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\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

House unanimously passes resolution urging democratic, fair election in Ukraine

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives on October 4 unanimously passed a resolution "Urging the government of Ukraine to ensure a democratic, transparent and fair election process for the presidential election on October 31, 2004."

House Concurrent Resolution 415 was introduced by Rep. Henry Hyde (R-Ill.), chairman of the International Relations Committee, together with Rep. Chris Smith (R-N.J.), chairman of the Helsinki Commission and Rep. Tom Lantos (D-Calif.), ranking member of the International Relations Committee.

The Senate had passed its version of the resolution, Senate Concurrent Resolution 106, back on July 22, also by a unanimous vote. In the Senate the measure was sponsored by U.S. Helsinki Commission Co-Chairman Ben Nighthorse Campbell (R-Colo.).

H. Con Res. 415 notes that "the establishment of a democratic, transparent and fair election process for the 2004 presidential election in Ukraine and of a genuinely democratic political system are prerequisites for that country's full integration into the Western community of nations as an equal member, including into organizations such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)."

It also notes that the 2004 presidential election "takes place against the backdrop of previous elections that did not fully meet international standards and of disturbing trends in the current pre-election environment" and that "increasing control and manipulation of the media by national and local officials and others acting at their behest raise grave concerns regarding the commitment of the Ukrainian authorities to free and fair elections."

In the resolution, the House of Representatives, with the Senate concurring, resolved that the Congress:

- "expresses its strong and continuing support for the efforts of the Ukrainian people to establish a full democracy, the rule of law and respect for human rights in Ukraine";
- "urges the government of Ukraine to guarantee freedom of association and assembly, including the right of candidates, members of political parties and others to freely assemble, to organize and conduct public events, and to exercise these and other rights free from intimidation or harassment by local or national officials or others acting at their behest";
- "urges the government of Ukraine to meet its Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) commitments on democratic elections and to address issues previously identified by the Office of Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) of the OSCE in

its final reports on the 2002 parliamentary elections and the 1999 presidential elections, such as illegal interference by public authorities in the campaign and a high degree of bias in the media";

- "strongly encourages the president to fully employ the diplomatic and other resources of the government of the United States to ensure that the election laws and procedures of Ukraine are faithfully adhered to by all local and national officials, by others acting at their behest, and by all candidates and parties, during and subsequent to the presidential campaign and election-day voting";

- "strongly encourages the president to clearly communicate to the government of Ukraine, to all parties and candidates, and to the people of Ukraine the high importance attached by the government of the United States to this presidential campaign as a central factor in determining the future relationship between the two countries."

Finally, the resolution notes that the

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Vienna hospital officials say press release refuting Yushchenko poisoning was a forgery

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Officials of the Rudolfinerhaus medical clinic released a statement on October 3 denying that they had ever suggested that presidential candidate and Our Ukraine political bloc leader Viktor Yushchenko was not poisoned. They identified as a forgery a press release issued earlier on their behalf in which such conclusions were publicized. The statement was issued several days after Mr. Yushchenko checked back into the hospital for further treatment.

Signed by Dr. Michael Zimpfer, the hospital's president, and Dr. Lothar Wicke, its managing director and chief physician, the statement refuted information found in a press release that was extensively distributed on September 28 to nearly all mass media outlets in Ukraine and abroad just after a press conference had taken place at the hospital. The press release led many of the world's largest newspapers, including the BBC and The New York Times, to conclude improperly that Mr. Yushchenko had deceived the Ukrainian public.

"Poisoning Assertion Rejected," was how The New York Times headlined the story it ran on September 29 based on the information it had received from the Reuters News Agency — information that turned out to be false.

"With regard to the latest symptoms of

Committee of Voters of Ukraine warns that election is threatened

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — The most prestigious and trusted Ukrainian civic organization on election monitoring said on October 6 that the Ukrainian presidential election is under threat and that conditions may arise that could make it impossible to hold a vote on October 31.

In the last month the pre-election season in Ukraine has turned brutal, first with the mysterious poisoning of National Deputy Viktor Yushchenko, the leading candidate, and then the egging of Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich during a campaign stop and his subsequent hospitalization, also under unclear circumstances.

The Committee of Voters of Ukraine (CVU) said during a press conference that in the last two weeks these and other incidents suggest that events in Ukraine may be spinning out of control.

"If this type of escalation continues, the election itself may be under threat," said CVU President Ihor Popov.

As the CVU was making its assessment, National Deputy Yurii Karmazin, a mem-



One of the anti-Yushchenko leaflets found recently in Kyiv. Utilizing the American symbol of Uncle Sam, the leaflet says: "... Bosnia and Hercegovina, Serbia, Kosovo, Iraq ... you're next!"

ber of the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc within the Verkhovna Rada and a former prosecutor in Odesa, was telling colleagues on the parliamentary floor that already plans were afoot to take the stakes still higher.

Mr. Karmazin, a former prosecutor in Odesa, said he had received information that certain individuals within the presidential administration had ordered the assassination of Prime Minister Yanukovich to discredit the presidential aspirations of his opponent Mr. Yushchenko, who was to be blamed for the murder.

Mr. Karmazin, whose Tymoshenko parliamentary faction is part of the Power of the People political coalition that supports Mr. Yushchenko's candidacy, went so far as to specifically implicate and name two high-ranking individuals within the Ministry of Internal Affairs, who he said were tasked with carrying out the order.

The same day that Mr. Karmazin leveled his allegations, members of the Yanukovich campaign team, including National Deputy Stepan Havrysh, who is also majority leader in the Ukrainian Parliament, ridiculed assertions and even video documentation by pro-Yushchenko supporters that Yanukovich supporters had printed more than \$10 million worth of smear literature lampooning the Power of the People candidate while utilizing American political symbols.

Several Ukrainian lawmakers of Mr. Yushchenko's Our Ukraine faction had discovered the literature in two warehouses located on the grounds of the Ukrainian Exhibition Center in Kyiv, after receiving tips from concerned citizens.

The national deputies videotaped the

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ANALYSIS

Authorities increasingly denounce opposition as 'extremists,' 'terrorists'

by Taras Kuzio

Eurasia Daily Monitor

On the third anniversary of the 9/11 terrorist attacks, Ukrainian Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich remains convinced that his country should take an active role in combating terrorism (UNIAN, September 11). However, Mr. Yanukovich's call to combat "terrorism" has a different domestic meaning, as Ukrainian leaders equate "extremism" with "terrorism" to disparage the opposition.

The Ukrainian authorities began to routinely refer to opposition activities, especially mass civic action, as "terrorist" in March 2001. As in the Soviet era, "extremists" and "terrorists" are understood as western Ukrainians and Crimean Tatars, both of whom strongly support Viktor Yushchenko, Mr. Yanukovich's main presidential rival.

Stereotypes against "bourgeois nationalists" were widely inculcated in the Soviet era and continue to play a role in both Russia and Ukraine. For example, on September 10 the online newspaper Nezavisimoye Voennoye Obozreniye listed nine lessons from the Chechen terrorist attack on Beslan. Lesson six was for the Russian security forces to "recall the experience of fighting bandits in western Ukraine and the Baltic republics after the second world war, which was undertaken with major sacrifices, and get down to creating a network of subversive anti-terrorist agents."

The nationalist stereotype was further developed during Mr. Yanukovich's September 24 visit to the west Ukrainian

city of Ivano-Frankivsk, where he was pelted with an egg. The incident was immediately used to condemn Mr. Yushchenko and his western Ukrainian supporters as "extremists" practicing "political terrorism." A government statement (kmu.gov.ua) charged that Mr. Yushchenko encouraged the incident. "I now understand that nationalism is an evil," the statement continued, clearly referring to Yushchenko and the Our Ukraine bloc that he leads. However, the 17-year-old student who threw the egg is not a member of any political party (Ukrinform, September 25).

A statement by Mr. Yanukovich's Party of Regions was even more critical. The egg-tosser, it claimed, was allegedly from "a group of extremist-inclined young nationalists who were shouting 'Yes Mr. Yushchenko!' Yanukovich's press secretary blamed the egging on "radically oriented representatives of Our Ukraine who were acting so aggressively that the prime minister's security detail were forced to defend him" (temnik.com.ua, September 24). Regions of Ukraine National Deputy Mykola Kruhlov went further, describing the incident as Ukraine's first "terrorist attack" (temnik.com.ua, September 25).

Viktor Medvedchuk's Social Democratic Party - United (SDPU) was even more blunt in its dire warnings to Mr. Yushchenko: "Provocative, extremist and destabilizing actions on the part of the supporters of 'nashism' [a play on Nasha Ukrayina (Our Ukraine) that resembles

(Continued on page 17)

Russia and state-sponsored terrorism in Ukraine

by Taras Kuzio

Eurasia Daily Monitor

PART II

As in many post-Communist states, Ukrainian authorities control "loyal nationalist" groups. Paradoxically, although presidential front-runner Viktor Yushchenko is regularly assailed as a "nationalist," his Our Ukraine bloc has only one member that is nationalist: the Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists. Yet the recent wave of terrorist attacks has been blamed on Yushchenko followers.

In contrast, the presidential administration headed by Viktor Medvedchuk and the Social Democratic Party-United (SDPU) that he leads control four extreme nationalist groups. These are the Ukrainian National Assembly (UNA), the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists in Ukraine (OUNvU), Rukh for Unity (RukhZ), and Bratstvo (Brotherhood). Dmytro Korchynski, head of Bratstvo, was a commentator on the 1+1 television channel controlled by Mr. Medvedchuk. His "Prote" television show has specialized in attacking Mr. Yushchenko.

Each of these four nationalist groups has provided a presidential candidate

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who is working on behalf of Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich: Mr. Korchynski (Bratstvo), Roman Kozak (OUNvU), Andriy Chornovil (OUNvU), and Bohdan Boiko (RukhZ). These, and 12 other candidates who also work for Mr. Yanukovich, control 60 percent of the election officials who will be crucial should the vote be manipulated in favor of Mr. Yanukovich (cvu.org.ua). These candidates can also use their free airtime on state television to attack Mr. Yushchenko.

The first act of terrorism linked to the current election campaign took place on August 20. Two bombs exploded in Kyiv's Troyeschyna market, killing one and wounding tens of others, leading to large protests by those put out of work (Vecherniye Vesti, August 27-September 2).

One week later, the Internal Ministry (MVS) announced it had arrested five individuals. Two of those arrested were allegedly members of the Ukrainian National Party (a member of Yushchenko's Our Ukraine bloc) and one a producer at Channel TV, a station owned by Our Ukraine businessman Petro Poroshenko. The National Party categorically rejected any connection to the terrorist attack (unp-ua.org, August 29). Our Ukraine bloc deputy head Ihor Hryniv described this attempt at linking Mr. Yushchenko to the bombing as a "planned provocation, a manipulation of [political] technology" (Ukrainska Pravda, August 27). Mr. Hryniv was clearly referring to Russian spin-doctors working for the presidential administration.

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NEWSBRIEFS

Police probe egg attack on PM

KYIV - The Ukrainian Internal Affairs Ministry on October 2 reported that it had found two hard objects, a metal ball with a diameter of 1 centimeter and a stone with a diameter of 5 centimeters, which might have been used in an attack on Prime Minister and presidential candidate Viktor Yanukovich in Ivano-Frankivsk on September 24, Ukrainian media reported. According to the Internal Affairs Ministry, Mr. Yanukovich was attacked by several "hard objects." A video of the attack, which was shown on Ukraine's Channel 5 and major European news channels, appeared to show Mr. Yanukovich being hit only by a raw egg. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Yushchenko's wife to apply for citizenship

KYIV - Kateryna Chumachenko, the wife of presidential candidate Viktor Yushchenko, told the Kyiv-based weekly Zerkalo Nedeli of October 2-8 that she is planning to apply for Ukrainian citizenship within the next few days. She said her husband's political opponents are using her U.S. citizenship to suggest that she may be a U.S. spy and that she constitutes a "national security threat" in Ukraine. Ms. Chumachenko's parents, were born in Ukraine, met in Germany during World War II and got married in 1945. They subsequently emigrated to the United States. Ms. Chumachenko has been living permanently in Kyiv since 1999. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Yushchenko wants end to speculation

KYIV - Our Ukraine leader and presidential candidate Viktor Yushchenko, who went on September 30 to the Rudolfinerhaus hospital in Vienna for medical tests, has called on the Ukrainian press to stop speculating about his health and "manipulation with diagnoses." Interfax reported on September 30. Mr. Yushchenko instructed his associates to pass all official records of his illness to the ad hoc parliamentary commission, which was set up on September 21, the day he accused the authorities of trying to poison him. Mr. Yushchenko's official website (http://www.yuschenko.com.ua) published an official medical report provided to him by Rudolfinerhaus on September 16, when he left the hospital after a weeklong treatment. The report says Mr. Yushchenko's condition may have been caused by "a viral infection or, possibly, chemical substances that usually are not contained in food products." Rudolfinerhaus subsequently stated that its doctors have not confirmed or ruled out Mr. Yushchenko's poisoning, while

Yushchenko's presidential rival, Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich, demanded a public apology from Mr. Yushchenko for his allegations. (RFE/RL Newsline)

... and sues PM's spokesperson

KYIV - Viktor Yushchenko has filed a lawsuit with a district court in Kyiv, accusing Prime Minister Yanukovich's spokeswoman, Hanna Herman, of libeling him and his bloc, Our Ukraine, Ukrainian news agencies reported on October 1. Following an egg attack on Mr. Yanukovich in Ivano-Frankivsk on September 24, Ms. Herman issued a statement accusing Our Ukraine adherents of being behind the incident. Moreover, Mr. Yushchenko sued lawmaker Oleksander Koloniari from the pro-government Regions of Ukraine caucus, for slander. Commenting on the attack on Mr. Yanukovich, Mr. Koloniari reportedly said in the Verkhovna Rada on September 24: "Mr. Yushchenko and Our Ukrainians! You have brought up a band of nationalist jerks." (RFE/RL Newsline)

Marchuk promises info on tapes

KYIV - Yevhen Marchuk, who was unexpectedly fired two weeks ago from the post of defense minister by President Leonid Kuchma, said on Channel 5 television on September 29 that "sensational data" will be made public "soon" regarding the secret recordings made by presidential bodyguard Mykola Melnychenko in Kuchma's office in 2000, Interfax reported. "There will be a sensational variant to keep up some versions [of the Melnychenko case] of a provocative character, which will overshadow all other events," Mr. Marchuk said. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Roman Catholics seek return of church

KYIV - Roman Catholics of Kyiv led their fourth prayerful demonstration for the return of the Church of St. Nicholas in Kyiv. The gathering took place on September 28 near the building of Ukraine's Cabinet of Ministers. Despite numerous promises the government has made to the Catholics, there has been no progress in the matter, the Catholic Media Center reported. According to the organizers, the prayer meeting was a peaceful protest against a historical wrong, which, the Roman Catholics of Kyiv hope the government will right. On December 31, 2003, Ukrainian Radio reported that the Church of St. Nicholas would be returned to the faithful. In February and March of this year, Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma informed Archbishop Nikola Eterovic, then

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How Ukrainian citizens abroad can vote in their presidential election

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – Ukraine's Consulate General in Toronto has provided information, in the Ukrainian language, about how Ukrainian citizens abroad can participate in the presidential election on October 31.

The Consulate released a statement from the chairman of the Central Election Commission, Serhii Kivalov, which underscores that "it is important that every Ukrainian citizen, no matter where he lives, can utilize his right to vote – to participate in the election of the president of Ukraine."

Ukrainian citizens will be able to vote at polling places set up abroad, which have been established at Ukraine's diplomatic and other official representations, as well as consular offices.

The CEC statement advised that Ukrainian citizens abroad – if they are not on the consular registry, and do not have voter certificates ("vidkripi posvidchenia") issued by their home voting districts that enable them to cast their ballots at any polling station – have through October 23 to register with the appropriate voting district for inclusion on the voters' list. A citizen must provide a statement listing the address where he/she

resides abroad and his/her address in Ukraine. In addition, he/she must provide one of several documents that identify him/her as a citizen of Ukraine, such as a Ukrainian citizen's passport, a Ukrainian passport for travel abroad, a diplomatic passport, a service passport, a sailor's ID card or a crew member's ID card.

Persons already on a consular registry need only present a statement asking to be included on the voters' list along with one of the aforementioned documents of identification. They may do so at any time before election day, or on election day, October 31.

Passports issued by the former USSR are not valid. Persons who hold expired Soviet passports are advised to contact a consular office of Ukraine in order to obtain a proper passport document. Persons whose Ukrainian passports have expired are advised to renew their passports with consular authorities.

For further information in the Ukrainian language about voting procedures and polling stations, readers may log on to the websites of the Ukrainian Embassy in Canada, www.ukremb.ca, and the Ukrainian Embassy in the United States, www.ukraineinfo.us.

House unanimously...

(Continued from page 1)

Congress "pledges its enduring support and assistance to the Ukrainian people's establishment of a fully free and open democratic system, their creation of a prosperous free market economy, their establishment of a secure independence and freedom from coercion, and their country's assumption of its rightful place as a full and equal member of the Western community of democracies."

Speaking during the floor debate on the resolution, Rep. Jo Ann Davis (R-Va.) noted: "On October 31, the people of Ukraine will go to the polls to participate in an election for their next president. The development of a strong democracy in Ukraine has been slow and difficult over the past 13 years by any measure. However, no issue will be more important to Ukraine's future standing with the West than the strength of its democracy. Therefore, this election, in many ways represents a historic opportunity for the people of Ukraine to decide whether or not democracy can flourish in this important nation."

She further noted that, "Based on problems witnessed in the past elections in Ukraine, I believe it is important that Ukraine's leaders understand that this election will be regarded as a litmus test of Ukraine's commitment to democracy and to its future in Europe. It seems incomprehensible to me that with the rocky relationship the West has had at times with the outgoing leadership in Kyiv, that either of the major candidates running for election would want his victory tainted by an unfair electoral process, biased media coverage, and even thuggery."

"Many visitors to Ukraine, including several from this House over the past few months, have raised the issue of free and fair elections. All have been reassured by President [Leonid] Kuchma, Prime Minister [Viktor] Yanukovich, Foreign Minister [Kostyantyn] Gryshchenko, and Speaker of Parliament [Vitalii] Lytvyn, that every effort will be made to meet the government's commitment for a free and fair election. I am afraid, however, that in many instances thus far, the rhetoric has not been matched by the actions."

Addressing his colleagues in the House, Rep. Robert Wexler (D-Fla.) commented that "this resolution reaffirms U.S. Congressional support for the democratic aspirations of the Ukrainian people and the establishment of a genuine democracy in Ukraine. Given the importance of Ukraine to the stability of southeastern Europe and the strong ties between the Ukrainian and American people, we must make every effort to put the relationship between our two nations on a strong and democratic footing."

He continued: "Unfortunately, the conduct of the previous parliamentary and presidential elections in Ukraine was judged to be flawed by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. We in Congress had hoped that the government of Ukraine had learned from its past mistakes, but all the evidence collected so far about the conduct of this year's presidential campaign points otherwise."

"As the Ukrainian presidential election approaches in just three weeks, the prospect for the election to be free and fair seems bleak," he said, adding that this resolution "sends an important message to the Ukrainian electorate and the Ukrainian political elite that the U.S. Congress cares deeply about the political future of Ukraine."

Rep. Smith also spoke about the resolution, urging all members of the House to support its passage. "Without exaggeration, Ukraine is facing a critical election, a choice not only between Euro-Atlantic integration versus reintegration into the former Soviet Eurasian space, but a choice between further development toward a European-style democracy, such as in Poland or Hungary, versus the increasingly authoritarian system that prevails in Russia today," he underscored.

"The elections will be a watershed for the future direction of that country," said the New Jersey congressman. "Ukraine has tremendous potential. An independent, democratic Ukraine where the rule of law prevails is vital to the security and stability of Europe. Ukrainian authorities need to radically improve the election environment, however, if there is to be hope for these elections to meet those standards."

