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# THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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## President signs lustration law Rada approves first anti-corruption bills

by Zenon Zawada

KYIV – Ukrainian President Petro Poroshenko on October 9 signed the bill “On Cleaning Up Government,” more commonly known as the lustration law, which was celebrated by its supporters as an achievement of the Euro-Maidan movement.

The controversial legislation establishes a basic legal framework to remove from government positions numerous categories of employees, including those involved in political persecutions (particularly during the Euro-Maidan), high-ranking officials in the Yanukovich administration, those found to have been engaged in corruption in recent years (though not necessarily convicted), Soviet Communist Party officials, and KGB/FSB collaborators and informers.

Immune from lustration are all elected officials, the parliamentary human rights ombudsman, the rank and file of the Internal Affairs Ministry, Cabinet officials responsible for penal enforcement and those responsible for guarding tax police info.

More than 1 million state officials could face lustration, Prime Minister Arseniy Yatsenyuk told his weekly Cabinet meeting on September 17, a day after its second reading was approved by parliament by 231 votes as tires were burned outside its walls – a signal from activists of the consequences of failing to pass it.

“The law foresees including practically all of the state machine and society in lustration,” said Yegor Sobolev, one of the activists that day who is running for Parliament on the Self-Reliance (Samopomich) party list.

“It’s very important for people not to think that we wrote a wonderful law and

state bodies will be cleaned out tomorrow. Many years of hard work will be needed for that, with the effort of not simply formally enforcing a law, but to climb through oneself and pull one another through filtration by lustration criteria,” explained Mr. Sobolev.

Indeed many believe the law is far from wonderful, and Procurator General of Ukraine Vitalii Yarema insisted it’s unconstitutional.

“The foundation for the entire state strategy for cleaning up government should be the principle of individual responsibility and presumption of innocence,” he wrote on his blog on October 9. He said he’d have to dismiss an additional 100 workers after having already dismissed more than 1,500 regional employees after the Euro-Maidan.

“In accordance with the lustration law, those subject to dismissal are employees who, in the most difficult times, risking everything they had, aided the Maidan. Some offered information, some refused to fulfill a criminal order and some made a vindicating decision in regard to the protesters. And now these people are supposed to leave their service once the law takes effect,” Mr. Yarema commented.

Another contingent opposed to the law is former members of the Party of Regions, as well as those who served in the higher ranks of the Yanukovich administration, whom the law particularly targets.

Yurii Boiko, the former vice prime minister and leader of the pro-Putin Opposition Bloc party, said he will work to submit the law for review by the Constitutional Court of Ukraine in hopes that it will be overturned.

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Official Website of Ukraine's President

President Petro Poroshenko speaks about fighting corruption during the major press conference at which he unveiled his “Reforms Strategy 2020” program.

by Zenon Zawada

KYIV – Ukraine’s Parliament, the Verkhovna Rada, approved on October 7 five bills that establish the bureaucracy and legal instruments to fight corruption. Ukrainian President Petro Poroshenko has been urging their approval, partly because they are needed by the end of October to obtain the next International Monetary Fund tranche of \$2.8 billion.

The president also declared fighting corruption to be among his top priorities when unveiling on September 25 his “Reforms Strategy 2020” program, which is aimed at bringing Ukraine in conformity with European Union standards.

“In the last few decades, governments have been assembled along the principle of negative selection. Experts were not sought after for professional qualities. Instead ‘our guys’ were appointed. As a result, we achieved a destructive combination of corruption, unprofessionalism and irresponsibility,” Mr. Poroshenko said at his first major press conference held that day.

“In its current state, the bureaucracy is an insurmountable obstacle for reforms. It’s in that very sphere that it’s consolidated, active and inventive. Reforms are supposed to precede the radical renewal of the bureaucratic corps,” Mr. Poroshenko stated.

The bill drawing the most attention was submitted by the Presidential Administration. It establishes a National Anti-Corruption Bureau charged with investigating lawbreakers that violate national security. It will target high-ranking state and military officials, national deputies, ministers, judges, prosecutors and directors of state enterprises.

Its employees will be exclusively appointed through open standardized testing and will enjoy a minimum salary of about \$1,400 a month – far higher than most government posts in Kyiv. Its directors will be independent from state officials and subject to dismissal only by court rulings.

Anti-corruption crusader Tetiana Chornovol opposed the legislation creating the bureau because it provides for investigations of those crimes costing the state \$47,000 or higher, a rather low sum that allows its personnel to avoid the biggest political and economic players, who can be more threatening.

“Who can believe that, if the opportunity presents itself, the anti-corruption investigator will begin the investigation of corrup-

(Continued on page 3)

## Despite ceasefire, fight continues for Donetsk airport

by Charles Recknagel

RFE/RL  
October 8

Pro-Russian separatists and Kyiv’s forces are observing a cease-fire in many parts of eastern Ukraine. Yet, around Donetsk airport, there is not even the pretense of honoring the truce that is supposed to pave the way for ending the conflict.

Night after night, separatists in neighborhoods near the airport shell army positions inside the airport perimeter. The soldiers respond with fire of their own, hitting the residential areas where the militiamen set up rocket-launchers, howitzers and mortars, shoot, and rapidly shift position again.

As the airport, just 10 kilometers from the city center, progressively disintegrates

under rebel fire, the control tower has become a useless hulk and the runways are strewn with shell holes. But the battle continues because the separatists see the airport as having huge symbolic and strategic value.

“The separatists are very much interested in the preservation of the so-called independence of their republics,” says Igor Sutyagin, a specialist on Russia’s military at the London-based Royal United Services Institute (RUSI). “And if you wish to be an independent country, recognized or not, you need a large airport to have connections with the outer world.”

At the same time, the airport has continuing military importance.

“In terms of its direct military value, there is an issue as to the state of the runway itself, since it has been under artillery fire for some time,” says Douglas Barrie, a

military expert at the International Institute for Security Studies (IISS), a security think-tank in London.

“But you can repair runways pretty quickly and get them up to useable condition in reasonable speed and this would open up a corridor for defense material to be flown in” for the rebels, he added.

He notes that the separatists also want to control the airport to make sure Kyiv cannot use it to ferry in supplies of its own to create a military base that would threaten the separatists’ self-declared capital.

There is still another reason that the separatists are keen to get control of the airport and that is to open up the possibility of getting fighter jets that would give them greater military parity with Kyiv.

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## ANALYSIS

## Russian military presence enforces division of Ukraine's Donbas region

by Vladimir Socor  
Eurasia Daily Monitor

The armistice slowly taking hold in Ukraine's Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts (collectively known as the Donbas region) basically consigns parts of those territories to Russia's military and political control, both directly and through local proxies. Facing Russia one-on-one, on the battlefield as well as in the negotiation format, Ukraine was left with no other realistic choice.

The September 5 and September 19-20 agreements, imprecise and loophole-ridden though they are, can lay the basis for a solid and durable ceasefire to Russia's advantage. This arrangement is enforceable to the extent that Russia will deem expedient to cooperate in enforcing it, militarily and politically (see Eurasia Daily Monitor, September 10, 11, 23, 24).

On the Ukrainian and, even more so, on the Western side, the basic concept of this arrangement is to concede enough to induce Russia to stop further offensive military actions – its own and its proxies'. The hope is that Russia will stop at the armistice lines now being drawn within Ukraine's territory, and not overstep these lines in the future.

In this sense, Western diplomacy is on track to achieve the core objective it pursued (with varying nuances and in varying degrees) since the outset of Russia's war against Ukraine. That basic objective is to "de-escalate" the local conflict and the crisis that ensued between Russia and the West. "De-escalation" was conceived as a goal in itself. It became a short-term expedient, not a means toward an outcome that would have reflected a long-term vision of Western interests in Ukraine and the wider region.

Similarly, having the armistice implemented in this form is a goal in itself for Kyiv (it had no other option) as well as for Washington, Brussels or Berlin (they eschewed other options). They do not view this armistice arrangement as a means to achieve a more favorable outcome eventually. Rather, they view it as another case of managing a "frozen" conflict, with acceptance of Russia's faits accomplis for an indefinite duration. Moscow, however, is undoubtedly considering its options for using its positions in Donbas as a springboard to increase its influence in Ukraine.

Under the armistice agreements, the "sides to the conflict" are to cease combat and other military actions, establish demarcation lines between their forces on the ground, with the buffer zone between them, and withdraw their heavy and long-range weaponry beyond the conflict theater. Both of the armistice agreements imply unmistakably (and, for a trapped Kyiv, inescapably) that the conflict is one between Kyiv and the Donetsk-Luhansk "people's republics" (DPR, LPR), not Moscow. Instead, Russia is cast in the travesty role of an armistice supervisor, alongside the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). The ongoing armistice implementation procedures are laying a basis for the continuation of Russia's armistice-supervisory role in the years ahead.

Since September 26, a joint center for ceasefire control and coordination has begun operating. A working group from

that center conducts inspection visits in the field. It assists Ukrainian and "DPR-LPR" forces to observe the ceasefire, ensure the separation of forces, as well as establish the ceasefire lines and the buffer zone. This mechanism consists of Russian and Ukrainian military officers (led by a lieutenant-general on either side) and members of the OSCE's Special Monitoring Mission (SMM – a civilian mission operating in Ukraine since May).

Apparently, Russian officers "mediate" meetings alternately with "DPR-LPR" forces in their territory and with the Ukrainian officers in the joint working group in Soledar, a Ukrainian-controlled town in the Donetsk Oblast. OSCE representatives attend the Soledar meetings. Very little is known about this process publicly. Official handouts are scarce, and media reports sketchy (UNIAN, Ukrinform, sprotyv.info, September 26-30; OSCE SMM report, September 28).

Firing incidents recur, but the overall level of hostilities – and, correspondingly, of casualties – is markedly subsiding, notwithstanding the recent days' attacks on the Ukrainian-held airport just outside of Donetsk (Kyiv Post, September 29; Interfax, September 30; Kyiv Post, October 1). The Ukrainian president and government emphasize the value of minimizing Ukrainian casualties, particularly among volunteer units.

A process of simplifying the ceasefire lines, straightening and shortening them, is under way since the signing of the armistice agreement. This process mainly affects Ukrainian units holding out under pressure in forward positions, e.g., the Debaltseve salient (with its logistical node) and the Donetsk airport. In the conflict theater's southeastern corner, Russian and proxy forces stand on the approaches to Mariupol (they arrived there directly from Russia's contiguous Rostov Oblast, not from the far-off Donetsk).

According to unconfirmed, partially credible rumors, some territorial tradeoffs are being discussed in the context of straightening and shortening the ceasefire lines. At least one meeting of all the parties (Ukraine, Russia, "DPR," "LPR," OSCE) is known to have been held as part of the process of delineating the Ukrainian zone, the DPR-LPR zone, and the buffer zone in Horlivka (OSCE SMM report, September 28). There is no mitigating Western input into this Russian-enforced process.

Russian forces in Ukraine's territory, coupled with invasion-ready forces on the uncontrolled border, are the driving factors in the partition of Ukraine's Donbas. Under that protection, the "DPR" and "LPR" are rushing their "parliamentary" elections to formalize the territorial division.

Russia's military intervention with conventional forces from August 24 onward has recaptured significant territory that Ukrainian forces had liberated prior to that date. The military demarcation lines are those obtained on the date of the ceasefire (with some possible corrections – see above). Those lines are now, on the whole, rapidly crystallizing into political dividing lines.

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

## NEWSBRIEFS

### Ukraine students to replace Russians

WASHINGTON – Russia's withdrawal from a 21-year-old U.S. high school exchange program will open more than 100 extra slots for students from Ukraine. With ties severely strained by the Ukraine crisis, Russia told the United States last month that it would not participate in the 2015-2016 Future Leaders Exchange Program (FLEX), which provides scholarships to students from 10 former Soviet republics. The U.S. State Department's top official for European and Eurasian affairs, Victoria Nuland, said she is saddened by Russia's decision "to deny their own citizens the opportunity to study in the United States" and hopes Russia's participation will be restored "in the not-too-distant future." In a speech to students in Kyiv on October 7, she added. "In the meantime, we will have more than 100 extra slots for Ukrainians." Those slots will bring the number available to Ukrainians to more than 300. The rest of the nearly 240 slots currently occupied by Russians will go to Georgia, Moldova and Armenia, according to The New York Times. (RFE/RL, with reporting by The New York Times)

### Nuland visits Border Guard Service base

KYIV – U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Victoria Nuland on October 8 visited a Stated Border Guard Service based in Kyiv. She was accompanied by the U.S. ambassador to Ukraine, Geoffrey Pyatt. Addressing the border guards, Ms. Nuland said: "...in this struggle to achieve your objectives, the objectives of the Ukrainian people, that you have struggled so hard for this year, and that some have lost their lives for, it is the State Border Guards who are on the front line of reestablishing Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity." She added that, "as Vice-President [Joe] Biden said when he was here for President [Petro] Poroshenko's inaugural, you will not walk this walk alone. The United States will be with you. And today Ambassador Pyatt and I are proud to fulfill America's pledge to you to stand with you as partners, friends, compatriots, today to exchange protocols on an agreement that will allow us to deepen our partnership with the State Border Guards." The top U.S. official for European and Eurasian affairs said the U.S. would be providing an additional \$10 million in body armor, protective

gear for personnel, up-armored SUVs, patrol vehicles and thermal vision devices for the border guards. "As Ambassador Pyatt said, we've worked together with the State Border Service for more than 10 years, working on nuclear nonproliferation, stopping crime, stopping smuggling, training your border guards and maritime units," she noted. "But today this partnership is even more existential. It's about Ukraine's survival as a sovereign state, something that is deeply in the interest of the United States." In addition, the U.S. will be providing \$1.4 million for the State Export Control and Border Security services, and \$15 million from the Defense Threat Reduction Agency for scanners, communications equipment, patrol vessels and vehicles that support the border guards' work on land, on sea, and in the air. (U.S. Embassy Kyiv)

### Green-card scam group nabbed

KYIV – Ukrainian investigators in cooperation with American authorities have nabbed a group involved in the U.S. Green Card Lottery scam. The Ukrainian Internal Affairs Ministry said on October 2 that the group used personal data of Ukrainian citizens in the U.S. congressionally mandated annual lottery program, Diversity Immigrant Visa, without their knowledge. After receiving the lottery results, the group sold the winners' codes to the unknowing winners for up to \$12,000 each. Those who were not able to pay had to give up their property for the group. Accomplices later met the lottery winners in the United States, depriving them of their immigration documents and organizing their employment to low-paid jobs. The group consisted of 10 people and their office was operating in Ternopil, in Ukraine's west. (RFE/RL, based on Ukrainian Internal Affairs Ministry statement)

### Kyiv: Yanukovich gets Russian citizenship

KYIV – A Ukrainian official says ex-President Viktor Yanukovich and other former top officials have obtained Russian citizenship. The Ukrainian internal affairs minister's aide Anton Herashchenko wrote on Facebook on October 3 that President Vladimir Putin signed a "secret decree" granting Russian citizenship to Mr.

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# NEWS ANALYSIS: Kremlin increasingly breaks off ties with the West

by Pavel Felgenhauer  
Eurasia Daily Monitor

The spirit of a new cold war seems to be dominating Russia. The Kremlin, outraged by the punitive sanctions imposed by the West in response to Russia's incursions into Ukraine, is curtailing all available channels of communication with the outside world.

Members of the Russian upper house of Parliament – the Federation Council (FC), also known as the Russian Senate – will sever all further relations with their counterparts inside the United States Senate. According to the acting chairman of the FC International Relations Committee, Vladimir Dzhaharov, based on a Foreign Affairs Ministry recommendation, Russian senators will no longer be flying to Washington to meet with U.S. senators. The committee's deputy chair, Andrei Klimov, told journalists: "It is wrong to meet with U.S. senators after President Barack Obama – a former senator – publicly called Russia a threat." Sergei Markov, a former Duma deputy from the United Russia party and a Kremlin-connected political scientist, praised the FC for severing relations with the U.S. Senate: "We are already engaged in a cold war with the U.S. that is now transforming into 'hybrid warfare.' Obama and the party of war in Washington are super-aggressive, and a constructive dialogue is impossible" (Izvestia, September 30).

According to Foreign Affairs Minister Sergei Lavrov, Moscow will not initiate any steps to improve relations with Washington: "They are sending us signals that we must fulfill certain criteria for sanctions to be gradually lifted, which is unacceptable." With the European Union, Mr.

Lavrov said, Russia is ready to continue to develop a strategic partnership, if "artificial barriers" imposed by the U.S. are removed (Nezavisimaya Gazeta, September 27).

Hope is growing in Moscow that an approaching cold winter in Europe will increase the EU's dependence on Russian natural gas and that Brussels might move away from Washington to seek closer links with Moscow. The U.S. may also become increasingly entangled in the Middle East due to the fight against the Islamic State, and thus lose interest in Ukraine (Izvestia, September 30).

