

**INSIDE:**

- A guide to the Maidan's civic organizations – page 4
- 100 years of U.S. Congress support for Ukraine – page 8
- Wladimir Klitschko addresses NYC Ukrainians – page 9

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\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

## *Patriarchs Filaret, Sviatoslav attend National Prayer Breakfast in D.C.*

### Church leaders' meetings focus on events in Ukraine

by Yaro Bihun

WASHINGTON – The leaders of Ukraine's two major Churches – Patriarch Filaret of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Kyiv Patriarchate and Patriarch Sviatoslav of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church – were among the more than 20 representatives of Ukraine who came to the U.S. capital to join with President Barack Obama and more than 3,000 invited guests at the annual National Prayer Breakfast on February 6.

While in Washington during the first week of February, they also held their own separate meetings with U.S. government officials, members of Congress and organizations, discussing, among other things, the current alarming developments in Ukraine, its evolving relationships with Europe, the United States and with Russia.

And that was what Patriarch Filaret focused on following the Prayer Breakfast, during a briefing that afternoon at the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation. He recounted the difficult and trying time the past year has been for Ukraine – a time of struggle between maintaining a democracy or dictatorship in the country, with Russia trying to control Ukraine and maintain it within its realm, while most of the people would prefer to be associated with Europe.

That was the direction Ukraine was following in 2013 until President Yanukovich refused to continue on that path by signing an Association Agreement with the European Union and went with Russia and

its \$15 billion promise to save it from defaulting and keep it economically afloat.

Patriarch Filaret noted that it was the students who were the first to react via street protests. For the students, he said, it was not a struggle for power, but a choice for their country's future. It was only after the government used force against them that the opposition parties, various organization, the Churches and the nation at large joined them in their public protests.

Another very important force that joined in the protests was the Ukrainian military veterans of the tragic 1980s Soviet war in Afghanistan. Patriarch Filaret said he sees them as the trump card against Russia trying to bring Ukraine – divided on the East-West issue – back into the Russian sphere by force.

That strong force of 40,000 Ukrainian Afghan war veterans who have experienced the cruelty of war in Afghanistan may have psychological problems, but their combat experience will overwhelm those current Russian or Ukrainian special operation troops, he said. These veterans – who also have the legal right to own weapons – have organized themselves in Ukraine, he said, and they are ready to fight to the last.

"This would be the worst case scenario for Ukraine," Patriarch Filaret said, adding that the Church and other protest leaders are participating in the negotiations with the Yanukovich government and are doing everything possible to prevent this from

(Continued on page 12)

## **As EU refrains from sanctions, Maidan forms self-defense forces**



Zenon Zawada

**Euro-Maidan Civic Sector activist Volodymyr Viatrovych leads a march in central Kyiv in late January demanding sanctions from the European Union against Ukraine's leaders. The EU Council decided on February 10 that it will refrain from applying sanctions unless the crisis worsens.**

by Zenon Zawada

KYIV – The European Union Council decided on February 10 that it would not satisfy the Euro-Maidan's pleas for sanctions against Ukraine's officials. Top EU officials said they'd be counterproductive at this point and would only be applied if the crisis worsens.

Yet a violent dispersal of the Euro-Maidan, which this week entered its third month, grew increasingly likely after the Procurator General's Office of Ukraine announced on February 12 that it had closed its investigations into the November 30, 2013, violent dispersal of protesters that ignited the nationwide revolts, dismissing the criminal charges.

The dropped charges are intended to be a signal from the administration of President Viktor Yanukovich to all state employees, particularly the police forces, that they're protected from criminal charges when obeying unlawful government orders, said a statement released by the Batkivshchyna party.

"The refusal to investigate the orders, organizers and executors of this crime against their own people indicates the government's lack of desire to hear the lawful demands of the people for the necessity of justice and punishment of the guilty," the statement said. "Therefore, the government is reinforcing the position of the police, obviously wanting to fulfill a scenario of force against the protesters, when the full submission of police subunits and their disregard of Ukraine's laws will be necessary."

Criminal charges were dropped against those officially suspected by prosecutors: for-

mer National Security and Defense Council Deputy Secretary Volodymyr Sivkovich, former Kyiv police chief Valerii Koriak and former Kyiv City State Administration Chair (Mayor) Oleksander Popov.

During his testimony, Mr. Popov implicated the involvement of National Security and Defense Council Secretary Andriy Kliuyev, a longtime associate of Mr. Yanukovich who was never charged and instead was tapped as Presidential Administration chair in late January.

The Procurator General's Office based its decision on the amnesty law approved by parliament on January 16 that was supposed to free from criminal responsibility all those on both sides of the civil unrest between November 21 and December 26, 2013.

A second amnesty law passed by Parliament on January 29 has been dubbed by the opposition and EU politicians as "the hostage bill" since it proposed releasing imprisoned activists and dropping criminal charges in exchange for the Euro-Maidan protest ceasing its activity.

Since the new year, hundreds of activists have been criminally charged and imprisoned.

The latest example came on February 11 when four Afghan war veterans and Euro-Maidan Self-Defense activists brought a pickpocket to a police precinct for arrest, only to be criminally charged themselves, detained for several hours and then placed under house arrest.

"If you arrest a pickpocket, you're thrown in jail, but if you're a police officer

(Continued on page 11)



Yaro Bihun

**Ukrainian Orthodox Patriarch Filaret shares his views on current developments in Ukraine during a discussion session at the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation in Washington. Seated next to him are Ihor Gawdiak of the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council (right), and interpreter Peter Voitsekhovskiy (left).**



## ANALYSIS

## Clampdown on free speech in Russia as fallout from Ukrainian crisis

by Pavel Felgenhauer  
Eurasia Daily Monitor

Moscow-based, independent television cable news channel Dozhd (meaning "Rain") has been accused of "extremism," and a number of cable TV providers threatened to remove it from the TV-channel packages that they offer their subscribers.

On January 26, in "Dilettanty" – a panel discussion program on the Dozhd channel that deals with history topics – viewers were asked to vote if Leningrad (today St. Petersburg), besieged during World War II by Nazi troops, should have surrendered to save civilian lives (the siege or blockade of Leningrad lasted from 1941 to 1944, and more than a million civilians died, mainly from starvation). The question was posted on the Dozhd website, but was soon removed and the channel apologized. Nevertheless, a firestorm of criticism erupted.

The St. Petersburg legislature called for an official investigation of Dozhd and its closure for its "unpatriotic" question that "falsifies the history of the Great Patriotic War." The Russian State Duma is considering passing a similar resolution. The St. Petersburg prosecutor's office announced it has begun an official investigation of Dozhd: "To determine if the channel has crossed the line of permissibility during the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the

end of the blockade of Leningrad" (<http://www.interfax.ru/russia/txt/354861>).

President Vladimir Putin's press secretary Dmitry Peskov, in an interview with Dozhd stated, "The channel has crossed the line of permissibility, of what our people may allow." Mr. Peskov stated that by dropping Dozhd from their channel offerings, the numerous television providers in Moscow and in the Russian provinces are "acting on their own as citizens of Russia," who do not want to lose public support and subscribers (<http://www.interfax.ru/russia/txt/354809>).

Russian human rights groups are supporting Dozhd. And the channel has reported a surge of viewers phoning their providers to return it to air, as well as an influx of new online subscriptions to watch the channel on the Internet. The CEO and owner of Dozhd, Natalya Sindeyeva, believes the independent TV channel is being censored for supporting well-known opposition figure Alexei Navalny's investigations into corruption by Russian elites; and the Leningrad blockade question was only a pretext to launch an attack on the independent channel (<http://www.newsru.com/russia/30jan2014/sindeeva.html>).

The pro-Kremlin tabloid Komsomolskaya Pravda has called the Dozhd channel a lib-

(Continued on page 14)

## Lenin statues under attack in Ukraine

by Sofia Sereda and Claire Bigg  
RFE/RL

If Vladimir Lenin had a grave, he would be turning in it.

Statues of the Bolshevik leader have fallen victim to a string of assaults in Ukraine that have left them missing limbs, splattered with paint, covered in insults and swastikas, bullet-riddled and even smeared with excrement.

In some cases, the statues were knocked off their pedestals, a feat requiring a considerable amount of physical exertion.

At least four have already been vandalized since the beginning of the year, including one statue toppled in the city of Berdychiv and another daubed with black paint near Odesa.

Communists have pinned the blame squarely on nationalists.

Ukrainian lawmaker Igor Miroshnichenko, a member of the ultranationalist Svoboda party who personally felled a Lenin statue in the northeastern city of Okhtyrka last

year, says this is, in fact, correct.

"Of course the dismantling of Lenin statues is directly linked to nationalists," Mr. Miroshnichenko says. "Any Ukrainian who loves his nation, remembers and respects its history, who remembers his ancestors, who loves and fights for his state, freedom and independence, is a nationalist."

Last month, a group of masked individuals carrying a flag of the Svoboda party toppled a statue of Lenin in downtown Kyiv.

Mr. Miroshnichenko sees the rise in vandalism against Lenin monuments as a direct result of the ongoing pro-European protests against President Viktor Yanukovich's decision to shelve a landmark association pact with the European Union.

Ukrainians, he says, are increasingly frustrated by what his party describes as Moscow's aggressive attempts to bring their country back under its yoke.

Meanwhile, Ukrainian Communists are playing down the incidents as isolated acts of hooliganism.

Communist lawmaker Oleksandr Prisyazhnyuk is confident that his party will raise enough funds to restore the damaged statues.

"People consider that statues of Lenin should exist," Mr. Prisyazhnyuk says. "At any rate, it's for the local community – and not for a bunch of visiting vandals who think they can get away with everything – to decide on the fate of monuments."

Foes of Lenin, however, still have a lot of work ridding Ukraine of his effigies. There are currently more than 1,300 statues of the Bolshevik leader scattered across the country.

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### Errata

Ukrainian Canadian soprano Andriana Chuchman, whose unexpected January 9 debut at the Met Opera won an outpouring of plaudits from press and public alike, will appear in seven performances of "The Enchanted Island," rather than three, as reported in Helen Smindak's story "Andriana Chuchman makes dazzling debut at Met" (February 2). She will sing in the opening night production on February 26 and in performances on March 1, 5, 8, 12, 15 and 20. Originally scheduled to make her Met debut in February as Miranda in "The Enchanted Island," Ms. Chuchman sang the role of Adina in the opening night production of "L'Elisir d'Amore" on January 9 and again on January 13, replacing an ailing Anna Netrebko.

## NEWSBRIEFS

### Council of Europe on excessive force

KYIV – Nils Muiznieks, the Council of Europe's commissioner for human rights, says those responsible for the use of excessive force against anti-government protesters in Ukraine should be brought to justice. Mr. Muiznieks visited Ukraine on February 5-10, when his team interviewed dozens of people who were injured or detained during the protests, and also met health professionals who had treated people for injuries. In a statement on February 10, Mr. Muiznieks said: "It is not necessary to crack people's skulls and knock out several of their teeth in order to apprehend them. At the same time, it is not necessary to aim rubber bullets at persons' heads in order to bring a crowd under control or counter violence by protesters." He also voiced concern over cases of abductions and the use of nonofficial persons to police demonstrations. (RFE/RL)

### Thousands rally again in Kyiv

KYIV – Thousands of anti-government protesters in Ukraine gathered on February 9 for another mass demonstration after President Viktor Yanukovich jetted back to Kyiv from private talks with Russian President Vladimir Putin. Opposition parties put the number of protesters in Kyiv's Independence Square that day at 50,000. Opposition leader Vitali Klitschko called for urgent constitutional reform to reduce presidential powers. "Maidan is not just in the capital of Ukraine, Maidan has to be in every small city," Mr. Klitschko added. "And if people say, 'We don't want to live by these rules,' then this is one way to change the power and to put pressure on the president." One protester on Independence Square in Kyiv told Reuters, "To be honest I do not believe in any peaceful solution because we see that protesters have been standing here peacefully for a long time but Yanukovich has not paid attention to this." Mr. Yanukovich's meeting with Mr. Putin on the sidelines of the Sochi Winter Olympics opening ceremony on February 8 came amid intensifying pressure from Ukraine's opposition for constitutional reforms and early elections. Neither Russian nor Ukrainian officials would dis-

close details of the conversation except to say it was brief. (RFE/RL, with reporting by Reuters, the Associated Press and Agence France-Presse).

### Air terrorist arrested in Istanbul

KYIV – Artem Kozlov, who tried to make the crew of a passenger aircraft fly from Kharkiv, Ukraine, to Sochi, Russia, has been arrested based on a court decision in Istanbul. The Anadolu Agency cited a source in special services and reported: "The Turkish police arrested Ukrainian Artem Kozlov for an attempt to hijack the aircraft during a flight from Ukraine to Turkey, with the aim to send it to Sochi, where the Winter Olympics were held. Kozlov was arrested following the court decision about imprisonment." Mr. Kozlov threatened the pilots with a bomb and demanded that the aircraft head to Sochi. On an SOS signal, Turkey sent an F-16 fighter to meet the aircraft. The aircraft, with 110 passengers on board, safely landed in Istanbul. Passengers were evacuated; nobody was hurt. During the search, it turned out that the hijacker had no weapons or explosives in his possession. (Ukrinform)

### SBU issues terrorism warning

KYIV – On February 9, the Security Service of Ukraine (SBU) warned of an alleged heightened risk of terrorism. It said it was putting its counterterrorism units on alert, and that international airports, train and bus stations, and power plants were particularly at risk. It also warned that the seizure of government buildings would be viewed as manifestations of terrorism. (RFE/RL)

### EU vision of overcoming crisis

KYIV – The Foreign Affairs Council of the European Union on February 10 officially adopted conclusions defining its vision for overcoming a tense socio-political and economic situation in Ukraine. "A new and inclusive government, constitutional reform bringing back more balance of powers, and preparations for free and fair presidential elections would contribute to

(Continued on page 13)

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## NEWS ANALYSIS

# EU says Association Agreement with Ukraine is not the final goal

by Rikard Jozwiak  
RFE/RL

BRUSSELS – European Union foreign affairs ministers have reiterated that the EU remains committed to signing an Association Agreement with Ukraine, but that the agreement “does not constitute the final goal in EU-Ukraine relations.”

The statement came in conclusions issued after an EU foreign ministers’ meeting in Brussels on February 10.

When asked about whether the statement meant that Ukraine will be offered an EU membership perspective, EU foreign-policy chief Catherine Ashton remained coy.

“I think, wherever people believe the future might be, everyone recognized that there is work to be done in the relationship with Ukraine, so the words mean what they say. That is not the end, and there are many things that could happen in the future,” Ms. Ashton said.

Lithuanian Foreign Affairs Minister Linas Linkevicius, who before the meeting said it might be time to offer a “European perspective” to the bloc’s eastern neighbors, was more optimistic about the meaning.

“We said that [the] Association Agreement is not the final goal of our relations with Ukraine. That means there’s continuation, this is the extension,” Mr. Linkevicius said. “So you can interpret whatever you like, I can say that this way

is quite clear to me, this is the European way and this is the extension of that way.”

There have been worries that both Georgia and Moldova might walk away from signing Association Agreements with the EU later this year because of Russian economic pressure.

A majority of EU member states are against offering EU membership perspectives, however, at least for the moment.

In their statement, the EU foreign ministers also called for a “new and inclusive government,” for constitutional reform “bringing back more balance of powers,” and a “free and fair” presidential election to resolve Ukraine’s political crisis.

They also said the EU was ready to help Kyiv address its economic problems, together with international partners, if a new Ukrainian government pursued economic and political reforms.

There were some discussions among ministers on sanctions, but the EU will at the moment not impose any travel restrictions or asset freezes on Ukrainian officials responsible for the crackdown on protesters in recent months.

EU officials that RFE/RL has spoken to say that EU sanctions aren’t even on the table at the moment, as the EU fears an introduction of restrictive measures only would make it harder to facilitate a political dialogue in the country.

Some are also saying that EU sanctions on Belarusian President Alyaksandr Lukashenka and people in his regime, imposed since 2011, have failed to have a positive effect on the country.

Swedish Foreign Affairs Minister Carl Bildt said before the meeting that the EU must send a message to Kyiv in case there is further repression in Ukraine.

“I think it is important that we send a message, that we have sent before, that if there is a further repression or significant repression or violent clampdown, there will be consequences,” Mr. Bildt said.

“We sent that message before, and as a matter of fact what happened was, of course, that the package of extremely repressive laws was withdrawn. That was a good thing. We have seen the resignation of a government that was fairly discredited to be quite honest. That was a good thing. But the political talks have not been moving forward. We would hope that they will be resumed. That is the only way forward,” Mr. Bildt underscored.

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## RFE/RL and BBG officials visit Kyiv, renew call to protect journalists

WASHINGTON – One week after dozens of journalists were attacked by police in and around Kyiv’s Independence Square, RFE/RL President and CEO Kevin Klose and Broadcasting Board of Governors (BBG) member Matthew Armstrong arrived on January 31 in the Ukrainian capital to meet with U.S. international media journalists, to denounce the violence and to press Ukrainian authorities to honor their international obligations to respect media freedom and ensure basic rights and protections for journalists.

Messrs. Armstrong and Klose met with reporters at RFE/RL’s Kyiv bureau to laud their courage and commitment to reporting on the public demonstrations, popularly dubbed “Euro-Maidan,” that have engulfed public spaces for two months. On January 20, RFE/RL Ukrainian Service reporter Dmytro Barkar and cameraman Ihor Iskhakov had suffered head injuries from beatings by Berkut police fists and batons.

“A free society does not beat professional journalists while they are performing their duties,” commented Mr. Klose. He also expressed dismay at reports that many journalists covering demonstrations in Kyiv are declining to wear protective gear emblazoned with the word “press” in the belief that such identifiers attract attackers rather than deter them.