ELECTION WATCH

Anti-Yushchenko leaflets discovered

KYIV – A group of Our Ukraine lawmakers and supporters on October 2 found some 100,000 leaflets caricaturing opposition presidential candidate Viktor Yushchenko as a promoter of U.S. interests in Ukraine, Ukrainian news agencies reported on October 4. The leaflets were discovered on the premises of the Novyi Druk printing house in Kyiv, which is reportedly co-owned by Viacheslav Pustovoitenko, son of lawmaker and former Prime Minister Valerii Pustovoitenko. The younger Pustovoitenko reportedly was beaten in a scuffle that ensued after the discovery of the leaflets. Police have opened a criminal investigation into the alleged beating of Mr. Pustovoitenko, while Our Ukraine has filed a suit against Novyi Druk for disseminating illegal publications. Moreover, on October 2, another group of Our Ukraine deputies revealed some nine tons of anti-Yushchenko materials stored at a knitting factory in Kyiv. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Major candidates refuse TV debate

KYIV – Two leading presidential candidates, Our Ukraine leader Viktor Yushchenko and Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich, have refused to take part in planned campaign debates on the national Ukrainian Television ahead of the presidential ballot on October 31, Ukrainian news agencies reported on October 4. The Yanukovich election staff announced that its candidate will take part in such a debate after he qualifies for the second round. Socialist Party leader and presidential candidate Oleksander Moroz, who agreed to take part in a draw that determined pairs of candidates for the televised debates, also withdrew on October 5. Mr. Moroz said he would prefer a debate among the four major candidates: Mr. Yushchenko, Mr. Yanukovich, Petro Symonenko and himself. "Only in such a format the debate could become not only an opportunity to demonstrate the art of oratory but also a realistic possibility to present different views and approaches regarding the resolution of state affairs to our compatriots," Mr. Moroz's press service said in a statement. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Insider stresses Kremlin's preference

MOSCOW – Gleb Pavlovskii, the director of the Effective Politics Foundation, in an interview on ORT on October 3 said that Russia openly supports Ukrainian Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich in the race for Ukrainian president because the Kremlin likes the main parts of his platform. Mr. Pavlovskii, who recently returned from Kyiv where he met with Yanukovich campaign officials, said that in the event that he is elected, Mr. Yanukovich has pledged to introduce dual Ukrainian-Russian citizenship and make Russian the second state language in Ukraine. He has also promised that Kyiv would not join NATO. "The first point

means that we will have two economies, but one common business; the second point means we will have two nations, but one community," Mr. Pavlovskii commented. As for Mr. Yanukovich's pledge about NATO, Mr. Pavlovskii said it will help Ukraine preserve its military-industrial complex, which under NATO membership would be redundant. The Kremlin insider also criticized the leader of Our Ukraine and the main opposition presidential candidate, Viktor Yushchenko, for "his efforts to engage the West in an anti-Russian game." (RFE/RL Newsline)

More dirty campaign leaflets uncovered

KYIV – The Our Ukraine parliamentary caucus on October 6 called on the Internal Affairs Ministry to investigate and report on the finding of "millions" of leaflets and posters directed against Our Ukraine leader and presidential candidate Viktor Yushchenko, Ukrainian news agencies reported. The previous day, a group of Our Ukraine deputies revealed "tens of millions" of anti-Yushchenko leaflets in the Ekspostentr Ukrainy storehouse in Kyiv, the Ukrainska Pravda website reported, quoting Our Ukraine lawmaker Mykhailo Kosiv. Eight Our Ukraine deputies remained in the storehouse all night to keep an eye on the stock of dirty campaign materials. Police sealed up the storehouse on October 6, UNIAN reported. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Yanukovich for dual citizenship

KYIV – Ukrainian presidential candidate, Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich intends to introduce dual citizenship if he is elected president of Ukraine. He announced this intention during his meeting with the Ukrainian diaspora in Israel on September 28. "One more question is dual citizenship. As a candidate I included this issue into my program, and will fight for the introduction of dual citizenship in Ukraine," Mr. Yanukovich said. He added that this question has a long story and many uncertainties. Mr. Yanukovich noted that Ukrainian citizens who go to work abroad and do not give up Ukrainian nationality are subject to discrimination and lose income. The diaspora met this statement with applause. Mr. Yanukovich also said it is possible to pay Ukrainian pensions to the citizens who earlier lived in Ukraine. He called for liberalization of visa regulations, saying that he was planning to introduce them stage by stage. Mr. Yanukovich was on a two-day working visit to Israel to meet with that country's authorities. During his meetings with Israeli leaders he discussed, among other things, the issues of dual citizenship and payment of pensions to immigrants from Ukraine. (Ukrainian News Agency, Action Ukraine Report)

PM wants second state language

KYIV – Prime Minister and presidential

(Continued on page 22)

Quotable notes

"Ukrainian Prime Minister and presidential candidate Viktor Yanukovich wakes up on November 1 [the day after the presidential ballot] and sees all his campaign staff with campaign manager Serhii Tyhypko standing by his bed. 'Viktor Fedorovich,' the campaigners say, 'we have two pieces of news, one good and one bad. Which one do you want to hear first?' 'Tell me the bad one first.'

" 'Viktor Yushchenko won 51 percent of the vote.'

" 'Oh! It's not just a bad piece of news, it's terrible news. What's the good news then?'

" 'The good news is that you won 69 percent of the vote.'

– A joke told to RFE/RL's Ukrainian Service by Ukrainian writer Oleksander Irvanets on September 28.

Julian Kulas of Chicago chairs Ukrainian Americans for Kerry

CHICAGO – A national committee of Ukrainian Americans for Kerry-Edwards has been established here under the chairmanship of Illinois attorney Julian Kulas.

Andrew Fedynsky of Ohio and Mary Wasylyk of Massachusetts are vice-chairman and secretary-treasurer, respectively, of the committee.

The group's honorary committee is composed of: David Bonior, Michigan; Maurice Hinchey, New York; Marcy Kaptur, Ohio; Myron J. Kulas, Illinois; James R. Langevin, Rhode Island; and Peter Wasylyk, Rhode Island.

Members of the Steering Committee, which is organized by state, are: Peter Borisow, Eugenia Dallas, Bohdan Futala, Ihor Hunko, Myroslava Kosykh, Dr. Marika Kuzma, Iryna Kwasny, Paul Micevich, Dr. Roman Solchanyk and Marko Tarnawsky of California; Orest Dubno, Roma Hayda, Daria Juergensen, Anneliese Juergensen and Alex Kuzma of Connecticut; Mark Murowany of

Delaware; Julian Kulas, Myron Kulas, George Panczyszyn and Dr. Andrew Ripecky and family of Illinois; Ihor Gawdiak and Natalie Gawdiak of Maryland; Mary Wasylyk, Stephen Kostecky, Olga Kun-Santos, Walter Majkut and Stephanie Majkut of Massachusetts; David Bonior and Alexander E. Fedynsky of Michigan; Peter Jarosewycz of Missouri; Eugene Hrycak, Maria Proskurenko and Stephan Welhasch of New Jersey; Yuri Hreshchyshyn, Hanya Krill, Julian Kytasty, Ivan Oleksyn, Max Pyziur and Roksolana Lozynskyj of New York; Walter Bubna, Andrew Fedynsky, Dr. George Kalbous and Elaine Woloshyn of Ohio; Peter Czuczman, Andre Michniak and Ulana Mazurkevich of Pennsylvania; Peter N. Wasylyk of Rhode Island; and Dr. Oles Lomacky of Washington, D.C.

For further information readers may log on to: www.ukrainianamericans-forkerry.com.

Ukrainian Canadian community slams federal government on redress issue

TORONTO – Meeting in Winnipeg on October 1-3, a group of Ukrainian Canadians representing various national, provincial and local Ukrainian Canadian organizations, united under the banner of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, adopted a resolution critical of Ottawa's apparent indifference to requests for redress for injustices done to Ukrainians and other Europeans during Canada's first national internment operations of 1914-1920.

Basing themselves on a resolution drafted by the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association, the UCC delegates endorsed the following statement among the Resolutions of the 21st Congress of Ukrainian Canadians.

* * *

Whereas, the Right Honorable Brian Mulroney appeared before this Congress of Ukrainian Canadians and confirmed his intention of working toward a resolution of the Ukrainian Canadian redress issue; and

Whereas, the Honourable Jean Chrétien, as the leader of the Opposition, wrote this congress in June 1993, affirming his personal support and that of the Liberal Party of Canada for redress to the Ukrainian Canadian community; and

Whereas, the Conservative Party of Canada, the Bloc Québécois and the New Democratic Party of Canada have written to the Ukrainian Canadian Congress in June 2004 supporting redress to the Ukrainian Canadian community for the injustices committed to Ukrainians and other Europeans during Canada's first national internment operations of 1914-1920; and

Whereas, a coalition representing the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, the Ukrainian Canadian Foundation of Taras Shevchenko and the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association have engaged

in direct negotiations with the Government of Canada in an effort to secure recognition, restitution and reconciliation, without, regrettably, having secured those ends; and

Whereas, a survivor of Canada's first national internment operations, Mary Manko Haskett, is still alive and able to bear witness to a resolution of this matter,

Therefore, be it resolved that:

1. This Congress of Ukrainian Canadians hereby communicates its deep disappointment over the lack of a timely and honorable resolution of the Ukrainian Canadian community's calls for recognition, restitution and reconciliation, as detailed in the Terms of a Proposed Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Ukrainian Canadian Community presented to the government of Canada on December 2, 2002; and

2. This Congress of Ukrainian Canadians calls upon the Government of Canada to immediately resume settlement negotiations with the Ukrainian Canadian community.

* * *

Commenting on the congress resolution, UCCLA's director of research, Dr. Lubomyr Luciuk, noted: "We are very pleased that this Congress has joined UCCLA in protesting Ottawa's indifference to our community's legitimate calls for recognition and restitution. We seek a timely and honorable resolution of this matter while the last known survivor, our supporter and a Spirit Lake internment camp survivor, Mary Manko Haskett, is still alive. We call upon all parties in the House of Commons, the majority of whose MPs have already endorsed Inky Mark's Bill C 331 – the Ukrainian Canadian Restitution Act, to settle this matter with a positive All-Party House of Commons vote."

Ukrainian Americans for Bush headed by Myron and Lesia Kuropas

CHICAGO – Having worked for local Republican candidates for most of the summer, Ukrainian American Republicans have recently come together to formally establish Ukrainian Americans for Bush/Cheney 2004. The purpose of the group is to coordinate and share resources and ideas.

"In all of my years of campaigning for Republican candidates," said Pennsylvanian Vera Andryczyk, "I have never been as emotionally involved. The November election will determine if our nation continues on its present course of lower taxes, a booming economy and stable family life, or lurch left to a candidate who will raise taxes, undermine family values, increase federal spending and allow Iraq to become an incubator for terrorism against America."

"The differences between the two candidates are there for all to see," said Illinoisian Roman Golash. "John Kerry is a jet-set, elitist liberal who has supported left-wing causes his entire political career. Vietnamese Communists honor his picture in their war museum. He openly supported the Sandinistas and Fidel Castro and opposed President [Ronald] Reagan's efforts to dismantle the evil empire."

"The Bush administration has been working with public and private organizations to insure fair elections in Ukraine and has poured more than \$55 million in aid to the Ukrainian people," said Ohioan Lev Holubec. "Ukraine, although very dear to my heart, has not necessarily

proved to make the best decisions over the past 11 years of its independence, thus our government has had to act appropriately, and yes, often in what we see as the in the best interests of the United States. This makes sense!"

Coordinated by Myron and Lesia Kuropas, Ukrainian GOP state leaders include: Nick Medvid (California); Tania Gajecky (Colorado); Mr. Golash, Michael and Patty Kuropas, Stefko and Lesia Kuropas (Illinois); Dr. Yaromyr Oryshkevych (Maryland); Alex Stanko (Massachusetts); Anatole Doroshenko, Bohdan Fedorak, Dr. Orest and Donna Horodysky (Michigan); Walter Anastas, Walter Anastazievsky, Dr. Michael Kozak (Minnesota); Leo and Dorette Gallan (New York); Volodymyr and Lydia Bazarko, Andrew Futey, Mr. Holubec, Taras Szmagala Jr. (Ohio); Ms. Andryczyk, Oles Chernyk, Alexander and Ulana Prociuk, Maria Tatunczak (Pennsylvania); Bill Dijak (Texas); W and Walter and Maria Pyskir (Wisconsin).

"Ukrainians have been involved in American political life from the first days of their immigration to the United States, well over 100 years," said Dr. Kuropas, a chronicler of Ukrainian American life. "We realized long ago that this is the greatest nation in the world and we take our citizenship responsibilities very seriously."

To contact Ukrainian Americans for Bush/Cheney 2004 readers may log on to www.ukierepublicans.com.

Ukrainian American nominee for No. 3 post at CIA withdraws

by Yaro Bihun

WASHINGTON – Michael V. Kostiw, named by the new Central Intelligence Agency Director Porter J. Goss on September 30 to be the CIA's executive director, declined the appointment following press reports of allegations about his forced resignation from the CIA in the early 1980s.

Known in the Ukrainian American community for his run for Congress from Florida in the mid-1980s, Mr. Kostiw was one of four Congressional committee Republican staff members picked by Mr. Goss in his first week as CIA director to fill key positions at CIA. A Republican congressman from Florida, Mr. Goss was chairman of the House Intelligence Committee when President George W. Bush nominated him to head the CIA. Mr. Kostiw was staff director of his terrorism subcommittee.

As executive director, Mr. Kostiw would have been the third-ranking official at the CIA, responsible for managing the agency on a day-to-day basis, including its budget, security, personnel and global support.

Three days after Mr. Goss's announcement, however, The Washington Post, citing anonymous sources, reported that in 1981 Mr. Kostiw, who had been a CIA case officer for 10 years, was forced to resign after he was caught shoplifting in a local supermarket. In a subsequent report, the Post noted that, according to two former CIA officials, the shoplifting involved a \$2.13 package of bacon.

In a statement released by the CIA on October 4, Mr. Kostiw said that, as a result of these press reports and "attendant speculation," he could not accept the executive director appointment.

"Allegations about my past would be a distraction from the critical work the Director of Central Intelligence needs to focus on" at this time, he said. He noted in the statement that he accepted the CIA

director's subsequent proposal that he serve as his senior adviser instead.

One of the former CIA sources commented to The Washington Post that the new CIA director "was not well served by his staff" in not blocking the planned Kostiw appointment. They knew, he told The Post report, that there were CIA employees who were aware of Mr. Kostiw's past record and "had their long knives out" for him, especially since one of Mr. Kostiw's duties would be to deal with the agency's disciplinary problems.

There has been evidence of worsening relations between the CIA and the Bush administration, which has complained about leaks of pessimistic CIA intelligence estimates on Iraq. Press reports also noted that CIA personnel were not happy about their new director bringing in partisan staff people to fill key CIA positions.

Born in 1947 to Ukrainian immigrant parents in post-war Germany, Mr. Kostiw grew up in the United States, where he attended St. Basil's Minor Seminary in Stamford, Conn., graduated from St. Bonaventure University, studied accounting and business law at the University of Maryland, completed a foreign policy and security management program at Harvard University, and served as a first lieutenant in the U.S. Army in Vietnam from 1969 to 1971.

Following his 10 years with the CIA, Mr. Kostiw worked for the Shell Oil Co. In 1986 he made an unsuccessful primary bid for the Florida Republican Party's nomination for a seat in the U.S. House of Representatives.

Since then, he has worked for Texaco Inc., most recently as director of its governmental relations in Washington. Over the past few years he has also been the vice-chairman of the board of the International Republican Institute as well as a member of the board of the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation.

Attention, Students!

Throughout the year Ukrainian student clubs plan and hold activities. The Ukrainian Weekly urges students to let us and the Ukrainian community know about upcoming events.

The Weekly will be happy to help you publicize them. We will also be glad to print timely news stories about events that have already taken place. Photos also will be accepted.

MAKE YOURSELF HEARD.



THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

“Ukrainian-American Citadel”: from the pages of UNA history

Following is part of a series of excerpts from “Ukrainian-American Citadel: The First 100 Years of the Ukrainian National Association,” by Dr. Myron B. Kuropas, published in 1996 by East European Monographs of Boulder, Colo. The excerpts are reprinted with the permission of the author. The book is available from the author for \$25, plus \$2.50 shipping, by writing to: Dr. Myron B. Kuropas, 107 Ilehamwood Drive, DeKalb, IL 60115.

Chapter 6

By Our Strength Alone

... The 1920s in the United States was a period of great soul-searching and reappraisal for the Ukrainian community, both religiously and politically. The Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church as well as the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of America were established during the 1920s, and the Ukrainian Catholic Church received a new bishop. The Communists grew in strength and influence as did Ukrainian monarchists loyal to the former hetman of Ukraine, Pavlo Skoropadsky. The major question during the next decade of Ukrainian American history was no longer whether one was a Ukrainian, but, rather, what kind of Ukrainian one was: Catholic, Orthodox, Communist, Monarchist (Hetmanist) or nationalist. All five groups claimed ethn-national superiority over the others and, the

UNA, try as it might, could not remain neutral, neither religiously nor politically.

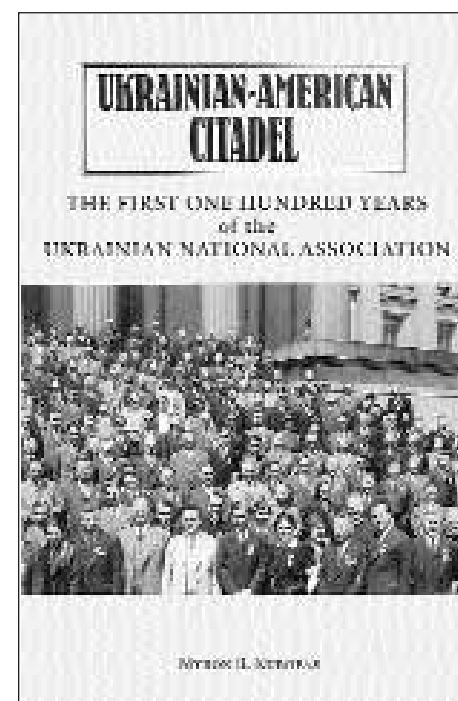
The Ukrainian American community, meanwhile, remained devastated by the tragedy that befell Ukraine after World War I. Hundreds of thousands of dollars had been raised, letters and telegrams had been sent, protests had been organized, a special delegation had been sent to Versailles, and four separate political coalitions had been established, all to help Ukraine, all to help the “old country” free itself of foreign domination, all to help Ukrainian brothers and sisters in their hour of greatest need. They did not achieve their goals, and Ukrainians in America were overwhelmed by a sense of impotence.

President [Woodrow] Wilson’s verbal commitment to national self-determination had struck a responsive chord in the Ukrainian American community. UNA leaders believed the president when he spoke of freedom. They believed him when he said Poland would be resurrected only on that soil where the inhabitants were predominantly Polish. When Ukrainian soil was included in the new Poland, America’s Ukrainians were outraged. Three empires had fallen during the war. Poland was free. So were Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Finland, Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia. The Czechs and, to a limited degree, the Slovaks enjoyed autonomy within a free and independent nation. Even the Rusyns were members of an

autonomous federation. Ukrainians, it seemed, were the big losers.

In describing the impact of these events upon the morale of the community, Father Poniatyshyn later wrote: “The Ukrainian defeat at the peace conference at Versailles, that is, the negation by that conference of Ukrainian requests, left the Ukrainian American community thoroughly disillusioned and in a deep state of depression. In the main, that depression was utilized by ‘our’ Bolsheviks.” For the UNA, communism would remain the greatest threat to the Ukrainian nationalist front in the postwar period, an era plagued, at least initially, by political malaise. ...

During the mid-1920s the leadership of the UNA became increasingly concerned with the younger generation. A Svoboda editorial pointed out that the main reason for organizing a juvenile department within the UNA was to allow young people an opportunity to enjoy early membership so that some day they would become adult members. Pointing out that since the beginning of the year, 410 juvenile members became 18 years of age, Svoboda asked “what happened to them? ... Will they stop being members of the Ukrainian National Association? Will they cut all ties with Soyuz. ... These questions need to be answered not only by the youth but by their parents ... branch secretaries ... indeed by all members of the Ukrainian National Association.” Part of the answer was supplied by Svoboda in an editorial titled “The UNA is Developing for the Glory of Our Immigration,” which pointed out that in the month of July alone, 60 members of the juvenile department re-enrolled in the adult department:



“Soyuz is pleased that our members have understood the importance [of this matter]. Soyuz is delighted that cadres of a new Ukrainian American intelligentsia are emerging from the ranks of Soyuz, from the homes of its members because that is the best guarantee that a new intelligentsia will care about the future of our organization, just as their parents did. ... All enlightened immigrants should also rejoice along with Soyuz because from our ranks are emerging the new strength of youth, idealistic, and nationally enlightened community members who follow the path of their fathers and will enrich their people and their organization.” ...

Young UNA'ers



Sarah E. Yatison, seen above during her baptism with her siblings Michael and Nicole, who are her godparents, is a new member of UNA Branch 282. Also in the photo are the Rev. John Seniw and Sarah’s other brother, Matthew. Sarah was enrolled into the UNA by her parents, George and Denise Yatison. All the Yatisons are members of the UNA; they reside in Pittston, Pa.

Gloria Horbaty named member of UNA General Assembly



Gloria Horbaty

It is with pleasure that the UNA Executive Committee announces Gloria Paproski Horbaty as the newest member of the General Assembly. Ms. Horbaty comes from a long-standing active UNA family and has been the secretary of Branch 414, the Auhustyn Woloshin Society, of New Haven, Conn., since 1998.

Ms. Horbaty is replacing Advisor Barbara Bachynsky, who has served on the General Assembly board since 1998 but regrettably has forwarded her resignation this year.

We welcome Ms. Horbaty on the board and count on her active involvement. Congratulations!

For the Executive Committee:
UNA National Secretary
Christine E. Kozak

Want to see your name in print?

Then why not become a correspondent of The Ukrainian Weekly in your community?

We welcome submissions from all our Ukrainian communities, no matter where they are located. Let the rest of us know what you’re up to in your corner of the Ukrainian diaspora!

Any questions? Call The Weekly, 973-292-9800, ext. 3049.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

The UCCA 24 years later

The 19th Congress of Ukrainian Americans held two weeks ago marked a turning point in the history of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America as it was the first time that the Ukrainian National Association had participated in a UCCA conclave since 1980. That year over 20 organizations, including the UNA, staged a walk-out in protest against intolerance of dissenting views, violations of the UCCA By-Laws and procedural irregularities at the congress.

Twenty-four years later the UNA is back. The UNA arrived at the congress hoping, as President Stefan Kaczaraj said, "to find common ground for the good of our community." Its delegates actively participated in the 19th Congress, taking part in deliberations and committee work, and proposing much-needed amendments to the UCCA By-Laws. It must be stated the UNA's representatives found a welcoming atmosphere and fellow delegates who were willing to listen and to compromise. For their part, the UNA's officers came prepared to work and to join the ranks of the UCCA leadership so that they could work from within for the betterment of the umbrella organization, and ultimately the entire Ukrainian community in the United States.

To be sure, the 19th Congress was far from perfect, and the UCCA could use a major tune-up (perhaps overhaul is a better word) both in terms of how it conducts its congresses and its now outdated by-laws. A few observations are in order.

First and foremost, it must be stated that the conduct of the congress left much to be desired. The minutes from the 18th Congress were neither read at the conclave nor published in book form as were the reports of UCCA officers and other officials. The congress chairman summarily made decisions on motions proposed by delegates and curtailed discussion. The Verifications Committee reported on the number of delegates qualified to vote only on the last day of the congress, right before the election of the UCCA National Executive Board. That the UCCA By-Laws are in need of major changes has been evident to many in our community, but the fact that there are serious discrepancies, as was revealed at the congress, between the Ukrainian- and English-language versions of the document is simply unfathomable.