After 14 years serving as the Federal Council's International Relations Committee chair, Mikhail Margelov was formally replaced several days ago. Mr. Margelov – a loyal Kremlin supporter – had been instrumental in building a working relationship with the U.S. Congress's upper house. In Russia, senators are appointed or removed according to the Kremlin's consent, and rumors in the Moscow press suggested that Margelov was fired for being too liberal and Pro-Western (Izvestia, September 30). As compensation, Mr. Margelov accepted a nice-paying, though zero political influence job as vice-president for PR and foreign relations at Transneft – the state-owned oil pipeline monopoly (gazeta.ru, October 1).

During the Cold War, travel abroad was strictly regulated, and now some of these restrictions are coming back. Millions of Russian state employees, including Cabinet ministers and top Kremlin officials, are being ordered not to go abroad without a specific directive from a superior authority.

Speaking to reporters last month, President Vladimir Putin declared: "The fate of Ukraine is a secondary issue," cynically used by the U.S. to reinvigorate the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and to "frighten its satellites into submission" over a supposed Russian threat. Visibly irritated, Mr. Putin actually strongly endorsed the Western sanctions against top Russian officials: "The less our top bureaucrats and

23,000 high school students from Russia in their late teens traveled to the U.S. to study and live with American families (RIA Novosti, October 1). Russian officials say that one of the students allegedly found a foster family in the U.S. and refused to return, thus forcing the FLEX program to be terminated (Interfax, October 2).

On October 1, after a special meeting of the Russian Security Council to discuss IT threats, Mr. Putin declared that Russia is under constantly increasing cyber attacks that "correlate with the level of international tension" and a growing threat of IT domination "by some nations [the U.S.]." Mr. Putin promised not to limit Russians' lawful global Internet accesses or impose "total control," but announced that measures would be taken to enforce "IT sovereignty" (kremlin.ru, October 1).

Despite Mr. Putin's promise, Russian authorities have issued warnings to Facebook, Gmail and Twitter

to comply with the latest legislation, enacted on August 1, to register in Russia, move their servers with databases of Russian users to Russian soil and to provide, upon demand, user communication data stored for at least six months to Russian investigators. Failure to comply will result in a denial of access to these services for Russian users, possibly beginning in January 2015. Facebook, Gmail and Twitter are apparently considering their options (Izvestia, September 26).

The unrelenting, anti-Western state propaganda onslaught and the swift implementation of new restrictions bewilders

(Continued on page 5)

***The unrelenting, anti-Western state propaganda onslaught and the swift implementation of new restrictions bewilders the Russian population; polls show constantly changing opinions among Russian respondents.***

major company managers go abroad, the better." Duma deputies "must work in their constituencies instead of warming their bellies on foreign beaches" (kremlin.ru, September 12). Last week, legislation was introduced in the Duma that will forbid deputies from traveling abroad without a written official mandate. Offenders may be removed from Parliament (Izvestia, September 30).

In the last few days, Russia also suddenly terminated a program of high school student exchanges with the United States, known as Future Leaders Exchange (FLEX). The program was enacted in 1992 to boost post-Cold War understanding and was financed by Washington. Since then, some

## Rada approves...

(Continued from page 1)

tion in the presidency or the procurator general?" she said in her blog opposing the bill. "Moreover, they won't need to go after big business. The 'fight against' corruption will be enough against middle-sized business. This is the worst that can happen."

Yet all five bills are expected to be revised for a second vote on October 14. Serhii Pashynskyi, a Batkivshchyna national deputy, told Parliament on October 7 that he has worked with Ms. Chornovol in drafting an alternate bill, the proposals of which they hope will be merged with what was already approved.

The approved bill allows the procurator general to get involved in criminal investigations conducted by the bureau and even confiscate and transfer cases to other law enforcement bodies, Mr. Pashynskyi said. Moreover all international contacts must be made through the Procurator General's Office, according to the president's version.

The bill also doesn't allow the bureau to investigate fraud involving financial resources, which is the crime in two-thirds of corruption cases, Mr. Pashynskyi added. Meanwhile, the clause allowing courts to dismiss bureau investigators means that all that's needed is a simple administrative complaint filed in any district court.

"I hope that with our common efforts we will approve a law in the second reading that won't merely allow us to put a checkmark that we approved it, but that we will approve a law that gives us the ability to create an independent, competent and expert body in the fight against corruption," Mr. Pashynskyi told Parliament.

The October 7 legislation creates another government body, a National Commission on Preventing Corruption, and grants it instruments such as examinations,

reviews, a single-state register of those convicted of corruption and transparency requirements to apply to state officials.

The commission's five members, also selected through open standardized testing, would review the income declarations of officials to determine whether their lifestyles correspond to their incomes or call for an investigation.

"This National Anti-Corruption Commission doesn't have law enforcement functions and can't file criminal charges," said National Deputy Viktor Chumak of the Ukrainian Democratic Alliance for Reform (UDAR), one of the authors of the anti-corruption legislation. "Yet the mechanisms of financial monitoring are very clearly stated, as are the mechanisms of reviewing declarations and reviewing the lifestyles of high-ranking officials."

The session's other anti-corruption legislation involves combatting money laundering and financial terrorism, adapting the recommendations of the international non-governmental organization Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering.

Another measure enables citizens to uncover the true ownership structure of companies.

The new laws will enable citizens to gain access to land registers and enhanced financial declarations, said National Deputy Yurii Derevianko of the Volia party. It also enables citizen monitoring of anti-corruption investigations and removal of state officials where a conflict of interest arises, he said.

"In accordance with the proposed laws, such investigations will occur openly and under civic oversight," he said in a press release. "Any citizen should have free access to registers of all property and have the opportunity to review the property of officials and politicians to determine what they gained legally. These registers are public throughout the world, but our top officials are ashamed for some reason to openly declare their assets."

## President signs...

(Continued from page 1)

"It's hard for me to imagine in the U.S., for example, the Democrats winning an election and kicking out a million state employees that support the Republicans," Mr. Boiko said in a statement on the party's website. "Ukraine is sinking in corruption, excess bureaucracy and state abuses. But fighting this isn't necessary with complete purges, under which both the guilty and innocent can suffer, but by establishing an effective system of investigating and fighting corruption, in which the guilt of each person will be proven in court while ensuring the accused's right to an attorney and appeal."

[Mr. Boiko is recognized as being among the most corrupt officials in the Yanukovych administration. Prosecutors announced in late September that offshore oil drilling rigs purchased at fraudulently inflated prices cost the state \$15 million, though journalists estimated the damage at \$150 million. Mr. Boiko, who was energy minister at the time, is currently a witness in the investigation, though prosecutors said he could be upgraded to a suspect.]

Such arguments against the lustration law have even found support among leading civic activists such as Volodymyr Chemerys, who agreed with Mr. Yarema that the law is being applied too broadly. He added that it lacks clear points on how it should be applied to individuals.

Yevhen Zakharov, the board chairman of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group for Human Rights, argued that the law fails to create an independent, specially designated state organ to pursue lustration, as recommend-

ed by the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe.

The law as it's written also puts at risk the privacy of those undergoing review. Mr. Zakharov also didn't like the bill being approved without national deputies even reading it, as it was made public for the first time on September 26.

"The approved law, with its model, divides people and supports growing aggression and enmity within the country and the loss of the state's reputation abroad," he wrote in an October 6 blog.

Ironically, many of President Poroshenko's own political appointees and nominees would themselves be denied their jobs, including Serhii Kuzmenko, the current head of the Kirovohrad State Oblast Administration.

Appointed by the president on September 17 (the day after the lustration law's approval in Parliament), Mr. Kuzmenko previously served as the deputy head of the Kirovohrad State Oblast Administration under the Yanukovych administration.

Kyiv political author and expert Oleksandr Palii acknowledged the law was hastily written and approved, likely aimed at the parliamentary election campaign. "It was written by people more interested in PR than legal realities," he said.

Despite its many flaws, however, he said he doesn't think the Constitutional Court would dare to nullify the law. "If they want to end up in trash cans, they can overturn the law," he said, referring to the recent trend of dumping state officials as part of Ukraine's own Trash Can Challenge. "There's a demand in society for renewal. It's doubtful that the court will rule against the will of the people."

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# Ukrainian heritage center holds 58th annual Miss Soyuzivka pageant

by Roman Hirniak

KERHONKSON, N.Y. – Near the stroke of midnight on a warm August 9 evening, guests at the UNA's Soyuzivka Heritage Center took a short break from dancing to music of the celebrated Tempo Orchestra and watched the continuation of a decades-long tradition: the crowning ceremony for the new Miss Soyuzivka.

After briefly detailing the names and very high qualifications of all four beautiful candidates, it was announced that Solomia Pylypiw had been selected as Miss Soyuzivka 2015. From Randolph, N.J., Ms. Pylypiw is a member of Ukrainian National Association Branch 269 and a graduate of Rutgers University's Business School.

The daughter of Bohdan and Oksana Pylypiw, she is a member of Chornomorska Sitch, the Ukrainian American Youth Association and Phi Chi Theta, a professional business and economics fraternity. She is active at the Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey in Whippany. Solomia enjoys playing volleyball, dancing, skiing, swimming and reading.

With two candidates having received identical scores, a tie for first runner-up

was declared: sisters Nadiya and Nataliya Pavlishyn from Astoria, N.Y., the daughters of Ihor and Vira Pavlishyn. Nadiya attends Stony Brook University, while Nataliya is a student at Hunter College. Both sisters were born in Sambir, Ukraine, and immigrated to the United States at early ages.

They are very active in their respective schools and the greater Ukrainian community, having performed as the Pavlishyn Sisters at many festivals and concerts in the United States and Canada over the past 14 years.

The evening's second runner-up was Natalia Kudryk of Livingston, N.J. A member of the Ukrainian American Youth Association and the Syzokryli Ukrainian Dance Ensemble, she enjoys dancing, singing and digital photography/videography. Ms. Kudryk attends Penn State University and is a member of UNA Branch 42.

The daughter of Dr. Alexander and Natalia Kudryk, Ms. Kudryk maintains her dynamic membership in both the New Jersey Ukrainian community and many school organizations, while pursuing a major in advertising and public relations.

This year's panel of judges was chaired by UNA Advisor Bohdanka Puzyk and included Dr. Theresa Kuritzka, treasurer of



At the Miss Soyuzivka pageant (from left) are: second runner-up Natalia Kudryk, first runners-up Nataliya Pavlishyn and Nadiya Pavlishyn, and Miss Soyuzivka Solomia Pylypiw.

the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America – Illinois Branch, and Roman Hirniak, a pedagogical advisor with the Educational Council of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

Following her crowning ceremony, Ms. Pylypiw took to the dance floor for the tra-

ditional waltz with UNA President Stefan Kaczaraj, after which the celebration continued on into the early morning, with dancing, laughter and the always eagerly anticipated "Kolomyika" – all the ingredients to ensure great memories of another wonderful Ukrainian summer tradition.

## Despite ceasefire...

(Continued from page 1)

Whether or not they could get fighter planes depends entirely upon Moscow. But there are some signs that Moscow has considered the idea as it keeps its options open.

These include seeing the separatists gain autonomy within a united Ukraine, freezing the conflict and creating a de facto Russian protectorate in the Donbas similar to Georgia's Abkhazia and South Ossetia as well as Moldova's Transdnier regions, or engineering outright independence for the region and potentially incorporating it into Russia.

"The Kremlin is not fully embarked on the idea that these republics would just be autonomous within Ukraine," says Mr. Sutyagin. "There is still some desire to have them independent from Ukraine, in which case it would be very important to preserve their military independence and defendability, and that is why there were some plans and even some preparations to arm the rebels with combat aircraft."

A Ukrainian group called Information Resistance, which includes former military officers and monitors the situation in eastern Ukraine and adjacent areas of Russia, reported last month that it had spotted unmarked combat jets at air bases in Russia's Rostov-on-Don region.

Analysts say that repairing the damaged Donetsk tarmac sufficiently to take fighter planes would be easy because combat jets need a runway of just 500 to 600 meters length. The full Donetsk runway is about 4 kilometers long.

The major obstacle to the rebels' using the Donetsk air-

port for military purposes would be the danger that Ukraine's forces could shoot down incoming and outgoing planes.

"The Ukrainians have within their inventory a number of short, medium and indeed long-range surface-to-air missile systems," notes Mr. Barrie. The long-range systems include early models of the S-300 and also the Buk, the same system which Western officials believe separatists used to bring down Malaysia Airlines Flight 17 over eastern Ukraine in July.

That means the rebels would have to control territory beyond the airport to at least a distance of 5 kilometers to protect against shoulder-fired missiles. They would also need to have sophisticated radar jamming stations near the airport to protect airplanes from radar-guided long range missiles fired from up to 90 kilometers away – which could only be provided by Moscow.

Just how important control of airports can be in deciding the outcome of post-Soviet separatist wars has been amply demonstrated before.

In 1992, Russian General Alexander Lebed seized the airport at Tiraspol in Moldova's breakaway region of Transdnier and used it to reinforce pro-Moscow separatist forces there. The four-month conflict ended shortly afterward with a ceasefire brokered by Moscow. Transdnier retains de facto – albeit widely unrecognized – independence under Russia's protection to this day.

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## Kremlin...

(Continued from page 3)

the Russian population; polls show constantly changing opinions among Russian respondents. According to the independent pollster Levada Tsenter, some 64 percent believe the Ukrainian conflict is the result of Western meddling, 74 percent dislike the U.S., and 94 percent form their opinions based on state-controlled TV propaganda (levada.ru, August 6). At the same time, the number of people supporting Russian military involvement in Ukraine has dropped dramatically since last March, with only 5 percent supporting an intervention to back pro-Russia separatists in eastern Ukraine (RBC, August 29). Support for Ukrainian refugees fleeing to Russia has also declined, and almost half of respondents now say they want these refugees sent back home (Interfax, September 29).

According to the pro-Kremlin pollster VtsIOM, in the beginning of August over 90 percent of Russians claimed they did not feel the effects of Western sanctions or see any commodity price hikes (Interfax, August 15). But less than a month later, Levada now reports that over 60 percent of Russians are seeing major price hikes and fewer than 7 percent are ready to personally sacrifice their wealth to keep Crimea within Russia or to influence the situation in Ukraine (snob.ru, September 2). Presently, Russia may be dominated by cynicism and xenophobia; but primarily it is a consumer society that seems unprepared to follow the Kremlin down a path of blood, sweat, tears, sacrifice or self-denial. A member of the United Russia party's supreme ruling council told Jamestown, on condition of anonymity, that the Kremlin is wrong to press forward with a Cold War-style national mobilization agenda because in a self-indulgent society, this may end in disaster.

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## THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

### What ceasefire?

Ukraine is no longer in the daily headlines of our newspapers and other news sources as it was just a few weeks ago. Most of the world thinks a ceasefire is in effect in the eastern regions of Ukraine, but that is far from true. The reality is more in line with a recent headline in The Washington Post that read: "In Ukraine, less a ceasefire than a de-escalation." Frankly, we're not sure how much of a de-escalation it is...

In fact, according to Ukraine's National Security and Defense Council (NSDC), the situation in the country's east remains tense and, despite the ceasefire announced on September 5, terrorists continue to fire at positions held by the Ukraine's armed forces. More precisely, Russian and pro-Russian forces continue to pound Donetsk Airport (military spokesmen said the "separatists" were employing tanks, multiple-launch rocket systems, artillery and mortars) and fighting continues around Debaltseve and Shchastia. Meanwhile, the so-called Luhansk People's Republic is reported to be controlled by groups comprising semi-criminal armed bands, Russians and locals.

Citing Ukraine's intelligence services, NSDC Spokesman Andriy Lysenko said during a briefing on October 9 that Ukrainian military equipment, bearing Ukrainian markings, which had been seized in occupied Crimea was now being transferred to the Donbas. There, he said, it could be used to stage provocations and make it seem as if Ukrainian forces were firing at residential areas in the Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts. What's more, other sources cited reports that mercenaries trained by the Russian GRU, or Main Intelligence Directorate, (that is, the foreign military intelligence agency of the General Staff of the Russian Armed Forces) are being brought into eastern Ukraine.

And there have been casualties. At least 331 deaths have been reported in eastern Ukraine since the ceasefire deal, the United Nations said on October 8, adding that at least 3,660 people have been killed over six months of fighting. The Associated Press cited the words of U.N. High Commissioner for Human Rights Zeid Ra'ad Al Hussein that the security crisis needed to be tackled so residents of east Ukraine could reclaim their rights to education, adequate health care, housing and employment. The United Nations estimated that about 5 million people in the region are deprived of their basic rights. "While the ceasefire is a very welcome step toward ending the fighting in eastern Ukraine, I call on all parties to genuinely respect and uphold it, and to halt the attacks on civilians and civilian infrastructure," Mr. Al Hussein told the news media.

Yet another demonstration that the ceasefire is not being adhered to: RFE/RL reported last week that the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) had confirmed that one of its six employees, a Swiss national, had been killed by a shell that hit near its offices in Donetsk.

Clearly, the danger in Ukraine is far from over, and the world must remain focused on the reality on the ground.

