprom sued. He noted that Gazprom recently lost several disputes over prices to its European customers (Inter TV, November 16). Gazprom, which faces a European Union probe into its contracts, lost in disputes over prices to companies from Germany, Italy, France and Poland over the past several months as the local gas market is being reshaped by the non-traditional gas boom. This must have inspired Ukraine.

In order to diminish dependence on Russian gas, along with importing gas from Europe, Ukraine is starting the construction of an LNG terminal with a capacity of 10 bcm of gas per annum near Odesa, which should be ready by 2018. Moreover, Ukraine is planning to replace gas with coal at several cogeneration plants with the help of Chinese loans, and the country will introduce new energy-saving technologies. Ukraine invited Chevron and Shell to prospect for unconventional shale gas (see EDM, May 22), and a consortium led by ExxonMobil last August was awarded the right to explore an oil and gas field in the Black Sea.

Domestic gas output, currently at some 20 bcm per annum, while Ukraine consumes over 50 bcm, is also set to rise. Ukraine pins special hopes on its Black Sea deposits, which are yet to be explored. This year and last, Ukraine bought two deep-water drilling rigs for Naftohaz's Black Sea subsidiary, Chornomornaftohaz. On November 16, the Singaporean company Keppel won a tender to deliver two drilling rigs to Ukraine for \$1.2 billion, which is less than the \$1.4 billion Naftohaz was ready to pay (zn.ua, November 16). Mr. Boiko said last September that a total of five deep-water drilling rigs would be used in the Black Sea so one more remains to be bought. Chornomornaftohaz is going to triple its output to three bcm per annum by 2015 compared to 2011 (blackseagas.com, October 2).

However, this has failed to change Russia's position in the gas price dispute, which has been continuing since last year. Despite Ukraine's robust energy savings and diversification plans, the head of Gazprom's foreign economic department, Pavel Oderov, said recently that Gazprom did not see reasons to cut prices for Ukraine (Interfax, November 8).

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

NEWSBRIEFS

European bishops remember Holodomor

KYIV – The head of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church (UGCC) Patriarch Sviatoslav Shevchuk on November 24 prayed for the victims of the genocidal Holodomor together with the Catholic bishops of the Eastern Rite in Zagreb, Croatia, where they had an annual meeting. The bishops from 14 countries prayed for the healing of the wounds of the Ukrainian nation inflicted by the Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933 and against the recurrence of similar tragedies. On the eve of the event, in answer to a question about whether the wounds of Ukrainians have healed, Patriarch Sviatoslav stated in an interview to the publication Our Sobor that when such a tremendous human tragedy is silenced, it is not conducive to healing the wounds. "We still have to become mature enough for everyone, who denies the fact of the genocide in Ukraine, to be considered both in Ukraine and worldwide as an accomplice or person justifying this crime which cannot be justified," he said. (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

UAOC bishop on the Holodomor

KYIV – Archbishop Ihor (Isichenko) of the Kharkiv and Poltava Eparchy of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church (UAOC) commented that the Holodomor of 1932-1933 was not an isolated episode of Ukrainian history. There were preconditions for this most terrible tragedy of the Ukrainian people and it should be evaluated in the general context of the struggle between the red dictatorship and "the Christian components of our national life, which were mercilessly uprooted by it [the dictatorship], and their carriers in the society," the archbishop said in an interview for the Religious Information Service of Ukraine published on November 21. "The Holodomor was not an isolated episode of our history. It logically follows from the Communist doctrine openly stated by Maxim Gorky in the title of his classical article, 'If the enemy does not surrender, he must be destroyed,'" he said. The archbishop noted that the precondition for the genocide of Ukrainians was social apathy,

the lack of organized resistance and credulity with respect to the Bolsheviks' promises. "The world of traditions of Ukrainian village life, based firmly on Christian morality and the rhythm of church services, was hostile to the Bolshevik utopia. Therefore, it was doomed to destruction from the moment the Red Army crossed the border of the Ukrainian National Republic. The lack of organized resistance, social apathy, credulity with respect to the Bolsheviks' promises were the preconditions for the genocide," stressed the hierarch. According to Archbishop Ihor, the Holodomor in Ukraine, the Jewish Holocaust and the genocide of Armenians have the same roots. "Genocide in all these cases was directed against ethnic communities viewed by the ruling regime as obstacles to the creation or preservation of the empire, Ottoman, Nazi or Soviet," he said. "And the roots of the hostility lie not in the political self-organization of the destroyed ethnoses, but in its way of life, morality, conscious or subconscious sense of national identity." (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

Chechetov on PRU majority in Rada

KYIV – Some 40 independent candidates who were elected to the Verkhovna Rada of the seventh convocation in single-mandate constituencies have submitted their statements to join the Party of Regions faction in Parliament, the deputy chairman of the Party of Regions faction, Mykhailo Chechetov, told the Russian-language newspaper Komsomolskaya Pravda v Ukraine. "Nearly 40 self-nominated candidates wrote statements on their accession to our faction, so the new Rada will have a sole majority. We will be able to adopt laws quickly and smoothly," Mr. Chechetov said, according to November 26 news reports. He said that independent candidates had submitted their statements voluntarily, without any pressure. At the same time, he declined to name those who could join the faction. Mr. Chechetov also refused to say whether the faction had received statements from current Parliament Chairman Volodymyr Lytvyn, former Emergencies Minister Viktor

(Continued on page 12)

MUST READ

• In "Five More Years of Yanukovich; To Victor Go The Spoils" (Foreign Affairs, October 23), Alexander J. Motyl (professor of political science at Rutgers University-Newark) and Rajan Menon (professor of political science at the City College of New York/City University of New York and a non-resident senior fellow at the Atlantic Council) write: "On October 28, Ukrainians will go to the polls for parliamentary elections. Just about everyone in the country believes that the result will be a victory for the ruling Party of Regions (PR), which, at first glance, would seem to reinforce the legitimacy of the increasingly authoritarian president, Viktor Yanukovich." The authors note: "The PR will trumpet its victory as proof of its popular mandate, but nothing could be further from the truth. The PR is almost as widely detested as Yanukovich himself – even within its electoral stronghold, Ukraine's southeastern rust-belt provinces centered on the Donbas." They predict that Ukraine will see "a further erosion of democracy, greater instability" and, for a variety of reasons, a "drift toward Moscow." See <http://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/138221/alexander-j-motyl-and-rajan-menon/five-more-years-of-yanukovich>.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

FOUNDED 1933

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

Yearly subscription rate: \$65; for UNA members – \$55.

Periodicals postage paid at Caldwell, NJ 07006 and additional mailing offices.

(ISSN – 0273-9348)

The Weekly:
Tel: (973) 292-9800; Fax: (973) 644-9510

UNA:
Tel: (973) 292-9800; Fax: (973) 292-0900

Postmaster, send address changes to:

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

Editor-in-chief: Roma Hadzewycz
Editor: Matthew Dubas

e-mail: staff@ukrweekly.com

The Ukrainian Weekly Archive: www.ukrweekly.com

The Ukrainian Weekly, December 2, 2012, No. 49, Vol. LXXX

Copyright © 2012 The Ukrainian Weekly

ADMINISTRATION OF THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY AND SVOBODA

Walter Honcharyk, administrator

(973) 292-9800, ext. 3041
e-mail: admin@ukrweekly.com

Walter Honcharyk, advertising manager

(973) 292-9800, ext. 3040
fax: (973) 644-9510
e-mail: adukr@optonline.net

Mariyka Pendzola, subscriptions

(973) 292-9800, ext. 3042
e-mail: subscription@ukrweekly.com

Helsinki Commission hearing assesses Ukraine's parliamentary elections

WASHINGTON – The U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (Helsinki Commission) on November 16 held a briefing to assess Ukraine's recent parliamentary elections.

Testimony was given by Olha Aivazovska, board chair of the Ukrainian citizens' network Opora; Katie Fox, deputy director for Eurasia, National Democratic Institute; Stephen Nix, regional director for Eurasia, International Republican Institute; and Thomas Melia, deputy assistant secretary of state, Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor, U.S. Department of State.

The hearing was moderated by Orest Deychakiwsky, the Helsinki Commission's policy adviser for Belarus, Bulgaria, Romania and Ukraine, who welcomed participants on behalf of the commission's chairman, Rep. Chris Smith (R-N.J.). In attendance was Helsinki Commission member Rep. Robert Aderholt (R-Ala.). Present in the audience was Ukraine's ambassador to the United States, Olexander Motsyk.

Mr. Deychakiwsky opened the hearing by noting: "The OSCE [Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe], the U.S. government, the EU [European Union] and others have all asserted that these elections represented a step backward compared to the four most recent national elections. According to the OSCE's post-election preliminary statement, there was a lack of level playing field, caused primarily by the abuse of administrative resources, the lack of transparency, of campaign and party financing and lack of balanced media coverage."

"On the other hand," he continued, "voters had a choice between distinct parties, and election day voting and the counting were assessed quite positively by the vast majority of OSCE observers."

"However, according to the OSCE-ODIHR [Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights] election mission's post-election interim report, issued just a week ago, the tabulation process following elections day lacked transparency and was marred by serious problems, including outright falsifications in some of the single-mandate districts," Mr. Deychakiwsky added.

Remarks about election observation were delivered by Paul Carter, senior State Department adviser at the Helsinki Commission, who pointed out that Ukraine's Foreign Affairs Minister Kostyantyn Gryshchenko had told the press a few days earlier that during its 2013 chairmanship of the OSCE Ukraine would offer "common standards" for the activity of international election observers.

This has caused some concern, he noted, because "the term 'common standards' has been a shorthand way of referring to proposals by some participating states to weaken OSCE election activities by subjecting them to consensus agreement, including by the governments whose elections are being observed. We strongly oppose any efforts to undercut OSCE election observation activities and urge Ukraine to ensure that OSCE work on elections and OSCE human dimension work in general is protected from any efforts to weaken or undermine it."

Mr. Carter underscored: "The OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights already has a handbook and code of conduct for election observers that has been the basis of OSCE observations for the last 15 years. We support the existing handbook and code of conduct, and encourage the Ukrainian chairmanship to assist in the implementation and strength-

ening of the existing OSCE documents."

Next, Ms. Aivazovska's statement was read by her colleague Iurii Lisovskyi, coordinator of Opora's observer network, which included 225 long-term and 3,500 short-term observers. She reported: "The 2012 parliamentary campaign 'was characterized by an artificial restriction of competition within the electoral process and by flagrant violations of the principle of equal opportunities for political parties and candidates. The mixed electoral system, as well as the use of the illegal practice of abusing administrative resources and bribing votes, had a decisive influence on the course of the campaign, which generally did not contribute to the integrity of its results. These violations were systematic and had no legal consequences for the electoral subjects that resorted to them."

Ms. Aivazovska offered Opora's assessment that "the election process does not meet basic democratic standards due to the lack of equal conditions for conducting campaigning by candidates and parties, the unrepresented large number of technical electoral subjects, unbalanced election commissions and media," and noted that "the most grievous violations [occurred] at the stage of vote count and vote tabulation."

"Opora counted 16 districts, in which direct and unconcealed fraud took place at the level of district election commissions, namely: changes were made to the protocols of votes at polling stations; ballots were destroyed and spoiled; false data of vote counts were transferred to the CEC [Central Election Commission] website. The judiciary and enforcement bodies were unable to properly perform its functions and to promote establishment of the election results. Unfortunately, their above-mentioned violations remained out of attention by the law enforcement bodies," she stated.

Ms. Aivazovska also prepared a brief Power Point presentation for the hearing.

Ms. Fox of the NDI spoke of the parliamentary elections "in the context of Ukraine's longer-term democratic development."

She reported: "On one key measure of democracy, political pluralism, Ukraine did reasonably well in these elections. Even though they did not compete on a level playing field, opposition parties are likely to be well represented in the new Parliament. In addition, because of what seems to be a protest vote against established groups, new political parties like Svoboda and UDAR will have seats in the Parliament." She also noted that it appeared that "despite the voter bribery and misuse of government resources in the campaign, ...many citizens simply decided to vote their current consciences. And this is a healthy sign."

A second positive sign, she continued, was that "parties and candidates appear to have campaigned to a greater extent than previously on the issues, giving voters real choices," that parties are beginning to respond to the citizens' frustrations with their leaders.

Ms. Fox cited a "potential red flag" in today's Ukraine: "Critics of the Ukrainian government have long speculated that the Yanukovich administration would seek constitutional changes to enhance the power of the presidency. But, until last week, amending the Constitution required the support of two-thirds of the Rada, a supermajority, which the governing party did not achieve in these elections. But on November 6 the Rada passed – with just 10 minutes of debate – legislation that changes the constitutional amendment process

to introduce a national referendum and, more important, eliminates the need for a two-thirds majority. Now the president may put a proposed constitutional change to a national referendum with the support of a simple parliamentary majority."

She also commented on the upcoming formation of factions in the new Verkhovna Rada, expressing hope that "all parties will refrain from corrupt or unethical methods, bribes or threats to induce members of Parliament to join factions," which has been done in the past "to distort election results." As well, Ms. Fox noted that Rada leaders "should examine the rules of procedure and try to ensure that some leadership positions, such as substantive committee chairmanships, are reserved for opposition MPs," which will promote more confidence in the Verkhovna Rada.

The IRI's Mr. Nix began his testimony by stating that "a careful analysis of the democratic backsliding in Ukraine and how the United States and Europe should react is of utmost importance at this time."

The starting point from which to judge the fairness of Ukraine's October 28 parliamentary elections should be the selective prosecution that kept opposition leaders off the ballot. Election day, he noted, "marked the 450th day of imprisonment for Yulia Tymoshenko and the 671st day of imprisonment of Yuri Lutsenko."

He then cited the law on parliamentary elections adopted in November 2011, which was strongly criticized by the Venice Commission for the absence of political consensus and lack of transparency in the drafting of the law; increased government pressure on independent media; the authorities' monitoring and regulation of domestic civil society organizations; intimidation of political parties and candidates; the uneven composition of election commissions; and the creation of pseudo-parties whose sole purpose was to allow the ruling party to dominate membership on these commissions.

Over all, there was "deterioration in sev-

eral areas compared to standards previously achieved," Mr. Nix said, adding that, "the problems in the campaign period and election day are particularly troubling, as they indicate that Ukraine has not progressed in the way that it should and has not advanced as far as other former republics, including Georgia, which just saw its first peaceful transfer of power from one democratic elected government to another."

He also pointed out: "Ukraine has had several systems of elections since its independence. It started out with a single-mandate system. A few years later, it changed to a mixed system. It then went to a hundred percent proportional system. Now it's back to a mixed system." The IRI, he said, suggested that Ukraine "adhere to common practice and not change its system of voting on a regular basis," and he underscored that, "in an election being conducted under new rules, those participating were not able to realize their full potential as actors in the electoral process."

Mr. Melia of the State Department commented that the election process in Ukraine is not yet completed, with five single-mandate districts holding new elections early next year because the CEC could not establish a winner; and with three opposition groups – the United Opposition, UDAR and Svoboda – stating that they will not recognize the CEC's results "until the opposition candidates who ran in the five disputed districts have been declared winners" and threatening to boycott the new Rada and file complaints with Ukrainian courts and the European Court of Human Rights because the declared results "do not reflect the real will of the Ukrainian people." As well, the Procurator General's Office is opening criminal cases of alleged illegal actions, including vote-buying, that took place during the elections.

"All this suggests that Ukraine's grassroots democracy remains vibrant and contentious and, unlike in some countries, the

(Continued on page 10)

Holodomor...

(Continued from page 1)

the names of but a few victims who perished in the Holodomor.

Present were Members of Parliament Laurie Hawn, Ed Komarnicki, Lawrence Toet and Mark Warawa. Greetings from Sen. Raynell Andreychuk were presented by Michael-Paul Senkow.

Representatives from the Ukrainian Canadian community organizations included Mykola Bilaniuk, president, UCC Ottawa;

Ron Sorobey, Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Associated (UCPBA); Adriana Buyniak Wilson, president, League of Ukrainian Canadian Women; Marika Putko, UCC Quebec; Bohdan Shumsky, Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral, Ottawa; Cornell Popyk, Knights of Columbus, St. John the Baptist branch; and Roman Hruby, UNF Ottawa-Gatineau branch. Also present were many members of the Ukrainian Canadian community.

The UCC together with the CUPFG extended a heartfelt thank you to all who attended the commemoration service in Parliament.



Holodomor survivor Dr. Julia Woychyshyn remembers the years of the Famine-Genocide.

Two historians are honored with 2012 Antonovych Awards

by Yaro Bihun

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

WASHINGTON – Two highly respected Ukrainian historians and administrators of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies (CIUS) were honored with this year's Omelan and Tatiana Antonovych Foundation awards for their exemplary work in expanding the world's understanding of Ukraine, its history and culture.

Dr. Zenon Kohut and Dr. Frank Sysyn received their awards on November 10 at the annual presentation ceremony at the Embassy of Ukraine in the U.S. capital. Their names were added to the 63 previous recipients so honored since the Antonovych prizes were founded in 1981.

Opening the presentation ceremony, foundation President Ihor Voyevodka described Drs. Kohut and Sysyn as "shining examples of many years of work in spreading the knowledge about Ukraine, from the Kozak period to the present, and its integration into European modern history." The award plaque for Dr. Kohut notes "his con-

tribution to the study of Kozak Ukraine," and Dr. Sysyn's plaque – "his contribution to scholarship in Ukraine."

Dr. Martha Bohachevsky-Chomiak, who chairs the Antonovych award selection jury, in her brief comments about this year's laureates, said their historical research served to disprove the old widely accepted Polish and Russian nationalistic pretensions on Ukrainian territories and "influenced a wide sector of Slavic and East-European studies." Dr. Bohachevsky-Chomiak is a 1989 Antonovych award honoree.

The other two members of the jury, Dr. Orest Subtelny and Dr. Roman Szporluk, also are Antonovych laureates: Dr. Subtelny in 1982 and Dr. Szporluk in 2000.

Dr. Szporluk, in his remarks, spoke about this year's honorees as "very important research historians." Their major contribution was in integrating the earlier periods of Ukraine's history from the mid-1500s into contemporary European history, he said, with Dr. Sysyn focusing his work on the earlier centuries and Dr. Kohut from the end of the 18th and begin-



Dr. Zenon Kohut recalls some of his accomplishments at CIUS upon receiving his 2012 Antonovych Foundation award.