Finally, we must point out that it would have been much more productive if the findings and/or suggestions that emanated from the eight significant workshops held during the congress had made their way into the congress resolutions in the form of concrete proposals that would form part of an action plan for the umbrella organization – and not declarative statements about the need to focus attention on, say, youth, or new immigrants, or participation in community life. Perhaps that may yet come to pass once the UCCA's National Council is constituted and gathers for its meeting.

But there was notable progress at the 19th Congress. That could be seen in the passage of UNA-proposed amendments to the UCCA By-Laws and the adoption of a forward-looking resolution which noted that more remains to be done. The resolution stated: "The 19th Congress of the UCCA further appreciates the contribution of the UNA and appreciates the good faith efforts made so far which have led to the participation of the UNA in the 19th Congress of the UCCA. The Congress also acknowledges that further refinement of outstanding issues must take place, which will serve to strengthen the relationship and will serve as a means by which to unify Ukrainian American organizations in our community under one central umbrella organization."

In his address to the 19th Congress, UNA President Kaczaraj underscored: "It is time for us to set aside our quarrels and to work together for the good of our entire community and Ukraine. We call on this congress to extend its hand and begin negotiations with all Ukrainian organizations that are not members of the UCCA, and to be willing to compromise."

The hope is that the UNA's move to rejoin the UCCA structure, its activity at the 19th Congress and its resolve to serve as a catalyst for change will lead to an even greater turning point on the road to unity for the entire Ukrainian American community. For, "In unity there is strength."

Oct.
12
2003

Turning the pages back...

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – The goal of establishing a permanent program of inter-disciplinary Ukrainian studies at Columbia University took a major step forward last year as officials at the Ukrainian Studies Fund (USF) announced that funding for the project had reached \$750,000. An initial donation of \$250,000 from the Self Reliance (New York) Federal Credit Union was part of that milestone sum.

"I'm of course elated and grateful to the Ukrainian community for its generosity and its vote of confidence in our Columbia efforts to rebuild Ukrainian studies here," said Dr. Mark von Hagen, a professor of history at the university, according to a news story by The Weekly's Andrew Nynka in the paper's issue of October 12, 2003.

In addition to the current funding, faculty at the university and officials at the USF said they hoped to raise a total of \$5 million in order to endow a larger program of Ukrainian studies at the Ivy League school. Such a vision, Dr. von Hagen said, would include funding a visiting professor of history every other year, establishing a position in Ukrainian language teaching, and endowing a permanent chair that might move between the history and Slavic language departments.

Additional funding could support a position at the school that would be responsible for archiving, processing and expanding the university library's Ukrainian materials. There is interest also in supporting visiting scholars from American and foreign schools who would use the university's *Ucrainica* collection for research purposes. Additionally, the USF and Columbia University hope to create a system of scholarships and stipends for undergraduate and graduate students whose work would involve Ukrainian studies. Dr. von Hagen said that teaching and research would be paramount in Columbia's Ukrainian Studies Program.

Source: "Ukrainian Studies Fund raises \$750,000 for Columbia's inter-disciplinary program," by Andrew Nynka, *The Ukrainian Weekly*, October 12, 2003, Vol. LXXI, No. 41.

COMMENTARY

Ukraine's pathological neighbor

by Dr. Bohdan Vitvitsky

The May/June 2004 issue of the journal *Foreign Affairs* contains a fascinating article titled "Flight from Freedom: What Russians Think and Want." Its author is Richard Pipes, professor emeritus of Russian history at Harvard.

The article is fascinating because it highlights in a succinct fashion something that most people in the American foreign policy and academic establishments have been reluctant to see, much less acknowledge: namely, the deeply rooted pathologies in Russian political culture.

Prof. Pipes begins by reminding his readers about the dark weight of Russia's history. A history in which, until 1861, the vast majority of Russia's population was enslaved in serfdom. A history in which, up to 1917, the tsarist governments collected taxes and drafted soldiers, gave their citizens nothing in return and punished anyone who "interfered" in politics. Indeed, an entire range of activities was categorized as political crimes and resolved by arbitrary administrative procedures rather than by anything resembling judicial adjudication. A history in which private property and public justice were wholly underdeveloped and the notion of human rights altogether alien. Then came the horrors of totalitarian Sovietism.

Interestingly, Prof. Pipes suggests that because of the various social distortions referred to above, pre-Soviet Russia was not so much a society as an agglomeration of many thousands of separate villages. And, in his view, it was the "absence of social and national cohesion, the ignorance of civil rights, the lack of any real notion of private property, and an ineffective judiciary" that "prompted Russians to desire strong tsarist rule" (p. 10). Because there was little, if any, civil society to bind them, Russians relied on the state to protect them against each other and, thus, wanted their rulers to be strong and harsh.

What do Russians want and think today? A number of surveys are most revealing. Modern Russians, "like their ancestors, feel estranged from both the state and society at large. Their allegiance is to family and friends" (pp. 10-11). "Trust of outsiders, the basis of civilization in the West, is still largely

Bohdan Vitvitsky is an attorney, writer and lecturer who holds a Ph.D. in philosophy.

absent" (p. 11). "Democracy is widely viewed as a fraud." "Seventy-eight percent of respondents in a 2003 survey said that democracy is a façade for a government controlled by rich and powerful cliques. Only 22 percent expressed a preference for democracy, whereas 53 percent positively disliked it" (p. 11). Civil rights and personal freedoms do not attract much support. A survey conducted in the winter of 2003-2004 found that "76 percent of Russians favor restoring censorship over the mass media" (p.11). Only a quarter or so of Russians view private property as an important human right.

Another survey reveals an astounding level of ignorance, narrow-mindedness and moral imbecility. In response to a 1999 survey request that they identify the 10 greatest men of all times and all nations, Russians picked Russians for nine out of the 10. The top five were Peter the Great, Lenin, Pushkin, Stalin and the Soviet astronaut Yuri Gagarin (the only non-Russian was Napoleon). When asked how they would like Russia to be viewed by others, 48 percent said "mighty, unbeatable, indestructible, a great world power." Only 22 percent wanted Russia to be seen as "affluent, civilized and cultured"; 6 percent as "educated, civilized and friendly"; and a mere 1 percent as "law-abiding and democratic" (pp. 14-15).

When Russians were asked "Do you feel European?" 12 percent said "yes, always," and 56 percent replied "practically never." Among his conclusions, Prof. Pipes notes that President Vladimir Putin is popular "precisely because he has re-instated Russia's traditional model of government: an autocratic state in which citizens are relieved of responsibility for politics and in which imaginary foreign enemies are invoked to forge an artificial unity" (p. 15).

What does all this mean for Ukraine and Ukrainians? It means, at a minimum, that it is critical for Ukrainians to become aware of the profound pathologies in Russian political culture. It means that it is critical for Ukrainians to have an extended open national discourse about whether or not these pathologies constitute a kind of convulsive dead end into which a society will repeatedly crash. It means that it is critical for Ukrainians to come to terms with whether or not it makes any sense at all to enter into a "friendly embrace" with a neighbor historically cursed by, yet seemingly unaware of, the weight of such pathologies.

Correction: UCCA National Executive Board for 2004-2008

Below is the list of members of the National Executive Board of the UCCA, which was provided on October 5 to The Ukrainian Weekly by the UCCA's office in Washington, the Ukrainian National Information Service. The list is a correction to the one provided by the UCCA last week, which was published in The Weekly dated October 3.

Honorary President: Lev Dobriansky
 Honorary Member of the Executive Board: Joseph Lesawyer
 President: Michael Sawkiw Jr.
 Executive Vice-President: Larissa Kyj
 First Vice-President: Stefan Kaczaraj
 Vice-Presidents: Orest Baranyk, Ihor Smolij, Teodor Oleshchuk, Lev Futala, Bohdan Harhay, Luba Siletska, Bohdan Mychajliw, Roma Lisovich and a representative to be designated by the Ukrainian National Credit Union Association
 Executive Secretary: Marie Duplak
 Treasurer: Stephen Kerda
 Members at Large: Myroslav Shmigel and Myron Kuropas

NEWS AND VIEWS

Shostak painting of internment operation donated to Royal Military College in Kingston



“Where Could We Escape To?” by British Columbia artist Peter Shostak.

by Dr. Lubomyr Luciuk

It is the only one of its kind. And the painting “Where Could We Escape To?” by Peter Shostak is now in Kingston, Ontario.

My hope is that it will be well-placed, on the memorial stairway that leads into Currie Hall, the most venerable of venues at the Royal Military College of Canada. Those who served with the Canadian Expeditionary Force during the “Great War for Civilization” are halloed there, fittingly.

A floor below are photographs of “The Old Eighteen,” the first graduating class, forefathers of the thousands who have since passed through our arch to serve with distinction.

Duncan MacPherson was No. 18. In November 1880 he started work with the Canada Central Railway, later Canadian Pacific. By 1886 he was division engineer, responsible for the main track and branch-line construction throughout north-central Ontario, a post he held until promotion took him to Montreal. Later he was assistant chief engineer for the Transcontinental Railway Commission. Not surprisingly, a railroad siding came to bear his name, MacPherson Station.

A small party was sent there on December 14, 1914 – 12 were soldiers; 56 were internees. Many of the latter

Lubomyr Luciuk is a professor of political geography at the Royal Military College and author of “In Fear of The Barbed Wire Fence: Canada’s First National Internment Operations and the Ukrainian Canadians, 1914-1920.”

were Ukrainians, lured into the Dominion with promises of freedom and free land, then branded “enemy aliens” at war’s outbreak. Not because of anything they had done, only because of where they had come from, who they were.

Under the command of Major F. F. Clarke they built six bunkhouses and a soldiers’ barracks despite deep snow, sub-zero temperatures, and “heads bruised by falling trees and hands and feet chopped and frozen.” They cleared 100 acres, cut 800 cords of pulpwood and 400,000 feet of saw logs. By summertime they had “slashed and stumped roads around and across a block of land six miles long by two miles wide.” Developing Ontario’s Clay Belt was official policy. Having forced laborers create an Experimental Farm made it economical. You don’t pay slaves.

By the end of 1915, 1,259 prisoners and 256 guards were at MacPherson Station, a “model town of the North.” In 1917, however, its Soldiers and Sailors Settlement Board, annoyed army mail kept being misdirected to a western Canadian town of the same name, changed theirs to Kapuskasing, “bend in the river.” Unintentionally, its motto is ironic, “Oppidum Ex Silvis,” Latin for town out of the forest. Those who carved it out of the spruce weren’t recognized.

While Kingston’s Fort Henry was the first of 24 concentration camps set up during Canada’s first national internment operations, Kapuskasing was the last to close its gates, on February 24, 1920. It was always a hard place, for internees and guards alike.

(Continued on page 17)

The Ukrainian Weekly welcomes letters to the editor and commentaries on a variety of topics of concern to the Ukrainian American and Ukrainian Canadian communities. Opinions expressed by columnists, commentators and letter-writers are their own and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of either The Weekly editorial staff or its publisher, the Ukrainian National Association.

Letters should be typed (double-spaced) and signed (anonymous letters are not published). Letters are accepted also via e-mail at staff@ukrweekly.com. The daytime phone number and address of the letter-writer must be given for verification purposes. Please note that a daytime phone number is essential in order for editors to contact letter-writers regarding clarifications or questions.

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



Wealth, power and privilege

Listen to Ukrainian Democrats and they’ll tell you that the Republican Party is the party of wealth, power and privilege, while Democrats belong to the party of the little guy, the working Joe, the sensitive party that is looking out for you.

Nonsense! Democrats are the fat cats. Think Sens. John Edwards, Ted Kennedy, Jay Rockefeller, Jon Corzine, Barbara Boxer. As reported by Karl Zinsmeister in a recent issue of *American Enterprise*, a study by the reputable Ipsos Reid confirms this fact. “Comparing counties that voted strongly for Bush to those that voted strongly for [Al] Gore in the 2000 election, the study shows that in pro-Bush counties only 7 percent of voters earned at least \$100,000, while 38 percent had household incomes of below \$30,000. In the pro-Gore counties, fully 14 percent pulled in \$100,000 or more, while 29 percent earned less than \$30,000.”

The Democrat “little guy” stereotype hasn’t been true for decades. According to Mr. Zinsmeister, “whole blocs of ‘little guys’ – ethnics, rural residents, evangelicals, cops, construction workers, homemakers, military veterans – began moving into the Republican column” in the 1960s and 1970s when the Democratic Party was abducted by the wealthy, far-left elite.

Democrats today are still the party of America’s rich, liberal nobility encompassing “financiers, academics, heiresses, media barons, software millionaires, entertainers ... Today’s most aggressive political donors by far are lawyers – who donated \$98 million to 2004 political candidates as of June. (By comparison, the entire oil and gas industry donated \$13 million.) And rich lawyers do indeed tilt strongly Democratic: 71 percent of their contributions went to Democrats, 29 percent to Republicans.”

Writing in the same issue of *American Enterprise*, Don Feder cites findings by the non-partisan National Taxpayers Union which rates members of Congress on every vote affecting taxes, spending, debt and regulatory burden. “In 2003,” writes Mr. Feder, “the average Senate Democrat scored 19 percent – meaning the party as a whole voted against America’s taxpayers 81 percent of the time. (House Democrats did slightly better with an average score of 24). House Republicans sided with the taxpayer 63 percent of all the votes cast. Republican senators voted against big government 73 percent of the time.” So much for Democrats helping the taxpayer “little guy.”

No presidential candidate exemplifies arrogant, patrician elitism better than John Kerry. The man reeks of elite power and privilege. He is a graduate of Yale, as well as prestigious prep schools in the United States and Switzerland. He successfully wooed not one but two wealthy women, his first wife, worth a mere \$300 million, and Teresa Heinz, a billionaire. According to Mr. Zinsmeister, he “lives in five houses, “one more achingly exclusive than the next – Beacon Hill, Georgetown, Nantucket, Fox Chapel, Sun Valley ... His life has been grand: hundred-dollar haircuts by Chrisophe, Old Master paintings, and expensive toys of all sorts.”

Unlike most other American millionaires, Sen. Kerry has never created wealth. He has never run a business, met a payroll nor administered anything. He lives well because his parents, and his wives have made him rich. And yet,

according to Mr. Zinsmeister, he “is a fellow who has made no charitable donations for years on end, while excoriating other Americans for being ‘hard-hearted’ and ‘greedy.’”

A huge cultural chasm separates the two political parties today. Just look at the people behind Mr. Kerry. We see demagogues like Al Sharpton, Al Franken and Maxine Waters. We find millionaires such as Jesse Jackson, George Soros, Michael Moore, Barbara Streisand, Jane Fonda, George Clooney, Sean Penn and Danny Glover. Other supporters include the Gay/Lesbian lobby, hell-bent for gay marriage; the abortion lobby fighting to protect infanticide; the National Education Association (NEA), resisting teacher accountability and school vouchers, and promoting school textbooks such as “I Have Two Mommies”; the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), whose goal is the eventual annihilation of all public expression of religious beliefs; the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), hot on the trail of reparations from you and me; the anti-male National Organization of Women (NOW), still enamored of a unisex society.

The elite media also are in Mr. Kerry’s corner – The New York (no famine in Ukraine) Times, The Washington Post, The Los Angeles Times, PBS, CBS, ABC and NBC – all are breathlessly looking for ways to discredit George W. Bush. Finally, we find some 85 percent of Ivy League college professors who attack all free speech on campus that doesn’t meet their narrowly defined, politically correct standards. Are these the kind of people Ukrainian Americans would invite for dinner?

Who supports Mr. Bush? We see Democrats like Sen. Zell Miller; African American intellectuals like Walter Williams, Thomas Sowell and Shelby Steele. We find the marriage amendment lobby seeking to preserve the sanctity of the American family; the family-oriented Concerned Women for America, with far more members than NOW; the pro-life lobby fighting to preserve the sanctity of life. There are veterans, groups that still remember the outrages of the post-Vietnam era, evils that Mr. Kerry helped perpetrate; most Catholic and Protestant clergy concerned with the steady erosion of America’s moral fiber; “little guy” believers who live their faith daily.

There will be vacancies on the Supreme Court during the next four years. Do we want a liberal or a conservative making the appointments? Mr. Kerry has a litmus test: only judges who support Roe vs. Wade.

Mr. Kerry has been accused of being on all sides of an issue, a political flip-flopper. Don’t believe it. He may say things today because polls and his handlers tell him to say them, but deep in his heart and soul he is a committed New England, jet-set liberal who is a charter member of the party of wealth, power and privilege. His Senate record proves it. He will never, ever be able to relate to the likes of you and me. Remember that on November 2.

Myron Kuropas’s e-mail address is: kuropas@comcast.net. Dr. Kuropas is a co-coordinator of Ukrainian Americans for Bush/Cheney.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Few Ukrainians among observers

Dear Editors,

Is the Canadian government discriminating against its own citizens who are of Ukrainian descent? This may be so. Although international observers for elections work in a country under the auspices of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) it is individual countries themselves who decide who will be the long-term and short-term observers.

Unlike in previous elections, this year anybody wishing to be an observer had to register their Curriculum Vitae on www.canadem.ca. I went ahead and did this one year ago.

Nevertheless, both I and at least two others have not been included as short-term observers from Canada.

I have experience as a long-term observer in the 1998 and 2002 Ukrainian parliamentary elections, the first from Britain and the second from Canada. Martha Dyczok, professor at Western Ontario University and an expert on Ukraine's media, also was not included. A third person from Toronto who has long worked closely with Ukraine on social projects also was not included as a short-term observer.

It is suspicious that the Canadian gov-

ernment has weeded out Canadian Ukrainians. Only one of the 15 long-term observers from Canada is of Ukrainian descent. Similarly, only two or three of those chosen by the Canadian authorities to be short-term observers – out of around 45 being sent by Canada as part of the OSCE election monitoring team – are of Ukrainian descent. This is pitifully small.

At an October 1 meeting in Winnipeg between the Ukrainian Canadian Committee and the minister of foreign affairs, this sad state of affairs was raised by the UCC. The minister replied that he was "surprised" at how so few Canadian Ukrainians were included as long- or short-term observers in this year's Ukrainian elections. The decision that has led to the minimization of the Canadian Ukrainian presence in Canada's contribution to the OSCE election mission was taken by the Department of Foreign Affairs and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

Should not the Canadian Ukrainian Congress and Canadian Ukrainians be demanding a full investigation into such blatant ethnic discrimination by the Canadian government against Canadian citizens of Ukrainian descent?

Taras Kuzio
Washington

U.S. policy toward Ukraine

Dear Editor:

Re: "Is there a U.S. policy toward Ukraine?" (Editorial, September 19).

The U.S. is in extended war in Iraq and at the same time is involved in combating global and domestic terrorism of Islamic radicals. It should be no surprise for anyone that it will always do what is best for America, namely to win the war and to protect its citizens. It also needs a "coalition of the willing," both politically and militarily.

The recent "flurry of visits to Ukraine by various U.S. officials," especially by Deputy Secretary of State Richard Armitage and Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld, are primarily about keeping the Ukrainian military contingent in Iraq.

However, in all fairness, the U.S. is also concerned about fair, transparent and democratic presidential elections in Ukraine. Strong pressure from the U.S. government to secure a legitimate electoral process, free from internal manipulations and free from outside interference by its northern neighbor, could well have a positive influence on its results. America being the only superpower has also a responsibility to actively support and to promote fragile democracies in other (especially post-communist) countries.

Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski, national secu-

rity adviser to President Jimmy Carter, is the author, most recently, of "The Choice: Global Domination or Global Leadership." He is one of the few political analysts with a deep knowledge and understanding of Ukraine's post-Soviet difficulties and problems. Dr. Brzezinski writes in *The Wall Street Journal* on Monday, September 20, in an article titled "Moscow's Mussolini" "... Indeed, already today the neighboring Ukraine of nearly 50 million people (whom the Bush NSC has so studiously ignored while naively courting Mr. Putin) is beginning to provide a contrast in two major domains: its economic progress is more diversified and more evident in other cities than just in the national capital; and its politics (while still vulnerable to manipulation) have produced two genuinely contested presidential elections. As of today, no one can predict the outcome of the Ukrainian presidential elections scheduled for late October, a fact that stands in sharp contrast with the Russian 'elections' in which Mr. Putin was the candidate."

He writes further: "Today, many in the newly independent post-Soviet states fear that in the name of a war against terrorism the U.S. may also ignore Mr. Putin's intensifying efforts to encourage manipulated elections in Ukraine, to promote separatism in Georgia (while fiercely crushing the Chechens for seeking it), and to isolate Central Asia from the international economy."

The question and title of *The Ukrainian Weekly's* editorial of Sunday, September 19, "Is there a U.S. policy toward Ukraine?" is not only valid and timely, but also long overdue. It calls for more inclusive and objective analysis by Ukrainian and international political experts, who should re-examine U.S. policy toward Ukraine from the time it declared its independence 13 years ago, and publish their findings in book form for a wide readership.

Dr. Myroslaw Burbelo
Westerly, R.I.

COMMENTARY: Ukraine's election is pivotal

by Michael McFaul and John Didiuk

One of the decade's biggest events in Europe is happening at the end of October – the Ukrainian presidential election. The process by which the next leader of Ukraine is decided will determine that country's future orientation for years to come.

If the current government in Ukraine allows for relatively free and fair elections as the process for selecting the president, then Ukraine will be able to maintain the prospect of consolidating democracy and integrating fully into European institutions. If, however, Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma does not allow the people to decide who will replace him, and instead wields the power of the state to undermine the democratic process, then Ukraine will have little chance to consolidate democracy, and no chance of further integrating into Europe. Instead of becoming the next Poland, that is a rising power in the heart of Europe, Ukraine will become yet another post-Soviet autocracy, following Russian dictates with no chance at all of joining the Western community of democratic states.

