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\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

EU leaders postpone signing of agreement, in attempt to find compromise on Tymoshenko

by Zenon Zawada

KYIV – The European Union (EU) leadership decided on November 13 to postpone the signing of an Association Agreement with the Ukrainian government until “the last seconds before” the Eastern Partnership summit in Vilnius on November 28-29, reported Pawel Kowal, the chair of the EU-Ukraine parliamentary cooperation committee in the European Parliament.

Until then, the EU diplomatic mission – led by former Polish President Aleksander Kwasniewski and former European Parliament Chair Pat Cox – will continue working to find a compromise on arranging for the release of imprisoned former Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko.

The EU Foreign Affairs Council was scheduled on November 18 to reach its decision, which would have likely been against signing the agreement because of the refusal of the Yanukovich administration to arrange for Ms. Tymoshenko's release. Now Mr. Yanukovich has 10 more days to offer a compromise, but observers remain pessimistic.

“The likelihood of signing the agreement is less than 50 percent,” said Volodymyr Fesenko, board chairman of the Penta Center for Applied Political Research in Kyiv.

“That’s the diagnosis, unfortunately. Taking into account the conflicts in the Verkhovna Rada and the launch of lawsuits related to the money of [former Prime Minister Pavlo]

Lazarenko and Tymoshenko, the chances of resolving the Tymoshenko problem have declined and accordingly, signing the agreement in Vilnius.”

Ms. Tymoshenko's release could be arranged in two primary ways, either with a legislative solution or a pardon by Mr. Yanukovich. Yet national deputies failed to even draft a bill that would arrange for her release. Meanwhile, Mr. Yanukovich indicated a day after the EU postponement decision that he wouldn't pardon Ms. Tymoshenko.

“My position remains as it was: all citizens of Ukraine are equal before the law, the rule of law and the supremacy of rights above all, and that applies to everyone,” Mr. Yanukovich said on November 14 during a visit to Zaporizhia. “There won't be any exclusive approaches. I believe there never will be any here, for any citizen. The Constitution is the same for all.”

Observers didn't know whether Mr. Yanukovich was bluffing ahead of the summit to boost his negotiating position or offering a warning to the EU. No other options to releasing Ms. Tymoshenko were apparent as judgment day drew nearer.

However, there were those observers like former Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk, who expressed confidence a solution could be found, though he couldn't explain how it would look.

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Volodymyr Hontar

(From left) Former Polish President Aleksander Kwasniewski and former European Parliament Chair Pat Cox attend the November 13 extraplenary session of Ukraine's parliament, which concluded briefly without approving necessary legislation for the Ukraine-EU Association Agreement.

New York Capital District marks Holodomor anniversary



Dr. Andriy Baran, chairman of the Ukrainian Famine Genocide Commemoration Committee of the Capital District, addresses the Holodomor commemoration held on Empire State Plaza in Albany, N.Y.

ALBANY, N.Y. – A solemn commemoration of the 80th anniversary of the Holodomor – the Famine-Genocide of Ukrainians – was held on Saturday, November 2, at the Empire State Plaza in the New York state capital.

The event was organized by a committee of local Ukrainian Americans with two goals: to commemorate and

to educate. The event commemorated the up to 10 million victims of Stalin's deliberate Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933, as well as victims of Stalin's collectivization and Russification. In addition, it served to educate the public at large of this heinous crime.

After the singing of the American national anthem by

Irina Petryk of the Schenectady Symphony Orchestra and the Ukrainian national anthem by the Holodomor Choir under the direction of Michael Tcpar; a greeting and opening remarks were given by Dr. Andriy Baran, chairman of the Capital District Holodomor Ukrainian-Genocide Commemoration Committee.

Participating speakers included: U.S. Rep. Paul Tonko; New York State Sens. Cecilia Tkaczyk and Kathleen Marchione; New York State Assemblymen James Tedisco and John McDonald III; Mayor Ann Thane, of Amsterdam, N.Y.; and Thomas Scarff, representing Albany County Executive Daniel McCoy.

The keynote address, “The Ukrainian Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933: 80 Years Later” was delivered by Dr. Askold Lozynskyj, former president of both the Ukrainian World Congress and the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, who described the horrors that occurred, especially in light of newly available Soviet documents.

After the “Lord's Prayer” and a moment of silence, survivors of the Holodomor Anna Kulbida of Niskayuna, N.Y., and Lukera Kauta of Waterford, N.Y., were introduced and honored. Dr. Nicholas Kulbida, son of Mrs. Kulbida, then spoke on behalf of his 89-year-old mother in an address titled “A Survivor's Son Remembers.”

Proclamations and letters of greeting were then read from: Olexander Motsyk, ambassador of Ukraine to the United States; Igor Sybiga, consul general of Ukraine in New York; Yuriy Sergeyev, permanent representative of Ukraine to the United Nations; New York State Sen. Hugh Farley; Mayor Gerald Jennings of Albany; Mayor Gary McCarthy of Schenectady, N.Y.; and Mayor Michael Manning of Watervliet, N.Y.

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ANALYSIS

Lawlessness as the central pillar of Vladimir Putin's authority

by Pavel K. Baev
Eurasia Daily Monitor

Last week, in a clear signal to its neighbors, Moscow assertively demonstrated two key attributes of Russia's state power. In particular, on October 30, Russian strategic forces conducted a large-scale exercise with launches of ballistic missiles from silos and submarines, patrol flights by Tu-95MC bombers, and tests of the air-space defense system (Nezavisimaya Gazeta, November 1). And just a day earlier, Russia's natural gas giant Gazprom announced that Ukraine had failed to pay its \$882 million bill on time, thus allowing the company to demand pre-payments for further deliveries of gas (Vedomosti, October 30).

Moscow employed these heavy-impact instruments to signal its displeasure with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's (NATO) upcoming Steadfast Jazz exercises in Poland and Lithuania, and with Kyiv's intention to sign an Association Agreement with the European Union later this month — fully aware that such signals typically produce a counter-mobilization effect.

Russia seeks to exploit the disarray among the European members of the depressed EU and enfeebled North Atlantic alliance, much

Moscow asserts its power to signal its displeasure.

the same way as it tries to play on the concerns in Japan regarding China's ambitions for pushing a compromise in the Kuril Islands dispute (Kommersant, November 3).

It is against this background of deepening depression in the West that President Vladimir Putin was recently acknowledged as the most influential politician in the world in the annual Forbes ranking, which the Kremlin accepted as indisputable proof of the durability of the Putin regime (<http://www.forbes.ru/mneniya-column/vertikal/246818-pochemu-forbes-nazval-putina-samym-vlyatelnym-chelovekom-v-mire>).

The initiative to rescue Syria's authoritarian leader, Bashar al-Assad, by dismantling his chemical arsenal has definitely boosted Mr. Putin's profile, but this one coup cannot compensate for the deepening division between Russia and Europe and the collapse of the "reset" with the United States (Vedomosti, October 31). Neither can it camouflage the fact that propping up a despot waging brutal war on his own people damages Mr. Putin's legitimacy (http://www.gazeta.ru/comments/2013/11/01_e_5734097.shtml).

The durability of the Putin regime is secured by the free abuse of police power and an effective conversion of the legal system into an instrument of politics. The traditional sources of strength, which Moscow is still putting on international display, such as the under-reformed and poorly trained military and increasingly inefficient gas industry, have become unreliable. Consequently, institutionalized lawlessness has become the central pillar of the self-serving and severely corrupt regime.

The Greenpeace activists who dared to attack Gazprom's interests in the Arctic (see Eurasia Daily Monitor, October 3) are being punished by court decisions that have nothing to do with law or common sense, and the Pussy Riot cultural rebels,

who dared to insult Mr. Putin's special ties with the Orthodox Church, are being persecuted with extreme prejudice despite international protests (<http://www.gazeta.ru/social/2013/11/01/5734345.shtml>).

Alexei Navalny, the charismatic leader of the liberal opposition, is facing yet another mock trial, while the suspended sentence from the first case is supposed to hamstring his struggle against shameless corruption (<http://polit.ru/article/2013/11/01/opros/>). Mikhail Khodorkovsky has just marked the sad jubilee of 10 years behind bars, and it was his crudely falsified prosecution that signified the capture of judicial power by the Kremlin camarilla (<http://echo.msk.ru/blog/karamurza/1184530-echo/>).

This escalating abuse of legal instruments changes the atmosphere in the divided and disoriented society so that anger against the arrogant injustice translates into readiness to break the arbitrarily enforced law. The traditional day of remembrance of victims of political repressions has acquired new significance in Russia as the lengthy old lists receive new additions; ecology-conscious non-governmental organizations (NGO) find encouragement in the example set by the Greenpeace "pirates"; while Khodorkovsky and Navalny achieve unas-

sailable moral authority (<http://newtimes.ru/articles/detail/73569/>).

Thousands joined the march in support of political prisoners along Moscow's boulevards in late October, and thousands more marched under the banners of Russian far-right nationalism on November 4 (Novaya Gazeta, October 28; RIA Novosti, November 4). As the fear of punishment for dissenting from the official "patriotism" recedes, growing in its place is the liberating feeling — among both the disappointed urban middle classes and the angry "have-nots" — of freedom from the ever-tightened rules and laws.

The building public outrage is being focused by corruption, which constitutes a major economic manifestation of the deepening political lawlessness. Mr. Putin feels obliged to keep up the pretense of fighting against this inherent feature of his regime; but firing a few mid-level bureaucrats means nothing as long as the high-profile investigation against the former Defense Minister Anatoly Serdyukov remains deadlocked (Nezavisimaya gazeta, October 31).

His "siloviki" (security-service personnel) prefer instead to investigate the flow of money through the "wonder-village" of Skolkovo built by Prime Minister Dmitry Medvedev as an exclusive zone for innovations and high-tech. Only a set of exemptions from Russia's stifling regulations and laws could have stimulated business activity to kick-start "modernization" in the country, but those privileges inevitably attracted criminal organizations. Thus, instead of promoting innovations, the "village" has turned into a money-laundering enterprise (Novaya Gazeta, October 31).

Disappointment in Mr. Medvedev's "modernization" is blending with concerns about possible expropriations of private businesses as the power-holders grow irritated with the economic stagnation. This

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NEWSBRIEFS

Catholics and Jews establish Sheptytsky Medal

KYIV – The Jewish community of Ukraine in cooperation with the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church (UGCC) has established a special award – the Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky Medal – that will be awarded to persons who serve the cause of Ukrainian-Jewish reconciliation. The head of the UGCC, Patriarch Sviatoslav Shevchuk, announced this on November 1, the anniversary of the death of Metropolitan Sheptytsky, during a sermon in Kyiv at the Patriarchal Cathedral of the Resurrection of Christ, the Information Department of the UGCC informs. The primate of the UGCC recalled that Metropolitan Sheptytsky maintained friendly relations with people of different faiths and nationalities. "He corresponded with thousands of people, communicating with different people in the East and the West, including Orthodox hierarchs beyond the Zbruch [River]. And then, when the crucible of revolution and civil war drove them from their episcopal sees, his former opponents found refuge and open doors on St. George's Hill in the wards of Metropolitan Andrey. The glorious Antony Khrapovytsky, who never showed excessive love for the idea of a Ukrainian national Church and an opponent of Metropolitan Andrey, saw a great man who opened the hospitable doors of his house," said the hierarch. He also recalled that Metropolitan Sheptytsky knew Hebrew. According to Patriarch Sviatoslav, today the Jewish community is finding the metropolitan's letters and is deeply impressed that he not only wrote in the exquisite language of their community, but also used quotes by spiritual leaders and thinkers of the Jewish community at that time. "Metropolitan Andrey was a prophet of his time, the prophet of unity between Churches, between nations, between world religions. [He was] a person who managed to stay a giant spirit and on this basis to construct the new face of the Church of the 20th century, at a time when people were losing their humanity – in the crucible of world war," said Patriarch Sviatoslav. (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

Yanukovich says "no" to IMF

KYIV – The requirements of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) concerning an increase in natural gas prices for

households cannot be accepted, President Viktor Yanukovich said at a meeting with artists on November 8 in Kyiv. "The requirements of the IMF to increase gas prices for households under any circumstances will not be accepted. We will never allow the steps that will affect people and have a negative impact on the financial situation of people," Mr. Yanukovich said, according to his press office. (Ukrinform)

Law with 'Klitschko amendment' signed

KYIV – President Viktor Yanukovich on November 8 signed Law No. 657 - VII "On Amendments to the Tax Code of Ukraine Concerning the Recording and Registration of Taxpayers and the Improvement of Certain Provisions," according to the president's press office. On October 24 the Verkhovna Rada amended the Tax Code, under which a person who has the right of permanent residency on the territory of a foreign state is considered a person not living in Ukraine. This amendment could be an obstacle for Vitali Klitschko's intention to run for president in 2015, as the politician has the right to reside in Germany. Batkivshchyna faction National Deputy Ihor Brychenko is listed as the author of the amendment. (Ukrinform)

Prayer for Association Agreement's signing

KYIV – A roundtable on "European Integration: Hopes and Challenges," dedicated to the possible signing at the end of month of the Association Agreement between Kyiv and Brussels, was held in Kyiv on November 7. The deputy head of the EU Delegation to Ukraine, Maria Jurikova, spoke at the event. She stressed in her speech that the European integration of Ukrainian society is a good thing, and that Brussels is not trying to impose its principles, as evidenced by the example of other countries such as Poland or Slovakia. This includes issues such as tolerance toward sexual minorities and spreading Christian values. The representative said she believes that Europe is dominated by pluralism. She said that Ukraine has been implementing reforms, but the main risks that remain are the fears of the people and the unruly behavior of national deputies who do not

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NEWS ANALYSIS

Ukraine's military reform marred by 'generals scandal'

by Maksym Bugriy
Eurasia Daily Monitor

On October 14 President Viktor Yanukovich launched the advanced stage of Ukraine's military reform by issuing a decree canceling the compulsory draft to the armed forces in 2014 (<http://dt.ua/UKRAINE/v-ukrayini-skasovano-obov-yazkoviy-prizov-na-strokovu-sluzhbu-v-armiyu-130046.html>). However, Mr. Yanukovich's announcement nearly coincided with a scandal involving three top Ukrainian generals in the General Staff (GS).

The Ukrainian media defined the scandal as a "Russia-linked conspiracy" and underscored incidents of "corruption" related to the case. More likely, however, the GS scandal actually represents a power struggle reflecting the decay of governance in the Ukrainian security and defense sector.

At the center of the scandal is Admiral Igor Kabanenko, first deputy chief of the General Staff. In late September, over the course of three to four days, as many as 20 officers of the Security Service of Ukraine (SBU) inspected the files in the offices of generals responsible for defense planning and readiness of the armed forces. The objective of the inspection was to review the observation of secrecy procedures by GS personnel (<http://www.kommersant.ua/doc/>; <http://dt.ua/UKRAINE/pislya-obshukiv-sbu-u-genshtabi-ochikuyutsya-kadrovi-perestanki-130499.html>).

SBU officers allegedly found copies of secret documents in some offices. As a result, the SBU canceled Admiral Kabanenko's state secrecy clearance. Reportedly, the SBU also plans to apply

similar sanctions to the deputy chief of the GS, Lt. Gen. Yuriy Dumanskiy, as well as the head of the Chief Directorate of Defense and Mobilization Planning, Lt. Gen. Volodymyr Askarov.