While visiting Brussels this week for a meeting with EU and NATO officials, Ukraine's Foreign Affairs Minister Pavlo Klimkin cautioned the European Union not to accept the creation of a de facto state in Ukraine's east, warning that this would destabilize Europe. An RFE/RL story noted that Mr. Klimkin also warned that "fake elections" organized by the rebels in Donetsk and Luhansk would reinforce impressions that eastern Ukraine is becoming a long-term frozen conflict like the Transdniestria in Moldova or Abkhazia and South Ossetia in Georgia.

Thankfully, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Victoria Nuland, who visited Kyiv this week, said in Berlin on October 9: "Today, there is a peace deal on paper in Ukraine. ...But as you know, the peace deal is still being violated in key sectors. If there is truly to be peace in Ukraine all 12 points of the Minsk peace deal must be implemented and we as a Trans-Atlantic community of support for Ukraine must help Ukraine insist on it. And there must be no sanctions relieved until all foreign forces and equipment have left Ukraine, until Ukrainian sovereignty over its international border has been restored, and until all of the hostages have been released."

Oct.  
13  
1962

### Turning the pages back...

Fifty-two years ago, on October 13, 1962, New York Gov. Nelson D. Rockefeller delivered the keynote address at the Commodore Hotel in New York City during the eighth triennial convention of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

In his address to more than 500 delegates and guests, Gov. Rockefeller stated: "This convention is a sobering reminder to all

the world that the Cold War at many times and places is not cold at all. It costs the lives of men like Lev Rebet and Stepan Bandera, the Soviet-murdered Ukrainian underground leaders.

"It is a desperate competition for the liberties of living men and women – and of children. It is a deadly combat in which no day goes by without the risk of life – the idea of life by human beings who have the God-granted will to oppose tyranny at whatever cost. This gathering can serve to remind the world that the price for every day of a people's captivity is paid in human suffering.

"...But Ukrainian deeds and your people's dedication, remind the world that no price is too high and no fight too long in the cause of freedom that this congress has pursued for a quarter of a century. In this cause you have the heartfelt allegiance of everyone who believes in men's right to govern themselves. We share your distress over the Red imprisonment of [Major Archbishop] Joseph Slipyj. We cry out with you against the Soviet persecution of millions for their Jewish faith. We deplore the Red oppression of the Ukrainian Catholic and Ukrainian Orthodox Churches.

"In our lifetime, human freedoms have been ravaged in nation after nation by Communist colonialism. It is significant that no people have willingly invited themselves into Communist domination and that no free plebiscite is ever permitted on whether Communist dictatorship shall be continued.

"We in America owe faith to the people of these captive nations; America's spirit was

(Continued on page 10)

## OPINION

### To all Ukrainian jurists

by Askold S. Lozynskyj

There is a line in William Shakespeare's "Henry VI, Part 2," spoken by Dick the Butcher, that has been exploited for centuries to embellish lawyer jokes: "The first thing we do, let's kill all the lawyers." Shakespeare may have been critical of lawyers for excessive fees and frivolous lawsuits, but given the context and the character of Dick the Butcher, the playwright probably portrayed lawyers positively as guardians of the rule of law.

Whichever interpretation one subscribes to, it is indisputable that the profession and its representatives carry significant weight, both good and bad, particularly in developing civil societies predicated on the rule of law, which is the underpinning of any democracy.

At the World Congress of Ukrainian Jurists in Lviv in 1998, a plenary session was devoted to the role of the jurist in a rule-of-law society. One of the democracy-building jurists from Ukraine opined that the role of the lawyer is to ensure law and order in society, which probably reflected best the Soviet philosophical bent. Jurists from the West pointed to a different role philosophically, that of protecting society from governmental abuse. This was not surprising, since both concepts reflected a rule-of-law basis. One saw the role as an enforcer of the law, the other as a protector from abuse of the law.

However, much more telling and less sublime were words uttered by the candidate from the Ukrainian side to chair the world organization, Valery Yevdokimov, who ultimately prevailed in the electoral process. He stood on the sidelines as his and the other candidate's positions were debated. When one lawyer from Lviv not supporting Mr. Yevdokimov delivered a particularly scathing critique, Mr. Yevdokimov shouted quite loudly, "You want to live?"

Most people with legal training in Ukraine today are involved in the private practice of law or business. Few are involved in government and fewer still in non-governmental organizations. Those involved with NGOs are often quite idealistic, but generally compensated from foreign government grants. "Pro bono" work is generally non-existent.

The profession, while developing at a rapid pace in numbers, remains tarnished by images of past poster boys: Viktor Medvedchuk, who represented Vasyl Stus during the Soviet era at the behest of the procurator's office and sent the poet to his ultimate death; the poorly trained (through a correspondence legal program) political maverick Oleksandr Lavrynovych, who rose to minister of justice; and the afore-

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

said Mr. Yevdokimov. Mr. Medvedchuk's relationship with Vladimir Putin does not help his image. I hope that I'm wrong, but my information is that 16 years later Mr. Yevdokimov is still the chair of the World Congress of Ukrainian Jurists.

Ukrainian lawyers in the diaspora with few exceptions do not participate all that much in diaspora communities either, and their image can certainly be improved. Nor is "pro bono" work a popular item among Ukrainian lawyers in Ukraine, where it is virtually unheard of, or the diaspora despite the fact that in some states "pro bono" has become a requirement with which many attorneys comply by helping the indigent. Some state bars include in their rules of conduct provisions strongly encouraging lawyers to provide "pro bono" legal services to benefit poor persons. However "pro bono" community service on behalf of the Ukrainian community is scarce.

The response to this should be evident, whether in Ukraine in building a democratic state predicated on the rule on law or in the Ukrainian communities in the diaspora, in strengthening that civil society by assisting its NGOs. Members of the community with legal training and expertise have a major role to play.

What needs to be done? In Ukraine, jurists should become involved in the development of NGOs as the fulcrum for an indispensable civil society as a counterweight to government abuse, including drafting and enacting legislation that would facilitate public and private funding of the NGO society by amending the tax code. In the electoral process, more jurists should serve as counsel to organizations such as voter committees. Perhaps most importantly, jurists in Ukraine need to clean up their own profession as lawyers and judges by working scrupulously at eliminating the greatest current problem in Ukraine aside from war, corruption.

In the democratic diaspora, lawyers should aid in the formation and recognition of tax benefit status for new NGOs representing new immigrants with new ideas; assist in the securing of assets belonging to the current Ukrainian NGOs, which may be in danger of being deemed abandoned for dormancy; make their services readily available to the community involved in assembly and free speech demonstrations that sometimes involve police overreaching; assist in the drafting of briefs and memoranda on subjects such as human rights, state sovereignty and territorial inviolability.

In the non-democratic diaspora, such as Russia, I don't have the moral authority to offer suggestions that may be life-threatening. Rather, I would suggest that those jurists in the democratic diaspora monitor what happens to and try to come to the aid of their brethren in authoritarian and beligerent environments.

Naturally, all of the above has to be provided "pro bono."

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## ACTION ITEM: Military assistance for Ukraine and non-recognition of Crimean annexation

The U.S. Congress has recessed for the election campaigning and will not resume its session until mid-November. In the meantime, as the congressmen and senators are campaigning in their respective districts and states, it is imperative that you contact their district offices, request a meeting, and advocate passage of three congressional bills regarding military assistance to Ukraine and non-recognition of Crimea's annexation by Russia. Time is of the essence. Congress will only be in session for a few weeks in November and December. Ukraine needs assistance from the United States immediately! Your attention to these issues is highly appreciated!

### The two bills in the House of Representatives:

- HR 5190, the "Ukraine Security Assistance Act of 2014" provides military assistance to Ukraine and designates Ukraine as a Major Non-NATO Ally (MNNA). It was introduced by Rep. Jim Gerlach (R-Pa.) and is co-sponsored by Reps. Marcy Kaptur (D-Ohio) and Sander Levin (D-Mich.), co-chairs of the Congressional Ukrainian Caucus.

- HR 5241, the "Crimea Annexation Non-Recognition Act" prohibits the United States from recognizing de jure or de facto

annexation of Crimea by the Russian Federation. It was introduced by Rep. Gerald Connolly (D-Va.).

### The bill in the U.S. Senate:

- S 2828, the "Ukraine Freedom Support Act of 2014" provides military and security assistance to Ukraine, designates it as a Major Non-NATO Ally (MNNA) and imposes further sanctions on the Russian Federation. The bill was introduced by the chairman and ranking member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, respectively, Robert Menendez (D-N.J.) and Bob Corker (R-Tenn.).

UNIS requests you contact your elected officials (senator or congressman) immediately and request a meeting to seek their support for HR 5190, HR 5241, and S 2828. Please visit <http://house.gov> or <http://senate.gov> to find your elected officials and send an electronic message requesting their support for the bills.

Ukraine has been invaded. It needs the Ukrainian American community's immediate assistance. Please distribute this information to your contacts. Spread the word!

Should you have any questions or comments, please feel free to contact the Ukrainian National Information Service at 202-547-0018 or [unis@ucca.org](mailto:unis@ucca.org).

## COMMENTARY

### Protecting freedom here and abroad

by Tom Corbett

America has always been a beacon of freedom and democracy for those around the world, and with good cause. Our country was the first such successful experiment in a government truly governed by and for the people, with Pennsylvania being the keystone of brilliant individuals and ideas that put those principles into place. We set an example that would be implemented across the globe and bring peace to many nations.

So it is troubling to see when those ideas are challenged by authoritarians abroad. Following the fall of the Berlin Wall and the dissolution of the Soviet Union, Ukraine and many countries throughout Eastern Europe were set free to also experiment in democracy. But we now see those freedoms threatened by a rising Russian menace and assertion of power over free individuals.

Recently, Ukrainian President Petro Poroshenko returned to where this experiment began to meet with President Barack Obama and address Congress to plead for support and peace. It was coincidentally, but perhaps more symbolically, the same week the United States Constitution was completed and signed 227 years ago in the same building where our independence from tyranny was first declared to the world.

That same week, Pennsylvanians and Americans of Ukrainian, Russian,

Lithuanian, Georgian and all descents rallied in the shadow of that building in Philadelphia, Independence Hall, to denounce tyranny and exhibit the welcoming melting pot our country has become over the last two centuries for all freedom-loving people. They came here seeking an American Dream, helping to build our country and Commonwealth along the way. Their contributions to our culture and heritage remain priceless still today, and we owe it to their descendants and all those who support freedom around the world to stand with their families and fellow Eastern Europeans.

I welcomed President Poroshenko's visit, though not the circumstances for which it was required. Russia's attempts to overthrow Kyiv are only the first step towards a global intimidation of democracy, beginning with Ukraine and setting the stage for attempts to overthrow peace and stability in other Eastern European nations. Congress and the president should stand in bipartisan support and solidarity for international peace, and I have urged Pennsylvania's congressional delegation to do no less, while urging their colleagues to join them.

I wish the Ukrainians, the entire region and their president peace He has returned home, I hope, knowing he has the full support of the United States and a Congress that will act further in the interest of global harmony to protect and defend those who have followed in our footsteps and spread the democratic experiment to all corners of the world.

*Tom Corbett has been the governor of Pennsylvania since 2011. He is running for re-election on November 4.*

## CROSSCURRENTS

by Andrew Sorokowski

### Reading the realists

Is Russia just a hooligan state? Or is it no more a hooligan state than any other, with security interests no less legitimate than those of, say, the United States?

If we only pay attention to those who share our views on such questions, we risk losing perspective. Examining adverse opinions helps us develop a fuller picture of global reality and a better understanding of policy-making. One such opinion was recently expressed by Katrina van den Heuvel, editor and publisher of the Nation and well-born wife of Professor Stephen F. Cohen – practically a personification of elite East Coast liberalism – in an op-ed in The Washington Post. ("Time to End the Bloody Ukraine Conflict," September 8). Another adverse view was expounded by the neo-realist political scientist John J. Mearsheimer in Foreign Affairs. ("Why the Ukraine Crisis is the West's Fault," September-October, pp. 77-89) A third was outlined by Jack Matlock Jr., former U.S. ambassador to the USSR. ("Cool the Rhetoric, Focus on the Outcome," posted in August on the website of the Carnegie Corporation of New York).

It's easy to dismiss such people as Kremlin stooges or hirelings. They do repeat some typical Kremlin fables: the mistreatment of Russian-speakers, or the February 22 "coup" in which "neo-fascists" seized high government positions. Ambassador Matlock repeatedly asserts that one part of Ukraine is imposing its will on another (one could say the same thing, with far better reason, about the U.S. Civil War). And all three think Ukraine should stay out of NATO, remaining neutral, like Austria or Finland during the Cold War.

Unlike many pro-Ukrainian commentators, Ms. van den Heuvel, Prof. Mearsheimer and Ambassador Matlock situate the Ukraine conflict in the perspective of Russian-American relations. They blame it chiefly on American-led NATO enlargement. Prof. Mearsheimer faults the liberal Clinton administration for breaking America's 1990 promise to the USSR that NATO would not expand beyond East Germany (though in the following article in Foreign Affairs, Mary Elise Sarotte argues that there was no explicit U.S. promise, only a hint).

Both Prof. Mearsheimer and Ms. van den Heuvel (who cites him) mention a 1998 telephone interview by Thomas L. Friedman with George Kennan. Commenting on U.S. Senate ratification of NATO expansion to Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic, the renowned diplomat said, "We have signed up to protect a whole series of countries, even though we have neither the resources nor the intention to do so in any serious way" (<http://www.nytimes.com/1998/05/02/opinion/foreign-affairs-now-a-word-from-x.html>). In this view, the NATO enlargements of 1999, 2004 and 2009 needlessly and heedlessly threatened Russia. Once NATO membership was suggested for Georgia and Ukraine, Russia reacted, in the former in 2008 and in the latter in 2014. For Russia is no more willing to tolerate a hostile NATO-allied regime on its border than the U.S., during the Cold War, would have been willing to tolerate Canada or Mexico joining the Warsaw Pact.

Prof. Mearsheimer points out that the U.S., acting through various non-governmental organizations, has spent \$5 billion to cultivate a pro-Western Ukrainian intelligentsia. In his view, Undersecretary of State

Victoria Nuland's successful "pick" of Arseniy Yatsenyuk as prime minister further testifies to U.S. intrusion. His point is not that Russia was morally justified in invading Ukraine, but simply that its reaction was understandable. As for Ukrainians' appeals to their "sovereign right" to "choose their destiny" – in the world of Realpolitik, they are about as relevant as the Cubans' "right" to have Russian missiles.

The realists, however, deny agency to all but the great powers. It does not seem to occur to them that the Poles or Hungarians or Ukrainians might have wanted to join NATO for their own protection. If it is reasonable for Russia to fear a "hostile" Ukraine on its border, then surely it is also reasonable for Ukraine to fear a historically aggressive Russia, with over three times its population, on its border. By treating smaller countries as mere pawns on the geopolitical chessboard, the "realists" think and act like imperialists, gradually turning prejudice into reality.

What will happen next? Prof. Mearsheimer considers Russia a declining power with a weak military, incapable of securing and holding all of Ukraine. But he doesn't think that Ukraine can win a war against Russia either. As Ambassador Matlock points out, Russia will not permit Ukraine total victory over the separatists. Battles may be won by valor, but wars are won by logistics, and Russia's logistical advantage is considerable. Economic analyst Mark Adomanis points to the \$80 billion gap between Ukrainian and Russian defense spending, which U.S. aid will do little to close. In Prof. Mearsheimer's view, the U.S. is neither likely to render effective military aid to Ukraine, nor well advised to do so. Ukraine is not a "core strategic concern" of the West – as evidenced by the latter's failure to send troops (and, one might add, by America's meager response to President Petro Poroshenko's September 18 request for military aid). Moreover, the U.S. is not likely to support the Ukrainian army at the cost of Russian cooperation in a variety of global initiatives, chiefly in the Middle East. The likely result of such half-hearted support would be more bloodshed, with no clear victory.

Sooner or later, then, America and Russia will work out their disagreements. Where will this leave Ukraine? In one scenario, it goes the way of Moldova and Georgia, with a diminished territory and a zone of permanent Russian-fomented instability on its border to keep it in check. In another, a truncated pro-Western Ukraine keeps clamoring for NATO membership, while "Novorossiya" is incorporated into Russia. In a third scenario, Ukraine gets back its lost territories, at the price of a Western commitment never to bring it into NATO. Readers can judge which is preferable. If they can propose more desirable scenarios that are at least as plausible, those would be welcome.

Building peace requires realism as well as idealism. Yet, if we are going to be realists, we should also be moral realists. Aggressive war is criminal. It should never be rewarded. The Crimea and Donbas must be returned.

*Andrew Sorokowski can be reached at [samboritanus@hotmail.com](mailto:samboritanus@hotmail.com).*

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## Roundtable on Ukrainian Kozak Hetmanate celebrates 70th birthday of Zenon Kohut

EDMONTON, Alberta – A roundtable discussion on the history of the Ukrainian Kozak Hetmanate was held earlier this year in Kyiv in honor of Prof. Zenon Kohut, director of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies (CIUS) from 1994 to 2012, to mark his 70th birthday.