Attacks on independent media have included physical assault, attempted intimidation and harassment. VOA Ukrainian Service TV reporter Ruslan Deynychenko has been the victim of repeated attempts at intimidation directed at family members following his coverage of the Auto-Maidan motorcade protest aimed at President Viktor Yanukovich’s residence at Mezhyhiria outside of Kyiv.

Veteran RFE/RL journalist Vitaliy Portnikov has been the target of a smear campaign intended to discredit him. Mr. Portnikov’s Kyiv apartment was picketed on January 9 by a crowd of approximately 50 people with threatening posters and Ukrainian flags who accused him of “immoral behavior.”

Mr. Armstrong, representing the governing board that oversees RFE/RL and VOA, called the attacks by Ukrainian law enforcement officials “reprehensible” and said, “The BBG condemns in the strongest terms violence targeting journalists in Ukraine. Our support is unwavering for our RFE/RL and VOA colleagues in the field. We urge that perpetrators of violence against them, as well as those who ordered such behavior, be held accountable for their actions.”

Messrs. Klose and Armstrong met with U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine Geoffrey Pyatt, who called for investigations of attacks on journalists and urged police and security forces, “to fulfill their professional duty to respect and secure the right of journalists to work safely.”

Ambassador Pyatt welcomed the vote in the Ukrainian Parliament to repeal recently enacted legislation restricting freedoms of speech and assembly, saying it helped “restore some space for a peaceful resolution of the current situation.”

According to the Kyiv-based Institute of Mass Information, 71 journalists have been injured while covering the violence since January 19. On January 20 Reporters Without Borders noted that many journalists were injured by stun grenades, rubber bullets or other non-lethal projectiles and 14 journalists report being deliberately targeted by the security forces.

## House passes resolution supporting Ukraine’s “democratic aspirations”

WASHINGTON – The U.S. House of Representatives on February 10 overwhelmingly passed a resolution that “supports the democratic and European aspirations of the people of Ukraine, and their right to choose their own future free of intimidation and fear.”

House Resolution 447 – introduced by Rep. Elliot Engel (D-N.Y.) on December 16, 2013, and co-sponsored by 58 members of the House – was passed by a vote of 381-2. A total of 208 Republicans and 173 Democrats voted for the resolution.

The lone “no” votes were cast by Reps. Thomas Massie (R-Ky.) and Walter Jones (R-N.C.). Forty-eight representatives – many of them not present – did not vote (27 Democrats and 21 Republicans).

Rep. Engel, ranking member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, stated: “The passage of this resolution shows that the United States House of Representatives stands with the people of Ukraine in their struggle for freedom and democracy. Moreover, the overwhelming passage in the House only amplifies the call for a peaceful, negotiated resolution to the current crisis made consistently by the Obama administration and our European partners.”

The resolution: “calls on the United States and the European Union to continue to work together to support a peaceful resolution to the crisis, and to continue to support the desire of millions of Ukrainian citizens for democracy, human rights, government accountability, and the rule of law, and closer relations with Europe”; “urges the government of Ukraine, Ukrainian opposition parties and all protesters to exercise the utmost restraint and avoid confrontation, and calls on the government of Ukraine to live up to its international obligations and respect and uphold the democratic rights of its citizens...”; “condemns all acts of violence and calls on the government of Ukraine to bring to justice those responsible for violence and brutality against peaceful protesters, and to release and drop any criminal charges against those detained for peacefully exercising their democratic rights”; “and supports the measures taken by the Department of State to revoke the visas of several Ukrainians linked to the violence, and encourages the administration to consider additional targeted sanctions against those who authorize or engage in the use of force.”

## Maidan supporters gather near White House



Oleg Vishnevskiy

WASHINGTON – Another demonstration in support of Ukraine’s Maidan movement took place near the White House on Sunday, February 2. Like the candlelight vigil in front of the Embassy of Ukraine the previous week, it was organized for the most part by recent immigrants from Ukraine.

# A guide to the Maidan's civic organizations

by Zenon Zawada

KYIV – New leaders and organizations have emerged in the three months since the Euro-Maidan's launch on November 22 of last year.

Indeed, civic organizations such as the Euro-Maidan Self-Defense (Samo-Oborona), officially declared on February 11 after months of organically forming, and the Auto-Maidan, whose activists have been among the most severely beaten, command just as much authority among the public as the opposition political parties.

Another organization gaining authority is Pravyi Sektor, a union of several nationalist organizations that engaged in the clashes on Hrushevsky Street in late January.

"Trust in the opposition politicians has fallen stably for a while," said Petro Oleshchuk, a political science lecturer at Taras Shevchenko National University in Kyiv. "The Hrushevsky Street assault demonstrated that trust in the politicians is very low. Nothing has changed much since then. Politicians are perceived, but not listened to."

Civic activists have become leaders in the Euro-Maidan movement, among them longtime Kyiv corruption fighters Ihor Lutsenko and Tetiana Chornovol, Lviv historian Volodymyr Viatrovych and Auto-Maidan protesters such as the tortured Dmytro Bulatov and imprisoned (and later released) Oleksandr Kravtsov.

**ALL-UKRAINIAN MAIDAN UNIFICATION** is the main umbrella organization that consists of a wide coalition of the Maidan's most recognized leaders and activists. The diverse membership includes politicians such as Ukrainian Democratic Alliance for Reform (UDAR) head Vitali Klitschko, pop star and Maidan emcee Ruslana, National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy President Serhiy Kvit, journalist Serhii Rakhmanin, novelist Irena Karpa and Ms. Chornovol. The organization's main task is the defense of Euro-Maidan activists throughout Ukraine through the pressure of millions of Ukrainians on the government, said member Yurii Lutsenko, the former internal affairs minister.

**EURO-MAIDAN SELF-DEFENSE** (Samo-Oborona), led by Batkivshchyna National Deputy Andrii Parubii, consists of hundreds of "sotni," or brigades of 75 to 150 members each, ready to defend Euro-Maidan protests from illegal violent dispersals or various attacks by police. Each sotnia consists of subdivisions of 10 (desiatky). Nearly 40 sotni have been formed, consisting of more than 12,000 volunteers, Mr. Parubii said at the February 7 press conference at which he presented its mission statement.

"We aren't simply guards of barricades or those who guard the Maidan's perimeter," he said. "We are preparing a plan for nonviolent resistance, but very active, that has as its goal of transforming the country into the Maidan. Locally we will form resistance to corruption and conduct harsh lustration of anti-Ukrainian elements," Mr. Parubii said, calling its members "revolutionary political soldiers." Among the sotni are groups of Afghan war veterans and even a female detachment.

**AUTO-MAIDAN** has drawn more fury from Ukraine's top officials than any other Euro-Maidan organization. It has staged protests since December 2013 that consisted of motorcades driving to the suburban Kyiv mansions of top oligarchs, at which they delivered speeches and in more extreme cases spray-painted slogans or damaged fences. It's no coincidence that some of the most vicious beatings, and destruction of automobiles, have been reserved for the most active Auto-Maidan activists, including Ms.

Chornovol, who was hospitalized after a brutal beating, and Mr. Bulatov, who flew to Latvia and later Germany for medical treatment after enduring torture for eight days. Both suspected the beatings could have been ordered by Viktor Medvedchuk, a target of Euro-Maidan protesters at his suburban mansion who publicly vowed revenge. Mr. Bulatov suspected the involvement of Russian special forces in his kidnapping and torture, having heard their accents and endured their professional beatings.

Auto-Maidan activists have also been involved in tracking down and detaining "titushky," or thugs hired by the government to beat people and damage property on Kyiv's streets in the nighttime. Dozens of Auto-Maidan activists have been arrested, incarcerated and had their vehicles damaged by police. One of its leaders, Stepan Koba, fled to Germany after the police issued a warrant for his arrest. Another leader, Oleksiy Hrytsenko, is in hiding from arrest in Ukraine. He's the son of former Defense Minister Anatoliy Hrytsenko (who also uses the spelling Grytsenko).

**PRAVYI SEKTOR** (Right Sector) is a coalition of nationalist organizations that includes the Stepan Bandera Tryzub organization (considered by some to be paramilitary), the Ukrainian National Assembly-Ukrainian National Self-Defense (UNA-UNSO) and several smaller groups. It gained popularity after taking responsibility for provoking the violent clashes on Hrushevsky Street on January 19 after the government approved the so-called "dictatorship laws" that severely restricted freedom of speech and assembly (which the president later rescinded). Since then, its members have conducted military training drills through the Maidan territory.

Its leader, Dmytro Yarosh, said the show of force led Mr. Yanukovich to make concessions, including repealing the dictatorship laws. He claimed in an interview published in early February that the organization has about 500 activists on the Maidan and is capable of mobilizing between 4,000 and 5,000 nationwide. The organization doesn't have violent intentions but intends to match the government's use of force, he said, having called for the use of arms in response to the police's use.

**The FORUM OF EURO-MAIDANS**, led by the Kapranov brothers, who own a publishing company, has been criticized by Euro-Maidan politicians such as Zorian Shkiriak for serving the government's aim of fomenting division. The forum consists of artists, intellectuals and local activists who are highly skeptical of the Euro-Maidan's political opposition leadership. They held their first forum in Kharkiv on January 11, forbidding any political party symbols. On February 1, 68 delegates came to its Kyiv meeting representing 46 different protests.

The new government should consist of "not simply technocrats, but romantics. The prime minister should be a moral person with a certain level of society's trust. Therefore the politicians will have to move over somewhere," said Dmytro Kapranov. The new technical government will have to remedy the economic crisis, ensure security and law and order in the country, secure Ukraine's European vector, decentralize government, prepare new elections and draft constitutional reforms.

**EURO-MAIDAN CIVIL SECTOR** is an informal network of activists that serves as the Euro-Maidan logistics and coordination center, offering activists access to living quarters (up to 1,000 per day), food and warm clothing. It organizes the Maidan's artistic activity, information and press office, and assignment of volunteers (200 to 500 daily). Politically,

it's organizing a Civil Government for Reform of professionals to advocate and monitor the conduct of its proposed program of urgent reforms by the new government.

The Civil Sector compiled and released on February 3 the estimate that 1,739 activists have been victims of state repressions during the Euro-Maidan. Among its leaders is historian Volodymyr Viatrovych, who was a visiting scholar at the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute in 2010-2011.

**The NATIONAL RESISTANCE HEADQUARTERS** is the Euro-Maidan's coordinating center that's based in the Trade Union building overlooking Independence Square (the maidan). Established by the three opposition parties on December 1, 2013, it serves as the umbrella for all the organizations that ensure the Euro-Maidan's functioning, including the Civil Sector and Self-Defense organizations, the medical service, the Euro-Maidan SOS communications service and the press center on the second floor of the building. It's led by Oleksander Turchynov, the right-hand man to imprisoned former Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko.

**The MAIDAN CITIZENS COUNCIL** is the organization that is most skeptically viewed and considered to be on the movement's fringes. While the Euro-Maidan Civil Sector belongs to the Forum of Euro-Maidans, it doesn't support the Citizens Council. It has also been accused of stirring division, most notably when issuing an ultimatum on January 9 to decide on a single opposition candidate for the presidency, block the Parliament's activity and force its dissolution.

Batkivshchyna National Deputy Oleh Medunytzia accused its leaders of working with the Yanukovich administration to undermine the Euro-Maidan. Numerous activists abandoned the Citizens Council after the ultimatum, accusing its leaders of appointing new leaders without their permission and issuing the ultimatum without their knowledge, on the orders of external influences.

**COMMON CAUSE** (Spilna Sprava) activists made global headlines when they took over the Agriculture Ministry, Energy Ministry and Justice Ministry, whose buildings are located in the vicinity of the Euro-Maidan zone (the first two on Khreshchatyk Boulevard). They occupied the Energy Ministry on January 25 before vacating it the same day. Common Cause took control of a Justice Ministry building on January 26 before being forced to leave by the Maidan Self-Defense the next day. The activists seized control of the Agriculture Ministry on January 24 and were forced out on January 29 by the Svoboda nationalists.

Three Common Cause activists were injured by pneumatic pistols in the attempt to remove them. Oleksander Danyliuk, the organization's leader, announced on February 3 that he had fled to London with his family out of expectations that he'd be arrested and tortured. In a Facebook post, he accused the Svoboda party of working with the government to suppress the revolution.

**The STUDENT COORDINATING COUNCIL**, launched on November 26, 2013, is the student movement formed to fight for democracy, rule of law and "free development of the individual." It strives for systemic changes in the country and "a full overhaul of the country's leadership, not just new names." Its program consists of support for the Euro-Maidan movement, a new parliamentary majority and a technical government.

In late December it threatened a national strike if the government didn't pay overdue student scholarships. "On the eve the holidays, we were left without a kopiika in our pockets," the organization stated. "The government of Mykola Azarov led the country to such a condition that the state treasury doesn't have funds for students." It has also worked to protect students from retaliation from universities for participating in the protests and has fought for the release from detention students who were beaten or falsely arrested.

**AFGHANISTAN WAR VETERANS**, although diverse in their political views, support the need for change and have been with the Euro-Maidan ever since the December 1, 2013, clashes on Bankova Street, helping to build the first barricades and maintain control of the central streets that had been occupied by the opposition. They also became an integral part of the Maidan Self-Defense and reportedly helped plan the territory's defense strategy against the repeated raids by police.

They played a key role in claiming the Ukrainian Home on European Square after the Hrushevsky Street clashes, arranging for police officers and Security Service of Ukraine agents to leave its premises peacefully in early February. They discovered numerous bottles of alcohol inside and found shell casings from Kalashnikov rifles when inspecting its roof, disproving Internal Affairs Ministry claims that its police didn't use firearms during the clashes.

## EU calls for coalition government in Ukraine

KYIV – The European Union's Enlargement Commissioner Stefan Fule has called on Ukrainian leaders and the opposition to take urgent measures to form a coalition government as a way out of the nearly three-month-long political crisis.

Mr. Fule told reporters in Kyiv on February 13 that he has called on the two sides to agree on constitutional reform that would trim presidential powers and bolster the authority of Parliament.

"From my conversations here, I get that there is a need – one – to take urgent steps on constitutional reforms, [the] formation of the new inclusive government, and ensuring free and fair elections," he said.

Mr. Fule also warned authorities against harassing protesters. He said it was hard to win the trust of the demonstrators as things currently stand.

"I stress also that Ukraine needs more security and no impunity," he said. "It needs respect and protection

for rights and freedoms, end of intimidation and harassment, quick and transparent investigations of acts of violence. And let me add also that it's strange – that's one of the findings from my visit to a hospital – strange and unacceptable that injured [people] are brought to hospitals by police and not by ambulances."

Mr. Fule arrived in Kyiv on February 11 for talks with President Viktor Yanukovich, opposition leader, and members of civil society in a bid to help defuse the standoff between authorities and anti-government protesters.

Meanwhile, Russian Foreign Affairs Minister Sergei Lavrov warned in an article in the Russian daily Kommersant on February 13 that outside attempts to influence Ukraine's future will end "in failure."

*With reporting by Agence France-Presse, the Associated Press and Interfax.*



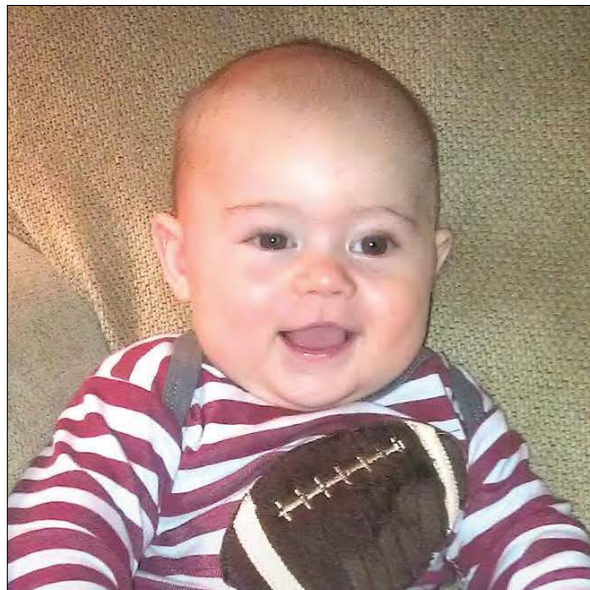


# THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

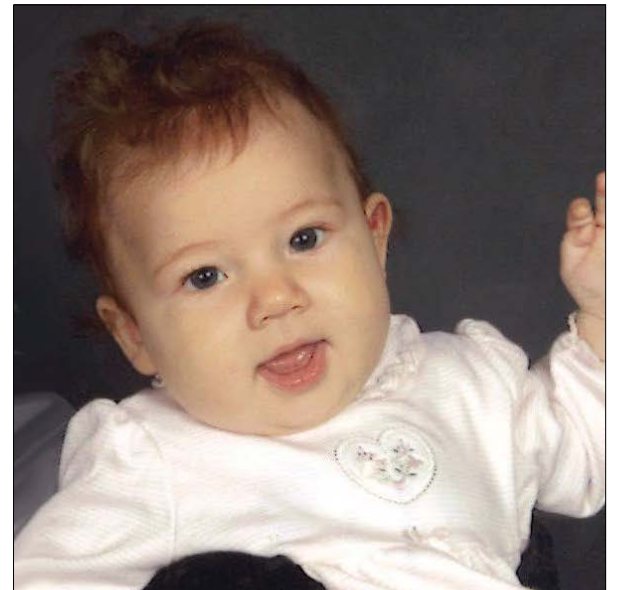
## Young UNA'ers



Orazio James and Lucia Paraska Kachmar, children of James Alex and Jennifer Kachmar of Sacramento, Calif., are new members of UNA Branch 486. They were enrolled by their grandparents Alex and Joanne Kachmar.