Reportedly, the SBU's inspection of Admiral Kabanenko's office lasted no less than 10 hours (<http://kommersant.ua/doc/2327672>). So far, the SBU has not opened any criminal or misdemeanor proceeding against the admiral. Yet, the cancellation of his state secrecy clearance is a tough reprimand and could lead to Admiral Kabanenko's removal from his position. According to an October 25 article by Kommersant, the SBU sent the results of its inspection to Minister of Defense Pavlo Lebedev.

Admiral Kabanenko has also been accused of corruption. The investigative TV program Hroshi ("Money," which airs on the 1 + 1 Media Group owned by oligarch Igor Kolomoyskiy) accused him of having received five apartments allocated by the military that are currently owned by his family and relatives (<http://tsn.ua/ukrayina/ukrayinski-admiral-otrimuyut-vip-zhitlo-na-vsikh-rodichiv-poki-viyskovi-tulyatsya-u-gurtozhitkah-315709.html>) — an allegation that Admiral Kabanenko denies.

Furthermore, a member of the Ukrainian Parliament from the opposition Batkivshchyna faction, Oleg Medunytzia, wrote in a Facebook entry (e.g. <http://glavcom.ua/news/161331.html>) that the SBU was "cleaning up the agents of a foreign state [clearly referring to Russia] that multiplied during Salamatin's time." Dmytro Salamatin was the Ukrainian defense minister in February-December 2012 and is the

former CEO of the state weapons trader Ukrspetsexport. He was a Russian citizen until 2005 and became a member of the Ukrainian Parliament from the Party of Regions in 2006. He is known for having participated in two physical brawls on the floor of the Parliament.

Citing media reports and his own sources, journalist Omar Uzarashvili from Lviv's Vysokiy Zamok wrote in an October 15 piece that Mr. Salamatin was the target of an SBU investigation into alleged small arms sales by state military companies to some private Ukrainian companies. According to Mr. Uzarashvili's article, this investigation apparently included SBU raids of state company offices in the first week of October (<http://www.wz.lviv.ua/ukraine/124332>).

However, in a follow-up piece on October 24, Mr. Uzarashvili openly questioned the "conspiracy case" being made publicly against the General Staff generals (<http://www.wz.lviv.ua/ukraine/124412>). He admitted that "influence agents" might exist inside the GS, but he questioned the notion that uncovering foreign agents was the reason behind the SBU's September investigations of the GS offices.

Mr. Uzarashvili quoted Razumkov Center military analyst Mykola Sunhurovskiy, who argued that the GS investigations were actually a cover for scrutinizing Admiral Kabanenko. Mr. Sunhurovskiy gave three possible explanations for why the SBU investigations from September had recently become a "generals scandal" in the media: conflicting interests of oligarchic clans working with the defense bodies; bureaucratic "revenge" by new managers against the "old guard"; or someone trying

to appoint new people to replace Admiral Kabanenko and other generals.

Military analysts Ihor Koziy of the Institute for Euro-Atlantic Cooperation and Colonel (retired) Ihor Kozyrkov both told Jamestown on October 24 that the "generals scandal" had more to do with politics than counter-espionage. Evidence of this theory can be found in reporting by Kommersant-Ukraine. An October 25 article by this media outlet relied on sources from the Ukrainian Defense Ministry and the GS who alleged that some generals did not agree with the armed forces reform program, which aims to professionalize the military. These dissident generals, apparently, wished to expel their managers (<http://www.kommersant.ua/doc/2327672>).

A former chief of the General Staff (1993-1996), Anatoliy Lopata, meanwhile, told the publication Glavcom that a possible reason for the SBU's search was to investigate those GS generals who oppose President Yanukovich's reform plans to reduce the armed forces. The same Glavcom piece also cites "credible sources" who noted that the GS generals oppose the reform program's planned disposal of military equipment worth more than \$1 billion (<http://glavcom.ua/articles/14901.html>).

The situation in the Ukrainian military sheds light on the institutional decay in the security and defense sector, which is also a reflection of Ukraine's overall poor governance. Ukraine's defense-sector reform is moving at a slow pace and, as the "generals scandal" appears to illustrate, lacks full support within the General Staff. In fact, the

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Zhuliany's new nuclear detection system protects Ukraine from radioactive threats



Gen. Volodymyr Karas and the U.S. Embassy's Deputy Chief of Mission Bruce Donahue cut the ribbon on the Second Line of Defense installation in the new international terminal at Zhuliany Airport in Kyiv.

by Laura Smiley

KYIV – The U.S. National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) Second Line of Defense (SLD) program marked another milestone in Ukraine on October 30.

A radioactive portal monitoring system was installed by SLD at Zhuliany International Airport – the second busiest airport in Ukraine, and key participants from NNSA, the U.S. Embassy, the Ukrainian Border Guards and the Airport Administration came together to celebrate the new equipment with a ribbon-cutting ceremony.

The ceremony, which was held in the

beautiful new Terminal A building at Zhuliany, was attended by U.S. Embassy Kyiv's deputy chief of mission, Bruce Donahue; the Ukraine Border Guard Service's first deputy director of the International Legal Department, Gen. Volodymyr Karas; NNSA Ukraine SLD's manager, Andrew Vogt; Department of Energy Kyiv staff; and many others.

Gen. Karas and Mr. Donahue gave speeches complimenting NNSA on more than 50 successful installations of SLD equipment, the latest of which was the system of portal monitors at Zhuliany. Mr. Donahue also pointed out that the Second Line of Defense

program was responsible for equipping regional training centers in Ukraine.

Together, Mr. Donahue and Gen. Karas cut the ribbon surrounding the portal monitors for the terminal. The Border Guard then demonstrated the system when the first "traveler" crossed the threshold of the airport with a radiological source in his bag. While lights flashed and alarms blared, the Border Guards detained the actor and demonstrated the effectiveness of both the monitors and the hand-held devices.

This ribbon-cutting event served to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) program in Ukraine, signed on October 23, 1993. The SLD program has been imple-

mented under the CTR Umbrella Agreement since 2005.

During the event Deputy Chief of Mission Donahue recognized the most recent accomplishments in the cooperative effort in combating the threat of nuclear proliferation and nuclear terrorism, and he congratulated everyone on the success of this challenging task. The Border Guard presented the U.S. personnel and Airport Administration with plaques honoring their contributions to the success of border security in Ukraine.

Laura Smiley of the U.S. Department of Energy posted the article above on the U.S. Embassy Kyiv Blog.

Quotable notes

"... The president [Viktor Yanukovich] made clear in that meeting that Ukraine has made its choice and its choice is for Europe. The United States supports Ukraine's right to choose, and we are committed to supporting Ukraine as it works to meet the remaining few requirements for an Association Agreement with the European Union and the trade benefits that come with it. We also took the opportunity tonight to congratulate Ukraine on all of the work it has already done to meet the conditions that the European Union has set forth – literally dozens of pieces of legislation. I delivered a letter this evening from Secretary [of State John] Kerry to the president making that point that Ukraine has already made enormous progress on its route to Europe and encouraging Ukraine to complete that journey to Vilnius. ...The United States and Ukraine are bound by ties of friendship, of family, of values – there is so much more we can do together. We want to do all those things together, and we encourage Ukraine to take the last few steps on that path, and we will be able to do more together."

– From the statement by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for European and Eurasian Affairs Victoria Nuland after her meeting with Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukovich on November 4 in Kyiv.

Plast U.S.A. holds biennial convention at Soyuzivka



Andrea Porytko Zharovsky

Members of the newly elected Plast National Board of Directors and Plast National Council (from left): Andriy Mykyta, Adia Knihnycky, Lesia Lebed, Christine Kochan (chair/chief corporate officer of the Plast National Board of Directors), Zoriana Stawnychy, Xenia Zacharczuk, Andrea Lebed, Olenka Borkowsky, Lesya Liteplo, Vasyl Liteplo, Nadia Nynka (chair of the National Plast Council) and Borys Pawluk.

KERHONKSON, N.Y. – Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization held its biennial convention here at the Soyuzivka Heritage Center on October 19-20, electing a new Plast National Board of Directors and Plast National Council. Delegates also approved the organization's revised by-laws.

The proceedings were opened with a prayer by the Plast chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Ivan Kaszczak, and opening remarks by Chief Scout Lubomyr Romankiw and the chair of the Plast International Board of Directors, Marta Kuzmowycz.

The convention was led by a presidium composed of Dr. Roman Hryciw, chair; Peter Steciuk, vice-chair; and Ksenia Kozak and Xenia Zacharczuk, secretaries.

Officers of the outgoing Plast National Board of Directors and the chair of the Plast National Council delivered reports, after which the convention elected committees to work during the course of the convention on camps, resolutions, business matters, nominations and by-laws. Also elected was a verifications committee, which later reported that attending the convention were 78 dele-

gates holding a total of 112 votes.

In her report to the convention, Dr. Christine Kochan, chair of the National Board of Directors, noted that the number of cub scouts is growing – a good sign for Plast's future in the United States. The largest Plast branches, she said, are New York City, Philadelphia, Chicago and Newark, N.J., and a new branch has been established in Seattle. In addition, there is interest in forming new Plast groups in Tampa, Fla., and Sacramento, Calif.

After the lunch break, Lesia Lebed, first vice-chair on the National Board of Directors, reported on the work of the By-Laws Committee created after the 2011 Plast National Convention. Ms. Lebed, who chaired the committee, noted that the by-laws needed to be revised in order to comply with current legal requirements, such as holding a national convention annually (though elections can still be biennial), and to clarify issues of governance and chain of command in Plast U.S.A. Later that day, the existing By-Laws Committee, augmented by delegates elected to the convention's

By-Laws Committee, met to review the proposed revisions for presentation the next day to the convention.

Later that afternoon, Plast scoutmasters and cubmasters met in separate session to discuss their work with scouts, or "yunatstvo," and cub scouts, or "novatstvo." In addition, these Plast educators/counselors who work with the two age groups of young Plast members elected their respective representatives to the National Board of Directors.

On Sunday, October 20, delegates reconvened after liturgy to hear the reports of convention committees. The By-Laws Committee's proposal to accept revisions to the by-laws of Plast in the United States was approved by 75 votes, with 21 votes against and four abstentions.

The Nominating Committee then presented the following proposed slate:

- Plast National Board of Directors: Dr. Kochan, chair/chief corporate officer; Ms. Lebed, first vice-chair (liaison); Katrusia Doliszny, second vice-chair (educational activities); Zoriana Stawnychy, third vice-chair (treasurer); Andrea Lebed, director of

cub scouts; Katrusia Stecyk, director of scouts; Tunia Bilyk-Shatynski, director of camps; Adia Knihnycky, director of scout leaders' training; Andriy Mykyta, director of cub scout leaders' training; Olenka Borkowsky, physical fitness director; Lesya Liteplo corresponding secretary; Xenia Zacharczuk, recording secretary; Julian Hayda, press and publications director. The directors of older scouts and of senior scouts are to be elected at separate conventions of those age groups of Plast members.

- Plast National Council: Nadia Nynka, chair; Borys Pawluk, Stefan Peleschuk, members; Vasyl Liteplo, alternate. (Still serving their terms on the council are: members Andres Durbak and Ihor Mykyta, and alternate Oles Labunka.)

The board of directors and council members were elected by acclamation.

The convention concluded with the swearing-in ceremony of the new Plast National Board of Directors and the Plast National Council by the chief scout, Dr. Romankiw.



Plast's Chief Scout Lubomyr Romankiw addresses the national convention.



At the meeting of Plast scoutmasters held during the convention.



The By-Laws Committee meeting during the national convention.

Ukraine's military...

(Continued from page 3)

transition to an all-volunteer service by 2008 was among the list of goals for former Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko in 2007. That deadline was then regarded as unrealistic by many. When it failed, however, Ms. Tymoshenko's party blamed the former president, Viktor Yushchenko.

The parameters of President Yanukovich's military reform, on the other hand, have changed several times during 2011-2013. The reform is significantly austerity-driven — in essence, it calls for the reduction of the armed forces to 122,000 by 2017 (from 245,000 in 2006, and 182,000 today). Furthermore, the number of personnel in combat units will be reduced from 70,000 to 65,000, according to Defense Minister Lebedev (<http://www.mil.gov.ua/index.php?lang=ua&part=news&sub=read&id=30831>).

Risks that the reform will fail are high, first of all due to problems with financing; the Defense Ministry asked for a 70-percent funding increase for 2014. But an even greater risk is perhaps the continued lack of professionalism, leadership and integrity in the governance of the defense sector — in part explained by the "generation gap" of the 1990s when "the best and the bright-

est" officers were often forced to leave the service out of difficult economic considerations. Until these problems are addressed, military reform in Ukraine may continue to be sidetracked by scandals involving top generals and defense sector personnel.

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Ukrainian Federation of America honors Bishop Gudziak

PHILADELPHIA – The Ukrainian Federation of America awarded Bishop Borys Gudziak the Alexander B. Chernyk Medal for distinguished service at a reception at the Ukrainian Educational Cultural Center recently.

More than 200 people were in attendance as the federation recognized the Bishop for his leadership, courage and vision as a priest, educator and patriot.

The formal program opened with welcoming remarks and a prayer by Metropolitan Archbishop Stefan Soroka and included a letter of commendation from Rep. Jim Gerlach (R-Pa.), chair of the Congressional Ukrainian Caucus, highlighting the Rev. Dr. Gudziak's refusal to be intimidated by government authorities in Lviv as to students' rights to free expression and a resolution by the



American Jewish Committee guests and the program committee stand with Bishop Borys Gudziak (from left): Dr. Taras Lewyckyj, Vera M. Andryczyk, Dr. Albert Kipa, Charlotte Weinberg, Dr. Carroll Weinberg, Metropolitan Archbishop Stefan Soroka, Marcia Bronstein, former Congressman Charles F. Dougherty, Bishop Gudziak, Sally Grossman, Dr. Zenia Chernyk, Len Grossman, Ihor Shust, Prof. Leonid Rudnytzky and John Kurey.



Dr. Zenia Chernyk, UFA chairperson, presented the Alexander B. Chernyk Medal to Bishop Borys Gudziak for his leadership, courage and vision.

Senate of Pennsylvania sponsored by Sen. Stewart Greenleaf and Sen. Lee Ann Washington citing his service as rector of the Ukrainian Catholic University.

Comments on the bishop's life were presented by Ihor Shust and Prof. Leo Rudnytzky. Former Congressman Charles Dougherty, who chaired the reception, noted in his comments in introducing the bishop that the reception was "a moment in time" to remember, reflect and recommit to the past and to the future of the Ukrainian people and Ukraine, the nation. He noted the sufferings of the past in Ukraine; the contributions and courage of those in the

Ukrainian American community, noting particularly the leadership of Alexander Chernyk and the challenges and opportunities faced by Bishop Gudziak.

In accepting the award, Bishop Gudziak reflected on his life, the opportunities that had been afforded to him, the privilege to serve in these challenging times and the need for the people to continue to pray for and support the people of Ukraine.

The Ukrainian Federation of America donated \$4,000 to the Eparchy of St. Volodymyr the Great in Paris, where Bishop Gudziak is eparch.