The event was co-organized by CIUS, the Mykhailo Hrushevsky Historical Memorial Museum, the Peter Jacyk Program for the Study of Contemporary History and Society and the Institute of Ukrainian Archaeography and Source Studies (National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine).

The roundtable was held on June 26 at the Hrushevsky Memorial Museum at 9 Pankiv Street, where the historian and his family resided from the 1920s to the 1940s. The celebratory address was delivered by the museum's director, Svitlana Pankova, who spoke on behalf of the co-organizers. She reminded those present of the celebration of Prof. Kohut's 60th birthday, which coincided with the 2004 conference on the "Pereyaslav Council of 1654" and was held at the site of a Hrushevsky exhibition at the Klov Palace (Kyiv Museum of History).

The chair of the roundtable, Dr. Yaroslav Fedoruk, noted the milestones of Prof. Kohut's academic biography, emphasizing the productive cooperation between CIUS and the Institute of Ukrainian Archaeography (IUA) during his directorship.

Speaking on behalf of the IUA, its assistant director, Oleksandr Mavrin, extended congratulations to his Canadian colleague and recalled the timely support of Prof. Kohut and CIUS in the fall of 2013, when the IUA and the Ahatanhel Krymsky Institute of Oriental Studies both faced closure by the Ukrainian authorities then in office. The intervention of Ukrainian and international academia prevented the planned closure.

Dr. Frank Sysyn, the chief promoter and organizer of this roundtable, spoke on behalf of CIUS. He recalled the difficulties facing Western students of early modern Ukraine from the 1960s to the 1980s, when the field was dominated by Russian-



Prof. Zenon E. Kohut

inspired English-language historiography. Mr. Kohut, along with his Harvard colleagues and their leader and teacher, Prof. Omeljan Pritsak, had to counter the prevailing trend in order to convince North American academics that Ukrainian history was a subject in its own right. Their efforts gave rise to a new trend in English-language historiography, and the speaker particularly noted Prof. Kohut's signal contribution to the development of CIUS during his directorship.

Prof. Kohut's academic achievements in the study of 18th and 19th century Ukrainian history were featured in an address by Dr. Volodymyr Pryshliak, a leading scholar of the Kozak Hetmanate. Prof. Kohut's monograph "Russian Centralism and Ukrainian Autonomy: Imperial Absorption of the Hetmanate, 1760s-1830s" (Cambridge, Mass., 1988; Ukrainian translation: Kyiv, 1996) and two collections of his selected articles, "Roots of Identity: Studies on Early Modern and Modern Ukraine" (in Ukrainian; Kyiv, 2004) and "Making Ukraine: Studies on Political Culture, Historical Narrative and Identity" (Edmonton and Toronto, 2011) represent his most important contributions. "Russian Centralism and Ukrainian

Autonomy," Dr. Pryshliak said, was a breakthrough in studying the decline of the autonomous Ukrainian Kozak polity, its origins and consequences. Dr. Kohut analyzed the lingering conflict between the Hetmanate, with its traditional rights and liberties, and Russian absolutism, which germinated during the rule of Peter I and peaked during the reign of Catherine II. Dr. Pryshliak then provided an exhaustive evaluation of the two collections of articles.

In his presentation, Dr. Ihor Hyrych discussed Ukrainian "autonomists" in the Russian Empire during the first third of the 19th century, who manifested not the decline but the rebirth of Ukraine. He particularly noted the importance of conceptualism in Prof. Kohut's works, likening his approach to that of his teacher, Dr. Ivan Lysiak-Rudnytsky, and of Dr. Oleksander Ohloblyn in his articles.

Dr. Viktor Brekhunenko concentrated on key developments in historiography of the late 1980s, when the image of Ukraine was still being formed by specialists in Russian studies and proponents of the so-called "Polish vision" of history. Prof. Kohut's monograph, published in 1988, was highly important in changing this situation. Dr.

Brekhunenko also referred to the notable support for studies in the history of southern and eastern Ukraine offered by CIUS under Prof. Kohut's directorship, which saw the creation of the Kowalsky Eastern Ukrainian Institute in Kharkiv.

Dr. Taras Chukhlib focused on the jubilarian's contribution to the study of Ukraine in world history. Dr. Chukhlib, known to academia for both his scholarship and his humor, presented Prof. Kohut with a traditional Kozak coat of pressed wool on behalf of Kozak groups active on the Euro-Maidan.

One of the foremost scholars and publishers of Hetman Ivan Mazepa's correspondence, Dr. Viacheslav Stanislavsky, noting the analysis of aggressive tsarist policy and its tradition in Professor Kohut's monograph, stressed the importance of his historical writings for the consolidation of the Ukrainian nation, especially during the current difficult political transition.

Dr. Yaroslav Hrytsak spoke on behalf of the Peter Jacyk Program for the Study of Contemporary History and Society, a co-organizer of the roundtable. Dr. Hrytsak, who edited the writings of Dr. Lysiak-Rudnytsky, described Prof. Kohut as one of the scholar's best students and one of the most prominent historians of Ukraine of the late 18th and early 19th centuries. He noted that there was no clear transition period between those centuries, and that for Ukraine the 19th century began, in effect, with the 1830s and the rise of a new ideology associated with the writings of Taras Shevchenko.

The director of the Omeljan Pritsak Memorial Office and Library at the Kyiv Mohyla National University, Dr. Tetiana Iaroshenko, shared information about Prof. Kohut's documents in the library collection. They include his letters to Dr. Pritsak, his curriculum vitae, the typescript of his doctoral dissertation, defended at the University of Pennsylvania in 1975, and an incomplete working copy of the dissertation with Prof. Pritsak's marginal comments.

(Continued on page 9)

## Holodomor Workshop brings together early career scholars

TORONTO – Five researchers recently gathered for two days of intense discussion at the Holodomor Workshop in Toronto. The event allowed scholars early in their careers to present preliminary findings and to benefit from in-depth engagement with peers and established experts, explained Olga Andriewsky, professor of history at Trent University and one of the workshop facilitators.

The workshop was organized by the Holodomor Research and Education Consortium (HREC, Canadian Institute of

Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta), in cooperation with the Ukrainian Canadian Research and Documentation Center at St. Vladimir Institute in Toronto.

Andrea Graziosi, University of Naples, served as co-facilitator of the June 6-7 conference. Prof. Graziosi was one of the first historians to write about the genocidal nature of the Ukrainian famine. In addition, participants benefited from the expertise of Liudymyła Hrynevych, the leading Holodomor scholar in Ukraine, and her husband, Vladyslav Hrynevych, a specialist on

World War II on Ukrainian territory, who contributed valuable suggestions regarding methodology and advice on specific archival sources. HREC researcher Andriy Makuch also participated actively.

Each two-hour session was devoted to the paper of one participant. Papers were circulated in advance of the workshop, and participants submitted questions about their colleagues' papers to further a sense of common enterprise and enhance the discussions.

The first paper, given by Olga Bertelsen, was titled "The Politics of Silence during the Collectivization Campaign in Ukraine, 1928-1933." She discussed silence as an element essential to authoritarian societies, which conceal the truth about atrocities committed by the state. Dr. Bertelsen, who holds the 2014-2015 Petro Jacyk Postdoctoral Fellowship in Ukrainian Politics, Culture and Society at the University of Toronto, described the opportunity to discuss her work with Prof. Graziosi as particularly valuable to her. "He guided me toward several sources that would definitely enrich my project and suggested a methodological approach that would add depth to the main argument," she said.

Kimberly St. Julian, Harvard University, presented her paper, "Stalinism in the Countryside: Collectivization and the Famine in Soviet Ukraine as Formative Experiences." Ms. St. Julian was recently awarded a master's degree from Harvard

University in Regional Studies (Russia, Eastern Europe and Central Asia) and plans to pursue a Ph.D. in history. In her paper, she utilized diaries and letters written during the Holodomor to explore how peasants and local communists perceived and understood the experience. Ultimately, as Ms. St. Julian explained, the primary purpose of her work is to locate the Holodomor within Soviet historiography, considering the peasantry to be central to this analysis.

Diana Kudaibergenova, a Ph.D. candidate in sociology at the University of Cambridge, presented her paper, "Articulating Cultural Trauma: The Holodomor, Social Suffering and Contemporary Nation-Building in Ukraine." She assessed the concept of cultural trauma, analyzing the Ukrainian Holodomor and the formation of collective identity in the aftermath of the tragedy and after the fall of the empire that caused it. Her paper prompted a discussion on the nature of social memorialization in Ukraine before and after independence and the effect of political projects of remembering or forgetting the Holodomor (e.g., during the Yanukovich regime) on social response to the issue. She outlined her examination of the social "coding" and "weighting" of trauma, providing an argument for its authentic rather than constructed nature.

Alexander Gogun of the Free University

(Continued on page 13)



Participants of the Holodomor Workshop.



## CTO PROJECT: Steve's story is told at British Columbia event

Following are remarks by Anne Clarke at Nanaimo, British Columbia, at the August 22 unveiling of a commemorative plaque recalling Canada's first national internment operations. On that day, progressing from east to west, at exactly 11 a.m. local time, 100 plaques were unveiled in various public venues – from Amherst, Nova Scotia, to Nanaimo, British Columbia (both sites of first world war-era internment camps) – to mark the 100th anniversary of the internment operations of 1914-1920 and the 100th anniversary of the War Measures Act, which resulted in an operation that labeled more than 80,000 immigrants to Canada as "enemy aliens" and interned some 8,500 in 24 camps throughout the country. This wave of commemorative events formed what is known as the CTO Project.

Many decades ago, a young Ukrainian man named Steve decided to try and seek a better life for himself. At the age of 17, and against the wishes of his father, Steve made the necessary arrangements to leave Ukraine. Because of the occupation of his country at that time, Steve was issued an Austrian passport. He travelled from Lazarowka, to Trieste, Italy, evading officials who were attempting to conscript young Ukrainian men into the army. On April 10, 1913, still following his dream, he



Anne Clarke, a retired officer of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, unveils the CTO plaque in Nanaimo, British Columbia, on August 22.

boarded a vessel called the SS Conda. He arrived in Montreal five weeks later, on May 17, 1913, and continued on to Ontario by train, where he resided with other immigrant friends and family in several different urban centers.

Steve settled in Guelph, and found work

at a foundry manufacturing stoves. One day, in 1914, he began what he thought would be a routine day at work. A group of Canadian government officials arrived at the foundry and, acting under the authority of the War Measures Act, arrested him. He was told to gather all of his belongings, and

was subsequently transported to a lumber camp at Kapuskasing. Steve's name was recorded as Steve Sadozki, printed phonetically, and he was incarcerated. He was assigned POW number 629.

Despite the humility he suffered, the separation from loved ones, and the unprecedented, unmerited and undeserved treatment of being an "enemy alien" and POW, Steve did find a silver lining in his situation. He admitted that, assigned duties in the camp kitchen, he was warmer than those who found themselves working outdoors all winter long. And the camp provided him with better clothing and boots than he had at home.

Steve and the other POWs held at Kapuskasing were eventually released. He returned to Guelph, married and had five children, including a son who is named Nick. This morning, Nick also attended the unveiling of a commemorative CTO plaque, in Waterloo.

The story that I've just told you has been drafted from stories relayed to me. Although I knew him for 25 years, Steve never broached the subject of his internment to me. He passed away in 1984, at age 89. Steve Sadozki was my grandfather. Nick is my father.

Thank you for allowing me to share Grandpa's story with you.

### APPEAL: On the digital preservation of Narodna Volya

A nation can be independent and yet not free. Only truth gives true freedom, and that truth can be learned.

For several generations Ukrainians in America have produced and accumulated books, periodicals and cultural artifacts containing unique historical, cultural and educational information unavailable in Ukraine. Without it, the memory of our nation is incomplete and its ability to learn from its successes and failures is broken.

In the past, we went to libraries to retrieve information. With the ubiquity of the Internet and digital media, traditional libraries are now in a similar situation as the railroads decades ago. This makes the future of many printed collections uncertain and there is a serious risk that, left unattended, they will soon be lost forever.

If we are going to preserve our heritage and to provide access to it in this era of digital technology, it's essential to extend functions of the traditional libraries into the digital world by making them available online.

This kind of initiative has been developing in the English reading world for years and rapidly growing. Millions of books have already been digitized. Unfortunately, the online presence of

Ukrainian published heritage is much more sporadic.

Now is the time to move forward and prevent the labor of generations of Ukrainians from disappearing into the past. In this regard, the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences of the U.S.A. (UVAN) is collecting donations to support the next stage of digitization of Narodna Volya (published in 1911-2009 by the Ukrainian Fraternal Association, which was founded as the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association). All issues of the newspaper after digitization will be accessible on UVAN's website ([www.uvan.org](http://www.uvan.org)), freely available for viewing and downloading.

Donors are able to make donations tax-free if checks are made payable to UVAN, indicated as being "for Narodna Volya Project" and are sent to the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences, 206 W. 100th St., New York, NY 10025-5018. The academy will send a receipt upon receiving the donation.

**Dr. Albert Kipa,**  
president of UVAN in the U.S.A.

**Dr. Taras Hunczak**  
**Mykola Darmochwal**

**Nicholas Duplak,**  
former editor-in-chief of Narodna Volya

### Kyiv Mohyla Academy celebrates 400th anniversary of its founding



WASHINGTON – U.S. Reps. Sander Levin (D-Mich.) and Marcy Kaptur (D-Ohio), who are seen above, and other members of the Congressional Ukrainian Caucus, the Helsinki Commission and Freedom House were among those honored during the celebration of the 400th anniversary of the founding of Ukraine's Kyiv Mohyla Academy – today known as the National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy. An anniversary event was held on September 16 in the large Caucus Room of the Cannon House Office Building on Capitol Hill. The event was hosted by the Kyiv Mohyla Foundation of America, the Congressional Ukrainian Caucus and the Embassy of Ukraine.

– Yaro Bihun

### Roundtable...

(Continued from page 8)

Oksana Yurkova spoke about Prof. Kohut's contribution to Ukrainian studies as a translator, particularly his English translation of Mykhailo Hrushevsky's article "Some Reflections on Ukrainian Historiography of the XVIII Century." It appeared as an introduction to the Eyewitness Chronicle, published in the Harvard Ukrainian Studies series in 1972.

Other congratulatory addresses to Prof. Kohut were delivered by his colleagues Drs. Ferhad Turanli and Dmytro Vyrsky.

The floor was then given to the honoree

himself, who spoke of his academic career and his overriding interest in the problem of identity. In his own words, biography played no small role in the development of such an interest. Prof. Kohut was brought up with a strong sense of Ukrainian identity, but declaring it while growing up resulted in a host of problems. Back then, Philadelphians were far more aware of Russia than of Ukraine. During his university years, Prof. Kohut said, he witnessed how hostile propaganda portrayed Ukrainians as supporters of the Cold War, Nazi collaborators during World War II, and the like.

Such factors led him to study the birth and development of the Ukrainian nation,

which began with research on modern Ukrainian political thought. The genesis of that intellectual tradition is difficult to grasp without a detailed study of the liquidation of the Kozak Hetmanate and its integration into the Russian Empire, which became the focus of his monograph. Yet, while that monograph offered answers to many existing questions, another question still had to be addressed: was the formation of Ukrainian national identity prompted by the conflict between early modern "Little Russian" and modern "Ukrainian" identities, or were there also other factors at work?

This important question was largely resolved in Prof. Kohut's two collections of articles. According to him, the early modern

Ukrainian political elite adapted the legacy of Kyivan Rus' in order to formulate the concept of Kozak Ukraine as the "fatherland" of the Ukrainian people. Another important factor was the continuing struggle of the Kozaks for their rights and freedoms. The formation of the Ukrainian nation did not begin in the 19th century, as some modernist historians still maintain: in Prof. Kohut's opinion, its roots are to be found in early modern Ukrainian history.

Prof. Kohut concluded his address by thanking all the organizers and participants of the roundtable, noting particularly that it was a great honor to speak at the Hrushevsky Museum, where the historian lived and produced some of his most notable works.



# Halloween at Soyuzivka

## Oct. 24-26 2014



### FRIDAY

Dinner available in Mainhouse Dining Room 6-8 p.m.  
TREMBITA BAR Open 9 p.m.  
Featuring the sounds of Liquid Gypsies at 10 p.m.



### SATURDAY

Breakfast 8:30 - 9:30 a.m.  
Light Lunch available to order at Tiki or Mainhouse soup and wrap \$10 - 12-4 p.m.  
Crafts 2:30 to 4 p.m.  
MASQUERADE PARADE 4:30 p.m.  
HAY RIDES 6 p.m. last ride at 9 p.m.

DINNER BUFFET 5-8 p.m. - \$24.00  
For smaller appetites 5-12 years old - \$12  
4 and under - free with adult  
COSTUME ZABAVA 10 p.m. Featuring Svitanok  
Prizes for most creative costumes



### SUNDAY

Breakfast 8:30 - 10 a.m.



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## Turning...