After receiving his 2012 Antonovych Foundation award at the Embassy of Ukraine in Washington, Dr. Frank Sysyn presents Natalia Motsyk, the ambassador's wife, with two historical works recently published by CIUS: "The Holodomor Reader" and the sixth volume of Mykhailo Hrushevsky's "History of Ukraine-Rus'."

ning of the 19th centuries.

Accepting his award, Dr. Kohut recounted his 30 years of work in researching Ukrainian history as it developed from its earliest years to the present. That process of the development of Ukraine's identity continues to this day, both historically and geographically, he said.

Dr. Kohut began his association with CIUS in 1992, and two years later he became the institute's director, planning and coordinating its expanding academic, research and publishing programs both internally and with academic institutions in newly independent Ukraine. Earlier, he participated in establishing Ukrainian studies at Harvard University and was a senior research analyst at the Library of Congress and Soviet political affairs analyst at the U.S. Department of Defense in Washington.

Dr. Sysyn, now the director of the Peter Jacyk Center for Ukrainian Historical Research at CIUS, noted that his academic career also began in the United States, at Harvard University, where he developed his outlook on historical studies. While at Harvard, he said, he learned to ignore the popular academic trends of the day.

"Today's big topic, big theory, will be tomorrow's forgotten one," he said, recommending that students of history "go against the grain."

Dr. Sysyn continued his work in Edmonton, Alberta, at the CIUS, where, he said, he found great support – both moral and financial – especially during a time of evolving Ukrainian independence in developing that institution as it expanded its work with its counterparts in Ukraine. He said his most recent focus has been on "micro history" – on the history of small Ukrainian villages, Ukrainian immigration to the West and on interviewing the eyewitnesses to this history.

In the absence of Ambassador Oleksander Motsyk, who was in Kyiv that day, Counselor-General Vladyslava Bondarenko welcomed the laureates, Antonovych Foundation officials and close to 100 of their friends, colleagues and other invited guests who came to the ceremony at the Embassy. The ambassador's wife, Natalia Motsyk, was present, and later joined in the reception that followed the awards presentation.

(Continued on page 13)

OBITUARY

The Rev. Dr. Myron Stasiw, UNA officer, Toronto pastor

TORONTO – The Rev. Dr. Myron Stasiw passed away on November 22 at the age of 87 after a long and courageous battle with diabetes and its complications. The Rev. Stasiw was very involved in the work of the Ukrainian National Association, as a branch secretary and member of the UNA General Assembly, and was a pastor in Toronto for several decades.

In 1983 he was elected as secretary of UNA Branch 49 of Toronto and remained in that office until 2011. In 1994 the Rev. Stasiw was elected to the UNA General Assembly as an advisor and served for one term. In 1998 he was UNA Director for Canada and served until 2002.

He was born on March 5, 1925, in Dobrivliany, western Ukraine, and was raised in a religious and patriotic family. He excelled in school and had a fervent desire for learning. The opportunity presented itself when he heeded God's call and pursued religious studies in Rome, where he was ordained a priest on May 22, 1952. He earned three doctoral degrees.

In 1957 he was sent to Saskatchewan, where he served in pastoral ministry. He subsequently moved to Ontario, where he held appointments both in Ottawa and at the University of Toronto. Beginning in 1968 he served as a priest at the Ukrainian Catholic Sobor of the Holy Protection in Toronto, where he became pastor in 1987. He wholeheartedly embraced his pastoral duties for over 40 years, while building a strong and vibrant congregation.

Appointed vicar-general by the late Bishop Isidore



The Rev. Dr. Myron Stasiw

Borecky, the Rev. Stasiw fulfilled his role in exemplary fashion. He also served as chaplain and spiritual director for many church and community committees and organizations, including the Ukrainian Youth Association (SUM).

The Rev. Stasiw, a mitred archpriest of the Ukrainian Catholic Church's Toronto Eparchy, firmly believed in taking positive action whenever possible and encouraged his parishioners to do likewise. During his homilies, he often fondly recounted the story of the priest of Ars, France, St. John Vianney, who excelled in taking positive action to improve his Church. Father Stasiw's deep devotion and love for his Ukrainian Catholic Church and his homeland, Ukraine, remained with him throughout his final days.

He was predeceased by his parents, Mykola and Paraskevia, and brother Mychajlo. Surviving are his brother Ostop; nephews Mykola and Vyacheslav; niece Halyna and their families; as well as many friends and parishioners in Toronto and beyond.

The parastas service took place on Saturday, November 24, and Sunday, November 25, at the Sobor of the Holy Protection in Toronto. The funeral liturgy was offered on Monday, November 26, followed by interment at Park Lawn Cemetery.

In lieu of flowers, memorial donations may be made for liturgies for the repose of his soul or to the Ukrainian Catholic Seminary in Ottawa. Online condolences may be offered at www.cardinalfuneralhomes.com.



THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

Insurance MATTERS...

by Irene Jarosewich

The UNA Q&A: Why choose the UNA?

Of the dozens of companies that offer life insurance and annuities, why should I choose the UNA?

When considering the purchase of any financial product, numerous factors need to be considered. Since life insurance and annuities need to be available to you many years into the future, the organization that provides them must have longevity, stability, customer service, good rates and a reputation for ethical conduct. In all these areas, the UNA excels.

The UNA has been an active fraternal for over 118 years and is among only a small select group of American life insurance providers that have been protecting individuals for more than a century.

Besides longevity, financial stability is important to reduce future risk. Standard Analytical Service, analysts of the insurance industry since 1932, has consistently provided the UNA with the rating of "favorable" when compared with the 25 largest life insurance companies in the United States.

The UNA has never veered away from acting in accordance with the highest ethical standards. At the UNA, every policy sold is reviewed internally before it is enacted. This allows for a double-check to make sure the policy is appropriate. The UNA values its high rating and does not want to jeopardize it with a mistake. A reputation for sticking with the standards, known as compliance, is an important factor to consider when choosing a company.

Other considerations include personal service by UNA staff and branch secretaries. Have a question or problem? With the UNA, you are not directed to an impersonal call center known for frequent staff turnover and representatives sometimes located overseas. Nor are you left alone to resolve your problem online. With the UNA, you can build a relationship with a UNA representative, whether by telephone at the Home Office in New Jersey, or directly with an agent or branch secretary in your community. If you are late with a payment,

are moving, or need to borrow against your cash value, you can speak with the same person each time. For those who wish to speak Ukrainian, the UNA has staff and agents that can explain insurance topics fluently in Ukrainian.

Most UNA representatives have been with the UNA for many years, and UNA branch secretaries are well-respected members within their local Ukrainian communities. They are people whom you know and can trust, and trust is an important aspect of financial services. And low turnover among UNA staff and representatives means consistency. There is a great deal of value in consistency, and this type of consistency is not readily available online or through insurance company call centers. This personal service is an important advantage of working with a smaller insurance provider such as the UNA.

One of the best reasons to purchase a financial product through the UNA is because the UNA offers excellent rates. As a fraternal benefit society, the UNA continues to operate solely for the benefit of its members, who are its clients. Unlike for-profit insurance companies in which the profits go to a small group of investors, profits from UNA policies go back to the thousands of UNA members in the form of benefits that include low and very competitive prices on the UNA's financial products, as well as community benefits, such as our two newspapers, The Ukrainian Weekly and Svoboda, an annual almanac on Ukrainian topics, numerous student scholarships and the Ukrainian Heritage Center at Soyuzivka.

In order to understand why the UNA can

offer such competitive prices, it helps to understand what goes into the sale of financial products.

The selling price of all financial products – whether the product is an annuity or a life insurance policy, or a stock or a bond – is composed of two elements. The first element is the actual cost of the product itself, for example, the actual price for the value of a stock or a bond, or of an annuity or an insurance policy. The second element is the product's service and sales charge. The additional cost of these sales charges and service fees varies among products, and from company to company. Because of the UNA's status as a fraternal, which means lower fees, choosing an annuity or an insurance policy with the UNA can make a big difference in lower costs over all.

Depending on the financial product, these added fees have different names, such as sales commissions, or service charges, or front end/back end loads, or AUM percentages. However, the purpose of these fees and charges is the same regardless of the company: to pay for the administrative, sales and management costs of financial products. So, when comparing companies and policies, it is important to ask the cost of these charges and fees.

With more than a century of service as a fraternal benefit society, the UNA continues to live by its motto: The UNA and the Community: Partners for Life. To find out more about how UNA products can help you, contact the UNA Home Office at 1-800-253-9862, the UNA sales staff directly at 1-888-538-2833 or find your local UNA branch secretary through the UNA website at www.ukrainiannationalassociation.org.

Ensure your family's future

NOW!

Purchase*:

- LIFE INSURANCE
- ANNUITIES
- ENDOWMENTS



Contact us:

Sales – 888-538-2833 ext. 3055
2200 Route 10, Parsippany, NJ 07054

General information – 800-253-9862
www.UkrainianNationalAssociation.org
[facebook.com/UkrainianNationalAssociation](https://www.facebook.com/UkrainianNationalAssociation)

* Not available in all states.



THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Assessing Ukraine's elections

The Helsinki Commission – that is, the U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe as this independent agency of the federal government is formally known – has once again held an important hearing about Ukraine and its October 28 parliamentary elections. Readers of this newspaper no doubt recall that back on May 17 the commission organized a hearing on “Ukraine’s Upcoming Parliamentary Elections: A Pivotal Moment,” that heard from experts in the field from Freedom House, the International Republican Institute (IRI), the National Democratic Institute (NDI) and the International Foundation for Electoral Systems, as well as the daughter of imprisoned opposition leader Yulia Tymoshenko.

Now that the election has passed, the Helsinki Commission on November 16 held another hearing, “Assessing Ukraine’s Parliamentary Elections,” with testimony offered by specialists from the IRI and the NDI, as well as a U.S. State Department official from its Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor and the chair of the Ukrainian citizens’ network Opora. The reason: these elections were indeed pivotal in Ukraine’s further development as a democratic state – Helsinki Commission Chairman Rep. Christopher Smith (R-N.J.) had called them “a litmus test for Ukrainian democracy.” There is also the salient fact that Ukraine in 2013 will serve as chair of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and, as noted by Helsinki Commission Policy Adviser Orest Deychakiwsky, its conduct in adhering to OSCE commitments, especially in the areas of human rights and fundamental freedoms, democracy and the rule of law, should be exemplary. Unfortunately, it is not. (The full transcript of the hearing can be found on the Helsinki Commission’s website, www.csce.gov; a story about the hearing appears on page 3 of this issue.)

Indeed, Olha Aivazovska of Opora testified that “the 2012 parliamentary campaign was characterized by an artificial restriction of competition within the electoral process” and the use of government resources (adminresurs) “to give unfair advantages to the specific candidates.” She said 457 instances of “adminresurs” were registered by Opora’s observers. “Unfair advantages provided by use of these state resources precluded fair competition in these elections.” She also stated that “observers recorded the most grievous violations at the stage of vote count and vote tabulation” and emphasized that these violations were material “as they affected the outcome of the elections.”

The IRI and the NDI also commented on the preparation and outcome of the elections – citing both significant regression in Ukraine’s democratization and the growing pluralism of political life – and made recommendations for improvements in the election process. Katie Fox of the NDI said these recommendations are offered “in the spirit of strengthening and supporting democratic institutions and processes in Ukraine.” Stephen Nix of the IRI underscored that “Ukraine remains of great strategic importance to the United States... And for this reason, a careful analysis of the democratic backsliding in Ukraine and how the United States and Europe should react is of utmost importance at this time.” Those sentiments were echoed by Thomas Melia of the State Department, who said the hearing was “a reflection of the importance of this briefing and the importance that Ukraine has for American policy makers in the Congress and in the executive branch.”

Mr. Melia also underscored that the U.S. remains “committed to engagement with Ukraine” and wants “to continue to help Ukraine move towards its democratic future.” He added, “We know Ukraine is capable of taking the right steps. We just haven’t seen the present government in Kyiv make the policy decisions to do so.”

We appreciate, once again, the Helsinki Commission’s attention to Ukraine. And we hope that the objectives outlined by NGOs and the words of commitment spoken by the State Department will be reflected in the actions of the second administration of President Barack Obama.

Dec.
4
1997

Turning the pages back...

Fifteen years ago, on December 4, 1997, Vasyl Koval, chief of the Consular Department of the Foreign Affairs Ministry of Ukraine, was arrested and charged with abuse of office and unlawful foreign currency operations. This was the highest government official charged with corruption, with some speculating that charges were imminent against one of Ukraine’s leading businesspeople.

The arrest, ordered by acting Procurator General of Ukraine Oleh Lytvak, came five days after the conclusion of a government co-sponsored symposium on fighting corruption, where World Bank officials criticized Ukraine’s government for much rhetoric and little action.

Foreign Affairs Ministry spokesperson Viktor Nosiachuk declined to comment on the nature of the accusations and First Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Anton Buteiko said that the situation was indicative of the corruption that was consuming Ukrainian society. “The situation that has appeared in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs mirrors what is going on in our country today,” said Mr. Buteiko.

Mr. Lytvak also asked the Verkhovna Rada to remove the immunity from prosecution of National Deputy Yulia Tymoshenko in order that he could bring an indictment against her, also for illegal currency operations. Ms. Tymoshenko then headed United Energy Systems, one of the most successful gas and oil trading firms in Ukraine.

In a written statement to Parliament, Mr. Lytvak indicated that Ms. Tymoshenko was indicted for illegally attempting to smuggle \$26,000 out of Ukraine at Zaporizhia Airport, where she was preparing to board a flight for Moscow. Petro Sheiko, chairman of the Verkhovna Rada Committee on Ethics and Legislative Activity, said that the request would

(Continued on page 10)

COMMENTARY

Ukraine’s president missing on the Holodomor

by Askold S. Lozynskyj

On Saturday, November 17, the Ukrainian American community in the northeastern part of the United States held its annual Holodomor observance in New York City with a 50-block march from St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church on the Lower East Side to St. Patrick’s Cathedral on 51st Street and Fifth Avenue. There, an ecumenical (Ukrainian Catholic and Ukrainian Orthodox) requiem service was offered to honor the memory of the victims followed by a commemorative program consisting of a few speeches and/or readings of statements.

This service and program following a similar protocol have been ongoing for almost 20 years since it was first initiated by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the efforts of Bishop Basil Kosten of the Ukrainian Catholic Church with the participation of then Bishop Antony of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

The senior adviser for Europe to the Permanent Mission of the United States of America to the United Nations, William Pope, read a statement from The White House, office of the Press Secretary. The unsigned statement read, in part, “We honor the millions who lost their lives during this man-made catastrophe, in which Ukrainian farms and crops were seized in a deliberate attempt to break the will of the Ukrainian people. It is a tribute to the courage and resilience of the Ukrainian people that, even in the face of this unconscionable cruelty, they did not abandon their pursuit of dignity, universal rights and sovereignty.” In keeping with President Barack Obama’s “Russia reset” policy the statement was neither particularly profound nor evocative. “Genocide” was not uttered. Russia was not mentioned. However, the U.S. government position was salvaged by an analytical, compassionate and unequivocal honoring of the victims by Sen. Charles Schumer (D-N.Y.).

When Ukraine’s Ambassador to the United States Oleksander Motsyk stepped up to the podium, expectations were not high. After all, he was the spokesman for Ukraine’s President Viktor Yanukovich, who has rolled back most progress on issues involving Ukrainian identity and

Askold S. Lozynskyj is an attorney based in New York City. He is a former president of the Ukrainian World Congress.

spirituality. Well, despite the low bar, Mr. Motsyk still managed to underwhelm. He proceeded to articulate apparently his own remarks, even using the term “Holodomor-Genocide.” By the time the ambassador had concluded, it was clear that there was no statement from President Yanukovich. Mr. Motsyk was not able to compensate for that stark omission.

Mr. Yanukovich’s struggle with the Holodomor dates back to his shameless performance before the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg on April 27, 2010, when he said, “The Holodomor was in Ukraine, Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan. It was the result of Stalin’s totalitarian regime. But it would be wrong and unfair to recognize the Holodomor as an act of genocide against one nation... It was a common tragedy for all people who lived in the former Soviet Union.”

Since the Strasbourg denunciation, Mr. Yanukovich and his people have done very little to advance Holodomor awareness, either in Ukraine or within the international community. For example, the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations has lately sponsored watered-down annual observances at the U.N. focusing on lack of food issues experienced by many nations instead of poignant commemorations with “the Ukrainian Holodomor as a genocide of the Ukrainian people” theme as had been done in the past. Some foreign dignitaries visiting Ukraine who have made a point of paying respects to the Holodomor victims at Kyiv’s memorial have done so often without the company of Ukraine’s president.

Some have argued that Mr. Yanukovich’s disregard for the Holodomor contravenes Ukrainian law on the Holodomor from 2006 which remains on the books. It probably does. So, once again, Mr. Yanukovich flaunts Ukraine’s laws. However, this is hardly Mr. Yanukovich’s greatest deficiency. More significantly, it underlines the indisputable fact that Mr. Yanukovich is not now, nor will he ever be, the president of the Ukrainian people even though he may be recognized as the president of Ukraine.

An American friend of mine visiting Ukraine last year told me, “It seems that those in the Ukrainian government simply do not care for their people.” My friend could not have been more on target. Viktor Yanukovich simply does not care for the Ukrainian people, nor does he feel their pain!

Quotable notes

“...Every year, when we remember the victims of the Holodomor, we learn something new. One of the indisputable proofs of the artificiality of the famine is the existence of so-called ‘black boards’ [chorni doshky]. Honestly, when I first heard about the existence of these, I thought they were some sort of secret lists or orders that punitive Soviet bodies received. But these were not secret lists. These black boards were published in the press. I was struck by this fact.

“There is no doubt today that the Famine was artificially induced, even by looking at the bountiful harvest that the Ukrainian land produced in the year when the Ukrainians were starving to death. So someone took these God-given products of the earth from the Ukrainians.