Yarema T. Odomirop, son of Adrianna and Robert Odomirop of White Plains, N.Y., is the newest member of Branch 171. He was enrolled by his grandparents Olha and Stephen Rudyk.



Milla Janina Balaban, daughter of Michael and Laryssa Balaban of South Glastonbury, Conn., is a new member of UNA Branch 277. She was enrolled by her grandmother Helen Balaban.

## Mission Statement

The Ukrainian National Association exists:

- to promote the principles of fraternalism;
- to preserve the Ukrainian, Ukrainian American and Ukrainian Canadian heritage and culture; and
- to provide quality financial services and products to its members.

As a fraternal insurance society, the Ukrainian National Association reinvests its earnings for the benefit of its members and the Ukrainian community.



Sophia Maria Plotytsya, daughter of Nadija Dub and Yaroslav Plotytsya of Houston, is a new member of UNA Branch 28. She was enrolled by her grandparents Zenon and Olga Dub.



Priya Emily Bhaviripudi, daughter of Sreekar and Ulana P. Bhaviripudi, of Glenside, Pa., is a new member of UNA Branch 162. She was enrolled by her maternal grandparents, Jaroslaw Fedorijczuk and Karola Rac.

## The Ukrainian Weekly Press Fund: December 2013

Amount	Name	City	State
\$150.00	Olijnyk Thomas	Rosedale	NY
\$145.00	Kramarchuk Alex	Jupiter	FL
\$135.00	Wesely Orest	Stockton	CA
\$100.00	Hrycelak George	Elmwood Park	IL
	McMurray Brian	Brentwood	TN
	Pankiw Andrew	Upper Arlington	OH
\$80.00	Hurko Roman & Carmen	New York	NY
	Klufas Constantine & Oksana	San Antonio	TX
	Shklar Jerry O		
	Sochan Neonila	Morristown	NJ
\$70.00	Ritter Alexandra	Bethlehem	PA
\$50.00	Babiak Adrian	Silver Spring	MD
	Blethen Olga	Glen Spey	NY
	Melinyshyn John	Arlington Hts	IL
	Olds Natalie	Fenton	MI
	Sokolyk Stephen	New Braunfels	TX
	Trojan-Masnyk Christina	Wheaton	IL
\$45.00	Boyko Myron	Avondale Est	GA
	Karapetian Mary	Roslindale	MA
	Kochanowsky Andrea	Wayne	NJ
\$40.00	Bardyn I	Toronto	ON
	Kryzaniwsky Jurij	New City	NY
	Nalywajko Walter	Palatine	IL
	Trojan Vera	Belmont	MA
\$35.00	Guty John	Ottawa	ON
	Herus Oksana	Eastchester	NY
	Maceluch A & J	Stamford	CT
	Sym-Lipsky Joanna	Deerfield Beach	FL
	Yurkowski Peter	Manchester	NJ
\$30.00	Fedynsky Peter	Columbia	MD
	Macko Steven	Hoffman Estates	IL
	Szwabinsky Mary	Westerville	OH
\$25.00	Boyko Orest	San Mateo	CA
	Chirash William	New Providence	NJ
	Hirnyck Thomas	Redmond	WA
	Hrycak Olga	Morristown	NJ
	Hrycyk Orest	Syracuse	NY
	Melnyk Roman & Kathy	New Hartford	NY
	Mojsiak Wasyl	Weston	ON
	Nebesh Chrystyna	Parma	OH
	Santarsiero Natalie	Naples	FL
	Soroka Marusia	Mississauga	ON
\$20.00	Hrab Roman	Boonton	NJ
	Keske Luba	Woodland Hills	CA
	Kostiv Steven	N Attleboro	MA
	Puszka Danylo	Millwood	NY
	Shcheglov Nazar	Jackson Heights	NY
	Zerebinski Mr & Mrs	Burlingame	CA
	Zwarycz Stefan	Kenosha	WI
\$15.00	Drozd Roman	Broadview Hts	OH
	Krycki Stefan	Clifton	NJ
	Kugler Helen	Arlington Hts	IL
	Lonchyna Natalia	Raleigh	NC
	Nadozimy Victor	Cleveland	OH
	Petrenko Leonid	Sun City	AZ
	Trenkler Helen	North Providence	RI
	Warshona M	Mayfield	NY
	Zavisky Nicholas	Watervliet	NY
\$10.00	Bilaniuk Vladimira	Douglaston	NY
	Borkowsky M	Yonkers	NY
	Haftkowycz Nadia	Wethersfield	CT
	Jones Lesya	Toronto	ON
	Kipa Albert	Allentown	PA
	Kitchell Diana	Chicago	IL
	Klaczany Dorothy	Binghamton	NY
	Kostiuk Olexa	Ottawa	ON
	Kropelnyckyj Nestor	Warren	MI
	Kuchar Andrew	Muskego	WI
	Prawak Aleksandra	Williamsville	NY
	Serba Eugene	Mount Laurel	NJ
	Stasiuk Irene	Chicago	IL
\$5.00	Dolbin Walter	Cleveland	OH
	Kehoe Natalie	Edison	NJ
	Kowalcheck Harry	West Newton	PA
	Meriwether Erika	Clemson	SC
	Nauholnyk Bohdan	Albertson	NY
	Onyshkevych Larissa	Columbia	MD
	Paschuk Andrew	Verona	NJ
	Patraiko Joseph	Yonkers	NY
	Petriwsky Michael	North Port	FL
	Stefanchuk Stefan	Peoria	AZ

**TOTAL: \$2,685.00**

*Sincere thanks to all contributors to The Ukrainian Weekly Press Fund.*

*The Ukrainian Weekly Press Fund is the only fund dedicated exclusively to supporting the work of this publication.*



## THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

### About our new prices

On February 1, new prices for subscriptions to The Ukrainian Weekly and Svoboda went into effect. We made the announcement a couple of weeks ago, at the conclusion of our "Year in Review" section, and here we provide an additional explanation.

As previously reported, in December 2013 the Executive Committee of the Ukrainian National Association, our publisher, made the decision to set the prices for yearly subscriptions at \$80 for UNA members and \$90 for non-members. Yes, that's a steep increase from the previous \$55/\$65 prices for members/non-members, but it does not cover the cost of producing and getting our newspapers to you.

In fact, last year, when it was made known that the UNA was considering switching to an all-digital format for The Ukrainian Weekly (a similar format was not being talked about for Svoboda), it was calculated that the cost to print and mail our newspaper to your home or office was about \$110. At the same time, readers were told that, if the print edition were to be continued, it was probable the UNA would have to raise the price for a print subscription to \$100 for UNA members and \$125 for non-members.

Some of our readers accepted the possibility of a digital-only Weekly, some did not respond to the questionnaire that was sent out, while others protested – some quite vehemently. Some readers said they would pay whatever price was needed in order to continue getting a print subscription, while others commented that the price would be too high.

Well, the good news is that the print edition of The Weekly is being continued. However, in view of rising costs – including postage, because the U.S. Postal Service increased its rates for all classes of mail on January 27 – the cost of print subscriptions to both weekly newspapers published by the UNA had to be raised. Thankfully, the price is lower than originally anticipated.

The other bit of good news is that online subscriptions are a real bargain at \$40 per year. And, what's more, for those who subscribe to the print edition, an online subscription is only \$5 more. Thus, UNA members can get both print and online subscriptions for \$85, while the price for non-members is \$90. A huge plus for online subscribers (need we point this out?) is that they get their newspapers as soon as they are posted and don't have to wait for the mail.

To provide a bit of historical background, we'd like to point out that prices for subscriptions to The Ukrainian Weekly (or Svoboda) remained at \$55/\$65 from 2011 through 2013. Prior to that, the last time prices were increased was in 2001, when the cost of an annual subscription to either of the newspapers went up by \$5, from \$40 per year for UNA members to \$45 and from \$50 for non-members to \$55. And, before that, there was a price increase back in 1995 (at which time Svoboda was still being published as a daily; it became a weekly in July of 1998).

Our new prices are now in effect. If your subscription is still current, there is no need for you to send any additional payment; the new price will come into play with the renewal of your subscription.

Thank you, Dear Readers, for your years of support for The Ukrainian Weekly and Svoboda. We trust that you understand the current economic realities and will remain our loyal readers. We also hope that you will continue to be our correspondents by sending in stories, photos and other information from your communities. Let's all keep in touch!

Feb.  
22  
2004

### Turning the pages back...

Ten years ago, on February 22, 2004, the Ukrainian National Association celebrated its 110<sup>th</sup> anniversary. On February 22, 1894, 10 brotherhoods having total assets of \$229 and a combined membership of 439 resolved to become what is now known as the Ukrainian National Association, which has been faithfully dedicated to the development of its community. In

2004, membership was estimated near 50,000 members and assets totaling nearly \$64 million. This year marks the 120<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the UNA's founding.

The UNA's founding ideals, "to help the ailing; to pay for benefits after members' deaths so their families would be assured of a brighter future; to promote enlightenment among our people through the means of publications; to educate our youth and people with regard to their heritage; to preserve the culture, language and traditions of our native land; and to be a representative voice in the American political arena in order to help our countrymen both here and in Ukraine, have proved to be the guiding principles that remain relevant for our community today," her statement noted.

Currently, the UNA is the oldest continuously active Ukrainian organization in the United States.

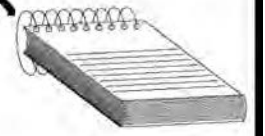
The UNA is much more than a fraternal insurance company that provides financial products. As a fraternal, the UNA uses its profits from insurance sales and puts the money right back into the community, supporting cultural, education and social programs within our diaspora community and in Ukraine. It is also members' dues that support the publication of the UNA's two newspapers – Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly – the beloved Soyuzivka Heritage Center, and other social and community services.

As noted in the statement issued for the 110<sup>th</sup> anniversary, the UNA, with help from the Ukrainian community at large, faces many challenges for the future, including to unify and to inform the diaspora, to preserve the Ukrainian cultural heritage, extend charity and maintain fellowship.

Source: "Happy Birthday, UNA! In celebration of our 110<sup>th</sup> year," The Ukrainian Weekly, February 22, 2004.

## REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

BY ZENON ZAWADA



### Revolutionary days in Ukraine



Zenon Zawada

A yellow sign at a Euro-Maidan barricade reads: "We're changing the country. Excuse us for the inconvenience."

These are revolutionary days in Ukraine. Russian Prime Minister Dmitry Medvedev was correct in observing a tectonic fault line. The Russian leadership seems to understand what's happening here.

Unfortunately, instead of taking into account the public's revolutionary calls, the West and Ukraine's political opposition are attempting a "business as usual" solution.

No one knows what "concrete steps to emerge from the crisis situation" (as Petro Poroshenko put it) were reached at the February 1 meeting at the Munich Security Conference between U.S. diplomats and Ukrainian opposition leaders.

Yet U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Victoria Nuland offered some hints in her leaked phone call with U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine Geoffrey Pyatt that surfaced on February 6. Her off-color remark about the EU was among the less important things mentioned.

They discussed forming a new parliamentary majority and Cabinet of Ministers to be led by Arseniy Yatsenyuk, the leader of the largest opposition party, Batkivshchyna. Mind you, that's under the extended presidency of Viktor Yanukovich.

"We've got to do something to make it stick together because you can be pretty sure if it does start to gain altitude, the Russians will be there to torpedo it," Mr. Pyatt said.

It's apparent that they are trying to hatch a smooth, gentle removal of Mr. Yanukovich from the presidency. So smooth and gentle that he won't fight it. The transition could occur before the March 2015 presidential elections, or it could happen then. At least that's what they hope.

Of course, what Mr. Yanukovich's consensual departure would imply is that he gets to keep all of his stolen goodies – the mansions and the millions – and that he's not going to be prosecuted and imprisoned. Just like his predecessors Leonid Kuchma and Viktor Yushchenko, he's going to want that immunity before he agrees to give up power.

Two days before the leak, Ambassador Pyatt even suggested that Mr. Yanukovich could remain in office and sign the EU Association Agreement. I really hope he said that merely to soften up Mr. Yanukovich, rather than offering it as a serious proposal.

So judging by what's apparent about their action plan, the West and the pro-Western opposition are operating on a different plane than the Russians and the Euro-Maidan movement, who have entirely conflicting goals but have a better idea of what's at stake.

The West and the opposition leadership seem to think that they can return to what I'd call "post-Soviet lite." They favor a return to the political climate that existed under the Yushchenko administration – a weak presidency, frequent changes in government, anemic reform and severe corruption (as opposed to the current rampant corruption).

For the West, it wasn't such a bad scenario. That system kept a lid on Ukraine and prevented Russian expansion at the same time.

"Post-Soviet lite" worked extremely well for the opposition, who reaped handsome rewards from the corruption before Mr. Yanukovich decided he didn't want to share as much of the booty. All got their share, more or less, and it didn't matter if you were with the Party of Regions or Batkivshchyna. Perhaps that was among the accomplishments of Messrs. Kuchma and Yushchenko.

But the old, hackneyed solutions being proposed by the West and the opposition won't work this time, even on a temporary basis. We've got a situation in which the Euro-Maidan won't compromise until not only Mr. Yanukovich is removed, but the entire corrupt system is overhauled. It will require not only Mr. Yanukovich's dismissal, but the dismissal of thousands of people in government.

Just as in Egypt, the Euro-Maidan might pack its bags when Mr. Yanukovich is sent packing. But its activists will sooner or later find themselves having to return to battle the corruption that remains. This is a movement that will continue for at least a decade.

On the other side of the spectrum, Moscow will fight to the end to keep Mr. Yanukovich in power and maintain the current corrupt system. It won't settle for anything less than Ukraine's membership in the Eurasian Union, in one form or another.

Ukraine's problem is that numerous

(Continued on page 17)

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### A reader's answer to Kuzio's comments

Dear Editor:

Several years ago in a local Washington church, I attended a talk given by a much-touted expert on a topic concerning Ukraine. An elderly couple were sitting in the back row, and the husband was having difficulty hearing the speaker. As the wife began whispering in her husband's ear about what was being said, the speaker loudly called out to the woman and sarcastically asked her if she preferred to come up front and be the speaker in his place. The shocked and embarrassed couple rose to their feet and silently left the room.

I don't recall what the exact topic was that evening, but I was sorry that my husband and I did not rise up ourselves to walk out with that elderly couple in protest against such a rude and self-centered outburst.

Sometimes we in the Ukrainian diaspora are so very full of ourselves that we forget to look at the larger picture. If we are talking about Ukraine, then it is not about us and our towering intellect – it's about Ukraine. We forget that there is more than one right way to do any one thing or to think about any one thing, and that no one has a monopoly on all the "right" answers.

Likewise, no one can predict the future – including that ridiculous construct "the foreseeable future." No part of the future is foreseeable – certainly the office workers in New York on 9/11 could not have envisioned that their morning coffee break would be their last. No matter how educated we are, we cannot be sure of the future of Ukraine tomorrow or next week.

In a letter to the editor from Taras Kuzio (February 2), the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation was criticized for accepting money from Ukrainian oligarch Dmytro Firtash for its Washington gala evening celebrating Ukrainian cultural achievements. The U.S.-Ukraine Foundation could not have foreseen that a crackdown on Maidan protesters would occur just two weeks before its event, when contracts had already been signed and all arrangements made. Bishop Borys Gudziak was criticized for accepting funds from the same oligarch for the Ukrainian Catholic University in Lviv. Many sponsors are thrilled to contribute to the current Olympics in Vladimir Putin's Russia.

I cannot predict the future, but regarding the past, I have seen how very hard the staff of the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation has worked over the years to bring democratic practices to Ukraine, to expose Ukrainians of all political persuasions to alternative ways of thinking and, through award evenings and other events, to raise the consciousness of Americans concerning the great potential of the Ukrainian people, given a chance at freedom.

**Natalka Gawdiak**  
Columbia, Md.

### Applause for efforts of people of Ukraine

Dear Editor:

As a citizen of and believer in democracy, I applaud the efforts of the Ukrainian people. Their efforts are similar to what is happening in many other parts of the world.

Believe it or not, one thing that trumps capitalism and political correctness in the United States is the right to have one's voice heard. This is the foundation on which our democracy is built. The Ukrainian people should continue to defy Viktor Yanukovich's powerful security forces so that Ukrainian democracy can

begin to thrive.

It is unfortunate that the United States compromised on one of its most fundamental values in order to protect its economic interests in Eastern Europe; something that happens all too often domestically as well. It is not the Ukrainian people who are attempting to seize power, rather it is those currently in power who have engaged in intimidation to prevent the will of the people from being heard. Why else would they stoop to such underhanded tactics as trying to block various means of communication among the citizens of Ukraine? Why is the government in power utilizing such political strong-arm tactics as the use of violence?

Viktor Yanukovich, you have had four years to lead Ukraine and have failed the people by your own choosing. The days of the despotic regime are finally coming to an end, as it appears the desire for freedom will continue to grow among the East European nations. Accordingly, let the call go forth among all citizens of Ukraine that your brothers and sisters of democracy from all over the world are with you during every trial and tribulation you may encounter during this crisis.

To the people of Ukraine, the trumpet of freedom beckons you to rise in protest and ensure your voice to preserve your sacred heritage, promote your children's future and obtain the blessings of liberty we all cherish.

Ukraine, the hour of your redemption is at hand. As you, the rightful citizens, move forward to reclaim your own country, rise and strike! In the name of those who were murdered fighting for everyone's rights, rise and strike! To end the rule of this evil regime, rise and strike! Let no one continue to fear this man. Let all Ukrainians be strong and fight on for their freedom. Rise and strike!