(Continued from page 6)

forged by the settlers who came to found a land free of political, economic or religious oppression. ...In the eyes of enslaved peoples, America is the citadel of human freedom. These people look to us for leadership in seeking their liberation and independence and restoring the enjoyment of their religious freedoms. If we fail to provide this leadership, we not only doom these captive peoples but place our own freedom in jeopardy."

Gov. Rockefeller explained how Congress was pressing for the creation of special committees on Captive Nations, noting Rep. William E. Miller's (R-N.Y.) commitment to preserve and broadcast truths about the Captive Nations. "These truths," Rep. Miller was quoted as saying, "form our greatest weapon for winning the Cold War."

Gov. Rockefeller served on the proclamation committee with Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) for the Shevchenko monument in Washington. The governor said the monument to Shevchenko "would symbolize the bond of common purpose uniting the free Ukrainians with America's people ...a reminder of the ideals of personal freedom and national independence that Shevchenko shared with Abraham Lincoln."

Source: "Ukraine's struggle for freedom," The Ukrainian Weekly, October 27, 1962.



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# SPORTSLINE

by Matthew Dugas

## Boxing

• Ukraine's Arena Lviv hosted a night of boxing on October 4. Cruiserweight Alexander Usik (5-0-0, 5 KO) defeated South African Daniel Bruwer (24-6-1, 21 KO) with a seventh-round TKO out of 10 rounds scheduled. Usik won the WBO Intercontinental Title. Welterweight Andriy Kotelnik (32-4-1, 13 KO) won by unanimous decision after eight rounds against Alexander Benidze (13-15-2, 6 KO) of Georgia. The judges scored 80-71, 80-71, 80-71. Cruiserweight Serhiy Radchenko (1-0-0, 0 KO) won his first professional fight against Ihor Pylypenko (4-18-2, 1 KO) by unanimous decision. Judges scored 40-34, 40-3, 40-34. Welterweight Viktor Plotnikov (31-2-0, 15 KO) won against Vladimer Janezashvili (7-1-0, 2 KO) of Georgia with a second-round TKO out of eight rounds scheduled. Featherweight Oleg Malinovsky (13-0-0, 4 KO) won against Giorgi Gochishvili (3-4-2, 1 KO) of Georgia with a KO in the third round of eight scheduled rounds. Middleweight Petr Ivanov (1-0-0, 1 KO) won his first professional fight against Andriy Danychkin (0-12-1, 0 KO) with a first-round KO out of four scheduled rounds. Super lightweight Oleksiy Kozlov (0-4-0, 0 KO) lost to Eldos Sarkulov (2-0-0, 0 KO) of Kazakhstan with a unanimous decision after four rounds. Judges scored 40-37, 40-37, 40-36. Super featherweight Pavel Petrov (0-1-0, 0 KO) lost to Bekman Soylybayev (2-0-0, 1 KO) of Kazakhstan with a second-round TKO out of four scheduled rounds.

• Middleweight Sergiy Derevyanchenko (2-0-0, 1 KO) defeated Lekan Byfield (5-6-2, 0 KO) of the U.S.A. by unanimous decision after four rounds at Barker Hangar arena in Santa Monica, Calif., on October 1. The judges scored 40-33, 40-33, 40-33.

## Cycling

• Anna Solovey, 22, from Luhansk, Ukraine, won a surprise medal at a race in Ponferrada, Spain, on September 23. "This is my first medal in the elite category and I'm so happy," she said. Because of the situation with Ukraine and the fighting in the east of the country, Solovey trains in Lviv where there are adequate facilities. Lack of funding prevents Solovey and other racers from competing in events, let alone training. Loyalty to her coach of 10 years, Sergei Bazin, prevents her from joining a professional racing team, but she is hopeful for the future.

## Olympics

• The Summer Youth Olympic Games (YOG) concluded on August 28 in Nanjing, China. Throughout two weeks the planet's best young athletes competed at the YOG producing fantastic competition, amazing achievements and a real celebration of sport and Olympic spirit. The 2014 YOG participants have also gained invaluable experience and knowledge, as well as unforgettable emotions. Team Ukraine produced a significant performance at the Nanjing Youth Olympics, winning 29 medals, which included nine gold medals, nine silver medals and 11 bronze medals.

Gold medalists: Mykhajlo Romanchuk (swimming, 400 meter freestyle); Pavlo Korostylyov (shooting, air pistol); Anastasiya Malyavina (swimming, 200 meter breaststroke); Angelina Kalinina (tennis, girls' doubles); Elyzaveta Babiy (athletics, long jump); Yulia Levchenko (athletics, high jump); Hlib Piskunov (athletics, hammer throw); Anton Kusnetsov (modern pentathlon, mixed relay); Ramil Gadzhyev (boxing, 75 kg).

Silver medalists: Bohdan Yadov (judo,

boys, 66 kg); Mykhajlo Romanchuk (swimming, 800-meter freestyle); Denys Voronovsky (taekwondo, +73 kg); Vladyslav Gryko (artistic gymnastics, pommel horse); Alyona Belyakova (athletics, discus throw); Joyce Koba (athletics, 200 meter); Lyudmyla Luzan (C-1 sprint); Hanna Krasnoshlyk (diving, 3-meter springboard); Oleksandr Malosilov (athletics, 8x100-meter mixed relay).

Bronze medalists: Anastasiya Malyavina (swimming, 100-meter breaststroke); Sophia Zenchenko (weightlifting, 63 kg); Lyudmyla Drozdova (judo, mixed team); Yulia Muits (taekwondo, +63 kg); Viktoriya Sukhorukova (shooting, air rifle, mixed team); Ruslan Valitov (athletics, discus throw); Vladyslav Gryko (artistic gymnastics, rings); Darya Tkachova, Vladyslav Nizitskyi, Rinat Udod, Anzhelika Teterych (cycling, mixed team relay); Oleksandr Masyk (Greco-Roman wrestling, 42 kg); Olema Kremzer (female wrestling, 52 kg); Pylyp Tkachenko (diving, mixed).

• Lviv on June 30 withdrew its bid to host the 2022 Winter Olympic Games. The International Olympic Committee (IOC) stated that Lviv's withdrawal was "a result of the present political and economic circumstances in Ukraine." Lviv will bid for the 2026 Olympics instead. The decision to withdraw Lviv's bid came after discussion between IOC President Thomas Bach, Ukraine's Prime Minister Arseniy Yatsenyuk and Ukraine's National Olympic Committee chair, Serhiy Bubka. Other host cities for the 2022 Olympics include Almaty, Beijing and Oslo. Other cities that withdrew bids for the 2022 Games include Stockholm and Krakow. Official selection of the host city for 2022 is scheduled to take place on July 31, 2015, in Kuala Lumpur.

## Mixed martial arts

• Light heavyweight Mykyta (Nikita) Krylov, 22, of Donetsk, Ukraine, won his latest fight against Cody Donovan (8-5, 4 KO) by TKO in the first round on July 19 at the O2 Arena in Dublin as part of the McGregor v Brandao fight. While fighting in Dublin, Krylov (17-4, 7 KO) - who is the first native Ukrainian to fight in the mixed martial arts organization Ultimate Fighting Championship (UFC) - spoke with journalists on June 14 about the fighting in his homeland, the lawlessness occurring in the Kremlin-backed militant-held areas, and his reaction to learning about the fate of Malaysia Airlines Flight 17. Krylov joined UFC in 2012 and fights for YK Promotion. He holds a black belt in Kyokushin karate, specializing in hand-to-hand combat and submissions, while he is also enrolled at the Donetsk Law Institute.

## Judo

• Ukraine won three medals at the Continental Cup Open in Tallinn, Estonia, on September 27-28. Sitlana Iaromka (over 78 kg) won gold, Shushana Hevondian (57 kg) won silver, Vladyslav Dibrova (100 kg) won bronze.

• At the under-21 European Championship in Bucharest, Romania, on September 19-21, Ukraine's Yakiv Khamimo (over-100 kg) won gold and Dmytro Raskn (66 kg) tied for bronze with Martin Setz of Germany. In the women's division, Anastasiya Turchyn (78 kg) won gold and Anastasiia Sapsai tied for bronze with Marine Erb of France.

• At the International Grand Prix tournament in Zagreb, Croatia, on September 12-14, Svitlana Iaromka (Over 78 kg) won silver and Vicotria Turks (under 78 kg) tied

for bronze with Natalie Powell of Great Britain.

• On September 6-7 at the European Cup in Bratislava, Slovakia, Vitaliy Kovtunov (90 kg) won gold, Vladyslav Dibrova (100 kg) won silver, Yuriy Pozhar (81 kg) won bronze.

• At the World Championships in Chelyabinsk, Russia, on August 25-31, Georgii Zantaria (66 kg) tied for bronze with Kamal Khan-Magomedov of Russia.

• Svitlana Iaromka (over 78 kg) won silver at the International Judo Federation Brand Prix in Budapest, Hungary, on June 21-22. Georgii Zantaria (66 kg) tied for bronze with Nijat Shikhalizada of Azerbaijan.

## Fencing

• Ukraine finished in sixth place with three medals (one gold, two bronze) at the 2014 World Fencing Championship held at the Kazan Tennis Academy in Kazan, Russia, on July 15-23. Olha Kharlan won gold in the individual saber event, Yana Shemyakina tied for bronze with Erika Kirpu of Estonia in the women's individual epee event, and Ukraine's women's team (Olha Kharlan, Olena Kravatska, Olena Voronina and Olha Zhovnir) won bronze in the women's team saber event. The tournament is hosted by the International Fencing Federation. In the medal standing, Italy tied with Russia for first place (with eight medals), France was in third place (seven medals), and Germany and the U.S.A. tied for fourth place (one gold and one silver each). Other teams in the medal standings were South Korea, China, Estonia, Hungary, Romania, Switzerland and Tunisia.

## Basketball

• Ukraine was eliminated from Group C of the Basketball World Cup that was held in Madrid on September 4. Ukraine lost to the United States 95-71, in a match that was dominated by the U.S. team during the majority of the game. In the final, played on September 14, the United States defeated Serbia 129-92, and for third place, France won against Lithuania 95-93 on September 13.

## Track and field

• Ukraine's Bohdan Bondarenko won gold in men's high jump (2.37 meters) at the IAAF Continental Cup in Marrakesh, Morocco, on September 13-14. Olha Saladuha won bronze in the women's triple jump (14.26 meters). The tournament challenges competitors - from Africa (339 points), the Americas (390), Asia-Pacific (257.5) and Europe (447.5) - in 40 events.

• At the Rieti Meeting 2014 on September 7 at Raul Guidobaldi Stadium, in Rieti, Italy, Olha Lyakhova won silver in the women's 800-meter race (1:59.92 seconds); Olha Zemlyak won bronze in the women's 400-meter race (51.26 seconds); and in men's high jump Bohdan Bondarenko and Andriy Protsenko won gold and bronze, respectively (2.36 meters, 2.25 meters).

• At the Diamond League Van Damme Memorial event in Brussels on September 5, Bohdan Bondarenko won silver in the men's high jump (2.40 meters), coming in second to Mulaz Essa Barshim of Qatar

(Continued on page 19)

## Art Exhibit & Live Auction

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## NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

Yanukovich, former Prime Minister Mykola Azarov, ex-Procurator-General Viktor Pshonka and members of their families. Ukraine has launched criminal investigations against the three former top officials, accusing them of killing unarmed demonstrators. The three fled Ukraine on the wake of anti-government protests in late February. Speaking to Ekho Moskvu radio on October 3, Mr. Putin's press secretary Dmitry Peskov refused to comment on Mr. Herashchenko's statement. Officials at Russia's Federal Immigration Service also declined to comment. (RFE/RL, based on reporting by UNIAN, Ekho Moskvu and Interfax)

### No peace without border control

KYIV – Ukrainian President Petro Poroshenko said in a meeting with a top U.S. official on October 6 that there cannot be peace in Ukraine's eastern Donbas region until government control is reestablished over the border with Russia. During a meeting with visiting U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Victoria Nuland, Mr. Poroshenko stressed the need for Ukrainian border guards to be allowed to return to all areas along the Russian border. "Without restoring Ukrainian control over the border, it is impossible to achieve a peaceful settlement," Mr. Poroshenko told Ms. Nuland. He also warned that areas in eastern Ukraine controlled by pro-Russian separatists faced a humanitarian disaster this winter if nothing can be done to change the current situation. Gas, electricity and food supplies must be resumed, Mr. Poroshenko said. The next day, addressing students at Taras Shevchenko National University in Kyiv, in a veiled reference to Russia, Ms. Nuland demanded that foreign armed forces be pulled out of Ukraine. "The shooting has not stopped, and the shooting must stop." She added, "All foreign forces and foreign equipment must be withdrawn." (RFE/RL, with reporting by UNIAN and Interfax)

### NATO's new secretary-general comments

WARSAW – NATO's new Secretary-General Jens Stoltenberg said the alliance is very concerned about numerous breaches of a month-old ceasefire between Ukraine and pro-Russian separatists. Mr. Stoltenberg, speaking in Warsaw on his first foreign trip, said it is important for Russia to use its influence to make sure the separatists adhere to the ceasefire. Russian President Vladimir Putin's Security Council on October 6 also called the ceasefire in Ukraine very fragile, particularly in the area of the Donetsk airport. Mr. Stoltenberg said NATO's "task No. 1" is reinforcing the security of its members and "supporting an independent, democratic and Western-oriented Ukraine." And he vowed to maintain "a continuous presence and activity in the eastern part of our alliance," potentially calling into question its 1997 promise to Russia that it would not permanently station significant combat forces in the east. (RFE/RL, with reporting by Reuters and Agence France-Presse)

### Poland warns Russia on sanctions

WARSAW – Poland's foreign affairs minister has warned Russia could face even further sanctions unless Moscow's policy in Ukraine changes. Grzegorz Schetyna was speaking to Polish broadcast Polsat News on October 7. Breaches of a ceasefire in eastern Ukraine have renewed Western diplomatic pressure on Moscow. Western states accuse Russia of giving military support to the rebels, an allegation the Kremlin has denied. "If Russia does not change its policy, sanctions will be toughened and they will make themselves felt even more in Russia," Mr. Schetyna said. "All the European countries are speaking with one voice, together with Australia, the United States and Canada. The free world says 'no' to this kind of policy," he said. "The Polish viewpoint is shared by other countries." Meanwhile, more breaches of the ceasefire, which came into effect one month ago, have been reported. Defense officials in Ukraine said on October 7 that pro-Russia separatist fighters are continuing efforts to capture

the airport in the main rebel-held city of Donetsk. (RFE/RL)

### OSCE to provide drones for Ukraine

KYIV – The Organization of Security and Cooperation in Europe said it should be able to secure two drones that will enable it to improve efforts to monitor violations of the ceasefire in eastern Ukraine. Ukrainian President Petro Poroshenko told a delegation of officials from OSCE member states on October 7 that he eventually wanted to see 1,500 observers deployed in the east and that at least 29 drones be put at their disposal. Since unrest began, Ukraine has appealed for a broad array of foreign support, including military aid. (RFE/RL)

### Missing Crimean Tatar found dead

PRAGUE – A Crimean Tatar man who went missing late last month on the annexed peninsula has been found dead, his sister said. Edem Asanov's sister, Feride, told RFE/RL on October 6 that Asanov's body was in a morgue in the Crimean city of Yevpatoria and that he would be buried on October 7 in the town of Saky. She provided no further details. Mr. Asanov, 25, is one of many Crimean Tatars who have been reported missing in Crimea in recent months. Community members say pressure on Tatars is part of what they call a campaign of harassment and intimidation against the Turkic-speaking Muslim minority group, most of whose members opposed Russia's annexation of the Black Sea peninsula from Ukraine in March. Crimean authorities have made no official comment about Mr. Asanov since he went missing on September 29. He disappeared the day when hundreds of Crimean Tatars protested in the town of Bilohirsk against the disappearances of two other Tatars, 20-year-old Dzhevdet Islamov and 17-year-old Islam Dzhepparov, who were reportedly forced into a vehicle by unknown individuals in military uniform and taken away on September 27. On October 1, speaking at the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE) in Strasbourg, the veteran leader of the Crimean Tatar community, Mustafa Dzhemilev, said that at least 18 Tatars had disappeared after the peninsula was annexed by Russia in March. (RFE/RL)

### Mogherini advocates balanced approach

BRUSSELS – Federica Mogherini, the European Union's commissioner-designate for foreign policy, has said that the EU needs to handle Russia with a mixture of firmness and tact. Ms. Mogherini, speaking during her three-hour confirmation hearing at the European Parliament, said, "I would say that we need a mix of assertiveness and diplomacy. The balance would also depend on the reaction of the [Russian] bear." Some Eastern European EU states had sharply criticized Ms. Mogherini's nomination in