“Today, in fact, not all accept this idea and other facts as undeniable evidence that the Famine was an artificially provoked genocide. Just as it was in the case of the Jewish Holocaust. Even now there are people who deny the Holocaust, although they are considered criminals. I think we really need to mature to this, so that these types of ideological clichés will no longer disturb the minds of Ukrainians. So that everyone who denies the genocide in Ukraine is considered, both in our country and in the whole world, an accomplice or a person who justifies the crime. A crime, which has no excuse!”

– Patriarch Sviatoslav Shevchuk, speaking in an interview with the Religious Information Service of Ukraine, which was posted on the RISU website on November 27.

UKRAINIAN FAMINE LECTURE IN TORONTO

The Holodomor and history: bringing Ukrainians back in

Below is the text of Alexander Motyl's lecture at the University of Toronto on November 9. This was the annual Ukrainian Famine Lecture co-sponsored by the Canadian Foundation for Ukrainian Studies, the Center for European, Russian and Eurasian Studies, the Petro Jacyk Program for the Study of Ukraine, the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, Toronto Office, and the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, Toronto branch. Dr. Motyl is professor of political science at Rutgers University-Newark.

Three or more years ago, I would not have been standing here. As most of you probably know, I have never devoted any significant amount of time in my scholarly career to studying the Holodomor. I've written a few brief articles and given a few talks, but I have never been a Holodomor specialist. It is only in the last two years that I've been able to aspire to that designation. And that is due solely to my having co-edited, together with Bohdan Klid of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, "The Holodomor Reader." Bohdan is the specialist, but I was his apprentice and, as such, I was able to come to an infinitely deeper understanding of this genocide than I had possessed when he and I embarked on this project in the summer of 2010.

My deepest thanks to Bohdan as well as to Marko Stech, Frank Sysyn, and Myroslav Yurkevych of the institute for making this book a reality and for enabling me to learn so much.

The idea for this book came to Bohdan and me, separately, sometime during the 75th anniversary of the Holodomor in 2008. Both of us were struck by the fact that, although the amount of material relating to the Holodomor was huge and steadily growing, there was no comprehensive sourcebook on the Famine for English-language readers. As a result, finding basic information on the Holodomor required the kind of research that most non-specialists have neither time nor energy to pursue.

I was one of those non-specialists. As a political scientist who has spent inordinate amounts of time defining concepts, I had no doubt that the Holodomor possessed all the defining characteristics of genocide. But I confess to having lacked a full appreciation of the magnitude of the tragedy that befell Ukraine in 1932-1933. That changed in the course of our research and translations. More important, I've learned a thing or two about Holodomor studies in the West.

Several things now strike me as obvious.

First, the debate about whether or not the Holodomor was or was not a genocide is over – at least in the West. Consider where the Famine was in the popular consciousness of the 1950s. The answer is: nowhere. Survivors, refugees and émigrés wrote about it extensively, but primarily in Ukrainian, and their audience consisted largely of themselves. Although some Western journalists had written about the Famine in the 1930s, their focus soon shifted to other stories, while Western scholars ignored the Famine almost entirely. Even in 1983, during the 50th anniversary of the Holodomor, the regnant view of one of the great crimes of the 20th century maintained that it was a minor tragedy at best and a consequence of agricultural policy gone awry at worst.

Since then, the status of the Famine as a non-event or an émigré fantasy has changed by 180 degrees. No serious scholar or political figure now disputes that millions of Ukrainians starved to death in 1932-1933. There is general agreement in the West that the Famine was avoidable and almost uni-

versal condemnation of it as a crime. And, as "The Holodomor Reader" demonstrates, the empirical evidence for regarding the Holodomor as genocide is overwhelming. If one is neutral, one will be persuaded. If one is a diehard cynic, lacks the capacity for human empathy, or has a political agenda, no amount of evidence will do the trick.

There is, thus, no more need to demonstrate yet again that the Holodomor meets the requirements of any reasonable definition of genocide. There is no need to produce any more treatises using United Nations documents to show that the Holodomor was as much of a genocide as the Holocaust, the Armenian genocide, the Rwandan genocide, or the Cambodian genocide. The Holodomor was not just a tragedy. It was a slaughter, and every person of good conscience knows that. There is as little reason to worry about Holodomor deniers in the West as there is to worry about the Flat Earth Society. Their numbers will, inevitably, decline. In the meantime, they should be treated with tolerance and compassion and, ultimately, with indifference.

After all, the battle has been won, and it is time to move on.

Second, the debate about the exact numbers of Ukrainians who perished in the Holodomor is best left to the experts. We can now state with reasonable certainty that the number is at least 4 million. It may be more. But whether or not that number is four, or six, or eight, or 10 million no longer matters once we understand that the Holodomor was genocide and that that genocide cost some 25,000 Ukrainian lives per day at its height. The demographers are currently hard at work generating numbers and data sets. They have the skills to do so, and they also have the techniques for interpreting these numbers and producing reliable estimates.

Let me remind you that, back in the 1950s and 1960s, the battle of numbers seemed as hopeless as the battle of intentionality. And this was true despite the fact that many of the Western journalists who wrote about the Famine in the 1930s spoke of six to eight to 10 million victims. After World War II and the outbreak of the Cold War, however, the 1930s were forgotten. A Soviet history atlas compiled by the reputable historian Martin Gilbert in 1972, for instance, illustrates the "main area of the forced collectivization of over 5 million peasant holdings 1929-1938" and notes that "thousands of peasants were killed when they resisted (some by armed force)." Revisionist historians placed the number at several hundred thousand. Soviet propagandists, of course, denied any significant population losses at all. Consider where we stand today. No one disputes the fact that millions died. No one disputes the fact that the "kill rate" – the rate at which people died per day – was astonishingly high.

The battle of numbers has been won, and it is time to move on.

Third, it is time to shift the focus of Holodomor studies from the big-picture questions – Was it genocide? Did millions perish? – to the small-picture questions: Who were the people who died? How did they die? What lives did they lead? Who killed them? In other words, we must humanize the Holodomor. We must remind ourselves, and others, that this was not just a genocide that cost millions of lives, but that each and every Ukrainian who perished in the Holodomor was a human being worth remembering as a human being.

As Bohdan and I were compiling "The Holodomor Reader," the materials that impressed me most were not the scholarly articles and the diplomatic documents, but

the survivor testimonies and literary accounts. They impressed me precisely because they brought the horrors of the Holodomor to life. They placed faces on the dying and they attached names to the numbers. These materials transformed the Holodomor from an abstract event to a human catastrophe. They gave life to the dead. They enabled me to feel for them, to sympathize and even empathize, to imagine what it must have been like to be a Ukrainian peasant condemned to a slow and awful extinction in the spring of 1933.

Listen to the following lines from a poem by Wira Wowk:

the forlorn
field cries
Famine
the Golgotha
of a home without a roof
distant are the storks
how many years of woe
did the cuckoo announce?
how many eclipses of the sun
how many scarecrows amidst poppies?
a stream of blood
flows through the fields
a bleached skull in the black earth
ravens circle above corpses
the shadows of children
along the fence
blinded by tears
the dark church
its zinc cupola nodding
where are you mallows
near the multicolored walls
where is the spindle of the song
where is the wreath of the dance?
death dances on the grass stubble
the zither's strings
snapped from the lament
of millions of innocents

This is the power of memoirs and of literature: to bring the past to life. And we need much more of both. We need to hear the peasants and workers and urban dwellers. We need to do everything we possibly can to give them a voice and, thus, a presence. It is only in this manner that we will fully commemorate their sacrifice and their death. Abstractions and numbers are incapable of reaching into these inner realms of human experience and, indeed, of the human condition.

Which brings me to my fourth point. I wish to make a radical suggestion, one that will shock some Ukrainians and many non-Ukrainians. I wish to suggest that Ukrainians are human beings and that their history should be treated as the history of human beings. In a word, we need to reinvent Ukrainian history as the history – not just of elites, not just of masses, not just of peasants, not just of a territory or a state – but of people.

Some Ukrainians are heroes, and a few are saints. Some are cowards, and a few are criminals. The vast majority are just regular folk – no different from Canadians, Americans, Russians, Jews, blacks, Indians and all the others. All Ukrainians, whatever modifier we append to them, are exactly like all other people. They want to live, and they generally don't want to die. They fall in love, they have relationships, families and children, and they pass away. They do smart things, and they do stupid things. They do good things, and they do bad things. No more and no less than all the other billions of people populating the world.

* * *

I have often wondered why I find the scholarship of the contemporary school of neo-Soviet historians unacceptable. It is not,

as they like to believe, because they say controversial or critical things about Ukrainians or about Ukrainian nationalists. Nor is it because they are the first to concern themselves with moral issues related to culpability for terrorism, violence and crimes against humanity. People of my generation were exploring the same issues they are just discovering back in the 1960s and 1970s. Just read any issue of *Student, New Directions, Meta* or *Dialoh* from that time.

No, I find their work unacceptable because it is offensive. That is, it offends me. But not as a Ukrainian. I'm used to that and have a thick skin. Rather, it offends me as a human being. Like Soviet specialists on bourgeois nationalism of the past, the neo-Soviet historians offend because they reduce Ukrainians from complex persons to one-dimensional stereotypes with no conscience, no feelings, no brains and no voice. It's as if these historians had never read "The Merchant of Venice," where Shylock states:

"I am a Jew. Hath not a Jew eyes? Hath not a Jew hands, organs, dimensions, senses, affections, passions; fed with the same food, hurt with the same weapons, subject to the same diseases, heal'd by the same means, warm'd and cool'd by the same winter and summer, as a Christian is? If you prick us, do we not bleed? If you tickle us, do we not laugh? If you poison us, do we not die? And if you wrong us, do we not revenge? If we are like you in the rest, we will resemble you in that."

Remember: in demanding a pound of flesh, Shylock was acting brutally. Even so, we empathize with him, we even commiserate with him, precisely because we know that he was responding to the sustained humiliation of repeated wrongs. And although Shylock acted brutally, we know that he was not therefore a brute.

Our response to Shylock stands in sharp contrast to how neo-Soviet historians treat Ukrainians: as savages, as brutes, as animals that respond on impulse and lack the capacity for rational thought and human empathy. Savages, naturally, want only to be savages. Savages can have no legitimate interests, no legitimate grievances, no legitimate concerns. Regardless of context, regardless of circumstances, they want only to kill, to rape, to pillage.

Such a view is of course profoundly, and manifestly, racist, and we would not countenance this kind of stereotyping of anybody else – certainly not of blacks, women and Jews. Just imagine if black insurrections, women's self-assertiveness, and Jews' anger at discrimination were explained only in terms of irrational propensities to destruction, hysteria and greed. We would be outraged. And yet, it is perfectly acceptable to view Ukrainians in this manner. Please do not misunderstand me. I have no doubt that Ukrainians are capable of and have committed crimes. After all, Ukrainians are human. But I also have no doubt that Ukrainians are rational beings and not savages. After all, Ukrainians are human.

Where does the view of Ukrainians as irrational beings driven by primitive urges come from? I suspect that the answer has something to do with the way in which Ukrainians are represented in three key cultures and historiographies or, to use a fashionable word, discourses. Although no culture, discourse or historiography is uniform, it is not too great an exaggeration to suggest that long-standing Polish, Jewish and Russian representations of Ukrainians are strikingly similar. The Polish discourse tends to view Ukrainians as savage "haidamaky"

(Continued on page 14)

GENERATION UKE

Edited and compiled by Matthew Dubas

Boston College Ukrainian Society holds varenyky workshop



Markian Bojko holds a tray of freshly made pyrohy.

by Andrew Klokiw

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass. – On the first Saturday of November, the Boston College Ukrainian Society (BCUS) held its semi-annual pyrohy (varenyky) workshop on campus. The workshop was publicized throughout the university and was open to all interested individuals in the Greater Boston area.

Over 50 students and guests turned out for the afternoon workshop where BCUS President Marko Lieber taught the group how to roll the dough for the pyrohy, how to prepare and then stuff the various Ukrainian fillings into the dough, how to mold them into the finished product, and then how to boil them.



BC students gather around tables, rolling dough and filling them with traditional mashed potato filling.

Much of the cooking was done by the society's vice-president, Andrew Klokiw, and most of the prep work was done by sophomore officers Matt Lieber and Markian Bojko.

"Since we began this event four years ago, it has become our most popular undertaking among the students here at BC," Marko Lieber commented, "and we now have to do it once each semester."

"Along with our pysanka-making (Ukrainian Easter egg) workshop, this event has been crucial in broadcasting the objectives of our Ukrainian Society to the university: to bring Ukrainian customs and traditions to those who want to immerse themselves in another culture, if only for a day," he added.



Matej Liber presides over BC students hard at work, providing assistance and instruction.

The culinary workshop concluded with the participants eating all 150 of the pyrohy they had made.

BCUS will host another workshop during the spring semester, as well as a pysanky workshop before Easter. These workshops will go along with several other events sponsored in conjunction with the School's Slavic Club and several other universities in the area.

"Generally our spring 'pyrih' event is the bigger of the two," Mr. Klokiw said of the recent event. However, the large turnout would seem to indicate that the students here really have an interest in Ukrainian culture and food. We hope to use this interest as a potential springboard to increasing our membership in the coming years."

Silecky skates to national championship

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – Matej Silecky, a Ukrainian American sophomore at the University of California at Berkeley, is the current United States Figure Skating (USFS) Junior Men's Collegiate National Champion and the USFS North Atlantic Region Junior Men's silver medalist.

A native of Verona, N.J., Mr. Silecky, 18, won first place in the junior men's long program and won third place in the junior short program at the Golden Bear Skate Championship held at the University of California at Berkeley in Oakland, Calif., on September 15.

During the summer, Mr. Silecky won the junior men's USFS Collegiate Nationals on August 16-18 in South Dennis, Mass. He scored 130.74 points, scoring more than 40 points higher than his nearest competitor.

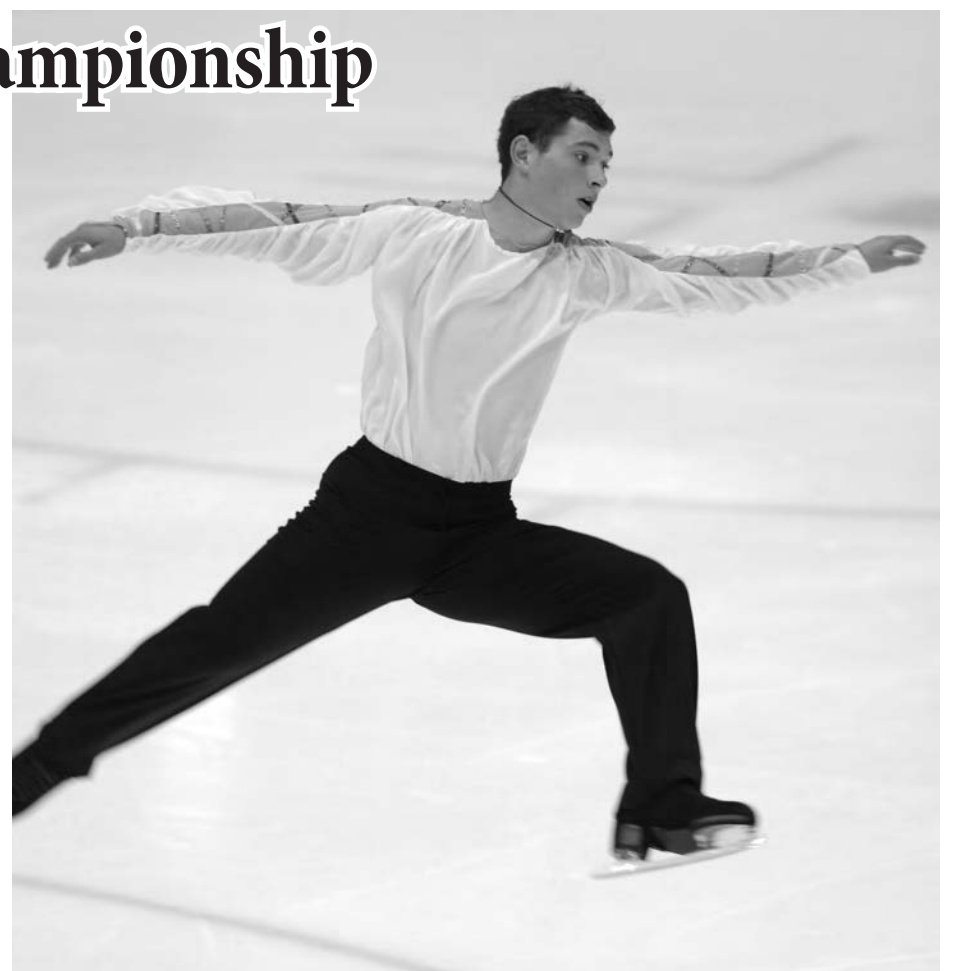
Mr. Silecky has chosen to double-major in Russian and Theater, Dance and Performance Studies. The Cal Figure Skating Team facebook page listed Mr. Silecky as injured. He sustained the injury following the short program while competing at the Eastern Sectional Championships on November 8-13 in Hyannis Port, Mass. Mr. Silecky, a member

of The Skating Club of New York, has competed at the junior level in the Eastern Sectionals in 2009-2010, including the short program and free skating. His performances were ranked near the top 10.

As indicated on his USFS team profile, Mr. Silecky is seeking a pairs skating partner. In addition to his solo skating, he has begun educating himself on coaching, and completed the Professional Skaters Association (PSA) Continuing Education Requirements (CER) level A. He also volunteers as a judge at the USFS basic skills competitions, and has begun working toward his judging appointments as a trial judge.

The son of Markian and Julie Silecky, he has been skating since the age of 4 and has supplemented his training with dance studies, including ballroom, ballet, hip-hop and Ukrainian folk dance. (He is related to renowned choreographer Andriy Cybyk.)

In addition to his competitions, Mr. Silecky finds time to donate to benefit Rosepetals, a charity for children in hospice care or with cancer and blood disorders. His Cal Figure Skating Team wishes him a speedy recovery as his injury mends, and a swift return to the ice skating rink.



Matej Silecky performs.

A visit to the Ukrainian Catholic University in Lviv

by Andriy Semotiuk

In November, I spent two weeks in Lviv at the Ukrainian Catholic University (UCU) leading classes that focused on public speaking and effective presentation techniques, as well as personal and professional development. What follows is an account of my impressions from those two weeks.