Tragically, Mr. Kuchma, his aides and his candidate in this pivotal election, Viktor Yanukovich, do not understand the stakes in this vote. Earlier in the decade, President Kuchma was a pariah in the West, and for good reason. The evidence now appears overwhelming that he played a role in the murder of journal-

ist Heorhii Gongadze. It was also clear that Mr. Kuchma deliberately deceived the United States about his role in the sale of the Kolchuha passive radar systems to Saddam Hussein through a Jordanian intermediary. During the first years of the Bush administration, U.S. officials placed the Gongadze and Kolchuha affairs at the top of the list of priorities in U.S.-Ukrainian relations.

The war in Iraq, however, offered President Kuchma the opportunity to alter the list. By sending troops to Iraq, Mr. Kuchma became a U.S. ally in the global war on terrorism. President Kuchma apparently believes that the 1,650 soldiers he sent to Iraq was the small price he had to pay for President Bush to forget about Gongadze and the Kolchuha, and at the same time give him a free pass to do whatever it takes to insure that Mr. Yanukovich becomes his successor. He has calculated that Mr. Bush will give him the same leeway that the American president has given Vladimir Putin as the Russian president rolls back democratic practices.

So far, Mr. Kuchma's calculations seem accurate.

The leading challenger to Mr. Yanukovich, Viktor Yushchenko, survived a suspected poisoning in September, but the event elicited little reaction from the Bush administration. The Committee of Voters of Ukraine, a non-partisan election monitoring organization, has reported that the Ukrainian state is stacking the electoral commissions with Yanukovich loyalists to make easier the possibility of falsifying the election, but so far no response from the White House. Ukraine's national media is completely dominated by Mr. Kuchma, making a free and fair election near impossible. Government pressure has also been brought to bear on the independent media, including the programs of the U.S.-funded Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty which were abruptly cancelled last February. American indifference thus far to these anti-democratic developments suggests

that President Bush may not grasp the path-dependent consequences of this Ukrainian election. A democratic vote at the end of the month might literally be the kind of breakthrough event that pushes Ukraine down the path of democracy for good. An undemocratic vote could have the exact opposite effect, ensuring autocratic rule in Ukraine for decades.

Yet, Western leaders are treating this election as just another vote in a transition society. President Bush himself has said nothing about Ukraine. His closest advisor for this region of the world, National Security Advisory Condoleezza Rice, also has remained silent on the issue. Dr. Rice's silence is especially troubling since she was the Bush official who so rightly delivered a strong message to Mr. Kuchma in the summer of 2001 (before September 11) about the perils of lying and undermining democracy. Mid-level Bush administration officials have met with their counterparts in the Ukrainian government and stressed the importance of free and fair elections. But that's it. There have been no explicit statements about the consequences of a falsified election.

President Bush could correct this dangerous situation in 15 minutes. He could make a brief statement at the White House expressing the importance of free and fair elections in Ukraine and the consequences of a stolen vote. At this stage, Mr. Bush's remarks are unlikely to change the behavior of either Mr. Kuchma or Mr. Yanukovich. But a bold statement may change the calculus of others now helping the Yanukovich cause. And, most importantly, a clear message from White House will help inspire the people of Ukraine to demand a free election. And if the election is not free and fair, then the Ukrainian people need to know that the United States will stand with them if they mobilize to reverse a tainted vote.

At this pivotal moment in European history, President Bush must make clear whose side he is on.

The candidates' military service

Dear Editor:

It is not surprising that Myron Kuropas gleefully parrots the accusations of his Republican brethren about Sen. John Kerry's military service and subsequent opposition to the Vietnam War (September 12). These charges have been summarized brilliantly by satirist Jerry Long: "Apparently Kerry volunteered for service in Vietnam to find a peaceful river, where he could wound himself several times to fraudulently win medals, which he planned to throw away in order to help the communists torture POWs."

In his eagerness to discredit Sen. Kerry, however, Dr. Kuropas states that "with the exception of Bill Clinton, recent presidential candidates all served admirably in the U.S. armed forces." President George W. Bush evaded service in Vietnam, as did other high-ranking members of his administration like Vice-President Dick Cheney and Attorney General John Ashcroft.

Saved from active duty through the intervention of the speaker of the Texas House, President Bush enlisted in the Air National Guard where – by the accounts of at least several fellow officers and one instructor – he did not fulfill his obligations. By any standard, Mr. Bush's military service (or lack thereof) could hardly be considered "admirable."

Walter R. Iwaskiw
Arlington, Va

Michael McFaul is the Helen and Peter Bing Senior Fellow at the Hoover Institution and associate professor of political science at Stanford University. He is a non-resident senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

John Didiuk worked at the U.S. Embassy in Kyiv in 1997-1999 and served as an international observer in the last Ukrainian presidential election. He is currently a law student in Boston.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A correction to Vitvitsky op-ed

Dear Editor:

Although I might not agree completely with the September 12 op-ed, "Republicans, Democrats and Ukraine" by Dr. Bohdan Vitvitsky, I believe it raised serious and important issues.

However, he did misstate history in one respect. President Ronald Reagan's administration did not send Walter Polovchak back to the Soviet Union against his will. In fact, when the Ukrainian teenager's parents sought to take their son with them when they returned to Ukraine, then-Attorney General William French Smith took the unprecedented action of signing an order that in effect sealed our borders, prohibiting Walter's parents from taking their minor son with them. This denial of parental rights was a significant step taken to protect Walter Polovchak.

Another thought Dr. Vitvitsky's piece raised in my mind is the challenge the Ukrainian American community presents to office holders in both political parties. Sometimes political officeholders support a "Ukrainian" request at their peril.

It is not infrequently that people from the community petition government officials for an action relating to Ukraine only to have another community group or organization attack the position sought by the first group. If an official tries to be responsive to community concerns, sometimes he or she is simply stepping into a crossfire.

Such a situation presents itself right now. Concerned and frustrated by escalating election law violations and preparations for extensive voting fraud in Ukraine, Ukrainian forces in opposition to the Kuchma-Yanukovich regime have urged for some time that the United States government put some teeth in its calls for free and fair elections in Ukraine. They propose sanctions not against Ukraine but against individual wrongdoers. They urge that the granting of visa applications consider whether individuals have engaged in election law violations and voter fraud.

Many in the community are working hard in Washington to support this request and to get our government to establish such restrictions against Ukrainians known to be engaged in election violations and voter fraud. At the same time, however, other members of the community are opposing these efforts. The conflict within the community does not make it easy on our public officials.

I do not advocate that a community as large as the Ukrainian American community must have only one view. I do offer that the community might look at the positions American officials take on Ukrainian issues with awareness that the official might have had differing views delivered to him or her by the community itself.

Robert A. McConnell
Washington

The volunteer army and the draft

Dear Editor:

The rumblings of reinstating the military draft in the United States have become louder recently. Such an event should be of profound concern to all, especially if you have teenage children.

As I correctly predicted 17 months ago (letters, *The Ukrainian Weekly*, May 11, 2003), the war in Iraq has become a quagmire, and now the U.S. is running out of the volunteer army pool. Afghanistan is another drain – where we landed to blow

steam in response to the 9/11 attack.

As the September 11 Commission winds up its work, a key question remains unanswered in its report: What would have prevented the attack on America? A collective memory lapse persists despite the answer in plainly visible messages: Get out of the Arab land.

Since the end of the Cold War the U.S. continues to maintain military bases in over 50 foreign countries, including puppet states on the Arab peninsula, and is building more to control the sources of cheap oil. Underline cheap. If this does not suggest that the U.S. has become a colonial power and global empire, try to turn off Rupert Murdoch's Channel 5 and trust the obvious.

Prominent neo-conservatives Charles Krauthammer (*The Washington Post*), Max Boot (*The Wall Street Journal*), Robert Kaplan and others, all pillars of President George W. Bush's clairvoyance – cheerfully acknowledge the United States empire status, according to *The New York Times* of March 31, 2002.

Considered to be descendants of a group of mostly Jewish intellectuals who switched from the political left to the right in the 1970s, the neo-conservatives are defined largely as advocates of aggressive use of U.S. military power "for the good of the world." They are closely identified with influential advisers of President Bush and with Paul Wolfowitz, now in operational control of the Pentagon as second-in-command to Donald Rumsfeld, secretary of defense. The same Mr. Rumsfeld, as the CEO of a U.S. chemical company in the 1980s, had extensive business contacts with none other than Saddam Hussein, although it is not clear what exactly he was selling.

Empires are costly in money and blood. When the U.S. military is invited into other countries (pardon the oxymoron), we expect humble acquiescence from the local population, or, if there is pervasive and intractable resistance, designate them as terrorists. Well-meaning Americans at home are conditioned to become amazed and highly indignant when the militants strike back.

Prompted by fear-mongering from right-wing oratory, the over-zealous media conglomerates and the squishy politicians of regular stripe, many Americans appear eager to give up their civil rights for the sake of illusory safety and, as a result, lose both. At various levels the word "freedom" is being deliberately scrambled with the culture of militarism. Spending for weapons as much as the rest of the world combined and tax-cutting for the upper class are breaking the bank. The ethical vacuum is filled by the tenuous rationale to send U.S. soldiers, mostly from poor families, to risk their lives in Iraq, and then have the chicken-hawks say, "We have a volunteer army that we support, don't we?"

Boris Danik
Maplewood, N.J.

Observations on Kerry statement

Dear Editor:

Recently, Sen. John Kerry released a statement regarding the state of U.S.-Ukraine relations, which was, at best, uniformed and at worst, intentionally misleading.

Consider this claim from Sen. Kerry: "While Ukraine has generously contributed troops in Iraq, the Bush administration has ignored democratic reversal in that country."

Recognizing that we are in the middle of campaign silly-season, one might be tempted to cut the Democratic presidential candidate some slack, but to let this statement stand would be unacceptable

and unfair to the Bush administration.

Consider the facts: in the past few months, many administration officials and top-level Republicans have visited Ukraine to express concern about the upcoming election, including Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld, Deputy Secretary of State Richard Armitage, Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs Beth Jones, Sen. John McCain, and Sen. Richard Lugar. And, during the NATO Summit in Istanbul in late June, President George W. Bush conveyed the message to Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma personally and directly.

Instead of only conveying in words the importance of free and fair elections, the administration is working to ensure that they happen. The administration is working closely with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and others to provide international election observers. In the past fiscal year, the United States government spent no less than \$55 million in direct support of democratic reform programs on the ground in Ukraine.

Finally, for Sen. Kerry to use the phrase "generously contributed troops in Iraq" is disingenuous. Isn't this the same man who called those fighting with us in the war against terror the "coalition of the bribed and coerced"?

Ukraine is at a crossroads, and the United States of America is watching with great interest. As Paula Dobriansky, under-secretary of state for global affairs, said recently at a conference at George Washington University, "the Bush administration is committed to seeing the development of an independent, democratic, and market-oriented Ukraine, and is determined to assist in making that vision a reality."

As the election approaches, the Bush administration can rightly claim that it has made a policy of supporting the democratic process in Ukraine. Only with a fair and free election can the citizens of Ukraine control their destiny, and western democracies will most certainly welcome their elected decision.

Undoubtedly, the situation in Ukraine is complicated, but one thing is for certain: it is not being ignored.

Orest Holubec
Columbus, Ohio

A reaction to letter from Boris Danik

Dear Editor:

More than any other group of people, Ukrainians should understand that liberals don't think lying is wrong, if it's in a good cause. Almost by definition, they reject traditional ethics in favor of utilitarianism: the good ends justify the bad means. From Walter Duranty of *The New York Times* covering up the Great Famine of 1933, to the smearing of Ukrainian partisans as Nazi collaborators, to CBS's "60 Minutes" presenting "The Ugly Face of Freedom," liberals have misinformed the world about Ukraine for several generations.

In this election year, of course, the main object of liberals' vilification is George W. Bush. It's no accident that CBS's "60 Minutes," the same journalistic organization that compared Ukrainian nationalists to Nazis, recently embarrassed itself by falling for some amateurishly forged documents, out of eagerness to hurt President Bush.

Which brings me to the recent letter from Boris Danik, who seems to have swallowed a great deal of disinformation about President Bush. Here's a sampling of untruths.

"[Bush] shattered the record for the largest annual deficit in U.S. history, and effectively bankrupted the U.S. Treasury."

The second part of that is too nonsensical to bother refuting. The first part, however, is "true" – if you fail to figure the deficit as a percentage of GNP, the real measure of its economic impact. Thus, in real, not nominal terms, it is smaller than the deficits Ronald Reagan ran when he was rebuilding the economy and defeating the Soviet Union. Remember how those deficits were supposed to bring about economic ruin?

"[Bush] violated the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty to launch construction of an ABM defense system." In fact, the treaty itself provides that either party may withdraw from it, giving six months' notice.

"[Bush] violated both the Geneva Conventions and U.S. law concerning the treatment of POWs." The Geneva Conventions do not apply to irregular forces operating out of uniform; in spite of that, the U.S. has voluntarily chosen to apply some of the conventions.

"During the Vietnam war, Mr. Bush joined the Texas Air National Guard and could not be found for several months." This is a garbled version of a smear about Mr. Bush's fifth (!) year in the Air National Guard, which his Democratic opponents have unsuccessfully tried to use against him in every election since his first run for governor of Texas.

The reality: required to earn 50 points a year, based on days reporting for duty, in his first four years Bush earned 840 points, including hundreds of hours flying a jet fighter in training and on patrol over the Gulf of Mexico. Then, with the glut of pilots produced by the winding down of the Vietnam War, Mr. Bush cut back his service for the last two years, still earning 56 points each year; and then, like John Kerry, he was granted an early release.

As Mr. Danik says, "one could go on and on filling pages," but I will stop here.

Taras Wolansky
Jersey City, N.J.

A vote to re-elect President Bush

Dear Editor:

As during the dark days of the Soviet Union, we turned to the Republican leadership for action, not rhetoric. Once again, in the post-September 11 period, we need leadership that articulates a policy that leaves no doubt as to its goals.

The Bush administration considers Ukraine a strategic partner – a stabilizing force in the region. The standards applied toward Ukraine are much higher than those vis-à-vis Russia.

The administration encourages Ukraine's quest for European integration and partnership in NATO.

Presently, Ukraine is at a crossroads. The Bush administration has sent strong messages of concern to the Kuchma leadership, stressing the need for free, fair and transparent elections in Ukraine. Ambassador John Herest and other high-level representatives of the administration have articulated their unequivocal support of the Ukrainian people and their strong criticism of the Kuchma administration's manipulation of the Constitution, suppression of the media, and intimidation of oppression leaders and sympathizers.

We need President Bush to continue to put pressure on the Kuchma administration while not bringing Ukraine closer to Russia – a delicate balancing act. It is in the interest of the United States that Ukraine remains a free and democratic European nation.

Vera M. Andryczyk
West Norriton, Pa.

Prof. Jaroslaw Pelenski honored at Columbia University



Prof. Mark von Hagen, Jaroslaw Pelenski and Janusz Duzinkiewicz at a reception in honor of Prof. Pelenski.

by Diana Howansky

NEW YORK – The Ukrainian Studies Program at Columbia held a reception at the university's Faculty House for Prof. Jaroslaw Pelenski on September 17, celebrating his life's work as an historian of Ukraine and Eastern Europe. A festschrift with approximately 60 essays and articles contributed by his colleagues and students was presented to Prof. Pelenski on this occasion. The event drew faculty and students from Columbia, scholars from other universities and academic institutions, and guests from the local community.

Dr. Mark von Hagen, professor of history at Columbia and president of the International Association of Ukrainian Studies, opened the reception with a preface

about Prof. Pelenski's diverse background. Prof. Pelenski, who was born of Ukrainian ancestry in Warsaw, Poland, on April 12, 1929, and fled with his family to the West during World War II, received his first doctorate from Munich Ludwig Maximilian University in 1957. His dissertation on Ukrainian national thought was one of the first studies of historian Viacheslav Lypynsky and remains an important contribution to Ukrainian intellectual history.

Prof. Pelenski then moved to the United States, where he taught at King's College in Pennsylvania, before earning a second doctoral degree in history from Columbia in 1968. His Columbia dissertation, published in 1974 by Mouton (Paris and the Hague) under the title "Russia and Kazan: Conquest and Imperial Ideology (1438-1560s)," is a

key study on political and ideological aims of the Muscovite state during its annexation of neighboring territories.

Noting that Prof. Pelenski settled into a teaching position at the University of Iowa until his retirement in 1998, Prof. von Hagen praised Prof. Pelenski for his scholarly contributions, including helping to publish Pavlo Skoropadsky's memoirs, facilitating dialogue between Ukrainian and Polish intellectuals, and organizing conferences on topics such as Ukrainian-Russian and Ukrainian-Jewish relations.

"When I wrote my first piece on Ukrainian history, I advocated a territorial and civic history of Ukraine that took me back to Lypynsky, who of course took me back to Pelenski, who has published more in English and Ukrainian on Lypynsky than any other scholar. When I became fascinated with Hetman Pavlo Skoropadsky, I learned that Jaroslaw Pelenski was negotiating with Skoropadsky's daughter [Olena] and [the former Party Archive of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine in Kyiv], to publish what became the hetman's 'Spohady,'" Prof. von Hagen said.

Prof. Pelenski also contributed to reviving historical scholarship in post-Soviet Ukraine as president of the W.K. Lypynsky East European Research Institute in Philadelphia, when he established in 1992 the East European Research Institute (now European Research Institute) at the National Academy of Sciences in Ukraine. This institute has already sponsored important conferences and volumes in Ukraine, and for his achievements and contributions, Prof. Pelenski has been honored as one of the first foreign members of the National Academy.

"In sum, Prof. Pelenski's career illustrates the best values that I believe Columbia stands for in its faculty and students: a prolific scholarly legacy held in high repute

while working simultaneously as a scholar-diplomat to foster international contacts between countries in various stages of intellectual liberation during the Soviet period, especially Ukraine, Poland, Belarus, Lithuania and Russia. He has tried to steer both those important contacts and his scholarship away from the damaging stereotypes and caricatures that have often reigned because of ignorance on one side or the other. He has defended his sometimes controversial views in honest intellectual debate with not always well-intentioned or well-informed colleagues. And he has prevailed almost everywhere," Prof. von Hagen said.

The keynote speaker at the reception, Prof. Janusz Duzinkiewicz, a former student of Prof. Pelenski and now associate professor of history at Purdue University, also praised his mentor for work in four areas: the legacy of the Kyivan State, Polish-Ukrainian relations, Russian imperialism and nation-building.

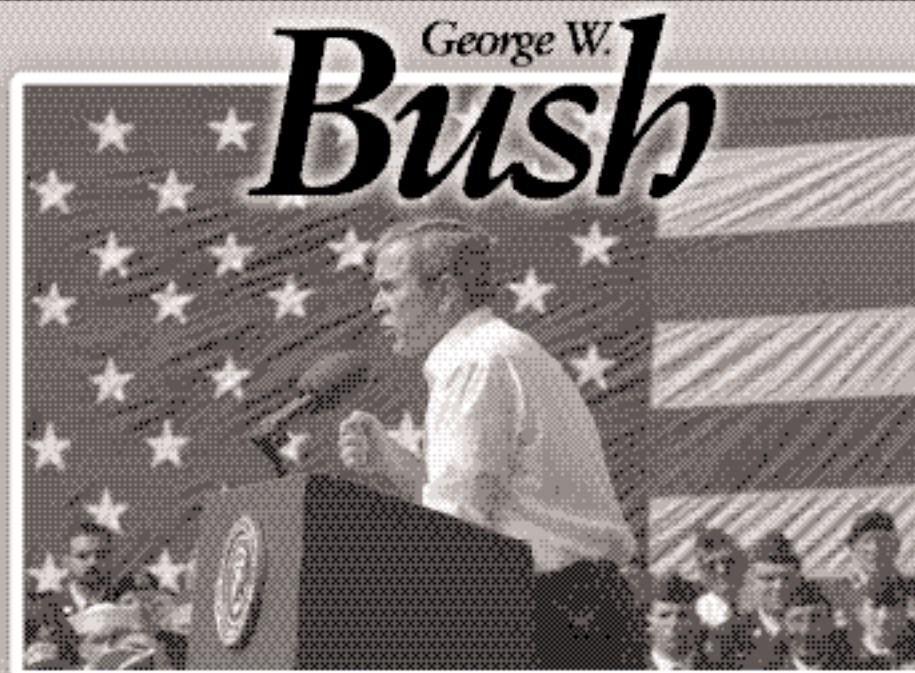
"Not only has he helped me in pursuing a worthwhile life but he has been an engaged scholar with a fresh view of Russian imperialism and the historical struggle of Islam and Orthodoxy, an intellectual who appreciates the Kyivan heritage and Polish influences in Ukraine and a champion of the Ukrainian state school of historiography. Pelenski is uncompromisingly honest in his work. His voice furthers the creative tension of scholarly discussion. His critical publication of primary sources and his tireless organizational efforts help to make rich discussion possible," Prof. Duzinkiewicz said.

Additionally, Prof. Duzinkiewicz presented Prof. Pelenski with the recently published festschrift volume, "States, Societies, Cultures: East and West: Essays in Honor of Jaroslaw Pelenski" (New York, 2004, 1,288 pp.), of which he served as editor-in-chief.

"This festschrift, in a predictable way,

(Continued on page 20)

PRESIDENT



"In the midst of war, my opponent has called America's allies, a 'coalition of the coerced and the bribed.' Our allies deserve the respect of all Americans, not the scorn of a politician. America is grateful, and America will not forget their contributions."