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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

The Holodomor and The Weekly

When The Ukrainian Weekly was born 80 years ago, it was with a twofold mission: to tell the world about the Great Famine in Ukraine that had already decimated the populace and to cater to the needs of a new generation of Ukrainian Americans. The paper's publisher, the Ukrainian National Association, realized that an English-language newspaper would serve as a source of information for non-Ukrainians about Ukraine and Ukrainians at a turning point in world history. A genocidal famine – today known as the Holodomor – perpetrated by Joseph Stalin was raging in Ukraine, and the Roosevelt administration was preparing to grant diplomatic recognition to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Editor Stephen Shumeyko saw The Weekly as a newspaper of record. In The Weekly's inaugural issue he wrote about reaction to the Famine: "... mass meetings are being held by the Ukrainians throughout America and Canada, protesting against the barbaric attempts of the Bolshevik regime to deliberately starve out and depopulate the Ukrainian people in Ukraine. The purpose of this intentional starvation by the Bolsheviks is to forever quell the Ukrainian struggle for freedom."

In its first year of its existence The Weekly published much documentation about the Famine of 1932-1933, and memoranda and protests regarding recognition of the USSR. It strove to counter Soviet disinformation and news reports by some journalists – most prominently Walter Duranty of The New York Times – that denied the Famine, and it told the story of Ukraine's subjugation.

Thus, The Ukrainian Weekly's history will always be firmly tied to what we now call the Holodomor.

In the decades that followed, The Weekly continued to publish information about the genocide of the Ukrainian nation. In 1983, on the occasion of the Great Famine's 50th anniversary, The Weekly's editorial staff published a commemorative book, titled "The Great Famine in Ukraine: The Unknown Holocaust," which contained a collection of essays, eyewitness testimonies, photographs and documentary evidence. The book was sent to all the newspaper's subscribers and was distributed to all members of the U.S. Congress as well as to the news media. Additional orders for the book came pouring in from around the world. In addition, The Weekly published a special issue to mark this genocide. A first edition of 22,000 copies was mailed to all Weekly and Svoboda subscribers; and more than 21,000 extra copies of this issue were later specially ordered by Ukrainians and non-Ukrainians alike.

Working with the late Ihor Olshaniwsky and Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine in 1983-1984, it was The Weekly also that pushed most forcefully for establishment of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine — and it did so despite the advice of naysayers who counseled that this would be a waste of time and effort. On April 1, 1984, The Weekly published a special section on the bill to establish a congressional commission to investigate the causes, consequences and implications of the Great Famine that was introduced in the two houses of Congress by two legislators from New Jersey: Sen. Bill Bradley and Rep. James Florio. The U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine became reality and its groundbreaking work, directed by the late Dr. James Mace, is now history.

Today The Weekly continues to publish information about the Holodomor as new generations of researchers uncover new information and as our community solemnly marks the 80th anniversary of this genocide. Thus, The Ukrainian Weekly remains true to its founding mission.

Nov.
22
2011

Turning the pages back...

Two years ago, on November 22, 2011, following the fifth meeting of the president of Ukraine and Lithuania in Kyiv, President Viktor Yanukovich said it was crucial for Europe to provide a path for Ukraine to sign the Association Agreement with the European Union, while Lithuanian President Dalia Grybauskaitė raised the issue of former Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko's imprisonment.

Mr. Yanukovich stressed Ukraine's achievements in integrating with the EU, including a free trade area, and steps taken to liberalize the visa requirements.

Ms. Grybauskaitė did not share the same optimism, underscoring that the success of the EU-Ukraine summit would depend on the fate of Ms. Tymoshenko. "Europe was shocked by the decision by the court regarding the opposition leader. In Europe the opinion prevails that Ms. Tymoshenko and her colleagues are the victims of a process of political neutralization," Ms. Grybauskaitė said.

Mr. Yanukovich denied the political motivation of the trial against Ms. Tymoshenko, stating that her case dealt solely with her work as prime minister, and that her opposition activities had not influenced the court's verdict.

Moments later, Mr. Yanukovich told the press conference that Ms. Tymoshenko would be allowed to seek medical treatment outside of the Lukianivka detention facility where she was being detained. "I was informed that the system [of medical treatment in jail]... is not up to the required standards. This treatment or medical services will have to be provided in medical institutions in Kyiv, in the coming days, either today or tomorrow," he told the press conference.

Ms. Tymoshenko was sentenced in October 2011 to seven years in prison after being found guilty of abuse of office, in a case that EU leaders have labeled as politically motivated. The Tymoshenko trial remains a sticking point in negotiations between Ukraine and the EU for free trade and association agreements.

On November 22, 2011, marking the seventh anniversary of the Orange Revolution, hundreds of protesters defied a court ban on mass gatherings, issued in response to a petition by the Kyiv City State Administration. In 2005 President Viktor Yushchenko designated November 22 as Freedom Day, to be celebrated annually in light of the "historic significance of the revolutionary events of autumn 2004."

Source: "After tough meeting with Lithuanian president, Yanukovich allows Yulia to get medical care," (Reuters, Ukrinform) *The Ukrainian Weekly*, November 27, 2011.

IN THE PRESS: Ukraine, European Union, Russia

"Don't let Russia bully Ukraine," editorial, *Bloomberg News*, October 23 (<http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2013-10-23/don-t-let-russia-bully-ukraine.html>):

"Europe's leaders may soon have to choose between a woman and a nation. They should resist the impulse to pick Yulia Tymoshenko over her 46 million fellow Ukrainians.

"There is a strong argument for doing just that: Ukraine, which wants to sign a trade deal and wider association agreement with the European Union at a summit November 28-29 in the Lithuanian capital of Vilnius, has imprisoned Tymoshenko for political reasons. The EU has set Tymoshenko's release as a condition for the deal, whose primary purpose is to instill the bloc's standards and values. Why compromise these very values? ...

"Europe's leaders should by now have learned the dangers of allowing Russia to bully its neighbors, as well as the value of having stable democracies on their borders. If Europe rejects Ukraine over the Tymoshenko issue, the decision would be interpreted across the region as EU weakness in the face of opposition from Russia, rather than strength of principle. Ukraine would immediately come under pressure to cut a deal with its domineering neighbor, because it is near bankruptcy. ...

"Even from the standpoint of Tymoshenko and her supporters, it makes sense for the EU to sign up Ukraine in Vilnius. The logic is straightforward: If Ukraine is rebuffed, Yanukovich is unlikely to suddenly release his archrival, who could then compete against him in elections in 2015. By contrast, if the trade and association agreements go forward, the EU would have more numerous and promising opportunities to continue pressing Ukraine over Tymoshenko. ..."

"Ukraine's risky bet," op-ed by Maxim Trudolyubov, opinion page editor of the business newspaper *Vedomosti*, *The New York Times*, November 3 (http://www.nytimes.com/2013/11/04/opinion/trudolyubov-ukraines-risky-bet.html?_r=0):

"...Vladimir Putin may say that opening borders to European goods and services under the Association Agreement's free-trade pact is Ukraine's sovereign choice. But Russia's president is a master at dissembling: He is widely believed to have promised his Ukrainian counterpart, Viktor Yanukovich [sic], to inflict a lot of pain if the Association Agreement is signed.

"...Ukraine's economy is stagnating and the country stands to lose billions in trade if the Kremlin gets tough. Russia can close its borders to more Ukrainian goods. It also can introduce stringent visa requirements, demand advance payment for natural gas exports, or cut off supplies as it has done twice before.

"Moreover, in the short term, the free-trade pact is likely to hurt. Introducing European industrial standards (which is part of the deal) will make most Ukrainian-manufactured goods uncompetitive, while European produce will flood into the country. And that's on top of the likely losses in trade and credit from Russia. ...

"Economic gains will certainly be years in coming. Still, new institutions, especially in law enforcement, are exactly what Ukraine needs and an association with Brussels is the best hope for moving in that direction.

"Mr. Yanukovich is known as a crafty double-dealer, but he is in a tight spot. If he delays attempts to institute reform, as his critics suspect, Brussels will back away. If he angers Russia by going ahead with the deal, Mr. Putin's vengeance will be harsh and swift, pushing Ukraine into economic crisis. ..."

"Much at stake in Ukraine Tymoshenko and the 2015 election," by David J. Kramer, president of Freedom House, *The American Interest*, October 30 (<http://www.the-american-interest.com/article.cfm?piece=1511>):

"...[President Viktor] Yanukovich's] willingness to play a game of chicken with the European Union – hoping it will back down on its demand that [Yulia Tymoshenko] be freed as a precondition for signing the agreements at next month's Eastern Partnership Summit in Vilnius, because Ukraine is 'too important' to leave to Russia's sphere of influence – reflects his determination to place his political fortunes above the interests of his country. ...

"... little attention has been paid to the 2015 Ukrainian presidential election. Until, that is, Vitali Klitschko's announcement last Thursday (October 24) that he plans to run for president. Anticipating such a development, the pro-Yanukovich Rada (Ukrainian Parliament) is playing political games with the election rules by calling for a ban on candidates who have legal residency in another country. Klitschko, who has lived before in Germany for training during his highly successful boxing career, is the clear target of such legislation. ...

"Concern is mounting that the 2015 presidential race will be even worse than last year's legislative race. After all, as Yanukovich has shown with his handling of Tymoshenko, he is hell-bent on staying in power no matter the costs and will deal with perceived threats in any way he deems necessary...

"Indeed, Western states need to make clear that to deepen integration with Euro-Atlantic institutions, Ukraine needs not only to solve the Tymoshenko problem; it must also hold a credible and fair election in 2015 – and the clock has already started on the latter. ..."

"Crunch time for Kiev [sic] on Europe," op-ed by Steven Pifer, senior fellow in foreign policy at the Brookings Institution and a former U.S. ambassador to Ukraine, *The New York Times*, October 10 (<http://www.nytimes.com/2013/10/11/opinion/crunch-time-for-kyiv-on-europe.html>):

"President Viktor Yanukovich [sic] of Ukraine is close to achieving a key foreign policy goal: signing an Association Agreement with the European Union at the Vilnius summit meeting in November that would deepen his country's integration with Europe. But he is not there yet. Releasing the jailed opposition leader Yulia V. Tymoshenko would guarantee a signing. Keeping her in prison risks gambling with Ukraine's future. ...

"So the question boils down to this: Is Yanukovich, despite his personal antipathy toward Tymoshenko, willing to let her go? Or will he gamble that his government can do just enough to meet E.U. conditions without freeing her? It is a big bet, and the costs of miscalculation are high.

"If Ukraine and the European Union do not sign the association agreement in Vilnius, neither Brussels nor Kiev has a Plan B. Other EU business and Ukraine's 2015 presidential election could well put the question on the back-burner for two years, leaving the relationship in an uncertain state.

"That would represent a significant defeat for Kiev [sic] and for Yanukovich, who has made European integration a high priority since he became president in 2010. Today, he has strong political motives to secure the association agreement. Integration is popular with average citizens, and 'I brought Ukraine into Europe' could prove a powerful theme for his expected re-election campaign. ...

"Moreover, a failure to sign the agreement would leave Kiev with reduced freedom for maneuver vis-à-vis Moscow..."

CROSSCURRENTS

by Andrew Sorokowski



Science and Technology Notes

by Eugene Z. Stakhiv



The prison on Lontskoho

Don't expect to be shocked. By East European standards, the prison on Lontskoho Street does not rank high on the list of horrors. Poland has Auschwitz and Majdanek; Russia has the gulag; Ukraine itself has Babyn Yar. Nor should you expect any surprises. It will all look familiar from films and literature: the long, narrow corridors, painted in two tones, off-white above and green below, with a single row of dim electric lights down the middle of the arched ceiling, the tiny cells, the bare furniture, the grated windows and the prison yard with its high wall. The prison on Lontskoho Street in Lviv is like any other European prison of its time.

Yet it has a unique history, punctuated by one particularly horrifying event. The prison, now a "national museum-memorial to the victims of occupation regimes," was formally opened in 2009 on the initiative of several organizations, including the Security Service of Ukraine, the Center for Research on the Liberation Movement and local governmental organs. It is situated at the corner of Bandera Street and Briullov Street (under Polish rule, the latter was named after Jan Łącki, commander of the Lviv garrison during the Turkish siege of 1672 – hence the name "Lontskoho").

From 1890 to 1918 this building was a barracks of the Austrian gendarmerie. During 1919-1939, under Poland, it was a prison of the Fourth Section of the national police, used for interrogation of arrestees suspected of anti-state activity. The Ukrainian defendants in the 1935-1936 trial of the assassins of Polish Interior Minister Bronislaw Pieracki were detained here. During the first Soviet occupation of 1939-1941, the building housed the regional administration of the NKVD (Internal Affairs Ministry security police), its department of prisons, and its Prison No. 1, designed for 1,500 inmates but actually holding more.

Under the German occupation of 1941-1944, it was used by the Gestapo and the Einsatzgruppen (paramilitary task forces, i.e., death squads). Members of the Bandera faction of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) were incarcerated here. The Germans used the headstones from a Jewish cemetery to pave the prison yard. Polish mathematician and politician Kazimierz Bartel, who refused to head a puppet government, was detained here before his execution.

From 1944 to 1991, the prison on Lontskoho was operated by the successive Soviet security services: the NKVD, the MVD and the KGB. Many famous Ukrainian dissidents of the 1960s and 1970s passed through. It has seen a lot.

But the most notorious event took place on June 22-28, 1941. When the USSR was unexpectedly attacked by Nazi Germany, the Soviet occupation authorities had to evacuate the city. Taking the political prisoners with them was impractical; leaving them for the Germans to liberate was undesirable. So they decided to shoot them. According to the head of the NKVD prison administration for the Lviv region, 924 people were executed; by the museum's own count, 1,681. From her apartment across the street, my grandmother witnessed the shootings.

Today, you enter the building from that same street. A sign in front of the entrance in Ukrainian and English outlines its significance. Admission to the museum, which occupies only a part of the former prison, is free. It is open every day from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. (5 p.m. on Sundays). The purpose of the current exhibit is to explain the history of the building, describe the life of the inmates, and document the executions of June 1941. The second stage of the project, which will be housed on the second floor, will deal with the political dissidents of the 1960s to the 1980s.

Past the foyer is a room with a photo exhibit on the history of the prison. Pictures of members of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists imprisoned there in the 1930s, including Stepan Bandera, Mykola Lebed, Yaroslav Stetsko and Kateryna Zarytska, are included. But to me, the most intriguing photographs are the group pictures of NKVD officials. What were they like?

To the right is a doorway leading to the prison yard, where a large wooden cross, erected in 2006, commemorates the victims of the mass executions of June 1941. Straight ahead is the corridor. In the first room on the left, a documentary film (presumably made by the German occupation authorities) shows the rows of bodies left by the NKVD, and people identifying and carrying away the remains of their loved ones. There is no narration – only the music of Mozart's "Requiem" playing softly in the background.

In the next room is a collage of reproductions from Ukrainian-language newspapers published under the German occupation. Here and there, one sees announcements placed by people searching for relatives who may have been arrested. There are detailed reports of Soviet atrocities throughout western Ukraine. A separate exhibit details the life and trials of Father Mykola Khmiliovskyi (1880-1963), a Greek-Catholic priest, an active leader of the underground Church, and a member of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council.

Further down the corridor, on the right, is a row of cells, with their primitive beds and small high barred windows. There is a solitary confinement cell, a cell plastered with Soviet propaganda posters, cells for physical and psychological punishment and a cell for those awaiting execution – totally dark. On the left side of the corridor is a photo laboratory, where newly arrived prisoners got their "mug shots," and the office of the interrogator, where they were subjected to round-the-clock questioning, beatings and torture. At the end of the corridor is an exhibit of prisoners' photographs. Unfortunately, there is no identifying information in English; both the brochure and the website are in Ukrainian only.

After my visit, a thought occurred to me that was so simple and obvious as to seem almost banal. In no small part, I owed the fact that I was walking down a street in what was now a Ukrainian city in a free Ukrainian state to the prisoners on Lontskoho Street. That was reason enough for the visit.