The Ukrainian Catholic University consists principally of three buildings: a long four-story structure near the center of the city, a student residence near the city's Strytsky Park, and a seminary further away from downtown. UCU has about 600 full-time students studying various disciplines, 200 of whom are seminarians. The rest are studying journalism, history, philosophy and business. It costs UCU about \$6,000 (U.S.) to teach each student per year, including tuition, books, food, board, etc.

There are two women who largely organized my stay: Natalia Pylatyuk, who is an assistant to the rector of the university, and Ivanka Mohyliak, who was in charge of coordinating the visits of dignitaries. I was assigned a first-class room in the student Collegium where I stayed.

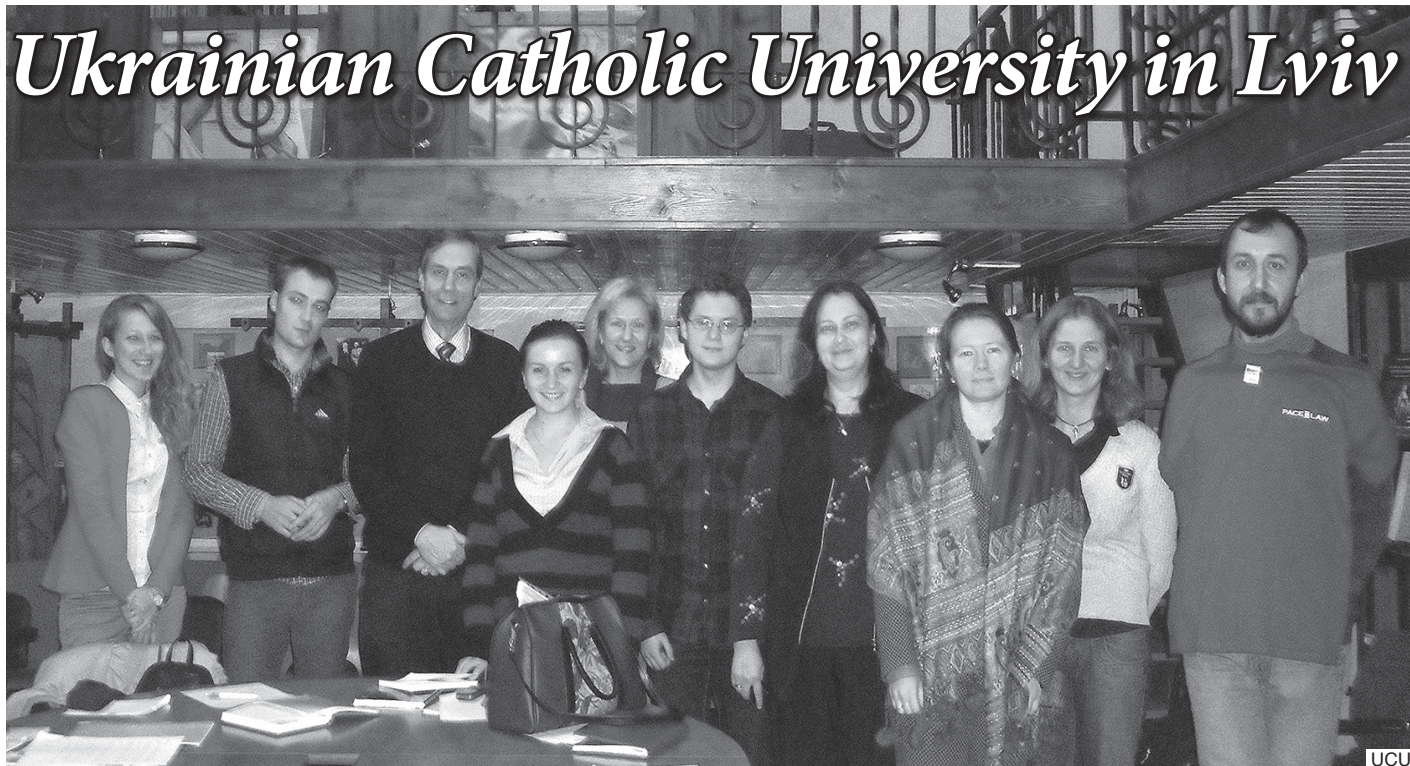
I was given a cellphone to be in contact with everyone, and Natalia took painstaking care to greet me and make sure I was settled after my arrival at the new modern Lviv airport, where the sign finally says "Lviv." She took me out on my arrival for dinner and to tour around the city so I would be familiar with my surroundings. Ivanka took over the task of coordinating my appearances in the days that followed. My visit was a seamless series of events put together for me by these two wonderful women, as well as the other staff at UCU.

I met a variety of groups. For one thing, I had four meetings with seminarians in the fourth year of their studies at the university. There were about 40 of them – young men, all dressed in black cassocks – eager to learn, full of good will, but also somewhat uncertain of what I was presenting to them.

I felt a tremendous sense of power in them as they jointly prayed with me at the start of the first class. There is nothing like 40 male voices praying out loud in unison to give you a sense of spiritual purpose.

I tried to open with something unique. I therefore started in silence just looking at them for about 30 seconds. They, of course, were wondering what the heck was going

Andriy J. Semotiuk is an attorney practicing U.S. and Canadian immigration law. A former United Nations correspondent stationed in New York, Mr. Semotiuk is a member of Pace Law Firm in Toronto and Manning and Kass in Los Angeles.



Andriy Semotiuk at the Ukrainian Catholic University in Lviv with students in his effective communication course.

on. Then I launched into the effectiveness of a pause in the course of making a presentation. I think it went well.

In the midst of my remarks, as I talked about my family history in Lviv and the reason why I came to Lviv to spend time with them, I was swept up by an emotional wave that staggered me. I was speechless for about a minute as I tried to compose myself, while they watched respectfully in silence. Finally I managed to get a grip on myself and move on. I think that event conveyed a sense of my sincerity in being there and from then on my presentation went smoothly. They probably wondered just what kind of fruitcake I was on the one hand, but then also probably sensed that the presentation they had just witnessed was somewhat unique and therefore memorable. At least I hope so.

In the following sessions their numbers dwindled somewhat, but those who stayed to the end appeared to me to be the ones who will most likely be the future leaders of the Church. Not everything went well – there were moments when I was not connecting with the seminarians and they could not see the value I was trying to convey. At other moments I felt like I was really getting through to them, particularly on the point of making their sermons relevant to the problems parishioners are facing at the moment they are presenting. We held break-out sessions and practiced speaking. Some were exceptional speakers, some less so. While occasionally an exercise I proposed did not work well, the good will of those who stayed with me through the course of my four meetings with them made up for any shortcomings that arose because of my shortcomings.

In our last session together following our break-out practice sessions we talked

about a new vision I proposed for them. I suggested that they become so good in their sermons that word would spread from around Halychyna would look forward to a Sunday when, two or three weeks hence, father so-and-so will be speaking at such and such a church. I suggested to them that they help each other in preparing their sermons and that they work on them to make them interesting using some of the techniques we discussed in class.

Again I was deeply moved as the last class was coming to an end; again they watched in silence as I struggled with my emotions. I wondered what went through their minds as I stood there trying not to be overwhelmed by the emotions I felt. To me what was so striking was that I was now in an independent Ukraine speaking freely to seminarians whose forefathers just 20 years earlier were part of an underground persecuted Church under brutal Soviet rule.

I was also conscious of how fast time flies and that I was now in my 60s addressing a class of young men mainly in their 20s, that just the other day I was their age and did not appreciate how soon I would be approaching this, the last sprint in my journey. It dawned on me that no matter what I said I could not possibly get them to realize how precious every moment is, and how there is no time to waste and so much they can do to improve the lives of their people in Ukraine today – particularly for the young children growing up under the care of their parents who will soon face an uncertain future unless something is done now.

One of the seminarians rose to his feet and spoke on behalf of his class to thank me for my visit and for my efforts. His words were noble, and he spoke so eloquently that I was moved again by his remarks. Then they all stood and sang "Mnohaya Lita." As they sang, I made a point of looking into their eyes. They were sincere and I knew that they too were touched by the moment.

As for other groups, I met classes of journalists, classes of English students and classes of people working with NGOs to mention a few. Each showed a keen interest and I was surprised by the extent of their response and the numbers who attended given the last-minute organization of my arrival and trip.

Surprisingly for me, even though I proposed various themes I could speak about, such as history, journalism, law and the like, they were all most interested in effective presentation and public speaking

skills. I am blown away by this fact since I believe they have a better understanding of the importance of effective communication than do our students in the West. Imagine that!

I saw that there were other individuals who were here also addressing these themes, although I want to believe they were not as effective in their approach as I was. I tried my best in each class to highlight the essential elements of a good presentation and to lead the classes in such a way that there was some involvement by the students in presentations. In some cases I may have gotten carried away with my family history, but on the whole the classes were very forgiving and welcomed my remarks with enthusiasm.

A few things stood out about these students. For one, virtually every one of them knew Ukrainian and Russian and was studying English and another language like French, Polish or German. No kidding!

In this sense they are way ahead of us. For another, their lives are harder than ours – their struggle to survive and prosper is on a steeper incline. In most of their families, money is probably a constant problem, and then there are life's challenges: health, government bureaucracy, corruption and the like.

In their young lives they have had to face serious problems in their society – separated families with parents abroad, alcoholism, homelessness, hopelessness and even despair. All take their toll. Despite these challenges, or perhaps because of them, most of the students I met have a high level of spiritual commitment and lead a religious life.

On top of that, I can add with unqualified certainty that Ukraine's future will be bright to the extent that more students like these graduate from this university.

One afternoon I had the opportunity to meet Myroslav Marynovych, a vice-rector at the university and a former dissident who was part of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group in the 1970s. I knew his name well, since in the 1970s I was at the United Nations in New York representing the World Congress of Free Ukrainians trying to raise the plight of Ukraine and gain the release from prison of dissidents, including Mr. Marynovych, whose name was on our list of people we tried to help.

We spoke of how circumstances had changed and how he felt it was time for a new set of leaders to emerge and take Ukraine further in the direction of democracy and freedom. We spoke of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and



Andriy Semotiuk talks with seminarians during his workshop at UCU.

(Continued on page 17)

Political advisor and communications officer Zenia Mucha speaks at Ukrainian Institute

by Adriana Leshko

NEW YORK – Branch 113 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America (UNWLA) and the Ukrainian Institute of America on October 20 presented "An Evening with Zenia Mucha," a successful and spirited question and answer session with the current executive vice-president, chief communications officer for The Walt Disney Co., and former powerhouse advisor to New York politicians Gov. George E. Pataki and Sen. Alfonse D'Amato.

After an introduction by Branch President Christina Samilenko and brief remarks by Ms. Mucha – during which the winner of the 2012 Matrix Award from New York Women in Communications stressed the importance of the work ethic and sense of limitless possibility that her immigrant parents had instilled in her – the floor was opened to questions.

The diverse audience included many young communications professionals eager to hear from a superstar in their field, as well as, much to Ms. Mucha's delight, some of her former classmates from the East Village's St. George Ukrainian Catholic School. Topics ranged between the personal, the political, and the professional; in response to a crowd appreciative of her time and achievements, Ms. Mucha was generous in turn, and answered questions for well over an hour.

While deeply committed to and inspired by her work over the past decade with the Disney corporation, Ms. Mucha spoke most revealingly about her enormously influen-



Members of Ukrainian National Women's League of America Branch 113 with Zenia Mucha (seated, second from left) at the Ukrainian Institute of America.

tial time in the public sector. A lifelong Republican, Ms. Mucha candidly noted the disenfranchisement she feels from the current iteration of the party, which she characterized as consumed with a focus on social issues to the detriment of the kind of impact-making policies she had a hand in shaping during her tenure with Gov. Pataki.

Her respect for and commitment to the governor also inform Ms. Mucha's biggest personal and professional regret: not being in New York on September 11, 2001. As a lifelong New York public servant, she said it felt incongruous to not be in the city in its darkest hour; professionally, her transition to the private sector meant Ms. Mucha couldn't exert her customary influence to

bring Gov. Pataki in front of the media to address his state and the nation at large, something she views as a significant missed opportunity for the once potential presidential candidate.

While her time with the governor was among the happiest and most professionally fulfilling in a career full of highlights, best – or at least most influential – boss honors went to Sen. D'Amato, whose indefatigable energy and high expectations of those around him resulted in Ms. Mucha developing the consummate communications skill set that laid the foundation for her ascension to the highest ranks in that field.

When Ms. Mucha spoke of her time at Disney, it was the company's commitment

to quality and the way in which it represents America around the globe that seemed to inspire her most, as well as the fact that her job allows her to interface with each facet of the company, making every day different from the next.

While she sidestepped the inevitable "What Disney princess would you be?" question, Ms. Mucha did admit that, like all top executives, she had to take a costumed turn around the theme park as part of her corporate initiation process. The memory of rapturous responses from young fans clearly left Ms. Mucha moved, but the strategic communicator in her was loathe to divulge the Disney character involved.

But perhaps the most direct answer of the evening came in response to a young woman curious as to how Ms. Mucha navigated her way to the pinnacle of such an iconic company (she reports directly to Disney CEO Robert Iger). "Well, I came in at the top," said Ms. Mucha with a well-earned chuckle. "So I can't really answer that question."

At the conclusion of the Q & A, Ms. Mucha was presented with a bouquet of flowers and a selection of exhibit catalogues from The Ukrainian Museum. The reception immediately following featured an abundant culinary spread and a continuation of the lively dialogue that preceded it.

Ms. Mucha stayed and answered questions until the very end of the evening. Clearly this Los Angeles-based power broker was happy to be back among the community and in the city that shaped her destiny.

Helsinki...

(Continued from page 3)

October 28 election was, in many ways, outwardly competitive, and to some extent, offered space for campaigning and for voters to learn of their political choices," Mr. Melia said. He added that it was interesting to note that "both of the major political formations saw a loss in popular support" as "the United Opposition and the Party of Regions lost about 5 percent over their performance five years earlier," while "other formations have emerged and taken a larger share of the vote, which again suggests that there is pluralism in political life in Ukraine, and also it tells us that there is some disappointment in the governance and the leadership demonstrated by the long-standing political leaders on both sides."

He stated that "Ukraine's government failed... to demonstrate adequate democratic bona fides... As Secretary [of State Hillary] Clinton said two days after the October 28 vote, 'Like the rest of Europe, the people of Ukraine deserve so much better. They deserve to live in a country with strong democratic institutions that respects the rule of law, and these elections did not advance those goals.'"

Mr. Melia concluded by underscoring: "As we have for more than 20 years, the United States government remains com-

mitted to the people of Ukraine and to working with the government of Ukraine bilaterally and in the OSCE and in other multilateral contexts to improve its democratic institutions, strengthen the rule of law and advance essential reforms, including reform of the criminal justice system, which has been a major priority. We reiterate our call on the leadership of Ukraine to reverse democratic backsliding, and we offer our assurances that we will stand with Ukraine as it moves forward."

Offered the opportunity to pose a question or to make a comment, Ambassador Motsyk made a statement on the elections. He said, in part, "Ukraine's government made [a] significant effort to guarantee its integrity, fairness and consistency with the Ukrainian law and international standards. However, no one is claiming that the elections were 100 percent perfect. But it would also be incorrect to characterize them only in a negative way. All observers or all observer reports on election day activities have complimented Ukraine for the professional manner in which the election was conducted."

He noted, "Most of the criticism of the elections focuses on [the] pre-election period. However, there are many positive findings that are being lost in criticism. These findings do present a more democratic election that has been cited by critics."

The ambassador listed the following positives: the new election law was



Helsinki Commission

At the hearing held to assess Ukraine's parliamentary elections (from left) are: Helsinki Commission Policy Advisor Orest Deychakiwsky, Helsinki Commissioner Rep. Robert Aderholt and Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Democracy, Human Rights and Labor Thomas Melia.

passed with the strong support of all parties, including the opposition; the voter registry reached almost 100 percent accuracy; new regulations were passed to prevent voting multiple times, so-called carousel voting; the campaign was highly competitive and voters had a real opportunity to choose; web cameras were installed at all 34,000 polling stations to prevent falsifications.

Mr. Motsyk cited the fact that 371,000 domestic and nearly 4,000 international observers monitored the elections, and

that almost 900 journalists were accredited by the CEC. He acknowledged "some problems": district election commissions did not always include major parties, but noted that these commissions were created by a lottery system; fraud in ballot counting prevented the CEC from declaring winners in five single-mandate districts, but thus was a mere 1 percent of the seats in Parliament. Mr. Motsyk stressed that the election results were consistent with exit polls and parallel vote counts.

Turning...

(Continued from page 6)

be reviewed by his committee once Ms. Tymoshenko was notified and responded.

Ms. Tymoshenko was quick to respond, stating that she had not broken any laws

and that actions by the Procurator General's Office were a political move in the election season orchestrated by the presidential administration of Leonid Kuchma.

Ms. Tymoshenko was then aligned with the Tymoshenko Party with former Prime Minister Pavlo Lazarenko. Mr. Lazarenko was convicted and sentenced to prison in

the U.S. for money laundering, wire fraud and extortion. The United Nations estimates that approximately \$200 million was looted by Mr. Lazarenko during 1996-1997 from the government of Ukraine.

During a visit to Zaporizhia, President Kuchma said that before the end of March 1998, he would reveal the names of the business leaders of the shadow economy. "I

know very well who these people are," he said. He did not say whether that list included Ms. Tymoshenko or Mr. Lazarenko.

Source: "Procurator General brings charges against government official," by Roman Woronowycz, *The Ukrainian Weekly*, December 14, 1997.

Three CIUS milestones celebrated in Toronto



Dr. Zenon Kohut receives the Mercator map from Dr. Frank E. Sysyn.

by Uliana M. Pasicznyk

TORONTO – Three milestones of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies were celebrated in Toronto on Friday evening, October 26, as over 90 scholars, donors, members of the community and CIUS staffers gathered to mark three important occasions: the launch of Volume 6 of the English translation of Mykhailo Hrushevsky's "History of Ukraine-Rus"; the many years of service of CIUS's outgoing director, Dr. Zenon E. Kohut; and the arrival of the new director of CIUS, Dr. Volodymyr Kravchenko.