— GEORGE W. BUSH

Countries with forces in Iraq

Albania, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, El Salvador, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Iraq, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Moldova, Mongolia, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Singapore, Slovakia, Tonga, Ukraine, United Kingdom.
U.S. Department of State as of September 16, 2004

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THE 13th ANNIVERSARY OF UKRAINE'S INDEPENDENCE

Chicago celebrates Ukrainian Independence Day with multiple events

by Pavlo Bandriwsky

CHICAGO – Chicago is sometimes referred to as the “Second City,” but when it comes to celebrating Ukrainian independence it is second to no American city. Arguably, only Chicago’s sister city, Kyiv, does a more elaborate presentation. Strengthened by its growing Ukrainian community, Chicago residents and guests joined their brethren in Ukraine in celebrating the 13th anniversary of Ukraine’s independence.

To properly commemorate the holiday, multiple venues were used over several days. This year the festivities began on August 19, the Thursday preceding the

leadership at the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art. Dr. Yuriy Melnyk was commended for providing medical assistance to fellow recent immigrants.

Consul General of Ukraine Borys Bazylevskyi extended greetings and appreciation for the reception. Orest Baranyk, president of the Illinois Branch of the UCCA, thanked Mayor Daley for hosting the event. He spoke on the value of independence, for which Ukrainians had long fought, and underscored that the battle is not completely over, as the diaspora should support the people’s will of transforming Ukraine into a true democratic country through the upcoming presidential elections.



Children of Chicago’s school of Ukrainian studies perform.

anniversary, at a reception held at the Chicago Cultural Center and sponsored by Mayor Richard M. Daley. At this annual event, hundreds of Ukrainians attend the Ukrainian independence reception as Mayor Daley recognizes important contributors to the Ukrainian American community.

The honorees nominated by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (UCCA) Illinois Branch included Oleh Karawan for his work in the community and Oleh Kowerko for retention of Ukrainian culture through his

The Ukrainian Village Jazz Band provided the musical entertainment and everyone enjoyed watching the excellent choreography of Chicago’s American Ukrainian Youth Association (SUM) dance group.

On Friday, August 20, at mid-day the Ukrainian American Veterans led a ceremony to raise the Ukrainian flag at Daley Plaza in downtown Chicago. Rose Farina, cultural affairs director for Chicago welcomed, the large crowd and performed master of ceremony duties.

Consul General Bazylevskyi provided



Ukrainian folk dancers execute an exciting Hopak.

greetings from the Ukrainian government; then Orest Baranyk spoke, describing the centuries-long battle of the Ukrainian nation for independence.

The Char Zillya bandurist ensemble provided a stirring performance. The SUM dance group from Chicago entertained the American and Ukrainian viewers, while the vocal duet of Nadiya Volos and Liliya Tkachyk, accompanied by Bohdan Buchwak on the 12-string guitar, roused the audience to spirited participation in song.

On Saturday, August 21, at noon in Smith’s Park the two-day Ukrainian Days Festival, sponsored by the Illinois Branch of UCCA for the 28th consecutive year, was begun. The Ukrainians were blessed with excellent weather over the weekend that contributed to attracting a record attendance of 14,000 visitors.

Pavlo Bandriwsky, chairman of Ukrainian Festival 2004, officially opened

the celebration by welcoming the crowd and wishing them an enjoyable journey into the culture and flavors of Ukraine over the weekend. He thanked the many volunteers who worked tirelessly in preparing the event and then turned the program over to Ms. Volos, announcer of the “Voice of Ukraine” and “Radio Meest” radio programs, and Ostap Zorich, former artist with the Kyivan Operetta, who led the weekend’s festivities as co-masters of ceremony.

Ms. Volos and Mr. Zorich were a great team in keeping the attention of the audience as they opened 20 hours of entertainment that included: internationally renowned vocalist Yaroslav Lemishka; the Lvivian musical ensemble featuring Volodymyr Tsybura; soloist Ms. Tkachuk; humorist Yaroslav Bodnar; Mr. Zorich performing retro music; singer Sonia Lee from

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A celebration in Baghdad’s “Green Zone”



BAGHDAD – The Baghdad hotel Al-Rashid, which is located in the “Green Zone” of the Iraqi capital, was the site on Thursday, August 26, of a celebration of the 13th anniversary of Ukraine’s independence. The celebration was hosted by the Embassy of Ukraine and was attended by U.S. Ambassador to Iraq John Negroponte, Embassy staff and members of the U.S. armed forces, including Ukrainian Americans now based in Iraq. Also present were representatives of Iraq, Italy, Great Britain, Japan and other countries, as well as international businesspeople. The guests were addressed by Andrii Aleksandrov, who represented Ukraine’s ambassador. Among others present was Col. Aleksander Ugolnikov of Ukraine’s Ministry of Defense. Seen at the reception in the photo above are (from left) Tamara Heimur, information officer with the U.S. Agency for International Development in Iraq; Lance Cpl. Yuri Hirniak of the U.S. Marines and Yaryna Ferencevych, economic officer at the U.S. Embassy in Baghdad.

Ukraine’s diplomatic representations in NYC host reception



Lev Khmelkovsky

NEW YORK – Ukraine’s Mission to the United Nations and its Consulate General in New York on September 7 hosted a reception to mark Ukrainian Independence Day. The event took place at the Mission and was attended by numerous diplomats, government representatives and members of the Ukrainian community. The guests were welcomed by Ambassador Valery Kuchinsky and Consul General Serhiy Pohoreltzev. Ambassador Kuchinsky delivered an address and called for a moment of silence in memory of the victims of the hostage incident in Beslan, Ossetia. The event also included a performance by operatic singer Roman Tsybala. Seen above (from left) are: Svitlana and Serhiy Pohoreltzev, Alla Kuchinsky, Ukrainian National Association President Stefan Kaczaraj, Ambassador Kuchinsky and Orest Fedash.

Committee of Voters...

(Continued from page 1)

warehouse and the campaign literature, which depicts Mr. Yushchenko as a U.S. stooge and included caricatures of his face superimposed on a portrait of U.S. President George Bush.

Some television stations, most of which are owned by supporters of Mr. Yanukovich, uncharacteristically broadcast the story and the images ostensibly critical of their candidate, perhaps only because Mr. Havrysh, the majority leader, alleged that in fact the Yushchenko campaign team had printed the materials themselves. Mr. Havrysh explained that the \$10 million project was yet another effort by Mr. Yushchenko to twist the facts and deliberately present himself as a victim while discrediting Mr. Yanukovich.

The U.S. government issued a statement on October 6 in which it stated that it condemned the use of American national symbols in an improper manner.

Those series of events followed on the heels of the discovery on October 2 of a cache of the same literature at the Novyi Druk printing shop, which is owned by the son of former Prime Minister Valerii Pustovoitenko. The former prime minister is the chairman of the National Democratic Party, which is aligned with the Yanukovich campaign team. Mr. Pustovoitenko's son, Viacheslav, was hospitalized after he refused to allow members of the Yushchenko campaign team, including National Deputies Yurii Orobets and Andrii Shkil, to enter the print shop grounds. In response, they pushed the younger man aside and entered the shop where they discovered the smear literature.

The younger Pustovoitenko claims that the two lawmakers beat him badly after he resisted their attempts to enter his business. Mr. Orobets and Mr. Shkil stated on Channel 5, a television station controlled by National Deputy Petro Poroshenko, a close confidante of Mr. Yushchenko, that they merely pushed aside Mr. Pustovoitenko, who stands well over 6 feet in height.

"I would have needed a stool to take a swing at him," explained Mr. Shkil.

Mr. Shkil's candidate, Mr. Yushchenko, remained in Vienna at the Rudolfinerhaus

Medical Clinic, receiving treatment for his condition, which had failed to improve after he was originally discharged on September 18. He checked back in on September 30 during which time doctors decided to undertake an analysis of his skin, bones and hair to attempt to determine the source of his poisoning. Test results were expected about the middle of the week of October 11.

Rudolfinerhaus officials, who had attempted to remain removed from the political aspects of treating a presidential candidate of a foreign country, became embroiled in the odiferous pre-election presidential campaign in Ukraine when it was determined that a press release supposedly issued on behalf of the hospital from a German fax machine and sent to all the major mass media outlets in Ukraine was a forgery. The press release, widely used by Ukraine's news media after its release, improperly underscored that the hospital believed that Mr. Yushchenko had not been poisoned.

Rudolfinerhaus officially distanced itself from the false document and continues to maintain that it cannot support nor exclude the possibility that the Power of the People candidate was chemically poisoned. (See related story on Mr. Yushchenko's hospitalization.)

The six parliamentary factions that make up the parliamentary majority – all of which officially support the presidential candidacy of Prime Minister Yanukovich – on October 5 called for the withdrawal from the race of his opponent, Mr. Yushchenko. National Deputy Hennadii Samokhvalov, a member of the Regions of Ukraine faction, said that the six groups believe that by falsely claiming that state officials had tried to poison him, Mr. Yushchenko had shown himself to be unworthy of the country's top post. The six factions also called for a formal apology.

The CVU, an organization that has monitored elections in Ukraine for 10 years, said during its press conference that the pre-election problems were not limited to the intense friction between the two top candidates and their camps of supporters. CVU Vice-President Yevhen Poberezhnyi noted that there are extensive problems in the organization of the territorial, district and precinct election commissions, which

were tasked with developing voters' lists, polling stations, candidate ballots and the election day voting process in general.

Mr. Poberezhnyi noted that, just as in previous elections, his monitors had this time again discovered that in some districts applications for seats on the electoral commissions were "received" from people who were dead, as the monitors determined afterwards. Mr. Poberezhnyi explained that in another case an individual who had formerly led a district election commission was seated on it once again, even though he was now in criminal incarceration.

"We find it difficult to believe that any of these people could have applied on their own," Mr. Poberezhnyi observed.

The CVU vice-president said that his group had also found that almost none of the election commissions were ready to begin their work, although their mandates stated that they should be up and running by mid-September.

"When we asked at a territorial commission near Sevastopol whether at least

one district commission was ready to work, they told us quite honestly that, yes, one – but only one – was ready to work," explained Mr. Poberezhnyi.

The CVU maintained that an increased threat of hostility and even bloodshed associated with the election season exists within Ukraine. Mr. Popov noted that in the next days and weeks election observers from the two leading candidates would be crossing the country and entering what could be described as enemy territory to monitor the election, which could result in violent encounters between supporters of the opposing campaign camps of the two leading presidential contenders.

"For instance, recently the CVU received information about the mobilization of groups of observers for transport en masse from the east to the west of Ukraine and vice versa," noted the CVU in a report it released on the situation in Ukraine a month before election day, which added that, "the arrival of such groups could work as a destabilizing factor and lead to unforeseen results."

Vienna hospital...

(Continued from page 1)

many of the world's largest and most prestigious newspapers, officially admitted its error. Reuters officials said on October 4 that they had traced the source of the faxed statement, which they admitted had not been signed by any Rudolfinerhaus official, to a German telephone number held by a person identified as Markus Reugamer. Rudolfinerhaus officials said that Mr. Reugamer had no ties of any sort to the Viennese clinic.

Mr. Yushchenko's campaign manager, Oleksander Zinchenko, said on October 4 that his team had traced the distribution of the falsified press release to TriMedia, a Russian-based public relations firm.

Mr. Zinchenko also noted that "an unprecedented number of officials from the State Security Services, the Procurator General's Office and Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine had descended on Vienna to begin their own investigations."

Procurator General Hennadii Vasyliiev was one of those who traveled to Vienna to meet with Austrian officials and with Mr. Yushchenko. He returned to Kyiv having accomplished only half of his mission after the presidential candidate decided not to meet him. Mr. Yushchenko explained for the newspaper *Moloda Ukraina* that he did not trust the chief prosecutor of Ukraine and did not want to cooperate with him. Mr. Vasyliiev belongs to Prime Minister Yanukovich's Regions of Ukraine Party.

Upon his return Mr. Vasyliiev created another sensation when he told reporters that the car in which he had driven around Vienna had been followed. On October 5 Channel 5 television news acknowledged that one of its reporters had indeed tailed the automobile in which Ukraine's chief law enforcement official had traveled while in Vienna, but only because the reporter was trying to chase him down for an interview.

Another Ukrainian politician, National Deputy Serhii Shevchuk, a member of the parliamentary ad hoc commission investigating the poisoning of Mr. Yushchenko and whose National Democratic Party supports the candidacy of Prime Minister Yanukovich, said that it was his understanding after meeting with doctors at Rudolfinerhaus that they were now theorizing that Mr. Yushchenko was poisoned by an acute viral infection, reported Interfax-Ukraine.

Mr. Shevchuk's comments contradicted a statement made by Dr. Korpan, Mr. Yushchenko's attending physician, made on September 20 in which he had underscored that while a viral condition could not be excluded, Mr. Yushchenko's "atypical condition" made doctors inclined to doubt that a virus could singularly affect

so many varied organs of the body.

Mr. Yushchenko remained hospitalized at Rudolfinerhaus on October 7, having checked himself back in on September 30 after his condition had not improved as had been expected. While a patient at the hospital, Mr. Yushchenko gave hair and skin samples, which were to be used by the hospital to conduct forensic analyses to determine what specifically had poisoned the leading presidential contender sometime before or on September 5, the day he fell ill after having dinner with Security Service of Ukraine Chief Ihor Smeshko.

Mr. Yushchenko was flown to Vienna and admitted to Rudolfinerhaus on September 9 after his condition steadily deteriorated. Results of the tissue analyses are expected sometime during the week of October 11.

[Our Ukraine National Deputy Viktor Pynzenyk stated on October 7 that the Verkhovna Rada parliamentary ad hoc commission that morning had received a copy of the preliminary report of the analyses done on Mr. Yushchenko by Rudolfinerhaus, which he suggested should be presented to the legislative body after review and consideration by the committee members.]

Meanwhile, on October 4, Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich who continued to trail Mr. Yushchenko in most pre-election polling, said that he would not take part in scheduled debates among the presidential candidates. Mr. Yanukovich explained that due to the large number of registered candidates, there was no way that the debates would give all the candidates an equal opportunity to present their positions on the issues. He agreed, however, to take part in a debate, should he make it to a run-off vote.

Mr. Yushchenko's campaign team responded to the news from Mr. Yanukovich by declining to take part in the debates unless the prime minister was present. Socialist Party Chairman Oleksander Moroz, who finds himself in the fourth spot in pre-election ratings, followed suit on May 5.

With the withdrawal of Green Party candidate Vitalii Kononov, as of October 7, 23 candidates remained registered for the October 31 presidential election.

The latest election poll of the Democratic Initiatives Fund, released on October 6, put Mr. Yushchenko at the head of the pack of 23 candidates, with support from 34.7 percent of the Ukrainian electorate. Prime Minister Yanukovich continued to be in second place with 29.8 percent of those polled supporting his run for the presidency. Notably, he has recently closed the margin between himself and the leader to 4.9 percent.

Petro Symonenko, the Communist can-

(Continued on page 17)

BREAKING NEWS: Verkhovna Rada disagreements over medical evidence

KYIV – National Deputy Oleksander Zinchenko read a letter before lawmakers during the Verkhovna Rada session on Thursday, October 7, which he said he had just received from Rudolfinerhaus medical clinic. In the letter, the doctors analyzing the results of tissue reviewing asked permission from Viktor Yushchenko to bring in biological warfare specialists to properly analyze the tests done on the presidential candidate and ascertain the cause of his condition.

Mr. Zinchenko made his statement as the Verkhovna Rada listened to a report from its ad hoc parliamentary committee investigating the poisoning of the presidential candidate. The report from the ad hoc investigative committee took place after a proposal from the Our Ukraine faction, which Mr. Yushchenko heads, to hold off debate on the results of the committee's investigation, was narrowly rejected.

National Deputy Viktor Pynzenyk of Our Ukraine had proposed that debate be postponed until after a preliminary analysis of the cause of the poisoning, received from Rudolfinerhaus medical clinic that morning, was reviewed by

committee members, most of whom had yet to see the report.

Committee Chairman Volodymyr Syvkovich, in voicing the conclusions made by the committee, proceeded to blast Rudolfinerhaus for refusing to cooperate with committee members. He concluded that the committee had received no evidence that Mr. Yushchenko had been poisoned.

National Deputy Serhii Shevchuk, the vice-chairman of the committee, took the floor immediately afterwards to note that he disagreed with the conclusions drawn by Mr. Syvkovich, which he called "immoral." Mr. Shevchuk, who is a medical doctor, said he was present at deliberations with doctors at Rudolfinerhaus. He added that there was every reason to believe that a poisoning could have taken place.

He called the accent in Mr. Syvkovich's report on what food and liquor was ingested by those who were in the company of Mr. Yushchenko on the day he was poisoned – rather than on what the presidential candidate had eaten specifically – a cynical attempt to smear the facts.

– Roman Woronowycz

Public colloquium focuses on human trafficking, with Malarek as special guest

CHICAGO – The Kyiv Committee of the Chicago Sister Cities International Program on September 10 presented a public colloquium on human trafficking in Ukraine, featuring three panelists: Canadian journalist Victor Malarek, author of “The Natashas – Inside the New Global Sex Trade” (Arcade, 2004 a book on human trafficking) Melanne Vermeer, chair of Vital Voices Global Partnership and former chief of staff to First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton; and Amy Heyden, former Trafficking Prevention Program Director at Winrock International, Ukraine.

The panel was moderated by Dr. David E. Guinn, executive director and adjunct professor of Law at the International Human Rights Law Institute, DePaul University School of Law and author and editor of nine books, including “In Modern Bondage: Sex Trafficking in the Americas” (Transnational, 2003).

Marta Farion, chair of the Kyiv Committee of Chicago Sister Cities International, welcomed the panelists and guests, stating that “in organizing this program, the Kyiv Committee hopes to further dialogue and awareness that will lead the global community to identify and implement an effective policy response to human trafficking.”

Preston Bradley Hall at the Chicago Cultural Center was filled to capacity for this event, as was fitting for the introduction to American audiences of Mr. Malarek’s important exposé.

Women are trafficked to the United States, Western Europe, the Middle East and Russia from all corners of the globe – from Asia, Africa, Latin America and now from Ukraine. Ukraine is Europe’s third top supplier of the “live commodity” to world markets. According to the Ukrainian Parliament’s Committee to Fight Organized Crime and Corruption, the past few years have seen some 7 million Ukrainian nationals traveling abroad to earn money – about 2 million of them women under age 30.

A historical perspective

Ms. Vermeer provided a historical perspective on the growing awareness in the United States of the problems associated with human trafficking, both for the victims and society. Human trafficking – modern-day slavery – is one of the fastest growing crimes in the world, affecting health and national security. Trafficking is the illegal trade in human beings, through abduction, the use of threat of force, deception, fraud or “sale” for the purposes of sexual exploitation or forced labor. Issues of human trafficking became a topic of national concern following the global women’s conferences attended by the first lady. This resulted in President Bill Clinton’s 1998 Executive Order on Trafficking, with concentration on Prevention, Prosecution and Protection, and included a special program for Ukraine. The Trafficking Victim’s Protection Act was passed and signed into law in 2000.

The three key elements in the fight against human trafficking, according to Ms. Vermeer, are: prevention, including education of potential victims and the population at large; providing awareness of the issue; establishing connections between non-government organizations (NGOs) and government agencies; prosecution of criminals engaged in human trafficking; and protection of the victims through hot lines, shelters, medical care and special T-visas. Victims of human trafficking were often considered criminals by the law enforcement agencies that prosecuted traffickers, and the T-visas are granted while their cases are being exam-

ined. Previously, the women would be deported and returned to their homeland, where they were often recaptured by the same criminal nets and resold into slavery, Ms. Vermeer explained.

Trafficking occurs from poorer to richer countries, Ms. Vermeer stated, but this is a relative concept, and a country can be both an “exporter” of women and a “consumer” of the trafficked women. Trafficking affects predominantly women and children, but also men, and occurs not only to supply the sex trade but also for cheap labor. “People who are trafficked think they are being solicited for good-paying jobs overseas or think that they will be able to bear their pain and misery for a short time,” that it will be worth it in the end, once they fulfill their contract or gain their freedom, Ms. Vermeer observed.

The U.S. Department of State 2004 Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report states that, of the 600,000 to 800,000 persons who are annually trafficked across international borders, 70 percent are female and 50 percent are children. Between 14,500 and 17,500 are trafficked to the United States each year. Trafficking is a phenomenon that touches all countries, all peoples and all races, but women and children are especially vulnerable. The TIP report also states that Ukraine is not effective in educating law enforcement officials and judges on human trafficking issues.

Prevention activities in Ukraine

Ms. Heyden explained the activities of Winrock International, which has been involved in programs for the prevention of human trafficking in Ukraine since 1998. Winrock’s philosophy is empowering women, one individual at a time. In Ukraine, Winrock works in seven oblasts, where it has established Women for Women Centers that implement programs that provide training for women, crisis intervention, community response advocacy and outreach.

According to Ms. Heyden, women in Ukraine are especially vulnerable to the enticements of working overseas, thinking they will be able to improve the economic condition of their families. Of the women surveyed, 20 percent report they do not have enough money to buy food; and over half the women say they cannot provide for the needs of their children.

The Women for Women centers provide women with self-improvement and business skills, assist them with small loans and other economic incentives. The centers work with law enforcement officials, provide gender sensitivity training and assist in setting up counseling services for women in crisis, Ms. Heyden explained.

Winrock has sponsored a number of crisis hot lines in Ukraine, which women can call anonymously and obtain advice on protecting themselves from criminal elements. Ms. Heyden said a number of readily available publications describe the warning signs of exploitation, illegal employment, entrapment and arranged marriages to foreigners. Stories about victims of trafficking are publicized, raising awareness of the problem. Women arriving in cities from villages seeking employment are most vulnerable, she added.

Ms. Heyden concluded by saying that “through its programs in Ukraine, Winrock has assisted 46,000 women as direct beneficiaries, and indirectly 138,000 women, working in only seven oblasts. Imagine what the results would be if Women’s Centers were established throughout the country.”

The global sex trade

Mr. Malarek introduced the audience to his new book on human trafficking

titled “The Natashas – Inside the New Global Sex Trade.” An eloquent and emotional speaker, Mr. Malarek had the audience on the edge of their seats as he described the “organized criminal networks that feed the expanding sex industry,” fueled by the Internet and helped by the relatively open borders and the ease of transportation of victims.