August, saying her record as Italian foreign affairs minister and as a center-left politician showed she was too soft on Moscow over its role in the Ukraine crisis. Ms. Mogherini said that while relations with Russia are strained at the moment, Russia remains "a strategic country in the world" and the EU needs to consider its ties with Russia "in the next five years." She added, "It is going to be crucial that we are going to engage with Russia for our own security." Ms. Mogherini also said that the EU needs to pay greater attention to its eastern neighbors. She added that the EU should offer "full support to Ukraine in terms of security, institutional reform, political process" and economic and energy challenges. She underlined the importance of "a full implementation" of a ceasefire deal between Ukraine and pro-Russian separatists concluded in Minsk last month. The commissioner-designate also said she believed EU sanctions against Russia have been effective from an economic point of view. She said, "I think that the Russian economy is starting to suffer quite a lot. So if the question is, have the choices we have made so far been effective on the Russian economy? [the answer is] yes." Ms. Mogherini also said she believes the EU needs to support other eastern neighbors such as Moldova and Georgia and work more closely with Armenia, Azerbaijan and Belarus. (RFE/RL, with additional reporting by Agence France-Presse and Reuters)

### Journalists' unions meet with OSCE rep

VIENNA – Representatives of Ukrainian and Russian journalists' unions condemned the killing, beating and detention of journalists in the zone of armed conflict in eastern Ukraine in a meeting organized by Representative on Freedom of the Media Dunja Mijatović of the Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) on September 26 in Vienna. Hosting the third in a series of meetings, with the aim to improve cooperation on journalists' safety and professionalism, Ms. Mijatović said that the unions play a key role in resolving these issues and in de-escalating the conflict. "The result of the discussion and the statement issued send a strong message that dialogue, professionalism and truth are our allies when reporting about this terrible conflict," Ms. Mijatović said. "Journalists have a particular responsibility not to engage in propaganda." The statement was adopted following the meeting of the Ukrainian and Russian journalists' unions. The first two meetings took place on May 19 and June 27. At the first meeting the journalists adopted a memorandum on the situation in and around Ukraine and at the second an action plan. Representatives of the National Union of Journalists of Ukraine, the Independent Media Trade Union of Ukraine and the

(Continued on page 13)

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## NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 12)

Russian Union of Journalists attended the meeting, which was opened by Alison Bethel-McKenzie, executive director of the International Press Institute. Representatives of the International Federation of Journalists, European Federation of Journalists and Reporters without Borders also took part. (OSCE)

### Russian lawmakers boycott business group

MOSCOW – A Russian Parliament committee plans to boycott a meeting of the Russian-American Business Council in the United States next month. Russia's Izvestia daily newspaper cited Vladimir Dzhubarov, acting chairman of the International Affairs Committee of the Parliament's upper chamber, the Federation Council, as saying on September 30 that the meeting sched-

uled for October 14-15 will be boycotted. Mr. Dzhubarov said the decision was made at the recommendation of the Russian Foreign Affairs Ministry in response to Washington's sanctions against Russia over its actions in Ukraine. Another Federation Council member, Igor Morozov, said the Russian lawmakers may also refuse to form a working group for cooperation with the parliament of Cyprus, whose authorities are accused of being controlled by the United States. (RFE/RL, based on reporting by Izvestia, Interfax and ITAR-TASS)

### G-7 issues statement on Ukraine

WASHINGTON – The foreign affairs ministers of the Group of Seven – Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States – and the high representative of the European Union released a statement of "continued grave concern on the situation in eastern Ukraine." (The text was made available on

the website of the U.S. Department of State on September 25.) "We welcome the Minsk agreements of 5 and 19 September as an important step towards a sustainable, mutually agreed ceasefire, a secure Russian-Ukrainian border and the return of peace and stability to eastern Ukraine with the establishment of a 'special status' zone, which is to be empowered with a strong local self-government under Ukrainian law. We condemn the ongoing violations of the ceasefire agreement," they stated. "The ceasefire agreement offers an important opportunity to find a durable political solution to the conflict, in full respect of Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity. Russia must immediately meet its own commitments of the Minsk agreement, including by withdrawing all of its forces, weapons and equipment from Ukraine; securing and respecting the international border between the two countries with

OSCE monitoring; and ensuring that all hostages are released. Russia must also ensure that all commitments of the Minsk agreement be met and the political process within Ukraine continues. We commend the efforts Ukraine has made to implement its responsibilities under the Minsk agreement." The G-7 statement also noted: "We reiterate our condemnation of Russia's illegal attempted annexation of Crimea. We reiterate our condemnation of the downing of the Malaysia Airlines aircraft on 17 July 2014 with the loss of 298 innocent lives and welcome the internationally respected recent publication of the preliminary report on the tragedy. We call for immediate, safe and unrestricted access to the crash site to enable independent experts to swiftly conclude their investigations, also in order to hold accountable those responsible for the event." (U.S. Department of State)

## Holodomor...

(Continued from page 8)

in Berlin presented a paper on "The Bread of Ukraine for Military Plants in Russia: Political-Economic Causes of the Holodomor." Its main thesis was that Stalin's focus on developing military industries in Russia left the Ukrainian SSR, notwithstanding its own industrial growth, as a "supplier of other means needed for the import of machines and construction of weapons and munitions plants."

Daria Mattingly, a Ph.D. candidate in Slavonic studies at the University of Cambridge, presented a paper on the ways in which the perpetrators of the Holodomor are remembered and forgotten. She discussed her attempts to assess relations between perpetrators and victims, their

motivations for compliance, and their fates after the Famine. Ms. Mattingly is in the early stages of writing a dissertation on cultural memory of the Holodomor's rank-and-file perpetrators. She draws on the testimonies of both perpetrators and survivors, archival data and contemporary post-memory in three villages in different regions of Ukraine, developing a microlevel analysis intended to provide insight into what took place in the rest of the country.

Marta Baziuk, executive director of HREC, noted that the gathering constituted a workshop in the truest sense. "Our five talented early career scholars shared information and challenged one another's views, and our experts provided them with valuable guidance in terms of theoretical and methodological approaches, including concrete advice on what to read and where to look."

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Maria - Olga - Daniel

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Мужа, Батька, Брата і Діда

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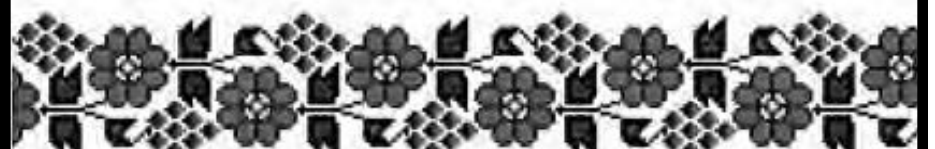
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але з глибоким сумом, що вона нас залишила:

сестра Ярослава Баросевич  
син Юра Коваль з дружиною Іриною  
дочка Романа Пилип з чоловіком Володимиром  
внучки Александра Коваль, Наталі Давлинг з родиною,  
Тамара Коваль  
внуки Юра Пилип з дружиною Танею і дочкою Калиною, і  
Микола Пилип з нареченою Наталею Антоняк  
родини Стефанюк, Масний, Маркус, Стахів, Дзядів,  
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Пожертви можна складати на:

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- The Ukrainian Museum, 222 E 6th St., New York, NY 10003





## COMMUNITY CHRONICLE

# Rochester observes Ukraine's Independence Day



Political leaders, clergy and community leaders at Rochester's celebration of Ukrainian Independence Day.

by Zorianna Dombchewsky  
and Christine Hoshowsky

ROCHESTER, N.Y. – The Ukrainian American community in Rochester, N.Y., along with friends, dignitaries and the local press joined together to commemorate the 23rd anniversary of Ukraine's independence. Dr. Christine Hoshowsky welcomed the guests and dignitaries on behalf of the Rochester Ukrainian Group Inc. It was a day of celebration, recognition and reflection – a day of tribute to the heroes of the Maidan and the victims of Malaysia Airlines Flight 17.

Highlighting the program was a keynote address by Congresswoman Louise Slaughter (D-N.Y.); a series of proclamations presented by local political leaders; the introduction of members of the Ukrainian Centennial Committee; recitation of poems by Taras Shevchenko, bard of Ukraine; presentations by Ukrainian Orthodox and Ukrainian Catholic Church pastors; an Independence Day address by Dr. Olena Prokopovych, assistant professor of political science at Nazareth College; a call for humanitarian aid for Ukrainian soldiers; an account by survivor Hennady Chernihiv of events on the Maidan; musical interludes and prayers for peace in Ukraine. Master of ceremonies Marta Fediuk intro-

duced the day's program with the presentation of colors. Jerry Andrushko, 93, a veteran of the 1st Division of the Ukrainian Army carried the Ukrainian flag, while Ihor Hoshowsky, U.S. Army veteran and member of the John Onufryk Memorial Post 1590, carried the American flag. They were joined by U.S. Army veteran Walter Denysenko. All three stood at attention beside the Ukrainian Centennial Monument as Lydia Dzus and Zinnia Dzus DeBole sang the American and the Ukrainian Anthems. Ukrainian youth organizations' representatives laid red roses beside the two wreaths made of blue and yellow carnations. A moment of silence was observed to honor the departed. The invocation was given by Rt. Rev. Mitred Archpriest Phillip Weiner, pastor of St. Josephat Ukrainian Catholic Church.

Tamara Denysenko, the president of the Ukrainian-American Community Foundation and former CEO of the Ukrainian Federal Credit Union, introduced the political leaders in attendance, including Rep. Slaughter, ranking member of the House Rules Committee, as well as Irondequoit Town Supervisor Adam Bello, who read and presented the proclamation designating August 24 as Ukrainian Independence Day in Irondequoit, N.Y.; executive assistant Andy Rau, representing Rochester Mayor Lovely A.

Warren, who presented a proclamation on the mayor's behalf; and County Executive Maggie Brooks, who presented a proclamation of Ukrainian Independence Day in all of Monroe County.

Also in attendance were Joseph D. Morelle, assemblyman and majority leader in the New York State Assembly; and New York State Sens. Ted O'Brien and Joseph Robach. State Sen. Michael Nozzolio, who was unable to attend, sent a letter for the occasion.

Dr. Hoshowsky recited Shevchenko's poem "Day by Day," and Sofiya Kreminska read his "Plundered Grave." Yulia Pavlyuk

and the Malvy Ensemble (directed by Zhanna Polyanska-Wirlo) performed several Ukrainian songs

The Rev. Roman Sydorovych of the Ukrainian Catholic Church of the Epiphany addressed the gathering, and Volodymyr Pavlyuk, a member of the ROC Maidan Committee, brought everyone up to date on events in Ukraine.

The assembly was brought to a close with a prayer for independence offered by the Very Rev. Igor Krekhovetsky of St. Mary Protectress Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church.

## A Ukrainian celebration in Hong Kong



HONG KONG – About 30 people – singles, families and couples, many of whom are from Ukraine – who are living and working in Hong Kong celebrated Ukraine's Independence Day, August 24, with a special get-together. Some of the group have spent many years in Asia; while others are new arrivals. There were, of course, spouses of various nationalities and friends of Ukraine as well. They celebrated with a Hong Kong-style barbecue, but with Ukrainian "shashlyk" and other Ukrainian favorites. Seen above on a roof deck overlooking Cental, the financial center in Hong Kong, are the lovely ladies of the group; the men tended to the barbecue and refreshments. The evening was begun with the singing of the Ukrainian national anthem led by a young man named Nazar who is now working as a musician/entertainer in Hong Kong. This diverse group of professionals from around the globe is also organizing local fund-raising for supplies for the Ukrainian armed forces. (Check out the Facebook page Ukrainians in Hong Kong.)

– Kiki Zinycz

## PTSD training participants from Ukraine mark holiday with local Ukrainian Americans



HARTFORD, Conn. – Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) training participants from Ukraine of the Yale University School of Medicine/Open World Leadership Program/ United Ukrainian American Relief Committee (UUARC) attended the Ukrainian Independence Day commemoration on Sunday, August 24, with parishioners of St. Michael Ukrainian Catholic Church in Hartford, Conn. (as seen in the photo above). The group participated in a welcome reception at the Ukrainian National Home of Hartford on Friday evening, a group tour of New York City and Ukrainian Independence Day picnic in Glastonbury, Conn., on Saturday and a breakfast reception on Sunday morning. Afterwards, the group attended PTSD training at the Yale University School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, on August 25-29 in New Haven, Conn. A farewell reception was held on Friday, August 29, at St. Michael Ukrainian Catholic Church in New Haven, Conn.

– Myron Kolinsky





# Congratulations to the UNA scholarship winners for 2014-2015

by Maria Drich

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – The Ukrainian National Association, through its Scholarship Committee, has awarded 51 students, who are members of the UNA, and are enrolled at institutions of higher education in the United States and Canada, scholarships for the 2014-2015 school year. The total for this school year was \$12,775, of which \$5,000 was designated for special scholarship awards. These special awards offer higher financial support from the UNA, and the Scholarship Committee determines the applications based on the financial needs of the student, academic performance and field of study, as well as active participation in the Ukrainian community.

The Joseph and Dora Galandiuk Scholarship, in the amount of \$2,000, was awarded to Andrew Drozd of UNA Branch 240. Andrew is an honor student at the Ohio State University (OSU) studying neuroscience. Andrew puts his studies into practice, as a volunteer at OSU Wexner Medical Center and participates in various study and research projects. In the Ukrainian community in Cleveland, Andrew has been a member of the Ukrainian American Youth Association (UAYA) since 1997, worked as a counselor, and was among the first to work as a counselor in Ukraine as part of the Ukraine-America exchange program that began in 2010. Andrew is also a member of the Ukrainian Club at OSU.

The Drs. Mary and Dmytro Jarosewycz Scholarship, in the amount of \$1,000, was awarded to Nazariy Gawrysh of UNA Branch 234. Nazar is an honor student in political science at Rutgers University. Nazar, who was born in Kolomyia, Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast of Ukraine completed studies at the Lesia Ukrainka School of Ukrainian Studies in Whippany, N.J. While at college, Nazar is active in various community organizations, spending many hours at the Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey and St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church, both in Whippany. Nazar is also a member of the Ukrainian Club at Rutgers.

The Vera Stangl Scholarship, in the amount of \$750, was awarded to Maksym Cohen, a member of UNA Branch 234. Maksym is studying marine biology at the University of San Diego. He is an active member of the UAYA and for the past summers has worked at the UAYA camp in Ellenville, N.Y. Maksym actively participates in UAYA events, protests and demonstrations, as well as events supporting the Maidan in Ukraine.

The Joseph Wolk Scholarship, in the amount of \$750, was awarded to Larysa Drocak of UNA Branch 283, who is an honor student studying English and communications at Rutgers University. Larysa studied at Ukrainian Saturday schools, and is active at UAYA camps and dance camps. She is also a member of the Ukrainian Club at Rutgers, as well as of the Ukrainian volleyball team at the university.

The Blackstone Scholarship, funded by the Ukrainian National Home Corp. in Blackstone, Mass., in the amount of \$500, was awarded to Katarina Sokol of UNA Branch 414. Katarina is a biochemistry and forensics student at Hofstra University. She successfully completed her studies

\$2,000



**Andrew Drozd** (UNA Branch 240)  
Ohio State University

\$1,000



**Nazariy Gavrysh** (UNA Branch 234)  
Rutgers University

\$750



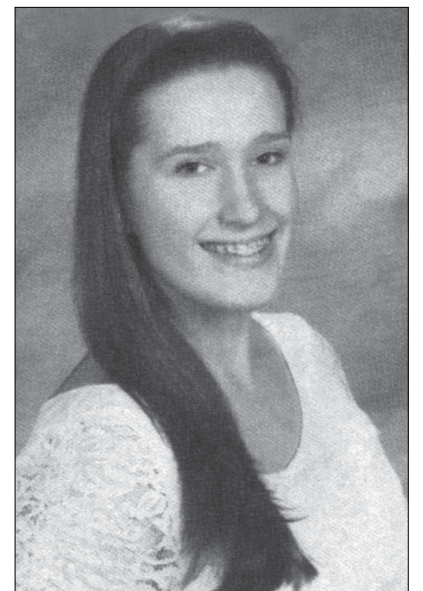
**Maksym Cohen**  
(UNA Branch 234)  
University of San Diego

\$500



**Larysa Drocak**  
(UNA Branch 283)  
Rutgers University

\$500



**Katarina Sokol**  
(UNA Branch 414)  
Hofstra University

at Ukrainian Saturday school and is an active dancer with the Roma Pryma Bohachevsky groups, as well as with the Zolotij Promin dance ensemble of Hartford, Conn.

The remaining 46 students received standard awards based on year of study and academic performance. The scholarships were distributed as such: nine first-year (freshman) applicants received \$125 each; eight sophomores received \$150 each; 14 juniors received \$175 each; and 15 seniors received \$200 each.

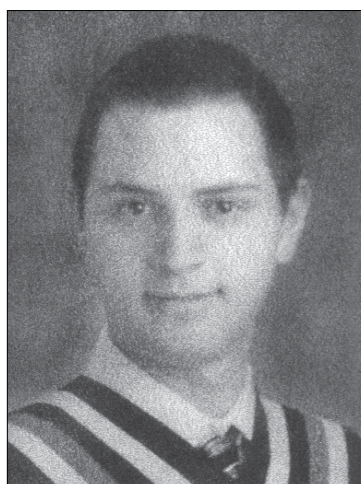
The UNA sincerely congratulates all of the recipients of this year's scholarship awards, and wishes them success in the future.