Dr. Frank E. Sysyn, head of the Toronto office of CIUS, greeted the audience on behalf of the institute, its Peter Jacyk Center for Ukrainian Historical Research and the Jacyk Center's Hrushevsky Translation Project, which is producing the English-language edition of the "History of Ukraine-Rus." He called for a minute of silence in memory of Dr. Maria Fischer-Slysh, sponsor of a volume of the history published earlier and a generous donor to many Ukrainian projects and institutions.

The program began with the launch of the history's newly published volume 6, subtitled "Economic, Cultural and National Life in the 14th to 17th Centuries." Dr. Sysyn, who also serves as editor-in-chief of the translation project, spoke of the overall importance of Mykhailo Hrushevsky's monumental multivolume work and of making his history available to the broader English-speaking world.

He introduced the volume's translator, Leonid Heretz, professor of history at Bridgewater State University in Massachusetts, who spoke about some of the challenges he faced in working on the volume, including translating complex terminology and rendering the names of historical places and persons.

Uliana M. Pasicznyk, managing editor of the Hrushevsky Translation Project, gave the audience an idea of the volume's range and content. Here, she related, Hrushevsky gives us a full picture of life in the Ukrainian lands during the 14th to 17th centuries, from trade and commerce to social and family relations to the role of government and the development of the Orthodox-Uniate religious divide.

In this volume the master historian not only makes the period come alive but gives an assessment of the long-term effects of this history on the development of the Ukrainian people and Ukrainian identity.

Speaking of the complexities of the volume, Ms. Pasicznyk thanked Prof. Heretz for his accomplished translation and consulting editor Myron M. Kapral of Lviv's Institute of Archaeography for his introduction and editorial work, as well as scholarly consultants Tomasz Wiślicz of Warsaw University, Andrii Grechylo of Lviv, Victor Ostapchuk and Maryna Kravets of the University of Toronto, David Frick of the University of California at Berkeley, Robert Romanchuk of Florida State University, Michael Moser of the University of Vienna, among others, for their contributions.

She acknowledged the work of fellow staff members Dr. Marko R. Stech, who as director of CIUS Press also supervised the publication of the volume, Myroslav Yurkevich, Tania Plawuszczak-Stech, and Peter Matilainen, as well as the contributions of Yaroslav Fedoruk of Kyiv and Michael Cherkas of Toronto.

Dr. Sysyn then presented the new volume to Nadia Jacyk, daughter of the late Peter Jacyk, founding benefactor of the Jacyk Center and co-sponsor, with Dr. Jeanette Bayduza, of Volume 6. In accepting the volume, Ms. Jacyk, president of the Jacyk Educational Foundation, related how her father had met with Dr. Sysyn and Dr. Kohut years ago at Harvard University

and developed his support of scholarly projects there, at CIUS and elsewhere. She expressed appreciation of Dr. Kohut's long leadership of Canada's foremost center of Ukrainian studies, congratulated him on its achievements, and wished his successor, Dr. Kravchenko, similar success.

Dr. Erast Huculak, honorary doctor of the University of Alberta, member of the Canada-Ukraine Chamber of Congress and founder of the Huculak Chair of Ukrainian Culture and Ethnography, spoke of the University of Alberta and CIUS as outstanding centers of scholarship and study of Ukrainian culture. He emphasized the importance of Dr. Kohut's leadership in CIUS's expansion of programs and rise in prominence.

Dr. Daria Darewych, president of the Shevchenko Scientific Society in Canada, greeted Dr. Kohut as a long-time full member of the society. Speaking of his service as CIUS director since 1992, she highlighted the institute's contributions to Ukrainian studies throughout Canada during these two decades.

Olya Kuplowska, president of the Canadian Foundation of Ukrainian Studies (CFUS), thanked Dr. Kohut for his dedication and guidance as a member of the CFUS Board of Directors, which appropriates funds for the support of scholarship relating to Ukraine. She presented both Dr. Kohut and Dr. Kravchenko with copies of the "Encyclopedia of Ukraine," one of the major projects supported by CFUS.

Olga Andriewsky, professor of history at Trent University, addressed the gathering to speak of Dr. Kohut as a scholar and colleague, as well as director of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies. She recalled meeting him as a young graduate student at Harvard University in the late 1970s, when Dr. Kohut was an associate of Harvard's Ukrainian Research Institute. They and numerous other individuals now working at universities in Canada, including several present at the evening's celebration, became part of the intellectually vibrant community of established and young scholars then being gathered at Harvard by Prof. Omeljan Pritsak, founder of Ukrainian studies at Harvard.

Prof. Andriewsky related how Dr. Kohut's teaching and mentorship had illuminated her concept of Ukrainian history

and guided her to work in the field, beginning at a course he taught at the Harvard Summer School in which he posed the question, how did it happen that Ukraine, which in the early 1800s did not exist even as a distinct territory, declared itself a state just over a century later? Seeking the answer to that question has shaped her academic career, said Prof. Andriewsky. Harvard was the place also where Dr. Kohut began his career of developing scholarly institutions, she recalled, by organizing seminars, editing scholarly publications and fund-raising to support Ukrainian scholarship experiences that came to serve him and CIUS well during his directorship in the expansion of its programs and activities. These include initiatives ranging from the Canada-Ukraine Legislative program, funded by the Canadian International Development Agency of the Canadian government, to the establishment of the Kowalsky Program for the Study of Eastern Ukraine at Kharkiv University by the Kowalsky family of Toronto and involvement in the international project on Ukrainian-Russian relations organized with the Harriman Institute of Columbia University and the University of Cologne.

Support of scholars from Ukraine, in particular, has been one of Dr. Kohut's special endeavors as CIUS director, Prof. Andriewsky said, noting that for these scholars such support had much more than monetary value, for it showed that their work on Ukrainian topics was valued and respected in Western scholarship, encouraging continued dedication to their scholarly work.

Throughout his term as director Dr. Kohut has also continued his own scholarly work in Ukrainian history, especially on the Ukrainian Hetmanate during the 18th century, producing important contributions to the field. In all these endeavors, he has kept the spotlight on scholarly work and programs rather than on his own role as CIUS director. His numerous achievements, concluded Dr. Andriewsky, have indeed been remarkable in breadth and degree.

Dr. Sysyn then called Dr. Kohut forward and on behalf of CIUS's Toronto Office presented him with the gift of an early 17th-century edition of a Mercator map of Ukraine.

(Continued on page 18)



Nadia Jacyk receives the new volume of Hrushevsky's "History of Ukraine-Rus" from Dr. Frank E. Sysyn.



Dr. Volodymyr Kravchenko, the new director of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies.

NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

Baloha or Minister for Economic Development and Trade Petro Poroshenko. "Maybe someone has not yet managed to write an application to join our faction, or, perhaps, some politicians now don't have ink or paper," he said. As reported, 185 national deputies were elected to the Verkhovna Rada of the seventh convocation from the Party of Regions on party lists and in single-seat constituencies. To form a majority - 226 deputies out of 450 - the Party of Regions needs 41 more votes. (Ukrinform)

Lytvyn on Verkhovna Rada chair

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia - Verkhovna Rada Chairman Volodymyr Lytvyn doubts that he will remain as chairman of the

Ukrainian Parliament. Speaking with journalists in Saint Petersburg, Russia, on November 23, when asked whether he would chair the new Parliament. He said this was unlikely "because there is a party that won and has 185 out of 445 seats." He added, "In addition, a number of deputies that ran for the Parliament as self-nominated candidates have said they want to join this faction. Thus, it will have more than 200 national deputies." He commented that the Ukrainian Parliament of the seventh convocation would be very difficult. "The center of political life will be concentrated in the Ukrainian Parliament until 2015. It's important to do everything to prevent further stress in the country," he said. In a separate interview with the press, Mr. Lytvyn said he expects that the new Rada chair would be elected on the first day of the new parliamentary session. He also reiterated that he is not planning to take the speaker's seat

again. "I would ask all the aspirants and their teams to relax and not to consider me as a competitor," he said, stressing that there are the election winners, who have the right to decide the question of speakership. Experts says Justice Minister Oleksander Lavrynovych is the top contender for the post of Rada chair. The candidacies of Vice Prime Minister Sergey Tigipko, Party of Regions faction leader Oleksander Yefremov and Minister of Economic Development and Trade Petro Poroshenko are also being discussed. (Interfax-Ukraine, Ukrinform)

Opposition leaves Rada group's meeting

KYIV - Representatives of the three opposition parties in the newly elected Parliament - Batkivshchyna, UDAR and Svoboda - walked out of a meeting of the parliamentary group responsible for arranging the first meeting of the new Parliament. "Unfortunately, our proposal for personal voting has failed. Given that the 'piano-voting' dominating in this Parliament is likely to be continued in the next convocation of the Verkhovna Rada, we see no possibility to work in the preparatory parliamentary group," Viacheslav Kyrylenko of Batkivshchyna explained on November 22. He emphasized that opposition parties demanded that the No. 1 issue on the agenda of the working group be a draft resolution on ensuring personal voting in the newly elected Parliament, and that the document be signed by authorized representatives of all factions and independent national deputies. (Ukrinform)

Three sentenced in deadly rape case

MYKOLAYIV, Ukraine - A court in Ukraine's southern city of Mykolayiv has sentenced three men to long terms in prison for their role in the rape and eventual death of a teenage girl. According to November 27 news reports, the court sentenced Yevhen Krasnoshchok to life in prison. His co-defendants - Maksym Prysiashniuk and Artiom Pohosian - were sentenced to 15 and 14 years in prison, respectively. Their trial lasted six months. Oksana Makar, 18, died in a hospital three weeks after she was raped, strangled and set on fire in March in Mykolayiv. According to Ukrinform, she suffered burns on 55 percent of her body. On March 16 she was transferred to the Donetsk Burn Center because of the severity of her burns and damage to her lungs. Ms. Makar underwent several operations, however, on March 28 her heart had stopped because of bleeding in her lungs and she died after repeated attempts to resuscitate her. The case shocked many Ukrainians and sparked a number of protests after it was revealed that police initially released two of the suspects, whose parents were former oblast government officials. (RFE/RL, Ukrinform)

U.S., EU envoys meet with Lutsenko

KYIV - The United States and European Union ambassadors to Ukraine visited jailed former Internal Affairs Minister Yurii Lutsenko at a prison labor camp. U.S. Ambassador John Tefft told journalists after the meeting on November 26 that he and EU Ambassador Jan Tombinski will inform their governments about Mr. Lutsenko's health. He added that the U.S. government has stated several times in the past that the Lutsenko case is an example of selective justice and that the former minister should be released. Mr. Tombinski said that the EU will monitor Mr. Lutsenko's appeal hearings. Mr. Lutsenko is serving a four-year prison term for embezzlement, abuse of office and ordering illegal surveillance of suspects while investigating the poisoning of former President Viktor Yushchenko during his 2004 presidential campaign. He denies any wrongdoing and says his imprisonment is politically motivated. (RFE/RL)

Hundreds wish Yulia happy birthday

KHARKIV - At least 200 supporters of Ukraine's jailed former Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko gathered in the eastern city of Kharkiv on November 27 to congratulate her on her 52nd birthday. The activists met in front of the clinic where the opposition leader is being treated for back pain. Supporters from different parts of Ukraine brought postcards and signs saying "Happy birthday, Yulia!" Police intervened after a group of anti-Tymoshenko activists scuffled with her supporters. Police took away at least one anti-Tymoshenko activist. Ms. Tymoshenko, a bitter rival of President Viktor Yanukovich, is serving a seven-year prison term for abuse of office. She and her supporters say the charges were politically motivated. On November 26, the authorities granted permission to Ms. Tymoshenko's daughter Eugenia to stay with her mother for three days. (RFE/RL, based on reporting by UNIAN and Interfax)

Tabachnyk resigns as education minister

KYIV - Minister for Education and Science, Youth and Sports Dmytro Tabachnyk, who has been elected as a national deputy, has submitted a statement of resignation to President Viktor Yanukovich, it was reported on November 21. Prime Minister Mykola Azarov said that Cabinet members who won seats in Parliament should decide on their future jobs, consulting with President Yanukovich. The head of the Party of Regions faction in Parliament, Oleksander Yefremov, had said that all ministers who were elected to the Verkhovna Rada would accept deputies' mandates. "I know one thing: that all ministers are now writing statements and switching to parliamentary work," he commented. Prime Minister Azarov, Vice Prime Minister and Social Policy Minister Sergey Tigipko, Justice Minister Oleksander Lavrynovych, Minister for Economic Development and Trade Petro Poroshenko, Emergencies Minister Viktor Baloha, Vice Prime Minister and Infrastructure Minister Borys Kolesnikov, Minister for Regional Development, Construction, Housing and Utilities Anatoliy Blyzniuk, and Minister for Education, Science, Youth and Sports Dmytro Tabachnyk were elected to Parliament. Under the law, persons who were elected as national deputies, in order to get parliamentary mandates, should provide documents on their dismissal from previous jobs to the Central Election Commission within 20 days, that is, by December 3. (Interfax-Ukraine)

Herman dismissed from administration

KYIV - President Viktor Yanukovich has dismissed Hanna Herman as his adviser and head of the presidential administration's department for humanitarian, social and political issues and Stanislav Skubashevsky from the post of Ms. Herman's deputy in connection with their election as national deputies of Ukraine. Relevant decrees were signed on November 23, the presidential press service reported. Ms. Herman was 13th and Mr. Skubashevsky was 14th on party list of the Party of Regions in the October 28 parliamentary elections. (Interfax-Ukraine)

Opposition files election suits

KYIV - The opposition is filing lawsuits with the European Court of Human Rights regarding the elections in troubled constituencies, according to opposition leaders Arseniy Yatsenyuk. Speaking from the parliamentary rostrum, he said: "We are submitting to the European Court of Human Rights suits on all districts where the Party of Regions, together with the Central Election Commission, refused to recognize a legitimate expression of the Ukrainians' will." According to November 20 news reports, Mr. Yatsenyuk also said the ruling

(Continued on page 13)

CLASSIFIEDS

TO PLACE YOUR AD CALL WALTER HONCHARYK (973) 292-9800 x3040
or e-mail adukr@optonline.net

SERVICES

FIRST QUALITY
UKRAINIAN TRADITIONAL-STYLE
MONUMENTS
SERVING NY/NJ/CT REGION CEMETERIES
OBLAST
MEMORIALS
P.O. BOX 746
Chester, NY 10918
845-469-4247
BILINGUAL HOME APPOINTMENTS

Губиться мова... тратиться народ
Друкуйте українською мовою

Personal and Commercial Printing

TRIDENT Associates Printing
Українська Друкарня ТРИЗУБ
Наша спеціальність - гравіровані
весільні запрошення
в українському стилі

We specialize in Unique Engraved,
Foil Stamped and Letterpress Printed
Invitations with Ukrainian Designs
Calendars • Annual Reports • Brochures
Posters • Books • Magazines • etc
Please visit our web site:
www.trident-printing.com
call: **1-800-216-9136**
or e-mail: **tridentprinting@hotmail.com**

LAW OFFICES OF ZENON B. MASNYJ, ESQ.

In the East Village since 1983

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

(By Appointment Only)

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

HELP WANTED

We are seeking a babysitter
for our 3 year old son in Bayside, NY.
Must speak Ukrainian fluently. Preferably
owns a car. Two days per week - Wednesday
and Thursday. No. of days to increase
in December. **Tel. 646-763-0045.**

PROFESSIONALS

ЮРІЙ СИМЧИК
Професійний продавець
забезпечення УНС
YURIY SYMCZYK
Licensed Agent
Ukrainian National Assn., Inc.
2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054
Tel.: (973) 292-9800 (Ext. 3055) • Fax: (973) 292-0900
e-mail: **symczyk@unamember.com**

МАРІЯ ДРИЧ
Ліцензований продавець
страхування життя
MARIA DRICH
Licensed Life Insurance Agent
Ukrainian National Assn., Inc.
26 Perrine Ave., Jersey City, NJ 07306
Tel.: 201-647-6386
e-mail: **marijkauna@yahoo.com**

BILINGUAL UKRAINIAN-ENGLISH NJ LICENSE S1003562
LYDIA ("LESIA") ZBOROWSKI GOLUB, PH.D.
CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGIST
CLINICAL, ADOLESCENTS, ADULTS, FAMILIES,
TREATMENT OF ANXIETY, DEPRESSION,
BEHAVIORAL AND INTERPERSONAL PROBLEMS
622-624 VALLEY RD, STE 6A UPPER MONTCLAIR, NJ 07041 973-655-9473

MERCHANDISE

I wish to purchase
PAINTINGS
of old Ukrainian artists for my
private collection.

Payment by arrangement.
Tel.: 312-206-8476
Mykhail

OPPORTUNITIES

EARN EXTRA INCOME!

The Ukrainian Weekly is looking
for advertising sales agents.
For additional information contact
Walter Honcharyk, Advertising Manager,
The Ukrainian Weekly, 973-292-9800, ext 3040.