Viktor Yanukovich, let the people go!

**Joe Bialek**  
Cleveland

### My advice: listen to Ukrainian radio

Dear Editor:

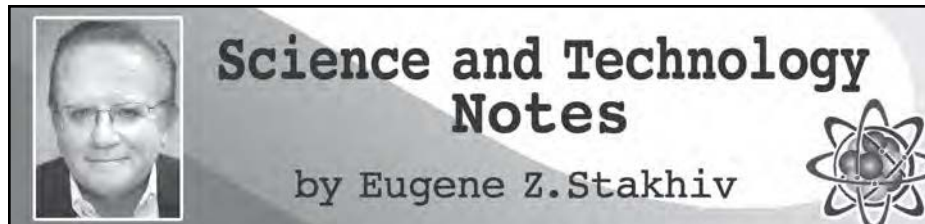
I always enjoyed listening to that superb station, Radio Kultura, when in Ukraine and cannot praise its programs enough. It is the soul of Ukraine, with music, interviews, and historical, literary and cultural programs. It is the Ukrainian National Public Radio. Yet most people don't know about it, for even in Ukraine you cannot tune in on AM or FM. It is broadcast on shortwave, so people across the whole country can tune in.

You can listen to the station on the Internet, but I found that too cumbersome. I wanted to listen in the bedroom, the kitchen, the patio, and not just my office. Here is the solution I found. Get the wonderful Logitech smart radio from Amazon and calibrate it to receive Wi-Fi. If you don't have Wi-Fi at home, you can connect it directly to your computer. Using the clever built-in software you will be led to many Ukrainian stations that you can put on the favorites button. To get Radio Kultura just turn on the radio, press the favorites button and you are set. You can roam the world by country, language and category.

Other fine stations in Ukraine are Radio Halychyna, Ukrainian Radio, Radio Nezaleznist and Radio Kyiv Relax, for stress relief.

Listen to these stations on your computer and, if you are as pleased as I was, get the radio. There is a seven-hour time difference between EST and Ukraine but, many programs are apparently re-broadcast so you can listen to them in the evening.

**Bohdan Hodiak**  
Stuart, Fla., and Lviv



## "Political" science

One doesn't usually think of politics and science in the same sentence. Yet, science, along with favorable trade status and cultural exchanges (e.g., "Panda Diplomacy") have always been important instruments of bilateral foreign policy. Since 1992, Ukraine has had a long and fruitful scientific relationship with the European Union and the United States.

Now that President Viktor Yanukovich has cast his lot with Russian President Vladimir Putin, the Ukrainian science and technology sector will have an even more difficult time regaining its respected Soviet-era standing. Western nations will be less willing to engage in scientific exchanges and support the Ukrainian science and technology (S&T) sector, now that Ukraine has turned its back on Europe. Do not expect Russia to fill that important gap. Ukraine's S&T sector represents a very important catalyst of future economic growth – this is an arena in which Ukraine can compete with Europeans and build a vibrant Silicon Valley-type business environment. That resurgence is now threatened.

Gone is the era of early Nobel laureates, who worked quietly and independently on their pet projects in their small, ill-equipped university laboratories, without any government grants or assistance. It is rare, nowadays, to hear of scientists who have made major discoveries working out of their garages, like the Wright brothers or Thomas Edison – though Bill Gates, Steve Jobs and Steve Wozniak come to mind. Just about every scientist today working on an advanced research project is funded via some government-sponsored program, through grants and contracts. If the government provides the grant, it can just as easily withdraw it to address a different priority. With its action to turn away from the EU, Ukraine is endangering a vast network of existing S&T exchanges and research grants that have grown exponentially over the past two decades, and which are responsible for much of the innovative work that occurs in Ukraine today.

Governments, through their ministries and national science councils, determine the research priorities that are to be funded, especially for bi-lateral S&T agreements. This is true of virtually any nation with a functioning technology sector, whether it be China, India, the EU countries or Ukraine. Both the EU and the U.S. have invested billions of dollars on thousands of S&T projects in Ukraine, over the course of the last two decades, beginning with the Nunn-Lugar legislation in 1991. That program funded technical assistance for nuclear threat reduction to the scientists of the former USSR, to help secure and dismantle chemical, biological and nuclear weapons of mass destruction and their associated infrastructure. This program, early on, supported countless Ukrainian scientists who worked for the USSR's military-industrial complex. The program has grown from \$400 million annually in 1992, to over \$1 billion today.

Subsequently, hundreds of millions of research dollars went to support Ukraine's agricultural science sector; grants from the U.S. National Institute of Health for Chernobyl-related cancer studies; support of Ukraine's planetary sciences programs,

as well as an emphasis on ecological restoration programs, water quality improvements and water resources management. All of these programs have a strong scientific and technological basis, and countless Ukrainian scholars and university students have benefitted enormously from these exchanges. The vast majority of this grant-type funding came from the EU and U.S. Russia has contributed very little to Ukraine's S&T sector, and Ukraine's oligarchs will contribute even less.

These programs were the West's way of instituting and influencing technological reforms and efficiency improvements in the agricultural, health, energy, environmental and water services sectors, but also to educate a new generation of Ukrainian scholars in modern ways of thinking, analysis and creativity. These efforts, after 20 years of persistent focused funding, had a significant positive influence on Ukraine's S&T sector, with visible improvements in modeling and management of water and wastewater treatment systems; in flood forecasting and climate change impact studies, as well as improvements in ecological management. But while this was "free money" in the sense that these were largely grants, it was directed, or applied research for projects that the West was interested in promoting and Ukraine was neglecting. Hence, it was "politically based" science.

One small manifestation of the network of U.S.-Ukraine S&T agreements was the recent launching of the Fulbright Science and Technology Education Program, or STEP (see The Weekly, November 10, 2013). This is a pilot project that will fully fund the travel and studies of up to 10 Ukrainian graduate students at U.S. universities for the 2014 academic year. On November 1, 2013, U.S. Ambassador Geoffrey R. Pyatt and Minister of Education and Science Dmytro V. Tabachnyk signed an agreement that will place successful applicants in U.S. programs in science, technology and mathematics, with a preference for cutting-edge fields such as sustainable development and nano-technology.

Because of Mr. Yanukovich's fateful decision, it is now likely that many of these EU and U.S.-based sources of S&T grants, scholarships and research project funds will begin to slow down and eventually dry up, unless Ukraine's course is reversed – which is still possible. The U.S. and EU have many other priorities and numerous nations that desperately need technical assistance. There are never enough funds to satisfy all of the U.S.'s preferred partners, and now its foreign policy and defense sectors are turning their attention towards Africa and southeast Asia, where their S&T needs are even greater. The recent typhoon disaster in the Philippines is but one of the critical areas that is vying for attention.

Over the years, many of my colleagues, working in our respective federal science agencies, have been able to secure numerous grants from our agencies and from NATO and the Civilian Research Defense Fund (CRDF) to work with Ukrainian colleagues in the areas of flood forecasting, planetary sciences, ecological monitoring, epidemiology, wastewater treatment technologies and climate adaptation. Most of

(Continued on page 13)



## FOR THE HISTORICAL RECORD

# Ukraine in the U.S. Congress: 100 years of congressional support for Ukraine

*Following is the text of remarks delivered on December 12, 2013, by Orest Deychakiwsky, senior policy advisor of the U.S. Helsinki Commission, at the "Ukraine in Washington 2013" Conference. Mr. Deychakiwsky was in Kyiv in early December as a member of the U.S. delegation to the OSCE (Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe) Ministerial Council.*

### Independence of 1918 and 1991

The U.S. Congress may not be too popular these days among the American public, but when it comes to Ukraine, a strong argument can be made that it has had few better friends over the course of the last century. This was especially true in the decades leading up to the dissolution of the Soviet Union, when Ukraine was a captive nation and a relative unknown in the United States. It's impossible to take a comprehensive look at Congress' historic role in one short session, but I hope to at least give you a sense of the scope of congressional engagement on Ukraine. Congressional efforts could be distilled to one word: freedom. It's the unifying theme. So, in this overview, I will try to briefly give you some sense of the what, when, where and why of congressional activity.

Nearly 100 years ago, in 1917, a congressman named James Hamill (D-N.J.) introduced a joint resolution to proclaim a nationwide Ukrainian Day. And even though Ukraine was then definitely a terra incognita, the resolution passed and President Woodrow Wilson proclaimed April 27, 1917, as a day to collect funds for the aid of the "stricken Ruthenians (Ukrainians)." As a result of the collection, \$53,000 – which is over \$1 million in today's dollars – was collected.

Later, a Ukrainian information bureau was established in Rep. Hamill's office, and he was active in trying to obtain U.S. recognition for Ukrainian independence, including through his subsequent December 1918 resolution on the eve of Versailles. But this measure was defeated, given U.S. policy at the time that decidedly did not support Ukrainian national aspirations. An excellent source on this is Dr. Myron B. Kuropas' book "Ukrainians in America."

Fast forward 72 years later to the fall of 1991, when a resolution introduced by Helsinki Commission Chair Sen. Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.) and Commissioner Rep. Don Ritter (R-Pa.) calling for recognition of independence garnered significant support and was adopted (as an amendment to a larger piece of legislation), despite a lack of support from the Bush 1 administration. Although the first Bush administration was not opposed to Ukraine's inde-

pendence per se, as was Wilson, and certainly had an appreciation for Ukraine's national aspirations, for various reasons it undertook a cautious approach.

In a little over a month, over one-fourth of the Senate and one-fifth of the House joined the resolution as co-sponsors, which was no small feat and a tribute to various organizations and individuals in the Ukrainian American community. In some respects, this resolution represented a culmination of longstanding efforts by the Ukrainian American community and its many friends in the U.S. Congress to assist the Ukrainian people in their aspirations for human rights, freedom and independence.

### Post-World War II era

So what happened in Congress between 1918 and 1991?

The inter-war period saw relatively little Congressional activity – a notable exception the 1934 congressional resolution on Stalin's man-made Famine (Holodomor) introduced by Rep. Hamilton Fish (R-N.Y.).

Post-World War II saw an uptick. The Displaced Persons Act of 1948 and follow-on legislation – while not Ukraine-specific, did allow for the admission of some 80,000 post-war refugee Ukrainians living in Germany into the U.S. While previous Ukrainian emigrations had done much to establish the infrastructure of the Ukrainian American community, this highly politicized emigration and their American-born children gave the impetus for greater activity, especially with respect to Congress.

During the late 1940s, through the 1960s the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (UCCA), especially under its President, Lev Dobriansky, took the lead in Congressional activity on Ukraine, including presenting testimony in front of congressional committees and lobbying on behalf of a Ukrainian section within the Voice of America, the 1960 legislation establishing the Taras Shevchenko monument here in Washington, and the 1959 Captive Nations resolution, authored by Dr. Dobriansky, who had wide connections in both parties in Congress and who played a critical role in undermining the legitimacy of the Soviet Union.

This was also a time when the January 22, 1918, independence of Ukraine was commemorated in Congress annually with events and numerous congressional statements. To take just one illustrative example – I came upon a few January-February 1956 issues of *The Ukrainian Weekly*, reporting on the Independence Day activities, and they were filled with various congressional statements,

prayers for a free Ukraine in the Senate and House, and a report on the introduction of a resolution condemning Russian Communist oppression of Ukraine by Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.), later vice-president of the U.S. Clearly, the focus during this period was on the national rights of Ukrainians, on Ukraine.

### Peak of congressional activity: 1975-1991

But it was the decade and a half prior to independence, starting from the late 1970s that saw the most intensive period of Congressional activity on Ukraine. And it is here that there was somewhat of a shift in emphasis – from national rights to individual rights – although these, of course, were not mutually exclusive.

A key reason for this transition was the newfound attention in the United States on the human rights provisions of the 1975 Helsinki Final Act, especially the plight of political prisoners, including the Helsinki monitors. These courageous men and women called upon the Soviet government to live up to their freely undertaken Helsinki human rights commitments. The largest of the five groups in the U.S.S.R. was the Ukrainian group. They peacefully advocated not only for greater individual rights and freedoms, chronicling many individual violations, but also for greater cultural and linguistic freedoms, and self-determination for Ukraine.

Not surprisingly, they were considered to be a particular threat to the Soviet regime and harshly repressed – four of them died in the gulag as late as 1984-1985, right before the era of glasnost/perestroika. The Ukrainian monitors put a face on the Soviet government's human rights abuses and many members of Congress, often working closely with the Ukrainian American community, vigorously rose to their defense. After their release, many became involved with Rukh, Ukraine's movement for independence, including its co-founders Vyacheslav Chornovil and Mykhailo Horyn.

Institutionally, the creation of the Helsinki Commission shortly after the signing of the Helsinki Final Act, whose mandate was to monitor and encourage human rights, increased Congressional interest in Ukraine. This interest was manifested through numerous resolutions on behalf of individual Ukrainian political prisoners, hearings on human rights in Ukraine (sometimes with the participation of former political prisoners), frequent congressional statements, press releases, Capital Hill events and direct contacts with Soviet officials here or at international conferences.

(Continued on page 12)

## Three presidents mentioned Ukraine in their State of the Union addresses

*Ukraine has been mentioned several times in State of the Union addresses delivered by U.S. presidents. An online search revealed that Presidents Bill Clinton and George W. Bush each mentioned Ukraine in three SOTU addresses. President Barack Obama mentioned Ukraine in this year's address. Here are the relevant excerpts.*

### Bill Clinton, January 25, 1994:

"This year, we secured indictments against terrorists and sanctions against those who harbor them. We worked to promote environmentally sustainable economic growth. We achieved agreements with Ukraine, with Belarus, with Kazakhstan to eliminate completely their nuclear arsenal. ..."

"Ultimately, the best strategy to ensure our security and to build a durable peace is to support the advance of democracy elsewhere. Democracies don't attack each other. They make better trading partners and partners in diplomacy. That is why we have supported, you and I, the democratic reformers in Russia and in the other states of the former Soviet bloc. I applaud the bipartisan support this Congress provided last year for our initiatives to help Russia, Ukraine, and the other states through their epic transformations."

### Bill Clinton, January 27, 1998:

"...we are helping to write international rules of the road for the 21st century, protecting those who join the family of nations and isolating those who do not. Within days, I will ask the Senate for its advice and consent to make Hungary, Poland and the Czech Republic the newest members of NATO. For 50 years, NATO contained communism and kept

America and Europe secure. Now, these three formerly Communist countries have said yes to democracy. I ask the Senate to say yes to them, our new allies. By taking in new members and working closely with new partners, including Russia and Ukraine, NATO can help to assure that Europe is a stronghold for peace in the 21st century."

### Bill Clinton, January 19, 1999:

"We must increase our efforts to restrain the spread of nuclear weapons and missiles, from Korea to India and Pakistan. We must expand our work with Russia, Ukraine, and other former Soviet nations to safeguard nuclear materials and technology so they never fall into the wrong hands. Our balanced budget will increase funding for these critical efforts by almost two-thirds over the next five years."

### George W. Bush, January 20, 2004:

"Some critics have said our duties in Iraq must be internationalized. This particular criticism is hard to explain to our partners in Britain, Australia, Japan, South Korea, the Philippines, Thailand, Italy, Spain, Poland, Denmark, Hungary, Bulgaria, Ukraine, Romania, the Netherlands, Norway, El Salvador, and the 17 other countries that have committed troops to Iraq. As we debate at home, we must never ignore the vital contributions of our international partners or dismiss their sacrifices."

### George W. Bush, February 2, 2005:

"As a new Congress gathers, all of us in the elected branches of government share a great privilege: We've been placed in office by the votes of the people we serve.

And tonight that is a privilege we share with newly elected leaders of Afghanistan, the Palestinian Territories, Ukraine and a free and sovereign Iraq." [Editor's Note: This was the opening paragraph of the speech.]

"That advance has great momentum in our time, shown by women voting in Afghanistan and Palestinians choosing a new direction and the people of Ukraine asserting their democratic rights and electing a President. We are witnessing landmark events in the history of liberty, and in the coming years, we will add to that story."

### George W. Bush, January 28, 2008:

"Our foreign policy is based on a clear premise: We trust that people, when given the chance, will choose a future of freedom and peace. In the last seven years, we have witnessed stirring moments in the history of liberty. We've seen citizens in Georgia and Ukraine stand up for their right to free and fair elections. We've seen people in Lebanon take to the streets to demand their independence. We've seen Afghans emerge from the tyranny of the Taliban and choose a new President and a new parliament. We've seen jubilant Iraqis holding up ink-stained fingers and celebrating their freedom. These images of liberty have inspired us."

### Barack Obama, January 28, 2014:

"Our alliance with Europe remains the strongest the world has ever known. From Tunisia to Burma, we're supporting those who are willing to do the hard work of building democracy. In Ukraine, we stand for the principle that all people have the right to express themselves freely and peacefully, and to have a say in their country's future."



# Wladimir Klitschko addresses Ukrainian community in New York

UCCA

NEW YORK – World heavyweight boxing champion Wladimir Klitschko met with the Ukrainian American community in the East Village on February 3, during his brief visit to New York City. Addressing the standing-room-only crowd, Mr. Klitschko remarked that his trip to New York was not only to attend his first Super Bowl, but to bring attention to the political crisis currently taking place in Ukraine.

The community event, which was supported by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, was held at the Ukrainian National Home. UCCA President Tamara Olexy opened the event by stating, "What started over two months ago as a peaceful demonstration protesting Viktor Yanukovich's abrupt decision to end negotiations to join the European Union and turn to Russia to help it pay off a crippling debt – the Euro-Maidan – has transformed into a revolution of dignity." Emphasizing that the U.S. is the beacon of democracy, she noted that "the U.S. has the moral responsibility to take decisive action to hold Viktor Yanukovich and his regime criminally responsible for their actions."