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Ukraine's Nobel laureates

Last month, three U.S.-based scientists won this year's Nobel Prize in chemistry for developing powerful computer models that others could use to understand complex chemical interactions and create new drugs. It turns out that all three scientists became U.S. citizens and emigrated from other countries in search of research opportunities. Martin Karplus is an 83-year-old U.S. and Austrian citizen. Michael Levitt, 66, is a British, U.S. and Israeli citizen, while Arieh Warshel, 72, is a U.S. and Israeli citizen.

In today's era of globalization and free exchange of ideas and goods, multi-national citizenship is quite common among the best scientists. In fact, 106 of the U.S.'s 325 Nobel laureates were foreign-born. Hungary, a nation of 10 million, produced 10 Nobel laureates, all of whom left or fled their native land.

This sort of scientific migration has been going on since the Hellenic era, when Thales, Eratosthenes and Hippocrates roamed the Greek Isles in search of patrons. This diffusion of knowledge accelerated during the Renaissance, when scholars travelled freely throughout Europe, visiting various centers of learning. Leonardo Da Vinci travelled extensively throughout Italy, France, and even Hungary, seeking patrons and new ideas.

For example, Yuriy Kotermak, who was born in Drohobycz, was also known as Giorgio da Leopoli at the University of Bologna, where he was rector and taught medicine and astronomy in 1481-1486. He was also the first publisher (1491) of works in Church Slavonic ("Осьмогласник"), and Ukrainian text ("Часословець"). These publications built the foundation for the further development of Ukraine's cultural identity.

Ukrainian biophysicist and Academician Oleh Kryshtal stated in a recent interview that if Ukrainian scientists are to compete for Nobel prizes, they must emigrate to countries where there are laboratories, high-caliber researchers and enough funding to sustain multi-year projects. He also noted that the structure of Ukraine's current research establishment must be reformed, starting with the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine (NASU) network. There simply isn't enough funding at the national level to sustain modern laboratories, such as his, which is funded by Europeans.

Dr. Kryshtal noted that many Ukrainian scientists are on the threshold of Nobel laureate status, and have worked closely with a number of recent Nobel laureates, contributing to the theoretical foundations of their research. However, much of their path-breaking work is not published in international journals and is only belatedly acknowledged by the scientific community.

A large part of the problem is that the NASU is often referred to as "Stalin's child," for its structure, ingrained traditions and rather perverse culture of scientific rewards and incentives are outmoded for today's rapid style of scientific breakthroughs and ever-increasing complexity. Consider that Boris Paton, the current president of the NASU is 95 years old. He was born November 27, 1918 – the very same day that the NASU was established. He has been president since 1962.

Research reforms are being discussed in Ukraine, but not the kind that will fundamentally improve the scientific base. Instead, Ukraine's Parliament seems to be following Russia's lead in "reforms" that are being proposed for its own Russian Academy of Sciences. Both countries introduced legislation to establish new ministries to oversee the large properties that are under the ownership of the vast network of post-Soviet academy institutes. If one could be assured that the money earned as part of the sale or leasing of these properties went to funding research, that might be a worthy reform. That outcome, however, is unlikely.

In my first column, I noted that fixing the nationality or "provenance" of a notable scientist is very difficult, because many great scientists move to established centers of research and innovation. Still others fled persecution (e.g., Albert Einstein) or departed as refugees after wars, adopting their new homelands (e.g., Werner von Braun). Nobel laureates clearly contribute to national prestige, for it is a prominent indicator of scientific vitality. And, scientific innovation is an important factor in a nation's economic growth. Yet, many scientists are essentially "paladins" in search of interesting problems to solve, always seeking the best combination of modern laboratories and financial support.

At what point in the development of an individual scientist can a nation claim a Nobel laureate as its own? Based on birth alone, or where one was educated, or the country in which the research was conducted? In my view, it's the last factor that is most relevant – i.e., where the research was conducted. America's own Manhattan Project (atomic bomb) and early space program is an example of such mass European scientific migration. The best scientists gravitate towards the most challenging problems, with the best prospects for developing their ideas. But, it is also important to note that America's fundamental freedom to create, to convert ideas into profits, along with its transparency and free exchange of ideas, is at the core of its success as a Mecca for scientists.

One of the readers of this column, Dr. Michael Szul, noted that, if birthplace was the only criterion used by a nation to claim a Nobel laureate, then Ukraine could count up to six laureates. All were born in Ukraine, yet all but Illyia Mechnikov emigrated elsewhere to achieve their ultimate Nobel distinction.

Mechnikov (1845-1916), a microbiologist and embryologist, was a "complete" Ukrainian Nobel laureate, in that he was born in Kharkivschyna, studied in Kharkiv, got his advanced degrees in Germany, and returned to teach in Odesa, conducted his Nobel research there and lived there until his death. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for Physiology in 1908, together with his German student Paul Ehrlich. They studied how immunity to diseases occurs in humans.

Others, such as Isidor Rabi (Nobel in Physics, 1944) was born in Halychyna, but emigrated as a child and grew up on New York City's Lower East Side, and was educated in America. The same holds for

(Continued on page 8)

EU leaders...

(Continued from page 1)

"The issue of Tymoshenko's medical treatment – and I stress not Tymoshenko in general but about Tymoshenko's medical treatment, can be resolved – even in the two hours leading up to the summit," he told the Channel 5 news network in a November 13 interview.

Yet it was precisely a legislative solution to arranging for Ms. Tymoshenko's medical treatment that was undermined by national deputies of the ruling Party of Regions in the days leading up to an extraplenary parliamentary session on November 13, which was specifically called for passing urgent legislation but didn't come close to that goal.

They engaged in an organized campaign to reportedly ignore, stall or foment conflict at parliamentary committee and working group meetings, as well as make statements against the Association Agreement altogether.

On November 8, Messrs. Cox and Kwasniewski were shocked to learn from Party of Regions Parliamentary Faction Chair Oleksandr Yefremov that his national deputies weren't ready to vote on a bill to arrange for Ms. Tymoshenko's treatment, the *Ukrayinska Pravda* news site reported.

Mr. Yefremov noted that a working group had yet to draft a bill based on the four bills that had been submitted at that point. Meanwhile, November 8 marked the last session of parliament before the November 18 meeting of the EU Foreign Affairs Council, which the European diplomats pointed out to Mr. Yefremov.

Instead, he said the Party of Regions electorate doesn't believe Ms. Tymoshenko should be released and began to discuss all of her alleged crimes.

By the end of their discussion, an exasperated Mr. Kwasniewski reportedly told Messrs. Yefremov and Parliamentary Chair Volodymyr Rybak (who had joined him at this point) that he didn't sense any political will on their part to resolve the conflict.

"So do we correctly understand that you are now directly saying that there won't be any Association Agreement with the EU?" Mr. Kwasniewski reportedly asked them.

In response, they referred back to the need for the parliamentary working group to draft the necessary bill to arrange for Ms. Tymoshenko's medical treatment abroad.

The next day, Mr. Rybak signed a resolution calling for an extraplenary session on November 13 to approve necessary legislation. The working group didn't bother meeting during the weekend, ignoring such requests by opposition deputies.

On Monday, November 11, Party of Regions deputies ignored a committee meeting that was supposed to modify the state prosecution and election reform bills required by the Association Agreement.

As for the working group, dominated by Party of Regions deputies, it voted that day on creating a bill out of the four submitted, an idea that had already been floated days earlier.

At its November 12 session, Party of Regions National Deputy Inna Bohoslovka, notorious for her offensive behavior, nastily provoked her opposition colleagues into arguments. Her fellow faction deputy, Vitalii Zhuravskiy, dwelled on legal minutia and stacking new conditions to be considered, news reports said.

Throughout their suggestions and criticisms, the Party of Regions deputies didn't offer their own bills for review. Meanwhile, Batkivshchyna deputies argued against certain Regions demands, such as requiring Ms. Tymoshenko to pay hefty damages for her 2009 natural gas contract.

Oleksandr Palii, a veteran political observer and author, said the opposition deputies are partly to blame for the failure to reach a consensus since they shouldn't be arguing about the nuances of Ms. Tymoshenko's release, accepting instead any compromise as long as she's freed to travel.

The European Court for Human Rights will likely deliver a ruling that Ms. Tymoshenko was unlawfully convicted, he pointed out, which will nullify all the conditions of her punishment, including fines, making them irrelevant in the long term.

The Regions' stall campaign culminated with an extraplenary session on November 13 that went nowhere. Mr. Rybak opened the session to listen to Party of Regions National Deputy Hennadii Vasyliiev, the working group chair, declare that they couldn't draft a bill.

So within an hour of its opening, Mr. Rybak banged his gavel to bring the parliamentary session to a close, announcing the next plenary session on November 19, a day after the EU Foreign Affairs Council was supposed to make its fateful decision.

The Party of Regions deputies could not have engaged in their stall campaign without the order from Mr. Yanukovich, said Petro Oleshchuk, a political science lecturer at Shevchenko National University in Kyiv.

"The Party of Regions doesn't decide anything: Yanukovich does," he said. "As always, they await for the 'blessing from above' and they're going to support whatever the president says."

Another maneuver believed by observers to have been organized by the Presidential Administration was a November 12 meeting between Mr. Yanukovich and Party of Regions oligarchs, the details of which were made public by the presidential press service.

Party of Regions National Deputy Valentyn Landyk, owner of a home appliance manufacturing company in the Luhansk Oblast, asked Mr. Yanukovich to delay the signing of the Association Agreement by one year. "Give us the opportunity to prepare more and buy equipment," Mr. Landyk said reportedly. "That's not only my large request, but a large request from industrialists."

Before the meeting, Party of Regions National Deputy Anatolii Kinakh released an open letter to the president – on behalf of the Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs of Ukraine – complaining about plummeting industrial production as a result of the Russian Federation denying supply certificates and access to its markets to Ukrainian enterprises.

Such statements and discussions could not have been made public without the consent of the Presidential Administration, said Oleksandr Palii, a Kyiv-Mohyla graduate and author of political and history books.

Yet it's not clear whether Mr. Yanukovich himself has decided on whether he wants to sign the Association Agreement.

Rather than working on a solution to the Tymoshenko conflict, Mr. Yanukovich traveled to Russia on November 9 to engage in a secretive meeting with Russian President Vladimir Putin, their second confidential

encounter in three weeks (the prior one being on October 27).

The details were so secretive that the Presidential Administration denied on November 13 a request by *Ukrayinska Pravda* reporter Mustafa Nayem to learn more details, other than to state they discussed the implications of the Eastern Partnership summit.

The Administration declined to disclose what city they met in and what Ukrainian officials were present.

Batkivshchyna Parliamentary Faction Chair Arseniy Yatsenyuk accused Mr. Yanukovich on November 11 of undermining the Association Agreement and engaging in a state betrayal.

"If the head of a state conducts secret negotiations with the head of another state, that's a direct motive for the impeachment of such a president," he told a committee meeting to review two critical bills required for the agreement, involving reforms to the state prosecution and election rules.

The committee meeting was ignored by the Party of Regions deputies and ended without quorum.

Messrs. Putin and Yanukovich likely discussed three main areas of concern to the Ukrainian president: loans, cheaper natural gas and political guarantees, Sergiy Taran, director of the International Institute of Democracy, told the TVi news site on November 11.

"Yanukovich is a person who isn't interested in money tomorrow," Mr. Taran said. "He needs money today, which is why the fate of the Association Agreement remains unknown to this day."

Meanwhile, German government officials continued to maintain their position that Ms. Tymoshenko must not only be allowed to seek medical treatment abroad, but also gain her freedom afterwards and not return to incarceration, as the Party of Regions has been proposing in its legislative drafts.

The Polish newspaper *Rzeczpospolita* reported on November 8 that the foreign affairs ministers from three EU nations – Germany, Sweden and the Netherlands – will vote against the Association Agreement if the Yanukovich administration doesn't arrange for Ms. Tymoshenko's freedom after her medical treatment abroad.

New York Capital...

(Continued from page 1)

Concluding remarks were then given by Tamara Gallo Olexy, president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, and Michael Sawkiw Jr., director of the Ukrainian National Information Service, the UCCA's Washington office.

A solemn procession to the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception followed, led by a Memorial Holodomor Cross especially designed for this occasion by John Uruskyj, and carried by him and the other two children of survivors, Dr. Kulbida and Zina Smith.

A requiem service, or "panahyda," was then held for the Holodomor victims at the cathedral with the following as the main celebrants: Metropolitan Antony, leader of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A.; Bishop Paul Chomnycky, eparch of Stamford, Conn., Ukrainian Catholic Church; Bishop Basil Losten, eparch emeritus of Stamford, Ukrainian Catholic Church; and the Very Rev. Michael Farano, vicar general, Roman Catholic Diocese of Albany.

Metropolitan Antony addressed the public in English, stressing that knowledge and recognition of the Holodomor as a genocide are essential in not letting similar crimes ever happen again. Bishop Chomnycky spoke in Ukrainian. Vicar General Farano also addressed the audi-

ence, commenting on how tragic it is that the Holodomor is so little known among Americans.

The service concluded with members of the audience each silently laying down a white rose at the foot of the Holodomor Cross in remembrance of the victims.

The attendees represented a wide range of the entire state of New York with representatives not only from Albany and the Capital District, but also from Binghamton, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica and New York City.

The commemoration was widely covered by the local print and broadcast news media.

A few days earlier, on October 28, the documentary: "Holodomor Ukraine's Genocide" was screened at the William K. Sanford Town Library in Loudonville, N.Y. In addition, a presentation on the Holodomor was presented at the library from October 26 through November 2.

Dr. Baran noted that a long-term goal of the Ukrainian Famine Genocide Commemoration Committee of the Capital District is recognition of the Holodomor as genocide by the New York State legislature and incorporation of the study of the Holodomor into the mandatory genocide curriculum in the state's schools. He noted that Assemblywoman Shelley Meyers and Sen. Andrea Stewart-Cousins have agreed to sponsor a bill to this effect.

Ukraine's Nobel...

(Continued from page 7)

Zelman Waxman (Nobel in Physiology, 1952), born in Vynnytsia Oblast, but went on to study at Rutgers University in New Jersey, and taught there all his life. Similarly, Simon Kuznets (Nobel in Economics, 1971) studied in Kharkiv, but his family emigrated in 1922 to New York City, where he attended Columbia University. Finally, there is Roald Hoffman (Nobel in Chemistry, 1981), whose family fled Zolochiv during World War II, when he was 5 years old. They landed in New York City, where he studied at Stuyvesant High School and later Cornell.

One other Ukrainian-born Nobel laureate deserves mention. Shmuel Agnon (Nobel in Literature, 1966), was born in Buchach and emigrated to Palestine in 1908, and then Germany in 1913, where he wrote poems and novels in Yiddish and Hebrew.

No doubt, Ukraine had, and still has, many Nobel-rank candidates. I will highlight some of them in future columns. The problem is that during the Cold War, when Soviet science was at its peak in a race with the West to be first in space or to build the biggest bomb, Nobel committees were reluctant to award prizes to the scientists of the U.S. and the USSR, who were directly

engaged in the arms race.

What will it take for Ukraine to produce, cultivate or attract Nobel laureates? Europe, with a half billion population has a relatively mediocre track in producing Nobel laureates. What holds them back? Singapore, Finland and South Korea regularly produce the highest test scores for high school students, as does Ukraine, but that hasn't translated well into Nobel prizes. What the modern era requires is a dedicated national research budget focused on selected areas of evolving high-impact science, such as materials science, nanotechnology, biotechnology and information technology.