According to Mr. Malarek, the three major driving forces are poverty, greed and lust. These factors include the poverty of individuals, repressive economic policies of the nations supplying victims, as well as oppressive immigration policies in Western countries; the greed of rampant corruption, officials who can be bought and organized crime, which has found that sex trade is more lucrative than other crimes; and the lust that exists in the sex tourism industry, the need for immediate gratification. He accused the international community of encouraging human trafficking as a way of gratifying the sexual needs of overseas staff and armed forces on leave in foreign posts.

Most vulnerable in Ukraine are college students on campus, away from home for the first time, and children in orphanages. Mr. Malarek, who was an orphan himself, spoke of the way criminals solicit teenagers about to be sent out from orphanages, children with no life skills, no job training and no place to go. He explained that human trafficking continues to grow as a result of complacency, complicity and corruption among law enforcement officials worldwide. Perpetrators act in the open. They are seldom prosecuted and almost never convicted, he noted.

The fate of Ukrainian women and girls ensnared in the trafficking trade can be improved significantly through legal, social and community policies and practices. Being informed about agencies working in the field, legal remedies, international initiatives that raise barriers to the practice and the challenges that still remain is vital to bringing an end to human trafficking, Mr. Malarek underscored.

Dr. David E. Guinn ably guided the discussion, providing background information, introductions to the speakers and commentary. During the question and answer session, the audience learned that of 300 cases that went to trial in Ukraine, 17 resulted in convictions, with the perpetrators fined and sentenced to a period of community service or short jail time. The speakers stated that women in Ukraine differed from other victims of the sex trade in their level of education, as most were college-educated.

Copies of Mr. Malarek’s “The Natashas – Inside the New Global Sex Trade” were available for autographs, and many audience members took advantage of this opportunity to purchase the book and exchange a few comments with the author following the discussion.

This colloquium on human trafficking was fully sponsored by the Chicago Kyiv Sister Cities Committee and presented in collaboration with the Chicago Business and Professional Group, Ukrainian National Women’s League of America, Women’s Association for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine (both the Alla Horskha Branch and the Oksana Meshko Branch), and the Ukrainian Gold Cross.

OSCE conference adopts recommendations to combat trafficking in humans

HELSINKI – A two-day conference on protection of victims of trafficking concluded on September 24 by adopting a set of recommendations that will serve as a basis for future work of member-states of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) in combating trafficking.

Participants called on states to respect their obligations to protect the rights of victims, as well as to expand cooperation between authorities, international organizations and civil society in assisting victims of trafficking.

The conference was organized by the OSCE’s Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR), one of Europe’s leading human rights agencies, in cooperation with the Foreign Ministry of Finland.

Recommendations adopted at the conference addressed authorities, law enforcement agencies, NGOs and international organizations. They stressed the need for increased coordination, especially in training.

“It is important that we realize that the reality of trafficking changes constantly, and that we must react to it accordingly,” said Madeleine Rees, head of the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Human Rights in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Participants pointed out the importance of improved identification of vic-

tims of trafficking and the need for social inclusion, victim protection and strengthening gender equality, as well as fighting all forms of prejudice.

They also stressed the need for developing a methodology on how to compile information and figures on trafficking in order for OSCE states to compare and coordinate their actions. Both would be in line with national referral mechanisms designed to coordinate assistance to victims of trafficking that have been adopted in some European countries.

“What we have learned here is that there is no contradiction between law enforcement and protecting the human rights of victims of trafficking,” said Johanna Suurpaa, director of human rights affairs at the Finnish Foreign Ministry. “On the contrary, they strengthen each other.”

Elisabeth Rehn, chair of the Working Table on Human Rights and Democratization within the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, said that: “All of the trafficked people have their tragic story to tell, and a clear wish to retrieve their human dignity. I think we have an obligation to give them both hope and concrete action.”

The conference suggested the establishment of an independent national rapporteur in each OSCE country to serve as a focal point and adviser to the authorities on action against trafficking.

Visit the websites of the UNA and its publications:

www.unamember.com

www.ukrweekly.com

www.svoboda-news.com

CONFERENCE ADDRESSES: "Ukraine's Transition to a Stable Democracy"

Ambassador Yuri Scherbak: Ukraine will overcome all obstacles

Remarks by Ambassador Yuri Scherbak, advisor to the chairman of the Verkhovna Rada, former ambassador to the United States and Canada, delivered on September 13 at "Roundtable V: Ukraine's Transition to a Stable Democracy."

Mr. Chairman, Dear Sponsors and Conference Participants, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Thank you for the invitation and the opportunity to speak at the conference. It is a great honor for me to participate in the discussion about the state of democracy in Ukraine. As the chair of Roundtable Focus Session I [The State of Democracy in Ukraine], I would like to share with you a couple of my thoughts. I came back to Washington after six years of absence. The world has changed during this period, the U.S.A. and Ukraine are changed, all of us changed and I have also. Maybe we have become a little bit wiser.

Today, I do not represent here any political party, any group of influence – neither the authorities nor the opposition. I just represent myself, my own personal view on the Ukrainian situation, the view of a Ukrainian.

After coming back to Ukraine in 2003, I saw a new country, which, to a great extent, was alien to me. A country in which the people who were close to me have died or retired from the scene. A country in which capitalism had won but democracy had not. A country the population of which decreases each year by thousands of persons but where the bright, young, educated generation of Euro-Ukrainians grow. A country out of which oligarchs take dozens of billions of dollars abroad, while millions of Ukrainian immigrants who work in Italy, Portugal, Germany, Canada, Poland, etc. send \$2.5 billion back to their homeland each year.

A country in which political cruelty and the informational elimination of adversaries becomes increasingly common, but in which, at the same time, the number of NGOs [nongovernmental organizations] defending the principles of the rule of law and human rights, showing mercy to the needy and sick, and performing other vital social functions has grown in number to 30,000.

I came back to a country in whose capital there are more expensive "cool" cars in the central city streets than in Ottawa and Washington, but where almost 20 millions citizens belong to the poor and miserable [one-half of the population].

The complete disbelief in communist authority is brought to present-day Ukraine, whose leaders have not managed to win the trust of the people: 82 percent of Ukrainian citizens do not feel like masters of an independent state, 80 percent are not satisfied with the socio-economic policy carried out by the state and 29 percent believe that the regime established in Ukraine is rather a dictatorship, in comparison to only 19 percent

who think that we have a democracy.

The key words for today's Ukraine remain: (1) disbelief, (2) dissatisfaction and (3) the need for radical changes, as indicated by 77 percent of respondents.

I brought with me the complete text of the remarks by Chairman Volodymyr Lytvyn in English given at the opening of the Sixth Session of the Verkhovna Rada and I draw your attention to this very interesting political document and recommend you read it.

Let me also inform you that recently a consultative body composed of representatives of several of the most respected Ukrainian NGOs was established by the chairman of the Verkhovna Rada. There have been three meetings of the council and the views and proposals of the NGOs on the current situation regarding the presidential election race in Ukraine were presented. That is an example of a new, small but important step toward the creation of a civil society in Ukraine.

I would like to stress that, according to several political analysts, the situation with regard to democracy in Ukraine is better than in Russia and other CIS countries. That is promising news against the dark background of some of the political processes found in my country.

All of this takes place at a time of dramatic economic progress, annual 13 percent GDP growth, a real construction boom and transition to market principles of economic activity, under which the share of the private sector equals 80 percent of industrial production and 93 percent in commerce.

At the same time, 6.5 million persons have received, free of charge, lands with a minimum value of \$40 billion and about 18 million persons have become owners of housing that has a worth of more than \$25 billion.

This is a country in which, on the one hand, basic human rights and freedoms are quite often violated, and, on the other hand, there is an active human rights commissioner in the Verkhovna Rada – a generous and brave woman whose name is Nina Karpachova.

I have the great honor to deliver to you, on her behalf, "The First Annual Report of the Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights on the State of Observance and Protection of Human Rights and Freedoms in Ukraine." This is a very important document which shows that authoritarian practices do not go unnoticed, and that is the first necessary step towards the assertion of the rule of law.

Finally, we should take into consideration that in Ukraine a center of democracy has been formed in the Verkhovna Rada. As Chairman of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine Volodymyr Lytvyn said in his remarks at the opening of the new parliamentary session on September 7, we should "abandon balancing our own interests and put our stake on the people and not be political serfs." The chairman

stresses that the opposition may not be thrown out of social life and the shameful practice of dividing the people into friends and enemies should be rejected.

All this in Ukraine today, alien and native, rich – because it may feed 130 million persons with its lands – and poor – because it may not ensure an adequate living standard to its people.

This is a country of cynical politicians who carry on a ruthless struggle for power and not for the people's well-being, but this is a country of freedom-loving, talented young people who do not want to live in an authoritarian, quasi-monarchic state, but in a democratic, prosperous European country.

This is a county which we love and whose dark sides we hate, a country which should not be evaluated using

binary, black-and-white categories, but instead all the inconsistency and complexity of the processes taking place here should be considered.

Dear friends – despite the diverse views of the situation in Ukraine that we will hear at this conference, I believe that we are united by a common high objective: to contribute to the democratic renaissance of my native land.

I am also deeply convinced that Ukraine will overcome all obstacles due to an objective law of history – the law of inexorable changes. This law is based on generational change, the rise of the middle class of owners in Ukraine, and the traditional freedom-loving nature and working individualism of Ukrainians, who increasingly perceive themselves as members of the European family.

Sen. John McCain: Is Ukraine headed down the path of democracy?

Remarks by U.S. Sen. John McCain (R-Ariz.) at "Roundtable V: Ukraine's Transition to a Stable Democracy."

Thank you for inviting me to share a few words about Ukraine. The title of this conference is "Ukraine's Transition to a Stable Democracy," and I think we can all agree that a stable democracy is in the national interest of the United States. The question is whether Ukraine is headed down this path.

From everything I have seen over the past few months, including during my August trip in Ukraine, I have doubts.

There are certainly strong democratic currents there today, including a robust opposition and wide discussion of political issues in the run-up to the October 31 election. But at the same time the opposition has faced harassment and other disadvantages throughout the campaign, and there are strong indications that the election itself will not be free and fair.

Before I discuss the crossroads at which Ukraine's political system stands today, let me remind you of a fact that has been lost in much of the recent Washington thinking. Ukraine is extremely important to the region, to the world and to the United States.

I fear that in recent years the United States and Europe have not been fully cognizant of the critical role Ukraine plays, and as a result, the aspiration of Ukrainians to see their nation firmly ensconced in the West has drifted.

The United States and Europe must see Ukraine for what it is: an important, populous country in a geostrategically critical position – a country with much to offer the West. It would be a terrible blunder if, because of our inattention and mistakes, we allow Ukraine to slip back into the Russian orbit.

So, while I believe the United States needs to pursue an enhanced relationship with Ukraine, it is also imperative that we make clear to its leadership that close ties with the West and membership in our institutions bring with it certain obligations – the most important of these is to move down the path of democracy.

I'm sure that I am not the first at this conference to note that Ukrainian democracy stands at a critical juncture today. Next month's election will determine not only who leads the country, but also how the democratic countries of the world view Ukraine. The upcoming elections were the chief topic of discussion when I traveled to the country in August, along with Sens. Collins, Lindsay Graham and John Sununu.

During our trip we met with a range of government officials, opposition figures and NGO [non-governmental organization] representatives. We heard repeatedly about problems the opposition faces in the run-up to the election: unequal access to the media, the use of tax laws to target opposition candidates, intimidation, even physical attacks.

We heard about Radio Liberty being pulled off the air around the country and a crackdown against a cable company that broadcasts the opposition-leaning Channel 5. And we heard widespread expectations that the election on October 31 and the subsequent runoff will be manipulated by the government.

While in Ukraine, the other three senators and I made the point repeatedly, both publicly and privately, that the world is watching this election very closely. We noted that we do not support any particular candidate or party, but that we do expect to see a free and fair election.

I believe that we need to continue to make these points to the Ukrainian government at the highest levels. President [Leonid] Kuchma, Prime Minister [Viktor] Yanukovich and other officials must understand the stakes facing their country. Because of their poor record thus far during the campaign, they have a very skeptical world to convince, even if they do run a clean election.

But while democracy in Ukraine today is under siege, if the president and the prime minister make the courageous decision that the Ukrainian people deserve the right to freely choose their government; if they decide that Ukraine's future best lies in a system of democracy, not autocracy; and if they allow a free and fair election that all the world can see, then I believe that the world needs to be prepared to respond.

This means looking hard at Ukraine's eventual membership in NATO and the European Union, expanding our bilateral relations with Ukraine, and determining ways to enhance the trading relationship. It means treating Ukraine like the strong, proud, independent and democratic state that we hope it will become.

But, as I don't need to remind this audience, all of these remain big "ifs." If things turn in a different direction, if the current anti-democratic trends continue, I am afraid that Ukraine's relations with the West and with democratic countries around the world will inevitably suffer. And that is something that, because Ukraine is so important, and because the Ukrainian people deserve democracy, the United States must do all it can to avoid.

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Ukraine's approaching election discussed at TWG Leadership Conference



Speakers at the panel on Ukraine's elections (from left): panel moderator Orest Deychakiwsky, Ambassador Nelson Ledsky, Dr. Nadia Diuk, Marta Kolomayets, Dr. Taras Kuzio and Gene Fishel.

by Christine Demkowych

ARLINGTON, Va. – The October presidential election is a high-stakes election with the potential to free Ukraine from its Soviet past. But experts in the field invited to assess the pre-election environment at The Washington Group Leadership Conference this summer said the steady onslaught of dirty election tactics will most likely result in keeping Ukraine's ruling elite in power.

"There are more violations in the election process now because the government knows the population doesn't want to vote for [President Leonid] Kuchma's regime," said Nadia Diuk, director for Central Europe and Eurasia at the National Endowment for Democracy. "They [the ruling elite] realize they're losing and it's the only way they can stay in power."

Dr. Diuk was one of many speakers at The Washington Group's 20th anniversary Leadership Conference, held on June 11-13 at the Key Bridge Marriott in Arlington, Va. The theme of the conference was "TWG at 20: Reflection, Renewal and Celebration."

Ukraine's October 2004 election represents the first time since the collapse of the Soviet Union that an opposition candidate has a strong chance of winning and replacing the old order. The 1994 presidential election – when Mr. Kuchma beat incumbent Leonid Kravchuk by a 7 percent margin in a run-off vote – was a case of presidential power passing from one member of the nomenklatura to another. In 1999, President Kuchma was re-elected to another five-year term.

Of the 24 candidates registered to run in October's race, opposition leader Viktor Yushchenko and Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich, the government's front-runner, are expected to face off in a second round of voting. Election forecasts predict that Mr. Yushchenko will sweep central and western Ukraine, while Mr. Yanukovich is expected to garner most of his support in southern and eastern Ukraine, particularly in the Donbas region.

While most national polls currently show Mr. Yushchenko leading, conference analysts said they fear that Mr. Yanukovich will be installed illegally, even if Mr. Yushchenko wins.

According to Taras Kuzio, visiting professor at George Washington University and resident fellow at the University of Toronto, the final outcome of the presidential race may echo the spring 2004 mayoral election held in Mukachiv, where a candidate representing the government's interests was declared the winner after he clearly lost the vote.

"The Mukachiv election crossed the bounds of what is free and fair," Dr. Kuzio said. "The gap between Yushchenko and Yanukovich can only be overcome by outright falsification during the counting."

Dr. Kuzio pointed out, however, that President Kuchma believes Western institutions will only consider the election free and fair if a member of the opposition wins.

Gene Fishel, senior analyst for the State Department Office of Russian and Eurasian Analysis, said there have been several incidents of pre-election tampering over the past few months, including the closing of Radio Liberty's offices, attempts to shut down select independent Ukrainian newspapers, sudden tax inspections and illegal searches of opposition candidates' offices.

Mr. Fishel said there have also been reports of citizens being intimidated by authorities when they have demonstrated their support for the opposition candidate. The distribution of unauthorized opposition leaflets and the removal of opposition candidates' billboards has become a common occurrence. Coverage of the campaign on state-controlled television channels is heavily biased in favor of Mr. Yanukovich, while opposition candidates are blocked from having access to electronic media. Physical assaults designed to intimidate and unnerve opposition candidates are reported on a regular basis.

"It is difficult to imagine free and fair elections under these conditions," Mr. Fishel said.

In an effort to help voters have a clear understanding of candidates' platforms, the U.S. government has invested approximately \$13 million in voter education. According to Marta Kolomayets, director of Partnership for a Transparent Society, a project of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the focus of NGOs this election year is to raise voter participation and election awareness among urban youth and rural women.

However, Ms. Kolomayets said that numerous NGO organizations based in Ukraine have been attacked for trying to carry out their assignments. Some have been subjected to tax audits, while others have been closed down. Monitors are also concerned by recent reports showing evidence that government agents might seek to provoke ethnic tensions between Tatars and Russians in Crimea and by allowing extremist groups to incite ethnic hatred.

Orest Deychakiwsky, staff advisor at the U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, said the need to ensure a free, fair, open and transparent presidential election in Ukraine was highlighted in the closing statement of a letter recently sent to President Kuchma to encourage compliance with standards of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). The letter called into question Ukraine's commitment to OSCE principles in light of the troubling pre-election environment.

There is no doubt that the election is of critical importance to the future of Ukraine. Panelists at the conference suggested that sanctions be imposed on Ukraine if the election is deemed unfair. Dr. Diuk noted, however, that the entire population of Ukraine should not be penalized for the actions of certain government officials. "Sanctions should only be imposed against the individuals committing the crimes," she said.

Ambassadors' Forum

Speaking during the Ambassadors' Forum at the Leadership Conference, former ambassadors of Ukraine and the United States underscored that Ukraine's October presidential election will play a pivotal role in determining whether the significant decline in bilateral relations between the United States and Ukraine improves.

"Ukraine is now at a crossroads," said Oleh Bilorus, Ukraine's first ambassador to the United States (1991-1995). "It [Ukraine] has reached a point of inertia, especially in the sector of executive power. A time for change has come."

The ambassadors agreed that the best strategy Ukraine can follow at this time is to hold free and fair elections in October.

"Nothing would give a more positive impulse than getting the election process right. It would be a huge affirmation that it [Ukraine] is going toward democracy," said former U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine Steven Pifer (1998-2000).

"If Ukraine meets international standards [during the election process], we're eager to work with whomever emerges as the winner," Mr. Pifer added, noting that the U.S. vision for Ukraine is that of a stable, independent and democratic state with a strong market economy and increasingly strong ties to Europe.

Mr. Pifer attributed the slump in bilateral relations to a few significant events, includ-

(Continued on page 25)

Panel focuses on future of professional organizations

by Christine Demkowych

WASHINGTON – The future of Ukrainian American professional organizations depends on attracting younger members, broadening membership criteria, forming alliances with other organizations and ensuring that events and publications are more accessible to non-Ukrainian speaking members.

That was the message delivered by directors of the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America (UMANA), the Ukrainian National Women's League of America (UNWLA), the Ukrainian Engineers' Society of America (UESA), and the Ukrainian American Bar Association.

Of the four groups, UMANA, in existence since 1950, has experienced the largest increase in membership over the past few years. Dr. George Hrycelak, executive director of UMANA, says the organization averaged 370 members in the 1990s. But in 2002 membership jumped to 412. Interest in the organization continued growing in 2003, with membership increasing to a record number of 453. In 2004, membership levels are expected to eclipse last year's figures.

Dr. Hrycelak says he believes a 2001 board decision to pay the executive director an annual salary of \$30,000 is responsible for the increase in membership. In his capacity as executive director, Dr. Hrycelak handles membership, writes press releases, contributes to the newsletter, and responds to all phone, e-mail and fax inquiries.

"Volunteers can only put in so much time," Dr. Hrycelak says. "I am always available to respond to member problems or questions. So far membership is growing."

Dr. Hrycelak explained that one of the biggest problems UMANA faced in past

years is that it was perceived as a regional organization. "When our main office was in New York for the first 25 years, everyone thought we were an East Coast outfit. When our headquarters moved to Chicago, the same attitude was adopted for the mid-West," he said.

In an effort to address the misconception, Dr. Hrycelak said board members now represent all parts of the country. Board meetings are held four times a year, and each board member travels to attend the meetings. More recently, Dr. Hrycelak said board meetings are teleconferenced.

Other measures recently adopted by UMANA include the expansion of membership criteria to include Ph.D.s, nurses and chiropractors, among others. In addition, all financial records related to UMANA's activities and expenditures are open to members for review.

"Our biggest challenge right now is figuring out a way to engage young members. If we don't, they'll go elsewhere," Dr. Hrycelak said.

The Ukrainian National Women's League of America (UNWLA) is a 75-year-old organization with over 3,000 members. The UNWLA unites women who are of Ukrainian descent, or belong to the Ukrainian community, for common action in preserving their cultural heritage and developing an enhanced sense of identity.

In an effort to address issues related to women's health and well-being, the UNWLA is taking active steps to forge alliances with other organizations and governmental institutions in the United States and Ukraine. The UNWLA has also become a member of several women's clubs in the United States, including the General Federation of Women's Clubs and the National Council of Women in the United States.

According to Oksana Xenos, parliamentarian of the UNWLA, the organization is continually seeking ways to increase membership. Ms. Xenos said the UNWLA is reviewing a concept that would provide inactive members – those with job and family responsibilities – with access to Ukrainian day care centers. The theory is that the inactive members would return as active members once their time frees up and they can again offer their services to the organization.