Ms. Olexy said the afternoon's guest speaker needed no introduction, as Mr. Klitschko has long been familiar to the Ukrainian community. "We have been rooting for him since he stepped on the world stage at the Atlanta Olympics in 1996... He has continued his winning streak as a professional boxer. But his impressive career does not stop in the ring – he is also a fighter for underprivileged children and a fighter for democracy in his homeland Ukraine," Ms. Olexy said.

To a standing ovation, Mr. Klitschko approached the podium. He began his remarks by noting that he had not come as a politician, but as someone who cares deeply about what is happening in Ukraine. He thanked everyone: "I know how much you are supporting your mother country Ukraine... that a lot of you are sending funds, clothes



Wladimir Klitschko addresses a community meeting in New York on November 3.

and good thoughts. You are supporting in any way you can."

He went on to say that the protests that have continued for over two months are "not only because of the association with Europe... today all the activists that are on the maidan – Euro-Maidans in every corner of our country, the country we love so much – are demonstrating against the

regime that we have today." He underscored that these maidans have proven how much Ukrainians desire democracy and freedom.

"We have shown the world that we are a great nation, a smart nation, and we will fight for our rights and for democracy in our country until eventually we reach our goal," stated Mr. Klitschko.

He concluded his remarks by expressing the hope that "we will always find peace," but underscored that the people will not depart the maidans until new presidential and parliamentary elections are called.

Following a brief question-and-answer session, the crowd descended the stairs of the Ukrainian National Home to participate in a flash mob outside under its awning. Hundreds of Ukrainian Americans joined Mr. Klitschko in singing the Ukrainian national anthem and chanting "Slava Ukraini" (Glory to Ukraine).

Before departing, Mr. Klitschko graciously posed for photos with many of the participants.

After Mr. Klitschko's departure, the meeting participants reconvened to continue a lively discussion on how the Ukrainian community can continue assisting their brethren in Ukraine. Mariya Soroka, representing the newly formed organization Razom (Together), spoke passionately about how each person can make a difference. She explained that over the last few weeks Razom has been instrumental in organizing spontaneous demonstrations and flash mobs to bring attention to the critical situation in Ukraine and to garner U.S. support. She added, "Just last week we had six protests." In closing, she urged everyone to get involved.

Ms. Olexy closed the event with a recap of the UCCA's work over the past few months and its plans for the near future. She urged everyone to keep abreast of the community's plans and actions by visiting the Facebook pages of the UCCA (<https://www.facebook.com/UCCA.org>) and Razom for Ukraine (<https://www.facebook.com/RazomForUkraine>).

## Retired Vitali Klitschko in "the fight of his life"

by Ihor N. Stelmach

The World Boxing Council (WBC) heavyweight champion Vitali Klitschko, who did not defend his title in 15 months, vacated his belt on December 16, 2013. The WBC immediately designated him as the organization's "champion emeritus." If the 42-year-old Klitschko decides to re-enter the boxing ring, he will automatically earn a chance at the title upon his return, should he so desire.

The elder Klitschko brother sounded like he was finished with boxing and more interested in pursuing an active role in the political unrest in his native Ukraine.

"I want to thank the WBC and its president, Don Jose Sulaiman, for the support in our fight for democracy and freedom in Ukraine," Klitschko said in a press release on December 16, 2013. "It was and is a great honor to hold the WBC title, and I've always done it with pride. The offer of the WBC gives me the theoretical possibility to return to the boxing ring, which I cannot imagine at all in the current state. Right now, my full concentration is on politics in Ukraine, and I feel the people need me there. My brother [unified heavyweight champion] Wladimir will ensure more sporting success, and I will, as always, support him as much as he certainly supports me in my political fight."

This is actually the second time in his career that Vitali Klitschko has earned the designation of "champion emeritus." When he was suffering with back and knee injuries, he vacated the heavyweight title, retiring in 2005. He later utilized his status to his advantage, when he returned once healthy in 2008 and immediately got a shot at then-title holder Samuel Peter. Klitschko stopped Peter in the eighth round of a one-sided bout to regain his title belt.

Klitschko (45-2, 41 KO) has won nine one-sided title defenses, the last of which was a fourth-round bloodbath over Manuel Charr in September 2012 in Moscow. This will probably go down as the final fight of a 17-year professional career that will land him in the International Boxing Hall of Fame.

The three-time heavyweight titleholder had vacillated over returning to the ring. His long overdue mandatory defense against Berne Stiverne (23-1, 20 KO), a Haitian national who resides in Canada, was put off multiple times. Klitschko asked the WBC to move back the mandatory defense deadline so he could decide his future. The

December 15, 2013, final deadline forced him out of pugilism and into politics.

The WBC's Executive Secretary Mauricio Sulaiman offered very heartwarming support for one of Ukraine's new political leaders in an official statement: "Vitali Klitschko is fighting the fight of his life. This time it is outside the ring. Vitali is showing the world what is the true heart of a champion by leading his countrymen to battle in the streets in their search of human equality, rights and peace for the great country of Ukraine."

### Wladimir Klitschko hopes to add WBC title

Wladimir Klitschko has set his sights on becoming the undisputed world heavyweight champion by winning the WBC crown vacated by his older brother, Vitali. The younger Klitschko (61 wins in 64 pro bouts) has a legitimate claim to the WBC belt as he holds the IBF, WBA and WBO titles, looking unbeatable in the heavyweight ring for nearly a decade.

Wladimir Klitschko won his 15th world title defense in his last outing in October 2013 with an impressive comprehensive points victory over previously unbeaten Alexander Povetkin. Many have suggested the only legitimate threat to his domination of the division was his older brother. The brothers refused to ever fight each other, but Vitali's decision to walk away from boxing means Wladimir can become the first heavyweight to hold all four major belts.

"It is, of course, my goal to win the WBC title back for the Klitschko family," Wladimir Klitschko told German newspaper Bild.

There is little hope of him completing the set of four titles in 2014. Klitschko's team on February 3 signed the terms to a WBO title defense against Alex Leapai (30-4-3, 24 KO), a Samoan national who resides in Australia, scheduled for

April 26 at the 12,500-seat Koenig-Pilsener Arena in Oberhausen, Germany. The IBF has ordered a mandatory defense against Kubrat Pulev (19-0, 10 KO) of Bulgaria. The two mandatory fights may take all of 2014, meaning the earliest Klitschko may get a crack at the WBC belt is in 2015.

It's a guess regarding which two heavyweight contenders will fight for Vitali Klitschko's WBC belt, with the possibilities being American Deontay Wilder (30-0, 30 KO) against Stiverne instead of American Chris Arreola (36-3, 31 KO) going against Stiverne. The 6-foot-7-inch Wilder would have an excellent shot at winning the crown, setting up a potential 6-foot-6-inch Wladimir Klitschko against Deontay Wilder in 2015.

Not everyone in the boxing world is thrilled with the idea of Wladimir Klitschko adding another title to his collection. Potential contenders for the WBC belt could be waiting years to get an opportunity to fight him for the title. How could Klitschko defend against the WBC's top 15 on a timely basis when he would be busy fighting the top 15 contenders from the IBF, WBO and WBA? Too many sanctioning organizations water down the sport with their four different titles, creating a big bottleneck with contenders waiting for significant portions of their careers for a deserved title shot.

Wladimir Klitschko's potential achievement of owning all four heavyweight title belts would see him facing Wilder, Stiverne or even Arreola for the WBC title in 2015. Wladimir will be 38 or 39 years old, possibly too old to beat any of them according to some experts. Okay, possibly. On the flip side is his tough training regimen, tremendous physical advantages (height, weight, reach) and unprecedented streak of successes – more than enough ammunition to suggest he probably would not lose to any of those up and comers.

Check out the websites of the UNA,  
its newspapers and Soyuzivka!

• [www.ukrainsnationalassociation.org](http://www.ukrainsnationalassociation.org)

[www.svoboda-news.com](http://www.svoboda-news.com) • [www.ukrweekly.com](http://www.ukrweekly.com) • [www.soyuzivka.com](http://www.soyuzivka.com)



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# Euromaidan Journalist Collective reports on its work in Kyiv, ongoing projects

by Zoe Ripecky

PARMA, Ohio – Saturday, January 4, was cold and blustery in Cleveland, but that evening over 150 people turned out for a special presentation at Pokrova Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall by the Euromaidan Journalist Collective. The hosting group, made up of young students and journalists, has been closely following the continuously unfolding events in Ukraine and documenting them for an English-speaking audience.

The members of the collective include: Julian Hayda, a Chicago-based documentary filmmaker and graduate student in digital cinema production at DePaul University; Adriana Krasniansky, a student entrepreneur at Fordham University and former intern representative at the United Nations; Margaryta Kulichova, the co-owner of a cultural cooperative, Art Zhurnal, based in Kyiv; Michael Fedynsky, a Fulbright student in Ukraine in 2012–2013, who works at the National Democratic Institute in Washington; Seamus Kelleher, a student at The Ohio State University, who was an intern with the Verkhovna Rada in 2013, serving as a parliamentary trainee in the Committee on European Integration; Zoe Ripecky, a senior at Vassar College, who is writing her undergraduate thesis about gas relations between Ukraine, the European Union and Russia, and the issue of gas in domestic Ukrainian politics; and Mykola Murskyj, a Ph.D. student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who received the 2009 Ukrainian Catholic



At the January 4 presentation by the Euromaidan Journalists Collective (from left) are: Michael Fedynsky, Adriana Krasniansky, Julian Hayda, Seamus Kelleher and Zoe Ripecky.

Education Foundation Fellowship to study at the Ukrainian Catholic University in Lviv.

Thanks to donations from various individuals and the Fund to Aid Ukraine of the United Ukrainian Organizations of Ohio, Mr. Hayda and Ms. Krasniansky had the extraordinary chance to travel to Kyiv during the week of December 9, 2013, within 10 days of the first violent police attacks on protesters. Along with Ms. Kulichova, the group's contact in Kyiv, and with the help of the rest of the collective based in the U.S., the two reported extensively on the

Euromaidan protests.

The group aims to complete a documentary with the footage captured, as well as a publication with the working title "Faces of the Maidan," presenting photo-essays about life on the Maidan. The EJC owns a website, [projectmaidan.com](http://projectmaidan.com), which features updates and objective commentary on the continuing protests and general political climate of Ukraine, as well as a Facebook page that has garnered over 2,800 likes.

The program on January 4 included a review of the political party system in

Ukraine, a presentation on the potential implications of an Association Agreement with the EU and a Customs Union with Russia, as well as a lively question-and-answer period between the audience and members of the group.

The most interesting and personally moving part of the evening, however, was Mr. Hayda's and Ms. Krasniansky's account of their experiences witnessing the protests on Kyiv's Maidan. These anecdotes were accompanied by captivating interviews with a variety of participants and footage from the protests.

The group showed exciting clips of a clash between the Berkut and the protesters as the sun rose in the background, and interviews with animated activists as well as prominent scholars such as Prof. Mychailo Wynnycky of the National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy, and Ukrainian Catholic Bishop Borys Gudziak, eparch of Paris. The team was even able to conduct a short interview with U.S. Sen. John McCain, who visited the protests. The videos sparked both tears and laughter from the viewers, and provided audience members with a connection to the events in Ukraine.

The Euromaidan Journalists Collective hopes to continue informing the public about developments in Ukraine through its website and works in progress, both the documentary and the publication. The group also plans to host more "View from the Maidan" events. The group accepts donations in support of its work via its website at [www.projectmaidan.com](http://www.projectmaidan.com).

## As EU refrains...

(Continued from page 1)

who viciously beat peaceful protesters, you're granted amnesty," commented Oleksandr Paliy, a veteran political observer and author.

"That's justice under Yanukovich, which has made criminal mobs out of the government and police, which will have to be entirely reformatted just as the German police had to be after the fall of Nazi Germany. The government has no concept of justice or how it might apply to the Ukrainian people," he added.

Another recent example of double standards was the February 11 announcement that three of the six suspects in the beating of Auto-Maidan activist Tetiana Chornovol were released on their own recognizance.

Maidan activists who have been released by police in recent days have testified to torture. Oleksander Sydorenko, arrested on Hrushevsky Street on January 21, said his head was wrapped with toilet paper and beaten until it was drenched in blood. He suffered a concussion, bruised chest and broken rib from his beatings.

The government's terror campaign against the Euro-Maidan is likely to gain new momentum this week after the Procurator General's Office announced on February 10 that it will pursue harsher criminal sentences once the deadline for the so-called "hostage bill" to free the Euro-Maidan territory expires on February 17.

The Internal Affairs Ministry said that same day it will renew criminal investigations and possibly file charges against at least 400 suspects in offenses related to the Euro-Maidan protest.

"The 'amnesty law' will remain stillborn," said Volodymyr Fesenko, the board chairman of the Penta Center for Applied Political Research in Kyiv. "So far the government offers concessions only when the situation is aggravated. Otherwise, it's killing time. But that's dangerous because there's a chance of escalating violence and the political crisis



Euro-Maidan activists march in central Kyiv in late January demanding sanctions from the European Union against Ukrainian leaders.

has led to an economic one."

Euro-Maidan activists have been marching throughout central Kyiv in recent weeks with banners pleading with the EU to impose sanctions and headbands with the word, "Help." Yet the EU Council, which is the EU legislature, decided against sanctions at its February 10 meeting.

"Applying sanctions against Ukraine would be incorrect now," EU Commissioner Jose Manuel Barroso told the Reuters news agency in an interview published on February 12.

"The priority should become creating the conditions for a peaceful resolution to the conflict. Now we are in such a phase that the priority is stability in the country and avoiding violence to begin a serious dialogue between the government and opposition. At the current phase, other measures could have a negative effect," Mr. Barroso said.

The U.S. government has been more assertive on the sanctions issue, levying its first round on January 22 against unidenti-

fied Ukrainian officials responsible for the violence in November and December.

Myroslava Gongadze of Voice of America reported that among those denied a travel visa to the U.S. was Party of Regions National Deputy Olena Bondarenko. Yet Ms. Bondarenko proved the report to be incorrect when announcing her arrival in the U.S. on February 2.

More recently, the U.S. House of Representatives passed a resolution on February 10 raising the possibility of targeted sanctions against those ordering and executing violence against demonstrators. (See story on page 3.) The resolution follows two similar measures approved by the U.S. Senate.

Yet the threat of sanctions has yet to intimidate the Ukrainian government, beyond Rinat Akhmetov reportedly requesting that Mr. Yanukovich arrange for cancellation of his notorious dictatorship laws.

The Cabinet of Ministers issued a resolution calling for "additional measures to protect the safety of citizens," reported the [zn.ua](http://zn.ua) website on February 11, citing anony-

mous sources. The measures would be applied next week within the Kyiv city center, a portion of which has been occupied by the Euro-Maidan.

The measures are similar to what would be imposed under a formal state of emergency, including restricting the movement of citizens and arrests of those deemed by police to "threaten the safety of citizens," such as people wearing helmets or camouflage, carrying flags, or even walking in groups.

In preparation for a new wave of repressions with minimal outside help, Euro-Maidan Commander Andrii Parubii, also a Batkivshchyna national deputy, launched the Maidan Self-Defense (Samo-Oborona) organization, consisting of brigades (sotni) of 75 to 150 activists. About 12,000 are among its ranks already, he estimated.

Brigades have been formed of Afghan war veterans, nationalist organizations and members of political parties. Even a female brigade has been formed.

"The [Maidan] Self-Defense defends the rights and freedoms of citizens and the organized resistance to the current regime," Mr. Parubii said on February 11 as he presented its founding mission statement. "We are going beyond the bounds of the barricades because the Maidan is all of Ukraine."

Among the Maidan Self-Defense's tasks are to preserve the sovereignty and unity of Ukraine, defend Ukraine's European choice and resist the "acting criminal regime until its complete removal."

At the 10th "viche" (public gathering) on the Maidan stage on February 9, former Internal Affairs Minister Yuriy Lutsenko called upon as many people as possible to join the Self-Defense sotni "as the best response to the negotiations in the Verkhovna Rada."

"Today under Parubii's leadership there are more than 10,000," he said from the stage. "But there should be 50,000, and hundreds of thousands throughout Ukraine. When you go to work, put in your trunk a helmet, baseball protection from the Berkut [police] and warm shoes."



## Ukraine in the U.S. ...

(Continued from page 8)

And the interest went well beyond the Helsinki Commission, and the issues went beyond the political prisoners or condemnations of human rights violations. The 1980s saw Holodomor resolutions in connection with the 50th anniversary (1983) and very significantly, the creation of the Commission on the Ukraine Famine, which did much to study and publicize this hitherto largely unknown genocide. Efforts of the Helsinki Commission and many others in Congress – especially members of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Baltics and Ukraine – focused on the plight of the suppressed Ukrainian Catholic Church, calling for its legalization, especially in connection with a resolution on the Millennium of Christianity in Kyivan Rus'-Ukraine, as well as on the 1986 Chernobyl disaster; also brought considerable congressional attention to Ukraine, with resolutions and hearings.

Sometimes too, congressional efforts were geared toward our own government – e.g., encouraging the State Department to raise individual cases or human rights issues with the Soviets, or calling for the establishment of a U.S. Consulate in Kyiv (with the purpose of reducing Ukraine's international isolation). There was also much congressional unhappiness with the 1985 denial of U.S. asylum to Ukrainian seaman Myroslav Medvid, who jumped a Soviet ship near New Orleans.