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

NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 12)

party intends to hold repeat elections only in the constituencies where they lost. In turn, Verkhovna Rada Vice-Chairman Mykola Tomenko said that, due to the fact that the Party of Regions wants to hold a rerun only in the constituencies where they lost, "it is necessary to support the idea of new elections in all districts without exception." (Ukrinform)

UWC calls for Lutsenko's release

TORONTO – On November 26, Ukrainian World Congress President Eugene Czolij called on the international community to demand that Ukraine's authorities immediately release opposition leader Yurii Lutsenko. The call was based on the November 19 dismissal by a five-member panel of the European Court of Human Rights Grand Chamber of the request by Ukraine's authorities to appeal the unanimous judgment rendered by that court on July 3 in the case of Lutsenko v. Ukraine. In that judgment, now final and binding on Ukraine, the court clearly described the violations committed by Ukraine's authorities of their legal obligations under the European Convention on Human Rights, which was ratified by Ukraine in 1997. A copy of this letter was sent by the UWC president to President Viktor Yanukovich of Ukraine. The UWC is the international coordinating body for Ukrainian communities in the diaspora; it represents the interests of over 20 million Ukrainians. The UWC has member organizations in 33 countries and ties with Ukrainians in 14 additional countries. Founded in 1967 as a non-profit corporation, the UWC was recognized in 2003 by the United Nations Economic and Social Council as a non-governmental organiza-

tion (NGO) with special consultative status. (UWC)

MEPs pay a visit to Tymoshenko

KYIV – Observers from the European Parliament Pat Cox and Alexander Kwasniewski paid a two-hour visit to Yulia Tymoshenko at her hospital on November 19. After the visit, traveling by cars, they passed by the press without stopping. Thus, it was only possible to report only that at 4:40 p.m. a motorcade of five vehicles – four passenger cars and a Volkswagen van – left the territory of the hospital, accompanied by a traffic police car. The two members of the European Parliament (MEPs) met with Ms. Tymoshenko with the permission of the penitentiary. Both guests, on behalf of the European Parliament, monitor hearings into the criminal cases against former members of the Ukrainian government. The two had visited Kharkiv this summer. July 10, they attended Kharkiv's Kyivsky District Court meeting on the United Energy Systems of Ukraine case involving charges against Ms. Tymoshenko. She is accused of tax evasion amounting to over 4.7 million hrv, theft and attempted theft of budget funds by unlawful VAT (value-added tax) refunds for more than 25 million hrv, forgery and income tax evasion for 681,000 hrv. Since December 31, 2011, Ms. Tymoshenko has been serving her seven-year term at a Kharkiv prison in the case concerning gas contracts with Russia. Since May 9 she has been undergoing back treatment at the Ukrzaliznytsia hospital in Kharkiv. (Ukrinform)

80 Ukrainians leave Gaza Strip

KYIV – The Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Ministry has helped 83 Ukrainians leave the Gaza Strip during the recent armed conflict in the region. Ministry spokesman Oleksander Dykusharov said at a briefing in

Kyiv on November 27: "In general, over the period of military operations, Ukrainian diplomats provided assistance to 83 of our compatriots wishing to leave the Gaza Strip." He said that, according to the Ukrainian Embassy in Israel's department in the Palestinian Authority, the situation in Gaza had stabilized after the ceasefire. The Ukrainian Embassy in Israel's department in the Palestinian Authority is continuing to maintain contact with Ukrainians in Gaza, as well as taking steps to draw up all of the necessary documents for the return of Ukrainians and their families to Ukraine. (Ukrinform)

Ukraine's Consulate opens in Karaganda

KYIV – A Consulate General of Ukraine has opened in Karaganda, Kazakhstan, the press service of the Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Ministry has reported on November 26. Public figure Erlan Dosmagambetov will fulfill the duties of Ukraine's honorary consul. "Memorandums of cooperation were signed between Poltava University of Economics and Trade and Karaganda University of Economics, Dnipropetrovsk Honchar National University and Karaganda State Technical University, and between the Kazakh-Ukrainian Association

of Entrepreneurs and Kazakhstan Association of Entrepreneurs as part of the opening of Ukraine's Honorary Consulate," reads the ministry's statement. The Karaganda region occupies a leading position in foreign trade with Ukraine. In 2011 its trade with Ukraine reached \$512.7 million (U.S.), or almost a quarter of Ukraine's trade with Kazakhstan. Ukraine buys manganese ore, coal and rolled metal, and supplies food, coke, ferroalloys, equipment and spare parts from this region. Four regions in Ukraine – Odesa, Zaporizhia, Donetsk and Dnipropetrovsk – earlier signed agreements on trade-economic and cultural cooperation with Karaganda. The only pair of sister cities in Ukraine and Kazakhstan is Dnipropetrovsk and Temirtau. Six joint ventures are currently operating in Karaganda, and negotiations are under way on joint projects in agriculture, light industry, pharmaceuticals and the chemical and construction industries. About 1,000 Ukrainians live in the region. There are also two Ukrainian communities, which include about 62,000 people. Ukraine's new consulate is the second such institution of Ukraine in Kazakhstan. In 2004 Ukraine opened an honorary consulate in Kustanai. (Ukrinform)

Party of Regions...

(Continued from page 1)

Kolesnichenko), single-mandate deputies (Igor Markov of Odesa and Lev Mirimyskiy of Simferopol) and the Communists.

However, passing such radical legislation won't be as easy without the Communists in power, though Penta Center for Applied Political Research Board Chairman Volodymyr Fesenko said a Communist could become the first vice-chair of the Rada even if his party won't join the majority.

"The Communists will be in reserve," he said. "It will be advantageous for them to trade for each vote and for unofficial support for the government. They will get bonuses in the form of government positions."

Also hindering pro-Russian legislation are the 37 elected representatives of the Svoboda nationalist party who have pledged to use physical force to block any radical or illegal Russian integration legislation from being passed. Indeed, the next Parliament could be even more violent than the current one, observers said.

"The Verkhovna Rada will be conflictual and unruly considering two diametrically opposing forces will join it – the Svoboda party and the Communist Party," Mr. Fesenko said. "At the same time, the ruling party lacks the 226 votes to approve bills on its own."

Indeed, the biggest challenge facing the Party of Regions in the next Parliament will be finding a consistent majority for its legislative initiatives.

The Constitutional Court ruled in October 2010 that the December 2004 constitutional amendments were illegal, returning Ukrainian governance to the conditions set by the country's 1996 Constitution.

Among the 2004 provisions that were overturned was the requirement that national deputies form the parliamentary coalition among factions representing the party, or blocs of parties, that were elected. The parliamentary coalition then nominated and approved the Cabinet of Ministers.

The current rules don't require a coalition to be formed in the new Parliament. Moreover, they don't require forming factions, although they will certainly emerge: on a de jure basis among the biggest political parties, and on a de facto basis among national deputies with common interests, such as big business.

Observers have projected that among the most influential de facto factions in the Verkhovna Rada will be those representing the interests of Ukraine's biggest oligarchs, including steel and electricity kingpin Rinat Akhmetov and ammonia nitrate and natural gas transit monopolist Dmytro Firtash.

Mr. Akhmetov reportedly has about 30 deputies in the next Parliament to represent his business interests while Mr. Firtash reportedly has about 20 such deputies, reported the Ukrayinska Pravda news site.

Predictions of parliamentary friction are already coming true as the opposition leaders have abandoned two working sessions in the last two weeks that were supposed to prepare for the seventh convocation of the Verkhovna Rada, which is scheduled to convene on December 12.

On November 28 they left the working group after coalition representatives, led by outgoing Parliament Chair Volodymyr Lytvyn, allegedly declined to state their position on a resolution requiring personal voting (instead of allowing other deputies to cast votes on their behalf).

They left the November 22 meeting when the working group declined to include the personal voting resolution on the agenda.

Two historians...

(Continued from page 4)

In addition to the honor and accompanying plaques, the Omelan and Tatiana Antonovych Foundation award recipients were also presented with checks for \$10,000.

The 65 Antonovych prize laureates thus far have included many prominent literary and academic, as well as dissident and political, figures. While most laureates have been Ukrainian or of Ukrainian descent, a number were not, noteworthy among them: David Saunders (1985), Robert Conquest (1987) and Zbigniew Brzezinski (1991).

The Omelan and Tatiana Antonovych Foundation has financed the development of a number of academic and cultural institutions in Ukraine, including the reconstruction of the Kyiv-Mohyla and Stefanyk libraries, the Lviv Artists Palace and the building of the Boykivshchyna Museum in Dolyna, the western Ukrainian town where Omelan Antonovych was born in 1914. The foundation has also presented \$100,000 to the U.S. Committee for Ukrainian

Holodomor-Genocide Awareness 1932-1933 for its commemoration projects, among them the building of the Holodomor memorial in Washington.

As a young man, Omelan Antonovych was active in the Ukrainian nationalist movement and was a political prisoner in Poland and Nazi Germany. He earned a law degree at the Ukrainian Free University in Prague in 1943. After the war, he married Tatiana Terlecky, a physician, later to become a world-renowned kidney specialist.

After emigrating to the United States, the Antonovyches settled in Washington, where she became a scholar and teacher in medical schools and he went into ranching and real estate. In 1980 they created their foundation with the goal of advancing the study of Ukrainian culture – its literature, history, art, music and religion.

Dr. Tatiana Antonovych passed away in 2001; her husband followed in 2008. They were posthumously honored by the Ukrainian government in 2009 with Ukraine's Order of Yaroslav the Wise (fifth degree) during their foundation's awards ceremony at the Embassy of Ukraine in Washington.



ПЛАСТОВИЙ КУРІНЬ УПС

„Ті, що греблі рвуть“

ділиться сумною вісткою, що з волі Всевишнього
відійшла на Вічну Ватру в неділю, 4 листопада 2012 року
довголітня членка куреня

СВ. П.

ПЛ. СЕН.

Марія Комісар Равич

народжена 29 жовтня 1906 року.

Пластову присягу склала 29 жовтня 1921 року.

Навчалася в гімназії Сестер Василянко.

Належала до 2-го куреня УПЮ ім. Марти Борецької.

Цією дорогою висловлюємо глибоке співчуття Родині.

Провід Куреня
„Ті, що греблі рвуть“

The Holodomor...

(Continued from page 7)

The Jewish discourse tends to view Ukrainians as bloodthirsty "pogromchiks." The Russian, and Soviet Russian, discourse tends to view Ukrainians as treacherous barbarians. In each instance, Ukrainians represent the savage "Other" that must be tamed, and in contradiction to which the nation or people or community in question is defined.

Consider in this light how Frantz Fanon describes colonial views of natives in his classic 1961 anti-colonialist treatise, "The Wretched of the Earth:"

"The town belonging to the colonized people... is a place of ill fame, peopled by men of evil repute. They are born there, it matters little where or how; they die there, it matters not where, nor how. It is a world without spaciousness; men live there on top of each other, and their huts are built one on top of the other. The native town is a hungry town, starved of bread, of meat, of shoes, of coal, of light. The native town is a crouching village, a town on its knees, a town wallowing in the mire. It is a town of niggers and dirty Arabs. The look that the native turns on the settler's town is a look of lust, a look of envy; it expresses his dreams of possession – all manner of possession: to sit at the settler's table, to sleep in the settler's bed, with his wife if possible. The colonized man is an envious man. And this the settler knows very well; when their glances meet he ascertains bitterly, always on the defensive, 'They want to take our place.' It is true, for there is no native who does not dream at least once a day of setting himself up in the settler's place."

All nations engage in this kind of "othering." Indeed, one might say that it lies at the core of national identity formation. What is distinctive about the Ukrainian case is that three important discourses all agree on the same image of the Ukrainian as a savage, that all three mutually reinforce one another and thereby make the stereotype seem perfectly natural and acceptable, and that the Ukrainian alternative to this othering is at best recent, and at worst feeble.

That is not surprising. Ukrainian nation-building began much later than Polish, Jewish and Russian nation-building. Moreover, unlike Poles and Russians, Ukrainians lacked a state and a political elite. And unlike Jews, Ukrainians lacked a literate urban class. Small wonder that all three discourses have been able to acquire a hegemonic status in so many of the cultural assumptions that guide historians, journalists, artists, and policy makers in their thinking about Ukraine and Ukrainians. The neo-Soviet historians – whether in Canada, Germany, or Dmytro Tabachnyk's Ministry of Education – are, in this sense, no different than the Soviet historians and propagandists who depicted good Ukrainians as passive Little Russians and self-assertive Ukrainians as murderers.

Especially striking about neo-Soviet depictions of Ukrainians is their complete lack of empathy. This is hardly surprising in light of the deep-seated Orientalism of such depictions. When I view Ukrainian history – or, for that matter, African American or Jewish history – I am gripped with a profound and almost inexpressible sadness. I see fundamentally good people being confronted with impossible circumstances and impossible choices that have no good outcomes. The neo-Soviets and Soviets appear to view Ukrainian history as the story, not of powerless humans, but of powerful brutes.

Listen to Fanon again:

"When the settler seeks to describe the native fully in exact terms he constantly refers to the bestiary. ... Those hordes of vital statistics, those hysterical masses, those faces bereft of all humanity, those distended bodies which are like nothing on

earth, that mob without beginning or end, those children who seem to belong to nobody, that laziness stretched out in the sun, that vegetable rhythm of life – all this forms part of the colonial vocabulary."

Naturally, reality is a tad more complicated than the Orientalist imagination would have it. Ukrainians are not interested, and have not been interested, only in killing Poles, Jews and Russians. Like other peoples, Ukrainians do want to be masters of their own fates. They want to enjoy freedom. They want to make mistakes. They want to speak. And not just when they are spoken to or spoken about. They want to be human.

They also want to know who killed them and why. They want to bear witness. They want to remember.

* * *

I have had the good fortune this last year of occupying myself with my parents' memoirs. It was a good fortune that was premised on bad fortune. My father died in 2007 and my mother died in 2011. My father had written over 150 pages of memoirs in the course of the 1980s and 1990s, while my mother wrote some 15 pages in 1983. I took it upon myself to commemorate their lives by editing their memoirs, adding footnotes and photographs, and publishing them in – where else? – Kinko's. What began as a seemingly simple project turned into a massive undertaking. My father's memoirs had to be edited extensively and the repetitions removed. Both

Many living Ukrainians experienced the horrors of World War II and of totalitarianism, whether of the Nazi or Communist variants. They too should be writing down everything they possibly can. ... The all-important thing is to leave behind written, or even oral, accounts. There must be a record. There must be Ukrainian voices. If there are not, there can be no Ukrainian history.

sets of footnotes turned into research expeditions about their families and friends. I now know more about my relatives, and my parents' lives, than I ever did before. And, naturally, I am profoundly saddened by the realization that I could have learned so much more if I had only had more conversations with them.

The project has been immensely rewarding. Finally, after so many years, I think I understand my parents. Sad to say, I never fully appreciated that my father had spent several weeks in a Nazi prisoner of war camp in the fall of 1941. That, for a fleeting moment in 1944, he considered joining the nationalist underground but then, for reasons even he couldn't explain, decided to flee west. That he continually faced existential and moral choices with no easy answers. That he was persuaded by a friend that he was Ukrainian, and not Rusyn, while bicycling from a small town to their village – a distance of some 7 kilometers that can probably be traversed in 15 minutes. I know I've acquired a better understanding of myself. And I know I've acquired a better understanding of Ukrainian history and, dare I say it, of life.

Take my mother's home town of Peremyshliany. Back in the interwar period, it had a population of about 5,000, with Poles and Jews comprising about 90 percent and Ukrainians the rest. All three communities had a highly exclusionary sense of identity and they all lived side by side, didn't like one another too much, but more or less got along. Since then, the town has been "erased," to use Omer Bartov's term, several times over. The pre-war Jews and their memories are gone. The pre-war Poles and their memories are gone. The pre-war Ukrainians and their memories are gone.

And, now, the post-war Ukrainians, with their Sovietized memories, are also going – either to the West or, prematurely, to the graveyard.

The town generated many remarkable individuals. One is my uncle, Bohdan Hevko. He'd spent some five years in Polish prisons in the 1930s, underwent extensive beatings and torture, was arrested by the Soviets on June 22, 1941, and then killed during the "night of long knives," on June 30, along with thousands of other western Ukrainian political prisoners. The locals found him at the bottom of a pit, his hands tied behind his back with his underpants and his tongue torn out.

Another is my mother's best friend, Fania Lacher, a Jewish girl who survived the Holocaust by finding refuge in a Ukrainian Catholic monastery, converted to Catholicism, became a nun, Sister Maria, and turned into a leading figure in the underground Church in Soviet times. The love of her life was a young Ukrainian nationalist, Volodymyr Zaplatynsky, who helped hide her and her parents from the Nazis and took his life during a firefight with the Soviets in 1944.

Still another is Father Omelian Kovch, the parish priest who persuaded the local gymnasium [secondary school] to let my mother finish her studies tuition-free and who, for his efforts to save Jews, was arrested by the Nazis and killed in the Majdanek concentration camp. The street my mother

but that particular academic fashion need not worry us. Whether the history of Ukraine is national, transnational, global, multiethnic, or something else, the fact is that the stories of Ukrainians form an important part of it – but, naturally, only if they exist on paper, whether real or virtual.

Let me give you an example of what I mean. I recently read the 1943 diary of one Samuel Golfard, a Polish Jew who fled Radom after the Nazis and Soviets divided Poland in September of 1939 and eventually wound up in Peremyshliany, where he was killed. As you would expect, his is a passionate, angry, and altogether persuasive voice. Several other Jewish voices appear in the volume. As a result, we feel for the Jews, we sympathize with their predicament, and we empathize with them. Peremyshliany also had Polish and Ukrainian communities, but their voices are barely audible. Instead, in discussing the Holocaust in Peremyshliany, the editor of the volume provides us with a potted history of the town and its inhabitants and, wittingly or not, reduces both Poles and Ukrainians to bit players in a drama that countenances only three roles for Gentiles: those of perpetrator, victim, or bystander.

Naturally, some Poles and Ukrainians were perpetrators and some were victims. But the vast majority were not bystanders. They did not just stand by for three years and watch as the Holocaust unfolded. Indeed, they did not stand by at all: they ran, they hid, they hurried, they worked, they whispered, they cried. They lived – or tried to live as best they could – while the world around them was falling apart. The image of bystander is thus completely inaccurate. Poles and Ukrainians actually had lives, just as Samuel Golfard had a life. But you'd never know it, precisely because their voices are absent from the picture. If the Poles and Ukrainians could talk, we would learn just what they did or did not do during those terrible years. Instead, the editor treats them as "others" without a voice and with preconceived roles to play.

It is imperative, therefore, that Ukrainians be brought back into history – and especially their own history. Of course, Poles, Russians, Jews, Hungarians, Germans, Rusyns, and many others must have voices in the history of Ukraine. But those voices – especially if suffused with questionable assumptions about the humanity of Ukrainians – should not drown out the barely audible and all too few voices of Ukrainians.

All too often in the past, Ukrainians have been reduced to extras in the already existing scripts developed by their neighbors. As we struggle to produce histories of Ukraine that incorporate all the people who inhabited that land, we should not forget that Ukrainians also inhabited Ukraine and that they were not just the bad guys and heavies.

We can contribute to the humanization of Ukrainians and, thus, of Ukrainian history by remembering that the Holodomor was not an abstraction that affected some imagined category called a nation or a peasantry. Millions of human beings were exterminated. And the people who puffed up, grew listless, and died of hunger, the people who behaved as scavengers, as good Samaritans, as ruthless cowards, and as cannibals did so, not because they were savages, but because they were forced into circumstances that deprived them of their humanity.