It is imperative that Ukrainian scientists publish their work in international journals. Nobel prize-winning research requires a type of creativity that is focused well beyond the confines of conventional wisdom, and is increasingly aimed at the sub-molecular level of understanding. As scientific knowledge progresses exponentially, innovation requires ever more creativity, complex equipment and sophisticated laboratories.

Just as Marie Skłodowska (Curie) became world-renowned, working at that time in the world's most advanced laboratories in Paris, so can scores of contemporary Ukrainian scientists attain comparable achievements and fame – albeit outside of Ukraine.

FOCUS ON THE ARTS

Pianist Roman Rudnytsky concludes extensive concert tours



Roman Rudnytsky during his first recital on the Australian portion of his tour, on June 2 at the Upper Hunter Conservatorium in Muswellbrook, New South Wales.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio – Concert pianist Roman Rudnytsky has just returned home after being away five months with an extensive schedule of concerts around the world. This trip was continuous from the last part of May until November 1 (his birthday).

He played a total of 60 concerts during those months. These activities started in the last part of May in northern Mexico, where he played recitals in the cities of Nogales and Hermosillo. These were organized through the U.S. Consulates there; he had played in the same cities a year earlier with great success.

The greater portion of Mr. Rudnytsky's performances took place in Australia, where he spent almost four months. It was his 18th tour there and was also his largest one there to date – 42 concerts in all. These took place in all parts of Australia: in every state and in the Northern Territory; they took place in large cities and small Outback towns and in all sorts of venues, on all types of pianos. The public everywhere was very enthusiastic and the globe-trotting pianist received re-invitations everywhere.

In addition to the recitals he played, Mr. Rudnytsky also conducted several masterclasses/workshops in several towns for local piano students and teachers.

As he has done on every Australian tour since his third one in 1983 (every two years). Mr. Rudnytsky performed as soloist with the Cairns Youth Orchestra – an orchestra which is totally amateur and consists of young students. He spent a week in rehearsals with the students. For this concert, the orchestra was supplemented by veteran musicians of the Cairns Concert Orchestra.

With the combined orchestras, Mr. Rudnytsky performed two rarely heard works: the one-movement "Konzertstück" by the German composer Carl Maria von

Weber, and the two-movement "Concert Fantasy in G, op. 56" by Tchaikovsky.

From Australia, Mr. Rudnytsky traveled to New Zealand to play three recitals there – his 14th tour in that country. He later traveled from Australia to Fiji for five recitals and two master classes. These were set up through the U.S. Embassy in that country. Mr. Rudnytsky had last performed in Fiji in the late 1980s.

Following the conclusion of his Australian tour at the very end of September, Mr Rudnytsky traveled to Britain, where he joined the ship Oriana of P&O Cruises in order to play five recitals on its cruise on October 7-20 from Southampton to three Canary Islands (Lanzarote, Tenerife, La Palma), the Portuguese island of Madeira, Cadiz in Spain, and Lisbon. Mr. Rudnytsky has done over 45 cruises on P&O ships as the classical pianist on board.

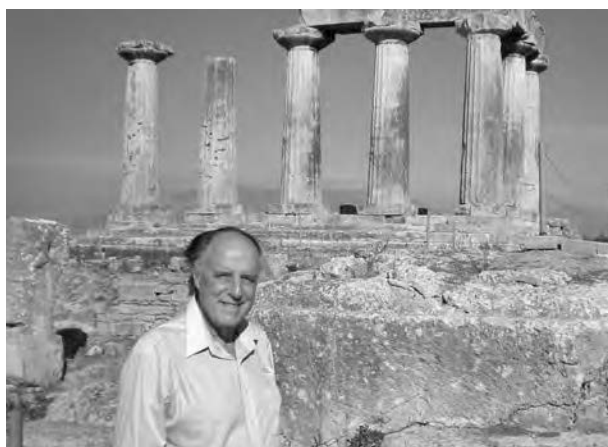
Following that, he played three recitals in Britain, which took place in London, the village of Avening in Gloucestershire, and in the town of Bungay in Suffolk.

He also traveled to Germany, where he played a recital at Schloss Stetten – a castle in the Hohenlohe district between the cities of Wurzburg and Stuttgart. This castle, the oldest part of which dates to the ninth century, now has senior citizen residences on its grounds and his recital took place in the social hall for these residences. The venue was filled to capacity not only with the local senior citizens but also with people from the surrounding area.

Mr. Rudnytsky had visited Schloss Stetten many times in the past. There is a long family connection with this place and his brother Dorian is married into the family of this Schloss. The occasion of this recital was an opportunity for the two brothers to meet up.

Plans are now under way for Mr. Rudnytsky's concert activities in 2014 and, at this early stage, he already has invitations for concerts on Pacific islands of Micronesia, Mexico, Colombia, and elsewhere in Latin America, Britain and Alaska, as well as on four cruises.

Mr. Rudnytsky is professor emeritus of Youngstown State University (Dana School of Music), where he served 39 years on the piano and music faculty, retiring in May of 2011. He previously served as a member of the piano faculties of the Indiana University School of Music in Bloomington, Indiana and the University of Cincinnati College-Conservatory (as artist-in-residence).



Roman Rudnytsky in front of the ruins at Ephesus, near Kusadasi, Turkey, during one of the cruises on which he performed in 2012.

Official Kvitka Cisyk website is launched



KMC Records/Cisyk Family Archive

Kvitka Cisyk

NEW YORK – KMC Records Inc. has announced the launch of the official Kvitka Cisyk website, kvitkacisyk.com, along with the commercial re-release of the beloved singer's two albums "Kvitka: Songs of Ukraine" and "Kvitka: Two Colors."

For the first time, Kvitka's highly acclaimed albums of Ukrainian folk songs are now available for mass retail sale worldwide on Amazon, iTunes, CD Baby and other popular outlets. All outlets are easily accessible through the official Kvitka website, which will act as an all-things-Kvitka hub.

The first official web presence for the beloved Ukrainian American singer since her death in 1998, the site is a family-backed project. It is part of an international effort to fortify Kvitka's legacy and to make her music more widely available to fans in Ukraine, America and worldwide.

Designed and developed by Kvitka's niece, Samantha Merley of Merley Design in New York, the website includes never-before-seen photos of Kvitka from throughout her life, revealing histories of her life and career, recollections from the creation of her two celebrated albums, Kvitka-related news, and resources for both retail and wholesale buyers of her albums.

The site is currently in English, and a Ukrainian language version is planned for early 2014.

KMC Records has been the sole legal distributor of Kvitka's recordings since 1980, operating exclusively in the service of Kvitka's musical works. According to the label's president — and Kvitka's husband — Ed Rakowicz, KMC Records "was formed with the intention to distribute and sell these records as an expression of passion and artistry

(Continued on page 13)



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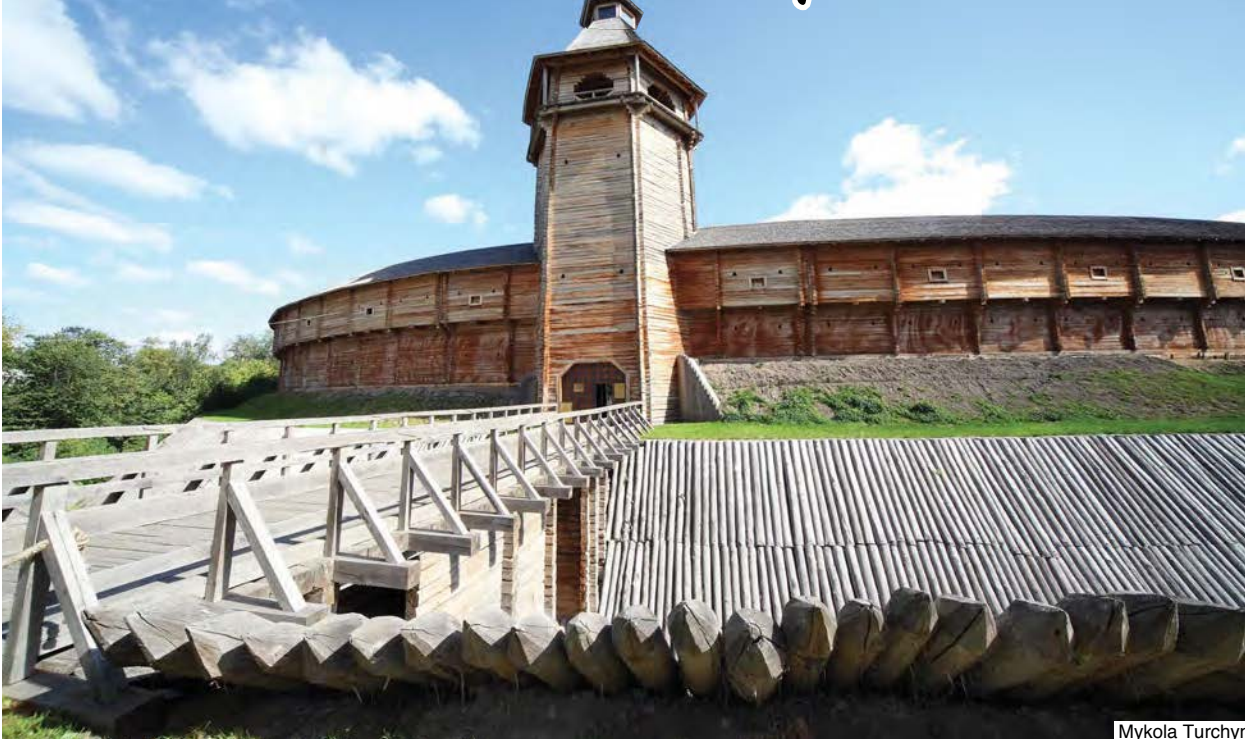
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Latest excavations in Baturyn reveal the culture of the Kozak elite



Mykola Turchyn

Moat with bridge, rampart and log wall with tower gate of the 17th-century Baturyn citadel, reconstructed on the basis of archaeological data in 2008.

by **Volodymyr Mezentsev**

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

Last year, the Canada-Ukraine archaeological expedition conducted its annual summer excavations in the town of Baturyn, Chernihiv Oblast. This project is headed by Prof. Zenon Kohut, the distinguished historian of the Hetmanate and director of the Kowalsky Program for the Study of Eastern Ukraine at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies (CIUS). Prof. Orest Popovych, former president of the Shevchenko Scientific Society of America (NTSh-A), was its patron and academic adviser.

About 60 students of history and scholars from the universities of Chernihiv, Hlukhiv and the National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy, as well as volunteers from Kyiv, Chernihiv and Donetsk took part in the 2012 Baturyn excavations. Archaeologists Dr. Viacheslav Skorokhod and Yurii Sytyi of Chernihiv National University led the archaeological expedition in Baturyn. Dr. Volodymyr Mezentsev (CIUS, Toronto) is its associate leader and executive project director from the Canadian side. A notable historian of Kyivan Rus', Prof. Martin Dimnik of the Pontifical Institute of Medieval Studies (PIMS) at the University of Toronto, also participates in the research of Baturyn and the publication of its findings.

From 1669 to 1708, Baturyn was the capital of the Kozak state and one of the large and prosperous towns in Ukraine. It reached the height of its urban development under the reign of the eminent Hetman Ivan Mazepa (1687-1709). In 1708, Baturyn's residents supported Mazepa's rebellion against the growing control of Moscow over the Kozak realm and defended their town with valor from the army of Tsar Peter I.

With heavy casualties themselves, the Russian forces seized the hetman capital and sacked and burned it to the ground. In order to punish rebels and terrify and demoralize Mazepa and his supporters, tsarist troops annihilated the town's military personnel, as well as the entire civilian population – up to 14,000 people in total. The fall of Baturyn, the main base of Mazepa's insurrection, doomed it to failure. All the same, the example set by the heroic defenders of Baturyn has inspired many generations of champions for the freedom and independence of Ukraine.

The decade-long excavations in Baturyn along with the reconstructions of the citadel, churches, the military treasury house, the court hall and hetman's palaces on the basis of our archaeological and architectural investigations have created an image of the destroyed capital of the Kozak state. Since 2009, Baturyn has become one of the most popular tourist centers in Ukraine, attracting between 150,000 and 212,000 Ukrainian and international visitors annually. The Baturyn National Historical and Cultural Preserve (Natalia Rebrova, director) is successfully overseeing the preservation, research and restoration of the archaeological and architectural monuments, as well as several museums of antiquities in the town. It is regarded as one of the best state historical preserves in Ukraine.

Last year, the expedition continued excavating the site of Mazepa's principal residence in the Baturyn suburb of Honcharivka. In the late 1690s, the hetman commissioned a spacious fortified manor there with an ambitious three-story brick palace. During the razing of Baturyn in 1708, this building was plundered and burned by Muscovite troops.

Research on the debris of Mazepa's palace has revealed

that its main elevation was adorned with brick semi-columns crowned by carved stone Corinthian capitals. Initially, these order elements were painted in a bright red ochre color and stood out distinctly against the plastered and whitewashed walls. Such a combination of red and white colors was applied to exterior decorations of some masonry monastic and residential structures in Left-Bank Ukraine and Kyiv during the late 17th to early 18th centuries. It derived from the colorful ornamentation of late gothic and mannerist architecture in Ukraine and the West.

In the first years of the 18th century, the red order elements of the Honcharivka palace were plastered over with a lime layer. Thus, the edifice's exterior was completely white-

washed, probably in keeping with the contemporary decorative practice in the architecture of the Hetmanate. In this appearance, Mazepa's palace stood until its ruination in 1708.

An important find is a fragment of a Corinthian capital from a semi-column featuring a relief scroll or volute. A similar fragment of a capital was found there in 2009. Laboratory tests of these finds carried out at the Institute of Geology of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine (NASU) have determined that the capitals of the Honcharivka palace were chiselled from soft limestone. It was likely extracted in the Novhorod-Siverskyi region, Chernihiv Oblast, and these details were executed by local carvers.

The capitals of the Corinthian order adorned with volutes on both sides are depicted in the 1744 drawing of Mazepa's palace preserved at the National Museum in Stockholm. Chiselled stone ornamental details were most rarely employed in buildings of the Kozak land. This indicates about the rich and distinctive embellishment of Mazepa's principal residence in Baturyn.

Archaeological explorations have shown that the entablature friezes of this palace were faced with eye-catching multicolored glazed ceramic rosettes. I believe that the glazed and terracotta plaques bearing the relief coat of arms and monogram of Mazepa were also placed on these friezes above the capitals of semi-columns of the main facade. On the basis of the above-mentioned palace drawing and recent archaeological finds, this author and Chernihiv artist Serhii Dmytrienko have prepared new hypothetical computer reconstructions of the edifice's exterior.

In all likelihood, the hetman modelled the architectural design and adornment of his principal residence in Baturyn primarily on the fashionable baroque palaces, mansions or villas of Poland and Lithuania. Archaeological research has established, however, that the Western-style outer ornamentation of the Honcharivka palace was supplemented by some local methods of painting, whitewashing and revetment of the entablature friezes with polychrome glazed and terracotta rosettes and plaques typical of the early modern ecclesiastical architecture of Kyiv. Perhaps these ceramic



Volodymyr Mezentsev

Fragments of the imported plates made of milky glass and painted with a plant ornamentation.



Volodymyr Mezentsev

Fragment of a carved stone Corinthian capital with relief volute from the facade's semi-column discovered in 2012.