Many of these activities were initiated or abetted by especially active lobbying campaigns not just by community organizations like UCCA, the Ukrainian National Association (UNA) and the Ukrainian National Women's League of America (UNWLA), but also by numerous grassroots groups of community activists who would pepper their congressmen and senators with phone calls, letters, face-to-face meetings, faxes – mind you, this was before the days of the Internet. These groups included Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine (AHRU), the Philadelphia-based Human Rights for Ukraine Committee, Smolokyp and vari-

ous human rights committees in cities with Ukrainian populations across the U.S.

Also, offices such as the UCCA's Ukrainian National Information Service (UNIS), the World Congress of Free Ukrainians (WCFU) Human Rights bureau and, during the critical years of 1988-1994 – the lead-up and immediate aftermath of independence – the UNA's Washington Office in particular, as well as Committees in Support of Rukh and Ukraine 2000 played vital roles.

A key factor in the Ukrainian community's lobbying was the presence of individuals like Robert and Nadia McConnell, who had close relationships with many in Congress, or Chicago Ukrainian community leader Julian Kulas, given his long-time role in Democratic politics, or Eugene Iwanciw of the UNA. Or, for that matter, jumping back to 1917, it didn't hurt that Rep. Hamill's friend, William Kerns, happened to be the lawyer for the Ukrainian Catholic diocese.

The bottom line was that the Ukrainian American community was especially engaged during those years, and without it there would not have been all the considerable activity that took place in Congress, especially in the pre-independence era. Keep in mind that prior to independence, many Americans were ignorant of Ukraine, often confusing Ukrainians with Russians or conflating Russia and the Soviet Union.

So Ukraine, with the exception of Congress, was largely a terra-incognita on the overall political landscape in the U.S. The executive branch paid relatively little attention, as Ukraine was essentially a colony and the focus was, not surprisingly, on the capital – on Moscow and not on the "periphery." (This is not to say that Ukraine was completely ignored and there certainly were people, such as Paula Dobriansky and Roman Popadiuk, who were strong advocates for Ukraine within the executive branch.)

This relative lack of attention, of course, changed dramatically following independence and the establishment of formal relations with an independent Ukrainian state. At that point, quite logically, the executive branch/State Department, with the U.S. Embassy in Kyiv, took the lead on Ukraine policy, although Congress – both

Republicans and Democrats – has continued to be quite active and supportive. And it's important to underscore that this bipartisanship on Ukraine also existed before independence.

### Post-independence

Since independence, we have seen legislation, hearings and briefings, direct meetings with Ukrainian legislators and officials, especially the Ukrainian Embassy in Washington, and visits to Ukraine by members of Congress. The drivers of most of the activity are the Helsinki Commission, the Congressional Ukrainian Caucus, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

This includes hearings on the political situation in Ukraine; legislation authorizing the establishment of the Holodomor Memorial and Permanent Normal Trade Relations with Ukraine (lifting restrictive Jackson-Vanik trade provisions), resolutions calling for Ukraine joining the NATO Membership Action Plan, resolutions congratulating Ukraine for democratic successes, but also many calling for free and fair elections and raising human rights or democratic deficits – especially in the late Kuchma period and in the last few years given the democratic backsliding, recent resolutions calling for Yulia Tymoshenko's release.

The current situation in Ukraine is getting Congressional attention, including two statements/press releases by Helsinki Commission Chairman Sen. Ben Cardin (D-Md.) – the most recent one calling for consideration of targeted sanctions against officials responsible for human rights abuses. Regarding resolutions, hearings or Congressional statements that sometimes criticize the actions of the Ukrainian authorities, I want to underscore the following. Often in Washington, both within and outside of Congress, the biggest critics are Ukraine's best friends – people who genuinely care about the country and want it to succeed as a thriving European democracy.

There have also been important pieces of legislation like the Nunn-Lugar Act, which has provided \$1.3 billion to help safeguard and dismantle weapons of mass destruction, and numerous broader appropriations bills that have provided more than \$5 billion in bilateral assistance to Ukraine over the last two decades – clearly much of this designed to assist Ukraine in becoming a more secure, democratic, more prosperous, safer and healthier country. Sometimes Congress has appropriated additional funding for Ukraine beyond the administration's request, or supported the work of specific organizations, such as the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation.

As opposed to the pre-independence era, when the Ukrainian American community was almost exclusively the outside driver of

congressional support, since independence, there are many NGOs with involvement in Ukraine such as the International Republican Institute (IRI) and the National Democratic Institute (NDI), the U.S.-Ukraine Business Council (USUBC) and American Jewish organizations, notably NCSJ, that encourage Congressional support for democracy and rule of law in Ukraine.

Why congressional interest? Yes, there were constituent politics, where congressmen and senators responded to Ukrainian American voters, but there have also been many congressmen who had hardly any Ukrainian-American voters yet, for various reasons, believed in the idea of an independent, free, democratic Ukraine in which human rights were respected, especially in light of Ukraine's tragic 20th century history.

So, to conclude, I want to reinforce something I mentioned at the beginning, which is the over-arching theme of Congressional activity can be boiled down to the word "FREEDOM." National rights, human rights, human dignity, democracy – all are intimately linked and what lies at their core is the notion of freedom.

Whether it be Captive Nations, with its emphasis on freedom for nations; freedom for religious institutions, such as the Ukrainian Catholic and Autocephalous Orthodox Churches; calling for individual freedoms, including the myriad activity on behalf of Ukrainian political prisoners; legislation and resolutions on the Holodomor – focusing as they did on this most cruel deprivation of freedom, death by starvation. This also applies to the Nunn-Lugar and NATO legislation, designed to enhance Ukraine's security freedom; or PNTR, to strengthen economic freedoms; or the numerous hearings, briefings, statements on the state of democracy, human rights and rule of law in Ukraine. These efforts are all about expanding the scope of freedom, in enhancing the rights and freedoms of the Ukrainian people.

There are different threads, different currents, but the unifying theme is freedom. The fact of the matter is that the U.S. Congress over the course of the last century has been in the forefront of defending and promoting both freedom for Ukraine and freedom in Ukraine.

A postscript: Underscoring the theme of Congressional support for Ukraine, since I delivered these remarks on December 12, Sens. John McCain (R-Ariz.) and Chris Murphy (D-Conn.) visited Kyiv and spoke to the Maidan, a resolution has passed the U.S. Senate, a hearing has been held by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, a resolution in the House has been approved by the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and numerous statements have been made by members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

## Patriarchs...

(Continued from page 1)

happening. And that is why he and the other leaders are appealing to Washington and the European Union to help stop Moscow's interference in Ukraine's affairs so that it can become associated with the EU.

Moscow's biggest fear is a successful democratic revolution in Ukraine, which then may spread into Russia itself. "They were afraid of the Orange Revolution, and the more so this revolution," the patriarch said.

Among those present at Patriarch Filaret's briefing at the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation were two former U.S. ambassadors to Ukraine, Roman Popadiuk and William Green Miller.

Ukrainian Catholic Patriarch Sviatoslav also used the occasion of his visit as an opportunity to focus attention on what is going on in Ukraine.

"It was a great possibility, not only to represent Ukraine, but also make connec-

tions, meet people and transmit truth about Ukraine and the situation in Ukraine," was how he described the Prayer Breakfast and his talks here in an interview with the Voice of America.

"And everyone who has power in the state is supposed to be a servant, to serve his own people," he added. "And I think that for those politicians from Ukraine who were present, it was a good lecture."

On February 9, he also shared his views about what was happening in Ukraine during and after the Sunday service with parishioners of the Ukrainian Catholic National Shrine of the Holy Family. There, he underscored the critical importance of the will of the Ukrainian people, as demonstrated by the Maidan movement, to prevail – not only in determining their future but for global peace in general.

During a brief reception after liturgy, when asked what the Ukrainian American community can do, Patriarch Sviatoslav was quick to underscore the importance of unified action and cohesion within and among the Churches in this matter.

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## NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

bringing Ukraine back on a sustainable path of reforms," the document adopted in Brussels reads. "The council is alarmed by the human rights situation, including violence, cases of missing persons, torture and intimidation and deplores the deaths and injuries sustained on all sides. The council calls on all actors to refrain from violence and dissociate themselves from radical actions. The authorities should undertake all necessary measures to respect and protect the Ukrainian citizens' fundamental rights. Any demonstrations should be pursued by peaceful means." The EU ministers urged Ukraine's authorities to duly investigate all acts of violence in a transparent and impartial manner and bring the perpetrators to justice. "The current atmosphere of impunity which allows for such acts to take place must be addressed. The EU also encourages the government of Ukraine to appoint its member of the Council of Europe Investigation Advisory Panel without delay," the document reads. The EU Foreign Affairs Council also said it "emphasizes the right of all sovereign states to make their own foreign policy decisions without undue external pressure." (Ukrinform)

### Court rejects a Tymoshenko appeal

KYIV – A Ukrainian court on February 11 rejected an appeal by jailed former Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko to ease her detention conditions. Lawyers for Ms. Tymoshenko applied to the court in Kharkiv, where she is being held mostly in a prison hospital, to allow her to use a mobile phone, have more visitors and take walks around the town. (RFE/RL, based on reporting by AFP and AP)

### OSCE chair speaks with Yanukovich

SOCHI, Russia – Didier Burkhalter, Swiss foreign affairs minister and OSCE chairperson-in-office, discussed with President Viktor Yanukovich of Ukraine, the situation in the country and confirmed the readiness of the OSCE to assist Ukraine in the settlement of the crisis. "I emphasized the importance of the engagement of all sides

in a meaningful process," Mr. Burkhalter said. In the meeting with Mr. Yanukovich, which took place on the sidelines of the opening ceremony of the Winter Olympics in Sochi on February 7, Mr. Burkhalter underlined the expertise of the OSCE in assisting measures towards a peaceful way out of the crisis. (OSCE)

### ABA statement on unrest in Ukraine

CHICAGO – In a statement posted on February 6, President Jim Silkenat of the American Bar Association said the ABA "is deeply concerned about the situation of unrest in Ukraine and credible reports of the excessive use of force by law enforcement authorities against protesters, as well as violence committed by protesters. The ABA urges an end to the violence on all sides and respect for the rule of law." The ABA asked for "continued peaceful dialogue between the government and the opposition to bring about a swift resolution to the crisis," but added that it is "troubled by reports that some citizens who have voiced opposition remain imprisoned or missing. We will follow the trials of those charged with crimes associated with recent events with the hope and expectation that they receive fair trials in keeping with the rule of law." With nearly 400,000 judges, lawyers and associate members from around the globe, the ABA is the largest voluntary professional membership organization in the world. (www.americanbar.org.)

### Nuland: Glazyev statement is fiction

KYIV – U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Victoria Nuland on February 7 described as science fiction a statement made by Russian presidential aide Sergei Glazyev that militants are being trained and armed on the territory of the U.S. Embassy in Kyiv and then are engaged in clashes with the authorities in Ukraine. Mr. Glazyev also claimed that Americans spend \$20 million a week to finance arms, the opposition and protesters in Ukraine. Speaking at a briefing in Kyiv, Ms. Nuland said the U.S. is conducting a very transparent policy towards Ukraine. She added that the U.S. and Russia were discussing the situation in Ukraine in a friendly manner. During these conversations, Ms. Nuland said, the U.S. emphasizes a common interest in Ukraine's prosperity. (Ukrinform)

has been engaged in a wide variety of training and education programs in Ukraine. He has been very active with an organization known as the Minor Academy of Sciences of Ukraine (MASU), which is comprised of promising young researchers in Ukraine in many different fields of science and technology. ANL and MASU have an agreement to cooperate on science, technology, engineering and mathematics education.

Dr. Bodnar will be bringing teams of Ukraine science teachers to ANL to work on training modules for advanced scientific research, such as, for example, nano-materials, structural biology, nuclear power, energy storage, renewable energy sources. Dr. Bodnar is also working on collaborative projects with Ukrainian scientists to develop low-cost cancer imaging equipment.

ANL scientists are planning to visit Ukraine early this year to explore the possibility of clinical trials studies using capabilities and expertise of the Kharkiv Institute of Physics and Technology (KIPT). They will also be conducting a Nuclear Medicine Workshop in Ukraine in April to develop a program on nuclear medicine post-graduate training program in Ukraine followed by pilot training programs jointly implemented by the National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy and Argonne National Laboratory. All this is jeopardized by Mr. Yanukovich's decision to shun the EU.

## "Political"...

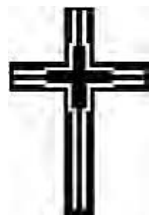
(Continued from page 7)

the funds go to the cooperating Ukrainian scientists. U.S. government researchers contribute their technical services and know-how out of their respective agency budgets.

So the benefit for Ukrainian scientists is two-fold: they receive funding for innovative projects that they develop in-country, and simultaneously are guaranteed access to U.S. scientists, laboratories and technologies in associated technical fields. Many scientific papers are co-authored and published in Western journals. Thus, the dispersion of scientific knowledge is accelerated through such programs and exchanges.

One such active proponent of U.S.-Ukraine S&T exchanges, who clearly stands out among his Ukrainian American peers in the U.S., is Dr. Ihor Bodnar, who is a program manager at Argonne National Labs (ANL), located near Chicago. Through the U.S.-Ukraine S&T agreement that was signed in 2006, Dr. Bodnar has initiated numerous valuable bilateral projects that have assisted countless researchers in Ukraine. Aside from his basic research projects related to nuclear safety and safe disposal of nuclear materials, Dr. Bodnar

We announce with deep sadness that during the morning of Tuesday, January 21, 2014, beloved wife, sister-in-law, aunt, cousin



## Teodozia Lastowecky

passed peacefully from this world.

Born Teodozia Turczan in Buchach, Ukraine, during the height of the Second World War, Dozia immigrated to the United States and came to New York as a child with her parents, brothers and sister in May 1950. She remained a resident of the city her entire life, a vibrant member of our community. With her lovely alto, she was one of the original members of the Ukrainian Chorus Dumka in New York, which was established in 1959, not missing a practice in more than 50 years. She also performed with Dumka's women's *a capella* ensemble, as well as with the choir in honor of Metropolitan Andrei Sheptytski, under the direction of Roman Levitsky. For decades, Dozia sang in the St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church choir in New York. Their mutual love of music is one of the passions that Dozia shared with her husband of 36 years, Andrew.

Andrew and Dozia met through their work with the scouting organization Plast, another passion they shared. In New York City, she served as a scout leader in many capacities, including with young members of Plast - *novatstvo*, for whom she helped organize memorable masquerade parties and outings, then with older girls - *yunatstvo*, and then with the chapter council leadership. From the 1970s through the 1990s, Dozia traveled most weekends with Andrew and frequently entire summers to the Plast campground Vovcha Trocha in East Chatham, New York. She dedicated countless hours to the organization and the administration of summer camps, the springtime Sviato Vesny in May, often ending the day by lending her wonderful voice to leading songs around the campfires – her beloved *vatry*. A longtime member of the Plast sorority Pershi Stezhi (First Pathways), Dozia participated in leading the cultural tours for young women, Stezhky Kultury, to Rome and Greece.

After graduating college, Dozia worked with the Beekman Downtown Hospital (later known as NYU Downtown Hospital) for more than four decades in the microbiology laboratory. After her retirement, she continued to dedicate herself to working with youth and to her singing. To those who knew Dozia, she will be long remembered for her loving generosity and committed friendship.

### Eternal Memory!

In sorrow, she leaves behind

Husband - Andrew W. Lastowecky

Brother-in-law - Jakiw Palij

Cousin - Bronislawa Miretska and daughter Maria Hryciw (Buchach, Ukraine)

Nephews - Nestor Turczan with wife Linda and sons Nathan, Lachlan, Dylan; Paul Turczan; Mark Turczan with wife Debbie; Daniel Turczan with wife Katrina and daughter Lida

Nieces - Diana Turczan Petryk with husband Don; Katherine Turczan with husband Brad Lipets and son Lucien Turczan Lipets

Nephew - Oleh Kovalsky with wife Orysia (Buchach, Ukraine)

Nieces - Orysia Kovalska with husband Ihor (Buchach, Ukraine); Iryna Kovalsky Bucha with husband Denys and daughter Solomika

Nephew - Michael Paslawskyj with wife Iliana and son Bohdan

Nieces - Maria Paslawskyj Hillyer with husband Michael; Olha Paslawskyj-Paluch with husband Ihor and daughter Anastasia

Members of husband's family, including Bohdan and Lydia Paslawskyj; Nora Wiczowsky Skiff with children and grandchildren; Lyuba Lastowecky with children and grandchildren (Lviv, Ukraine), the Padoch, Hadzewycz and Czechowsky families

The memorial service was held on Friday, January 24, at Peter Jarema Funeral Home in New York City followed by liturgy at St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church on Saturday, January 25. Later that day, Theodozia was laid to rest with the Lord at Holy Spirit Cemetery in Hamptonburg, New York.

We ask for your prayers. Those desiring to make donations in memory of Dozia are asked to consider your favorite charity. Please do not forget the Ukrainian Chorus Dumka.

A liturgy will be held for Dozia on March 8, 2014, on the 40th day after her death, at 6pm at the Ukrainian Catholic Church of St. George in New York.



## Clampdown...

(Continued from page 2)

eral outpost run by Jews, homosexuals and "insects" (<http://www.kp.ru/daily/26186.5/3074644/>). This propaganda tempest may eventually subside, but it is increasingly connected to the political crisis in Kyiv. In a pre-recorded (and edited) primetime panel discussion of the situation in Ukraine on the main Russian state TV channel Rosnya 1, it was claimed that Dozhd and other Russia liberal news outlets "are the leaders of a fifth column that is preparing a Kyiv-style 'Maidan' revolution in Moscow," financed by Russian enemies in the West ([http://russia.tv/video/show/brand\\_id/21385/episode\\_id/962492/video\\_id/965157#](http://russia.tv/video/show/brand_id/21385/episode_id/962492/video_id/965157#)).