The younger generation is called to support the UNA through its various financial products, including insurance, and to subscribe to Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly, which are published by UNA, and to visit the Soyuzivka Heritage Center in Kerhonkson, N.Y. UNA members are encouraged to take advantage of all of these fraternal benefits, and contribute to the preservation of Ukrainian culture and heritage.

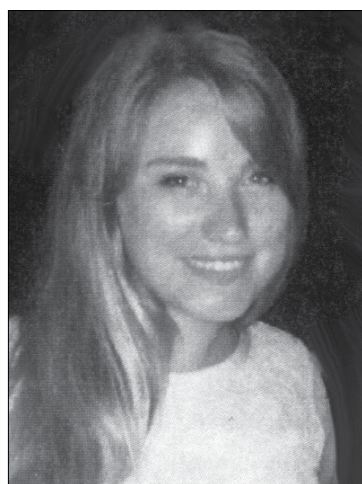
For more information about the UNA and its scholarship program, readers may visit [www.ukrainiannation-association.org](http://www.ukrainiannation-association.org) or call our Home Office at 800-253-9862.

*(Translated by Matthew Dubas)*

\$200



**Andriy Balaban**  
(UNA Branch 401)  
York University



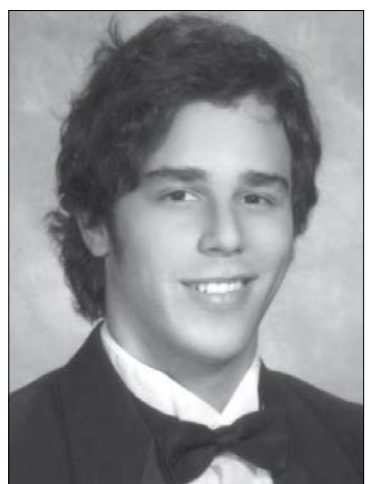
**Laryssa Boyko**  
(UNA Branch 161)  
Catholic University



**Raphael Guida**  
(UNA Branch 234)  
Manhattan College



**Julianna Hanas**  
(UNA Branch 327)  
Towson University



**Alexander Kobryn**  
(UNA Branch 130)  
Mercy College



\$200



**Grace Kobryn**  
(UNA Branch 130)  
SUNY New Paltz



**Katherine Kopystanski**  
(UNA Branch 360)  
Ithaca College



**Roman Krywulch**  
(UNA Branch 266)  
Lehigh University



**Michael Moroz Harper**  
(UNA Branch 247)  
University of Oklahoma



**Erin Niedzwiecki**  
(UNA Branch 372)  
Rowan University



**Nadiya Pavlishyn**  
(UNA Branch 130)  
Stony Brook University

\$200



**Daniel Reft**  
(UNA Branch 120)  
Ohio University



**Maria Spotts**  
(UNA Branch 242)  
Bloomsburg University



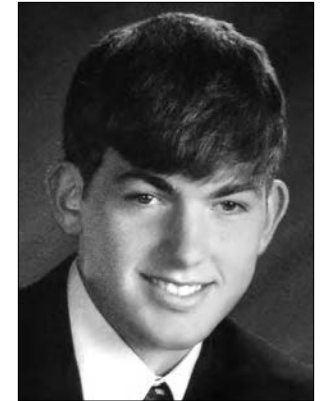
**Mark Temnycky**  
(UNA Branch 39)  
Le Moyne College



**Andriy Vasiyschouk**  
(UNA Branch 269)  
NJ Institute of Technology



**Matthew Allen**  
(UNA Branch 247)  
University of Texas at Austin



**Nicholas Demczar**  
(UNA Branch 13)  
University of New Haven

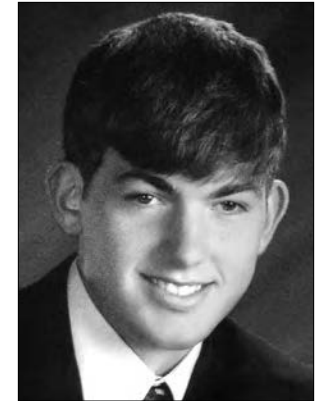
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**Ian Eichorn**  
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**Samantha Halligan**  
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SUNY Oswego



**Kristina Hayda**  
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**Sara Henderson**  
(UNA Branch 112)  
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**Alexandra Nagurney**  
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**Lynn Nemeth**  
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Philadelphia University

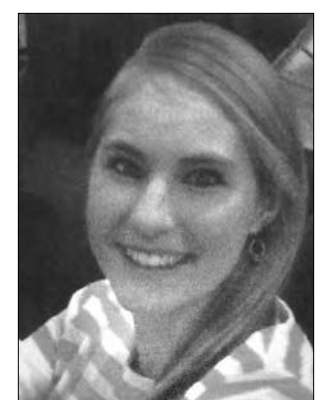
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**Nataliya Pavlishyn**  
(UNA Branch 130)  
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**John Spotts**  
(UNA Branch 242)  
Universal Technical Institute

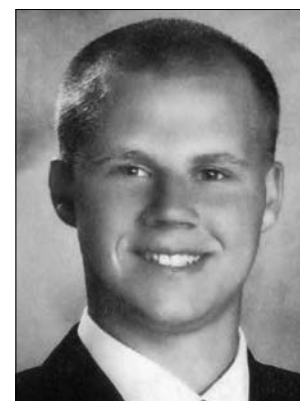


**Alexander Syzonenko**  
(UNA Branch 76)  
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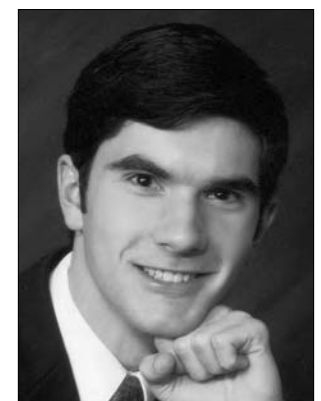
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**Nataliya Pavlishyn**  
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**John Spotts**  
(UNA Branch 242)  
Universal Technical Institute



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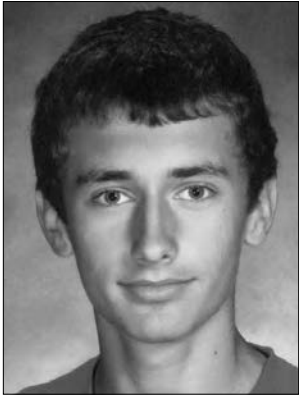
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**Andrea Zelez**  
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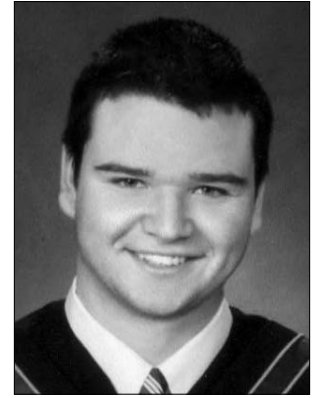
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**Jessica Demczar**  
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**Luke Macios**  
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Duquesne University

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**Tatiana Matejko-Lima**  
(UNA Branch 234)  
Marymount Manhattan College



**Taissa Michel**  
(UNA Branch 42)  
Rowan University



**Lesia Sisung**  
(UNA Branch 13)  
Sacred Heart University

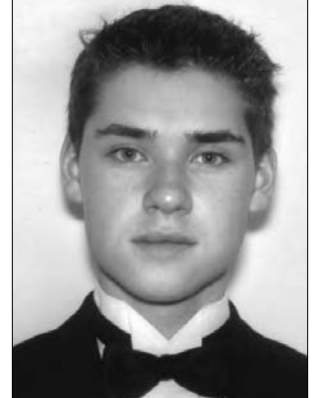


**Ivanka Temnycky**  
(UNA Branch 39)  
Hamilton College



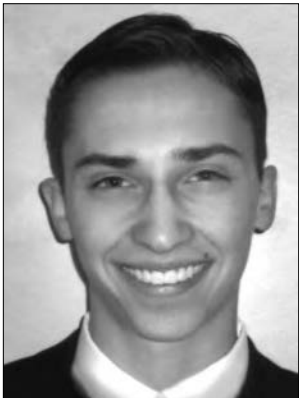
**Anastasia Vandermark**  
(UNA Branch 137)  
Kansas State University

\$125



**Andrij Gavrysh**  
(UNA Branch 234)  
Rutgers University

\$125



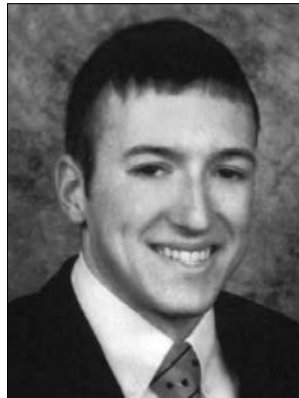
**John Klaczany**  
(UNA Branch 182)  
Rutgers University



**Christine Lenchur**  
(UNA Branch 325)  
Lehigh University



**Katherine Lenchur**  
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**Andrew Uzdejczyk**  
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**Alexander Zelez**  
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## 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.

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# UKELODEON

FOR THE NEXT GENERATION

## Plast in Seattle celebrates its first decade

by Nataliya Zhurakovska  
and Olga Dudyshyn

SEATTLE – During the summer of 2014, Plast scouts had the opportunity to establish their own camp on Whidbey Island in Deception Pass. During camp, which Plast members from throughout the U.S. could attend, the children hiked up Mount Baker, went kayaking and celebrated the 10th anniversary of Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization in Seattle.

At the start of the camp, a Native American paid a visit to our campers. His intriguing stories taught everybody and enlightened them about the importance of unity. He emphasized the fact that, despite our races, religions and differences, we are all brothers and sisters. Concluding the lecture, he handed out four different colored strings to every person, symbolizing the races on Earth. The strings were tied together to create a bracelet of unity.

Later in the week, the scouts went hiking on a stunning, yet challenging, trail up Mount Baker. On the way to the destination, everybody stopped for a lovely lunch surrounded by the scenery. All through the hike, our photographers never missed an opportunity to capture the beauty of Washington and the newly made friendships between our campers.

The camp counselors took all the campers kayaking. Everybody followed their guides respectfully throughout the experience. The guides were helpful



Plast scouts at the start of their hike up Mount Baker in Washington state.

and knowledgeable, giving the campers the privilege to see and learn about different algae as well as islands in the area.

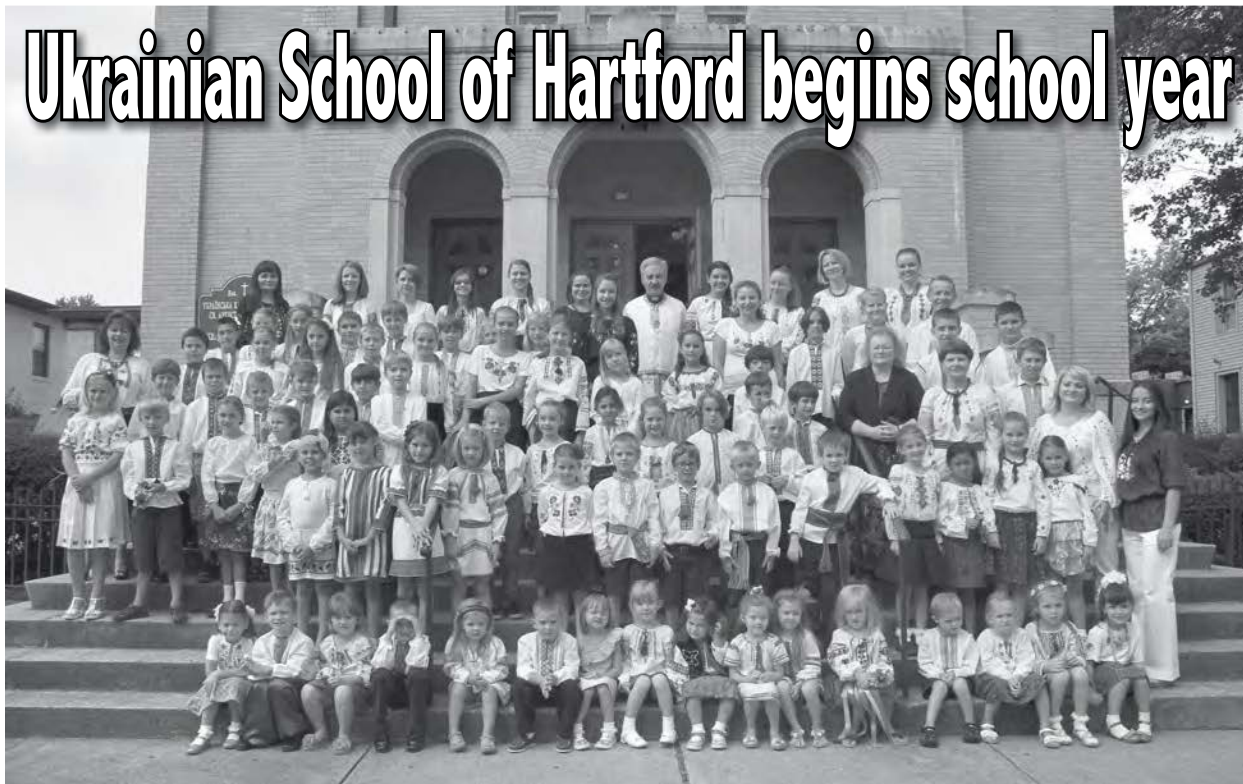
To conclude this unforgettable camp, the campers' families joined them and the camp staff to celebrate the 10-year anniversary of Plast in Seattle. A slideshow and various decorations reminded everyone of all the great years spent in Plast. After dinner, everyone joined together around a bonfire, singing traditional Ukrainian songs along with Plast

songs, and participated in enjoyable games.

This camp was filled with amazing, unforgettable and heart-warming memories. Everyone who attended was welcomed and accepted from the start as part of a larger family. Without the camp counselors, staff and the Hnateyko family, this experience would not have been possible.

*Nataliya Zhurakovska, 17, and Olga Dudyshyn, 16, both live in Edmonds, Wash.*

## Ukrainian School of Hartford begins school year



by Gregory Iwanik

HARTFORD, Conn. – On Saturday, September 6, the Ukrainian School of Hartford, Conn., started its school year. All the students went to liturgy at St. Michael Ukrainian Catholic Church, which was led by the parish priest, the Rev. Paul Martyniuk. After the liturgy, the students gathered for a school picture and then went back to the classrooms to start their classes.

This year, the school has over 85 students enrolled. Our classes are held from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. every Saturday. Our principal is Svitlana Markiw,

and she is a very nice lady who is responsible for all the students and their Ukrainian education. The teachers in our school are also very nice and are dedicated to making sure we are learning all about Ukraine, the language and culture.

Our school is a fantastic school and I am very proud to be a student here in Hartford. As a treat, we also get to buy our lunches at the school, and my favorite is pizza!

I hope even more children will sign up to our school. I have made some wonderful friends here.

*Gregory Iwanik, 8, is from Farmington, Conn.*

## An unforgettable three weeks at Plast camp

by Oriana and Ruslana Makar

HARTSDALE, N.Y. – This past July, as during most summers, we attended “tabir novachok,” which is the Plast camp for girl cub scouts, with our friends at the Vovcha Tropa campground in East Chatham, N.Y.

Our “komendantka,” or head counselor, Olenka Olesnycky planned a camp program that focused on our Ukrainian heritage and ethnicity. The theme of the younger girls' scout camp was “Kvity Ukrainy – Tse My!” (“We are flowers of Ukraine). This is a line taken from a poem written by the famous poet and artist Taras Shevchenko.