Ms. Xenos said the UNWLA is experiencing increased interest among members who are requesting the establishment of new English-only branches, and that it is receiving requests to hold its conferences and seminars exclusively in English. Ms. Xenos said that when UNWLA's Branch 95 decided to follow-up on the English-only conference suggestion and held such a meeting last

(Continued on page 25)



Discussing "Improving Our Professionals' Organizations" (from left) are: Nancy Medwid (UABA), Andrij Wowk (UESA), Oksana Xenos (UNWLA), George Masiuk (TWG) and Dr. George Hrycelak (UMANA)

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Russia and...

(Continued from page 2)

The attempt to link Mr. Yushchenko to the terrorist attack was suspicious also because of its timing. The attack occurred only two days before an August 22 statement by the Internal Affairs Ministry, Security Service of Ukraine (SBU) and Procurator General's Office warning the opposition not to attempt to undertake "provocations." The statement also warned that the security forces would repulse any attempt by the opposition to repeat the Georgian revolution and take power by force.

Blaming the terrorist attack on Mr. Yushchenko was disinformation, as those arrested were actually from pro-presidential nationalist groups hostile to Mr. Yushchenko. One of the actual perpetrators is a supporter of the pro-presidential nationalist Mr. Boiko, presidential candidate of the Movement of Ukrainian Patriots, a coalition that includes Rukh for Unity (RukhZy), the party that he leads. A second is a member of the Tryzub (Trident) paramilitary group (also a member of Mr. Boiko's election coalition). Meanwhile, the third was from another pro-presidential nationalist group, the Ukrainian National Assembly, who had previously been a bodyguard to Mr. Korchynskyi (now head of the pro-presidential Bratstvo nationalist group).

The UNAssembly has held various demonstrations in Kyiv with participants dressed in Nazi-like fatigues and declaring their support for Mr. Yushchenko. Mr. Yushchenko has always denied any links to UNAssembly and has called upon the Internal Affairs and Justice ministries to de-register the party.

In mid-September a UNAssembly attempt to hold a rally "in support of Yushchenko" was thwarted when Our Ukraine supporters blocked it and convinced the students paid to attend that it was a charade (razom.org.ua, September 9). UNAssembly vigils "in support of Yushchenko" have been widely broadcast on television channels controlled by Mr. Medvedchuk in order to portray Mr. Yushchenko as an "extremist."

A second terrorist attack took place on September 3 in Kyiv. The target this time was the deputy director of the market hit on August 20. On the same day the Internal Affairs Ministry handed the investigation of the two terrorist attacks over to the SBU, reflecting its political subtext.

These two terrorist attacks have grown out of scenarios planted in Ukraine by Russian political advisors working for the Ukrainian presidential administration (see Eurasia Daily Monitor, September 22). This is not the first time provocations have been staged during a Ukrainian election. In the 1999 Ukrainian presidential elections a terrorist attack was undertaken against Progressive Socialist leader and candidate Natalia Vitrenko. Individuals implicated in that attack blamed it on Socialist leader and candidate Oleksander Moroz, the main threat to President Kuchma's chances of being re-elected. According to the illicit tapes made in Mr. Kuchma's office by presidential security officer Mykola Melnychenko, the attack was organized by the authorities to discredit Mr. Moroz and block his entry into a run-off. Mr. Kuchma duly defeated Communist leader Petro Symonenko in the second round of the voting.

In this year's elections the authorities are using more sophisticated tactics prepared by Russian political strategists close to President Vladimir Putin. The stakes are higher than in the 1999 elections, because Mr. Yushchenko is a far bigger threat to Mr. Yanukovich than was Mr. Moroz to Mr. Kuchma.

Authorities...

(Continued from page 2)

"Nazis"] will, if the need arises, be rebuffed forcibly and severely" (sdpuo.org.ua).

The egg incident has prompted more snickers than fears. Mr. Yanukovich is a rather formidable-looking individual and his collapse to the ground after the egg made contact looked highly stage-managed (ukrpravda.com/archive/2004/sep-tember/24/video.shtml). Although pro-presidential media claimed Mr. Yanukovich had been hospitalized because of the attack, he was in fact back at work later that same day. Both the Ukrainian and European press found the incident amusing. The French-language version of Euro News said on September 25 that the Ukrainian election campaign, "has assumed the character of a real comedia del'arte, with Prime Minister Yanukovich playing the main role." Euro News's English-language version pondered whether Ukraine's chicken's eggs were "especially heavy" or whether what is taking place is "dirty machinations."

The egg toss was exaggerated to deflect attention from the recent attempted assassination of Mr. Yushchenko by poisoning, (see Eurasia Daily Monitor, September 20). The melodramatic event in Ivano-Frankivsk provided an opportunity to portray both Mr. Yanukovich and Mr. Yushchenko as victims of attacks. Yet, it is difficult to see how an assassination attempt, possibly using ricin, can

be equated with a single tossed egg.

Finally, the egg incident adds to the ongoing efforts to portray Mr. Yushchenko as an "extremist" and "nationalist." Ukrainian voters are being warned, in effect, not to vote for Mr. Yushchenko as this could lead to civil war and inter-ethnic conflict. During an address to an Internal Affairs Ministry (MVS) spetsnaz unit in Crimea, President Leonid Kuchma threatened the opposition with unspecified measures for plotting to come to power in a "revolution" during the ongoing election campaign. Mr. Kuchma complained that the opposition was involved in an "artificial, deliberately created atmosphere within society" using "Trotskyist phraseology" such as "revolution, uprisings, coups and so forth."

He warned the opposition that it would not be allowed to undertake "any kind of uprising or revolution in Ukraine" and reminded his audience of their duty to prevent chaos and "not allow an uncontrolled evolution of events" (Ukrainska Pravda, September 7). Three days later the government issued its own statement denouncing "radical political organizations" bent on destabilizing Ukraine (kmu.gov.ua).

By portraying Mr. Yushchenko and the opposition in such terms, Mr. Kuchma, Mr. Yanukovich, and the government deny them legitimacy within Ukraine's political system. Ukraine's ruling elites are essentially saying that only centrists (i.e., they themselves) should be allowed to rule Ukraine because otherwise there will be chaos.

Shostak painting...

(Continued from page 7)

The former resented their enslavement and exploitation. In the spring of 1916 a group relocated from Petawawa refused to work on a Ukrainian religious day. Guards wielding bayonets forced them to, reportedly injuring a dozen men. Another strike, in the fall of 1917, paralyzed the camp for some three months. While many internees would be paroled – labor shortages precipitated by the slaughters of the Western Front forcing Ottawa's hand – Kapuskasing remained a barbed wire cage for allegedly "dangerous aliens" and "radical foreigners," many slated for deportation "whence they came" without any right to appeal.

Decades passed until on August 4, 1994, a trilingual marker recalling this relatively unknown episode in Canadian history was consecrated at Fort Henry. Nearly two dozen more, and several statues, have since been erected across Canada, including Kapuskasing. Just a few days ago, thanks to public subscription, a memorial was placed near Eaton, Saskatchewan, a temporary work site for internees shipped in on boxcars from Munson, Alberta. Later this month the Niagara Falls Armory, a receiving station from which "enemy aliens" were funneled elsewhere, gets its plaque.

When this campaign began many scoffed – including a minister of multiculturalism who insisted these internment operations never happened. Books, films, plays and other commemorative programs have silenced most such deniers. Perhaps these educational efforts will also ensure that no other Canadian ethnic, religious or racial minority ever suf-

fers as Ukrainian Canadians once did.

On October 2 an RMC graduate, who followed in No. 18's footsteps, the late Cmdr. Yaromyr ("Yarko") Borys Koropecy, No. 6263, was honored by his widow, Motria, and the Class of '64. The painting "Where Could We Escape To?" by Mr. Shostak of British Columbia is being donated to the college.

The painting portrays internees under guard, marching into a dark forest. Those men had nowhere to run. Many thousands of others of their kind, not herded away, were made to carry "enemy alien" identity cards. Some were imprisoned even after proving their loyalty by serving in the trenches. Unsurprisingly, many Ukrainians lied about where they had been born, passing themselves off as allied "Russians" rather than admitting they came from western Ukrainian lands under Austro-Hungarian rule. Such "liars" can still be detected. At least one such name was carved, posthumously, on the Vimy Memorial, on the very ridge where it is said modern Canada was forged. That Canadian Ukrainian soldier has no other grave.

The Canada Cmdr. Koropecy grew up in was different from the one MacPherson knew. Before 1914 some would not accept "bohunks" as "white men." Such prejudices were withered by the time he enrolled, but Yarko knew history, was aware of how fragile civil liberties become in times of domestic and international crisis. Now an image he valued is with us. Those who follow in Koropecy's path, and Mac Pherson's, are reminded of the sacred trust our soldiers shoulder. They stand on guard for all Canadians. No man could ask for a more fitting memorial.

men make it to the second round of the election process, Mr. Yushchenko would win by 43.6 percent to 38.2 percent, according to the Democratic Initiatives poll. Perhaps most importantly, with three weeks to go to the first round of voting, 9.7 percent of the electorate was still undecided. The poll, which was taken at the beginning of October, encompassed a representative sample from all oblasts of Ukraine. It had a margin of error of 2.2 percent.

Vienna hospital...

(Continued from page 12)

didate surpassed Mr. Moroz for the first time to assume third place, with a 6.1 percent rating. Mr. Moroz fell to fourth position with 5.5 percent support. Natalia Vitrenko was the only other candidate to manage more than 1 percent in the survey.

In a run-off between Mr. Yushchenko and Mr. Yanukovich, should those two

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Ottawa Chair of Ukrainian Studies to host conference on Ukraine's transformation

OTTAWA – The Chair of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Ottawa is organizing an international conference on the state of Ukrainian studies in the social sciences. The conference – “Understanding the Transformation of Ukraine: Assessing What Has Been Learned, Devising a Research Agenda” – will critically examine the state of social science literature in Ukrainian studies and forge a research agenda for the field, focusing on the foremost questions that require systematic research. This will help clarify the research mission at Ottawa's Chair of Ukrainian Studies, which sees itself as primarily engaged in contemporary studies, and also provide a service to the field by engaging in what could become a permanent dialogue about where the field of contemporary Ukrainian studies is heading.

The conference will bring together 20 scholars from 17 institutions worldwide. The first day, Friday, October 15, will be devoted to the literature of transformation in the fields of politics, society, identity and security. The second day will begin with an examination of the impact of historical issues on contemporary politics and close with a roundtable on the Ukrainian presidential election featuring

Paul d'Anieri, Oleh Havrylyshyn, Paul Kubicek and Andrew Wilson.

Mark von Hagen, professor of history at Columbia University and president of the International Association of Ukrainian Studies will deliver the keynote address on the theme of “What We Have Learned by Studying Ukraine: Reflection of a Historian.”

Frank Sysyn, director of the Petro Jacyk Center for Ukrainian Historical Research at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies (CIUS), will join Dominique Arel, chair of Ukrainian Studies, in the closing session in sharing thoughts on “Looking Ahead: The Chair and the Field of Ukrainian Studies.”

The conference is open to the public and is free. However, seating is limited and people wishing to attend are strongly encouraged to reserve in advance by e-mailing ukrain@uottawa.ca or leaving a voice mail at (613) 562-5800, ext. 3692. Please leave your phone number so that we may confirm your reservation.

The conference is co-sponsored by the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, and the Institute for European and Russian Studies, Carleton University.



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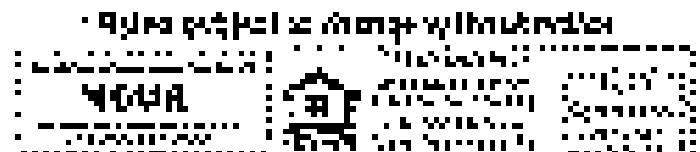
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Chicago celebrates...

(Continued from page 11)

Nashville, Tenn.; the Zhayvir vocal quartet; the Ukrainian Village Jazz Orchestra, vocalist Volodymyr Duda, and local music ensembles Dzherelo, Olha Popova and UZone, Obrii, Ephyra and Mriya.

A new addition to the festival this year was a second stage, where the air was filled with the music of Vasyl Pyk, and the dance floor was filled with celebrants dancing into the night.

On Sunday, August 22, in all Chicago-area Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox churches, the Ukrainian community thanked God for delivering independence for Ukraine and prayed for peace and protection from foreign oppression for the Ukrainian nation. Ukrainian flags were proudly displayed in front of churches, businesses and homes throughout the Ukrainian Village, and scores of cars drove by proudly waving the blue-and-yellow banner.

Mr. Baranyk started the official commemoration of the 13th anniversary of Ukraine's independence at 1:30 p.m. with opening remarks. A color guard led by Ukrainian American Veterans and members of Ukrainian community groups, including the Organization for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine (ODFFU), the Women's Auxiliary of ODFFU, American Ukrainian Youth Association (SUM), Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization, Veterans of the 1st Division of the Ukrainian National Army, and the Organization of Democratic Ukrainian Youth (ODUM) stood at attention as the American and Ukrainian flags were raised and the national anthems were sung.

George Panchyshyn presented a proclamation on behalf of Gov. Rod Blagojevich honoring Ukrainian independence. Consul General Bazylevskyi provided official Independence Day greetings.

Roman Golash gave the English keynote speech, while Yaroslav Zahaysky delivered an impassioned Ukrainian keynote speech in which he called on Ukrainian citizens in the diaspora to honor the memories of their ancestors by participating in October's presidential election. The keynote speeches were followed by a literary montage recited by children from the Saturday School of Ukrainian Studies (Ridna Shkola) and a poem dedicated to independence recited by the Ukrainian Theater of Chicago.

The community welcomed Rep. Danny Davis, member of the Congressional Ukrainian Congress, who delivered warm greetings before leaving for a flight to Ukraine to join the independence celebration there. Bishop Innocent Lotocky delivered the benediction. The formal program was concluded with a rendition of the religious hymn "Bozhe Velykyi Yedynyi" led by the Zhayvir ensemble.

Ms. Volos and Mr. Zorich resumed as MCs, proceeding to introduce the performers from the previous day plus additional performers, including the Berkut Orchestra, the Char Zillya Bandurist Ensemble and the Hromovytsia Ukrainian Dance Ensemble.

The Ukrainian Days Festival was a family affair, with something for everyone. Free pony rides and a petting zoo were enjoyed by many youngsters. An inflatable bounce room for children with unlimited energy was eagerly used. The Selfreliance Ukrainian American Federal Credit Union sponsored the Chicago Fire's soccer kick attraction.

Adult festival-goers viewed various tournaments and contests including: chess and checkers matches, embroidered shirts and blouses, art and poetry, soccer, volleyball, tug-of-war and arm wrestling. Six kitchens provided food and refreshments, and two-dozen vendors found plenty of customers buying their wares. Festival participants also had opportunities to win several major lottery prizes.

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Prof. Jaroslaw Pelenski...

(Continued from page 10)

reflects Pelenski's interests and the course of his career and life in general," said Prof. Duzinkiewicz, noting the use of numerous languages – English, Ukrainian, Polish, Russian and German – and the variety of topics reflect patterns in the life and work of Prof. Pelenski, to whom they are dedicated.

Numerous participants of the reception also offered testimonials expressing their appreciation of Prof. Pelenski's work, including Profs. Istvan Deak (Columbia University), Yaroslav Hrytsak (Lviv National University), Myroslava Znayenko (Rutgers University) and Dr. Larissa Onyshkevych (Shevchenko Scientific Society).

Finally, Prof. Pelenski thanked all the speakers and invited guests, as well as co-sponsoring institutions of the reception.

This event was the first in a series that will take place at Columbia this year to highlight Ukrainian studies. Co-sponsoring the event along with the Ukrainian Studies Program were the Harriman Institute, department of history of Columbia University, European Research Institute at the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, W. K. Lypynsky East European Research Institute, Shevchenko Scientific Society and Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.A.

"States, Societies, Cultures: East and West: Essays in Honor of Jaroslaw Pelenski" (ISBN 0-88354-181-5) may be obtained through Ross Publishing Inc. at (212) 765-8200 or Norman@rosspub.com.

Following are excerpts from the keynote speech of Janusz Duzinkiewicz delivered at a Columbia University reception in honor of Prof. Jaroslaw Pelenski.

Pelenski has also been fascinated with the legacy of Kyivan Rus'. He has argued that the most direct link between Kyivan Rus' and a modern nation has been and still is with Ukraine. Moscow is the younger daughter of Kyiv, with Ukraine having a roughly two-thirds share of the Kyivan heritage. This conclusion has antagonized some mainstream scholarship with its largely unconscious Russocentrism and has stimulated controversy essential to a healthy biosphere of ideas. It continues the longstanding debate between northerners and southerners. I am struck by how the intellectual marketplace assumes that the Russians are objective while Ukrainians are nationalistic. But this ferment of ideas has had a positive effect. It has moved scholarship ahead. As a small sign that the discussion is moving the center, textbooks are more frequently avoiding the anachronistic term, Kyivan Russia in favor of Kievan Rus'....

Pelenski's insights on Polish influences in Ukraine are connected with his interest in Viacheslav Lypynsky. Lypynsky identified the core of Ukrainian differences from Russia as a difference in the relationship "between those who rule and those who are ruled." The relationship in the Ukrainian case is between an elite and an emerging civil society whereas in Muscovy or Russia the state is free from constraint and society behaves as a more passive object of state centralism. In broader Ukrainian historiography, this essential distinction extends back to Kyivan Rus'. It coincides with other developments in the primordial ocean of Western state-and-nation building, and was strengthened in the political culture of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. This has tremendous relevance today and is an insight at the heart of Pelenski's scholarship.

Columbia University to launch Ukrainian Film Club on October 21

NEW YORK – The Ukrainian Studies Program at Columbia University is launching the Ukrainian Film Club with a screening of “Mamay” on Thursday, October 21, at 6:30 p.m. at the Harriman Institute.

The goal of the Ukrainian Film Club is to promote Ukrainian cinema and culture within the Columbia and greater New York City community, and to showcase the best of Ukraine’s classical and new cinema. The club is being inaugurated with the film “Mamay,” the directorial debut of a 32-year-old award-winning film-maker Oles Sanin.

Released in 2003, “Mamay” is a full-length feature that is loosely based on the 16th century Ukrainian дума, or folk epic, “Flight of Three Brothers from the City of Azov” (Utecha Triokh Brativ z Azova).

Following the best traditions of Ukrainian poetic cinema, Mr. Sanin creates a love story between a Ukrainian Kozak and a Tatar woman that defies ethnic and religious taboos, and evokes a lesser-known Ukraine that, for centuries, has been home to many religions and cultures.

Preceding the film screening, Dr. Yuri Shevchuk, lecturer of Ukrainian language and culture at Columbia, will provide a commentary about the relevance of

“Mamay” and Ukrainian film.

“Stylistically innovative, the film is a feast to the eye with intense color palette, breath-taking camera shots, and a soundtrack that is plainly hypnotizing. The actors are riveting,” Mr. Shevchuk said.

“Mamay” will be shown in the original Ukrainian and Tatar languages, with English subtitles.

The screening will be on October 21 in Room 1219 of the Harriman Institute, located in the International Affairs Building at 420 W. 118th St., and is open to the public.

Future events of the Ukrainian Film Club at Columbia University will include a series on the newest in Ukraine’s documentary film-making, including “Kinomania” (director Hanna Yarovenko), “Red Soil” (director Serhyi Bukovsky), “Old People” (directors Valentyn and Maxym Vasyanovych), as well as some classic films less familiar to American film aficionados, such as “White Bird with a Black Mark” (director Yuri Illienko) and “Babylon XX” (director Ivan Mykolaychuk).

For more information or to join the program’s mailing list, please contact Diana Howansky, Ukrainian Studies Program, at (212) 854-4697 or ukrainianstudies@columbia.edu.

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NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

apostolic nuncio to Ukraine, about his intentions to return the church to the parish. To this day, however, this has not happened. The Church of St. Nicholas was built in the late 19th-early 20th centuries, at the initiative of the Roman Catholic community of Kyiv. In Soviet times, the building was used as a store-room, archives, and KGB torture chambers. In 1979, the government let the church become a hall for organ and cham-

ber music. After the collapse of the communist regime in the 1990s and following the faithfuls' repeated requests, the government allowed church services to be held there: at first on the stairs in front of the church, then inside the building since 1992. That same year, the Roman Catholics were promised to get the church back in three-years' time. (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

Kuchma visits Babyn Yar memorial

KYIV – Early on September 29 Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma laid flowers at

the monument to the victims of Nazism in Babyn Yar. The solemn ceremony was attended also by Vice Prime Minister Dmytro Tabachnyk, the first deputy chairman of the Verkhovna Rada Adam Martyniuk, Kyiv Mayor Oleksander Omelchenko, government officials and national deputies. They commemorated the more than 150,000 dead, Jews, Ukrainians and others, with a minute's silence. (BBC Monitoring, Action Ukraine Report)

Belarus Democracy Act is passed

WASHINGTON – The U.S. House of Representatives on October 4 unanimously passed the Belarus Democracy Act, a bill designed to promote democratic development, human rights and the rule of law in Belarus, as well as encourage the consolidation and strengthening of Belarus's sovereignty and independence, the U.S. Helsinki

Commission reported on October 5. The Senate unanimously passed the bill on October 6. The bill authorizes necessary assistance for democracy-building activities such as support for non-governmental organizations, independent media, including radio and television broadcasting into Belarus, and international exchanges. "With important parliamentary elections and a questionable referendum to extend [Belarusian President Alyaksandr] Lukashenka's rule beyond his two-term tenure set to expire in 2006, the United States has demonstrated our unwavering support for pro-democracy forces in Belarus," said Rep. Christopher Smith (R-N.J.), chairman of the U.S. Helsinki Commission. "With passage of the Belarus Democracy Act, we send a strong signal that we stand firmly on the side of those who long for freedom." (RFE/RL Newsline)

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ELECTION WATCH

(Continued from page 3)

candidate Viktor Yanukovich said at a meeting with representatives of Russian media in Kyiv on September 27 that Russian should become the second state language in Ukraine, Interfax reported. "The Russian language should be a language of business in Ukraine and a second state language," Mr. Yanukovich said. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Pollsters predict close vote

KYIV – According to a poll conducted by the Kyiv International Sociology Institute and SOCIS on September 17-27 among 11,000 Ukrainians, presidential candidate Viktor Yushchenko would be supported by 31.5 percent of voters in the first round and 38.2 percent in the runoff, while his main rival, Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich, would be backed by

30.6 percent and 37.5 percent of voters, respectively, Interfax reported on October 5. SOCIS commented that the difference in the registered popularity ratings of both candidates is statistically insignificant. According to the poll, 69 percent of respondents firmly declared that they would cast ballots in the October 31 presidential election. (RFE/RL Newsline)

UAOC head endorses Yanukovich

KYIV – During a September 30 meeting of Ukrainian Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich and members of his Cabinet of Ministers with members of the All-Ukrainian Council of Churches and Religious Organizations, the head of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church, Metropolitan Mefodii (Kudriakov), said that only the presidency of Ukraine's current prime minister "will give Ukraine stability and peace between churches." (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

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AeroSvit Ukrainian Airlines celebrates 10 years of success

KYIV – AeroSvit Ukrainian Airlines celebrates its 10th anniversary in October. Over the past decade, AeroSvit achieved unprecedented results in the Ukrainian airline industry, evolving from a start-up company operating only one aircraft to Ukraine's leading air carrier with the largest aircraft fleet, the greatest number of passengers carried, the most extensive route network and the most dynamic growth in operational results.