The possibility of the opposition succeeding in altering the balance of power in Kyiv has been causing a hysterical reaction in Moscow: Revisionists who want to restore a Russian or Soviet empire, nationalists, as well as anti-gay, anti-Western and anti-liberal reactionaries - who have formed Putin's main ideological and political powerbase - see the recent events in Kyiv as catastrophic and have been given primetime access to air their frustration.

At the end of January 28, Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukovich made some concessions in an apparent attempt to end the mass protests in Ukraine by accepting

the resignation of Prime Minister Mykola Azarov, while the Ukrainian Parliament recalled a package of draconian laws severely curtailing democracy and civil rights, approved during a highly controversial vote on January 16 (see Eurasia Daily Monitor, January 28). The overall political crisis in Ukraine is in no way resolved, but in Moscow even limited concessions made by Mr. Yanukovich are seen as a dangerous surrender (<http://www.kommersant.ru/doc/2394428>).

Mr. Putin has been publicly downplaying the significance of the dismissal of Mr. Azarov and his government. Last month, Mr. Putin promised Mr. Yanukovich to cut the price Ukraine pays for Russian natural gas and to provide Kyiv with \$15 billion in emergency loans. The first \$3 billion was provided in December 2013 by the Russian government buying a special issue of Ukrainian Eurobonds. Mr. Putin later stressed these agreements still hold despite the resignation of Mr. Azarov, but he also hinted there were political strings attached to Russian aid. Kyiv wanted Moscow to disburse \$2 billion more of the promised credit before the end of January. During a Cabinet meeting in Moscow chaired by Mr. Putin,

First Deputy Prime Minister Igor Shuvalov insisted that Moscow must first wait and see the composition of the new Ukrainian government before disbursing more aid. Prime Minister Dmitry Medvedev supported Mr. Shuvalov: "We had specific agreements with Azarov that must be honored." Mr. Medvedev complained that Kyiv is not repaying its debt for previous gas shipments and not fully paying for newly pumped gas, despite receiving Russian loan money.

Apparently Mr. Putin supported a wait-and-see attitude promoted by Messrs. Medvedev and Shuvalov (<http://www.interfax.ru/print.asp?sec=1447&id=354645>).

Mr. Putin's cautious response to the latest developments in Ukraine seems to be splitting his power base, as nationalists and revisionists desperately call for a more aggressive, interventionist policy. Mr. Yanukovich is described in Moscow as a weakling and a proxy of the United States, who takes direct orders from Washington (<http://regnum.ru/news/polit/1760124.html>).

Komsomolskaya Pravda reports from Kyiv that the local U.S. Embassy is directly paying cash in dollars to opposition street activists, whom the paper compares to al-

Qaeda and the Nazis. The same report calls Russia "weak," accuses Moscow of indecisiveness, and underscores that the rumors of the "Russian spetsnaz [special forces] landing on planes near Kyiv" are untrue. "By acting in an unflinching manner, Russia could create on its borders a totally friendly state, by sending western Ukraine to go its own way." Pro-Russian Ukrainians in the East and South of Ukraine are Russia's real "compatriots," while people from Central Asia are not (<http://www.kp.ru/print/26186.5/3074717/>).

Mr. Putin is increasingly under pressure internally to intervene in Ukraine to defeat what is seen as the U.S.-led conspiracy. And if the entirety of Ukraine cannot be salvaged, the Russian president is being pressured to carve out and annex (integrate) the east and south of the divided nation. The same reactionaries, nationalists and imperial revisionists who supported Putin by opposing pro-democracy protests in 2011 and 2012 in Moscow and are now leading an assault on Dozhd and other leftovers of free speech, are demanding action in Ukraine. Mr. Putin may be increasingly in conflict with his radicalized powerbase and may be forced to radicalize himself in internal and external political decision-making.

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**The possibility of the opposition succeeding in altering the balance of power in Kyiv has been causing a hysterical reaction in Moscow.**

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### UNA BRANCH 37 ANNUAL MEETING Saturday, March 1, 2014

UNA Branch 37 will hold its annual meeting on Saturday, March 1, 2014 at 2:00 p.m. in the Chornomorska Sitch's room at the Ukrainian-American Cultural Center, 60-C N. Jefferson Rd. Whippany NJ. Meeting agenda will include election of a delegate to UNA's 38th Convention.

For more information please call Oksana Stanko, Branch Secretary, at 908-872-2192 or 800-253-9862 x 3039.

### UNA BRANCH 133 ANNUAL MEETING Sunday, March 2, 2014

Cranford, NJ. - The annual meeting of UNA Br. 133 will be held on Sunday, March 2, 2014, at 3:00 p.m. at 5 Wade Ave, Cranford, NJ.

At the meeting a delegate will be elected to the 38th UNA Convention.

For more information please call Michael Bohdan, Branch Secretary, at 908-272-2569.



# BOOK REVIEW: Autobiographical novel by Ukrainian American physician

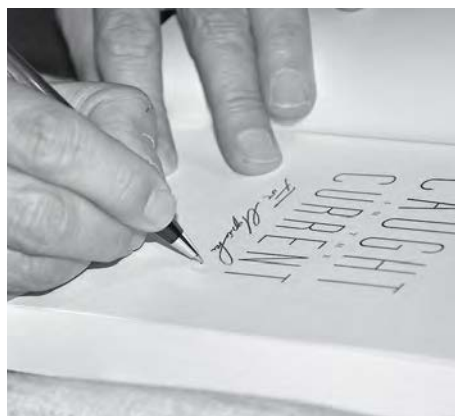
by the Rev. Myron Panchuk

*"Caught in the Current"* by Daniel Hryhorczuk. Minneapolis: Langdon Street Press, 2013. ISBN: 978-1-62652-268-8. 294 pages.

If you find yourself glued to your computer screen following an endless stream of images of the Euro-Maidan in Kyiv, or you're battling a growing sense of holiday angst and trying to figure out to deal with interpersonal family dynamics, I highly recommend that you take a break, sit down in a comfortable armchair and start reading Daniel Hryhorczuk's recently published novel "Caught in the Current."

This autobiographical fiction is based on the author's own visit to Ukraine during the summer of 1970, and is truly an engaging read. I could not put the book down. I was gripped by the questions of my own youth, which revolved around the ambivalence of ethnic identity. The narrative also catalyzed memories of student activism, Plast and a need to do everything I could to help my fellow Ukrainians liberate themselves from Russian imperialism.

The novel's protagonist, Alec, is confronted with the fluid, and confusing, aspects of his own personal identification. When asked to join a student protest against the Vietnam War at Northwestern University he responds that his roots are elsewhere and that he is more anti-Soviet than anti-establishment. The title of the novel hints at this ambivalence of identity and nudges the sympathetic reader to reflect upon how all of us are "caught" in a historical moment and a current of existential realities over which we have no control.



The author signs books.

Once "caught in the current," there is no turning back, no ability to muster enough strength or energy to resist the call of a journey, which for Alec is nothing less than the archetypal hero's quest.

The eminent American mythologist Joseph Campbell outlined the classic features of the hero's quest by noting that although this journey begins in the ordinary world, strange encounters and coincidental events take place which initiate a descent into the underworld. Alec's existential conundrum of personal identity sets the tone for an invitation to join a school trip to the Soviet Union, which is followed by an incidental conversation with a member of his Ukrainian Scout Organization's group identified as "The Brotherhood," and a meeting in a dark smoke-filled room with a stranger who tasks him with meeting Ukrainian dissidents. According to the psychologist Carl Jung, such moments in life are not accidental or coincidental. They are the so-called synchronicities that knock at the door of our consciousness and invite us to integrate personal fragmentation if we are willing to do so. Alec bravely accepts the invitation and call and walks into the metaphorical dark forest of Soviet intrigue and repression.

The hero leaves the ordinary world and descends into the unknown and the unpredictable. The purpose of this review is not to give away the plot, but to invite potential readers to accompany the novel's protagonist on his journey of intrigue, secret encounters, strange meetings, arrest, prosecution, and flight from KGB agents. The quick-paced, action-packed narrative morphs what could have been the normative "what did you do during your summer vacation" story into a literary work that decenters Ukrainian literature from folksy stereotypes and blasé plotlines. And, of course, Alec leaves the love of his life at the moment he departs for his archetypal descent into hell, only to be reunited with her once he exits from his place of treachery and evil.

There are many interpretative lenses that can be utilized for interpreting an artistically crafted literary works. But, a Jungian approach is particularly well suited for "Caught in the Current" In addition to the protagonist's mythic quest for meaning and identity, the symbolism of water is one of a number of other gems which shine



The author Dr. Danylo Hryhorczuk.

hidden in the recesses of this work. Hryhorczuk wisely contrasts the drowning of a childhood friend in the lagoon of Chicago's Humboldt Park with rusalky and memorial services at cemeteries during Zeleni Sviata with a ritual plunge into the sacred waters of the Dnipro River. Symbolically, the element of water embraces the duality and ambivalence of death and of life. A fundamental tenet of Jungian theory is the necessity of maintaining the tension between oppositional realities and forces in order to achieve personal transcendence and growth. The plot, character development and peppering of symbols achieve this in an artistic manner.

Dr. Hryhorczuk's talent as a writer of fiction will hopefully continue to delight us for many years. "Caught in the Current" is his first novel after a lifelong career in medical research.

The final phase of the hero's journey is to exit the underworld with a new outlook on life and felt sense of personal integration. The beauty of the genre of autobiographical fiction is its ability to weave one's personal story with mythic meaning. This also presents the reader with an opportunity to also own many aspects of the narrative. Dr. Hryhorczuk's story becomes our shared tale of personal ambivalence, fear and love, loss and hope, and of that strange communal experience of being caught in multiple currents which unite us and distance us from a homeland of mythic battles and centuries-old conflicts.

The Rev. Myron Panchuk is a priest of the Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy of St. Nicholas in Chicago, a doctoral student in depth psychology at Pacifica Graduate Institute and author of the blog [virtualborscht.com](http://virtualborscht.com).



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**UNA BRANCH 171 ANNUAL MEETING**  
**Sunday, March 2, 2014**

Bayonne, NJ. - The annual meeting of UNA Br. 171 will be held on Sunday, March 2, 2014, at 11:00 a.m. at the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary Ukrainian Catholic Church, 30 E 25th Street, Bayonne, NJ 07002.

At the meeting delegates will be elected to the 38th UNA Convention.

For more information please contact Steven Woch, Branch Secretary.



## COMMUNITY CHRONICLE

# New York community welcomes new rector of UCU

UCEF

NEW YORK – The 10th annual fund-raising banquet in support of the Ukrainian Catholic University held by the New York Friends of UCU Committee was the first opportunity for many UCU supporters and benefactors to meet the new rector of the university, the Rev. Bohdan Prach, Ph.D.

"Many of us had come to know Father Bohdan Prach in the late 1980s when he served as assistant pastor for several Ukrainian Catholic parishes in the Stamford Eparchy," said Andrew Lencyk, the chair of the New York Friends of UCU Committee, and a member of the board of directors for the Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation (UCEF). "Over the years, we have had the opportunity to follow his accomplishments as the rector of Holy Spirit Seminary in Lviv." The Rev. Prach was the chief administrator who supervised the construction of the new Holy Spirit Seminary on the Khutorivka Campus. The seminary received national awards for its innovative architectural

design, and the Rev. Prach is credited with training over 800 new priests for successful ordination.

"We are very pleased to see that UCU finds itself in such capable hands," Mr. Lencyk said at the benefit banquet held on November 3, 2013. "It is obvious that, together with Bishop Borys Gudziak, Father Prach will be able to lead UCU into the future for the greater glory of God and for the good of mankind."

The Rev. Prach concelebrated divine liturgy at St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church together with its pastor, the Rev. Bernard Panczuk.

During the subsequent banquet, he shared his vision for UCU's expansion. "Beyond the importance of new buildings and a strong faculty, we feel the urgent need to help this generation of young Ukrainians develop a new way of thinking, to overcome the crippling effects of the old Soviet mentality," said the Rev. Prach. "We need to train these young people to think for themselves, to strengthen their ability to act boldly and ethically, to think critical-



The Ukrainian Catholic University's newly elected rector, the Rev. Dr. Bohdan Prach, speaks in New York.

ly, and devote their lives to building a more humane, spiritually uplifting society."

In addition to the Rev. Prach, the program also featured UCU Vice-Rector for University Mission Myroslav Marynovych. A former political prisoner who spent seven years in one of the harshest prison camps in the Soviet gulag, Prof. Marynovych thanked the audience for believing in the mission of UCU, for offering such generous donations and for their active participation in the development of the university.

The audience also enjoyed video greetings from Patriarch Sviatoslav and from Bishop Borys Gudziak, president of UCU, both of whom highlighted Father Prach's many organizational skills, prodigious energy and competency.

The organizers also presented a 12-minute documentary film by Petro Didula titled "Velykoho Bazhaite" ("Yearn for Great Things"), highlighting just some of the dramatic developments that

(Continued on page 17)

## UACCNJ events commemorate 80th anniversary of Holodomor



Prof. Ray Gamache (right), author of "Gareth Jones, Eyewitness to the Holodomor," and Nigel Linsan Colley (center), grandnephew of Gareth Jones, with Michael Koziupa, who emceed their presentation at the Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey.

by Michael Koziupa

WHIPPANY, N.J. – The month of November at the Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey (UACCNJ) was dedicated to commemorations of the 80th anniversary of the Holodomor of 1932-1933 in Ukraine.

On Sunday, November 10, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (UCCA), Morris County Branch, and the Arts, Culture and Education Committee at the UACCNJ presented speakers about the Welsh journalist Gareth Jones, one of the few journalists of the 1930s who actually visited Ukraine during the Famine-Genocide and walked the countryside, talked to the people, saw the horrific conditions and wrote about this in newspapers.

The master of ceremonies of the event Michael Koziupa, president of UCCA Morris County, started the event by presenting Kalyna Leshchuk, a second place winner in the "Student Holodomor Project Competition" (12-15 age group), spon-

sored by the U.S. Holodomor Education Committee, who read her essay about the Holodomor and Jones.

Nigel Linsan Colley, grandnephew of Jones, presented a TV documentary shown on BBC4 in the United Kingdom titled "Hitler, Stalin and Mr. Jones."

He was followed by Prof. Ray Gamache, author of "Gareth Jones, Eyewitness to the Holodomor," the first scholarly study of Jones. Prof. Gamache donated all monies from the sale of his book to the UACCNJ.

At noon on November 16, 2013, the UCCA Morris County, NJ Branch presented the educational version of producer/director Yuriy Luhovy's documentary film "Genocide Revealed" to the older children (sixth grade and up) and parents of the Lesia Ukrainka School of Ukrainian Studies. Mr. Koziupa introduced the film and teacher Elizabeth Buniak prepared the children on what to look for during the film. After the film showing, Mrs. Buniak was joined by the school's director, Yuriy

(Continued on page 17)

## St. Basil Academy appoints its first lay principal

FOX CHASE MANOR, Pa. – Sister Dorothy Ann Busowski, OSBM, Provincial Superior of the Sisters of the Order of St. Basil the Great, Jesus Lover of Humanity Province, and the members of the St. Basil Academy Board of Trustees announced the appointment of the school's first lay principal, Theresa Ryan-Szott.

The position had been held since September 2013 by Helen Chaykowsky, an SBA alumna recently retired from the secondary school system of the Archdiocese of Philadelphia. The new administration began February 4.

Historically, the position of principal has been held by a member of the Order of the Sisters of St. Basil the Great. Selecting a qualified person to carry on the mission of educating young women at the academy established by the Basilian Sisters in Fox Chase Manor, Pa., in 1931, required an extensive search and deliberation by the Trustees.

Mrs. Ryan-Szott, a native Philadelphian, was educated in the elementary and secondary schools of the Archdiocese of Philadelphia. She graduated cum laude from Wheeling Jesuit University with degrees in theology and history and obtained a master of arts in religious studies from St. Charles Borromeo Seminary and a master of arts in educational leadership from St. Joseph University.

Her early academic experience includes teaching in New York City and New Jersey Catholic high schools and then in the Philadelphia Archdiocese as department chairperson and teacher at Archbishop Ryan High School.

Her administrative assignments have included serving as assistant principal for academic affairs, John W. Hallahan Catholic Girls High School; assistant principal for student services, Kennedy-Kenrick Catholic High School; and assistant principal for student services, Conwell-Egan Catholic High School.

Mrs. Ryan-Szott's academic career has also included participatory and leadership or supervisory roles and initiating innovative curriculum programs in the archdiocesan school system. Until recently, Mrs.



Theresa Ryan-Szott, the newly appointed principal of St. Basil Academy.

Ryan-Szott was the director of secondary personnel, Office of Catholic Education of the Archdiocese of Philadelphia.

In her new capacity as principal of SBA, Mrs. Ryan-Szott said she hopes "to carry on the educational mission and spirituality of the Sisters of St. Basil and the teachings of the Church and to academically prepare [our] daughters to make a difference in the world. We are a faith-based school that educates the whole person, providing an atmosphere that is academically challenging, spiritually nourishing and socially enriching. An all-girls school such as St. Basil's provides a setting for growth, empowerment and the opportunity to form women leaders in accord with the teachings of Jesus and the Church."

As the school's new administrator, Mrs. Ryan-Szott will be entrusted to carry out the five-year Strategic Plan recently developed with the expertise and guidance of Meitler Consultants, a nationally recognized consultant group for Catholic schools.

Mrs. Theresa Ryan-Szott and her husband, Walter, reside in Southampton, Pa., where they are members of Our Lady of Good Counsel Parish. They are the parents of three grown children: Katie, Jonathan and Lara.