We should not compound that injustice by denying the victims and survivors of the Holodomor a voice. We should, instead, insist that they have a voice and that that voice matter to all honest historians.

Only when what Wira Wowk called the "lament of millions of innocents" is heard will those millions finally be free. Only then will their "distended bodies," as Fanon put it, assume human form again.

Thank you for your attention.

I fully understand that national histories are considered *passée* in this day and age,

* * *

Kucyna inducted into Manhattan College Athletic Hall of Fame

NEW YORK – On Saturday, November 10, Bohdan “Bo” Kucyna was inducted into the Manhattan College Athletic Hall of Fame, becoming the first men’s soccer player in the history of the college to be inducted into its Athletic Hall of Fame.

He began his soccer career at the age of 7 by playing with neighborhood friends on the street using household items for makeshift soccer goals. As he grew to understand the sport better and grew to love soccer, he joined the Krylati soccer team of the Ukrainian American Youth Association in Yonkers, N.Y.

During those years he developed a true passion for the sport and spent all of his time practicing and perfecting his moves. While playing on the Sacred Heart High School soccer team, he was recruited by the Manhattan College soccer coach, Dolph Rotter:

Mr. Kucyna played soccer for Manhattan College from 1977 through 1981, when he graduated with a business degree in accounting. He brought an energy, enthusiasm and passion that sparked a new place for soccer in the Manhattan College mindset.

Nearly 31 years after graduating from Manhattan College, Mr. Kucyna still holds several soccer records he set as a midfielder and sweeper. Always a team player, it is no surprise he holds the record for most assists (10) in a single year (1977 and 1979); most career assists (34); and most assists in a single game (five), which came against New York University in 1979. In 1977, as a starting midfielder, the team set a school record for longest undefeated streak with a record of 8-0-3. In 1980, as captain and defensive sweeper, he also helped the team set a school record for most consecutive game shutouts with five.

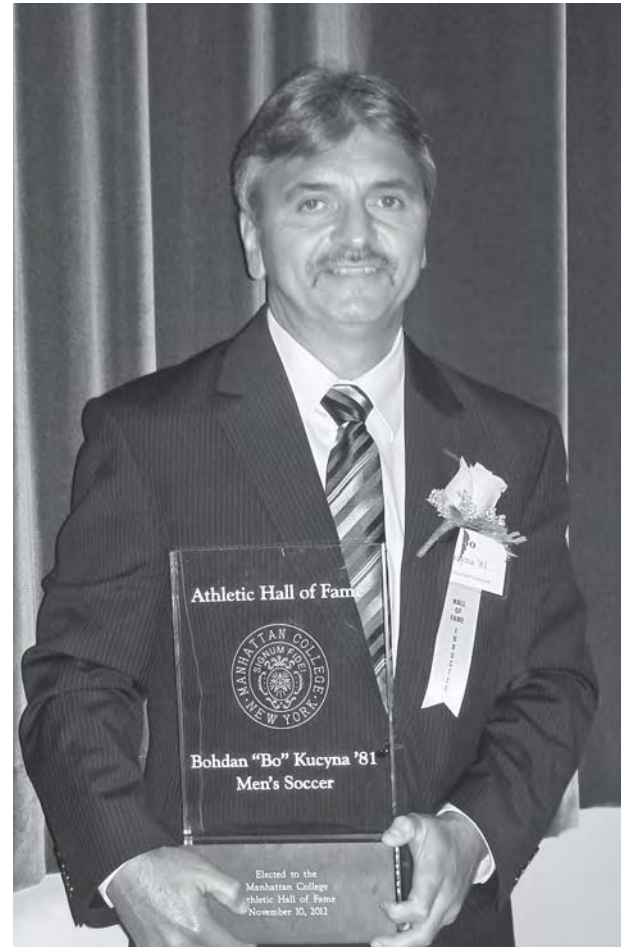
Mr. Kucyna was named First Team All-Conference during all four years of his college career and was named Conference MVP as a senior. As the captain of the team during his senior year, he was key to the team making it to the finals of the 1980 Kronenburg Indoor Invitational Tournament, where he was named to the All-Tournament Team. The team’s level of competition put Manhattan College on the map, as it played against nationally ranked teams such as Columbia, St. Francis and Adelphi.

Mr. Kucyna also received All-New York State Honorable Mention recognition as a junior and senior, while also being named Manhattan College’s Most Outstanding Player during that same time period.

After graduation, Mr. Kucyna had the opportunity to try out professionally with the Pittsburgh Spirit (MISL Indoor), the New York Apollos and Pennsylvania Stoners (ASL Outdoor). While the professional ranks were not in the cards for Mr. Kucyna, he did play on several semi-pro teams before becoming a coach at the youth level.

He has coached for more than 25 years at various levels, including the Pele Soccer Camps, Whippany Park High School, Livingston Recreational Soccer Youth Program, New Rochelle Knights, 2011 IUFT Champion USA Team and the Chornomorska Sitch Youth Program. He is currently the head coach for the Chornomorska Sitch men’s soccer team, which competes in the highest division of the Garden State Soccer league.

The plaque commemorating his Athletic Hall of Fame induction reads: “Bo’s love and dedication to the sport brought soccer to a new level at Manhattan College. He laid the groundwork for today’s player and set the mark high with records that have yet to be broken. A true soccer player, a true athlete, a true sportsman.”



Bohdan “Bo” Kucyna holds the plaque recognizing his induction into the Manhattan College Athletic Hall of Fame.



Plast Stanytsia Newark

cordially invites you to

the first

Debutante Ball of the season!

Saturday, January 26, 2013

Grand Ballroom at Hanover Marriott
1401 Route 10 East, Whippany, NJ 07981

Cocktails 6:00 p.m.
Presentation of Debutantes 7:30 p.m.
Zabava 8:30 p.m. to 1:00 a.m.

Dinner and Zabava - \$125.00 per person
(Advance ticket sales only, deadline is January 12, 2013)

Ticket information and purchase
Natalia K. Bilash
31 Rosedale Avenue, Millburn, NJ 07041
Tel.: 973-809-7580;
email: nkbilash@gmail.com

Zabava - Advanced or at the door sales
YOUTH (up to age 25) - \$30.00;
ADULTS (over 25) \$50.00

Music by Orchestra TEMPO & DJ Matej Liteplo

Hotel Room Reservation:
800-228-9290 or 973-538-8811
PLAST room block rate \$105 (code:PLA)



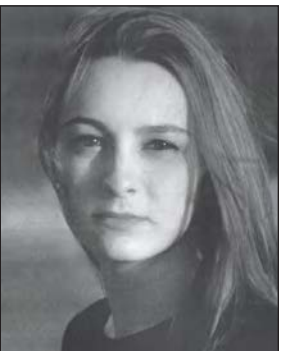
Christina Bach
escort: Adrian Halarewicz



Uliana Bilash
escort: Mark Zawadiwsky



Stephanie Bitcon
escort: Andrew Walter Stasiuk



Katia Czartorysky
escort: Luca Iwasykiw



Larysa Iwaskiw
escort: Stefan Palylyk



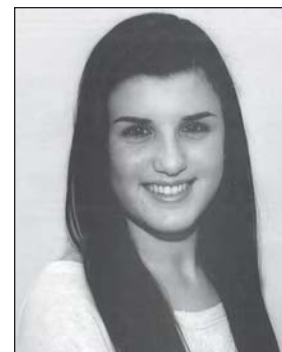
Andrea Jablonskyj
escort: Gunnar Nolan



Christina Kaminskyj
escort: Damian Kozak



Elena Anna Odulak
escort: Adrian Wowk



Christine Lenchur
escort: Alex Gorloff



Diana Cassandra Moczula
escort: Steven Maksymovych



Nadia Olesnycky
escort: Roman Khomyn



Katherine Lenchur
escort: Marko Hnateyko



Mary Ann Nedoszytko
escort: Aleksander Buchak



Zoriana Reszytniak
escort: Peter Schepel

Looking for your first home?

Ask about our first time home buyer program:

10% down

no PMI

3.95%*

25 year fixed rate



SELF RELIANCE NEW YORK Federal Credit Union

A full service financial institution serving the Ukrainian American community since 1951.

MAIN OFFICE: 108 SECOND AVENUE NEW YORK, NY 10003 Tel: 212 473-7310 Fax: 212 473-3251

E-mail: Info@selfreliancenyc.org; Website: www.selfreliancenyc.org

Outside NYC call toll free: 1-888- SELFREL

Conveniently located branches:

KERHONKSON: 6329 Route 209 Kerhonkson, NY 12446 Tel: 845 626-2938; Fax: 845 626-8636

UNIONDALE: 226 Uniondale Avenue Uniondale, NY 11553 Tel: 516 565-2393; Fax: 516 565-2097

ASTORIA: 32-01 31ST Avenue Astoria, NY 11106 Tel: 718 626-0506; Fax: 718 626-0458

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

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

NCUA

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



*10% down-payment required; 1-4 family owner occupied first home; no points; no Private Mortgage Insurance required; no prepayment penalties; 300 payments; \$5.25 cost per \$1,000.00 borrowed for 25 year term period. Interest rate may change at any time without prior notice.

Ukrainian Graduates of Detroit and Windsor honor radio personalities

by Nina Wasykewych

WARREN, Mich. – The Ukrainian Graduates of Detroit and Windsor held their 73rd annual banquet on Sunday, October 28, at the Ukrainian Cultural Center in Warren, Mich. Founded in 1939, the organization since 1955 has selected a particularly active and deserving member of the surrounding Ukrainian community to be recognized at this banquet. In addition, a number of Ukrainian college students are awarded scholarships.

The master of ceremonies of the event was last year's recipient of the Ukrainian of the Year Award, Dr. Walter Yaworsky of Windsor, Ontario. He welcomed the Graduates' members and guests and introduced the organization's President, Dr. Jaroslaw Sawka. As is the tradition, Dr. Sawka greeted everyone and raised a toast to the United States of America, Canada and Ukraine. The Rev. Roman Hykavy, OSBM, of Immaculate Conception Church recited the Invocation, and dinner was served. Olga Dubriwny Solovey, popular pianist and Ukrainian of the Year of 1981, provided beautiful background music.

The program commenced with classical guitar selections by Steven Dearing, who is partly of Ukrainian descent. Currently the guitar instructor at the University of Windsor, Mr. Dearing performs as guest soloist with symphony orchestras, and has been featured on both radio and television. His repertoire consisted of classical and folk melodies, including Kytasty's "Tiutiunyk" and "Renesanivka" and "Ponad Sadom," arranged by our local Roman Skypakewych.

The scholarship distribution was administered by Scholarship Committee Chair Lydia Taraschuk, who has dedicated many years to this task. The recipients, all young ladies, were: Amanda Chajkowski, who attends the University of Windsor, from the Kasey Family Fund; Roseanna Guimond, also at the University of Windsor, from the John Stoiko Memorial Fund; Rachel Pawluszka, Drexel University, from the Ted

Gelemy Memorial Fund; Tetyana Rogovyk, University of Michigan, from the Sutaruk Family Foundation; Liliya Skikun, at Oakland University from the Joseph Elnick Memorial Fund; and Christina Sudyk, University of Michigan, from the Wichorek-Trendowski Family Fund. All recipients expressed their appreciation for this support and honor.

Bohdan Boyko, who received a Graduates' scholarship several years ago and now is president of the recently created Oakland University Ukrainian Students' Club, relayed the club's mission to propagate interest in Ukrainian culture and heritage among students and faculty. He underscored the students' appreciation for the direction and counsel of their faculty advisor, Prof. Donna Voronovich. He stated the club's additional goal of promoting awareness of the importance of higher education and increased activism by the youth of the Ukrainian community.

The Graduates' president, Dr. Sawka, introduced the 2012 Ukrainian of the Year, Dr. Roman Kolodchin, a practicing psychologist and current director of the weekly radio hour "Song of Ukraine." Born in Detroit, Dr. Kolodchin is the son of the late Vasyl Kolodchin, Ukrainian of the Year in 1971, and the well-known "Soyuzianka" Lida Kolodchin.

He is a graduate of Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic High School and Wayne State University, and holds a Ph.D. in clinical psychology from the University of Cincinnati. He was active in Plast, learned the business of radio broadcasting from his father, and continues to relay news, information and traditional musical entertainment to the Ukrainian residents of Southeastern Michigan.

In his acceptance speech Dr. Kolodchin credited his activist mother, Lida, for her staunch support and guidance.

The history of Detroit-area Ukrainian radio broadcasting dates from 1935, when Mykola and Julia Shustakewych started "The Ukrainian Radio Hour," which lasted until 1955. In 1952, Zenon Tarnawsky



Dr. Jaroslaw Sawka presents the Ukrainian of the Year award to Dr. Roman Kolodchin (left).

started his "Ukrainian Hour," with the assistance of his wife, Marta, Jaroslaw Tarnawsky and Vasyl Kolodchin. In the following decades, program names, stations and directors changed, but there was a continuous stream of Ukrainian broadcasting, featuring music, news from Ukraine and local community events.

Under the direction of the Rev. Wolodymyr Gawlich, the Basilian Fathers initiated "The Ukrainian Religious Hour" in 1962, which continued under a series of pastors until 2009. At that time the program was incorporated as a segment of "Song of Ukraine," with the Rev. Mario Dacechen as director. In 1968 the Detroit Regional Council of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America sponsored a short-lived program, "Ukrainian Horizons," featuring Roma Kohut and Roman Luckyj. In 1971, a daily program called "Soul of Ukraine" was inaugurated by Oresta Woloshyn Karalash and Anastasia Volker, members of UNWLA Branch 58. The program continued, though not daily, until 1982. Kyrylo Cependa, cultural activist and choir director, hosted the radio program "Echoes of Ukraine" from 1973 until the late 1980s.

For a brief period in the 1970s there was a children's program hosted by Boris and Tetiana Rohatynskyj Karpenko, and in the 1980s Andrej Smyk directed a program sponsored by the Organization of Ukrainian Democratic Youth (ODUM). Another program, "The Ukrainian Radio Hour," which started in 1976, was sponsored by the Ukrainian Liberation Front organizations and featured Jurij Jurkiw, assisted by Petro Rohatynskyj and Wasyl Scherbey. In 1982, Vasyl Kolodchin started broadcasting "Song of Ukraine," which was commercially supported. Eventually Roman Kolodchin began to assist his father and in 2006 took over as director.

With Ukraine's independence, the Fourth Wave of immigrants became interested in conducting their own radio program. Sophia Shidlivsky, first president of the organization Nova Khvyliya, took over

the two-year-old program "Slovo" in 1996. In 2011, her assistant Nataliya Shmoron became the director, and the program's name was changed to "Ridne Slovo." Dr. Yaworsky presented both of these ladies with the Ukrainian Graduates' Distinguished Service Award.

Irene Momotiuk, a member of the Ukrainian Graduates from Windsor, was asked to speak about the Ukrainian radio programs in her area. She related that in the 1960s and 1970s, Eugene Barna broadcast a weekly program of Ukrainian music and humor from Leamington, Ontario, which was very popular on both sides of the border. Mrs. Momotiuk has been hosting the weekly program "Sounds of Ukraine," featuring both folk and classical Ukrainian music, through the University of Windsor radio station since 1988. For her many years of dedicated work she was named the Ukrainian of the Year in 2007.

Due to a surprise visit to the area, Vera Kostyuk Busch, Ukrainian of the Year in 2009, was invited to relay news from Germany, her adopted country. Her husband, Dr. Ulrich Busch, famous for his defense of John Demjanjuk, has published an account of the court case and of the defendant's last days. The German text is being translated into Ukrainian. Mrs. Busch also spoke of her involvement in the formation of a new Ukrainian umbrella organization in Germany, whose twofold purpose is to support recent immigrants and to coordinate charitable outreach programs to Ukraine.

Finally, on behalf of the Ukrainian Graduates' board of directors, Dr. Yaworsky extended sincere appreciation to the outgoing president, Dr. Sawka, for his many years of dedicated leadership. Dr. Yaworsky also called attention to the banquet's program booklet, which listed the Ukrainian Future Credit Union and Ukrainian Selfreliance Michigan Federal Credit Union as sponsors, along with numerous individuals and families who so generously contributed to the scholarship program.



Scholarship recipients (from left): Christina Sudyk, Liliya Skikun, Tetyana Rogovyk, Roseanna Guimond and Amanda Chajkowski.

A visit to...

(Continued from page 9)

what it meant, and discussed modern attempts to add further elements to the human rights already recognized. We also discussed what that means to those rights in the Declaration that still are very much at risk in various countries worldwide – rights such as gender-related rights and whether they belonged on par with the

others in the declaration. He considered such attempts to broaden the list in the declaration as counter-productive and unworthy of inclusion – I was on the fence about the point – although both of us agreed we needed to be considerate and respectful of those who seek protection due to their gender orientation.

And, of course, we spoke about the progress being made at the university in training a new generation of young people free of corruption and versed in the ways

of a free and democratic society.

In general, the approach UCU is using is very positive. It tries to link the students to the professors in formal and informal ways. The emphasis appears to be in experiential learning, as opposed to the traditional face-to-face classroom lecture. Thus, there are lunches, coffee breaks and after-hours informal events where students have a chance to speak with people like me and ask pretty much anything.

The students are bright, enthusiastic

and disciplined (although they do have a light dose of the "Ukrayinska tochnist" – problem of tardiness). The facilities are first-rate, including residences and meals. In every sense, this is a modern university distinguished by its emphasis on quality education, spiritual growth and rejection of corruption and focus on merit.

If you are looking for hope for the future of Ukraine you have no reason to look further – you will find it in people who walk in the halls of this university.