Painted Corinthian semi-column set against the whitewashed palace facade with the entablature adorned by glazed ceramic rosettes and a plaque bearing Mazepa's coat of arms (ca. 1700). Reconstruction by Volodymyr Mezentsev, computer graphic by Serhii Dmytrienko, 2013.



Exterior of Mazepa's palace after its complete whitewashing before 1708. Reconstruction by Volodymyr Mezentsev, computer graphic by Serhii Dmytrienko, 2013.

details were manufactured by first-rate Kyivan tile-makers invited by Mazepa to Baturyn.

The comparatively large, multistoried and lavishly embellished Honcharivka palace was unique among the known brick dwellings of the Kozak elite. They were single- or (rarely) two-storied with a different and more modest architectural design and decoration in a distinctive local folk tradition.

Written sources inform that the palace contained private quarters for the hetman and his wife (hetmanova), a gala hall for official audiences and grand banquets that was adorned with the portraits of European and Turkish rulers, a library that was regarded as the best in Ukraine at the time and an exceptional collection of rare weapons. Within his masonry palace, Mazepa also housed the state/military and his own treasuries, as well as the general chancellery with archives which were protected by the hetman's guard or police, known as "serdiuky."

The expedition has continued excavating the site of the wooden church at Mazepa's household that was erected before 1700. It survived the 1708 Muscovite assault on Baturyn but collapsed or was demolished by 1760.

In 2011-2012, about 30 meters to the northwest from the palace, archaeologists uncovered the main part of the remnants of a structure which they identify with this church. It measured at least 10.5 by 9 meters and had a single altar apse oriented to the northeast and possibly an exterior gallery (opasannia). The floor was made of planks and the walls rested on log piles submerged into the subsoil. In keeping with Ukrainian folk building practices, the walls and domes were apparently constructed of squared logs (brusy) and covered over with planks. Archaeological investigations of the remnants of this church and adjacent timber structures will be completed next year.

To the west of the palace, a kitchen could be situated. In 2012, archaeologists discovered a pit with chopped animal bones which the residents of the household had consumed. Nearby, the expedition partially excavated the remnants of a wooden dwelling and seemingly a service structure of a large size from the late 17th or early 18th century. These buildings require further archaeological research to define their layouts, dimensions and functions.

The examination of the numerous archaeological finds allows me to suggest that their residents were either well-to-do scribes (pysari, kantseliarysty) or other officials working in the chancellery, archives and library at Mazepa's palace, or educated Kozak officers (starshyna) from the hetman's close circle. As a result of the destruction of Mazepa's villa in Honcharivka in 1708, the discovered timber structures west of the palace were abandoned and subsequently dismantled or fell into ruin.

During the 2012 excavations there, the following artifacts were found: a rare chess piece pawn chiselled from bone using a lathe, two expensive ornaments made of silver and rock crystal, a relief copper pendant, three copper buttons, fragments of a fabric and a cord, two bronze clasps and three figured appliques with relief patterns and incisions for decorating officer's leather belts, five lead musket bullets, four iron arrowheads, various iron and bone craft tools and domestic implements, many fragments of terracotta and glazed ceramic ornamented stove tiles, Kozak tobacco pipes, painted pots and bowls, glassware, and a bronze dish of the 17th to 18th -century local production. The finds also included 13 contemporaneous silver Polish-Lithuanian and



Volodymyr Mezentsev

Bone chess piece pawn found among the remnants of the spacious wooden structure located west of Mazepa's palace.



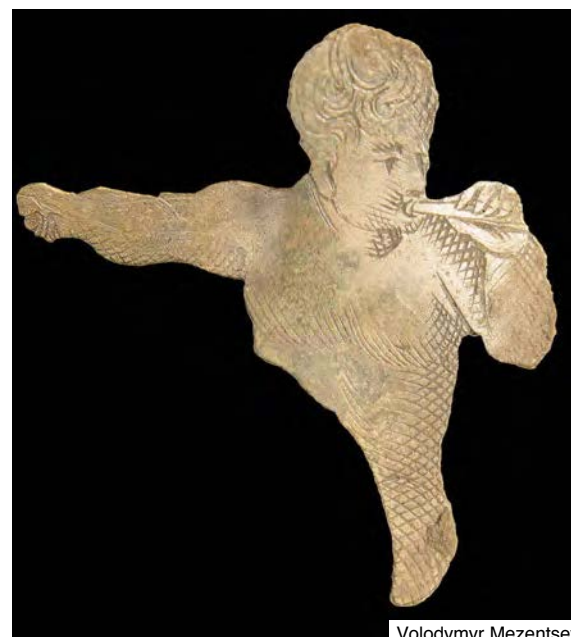
Volodymyr Mezentsev

Musket bullets and arrowheads – weapons of Kozak officers, residing in a wooden structure west of the palace.



Volodymyr Mezentsev

Bronze belt-clasps and decorative appliques, a hinge pin and a circular copper pendant. Excavations of the timber building west of the hetman's palace in 2012.



Volodymyr Mezentsev

Fragment of a bronze book casing featuring the engraved figure of a man playing a trumpet. Excavations of the timber building west of Mazepa's palace in 2012.

Russian coins, fragments of an imported wine goblet made of costly Bohemian glass with an engraved depiction of a garland, as well as porcelain chibouks from Dutch tobacco pipes, and fine plates manufactured from milky glass and painted with blue floral patterns. Perhaps these plates were brought to Baturyn from Turkey or the Crimean Khanate. Last summer, at the site of the presumed service structure, a rare copper Turkish coin of 1688 was discovered.

Of particular interest are three fragments of what was most likely the broken bronze casing/binding of a book. One of these plates measuring 3.5 by 3.3 centimeters was

formed in the shape of a nude man playing a trumpet. Only the upper part of his figure, artistically engraved, has been preserved. The face, curly hair, torso, muscular arms and fingers of this young man have been executed in elaborate detail in a realistic classical manner evidently by a skilled Italian engraver.

I believe that this plate features the image of an angel with a trumpet derived from the Renaissance tradition. In painting and graphic works of this era, one can observe similar representations of angels playing trumpets as nude men without wings. For example, these specific depictions of angels include the celebrated fresco of the Last Judgement in the Sistine Chapel at the Vatican, which was painted by Michelangelo in 1535-1541.

Plausibly, the bronze plates in question were part of the casing of a Catholic religious book which was produced in Italy during the Renaissance or Baroque periods and brought to the library of Mazepa's palace in Honcharivka. His secretary and future hetman, Pylyp Orlyk (1710-1742), as well as Jean de Baluze, the envoy of a French king who visited Baturyn in 1704, wrote that this library included not only the best Ukrainian publications but also illustrated Latin and German books and manuscripts, some with luxurious casings.

Like Orlyk, other officials and Kozak officers residing or working in Honcharivka conceivably enjoyed access to the hetman's library and borrowed books to their homes. During the looting of Mazepa's household, Muscovite soldiers were likely to have broken apart the metal casings of some books in order to extract the precious stones, pearls, golden and silver ornaments, or other valuables which they took with them as spoils of war. They could also have torn to pieces a Catholic book because of religious motives. In any case, the broken bronze plates, even with fine engravings, have not attracted pillagers and later seekers of Mazepa's mythical hidden treasuries, and thus they were preserved among the ruins of the hetman's villa until our excavations.

Archaeological finds such as these provide valuable insight into the wealth, enlightenment, intellectual pursuits



Mykola Turchyn

Reconstructed citadel bailey with the 17th-century Resurrection Church.

(Continued on page 12)

Latest excavations...

(Continued from page 11)

and cultural interests of the Kozak elite at Mazepa's court, as well as the penetration of European literature and art. These also show the high level of craftsmanship in the hetman capital and its dynamic commercial connections with the West, Russia and the Ottoman Empire. Moreover, documents inform us about secret diplomatic relations between Mazepa and a Turkish sultan and the presence of his portrait in the hall of the Honcharivka palace.

In 2005, near the palace of Hetman Kyrylo Rozumovskyi (1750-1764), the last ruler of the Kozak state, our expedition excavated approximately 30 graves of men, women and children from Mazepa's era. Yu. Sytyi, the leading researcher of the cemeteries of old Baturyn, has attributed the main portion of family graves there to victims of the Muscovite onslaught.

In the following years, during our excavations to the southwest of this palace, human bones and skulls were also discovered. Last year, to the south of the Rozumovskyi's residence, archaeologists unearthed the remnants of the burned wooden structure of the 17th through the early-18th centuries and next to it the skeleton of a buried man who probably perished during the 1708 massacre. Investigators assume that the Rozumovskyi

household was built in 1799-1803 on the site of an earlier suburb. It was eradicated by the tsarist army together with the Baturyn fortress, other suburbs, surrounding villages and monasteries, and its inhabitants.

Last year, Yurii Dolzhenko, a doctoral candidate of the Institute of Archaeology, NASU, and Marharyta Haryha, a student of history from Chernihiv University, continued their physico-anthropological research on the skeletal remains from the graves of early modern Baturyn that our expedition uncovered in 2005-2009 and the publication of their findings. Since 2011, anthropologists have conducted laboratory examinations of 69 skulls of the Baturyn townspeople in the Department of Bio-Archaeology of this institute. They will determine age, height, gender, ethnos and eventually occupation or main activity, illnesses, pathologies, traumas, conditions or circumstances of life, and causes of death of some of the residents, as well as the life expectancy for men and women in the town during the 17th-18th centuries.

The latest research has corroborated the preliminary conclusions by Mr. Dolzhenko concerning the settlement of Baturyn at this time primarily by a local Ukrainian population. Its anthropological characteristics were close to those of the people of Kyiv and Sumy oblasts.

This scholar discovered three skulls with mixed Slavic-Turkic features which provide

evidence of the assimilation of some steppe nomads by the Ukrainians in the hetman capital. Since the Princely era, this process was active in the steppe border areas, including the lower Seim River basin where Baturyn is located.

In November, anthropologists from the NASU Institute of Archaeology will complete their reports on the weapon-induced traumas that they revealed on the bones and skulls from the Baturyn graves. In cooperation with archaeologists, they will investigate new graves of the victims of the 1708 tragedy.

The Canada-Ukraine archaeological expedition yielded valuable and informative finds in Baturyn in 2012, confirming the great significance of excavations in the town, and particularly of the remnants of Mazepa's manor. Due to the work of our expedition, Baturyn has become the only former capital of the Kozak state and the seat of Ukrainian hetmans where annual systematic field explorations have been conducted for 13 years. These are integral to the study of the hitherto little-known culture and lifestyle of the Kozak elite at Mazepa's court.

My video interview on the results of the 2013 excavations in Baturyn appeared in the websites of Ukraine and Canada in September. Please visit: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=odhNdk1b2wY&feature=c4-overview&list=UU_517Yh_EmU1rrRtkWO8w. The new findings will be examined in detail and published next year.

* * *

Since 2001, the archaeological and historical research of Baturyn has been sponsored by the Kowalsky Program for the Study of Eastern Ukraine at CIUS, NTSh-A and PIMS. The Chernihiv Oblast State Administration (headed by Dr. Volodymyr Khomenko) supports the excavations in the hetman capital with annual subsidies. I wish to acknowledge the late poetess Volodymyra Wasylyszyn (1926-2011) and her husband, artist Roman Wasylyszyn of Philadelphia, the most generous benefactors of the Baturyn archaeological project.

In 2012-2013, the excavations in Baturyn and the publication of its findings were supported with donations from the Ukrainian Studies Fund at Harvard University (Dr. Roman Procyk, director), the Ukrainian Historical and Educational Center of N.J. at the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. (Natalia Honcharenko, director), the Ucrainica Research Institute (Orest Steciw,

president), the League of Ukrainian Canadians (O. Steciw, president), the League of Ukrainian Canadian Women (Adriana Buiniak-Willson, president), the Prometheus Foundation (headed by Maria Szkambara), the Buduchnist Credit Union Foundation (Halyna Vynnyk, executive director, and Chrystyna Bidiak, personnel manager), the Olzhych Foundation in Canada (Maria Pidkowych, president), the Ukrainian Credit Union (Taras Pidzamecky, CEO), the Golden Lion Restaurant (owned by Anna Kisil), and St. Barbara's Pharmacy Ltd. (Omelian and Zenia Khabursky, owners) in Toronto.

In summer of 2014, our expedition will resume excavating the sites of Mazepa's villa and the hetman fortress and we will continue seeking new archaeological evidence about the 1708 tragedy in Baturyn. Unfortunately, a decrease in state funding for study of the hetman capital under the current president of Ukraine has caused a steady reduction in the personnel in our expedition and the volume of its field research in 2011-2013 by some 50-60 percent compared to its peak level in 2008-2009.

The continuation of excavations in Mazepa's capital and the dissemination of its results in publications and lectures basically depend on support from sponsors and donors in the United States and Canada. Benefactors who wish to contribute to further archaeological, historical, and architectural studies of Baturyn and its hetman residences are kindly invited to send donations to: Prof. Zenon Kohut, Director, Kowalsky Program, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, 430 Pembina Hall, University of Alberta, Edmonton, AB, Canada T6G 2H8 (telephone, 780-492-2973; e-mail, zenon.kohut@ualberta.ca). Checks of American residents should be made payable to: University of Alberta Foundation USA Inc., Memo: CIUS Baturyn Project. Canadian donors are advised to issue checks payable to: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, Memo: Baturyn Project. The institute will send tax receipts to all donors in the United States and Canada. Organizations, foundations, companies, and private donors assisting this undertaking will be gratefully acknowledged in related publications and public lectures.

For more information about the Baturyn project, readers may contact the author of this article, Dr. Volodymyr Mezentssev (telephone, 416-766-1408; e-mail, v.mezentssev@utoronto.ca).

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NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

understand Europe. She urged Ukraine to make all attempts to meet the EU's requirements and mobilize for the successful signing of the Association Agreement later this month. At the end of her speech, Maria Jurikova asked everyone keep their fingers crossed for the successful development of Ukraine and to unite in prayer for its future accomplishments. (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

'Pro-Europe' rally in Moldova's capital

CHISINAU – Tens of thousands of Moldovans gathered in downtown Chisinau for a rally organized by the country's ruling coalition to highlight public support for further European integration. The demonstration's aims were to signal internal support but also to send a message to Brussels in the weeks ahead of a major European Union summit in Vilnius, Lithuania, on November 28-29. Eastern Partnership states Moldova and Georgia are hoping to initial Association Agreements with the European Union at the Lithuanian summit, while Ukraine is expected to sign its Association Agreement. But Russia, still a powerful trade partner and political player in the region, has intensified its efforts to derail those plans for Moldova, as well as for Ukraine and Georgia. Armenia, another Eastern Partnership country reportedly under pressure from Moscow, complicated its publicly stated EU aspirations recently by announcing its intention to join the Russian-led Customs Union. The November 3 rally in Moldova's capital ended with the adoption of a symbolic "Pro Europe" statement describing "the European option" as "the only correct one for the future of our country's major national interests and the only chance to ensure rights, freedom, and prosperity for all [Moldova's] citizens." President Nicolae Timofti told the crowd that Moldovans will "have to work harder to reach European standards," adding, "But we can do this effort, for us and the future generations." He underscored: "Moldova belongs to Europe." Organizers claimed 100,000 people attended the rally, while other sources put the figure at between 60,000 and 70,000. "Being here sends a clear message that Moldova belongs to Europe," Democratic Party leader and former acting President Marian Lupu told the crowd. "We want a European destiny." Officials have suggested that Brussels and Chisinau hope to finalize the EU Association Agreement by next spring. The Eastern Partnership also includes Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia and Ukraine. (RFE/RL Moldovan Service)

Lawlessness...