Each individual girls' group (riy) was a different part of a Ukrainian dance costume or part of the Ukrainian culture. Oriana's riy was the “Chorni vyshyvky” (black embroidered blouses) and Ruslana's was “Chervoni korali” (red necklace beads). Each group learned its own ritualistic song that focused on that group's specific Ukrainian costume part or culture. In addition, we learned a beautiful camp song and camp dance. We were adorned in “vinky,” or headdresses of flowers, that we each hand-

(Continued on page 19)



# OUT & ABOUT

- |                                  |  |                               |  |
|----------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|
| Through November 28<br>Chicago   | Exhibit, "A Century of Embroidered Fashion," Ukrainian National Museum, 312-421-8020   | October 18<br>Palatine, IL    | Fall dance, "Hulyanka u Vyshyvankakh," Ukrainian American Youth Association, Palatine UAYA Center, <a href="http://www.cym.org/us-palatine">www.cym.org/us-palatine</a> or <a href="mailto:palatine@cym.org">palatine@cym.org</a>                    |
| October 12, 19, 26<br>Pittsburgh | Hoverla Film Festival, Ukrainian Community of Western Pennsylvania, University of Pittsburgh, Frick Fine Arts Auditorium, <a href="http://ucowpa.org">http://ucowpa.org</a>  | October 18<br>New Britain, CT | Ukrainian Harvest Festival, St. Mary Ukrainian Orthodox Church, 860-229-3833 or 860-677-2138   |
| October 16<br>Stanford, CA       | Lecture by Taras Koznarsky, "Shevchenko and His Readers," Stanford University, 650-725-2563 or <a href="mailto:creeesinfo@stanford.edu">creeesinfo@stanford.edu</a>  | October 18<br>Stamford, CT    | Film screening with Yuri Gruzinov, "Babylon 13," Ukrainian American Youth Association, Ukrainian Museum and Library of Stamford, <a href="mailto:Stamford@cym.org">Stamford@cym.org</a>  |
| October 16<br>Storrs, CT         | Concert, featuring violinist Solomiya Ivakhiv and the University of Connecticut Symphony Orchestra, Von der Mehden Recital Hall, 860-486-2106 or <a href="http://www.sfa.uconn.edu/vdm.html">www.sfa.uconn.edu/vdm.html</a>      | October 18<br>New York        | Lecture by Zenon Wasyliv, "Orthodox Church in Ukraine: Civil Society, Identity and Unification Efforts," Shevchenko Scientific Society, 212-254-5130   |
| October 16<br>New York           | Film footage screening with Ruslan Hanushchak, The Ukrainian Museum, <a href="http://www.ukrainianmuseum.org">www.ukrainianmuseum.org</a>  | October 19<br>Warren, MI      | 75th anniversary awards banquet, honoring graduates of Ukrainian schools in Windsor, Ontario, and Detroit and "Ukrainian of the Year" Nadia Komarnyckyj McConnell, Ukrainian Cultural Center, 248-851-7093   |
| October 16-17<br>Edmonton, AB    | Symposium, "Negotiating Borders: Comparing the Experience of Canada, Europe and Ukraine," Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, <a href="mailto:cuis@ualberta.ca">cuis@ualberta.ca</a> or 780-492-2972 | October 20<br>Cambridge, MA   | Symposium, "Twenty Years After Ukraine's Denuclearization: Its Aftermath for Ukraine, Its Implications for Nonproliferation and International Security," Harvard University, 617-495-4053  |
| October 17<br>New York           | Film screening with Yuri Shevchuk, "Taras Shevchenko" by Ihor Savchenko, The Ukrainian Museum, 212-228-0110 or <a href="http://www.ukrainianmuseum.org">www.ukrainianmuseum.org</a>  | October 20-27<br>New York     | Art exhibit, "Maidan. Ukraine. Road to Freedom," Ukrainian Institute of America, 212-288-8660 or <a href="http://www.ukrainianinstitute.org">www.ukrainianinstitute.org</a>  |
| October 17-18<br>Banff, AB       | Conference, "The Great War and Enemy Aliens, 1914-1919," University of Alberta, Cave and Basin National Historical Site, <a href="http://www.cius.ca">www.cius.ca</a> or 780-492-1444  | October 21<br>New York        | Presentation by Brigit Hansl, "Policy Uncertainty Clouds Medium-Term Prospects (For Russia)," Columbia University, 212-854-4623  |
| October 18<br>Sudbury, ON        | Sudbury Yarmarok Festival, Ukrainian National Federation, <a href="http://www.sudburyyarmarok.webs.com">www.sudburyyarmarok.webs.com</a> or 705-673-0890   | October 22<br>New York        | Concert, "Festival Chamber Music Series," with violinist Solomiya Ivakhiv, cellist Ruth Sommers, guitarist Oren Fader and pianist Mikhail Halliak, Weill Recital Hall, Carnegie Hall, <a href="http://www.carnegiehall.org">www.carnegiehall.org</a> |
| October 18<br>New York           | Concert in honor of Taras Shevchenko's 200th anniversary, featuring the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus, St. Volodymyr Cathedral, 917-559-8628 or <a href="mailto:tedbodnar@aol.com">tedbodnar@aol.com</a>                            |                               |  |

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).

## An unforgettable...

(Continued from page 18)

crafted, dressed in flowered skirts, camp shirts, a beaded necklace, and dance slippers or boots.

During the three weeks (July 5-26), we hiked and swam, we played sports and sang many wonderful songs. We also completed "vmilosty," or merit badges, that included our usual camp endeavors such as the knowledge about flowers and trees, first aid and swimming. In line with the camp's theme, some of our vmilosty also focused on our heritage such as cross-stitching and folk dance.

We also learned classic Ukrainian songs such as "Chervona Ruta" by composer Volodymyr Ivasiuk, that captured our hearts and spirits. One evening, we celebrated the pre-Christian feast of Kupalo; we made wreaths and celebrated with an enchanted night of song and dance.

This camp's theme was timely as it not only united us and made us stronger as Ukrainians. During this camp we felt stronger as Ukrainian girls and realized that we are the future. Ukraine was, is and always will be. We can be proud and support our fellow Ukrainians by continuing to maintain our language, our culture and our love for our



"Komendantka" Olenka Olesnycky with "novachky" Ruslana (left) and Oriana Makar.

forefathers as we did this past summer at Plast camp at Vovcha Tropa.

This Plast camp was unforgettable. Thank you "Sestrychko" Olenko, and all the sestrychky (counselors) for an amazing tabir!

Oriana Makar is 10 years old and Ruslana Makar is 8 years old. They live in Hartsdale, N.Y., and are members of the New York City branch of Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization. The story above was written with the help of their mother, Chrystia Gorski-Makar.

## Sportsline

(Continued from page 11)

(2.43 meters), and ahead of Ivan Ukhov of Russia (2.34 meters). Andriy Protsenko finished in sixth place (2.31 meters).

- Oksana Okuneva won gold in the women's high jump with a height of 1.94 meters at the 50th Paliio Citta della Quercia in Rovereto, Italy, on September 2. Oleksandr Nychporchuk won silver in the javelin event with a distance of 79.58 meters. Anna Mishchenko won bronze in the women's 1,500-meter race with a time of 4:06.63 seconds.

- Oleksiy Kasyanov won silver in the men's decathlon at the Decastar World Combined Events Challenge in Talence, France, on September 20-21. Kasyanov finished with 8,062 points, while competing in the 100-meter race, long jump, high jump, 400-meter race, 110-meter hurdles, discus, shot put, javelin, pole vault and 1,500-meter race. Anastasiya Mokhnyuk won silver in the women's heptathlon with 6,220 points. The heptathlon included: 100-meter race, shot put, 200-meter race, long jump, javelin and 800-meter race (high jump was not included).

- On August 22 at the Flame Games meet in Amsterdam, Oleksiy Kasyanov won silver in the men's triathlon (2,454 points) that included pole vault, 110-meter hurdles and shot put. Nataliya Pyhyda won first place in the women's 400-meter race (52.36 seconds) and Olha Lyakhova won third place in the women's 1,000-meter race (2:38.67 seconds). Hanna Melnychenko won second place in the women's triathlon (2,397 points) that included javelin, 100-meter

hurdles and long jump.

- Bohdan Bondarenko won gold in the men's high jump with a height of 2.35 meters at the 22nd European Athletics Championship at Letzigrund Stadium in Zurich on August 12-17. Andriy Protsenko won second place in the men's high jump with a height of 2.33 meters. Serhiy Smelyk won third place in the men's 200-meter race (20.30 seconds, a personal best) on August 15. Olha Zemlyak won silver in the women's 400-meter race with a time of 51.36 seconds. Anna Titiments won silver in the women's 400-meter hurdles with a time of 54.56 seconds (a personal best). Olha Saladuha won gold in the women's triple jump with a distance of 14.73 meters. Lyudmyla Olyanovska won silver in the women's 12-kilometer walk with a time of 1:28.07 seconds. Ukraine's 4x400-meter women's team of Nataliya Pyhyda, Hrustyna Stuy, Hanna Ryzhykova and Olha Zemlyak won silver with a time of 3:24.34 seconds. Oleksiy Kasyanov won silver in the men's 400-meter race with a time of 48.88 seconds, and Kasyanov won silver in the men's discus throw with a distance of 47.96 meters. Alina Fyodorova won silver in the women's 100-meter hurdles with a time of 14.01 seconds.

- On August 30 Ruslan Dmytrenko won gold in the Voronovo Cup 10-kilometer race walk held in Moscow with a time of 38:50 seconds for a personal best. Lyudmyla Olyanovska won gold in the women's 10-kilometer walk with a time of 42:30 seconds.

- On July 19 at the IAAF Meeting in Madrid, Nataliya Semenova won gold in the women's discus (60.27 meters); Anna Titiments won silver in the women's 400-meter hurdles (55.49 seconds).



## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

### Thursday, October 16

**NEW YORK:** At 6:30 p.m., videographer and war correspondent Ruslan Hanushchak will show his documentary footage from the front lines in eastern Ukraine, including Ilovaik, where he was stationed with the volunteer Azov Battalion. Mr. Hanushchak will also show the last interview of Serhiy Nihoyan, who was the first to perish on the Maidan and is now counted among the heroes remembered as the Heavenly Brigade. Admission (includes reception and gallery access) is \$15; \$10 for members, seniors; \$5 for students. The Ukrainian Museum is located at 222 E. Sixth St.. For information see [www.ukrainianmuseum.org](http://www.ukrainianmuseum.org).

### Friday, October 17

**NEW YORK:** Join us at 7:30 p.m. for a screening of the film "Taras Shevchenko" (1951, Magicolor, Ukrainian), directed by Ihor Savchenko. "Serhii Bondarchuk, in the title role, remains almost consistently believable. And K. Sorokin, as a corporal who befriends him during exile, is splendid. Principally because of their low-key emoting in the final scenes, the misery and loneliness of an army outpost are conveyed perfectly," wrote The New York Times in 1952. Dr. Yuri Shevchuk (Columbia University) will introduce the film. Admission (includes reception and gallery access) is \$15; \$10 for members, seniors; \$5 for students. The Ukrainian Museum is located at 222 E. Sixth St.. For information see [www.ukrainianmuseum.org](http://www.ukrainianmuseum.org).

### Saturday, October 18

**NEW YORK:** The Shevchenko Scientific Society invites all to a lecture, "Orthodox Churches in Ukraine: Civil Society, Identity and Unification Efforts," by Dr. Zenon Wasyliv. Dr. Wasyliv is professor of history at Ithaca College. 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 October 19

**WARREN, Mich.:** Everyone is invited to attend the 75th anniversary awards banquet of the Ukrainian Graduates of Detroit and Windsor, to be held at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, 26601 Ryan Road in Warren, Mich., at 1p.m. Tickets are \$30. We will be honoring our Ukrainian of the Year: Nadia Komarnyckyj McConnell, founder and president of the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation. Distinguished Service Awards will be presented to: Dr. Ulana Jurkiw-Suprun, Dr. Mark Juzych and Walter Kizel. In addition eight scholarships will be presented to outstanding

students of Ukrainian backgrounds. Entertainment will be provided by Echoes of Ukraine Dance Ensemble and The Sylvan Koltyk Trio. For tickets, priced at \$30, call 248-851-7093,

### Thursday, October 23

**NEW YORK:** The Ukrainian Studies Program at the Harriman Institute, Columbia University, invites you to attend a presentation titled "Legislative Networks in the Ukrainian Parliament: Will Any Key-Players Survive After the Elections?" by Dr. Tetiana Kostiuhenko (National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy). 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.

**NEW YORK:** Join us at 6 p.m. for "Shevchenko Poetry Slam!" – an informal evening for attendees to read, perform or recite their favorite Taras Shevchenko poems in Ukrainian, English or any other language (his work has been translated into some 60 languages). You can also just drop in to hear the words of the great bard and father of the Ukrainian nation. Alexander Motyl will emcee. Entrance to the event is free with museum admission. The Ukrainian Museum is located at 222 E. Sixth St.. For information see [www.ukrainianmuseum.org](http://www.ukrainianmuseum.org).

### Friday, October 24

**NEW YORK:** At 1-6 p.m. the forum "Taras Shevchenko and the Ukrainian Weltanschauung" will explore the poet's influence on the Ukrainian language and literature, as well as the national and social consciousness in Ukraine and abroad, and his meaning for contemporary Ukraine and its future. Presentations will be given by Dr. Taras Hunczak, Dr. Michael Naydan, Dr. Anna Procyk and Dr. Oleh Ilnytskyj among others. The event is coordinated with The Ukrainian Museum by Dr. Volodymyr Zaryckyj, director of the Educational Council of the Ukrainian World Congress. Admission (including reception and gallery access) is \$15 (+\$10 for evening event); \$10 for members and seniors (+\$5 for evening event); \$5 for students. The Ukrainian Museum is located at 222 E. Sixth St.. For information see [www.ukrainianmuseum.org](http://www.ukrainianmuseum.org).

**NEW YORK:** Come to a 7:30 p.m. performance and reading of Taras Shevchenko's finest poetic works by Ivan Bernatsky, artistic director of Ukrainian Studio of Drama in New York. The evening will be conducted in Ukrainian, with an opening presentation given by a special guest from Ukraine. Admission (including reception and gallery access) is \$15; \$10 for mem-

bers and seniors; \$5 for students. The Ukrainian Museum is located at 222 E. Sixth St.. For information see [www.ukrainianmuseum.org](http://www.ukrainianmuseum.org).

### Saturday, October 25

**NEW YORK:** Join us at 7:30 p.m. for a concert and screening of "Shevchenko's Sources. 2014," a multi-media program with Bandura Downtown music director Julian Kytasty and guests. The program is based on music and images from the upcoming film "Dzherela Shevchenka. 2014." Set in the troubled late summer of 2014, it chronicles a musician's journey through landscapes and sites associated with Taras Shevchenko – the villages of his childhood, and the historical sites he sketched and painted during his travels around Ukraine. Admission (including reception and gallery access) is \$15; \$10 for members and seniors; \$5 for students. The Ukrainian Museum is located at 222 E. Sixth St.. For information see [www.ukrainianmuseum.org](http://www.ukrainianmuseum.org).

### Sunday, October 26

**NEW YORK:** "The Art of Taras Shevchenko: Style, Genre, Meaning," a roundtable discussion at 3-5 p.m., will featured Zirka Filipczak, professor of art, Williams College; Jaroslaw Leshko, professor emeritus of art history, Smith College; Nicholas Sawicki, assistant professor in art, architecture and design, Lehigh University; and Renata Holod, professor and curator, University of Pennsylvania. Admission (including reception and gallery access) is \$15; \$10 for members and seniors; \$5 for students. The Ukrainian Museum is located at 222 E. Sixth St.. For information see [www.ukrainianmuseum.org](http://www.ukrainianmuseum.org).

### Saturday, November 8

**ALEXANDRIA, Va.:** At 3 p.m., The Washington Group Cultural Fund will present the husband-and-wife team of Anna and Dmitri Shelest in a program featuring works by Ukrainian composers Lysenko, Zhuk and Skoryk, and favorites by Smetana and Gershwin. Having established themselves as solo artists, the Shelest Piano Duo brings to the performance stage inventive programs of both solo repertoire and four-hand music. First prize winners of the Bradshaw and Buono International Piano Competition, the Shelest Piano Duo made its Carnegie Hall debut in 2011. There will be a reception to meet the artists immediately following the performance. The Lyceum is located at 201 S. Washington St. For more information visit [events@twgulturalfund.org](http://events@twgulturalfund.org), e-mail [twgulturalfund@gmail.com](mailto:twgulturalfund@gmail.com) or call 301-229-2615.

ROUNDTABLE

## THE ART OF TARAS SHEVCHENKO

Style, Genre, Meaning

Admission (includes gallery access and reception) \$15;  
\$10 for members and seniors;  
\$5 for students.

**SUNDAY,  
OCTOBER 26**  
3–5 p.m.



**ZIRKA FILIPCZAK**  
Professor of Art, Williams College

**RENATA HOLOD**  
Professor, and Curator in the Near East Section, Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Pennsylvania

**JAROSLAW LESHKO**  
Professor Emeritus of Art History at Smith College

**NICHOLAS SAWICKI**  
Assistant Professor in Art, Architecture and Design, Lehigh University

In conjunction with the exhibition


## TARAS SHEVCHENKO POET ARTIST ICON

Exhibition on display through November 30, 2014  
Museum hours: Wednesday – Sunday, 11:30 a.m.–5:00 p.m.  
Thursdays, 11:30 a.m.–8:00 p.m. (thru Nov. 20 only)

The Ukrainian Museum 222 East 6<sup>th</sup> Street, New York, NY 10003  
212.228.0110 • [info@ukrainianmuseum.org](mailto:info@ukrainianmuseum.org) • [www.ukrainianmuseum.org](http://www.ukrainianmuseum.org)

# A Sort of Chautauqua

Oleksandr Boichenko  
writer, Chernivtsi



## CONTEMPORARY UKRAINIAN LITERATURE SERIES

Cosponsored by the Kennan Institute and the Ukrainian Studies Program at the Harriman Institute of Columbia University

**OCTOBER 20, 2014 • 7:30 PM**  
Harriman Institute, Columbia University

**OCTOBER 23, 2014 • 4:00-6:00 PM**  
Woodrow Wilson Center