OIL PAINTINGS AND WATERCOLORS
by Ukrainian artist

Anatole Kolomayets

Artist's reception on Friday, December 14 from 6 to 8PM

The exhibition continues through December 30, 2012
Exhibition hours are Tuesday - Sunday, 12 to 6PM

"Art at the Institute" is presented by the
Ukrainian Institute of America
2 East 79th Street, New York, NY 10075
212-288-8660 · mail@ukrainianinstitute.org



Koliada: Winter Songs from the Carpathians

Dec 8, Saturday 7:30 PM &
Dec 9, Sunday 2:00 PM
Koliada & Music from the Carpathians
Ukrainian Museum, 222 East 6 St, NYC
(212) 228-0110 ukrainianmuseum.org

Dec 15 Saturday 7:30 PM
Koliada + Accolada
Ukrainian League
800 N 23 St, Philadelphia
\$20 (215) 656.8521 (7am-3pm)
isbilynsky@comcast.net

Dec 27-30, Thursday, Friday, Saturday at 7:30 PM, Sunday at 2:30 PM
Midwinter Night: A Celebration from the Carpathians
Yara's new theatre piece Koliada, vertep + koza
featuring Koliadnyky, Yara artists and Lemon Bucket Orkestra
La MaMa E.T.C., 66 East 4 St, New York
\$25; \$20 students/seniors, \$10 children
(212) 475-7710, lamama.org

Each a different event created by Yara Arts Group:
For current schedule go to www.brama.com/yara

Made possible by public funds from NY State Council on the Arts, NYC Department of Cultural Affairs, Self-Reliance (NY) FCU, the Coca Cola Company and friends of Yara Arts Group

Three CIUS...

(Continued from page 11)

Addressing the audience, Dr. Kohut expressed his appreciation for the tributes and gift received. His nearly two decades as director had been an exciting time, he shared, one that had begun at a momentous time, commencing soon after Ukraine gained independence in 1991. He expressed satisfaction that CIUS, thanks to its donors, supporters, associates and staff, had been able in that time to make substantial and important contributions to the development of Ukrainian studies.

These ranged from providing stipends to scholars and students, to initiating and conducting important scholarly projects, including the "Encyclopedia of Ukraine," to issuing scholarly publications and journals both in Canada and Ukraine, to establishing connections and cooperative ventures with scholars and scholarly institutions worldwide, as exemplified by the establishment of the Peter Jacyk Program for the Study of Modern Ukrainian History and Society in cooperation with universities in Lviv.

He noted that his first contact with Dr. Kravchenko, his successor as director, came in connection with CIUS's establishment of the Kowalsky Program at Kharkiv University. All of these diverse endeavors were undertaken to broaden and strengthen the field of Ukrainian studies, and over the last decades they have succeeded in ways that could hardly be imagined when his scholarly career began and Ukraine was part of the Soviet Union. Dr. Kohut said his own role in this development had brought great personal and professional satisfaction, and he thanked his family and colleagues for the ongoing support that made his work possible. Dr. Kohut also expressed his gratitude to the many donors and supporters whose generosity had funded the work of the institute.

In a symbolic transfer of authority, Dr. Kohut then presented Dr. Kravchenko with a "bulava" (mace), signifying his having become the scholarly "hetman" of CIUS, and wished him success as its new director.

Humorously noting the bulava's weight as indicative of the weighty role he had undertaken, Dr. Kravchenko expressed thanks for a warm welcome from the speakers and the audience. In thanking Dr. Kohut and Dr. Sysyn, he expressed admiration for their many achievements, noting that they were his colleagues, too, not only as directors and administrators of CIUS but also by scholarly theme, since his own historical scholarship, like theirs, has often focused on Ukraine's Kozak period.

He referred to Dr. Kohut's and Dr. Sysyn's long-term relationship as colleagues and friends whose academic and professional partnership had been of great benefit to Ukrainian scholarship. He noted that both were continuing to serve CIUS, Dr. Kohut now as head of the Kowalsky Program and Dr. Sysyn as ongoing director of the Jacyk Center.

In speaking of the establishment and functioning of CIUS, Dr. Kravchenko said that its existence and role were testimony to the success of Ukrainians in Canada, to their knowing how to use the opportunities Canada offered to establish and foster their community, culture and heritage. This same process needs to take place today in Ukraine, he noted, and study of the Ukrainian story in Canada can help it succeed there as well. Dr. Kravchenko said his goal is that CIUS continue to fulfill and expand its role as a leading center of Ukrainian studies worldwide, while also modernizing technologically and expanding knowledge of Ukraine as it is today. He expressed the hope that in working toward this goal he, like his predecessor, would have the support of the Ukrainian community.

In response, audience members rose to their feet and honored both Dr. Kohut and Dr. Kravchenko with a warm rendition of "Mnohaya Lita."

After the conclusion of the program, those gathered had the opportunity to speak with Dr. Kohut and Dr. Kravchenko and socialize over refreshments. Many also took time to view the handsome artwork on display at the fall exhibit of the Canadian-Ukrainian Art Foundation at the KUMF Gallery, 2118 Bloor St. W. in Toronto, where the event took place.

The Ukrainian Engineers' Society of America,
The Ukrainian Medical Association of North America,
& The Ukrainian Institute of America

warmly invite you to The Traditional Christmas Celebration of

YALYNKA



with hors d'oeuvres, refreshments and
a musical program presented
by the vocal Ensemble "New Ukrainian Wave"



Saturday, December 8th, 2012

(Doors open at 7:00pm – Program starts promptly at 7:30pm)

At the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 East 79th Street, New York City

Adults \$40, Students & Seniors \$30

Make Checks Payable to "Ukrainian Engineers Society of America"

For more information visit: www.uesa.org or call (347)856-9541

U.M.A.N.A.



Y.J.T.I.A.

Ukrainian Medical Association of North America Seeking New Members!

Are you a physician, dentist, or do you work in health care?
Are you in training, practice, or teach?

Consider joining your colleagues in North America's premier
association of health care professionals.

Apply on our web site: www.umana.org or call us free at (888) 798-6262

For more information, write to:
UMANA 2247 W. Chicago Ave, Chicago IL 60622

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

STATE _____ ZIP _____ TELEPHONE _____

DNIPRO LLC.

PACKAGES, CARS AND
CONTAINERS TO
UKRAINE AND EASTERN
EUROPE

Travel service: Air tickets and visas to Ukraine and other countries.

Money transfer to Ukraine and other countries.

Ukrainian and European CDs for sale. Ukrainian souvenirs and kercheifs for sale. Telephone cards: 80 min. for \$5

ROSELLE, NJ
645 W. 1st Ave.
Tel.: (908) 241-2190
(888) 336-4776

CLIFTON, NJ
565 Clifton Ave.
Tel.: (973) 916-1543

PHILADELPHIA, PA
1916 Welsh Rd., Unit 3
Tel.: (215) 969-4986
(215) 728-6040

OUT & ABOUT

- Through January 27 Chicago First Juried Member Exhibit, Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art, 773-227-5522 or www.uima-chicago.org
- December 3 Cambridge, MA Lecture by Mariya Mayerchuk, "Premarital Intimacy Among Young People in Villages of Central and Eastern Ukraine in the Early 20th Century," Harvard University, 617-495-4053
- December 5 New York Roundtable discussion, "Four Elections and a Post-Soviet World: Analyzing and Witnessing Elections in Georgia, Ukraine, Belarus and Lithuania," Columbia University, 212-854-4697
- December 7 Saskatoon, SK Artist reception with Iryna Karpenko, "Red and Black," Ukrainian Museum of Canada, 306-244-3800
- December 7 Philadelphia Literary evening, with Vasyl Makhno and Alex Motyl, Ukrainian League of Philadelphia, www.ukiebar.com
- December 7-9 Saskatoon, SK Christmas Market "Yarmarok," Ukrainian Museum of Saskatoon, 306-244-3800 or www.umc.sk.ca
- December 8 Los Angeles Benefit concert, "Christmas 'Round the World,'" featuring the Kobzar Ukrainian National Choir and the Los Angeles Doctors Symphony Orchestra, Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation, Wilshire Ebell Theater, 909-860-2102
- December 8 New York Christmas breads workshop, The Ukrainian Museum, 212-228-0110 or www.ukrainianmuseum.org
- December 8 New York Christmas social, "Yalynka," Ukrainian Engineers' Society of America, Ukrainian Institute of America, nyc-metro@uesa.org
- December 8 New York 110th anniversary of the birth of Hryhorii Kostiuk, Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences, 212-222-1866
- December 8-9 New York Concert, "Koliada and Music from the Carpathians," Yara Arts Group, The Ukrainian Museum, 212-228-0110 or www.ukrainianmuseum.org
- December 8-9 Silver Spring, MD Ukrainian Christmas Bazaar, Holy Trinity Ukrainian Catholic Church, 301-434-6075
- December 8-9 New York Christmas Bazaar, The Ukrainian Museum, 212-228-0110 or www.ukrainianmuseum.org
- December 8-15 Edmonton, AB Art exhibit, "A Little Illumination" by Larisa Sembaliuk Cheladyn, Ukrainian Canadian Archives and Museum of Alberta, Ukrainian Bookstore, www.artbylarisa.com
- December 9 Hillside, NJ St. Nicholas program, Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic Church, 908-289-0127 or www.byzcath.org/immaculateconception
- December 9 Whippany, NJ Dinner and concert, "A Life of Music - Volodymyr Ivasiuk," Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey, 201-213-4321
- December 9 Chicago Presentation by John Hewko, "Celebrating 20 Years of Rotary in Ukraine," Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art, bpgroup.chicago@gmail.com
- December 9 Yonkers, NY Christmas Bazaar, Ukrainian National Women's League of America - Branch 30, St. Michael the Archangel Ukrainian Catholic Church, 914-949-4911

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.

UKRAINIAN SELFRELIANCE NEW ENGLAND FEDERAL CREDIT UNION



MAIN OFFICE: 21 SILAS DEANE HIGHWAY, WETHERSFIELD, CT 06109-1238
PHONES: 860-296-4714 • 800-405-4714 FAX: 860-296-3499

BRANCH OFFICES: 103 NORTH ELM STREET, WESTFIELD, MA 01085
PHONE: 413-568-4948 FAX: 413-568-4747

270 BROAD STREET, NEW BRITAIN, CT 06053
PHONE: 860-801-6095 FAX: 860-801-6120

THE UKRAINIAN SELFRELIANCE NEW ENGLAND
FEDERAL CREDIT UNION HAS PROUDLY SUPPORTED AND
SERVED THE UKRAINIAN AMERICAN COMMUNITY SINCE 1959.

We offer the following services:

SHARE SAVINGS	PERSONAL & SHARE LOANS
SHARE DRAFT (CHECKING)	SECURED LOANS
MONEY MARKET	MORTGAGES
IRA'S	HOME EQUITY LOANS
TERM SHARE CERTIFICATES (CD'S)	AUTOMOBILE LOANS
ATM/DEBIT CARDS	AUTO REFINANCE
VISA CREDIT CARDS	STUDENT LOANS

DIRECT DEPOSIT
NOTARY PUBLIC
TOLL FREE TELEPHONE NUMBERS
BI-LINGUAL CUSTOMER SERVICE
AUDIO RESPONSE

Visit our website at: www.usnefcu.com

Give us an opportunity to assist you in your financial matters.

The Ukrainian Catholic Metropia in USA under the spiritual guidance of Metropolitan Archbishop Stefan Soroka and the Ukrainian Catholic Bishops of USA

invite you to renew your spiritual and cultural roots with a Pilgrimage celebrating the "Year of Faith" and 1,025 years of Christianity in Ukraine.

UKRAINIAN FAITH & HERITAGE TOURS



Tour A: August 13 - 29, 2013. 17 days \$3500 Twin (land tour)

Kyiv, Poltava, Lviv, Yaremche, Kamianets Podilskyi, Ivano Frankivsk, Bukovel, Chernivtsi, Sanok, Peremyshl, Krakow. **Special Highlights:** Pilgrimage to Holy Resurrection Sobor in Kyiv and Mother of God Sobor in Zarvanytsia near Ternopil; Sorochynskyi Yarmarok; Ukraine's Independence Day Celebrations in Lviv

Tour B: August 13 - 26, 2013. 14 days \$2850 Twin (land tour)

Kyiv, Poltava, Lviv, Yaremche, Kamianets Podilskyi, Ivano Frankivsk, Bukovel, Chernivtsi. **Special Highlights:** Pilgrimage to Holy Resurrection Sobor in Kyiv and Mother of God Sobor in Zarvanytsia near Ternopil; Sorochynskyi Yarmarok; Ukraine's Independence Day Celebrations in Lviv

Tour C: August 14 - 22, 2013. 9 days \$2200 Twin (land tour)

Kyiv and Lviv: Includes Celebrations of the 1,025th Anniversary of Christianity in Kyiv

Registration and deposit deadline is March 01, 2013

Organizer: **Zenia's Travel Club** LLC - 732-928-3792
ztc@earthlink.net - In cooperation with
Dunwoodie Travel - 914-969-4200 - alesia@dunwoodietravel.com
Scope Travel Inc. - 973 378 8998 - scope@scopetravel.com

Christmas Greetings 2012/13



Continue your tradition...

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

PUBLICATION DATES & DEADLINES

Christmas Issue Publication Date	Advertising Deadline
The Weekly December 16	December 6
The Weekly December 23	December 13

1/16 page - \$30; 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 Mr. Walter Honcharyk, advertising manager, tel. 973-292-9800, ext. 3040, e-mail: adukr@optonline.net

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

CHRISTMAS SPECIAL!

A year's subscription to
The Ukrainian Weekly or Svoboda
(print or online edition)
for only \$40.

Add \$5 and receive both print and online subscriptions.

This limited-time offer is valid for new subscriptions only through December 31, 2012.

**Act now
by calling
our Subscription
Department:
973-292-9800,
x 3042.**



PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Wednesday, December 5

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Studies Program at the Harriman Institute, Columbia University, invites you to attend a conference titled "Four Elections and a Post-Soviet World: Analyzing and Witnessing Elections in Georgia, Ukraine, Belarus and Lithuania." This two-part event will present comparative discussion of the significance of the multiple elections followed by eyewitness reports by election monitors in two of the countries. Co-sponsored with the Ukrainian Studies Program and East Central European Center of Columbia University, and the European Humanities University (Vilnius, Lithuania), the conference will take place at 5-8 p.m. in the Lindsay Rogers Room (707 International Affairs Building, 420 W. 118th St.). The event is free and open to the public. For additional information call 212-854-4697.

Friday, December 7

PHILADELPHIA: The Ukrainian League of Philadelphia (23rd and Brown) invites all to a reading by Vasyl Makhno from his latest collection of poetry, "Winter Letters," and Alexander Motyl from his latest work of fiction, "My Orchidia." Mr. Makhno's poems in English translations will be read by Orest Popovych. The event will start at 7:15 p.m. Cover charge: \$5. Both books will be on sale.

Saturday-Sunday, December 8-9

SILVER SPRING, Md.: Holy Trinity Ukrainian Catholic Church will hold a Christmas Bazaar at Saturday at 11 a.m.-5 p.m. and Sunday at noon to 4 p.m. Featured will be authentic homemade Ukrainian cuisine: holubtsi, varenyky, borshch, tortes, pastries, kovbasa, etc., to eat in or take out. Church tours will be offered. Gift shop items include Ukrainian icons, music, ceramics, embroidery, Eastern Rite prayer beads, literature, children's books and more. For more information call 301-434-6075.

NEW YORK: Yara Arts Group presents "Koliada and Music from the Carpathians" featuring the Koliadnyky from Kryvorivnia Ivan and Mykola Zelenchuk, with "troista" musicians Mykhailo Iluyuk, Vasyl Tymchuk and Ostap Kostyuk. They will be joined by violinist Valerie Zhmud, bandurist Julian Kytasty and Eva Salina Primack. The events takes place on Saturday at 7:30 p.m., Sunday at 2 p.m. at The Ukrainian Museum, 222 E., Sixth St. Admission: \$15; \$10 for museum members and seniors, \$5 for students. For information call 212-228-0110 or visit www.ukrainianmuseum.org.

Sunday, December 9

CHICAGO: In his presentation "Celebrating 20 Years of Rotary in Ukraine," John Hewko, general secretary of Rotary International and The Rotary Foundation, will discuss Rotary's humanitarian activities in Ukraine, as well as his organization's expansion throughout Central and Eastern Europe following the dissolution of the Soviet Union.

As general secretary of one of the world's largest global humanitarian service organizations, Mr. Hewko leads a diverse staff of almost 800 at Rotary International's World Headquarters in Evanston, Ill. Mr. Hewko is a former partner with the international law firm of Baker and McKenzie, where he specialized in international corporate transactions in emerging markets. While in Ukraine in the early 1990s, Mr. Hewko assisted the working group that prepared the initial draft of the new post-Soviet Constitution of Ukraine and was a charter member of the first Rotary club in Kyiv. The presentation, followed by a holiday brunch, will be held at the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art, 2320 W. Chicago Ave., at 1 p.m. Admission: \$10 for members; \$15 for guests. For additional information contact: bpgroup.chicago@gmail.com.

YONKERS, NY: A Christmas Bazaar sponsored by Ukrainian National Women's League of America Branch 30 will be held from 9:00 a.m. to 1 p.m. at St. Michael the Archangel Ukrainian Catholic Church, 21 Shonnard Place, Yonkers, NY 10703. This is a great opportunity to purchase original work by Tatiana Ferraro, Christmas ornaments hand-painted by Halyna Sloboduch and original ceramic ornaments by Daria Hanushevsky. Christmas cards, poppy seeds, organic honey, wheat berries, baked goods and more will also be for sale. For additional information call Nadia Liteplo, 914-949-4911.

Saturday, December 15

MIAMI: Come hear the most popular Christmas song in the world, "Carol of the Bells," in its original language as you open your hearts to the rich musical treasure of the Byzantine/Ukrainian rite. The Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary Ukrainian Catholic Church Choir invites you to prepare for the birth of our Lord with its fourth annual Christmas choral program featuring this universally loved carol and other traditional Ukrainian Christmas/holiday songs of the season. Admission is free; donations are accepted toward the Church Building Fund. The concert is at 5:30 p.m. at the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary Ukrainian Catholic Church, 38 NW 57th Ave. (Flagler Street and 57th Avenue). For more information contact Donna Maksymowich-Waskiewicz, 954-434-4635 or donnamak@bellsouth.net.

Thursday-Sunday, December 27-30

NEW YORK: Yara's new theater piece with koliada, vertep and koza by Lemon Bucket Orkestra: "Midwinter Night: A Celebration of Traditional Songs, Music and Rituals from the Carpathians," will be presented Thursday through Saturday at 7:30 p.m. and Sunday at 2:30 p.m. The venue: La MaMa Experimental Theater, 66 E. Fourth St. Admission: \$25; \$20 for seniors and students; \$10 for children. Tickets are available by calling 212-475-7710, or online at www.lamama.org.

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.**