(Continued from page 2)

combination causes further capital flight from Russia and prompts renowned economists, like Sergei Aleksashenko, to take their research abroad (Kommersant, October 29).

Lawlessness might appear to be a source of strength for the ruling regime: it can choose how and when to persecute its opponents and can discipline the predatory bureaucrats with the ever-present threat of confiscating their ill-gained fortunes. But in fact, it is a major source of weakness and vulnerability because lawlessness, once unleashed, is impossible to control.

The growth of an apparatus of repression only grants greater ability to its various parts to pursue parochial interests — the clans of siloviki engage in vicious competition as the size of the financial pie begins to shrink. Manipulation of the legal

NATO welcomes partners' participation

KYIV – NATO Secretary General Anders Fogh Rasmussen has welcomed the participation of Ukraine, Sweden and Finland, which are not members of the alliance, in the largest current exercise of the organization – Steadfast Jazz 2013. Speaking at the Drawsko Pomorski military base in north-western Poland on November 7, during a demonstration as part of the Steadfast Jazz exercise which is testing air, land, maritime and special forces components of the NATO Response Force (NRF) between November 2-9. "I also welcome the participation of three valued partners: Finland, Sweden and Ukraine," Mr. Rasmussen said. He added that this is a NATO exercise, but officers from the alliance's partner countries, Finland and Sweden, were there too. "And today, troops from Ukraine took part in this live exercise," the secretary general said. Mr. Rasmussen noted that the exercise will serve as the graduation test for the commanders and headquarters of the 2014 NATO Response Force, the alliance's quick-reaction force. He stressed that the exercise will keep the NATO Response Force ready for action and make sure that troops from across the alliance are able to operate together whenever needed. He pointed out that Poland and the Baltic states are organizing such a large-scale exercise of the alliance on their territories for the first time. Steadfast Jazz involves a total of 6,000 troops. About 3,000 of the troops involved participated in the live exercise and 3,000 headquarters personnel are involved in the command and control drill. The exercise is to certify NATO's Joint Force Command Brunssum to lead the NRF in 2014. Ukraine is represented by 89 amphibious soldiers in the exercise. (Ukrinform)

Svoboda wants to ban Communist ideology

KYIV – The chairman of the Svoboda Party parliamentary faction, Oleh Tiahnybok, has said he proposes to ban the Communist ideology in Ukraine by law. He said this at a meeting of the leaders of parliamentary factions on November 4. "I have registered a bill, No. 3530, on the prohibition of the Communist ideology in Ukraine. The need for this bill is longstanding, so I ask the committees to consider it as soon as possible," Mr. Tiahnybok said. He added that the proposed bill is aimed at overcoming the consequences of the totalitarian Communist regime in Ukraine, eliminating the threat to national state sovereignty and banning the Communist idea in all its forms as a misanthropic. (Ukrinform)

Ukraine and Chevron to develop shale gas

KYIV – Ukraine's government has approved a Production Sharing Agreement (PSA) with the U.S.-based company

system and the exploitation of lawlessness erode and eventually destroy the legitimacy of the political order even in the eyes of its stakeholders and beneficiaries.

Meanwhile, the "soft" opposition grows harder as the perceived virtuousness of breaking the abusive law becomes an accepted norm. This widespread legal nihilism forms the central task for the post-Putin government, which might become carried away with the urge to punish the corrupt courtiers but will instead need to prioritize the restoration of judicial authority, which would inevitably tie its own hands.

The constituency for establishing the rule of law includes present-day rebels of very different persuasions, but it is the only group that offers Russia a hope of weathering yet another state-breaking storm.

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

Chevron to explore and develop shale-gas deposits in the Lviv region. Ukraine's Minister of Ecology and Natural Resources Oleh Proskuryakov announced the government's approval of the deal and said the PSA would be signed with Chevron on November 5 on the sidelines of an international economic forum in Kyiv. Chevron says it will invest some \$350 million in exploring sites in the Lviv and Ivano-Frankivsk oblasts and that its investment in the project will eventually total some \$10 billion. Ukraine is looking to develop three large shale-gas deposits with help from foreign companies. The three sites contain an estimated equivalent of 3 trillion cubic meters of gas, enough to meet Ukraine's energy needs for decades. Meantime, Ukraine's energy minister has acknowledged that state oil and gas company Naftohaz Ukrainy has fallen behind in payments for Russian gas, but said he expects the matter to be settled very soon. Eduard Stavtysky said there had been "slight delays in payments," but that he believes the matter will be settled in the coming days. He said a Ukrainian delegation led by Naftohaz CEO Yevhen Bakulin is currently in Moscow. Aleksei Miller, the head of Russia's Gazprom, said Ukraine owes the

state-controlled company \$882 million for gas shipped in August. Mr. Miller also said that "advance payments will be considered in the future, as stipulated by the contract." (RFE/RL Ukrainian Service, with reporting by ITAR-TASS, Reuters and Interfax)

Entertainers' work permits questioned

KYIV – Ukrainian lawmaker Vyacheslav Kyrylenko has called on the Ministry of Taxation to check if all Russian entertainers touring Ukraine have their work permits in order. Mr. Kyrylenko's statement, which was reported on November 7, comes after the migration service in the Russian city of Saratov said that nine members of the Ukrainian rock band Okean Elzy had been fined 18,000 rubles (\$555) and concert organizers fined 225,000 rubles (\$6,930) on November 2 for performing in Russia without a work permit. The chief of Ukraine's presidential directorate for humanitarian development, Yuriy Bohutsky, told RFE/RL that he planned to discuss the situation with Russian officials on November 8. Ukrainian-Russian ties have been tense lately as Moscow has been pressuring Ukraine to give up plans to sign an EU Association Agreement later this month. (RFE/RL Ukrainian Service)

Official Kvitka...

(Continued from page 9)

for and about the Ukrainian culture. The highest level of care and consideration has been applied to all facets of preparation of these recordings."

Though the label has weathered decades of piracy that have all but suppressed legitimate sales of Kvitka's albums outside of the United States, Mr. Rakowicz said he hopes to redress this through both the increased album availability and a concerted legal effort to secure intellectual property protection for the works in Ukraine.

The launch of the website and album re-

lease come in advance of a Ukrainian national holiday in Kvitka's honor; decreed by the country's Parliament as April 3, the month of Ms. Cisyk's birth and her death. The inaugural Kvitka Cisyk Day in 2014 will be marked in Kyiv with a gala concert by the Ukrainian National Symphony Orchestra, which will perform a program in tribute to Kvitka.

The performance and holiday will coincide with the release of a new album from KMC Records containing a compilation of remastered Kvitka favorites, as well as never-before-heard recordings. The album, titled "Celebrate Kvitka" is currently in production and is slated for release in early 2014.

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COMMUNITY CHRONICLE

U.S. Holodomor Education Committee announces student competition winners

by Oksana Kulynych

YONKERS, N.Y. – The mission of the U.S. Holodomor Education Committee, a subcommittee of the U.S. Committee for Ukrainian Holodomor-Genocide Awareness 1932-1933, is to promote awareness of the Holodomor and to educate the public about its impact and relevance to current events. Eighty years after this genocide, it still remains largely unknown among the American public, particularly in the American school system.

The committee has been very active this year. A PowerPoint presentation and addendum titled "Holodomor Famine Genocide in Ukraine in 1932-1933" were developed. The PowerPoint, which is informative, visually engaging and teacher- and student-friendly, can be accessed at www.holodomorct.org – a recently updated website containing excellent resources.

Workshops titled "Learning from the Past: Holodomor-Famine Genocide in Ukraine" were presented for teachers in the Yonkers Public Schools and a workshop was held at the Northeast Regional Social Studies Conference. In addition, a presentation was made at the Ukrainian School Teachers' Conference in Ellenville, N.Y., and an article was published in the NYS United Teachers magazine, which resulted in many inquiries from teachers regarding resources to implement lessons in the classrooms. Members of the committee were also presenters at the Holodomor Education Conference organized by Holodomor Research and Education Consortium (HREC) on May 10-12, 2012, in Toronto, where we were able to network and share resources and ideas on how best to implement the study of the Holodomor into the school systems.

The highlight of the committee's work was a competition on the theme of the Holodomor. The committee invited communities, their organizations and schools to partici-

pate in the 2012-2013 Holodomor Student Competition to commemorate the 80th anniversary of the Famine-Genocide. The goal of the competition was to raise awareness about the Holodomor among Ukrainian youth and encourage them to become ambassadors of Holodomor awareness in their American schools.

Sixty submissions were received. Students were required to base their work on historical facts. Submissions were received in the following categories: writing – historical short fiction, historical research essay, newspaper article, newspaper editorial, poetry or interview / biography of a survivor; web-based projects – essay with visuals, graphic depiction, photo essay, multimedia presentation; and art – original art work based on the Holodomor theme. Submissions were both in English and in Ukrainian.

The members of the judging committee included: Oksana Kulynych, chair of the Holodomor Education Committee; Lidia Choma, a respected educator and chair of the Connecticut Holodomor Awareness Committee; Lana Babij, a retired research librarian from the University of Connecticut; and Dr. Maria Kiciuk, a former Ukrainian school principal. There were so many excellent submissions that the committee had to deliberate for a long time in selecting the winners.

The following schools and organizations participated: Schools of Ukrainian Studies in Cleveland, Hartford, Conn., Parma, Ohio, Passaic, N.J., Self-Reliance New York City, South Bound Brook, N.J., and Yonkers, N.Y.; as well as Ukrainian American Youth Association branches in Cleveland, Chicago, Hartford, Jersey City, N.J., New York, Palatine, Ill., Passaic, N.J., Philadelphia, Stamford, Conn., Whippany, N.J., and Yonkers.

The winners of the Holodomor Student Competition 2013 are as follows:

- 16-19 age group: first place (\$500) – Andrew Drozd, School of Ukrainian Studies, Cleveland; Orest Pyndus,

School of Ukrainian Studies, Passaic; second place (\$300) – Maxim Labunsky (individual), Rego Park, N.Y.; Danylo Lavrentovich, Taras Shevchenko School of Ukrainian Studies, Parma; third place (\$100) – Alysha Adams (individual), Painted Post, N.Y.; Ukrainian American Youth Association, Chicago.

Honorable mentions in this age group went to Ivanna Klek, School of Ukrainian Studies, Cleveland; Ukrainian American Youth Association, Palatine; and Alina Sydorenko, School of Ukrainian Studies, Yonkers.

- 12-15 age group: first place (\$500) – Paul Yasnowski (individual), Lordstown, Ohio; second place (\$300) – Kalyna Leshchuk (individual), East Hanover, N.J.; Roxolana Sikyrnska, School of Ukrainian Studies, Yonkers; third place (\$100) – Yuriy Holiat, School of Ukrainian Studies, Self-Reliance, NYC; Taisa Kulyk, Taras Shevchenko School of Ukrainian Studies, Parma.

Honorable mentions were awarded to: Kateryna Gakalo, St. Andrew's Ukrainian School, South Bound Brook; Sofia Polishchuk (individual), Bayonne, N.J.; Lesya Zappernick, School of Ukrainian Studies, Cleveland.

The awards are funded by the U.S. Committee for Ukrainian Holodomor-Genocide Awareness 1932-1933. The prizes will be split among the winners. All participants will receive a certificate of participation.

The goal of the U.S. Holodomor Education Committee is to build capacity in local communities to promote Holodomor awareness. Individuals who are interested in raising awareness about the Holodomor are invited to join the group. Please contact Ms. Kulynych at okul17@aol.com or 914-965-6467 for more information.

Oksana Kulynych chairs the U.S. Holodomor Education Committee. She is a longtime educator in the New York City Department of Education.

Documentary to feature Ukrainian North Dakota homesteaders

DICKINSON, N.D. – The State Historical Society of North Dakota announced in mid-October that it has approved a Cultural Heritage Grant to the Ukrainian Cultural Institute (UCI) of Dickinson. The grant will assist UCI with the production of a documentary based on the history of Ukrainians in North Dakota and scheduled to be released in July 2014.

Ken Howie, a professional film producer and photographer, will produce the documentary titled "Hardship to Freedom." Mr. Howie is familiar with this area, having attended elementary school in Fryburg, N.D., and graduated from Belfield High School. It was his concept to produce

this documentary. "The film deserves to be made," he commented.

Ukrainians emigrated to North Dakota beginning in 1898. They filed homesteads in Billings/Stark Counties, the Wilton/Bismarck region and the Butte, Kief, Minot area. They emigrated from Ukraine, a country where the chornozem (dark, rich soil) was a meter in depth, compared to a mere six inches in the northern plains. They received 160 acres of free land as compared to the two- to five-acre farms in Ukraine, where the serf system demanded a share of the peasant's crop.

Since its inception 33 years ago, the Ukrainian Cultural Institute has emphasized the preservation of history. With assistance from the N.D. Humanities Council, the institute conducted interviews with homesteaders and their heirs. The Ukrainian cultural arts have received support from the N.D. Arts Council.

"Hardship to Freedom" will portray the history of the northern plains and the need for preservation. "We are very pleased to have the opportunity to provide assistance and look forward to working with your organization," said State Historic Preservation Officer E. Merlan Paaverud, Jr.



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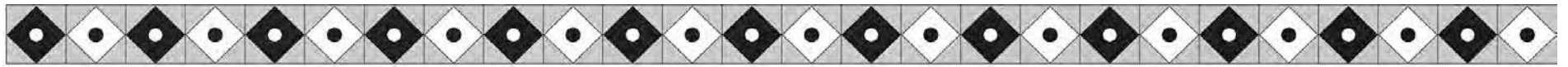


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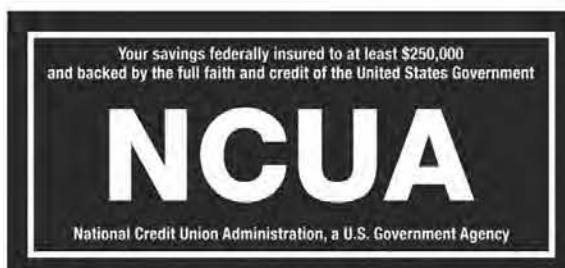
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USCAK holds second annual Beach Volleyball tournament

WILDWOOD CREST, N.J. – The second annual Ukrainian Sports Federation of U.S.A. and Canada (USCAK) National Beach Volleyball Tournament was held on a sunny Friday, August 23. The tournament was held here during “Ukrainian Week” on the beach behind the Pan American motel, and is planned to be an annual event.

Organized and hosted by Lys Sports Academy of Whippany, N.J., the tournament was sponsored by Selfreliance Ukrainian American Federal Credit Union and Ukrainian Selfreliance Federal Credit Union of Philadelphia.

Registration began on Thursday, August 22 a registration table was located prominently on the beach, and a volleyball flag flew above it. In order to participate, teams needed to be affiliated with USCAK member clubs, such as Chornomorska Sitch, Lys Sports Academy, Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization, Tryzub or the Ukrainian American Youth Association. Nine adult teams registered for the tournaments.

The tournament began at 9:30 a.m. on Friday with opening ceremonies. The national anthems of Canada, Ukraine and the United States were played. Walter Syzonenko, director of volleyball for USCAK and president of Lys SA, introduced Irenaues Isajiw, USCAK president, who officially opened the tournament with words of welcome, encouraging participants to play their best, and especially, to have fun. Roman Bulawski, USCAK beach volleyball organizer, reviewed the rules of play.