## New York community...

(Continued from page 16)

occurred at UCU in 2013. Among the most noteworthy was the completion of a state-of-the-art academic building that houses faculty offices, lecture halls, seminar rooms, and a beautiful cafeteria and conference center.

Among the dignitaries attending the banquet were Bishop Paul Chomnycky of the Stamford Eparchy, which encompasses New York and New England, Bishop-Emeritus Basil Losten, and numerous priests, nuns and leaders of local and national organizations.

In his opening remarks, Mykola Haliy, the former editor of Patriarkhat magazine and one of the founding members of the New York Friends of UCU Committee, admitted that, after the first successful banquet in 2003, he expected this would be a one-time event. He was among the skeptics who believed that the committee could not sustain an annual gala.

He commented: "The Lord's miracles have not only occurred in the far distant past. They also occur in our own time. We have to see them and yearn for them. We have to remind ourselves of the nearly bloodless collapse of the Soviet Union [in 1991], the emergence of newly independent nations, and the development of the Ukrainian Catholic University in Lviv. ...It is so rewarding and heartening to see UCU, born in a very humble old building on Svetsitsky Street, now developing into a separate university campus with buildings that are adding to the beauty of the Lviv landscape."

"The New York Ukrainian community has always been very generous and responsive to the importance of this mission," said Mr. Lencyk. "To see people rally around this charitable cause has been very inspiring for everyone involved."

The banquet raised an estimated \$202,000 for UCEF and attracted a number of new attendees and first-time donors. Anna Shpook-Nikitin, one of the young Friends of UCU volunteers who works for J.P.Morgan in Manhattan, commented that "it is very gratifying to see this infusion of new energy, and to see that all our efforts have not been in vain."

## UACCNJ...

(Continued from page 16)

Kosachevich, in a lively discussion with the children about the film.

That evening, UCCA Morris County held another event. Mr. Koziupa introduced the children of the Ukrainian American Youth Association (UAYA) Whippany branch, who presented a short play, "Memories of the Holodomor." This group had won first place at the UAYA Zlet's cultural competition at the Ukrainian American Youth Association Resort Center in Ellenville, N.Y.

This was followed by a showing of the award-winning film "Famine 33" by well-known Ukrainian producer/director Oles Yanchuk. Due to his wife's illness, Mr. Yanchuk was not able to be present, but the well-known community activist Askold Lozynskyj presented the background on the making of the film. The audience was again moved by the powerful presentation in the film of one family living through the Holodomor.

All of the above events were supported by Selfreliance Ukrainian American Federal Credit Union, which also sponsored a bus organized by UCCA Morris County to go from Whippany and Newark to St. Patrick Cathedral in New York on November 23 for the commemoration of the Holodomor.

## Revolutionary...

(Continued from page 6)

regions support the Russian model: the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, and the oblasts of Luhansk, Donetsk and Kharkiv, at a minimum. Russia will use these satellites to its fullest advantage.

The plan for Ukraine's disintegration has been already laid out by Mr. Putin's point men on Ukraine, Sergei Glazev and Viktor Medvedchuk. First comes federalization. Then comes a referendum on the Customs Union conducted in each federalized region. If federalization isn't pushed through parliament, then the Autonomous Republic of Crimea will simply declare independence and the dominoes may start falling then.

On February 4, the Crimean Parliament ordered lawyers to draft an appeal to the Russian government for protection. "We are simply obligated to turn to the Russian Federation, taking into account that Crimea is a Russian autonomy, Russian by nationality, by culture, by language," said Crimean

Deputy Sergei Tsekov. "Our defender can only be the Russian Federation."

There are only two ways out of this crisis, as I see it. A pro-Western government takes power and puts Ukraine on the fast track to Western values and standards so convincingly that the southeastern Ukrainians forget about their yearnings for Russia.

That won't happen with these opposition leaders. Yatsenyuk? He's actually thinking about serving as Mr. Yanukovich's prime minister, which will ruin his career. Vitali Klitschko? He doesn't have the team, conviction or intellect for leading the type of painful reform that's needed.

Ideally, they'd appoint a technocratic government of expert economists and administrators to fix things up. Ideally. But both Mr. Yatsenyuk and Mr. Klitschko have a whole trail of "investors" in their parties that are waiting for their returns, in the form of cushy government posts.

Egypt serves as a good example for Ukraine. It's been three years since dictator Hosni Mubarak was ousted, and the government has yet to introduce stability and

reforms. And the Egyptian government doesn't have Russia and the Donbas mafia breathing down its neck.

The other option is some type of partition of Ukraine. That's what another independent international journalist, Eric Margolis, suspects is realistic. I'd place my money on that outcome. Let's hope there will be as few casualties as possible.

The final result could also look something like Bosnia-Herzegovina, which is divided between the Serbian Republic and the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which is further divided into 10 cantons.

It's being widely discussed in Kyiv that the Euro-Maidan could ditch the political opposition leaders once they've finally confirmed they're capable of nothing. That's the price of not being in touch with reality.

In the meantime, all the current efforts aimed at creating a broad coalition and offering Mr. Yanukovich a golden parachute will prove futile, unfortunately. But I suppose these leaders have to at least strive for peace. The effort deserves respect but not much hope.

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# OUT & ABOUT

- Through March 30 Chicago Art exhibit, "Survival, Spirit, Dreams and Nightmares," Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art, 773-227-5522 or [www.uima-chicago.org](http://www.uima-chicago.org)
- February 20 New York Lecture by Taras Koznarsky, "Shevchenko and His Readers," Columbia University, [ma2634@columbia.edu](mailto:ma2634@columbia.edu)
- February 21-22 Phoenix, AZ Wild West Ukie Fest, with music by Vechirka and performance by Syzokryli Ukrainian Dance Ensemble, St. Mary the Protectress Ukrainian Orthodox Church, 602-254-3752 or [chrystia@cox.net](mailto:chrystia@cox.net)
- February 22 Ottawa Masquerade dance, with music by Burya, Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral hall, 613-277-4664 or [mj.reshitnyk@gmail.com](mailto:mj.reshitnyk@gmail.com)
- February 22 Detroit Presentation of debutantes, with music by Klopit, Ukrainian Engineers' Society of America - Detroit Branch, Troy Marriott Hotel, [gwołoszczuk@yahoo.com](mailto:gwołoszczuk@yahoo.com) or 269-343-9492
- February 22 Carnegie, PA Ukrainian dance before Lent, Ukrainian Students Club at the University of Pittsburgh, Ukrainian American Citizen's Club, 267-972-6557
- February 22 Ottawa Family Perogie Night, Knights of Columbus and the Ukrainian Catholic Women's League of Canada, St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Shrine, 613-599-4791
- February 22 New York Lecture by Michael Kalinski, "Evidence From the Secret Documents on State-Sponsored Research on Doping on Human Subjects in the Former Soviet Union in Light of the 2014 Winter Olympic Games in Russia," Shevchenko Scientific Society, 212-254-5130
- February 23 Colebrook, CT Winterfest, Bobriwka campground, [info@bobriwka.com](mailto:info@bobriwka.com) or [www.bobriwka.com](http://www.bobriwka.com)
- February 23 Chicago Gallery talk, "Survival, Spirit Dreams, Nightmares," with Mark Nelson and Yohann Petrovsky-Shtern, Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art, 773-227-5522 or [www.uima-chicago.org](http://www.uima-chicago.org)
- February 23 New York Book presentation by Volodymyr Serhijchuk, "The Ukrainians of St. Petersburg, Petrograd and Leningrad," Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences, 212-222-1866
- February 24 Cambridge, MA Seminar with Tetiana Boryak, "Official Narrative and Oral History: Reconstructing Mechanisms of Mass Killings During the Holodomor (1932-1933) in Ukraine," Harvard University, 617-495-4053 or [huri@fas.harvard.edu](mailto:huri@fas.harvard.edu)
- February 26 Athens, OH Concert, featuring violinist Solomiya Ivakhiv, violist Sharon Wei and cellist Michael Carrera, Glidden Hall, Ohio University, [www.solomiyaivakhiv.com](http://www.solomiyaivakhiv.com)
- February 27 Athens, OH Concert, featuring violinist Solomiya Ivakhiv with violist Sharon Wei and the Ohio University Orchestra, Templeton-Blackburn Memorial Auditorium, Ohio University, [www.solomiyaivakhiv.com](http://www.solomiyaivakhiv.com)
- February 27 New York Commemorative program, "Taras Shevchenko: Champion of the Ukrainian Language, Self-Determination of Peoples, Human Rights and Social Justice," Ukrainian World Congress and the World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations, United Nations Headquarters, [rspv-ukraine@gmail.com](mailto:rspv-ukraine@gmail.com)
- February 27-March 9 New York Performance, "Capt. John Smith Goes to Ukraine," Yara Arts Group, La MaMa ETC, [www.brama.com/yara](http://www.brama.com/yara)
- March 1 Parsippany, NJ Presentation of debutantes, with music by Hrim and Zvook bands, Ukrainian American Youth Association, Sheraton Parsippany Hotel, [www.cym.org/us](http://www.cym.org/us) or 646-761-8184 or 845-774-5000
- March 1 New York Gala cocktail party, "Mardi Gras in New Orleans," with music by the Askold Buk Jazz Band, The Ukrainian Museum, 212-228-0110 or [info@ukrainianmuseum.org](mailto:info@ukrainianmuseum.org)

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](mailto:mdubas@ukrweekly.com).

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# UKELODEON

FOR THE NEXT GENERATION

## Seeing Eye visits Whippany's UAYA

by Chris Bytz

WHIPPANY, N.J. – A representative of The Seeing Eye Inc., Don MacGowan, volunteer program coordinator of Pennies for Puppies/Dollars for Dogs, visited the Whippany branch of the Ukrainian American Youth Association (UAYA) on Monday, November 18, 2013.

He brought along his dog, George, to meet the families who had supported the UAYA foster-dog, Mushka, throughout the year. Mushka could not be a part of this presentation because she was in the midst of training with a foster family.

Myron Bytz, president of UAYA Whippany, presented a check to Mr. MacGowan in the amount of \$350, which was collected with the help of friends at St. John Ukrainian Catholic Church in Whippany, and the Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey. Collection bins were placed near the church entrance and the lobby of the center.

While George, a retired Golden Retriever, made his way around the room so that all the children and their parents had an opportunity to meet him, Mr. MacGowan explained to his audience the life of a Seeing

Eye puppy. The first step is for a family to foster a puppy for 12 to 15 months. The puppy is part of the family for that period of time, but has to come back to The Seeing Eye for intensive training. He explained that not all puppies grow up to be guide dogs, but that in those instances, the foster family is first in line to adopt their dog, giving them a forever home.

As Mr. MacGowan called on the children whose little hands were raised with questions on their minds, George welcomed the hugs the children bestowed upon him. He gently nudged some of the children's hands so that he could be touched, thereby basking in the attention. When he was tired, he lay down at their feet with his eyes closed.

The Seeing Eye Inc. is in need of foster families in the Morris/Essex/Sussex County areas. Anyone interested in fostering a puppy should get in touch with Mr. MacGowan at the following address: The Seeing Eye Inc., P.O. Box 375, Morristown, NJ 07963-0375; telephone, 973-539-4425 x 1778 (office) or 973-479-4020 (cell); website, www.SeeingEye.org.



Chris Bytz

Members of the Ukrainian American Youth Association of Whippany, N.J., present a donation to The Seeing Eye Inc., which is accepted by the organization's representative Don MacGowan (left).

## Mishanyna

George Washington's birthday is February 22, and Abraham Lincoln's is February 12. The Uniform Monday Holiday Act, which took effect in 1971, moved the U.S. federal observance of Washington's birthday to the third Monday in February. As of 1998, a dozen U.S. states officially refer to this day as "Presidents' Day," because it always falls between the birthdays of these two great Presidents.

Find the capitalized names of some other U.S. presidents hidden in the Mishanyna grid.

John ADAMS (1797-1801)	Chester ARTHUR (1881-1885)	Calvin COOLIDGE (1923-1929)
Millard FILLMORE (1850-1853)	Theodore ROOSEVELT (1901-1909)	Dwight D. EISENHOWER (1953-1961)
Franklin PIERCE (1853-1857)	William Howard TAFT (1909-1913)	John F. KENNEDY (1961-1963)
Andrew JOHNSON (1865-1869)	Woodrow WILSON (1913-1921)	Richard NIXON (1969-1974)
James GARFIELD (1881)	Warren HARDING (1921-1923)	Gerald FORD (1974-1977)

A	D	A	M	C	O	A	F	C	H	A	R	D	I	N
S	M	A	D	A	F	R	O	A	R	T	E	R	C	I
A	F	I	L	L	M	O	R	E	X	E	I	O	O	X
G	X	C	A	O	S	D	T	V	N	I	X	V	O	O
A	K	E	N	N	I	X	O	N	A	S	I	E	L	W
R	I	P	E	N	Y	D	E	N	N	E	K	L	I	I
F	R	A	G	J	O	H	N	S	O	N	E	L	D	Y
I	X	F	A	A	D	A	M	A	J	H	S	O	G	A
E	I	R	O	O	R	E	T	F	R	O	O	S	E	V
L	S	U	J	T	A	F	R	A	N	W	I	L	S	O
J	O	H	N	O	A	N	I	X	O	E	L	S	O	N
O	H	T	X	T	O	N	C	E	C	R	E	I	P	A
H	T	R	O	O	S	E	V	E	L	T	S	L	O	D
N	R	A	N	X	O	K	E	I	G	D	R	O	F	A
J	A	C	K	S	O	N	L	S	N	O	X	A	T	M

## Detroit area children support Ukraine



HAMTRAMCK, Mich. – Students of Immaculate Conception School and Lesia Ukrainka School at St. Mary Protectress Orthodox Church here in the Detroit area prepared many letters and drawings (one of which is seen above) that portrayed their enthusiastic support for the Euro-Maidan. They were reacting to the words of Vera Andrushkiw, a former teacher at IC, who encouraged them to take an active part in writing letters to President Barack Obama, their senators and congressmen, and Secretary of State John Kerry.



La MaMa ETC and Yara Arts Group present:

# Capt. John Smith Goes to Ukraine

In 1607 Captain John Smith founded Jamestown, the first English settlement in America, but in 1603 he was in Kolomyia

directed by Virlana Tkacz  
performed by Bob Holman, Susan Hwang & Julian Kytasty

February 27 - March 9, 2014

Th, Fri, Sat 7:30 PM, Sun 2:30  
\$18, \$13 students/seniors  
(212) 475-7710, lamama.org

La MaMa First Floor Theatre 74 East 4th St, New York

## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

**Thursday, February 20**  
**NEW YORK:** The Ukrainian Studies Program at the Harriman Institute, Columbia University, invites all to attend a presentation titled "Shevchenko and His Readers" by Prof. Taras Koznarsky (University of Toronto). The presentation, commemorating the bicentennial of the poet's birth, will focus on the phenomenon of Shevchenko as he shaped his charismatic role in Ukrainian society. The lecture will take place at noon in the Marshall D. Shulman Seminar Room (Room 1219, International Affairs Building, 420 W. 118th St). The event is free and open to the public. For additional information call 212-854-4697.

**Saturday, February 22**  
**NEW YORK:** The Shevchenko Scientific Society invites all to a lecture on "Evidence from the secret documents on state-sponsored research on doping on human subjects in the former Soviet Union in light of the 2014 Winter Olympic Games in Russia" by Dr. Michael Kalinski. Dr. Kalinski is chair of the Department of Applied Health Sciences, College of Health Sciences and Human Services, Murray State 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.

**Sunday, February 23**  
**NEW YORK:** The Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S. invites all to a presentation of a new book by Dr. Volodymyr Serhijchuk, professor of history at Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, titled "The Ukrainians of St. Petersburg, Petrograd, Leningrad." The event will take place in the academy's building at 206 W. 100th St., (between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue) at 3 p.m. For additional information call 212-222-1866.

**Thursday-Sunday, February 27-March 9**  
**NEW YORK:** La MaMa Experimental Theater and Yara Arts Group present "Capt. John Smith Goes to Ukraine." In 1607 Captain Smith founded Jamestown, the first English settlement in America, but in 1603 he was in Kolomyia. Directed by Virlana Tkacz, the show is a comedy/musical/historical epic-in-an-hour with three characters: John Smith, created by poet Bob Holman; Susan Hwang, comic/performance artist and accordion player; and Julian Kytasty, legendary Ukrainian bandurist. Show times: Thursday, Friday, Saturday, 7:30 p.m.; Sunday, 2:30 p.m. La MaMa Experimental Theater is located at 74 E. Fourth St. Admission \$18; \$13 for seniors and students. For tickets call 212-475-7710 or log on to www.lamama.org.

**Saturday, March 15**  
**PALATINE, ILL:** The Ukrainian American Veterans 1st Lt. Ivan Shandor Post 35 invites the members of the community, veterans and patriots to a social/informational meeting on a new educational system called "Common Core" presented by Prof. Terrence Moore of Hillsdale College. Prof. Moore served with distinction in the United States Marine Corps. He received his Ph.D. from the University of Edinburgh and is the author of "The Story-Killers," a common sense case against the Common Core. The presentation takes place at the Palatine Library located at 700 N. Court, Palatine, IL 60067 at 2pm to 4pm. There is no charge for this event. For additional information, contact Col. Roman G. Golash (ret.) at romangolash@sbcglobal.net or call 847-910-3532.

### 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**; longer submissions are subject to editing. Preview items must be received no later than one week before the desired date of publication. Items will be published only once, unless otherwise indicated. Please include payment for each time the item is to appear and indicate date(s) of issue(s) in which the item is to be published.

Information should be sent to: [preview@ukrweekly.com](mailto: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.**



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