The teams were divided into two brackets: “A” and “B”. The A bracket consisted of the following teams: Tryzub, Old Style (Plast), Hartford (UAYA), Prometej (UAYA), and The Kids (Plast). Bracket B was: Lys SA, Sitch Seniors A, Matej (Lys), and Snack Pak (Sitch).

The play format was round robin, with each team playing all of the other teams in



Christine Syzonenko

2013 USCAK Beach Volleyball Finalists Sitch Seniors A (left) and 2013 USCAK Beach Volleyball Champions Old Style with USCAK tournament organizers

its bracket. The teams were then ranked by the number of their wins and losses. The top two teams in each bracket qualified for the semi-finals. In the semi-finals, the first place A bracket, team, Old Style, defeated the second place B bracket, team Snack Pak. while the first place B bracket, team, Sitch Seniors A, defeated the second place A bracket, team, Tryzub. In the final, Sitch Seniors A, with only one loss, was scheduled to play undefeated Old Style. A large crowd gathered to watch the final, and the beach around the net was crowded with spectators anticipating a hotly contested match. The final match was exciting, with a high caliber of play, and it raised the bar for future tournaments. All games in the final match were very close; in the end Old Style from Chicago prevailed to become 2013 USCAK Beach Volleyball Champions.

After the final, the tournament trophy was presented to team Old Style, consisting

of Andre Olexy, Danchyk Gillespie, Bob Gillespie and Mark Olexo. The winner of the tournament’s Most Valuable Player (MVP) award – and a new volleyball – was

Danchyk Gillespie.

The tournament was pronounced a great success by all involved, and plans are already being made for next year’s event.

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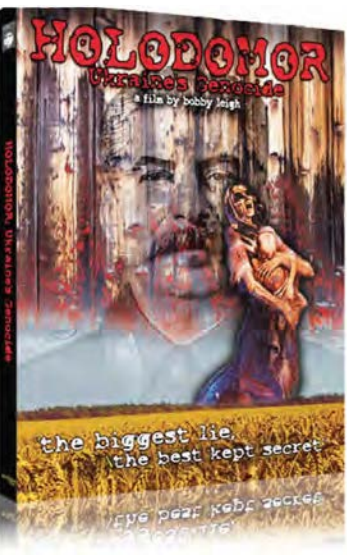
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For more information call the CYM National Board office at (201) 477-3084 or visit our website at www.cym.org/us

15th annual golf outing raises funds to support Plast

OAK BROOK, Ill. – For the 15th consecutive year, the Pobratymy Foundation hosted the Plast Open-Chicago Golf Tournament and for the 15th year the outing had picture-perfect weather, which made for a most enjoyable tournament and celebration. The tournament was held on Saturday, September 7, at the Oak Brook Golf Club in Oak Brook, Ill.

Using a team-scrabble format to engage the 44 men and women golfers, the outing provided an opportunity for participants to enjoy the beautiful setting, the friendly competition and the great camaraderie. The fun continued at the post-golf reception, which took place in the clubhouse, where the award winners were announced. Subsequently, many of the golfers continued the celebration at the nearby home of Luba and Oleh Skubiak, two of the event's organizers.

For the first time in the history of the event, there was a tie for first place in the men's category, with both teams scoring a



The first of two winning men's teams (tied scores): Nick Sosenko, John Derkach, Teresa Sosenko and Alex Sosenko.



The second winning men's team: Vassyl Lonchyna and Alex Popovich (not pictured: Andrew Lewycky and Gene Andrus)



The winning women's team: Katrusia Saldan, Roksolana Tymiak-Lonchyna, Christine Hryhorczuk and Teresa Kuritza.

66 on a par 72 course. The winning teams consisted of Gene Andrus, Andrew Lewycky, Vassyl Lonchyna and Alex

Popovich (New Jersey). The second winning team in the men's category consisted of Alex Sosenko, Nick Sosenko, Teresa Sosenko and John Derkach.

The winning women's team was Christine Hryhorczuk, Teresa Kuritza-Jaworsky, Roksolana Tymiak-Lonchyna and Katrusia Saldan.

Adrian Domino scored the longest drive for men, and Ms. Tymiak-Lonchyna had the longest women's drive. Nick Sosenko won the closest drive to the pin and Dr. Hryhorczuk won the putting contest.

Proceeds from this year's event will provide financial support for the Chicago chapter of Plast and the Plast campgrounds near Cleveland and Buffalo N.Y., Pysanyi Kamin and Novyi Sokil, respectively.

The Pobratymy Foundation, a 501 (c) (3) tax-exempt corporation, was estab-

lished in 1992 by members of the Plast Pobratymy fraternity. It has donated well over \$100,000 to date in support of Plast, both in the U.S. and Ukraine. The foundation also awards contributions to other 501 (c) (3) organizations that support the stated purpose of the fraternity: to renew and strengthen Plast; to encourage excellence and self improvement; to encourage identification and cooperation among Ukrainian youth; and to inform others about Ukraine.

The Pobratymy Foundation thanked its volunteers and sponsors for their support of the Plast-Chicago golf outing. All sponsors are being recognized in a separate ad placed in The Ukrainian Weekly. For more information about the Foundation, readers may contact Oleh Skubiak at oskubiak@gmail.com.



Participants in the 15th annual Plast Chicago Golf Tournament

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Pobratymy Foundation wishes to express thanks to all volunteers, prize donors, and the following individual and corporate sponsors for their generous contributions to the 15th Annual Plast Open in Chicago on September 7, 2013:

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Dr. Andrew Wyshnytsky
Halyna Traversa-Young and Bill Young

Pobratymy Foundation, founded by the Plast Pobratymy Fraternity in 1992, is a 501 (c) (3) tax-exempt corporation, which supports the ongoing activities of Plast, Ukrainian Scouting Organization.

OUT & ABOUT

- November 21-24 New Orleans Dance theater performance, "50 Heartbreaks and I'm Still in Love with YOUkraine," New Orleans Fringe Festival, The Old Firehouse, www.nofringe.org
- November 22-24 Ottawa Workshop, "Icon Writing: John Chrysostom," with the Rev. Ivan Nahachewsky, Sheptytsky Institute, Saint Paul University, www.sheptytskyinstitute.ca
- November 22 Montreal Film screening, "Okradena Zemlya" by Yuriy Luhovy, Ukrainian Canadian Congress, Ukrainian Youth Center, 514-259-7162
- November 23 Kenmore, NY Christmas Bazaar, St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church, stjohnmyparish@gmail.com or 716-873-5011
- November 23 New York Commemorative service marking the 80th anniversary of the Holodomor, St. Patrick's Cathedral, www.ucca.org or 212-228-6840
- November 23 San Francisco Commemorative program, "Holodomor 1932-1933: Famine-Genocide in Ukraine," Ukrainian-American Coordinating Council - Northern California Branch, San Francisco Library (main branch), 650-281-6927 or www.stmichaeluocsf.org/pages/holodomor.aspx
- November 23 New York Masquerade Ball fundraiser, Kniahyni Sorority Plast Ukrainian Scouting organization, Ukrainian National Home, <http://kniahyni.org/mask/buy.php>
- November 23 Ottawa Memorial Service commemorating the 80th anniversary of the Holodomor, Ukrainian Canadian Professionals and Businesspersons Association, Taras Shevchenko monument at the Ukrainian Catholic Shrine, 613-737-4412
- November 23 Montreal Holodomor 80th anniversary commemorative program, Ukrainian Canadian Congress, Blessed Virgin Mary Ukrainian Orthodox Church hall, 514-259-7162
- November 23 New York Lecture by Yuri Shevchuk, "The New Dictionary of Ukrainian as Reflection of the Current State of Ukrainian Lexicography," Shevchenko Scientific Society, 212-254-5130
- November 23 Ft. Lauderdale, FL Film screening, "Genocide Revealed" by Yuriy Luhovy, Cinema Paradiso, 305-798-0190 or oksanajp@gmail.com
- November 23-24 Washington Christmas bazaar, Ukrainian Catholic National Shrine, 202-526-3737 or www.ucns-holyfamily.org
- November 24 Parma, OH Film screening, "Genocide Revealed" by Yuriy Luhovy, Ukrainian National Women's League of America Branch 12, St. Josaphat Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral, 440-526-6853
- November 24 Miami Holodomor commemorative service, Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary Ukrainian Catholic Church, 305-798-0190 or oksanajp@gmail.com
- November 24 Montreal One-man play featuring the Rev. Edward Evanko, "Holodomor: Murder by Starvation," Ukrainian Canadian Congress Montreal Branch, St. Sophia Ukrainian Orthodox Church hall, 514-259-7612 or 514-725-0812
- November 24 San Francisco 55th anniversary celebration, St. Michael the Archangel Ukrainian Orthodox Church, www.stmichaeluocof.org or 775-200-4347
- November 24 Seattle Holodomor commemorative event, University of Washington, Kane Hall, Walker-Ames Room, uaofws@gmail.com

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



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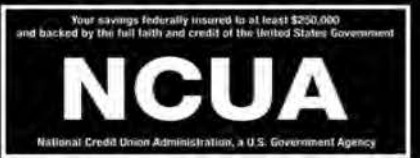
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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Thursday-Sunday, November 21-24

NEW ORLEANS: "50 Heartbreaks and I'm Still in Love with YOUkraine," a new dance-theater piece created by Jenna Bean Veatch and Nadia Tarnawsky, will be performed as part of the New Orleans Fringe Festival. The show weaves together a collage of kitschy dances set to 1960s break-up songs, mournful Ukrainian ballads sung live, delightful stop-action animation, old family photographs, gorgeous cardboard paintings by Susannah Anderson and gruesome history lessons to tell the Tarnawsky family story. Performances will take place at The Old Firehouse, 718 Mandeville St. Tickets are \$8 with \$3 Fringe button and are available at the door or at www.nofringe.org.

Saturday, November 23

NEW YORK: The Plast sorority Kniahyni cordially invites you to an elegant evening of music and dancing at their fund-raiser Masquerade Ball. Venue: Ukrainian National Home, 140 Second Ave. Doors open at 8:30 p.m. Formal attire, black tie optional, and masks are strongly encouraged. A prize will be awarded for best costume of the night. Music will be by the band Hrim. Tickets are \$60 (includes hors d'oeuvres and open bar until 10:30 p.m.); must be 21 or older to enter. Tickets may be purchased online, by mailed check or at the door. For more information, go to <http://kniahyni.org/mask/buy.php>.

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society invites all to the lecture "The New Dictionary of Ukrainian as Reflection of the Current State of Ukrainian Lexicography" by Dr. Yuri Shevchuk, lecturer of Ukrainian language at Columbia University. The lecture will take place at the society's building, 63 Fourth Ave. (between Ninth and 10th streets) at 5 p.m. For additional information call 212-254-5130.

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla.: To kick off their 80th anniversary commemoration of the Holodomor, Miami Branch 17 of the Ukrainian

National Women's League of America invites you to attend a screening of Yuriy Luhovy's film "Genocide Revealed" at the Cinema Paradiso, 503 SE Sixth St. in Fort Lauderdale at 7 p.m. There will be a presentation by Michael Sawkiw Jr., chairman of the U.S. Committee for Ukrainian Holodomor-Genocide Awareness, following the film. For additional information contact Oksana Piaseckyj, 305-798-0190 or oksanapjp@gmail.com.

Sunday, November 24

MIAMI: To commemorate the 80th anniversary of the Holodomor, a choral requiem divine liturgy will take place at 3 p.m., at St. Mary's Cathedral, 7525 NW Second Ave., Miami. The liturgy will be led by Father Jaroslaw Shudrak of Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary Ukrainian Catholic Church, along with other invited clergy. A solemn candlelight procession will precede the liturgy. The ABVM Church Choir will sing. For additional information contact Oksana Piaseckyj, 305-798-0190 or oksanapjp@gmail.com.

Saturday, November 30

CORAL GABLES, Fla.: As part of South Florida's 80th anniversary commemoration of the Holodomor, and as part of the Meet the Author series, Alexander J. Motyl will speak about his new book, "Sweet Snow," and the Holodomor at Books and Books, 265 Aragon Ave., Coral Gables at 7 p.m. For additional information contact Oksana Piaseckyj, 305-798-0190 or oksanapjp@gmail.com.

Sunday, December 1

MIAMI: Prof. Alexander J. Motyl of Rutgers University will speak and answer questions about the Great Famine/Holodomor at the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall 39 NW 57 Court, Miami at 12:30 p.m. For additional information contact Oksana Piaseckyj, 305-798-0190 or oksanapjp@gmail.com.

TORONTO: The Toronto Friends of the

Ukrainian Catholic University and the Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation invite you to a fund-raising banquet to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Ukrainian Catholic University and the 10th anniversary of UCEF. The evening will start with cocktails at 4 p.m. and dinner at 5 p.m. at UNF Trident Hall, 145 Evans Ave. Tickets: \$125 per person; \$2,500 for Friends of UCU table. For additional information and sponsorship opportunities call 416-239-2495.

Friday, December 6

ALEXANDRIA, Va.: The Washington Group Cultural Fund, together with The International Charitable Fund of the Vladimir Horowitz Competition, will present Aleksandra Kasman, second prize winner, and Roman Lopatynskiy, first prize winner, of the eighth International Competition for Young Pianists in Memory of Vladimir Horowitz, in a program featuring works by Beethoven, Prokofiev, Rachmaninoff, Liszt and Brahms. A reception to meet the artists will take place immediately following the performance. The event begins at 7 p.m. at The Lyceum, 201 South Washington St. Suggested donation: \$20; free for students; unreserved seating. For more information e-mail twgculturfund@gmail.com. Event contact phone: 301-229-2615; venue phone: 703-838-4994

Saturday, December 14

WASHINGTON: The Taras Shevchenko School of Ukrainian Studies will host a Mykolai Show

and Holiday Bazaar. Students will present a Mykolai show at noon. Sviaty Mykolai (St. Nicholas) will then meet with each grade/age group (non-students welcome). The Heavenly Office is open 9:15-11:45 a.m.; only one item per child (\$2 fee), labeled with child's name, grade/age). A bazaar/bake sale will be held at 9:30 a.m. to noon, offering a variety of home-baked treats and holiday foods, books, gift items. Location: Ukrainian Catholic National Shrine of the Holy Family, 4250 Harewood Road NE, Washington DC 20017. For further information visit ukrainianschoolbazaar.weebly.com or contact Lada Onyshkevych at lada2@verizon.net or 410-730-8108.

Sunday, December 15

HILLSIDE, N.J.: All are invited to visit with St. Nicholas at 12:30 p.m. in the church hall of Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic Church located at the intersection of Liberty Avenue and Bloy Street. The parish children will present an informal bilingual entertainment program. Complimentary refreshments will be served. For those attending the Sunday divine liturgy at 10:45 a.m., a light lunch will be provided after the liturgy. If you would like to attend the luncheon, contact Teresa Szpyhulsky at 908-289-0127, Patricia Shatynski at 908-322-7350, or e-mail the parish at ICUkrainianCatholic@yahoo.com by November 30. Additional information and directions to the parish may be found on the parish website, www.byzcath.org/ImmaculateConception.

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. Items should be **no more than 100 words long**.

Information should be sent to: preview@ukrweekly.com; payment should be sent to Preview of Events, The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054. **NB: If e-mailing, please do not send items as attachments; simply type the text into the body of the e-mail message.**

November 28th 2013 at Soyuzivka Traditional Thanksgiving Feast

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