In mid-2004, AeroSvit Airlines became the first air carrier in the history of independent Ukraine to appear among the top 200 airlines of the world rated by the number of passengers carried. Today, AeroSvit Airlines operates flights to 25 countries of the world. It is also the only Ukrainian air carrier that performs flights on long-haul routes (including trans-Atlantic routes) and is one of the largest air carriers in the Ukrainian domestic market.

"The past 10 years have been truly amazing," said Gregory Gurtovoy, AeroSvit's general director and CEO. "We have been working very hard to make AeroSvit the premiere airline not just by European standards, but by worldwide standards as well. Our growth in revenue, market share, and passenger traffic worldwide is only surpassed by our relentless commitment to quality, safety, and overall passenger satisfaction."

The airline recently has had a number of significant accomplishments. As the largest airline employer in Ukraine with about 1,300 employees, AeroSvit has more than doubled its market share over the past five years, from 16 to 34 percent, and modernized its entire fleet faster than any other Eastern European airline with the addition of Boeing 767 and 737 aircraft. As of September, AeroSvit has the largest route network out of all air carriers in Ukraine, comprising 11 domestic

and 45 international routes to 25 countries.

Most impressive is AeroSvit's growth in North America. With two Boeing 767-300ER aircraft connecting Kyiv with New York and Toronto, AeroSvit is already planning daily trans-Atlantic flights to New York next year. "We are seeing an incredible growth in passenger and cargo demand," stated Kostadin Botev, AeroSvit's regional manager for North America. "As North American airlines are tackling a number of operational and financial challenges, we are posting strong results in passenger and cargo traffic that require increased capacity."

The airline has already implemented state-of-the-art eBooking and Purchasing systems available through www.aerosvit.com, and is planning to start an eTicketing system in 2005. "Since the commencement of our operation, North American increase in traffic

to about 40,000 passengers and our expansion plans demanded our implementation of the online system and became a strong impetus for further growth," added Mr. Botev.

AeroSvit Airlines' operating revenues in 2003 were \$106 million – an increase of 66 percent compared to 2002 results; the company is predicting a 70 to 80 percent increase in yearly revenue for 2004. Predictable annual passenger traffic (2004) exceeded 1 million passengers, which represents about 60 percent growth compared to 2003.

In addition to considerable investments into a modern aircraft fleet and highly qualified personnel, AeroSvit Airlines has also decided to construct a new international terminal at Ukraine's major airport, Boryspil, that will cost over \$80 million. The new terminal complex will be put into operation in March 2006.

Kyiv Symphony Orchestra and Chorus begins its seventh tour of the United States

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – The Kyiv Symphony Orchestra and Chorus (KSOC), established in Ukraine by Dr. Roger McMurrin in 1993, has undertaken its seventh tour of the United States. The current tour, which commenced October 1 in San Clemente, Calif., features appearances in California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Colorado, Nebraska and Iowa. The final concert of the tour will be held November 3 in Postville, Iowa.

Dr. McMurrin's goal in founding the Kyiv Symphony Orchestra and Chorus was to introduce Ukrainian audiences to the great masterpieces of Western classical music, especially those that were forbidden in the country during the 70 years of Soviet rule. Since 1993 the KSOC has grown into the largest private orchestra-choral group in Ukraine, comprising 100 singers and 65 orchestra players.

Dr. McMurrin, who has worked with musicians around the world, notes that when he is asked what he thinks of Ukrainian musicians, his reply is that "Ukraine has some of the finest instrumental and vocal talent in the world..."

In the course of 11 years the KSOC has given over 200 concerts and recorded 14 CD's. Their repertoire includes Handel's "Messiah," Bach's Mass in B Minor and "Magnificat," the Requiems of Verdi, Mozart, Berlioz, Duruflé and Fauré, the Glorias of Poulenc and Rutter, Beethoven's "Missa Solemnis" and Ninth Symphony, music by George Gershwin and Aaron Copland, Christmas carols and African-American spirituals.

Their concert programs include not only great Western classics, but also the rich musical heritage of Ukraine, including such renowned composers as Dmytro Bortniansky (1751-1825).

Churches are vital partners on these tours. They welcome the KSOC to their communities, house the musicians and provide halls for the concerts.

To date, concert performances on this tour have been held in California in the following cities and towns: San Clemente, Laguna Niguel, Garden Grove, Newport Beach, San Juan Capistrano, El Cajon, Escondido and San Diego.

The concert tour continues with performances on October 11 in Santa Ana, Calif., at the Calvary Church, followed by appearances in Arizona: Tucson, First

United Methodist Church (October 12); Flagstaff, Trinity Heights First United Methodist Church, (October 13); Tucson, Catalina Foothills Church (October 15); Prescott, American Evangelical Lutheran Church, (October 17); Mesa, Love of Christ Lutheran Church, (October 19); and Scottsdale, Chaparral High School Auditorium, (October 21).

Additional concerts will be held in Albuquerque, N.M., at St. John's United Methodist Church (October 22) and in Lubbock, Texas, First United Methodist Church (October 24).

Performances are scheduled in Colorado at the following locations: Colorado Springs, First United Methodist Church (October 26); Boulder, First Presbyterian Church (October 28); Fort Collins, Faith Evangelical Free Church (October 29); and Englewood, Cherry Creek Presbyterian Church (October 31).

The KSOC will appear in Norfolk, Neb., at the Johnny Carson Theater (November 1); in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, at River of Life Ministries (November 2); and Postville, Iowa, at the Fine Arts and Civic Center (November 3).

For additional information on concert performances in the various states check local listings. For more information on the KSOC visit www.musicmissionkiev.org.

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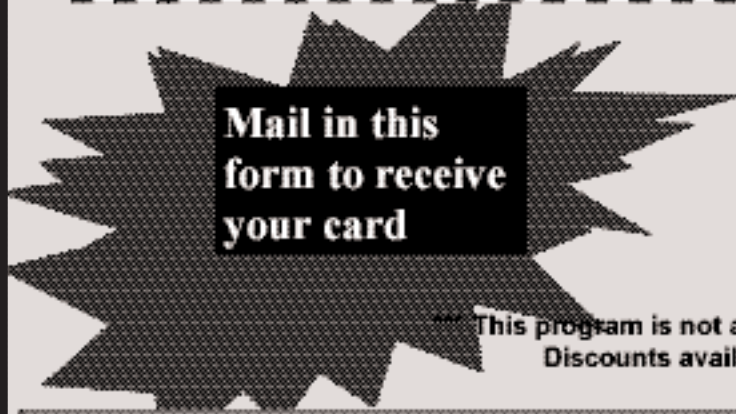


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Ukraine's approaching...

(Continued from page 15)

ing the arms transfer shipments to Macedonia in 2001 that took close to eight months to terminate; the lack of follow through with hundreds of signed agreements; the Melnychenko tapes that implicated President Kuchma in the death of journalist Heorhii Gongadze; and the Kolchuha case in which President Kuchma was accused of authorizing the transfer of an aircraft detection system to Iraq, considered potentially threatening to U.S. pilots' safety.

Despite Ukraine's setbacks in political reform, the ambassadors noted the tremendous progress Ukraine has made with its economy. "Ukraine is one of the fastest growing economies in Europe," Mr. Pifer said, acknowledging that Ukraine's GDP had increased recently by 9 percent.

Although it was pointed out that much of Ukraine's economic growth is being driven domestically, with the majority of investments coming from Russia, Mr. Bilorus criticized the United States for not actively investing in Ukraine at this time.

According to former U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine William Miller (1993-1998), the initial road map that was created to help Ukraine achieve a prosperous and democratic nation can be traced back to his tenure in Ukraine. Mr. Miller's mission was to improve bilateral relations through a policy of direct engagement. The goal was to create a prosperous and independent Ukraine within a new Europe; overcome decades of stereotypical thinking; eliminate all nuclear weapons; lay a foundation for a new relationship; encourage the development of democratic institutions of governance; and develop a sizeable free market sector in the economy.

Between 1993-1998, Ukraine became high policy priority for the Clinton-Gore Administration. U.S. officials were concerned that if Ukraine failed to achieve its goals, the revival of an imperial state in Russia was a very real and highly undesirable threat that could not be ignored. As a result, the frequency of visits by U.S. officials increased dramatically, as face-to-face discussions were considered crucial for a

positive outcome. "Official presence was constant and very visible," Mr. Miller said.

Other benchmarks that contributed to Ukraine's development were the 1997 NATO Summit in Madrid, where a formal partnership with Ukraine was launched, and the 2002 Prague Summit that resulted in an action plan for political and economic reform.

While the agreements and various treaties provided Ukraine with a blueprint for strategic partnerships with both the United States and Europe, the ambassadors said Ukraine failed to meet many of the requirements outlined in the negotiations. "Ukraine would be close to [NATO] membership if it had implemented 90 percent of the steps defined at the Prague Summit," Mr. Pifer said.

The ambassadors concluded, however, that even if Ukraine is successful in holding a democratic election this fall, it still needs to demonstrate that its political-economic structure is compatible with NATO countries. Ukraine needs to implement a defense structure consistent with NATO guidelines, showing that it can make a contribution to Euro-Atlantic security. Ukraine also needs to adapt its laws to conform to World Trade Organization rules.

Other conference highlights

Other major speakers at the conference included Ambassador Mykhailo Reznik, Ukraine's current envoy to the United States, who spoke at The Washington Group's anniversary luncheon on Saturday, June 12, and Kostyantyn Morozov, independent Ukraine's first minister of defense, who addressed the brunch on Sunday, June 13.

On the eve of the conference, Friday, June 11, a reception was hosted at the Embassy of Ukraine in Washington, and a banquet and dance were held on Saturday evening.

The 2004 Leadership Conference's chairman was George Masiuk. Both he and TWG President Ihor Kotlarchuk, delivered opening remarks.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The materials above are edited versions of stories written by Christine Demkowych for TWG News.

Panel focuses...

(Continued from page 15)

year at Soyuzivka, it had an encouraging turnout.

The Ukrainian Engineers Society of America (UESA), founded in 1948, has expanded its membership guidelines to include scientists, economists, businesspeople and technical professionals.

Andriy Wowk, president of the UESA, said a review of the organization's mission in 2001 revealed several challenges that needed attention: the UESA's membership base was primarily composed of retired professionals; the organization provided membership to many non-paying members due to a faulty dues collection process; the organization was perceived as an old boy's club whose only sponsored event was an annual debutante ball; and the UESA had limited visibility in the Ukrainian American community.

Mr. Wowk said that in 2003 the UESA agreed to implement a centralized dues collection process and a system of fiscal transparency within all the chapters. The UESA will expand its membership base to students and associate members who may not be degree professionals but work in the technical field. A system of deactivating non-paying members was also put into place.

The UESA has increased its visibility in the community by publishing a column in The Ukrainian Weekly on science and technology news. Members of the UESA have also started giving lectures in the New York area.

"As a result of all our efforts, member-

ship among younger people has increased," Mr. Wowk said, noting that the UESA plans to take better advantage of funding possibilities that are available from U.S. organizations.

The Ukrainian American Bar Association (UABA) was founded 26 years ago. Its initial aim was to offer pro-bono legal services, provide a scholarship fund to help Ukrainians coming to the United States to attend law school, and help those in need navigate through immigration laws.

Today, according to Nancy Medwid, the UABA hopes to promote a better understanding of the law profession; facilitate exchanges of students, lawyers and scholars; create local chapters throughout the United States, Canada and Ukraine; hold bimonthly lunches; create a newsletter; expand access to its membership directory to non-members; offer advertising on its website; provide a mentor program with local law schools; and offer scholarships to Ukrainian students wanting to attend law school.

The directors of Ukrainian American professional organizations agreed that ideas and methods used to increase membership must be reviewed on a regular basis to reflect the concerns of the community and the changing environment. They also noted that paying attention to the needs of the "Fourth Wave" of Ukrainians is vital to the future of any Ukrainian-American organization, and offering discounts, scholarships and other forms of financial assistance to potential members whose incomes prevent them from joining, is an investment with strong, long-term gains.

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UKELODEON

FOR THE NEXT GENERATION

SUM "oselia" introduces Mountain Biking Camp

by Andriy Horbachevsky

ELLENVILLE, N.Y. – Earlier this summer, the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM) introduced a new specialized Mountain Biking Camp at its camp, or "oselia," in Ellenville, N.Y. This weeklong camp, aptly named "Karpatski



Camper Roman Kovbasniuk learns the how-tos.

Velospedy" (Carpathian Bicycles), was open to SUM's boys and girls age 13-17, and took place from June 27 to July 3. Its motto and rallying cry, appearing proudly on the camp banner, was "Together – Swiftly – Through the Forests." The camp staff included: Andriy Horbachevsky – komendant; Bohdan Bodniewicz – bunchuzhnyi; Roman Kocz, Bohdan Prymak, Ihor Stecko, Marta Matselioukh – vykhovnyky (counselors); and Roman Kozicky – "taborovi batko" and logistics.

After formal opening ceremonies, which included the blessing of the mountain bikes by the SUM chaplain, the camp staff and participants set out on an evaluation bike ride. The ride set the tone for the rest of the week, and biking became the prime mode of transportation for getting around the Oselia even as a means of going to the pool or dining hall. Over the course of the week, mini-courses were held by instructors on topics ranging from first aid to map reading, bicycle maintenance and repair, as well as mountain bike



SUM campers with their mountain bikes.

riding skills. Each camper was required to learn how to change a flat tire. These skills served as a good foundation for the daily rides organized by the camp staff.

The first camp bicycle tours took the riders beyond the terrain of their camp and onto the wooded trails of the surrounding Shawangunk Mountains. Here the SUM mountain bikers experienced crossing streams, riding up and down hills and even exploring waterfalls. Other rides took them to abandoned trails of the Delaware and Hudson Canal in Wurtsboro, Lake Minnewaska and Lake Awosting in New Paltz, and the Stewart Nature Preserve, located near Stewart Airport in Newburgh, N.Y.

In addition to mountain biking, the camp also included other activities usually associated with a SUM camp: evenings around a bonfire,

daily morning and evening prayer and flag raising, swimming and sports, publication of a camp newspaper and much more. As an exercise in team building, each day's activities included team problem-solving games and friendly competitions. Not only was this activity educational, but it was great fun for all involved. As the camp came to a close, all staff and campers vowed to keep cycling and all were eager to sign up again next year.

The idea for a mountain biking camp first appeared as a grass roots movement in local SUM chapters and, acting the proposals of these chapters, the National Executive worked to organize this year's camp. Because of the camp's success and high praise on the part of its young participants, it will become a part of the camp's permanent summer line-up.

16-year-old's project aims to help orphanages in Ukraine

PHILADELPHIA – Eleventh grader Melanie Trypupenko, known to her friends and family as "Lania," has chosen to organize a unique charity event in her area whose goal is to help the children of two orphanages in Ukraine.

Melanie, 16, who resides with her family in Warrington, Pa., is organizing and coordinating what she has dubbed a "Pie Festival" at the Tryzub Ukrainian American Sports Center in nearby Horsham, Pa., on Sunday, October 17, at 1 p.m. The festival is part of her 12th grade graduation project.

The event, which is geared to all age groups, will offer an assortment of pies and baked goods that will be sold to raise funds for the Znamianka orphanage in Kirovohrad Oblast and the Zaluchia orphanage in Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast, where many of the children are suffering from the ill effects of the Chernobyl nuclear accident of 1986.

A special attraction for children

will be pumpkin painting and face painting. Melanie advises participants to bring their own picnic baskets to "Tryzubivka," as the sports center's property is known, for the October 17 event. Also part of the program: music, sports and games.

She welcomes donations of pies and baked goods that will be sold at the Pie Festival, as well as children's clothing and toys that will be sent to the orphanages. Monetary contributions also are welcome.

Tax-deductible donations may be mailed to: Melanie Trypupenko, 2145 Pinto Road, Warrington, PA 18976. Checks should be made payable to St. Vladimir Ukrainian Orthodox Church (the parish will see to the delivery of all donated items and funds). The Ukrainian Orthodox Church, Melanie explains, is a sponsor of orphanages in Ukraine in coordination with the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund. For further information readers may call Melanie at (215) 343-3497.

OUR NEXT ISSUE: UKELODEON is published on the second Sunday of every month. To make it into our next issue, dated November 14, please send in your materials by November 5.

We especially encourage kids and teens to submit articles and see their names in print. And don't forget to send a photo or two. Plus, photos of UKELODEON reporters – that means any of you young readers who submit a story – are welcome.

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Passaic Plast girls on pilgrimage meet Cardinal Lubomyr Husar



Members of Plast's Passaic branch with fellow Plast member Cardinal Lubomyr Husar, leader of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

by Laryssa Patti

SLOATSBURGH, N.Y. – August 13, 14, and 15 celebrated the 50th Anniversary of the Pilgrimage of the Holy Dormition of the Virgin Mary, which is run by the Sisters Servants of Mary Immaculate, who make their home in Sloatsburg, N.Y. To commemorate this occasion, the Sisters invited many young people for a weekend pilgrimage and camp out, including our chapter of Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization in Passaic.

Numbering nine out of almost 40 campers, we pitched our tents in a field and proceeded to take part in the activities of the day, which included church liturgies, workshops on various topics and a candlelight vesper service in scenic St. Mary's Grotto.

Amidst the religious themes, we enjoyed ourselves, especially during the DJ-accompanied youth dance, in which even the seminarians joined in.

Laryssa Patti is the leader of Passaic Plast's 38th Unit.

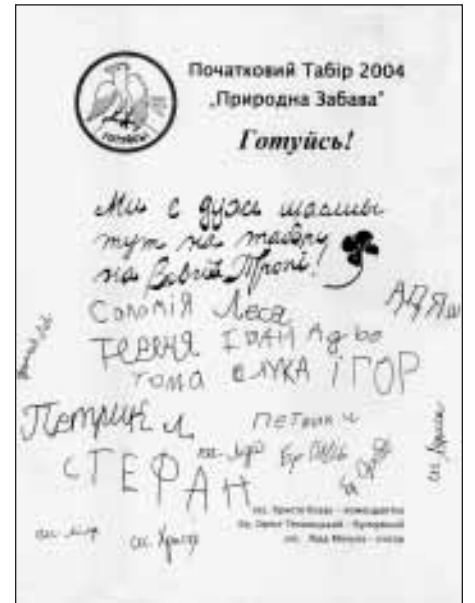
Unfortunately, Hurricane Charley called a stop to the camp-out, sending drenched participants for shelter, but only after we covered hundreds of vigil candles with foil covers.

The next morning, dressed in our uniforms, we led the youth through the procession to the outdoor altar constructed specifically for the annual Liturgy. On the way, we drew the attention of the head of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, Cardinal Lubomyr Husar, a Plast member himself, who reminisced over the pilgrimages he attended as a youth.

Also in attendance over the three day weekend were Metropolitan Soroka, Bishops Basil Losten, Walter Paska, Michael Kuchmiak, Richard Semanak and many other clergymen leading us in prayer.

The end of the liturgy also marked the end of the camp-out, as the participants slowly headed for home. Hopefully, we will be able to join the Sisters Servants again when they travel to Germany for World Youth Day in 2005.

Diverse camps send their greetings



Seen above are two of the many greetings from camp that were received at the offices of The Ukrainian Weekly this summer. On the right, a greeting from the youngest campers at Plast's Vovcha Tropa campground in East Chatham, N.Y., named "Pryrodna Zabava"; on the left, a specialized sea scouting camp for Plast members organized by the Chornomortsi Plast fraternity in Pittsfield, Mass.

Greetings were received also from the following:

- Family Camp, held for Plast families at Whaleyville, Md.;
- The camp for "novachky" (girls age 7-11), "Hrai, Sopilko, Hrai," at Vovcha Tropa;
- The camp for "novaky" (boys age 7-11), "Poshuk Sutnosty Halatuna," at Vovcha Tropa;
- The training course for counselors of "novatstvo" held at Vovcha Tropa;
- The camp for "yunaky" (boys age 11-17), "Bez Zakhodu Nema Zakhodu," at Vovcha Tropa;
- The camp for "yunachky" (girls age 11-17), "Kamianoyu Syloyu Stanemo Bryliantamy," at Vovcha Tropa;
- The camp for older "yunatstvo" (boys and girls age 15-17), "Khvyliu Trymai," at Vovcha Tropa; and
- The "Lisova Shkola" training camp for camp counselors of "yunaky," held in Lexington, N.Y.

DID YOU READ ABOUT The young Ukrainian from Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, who made it all the way to the final show of the "Canadian Idol" competition on TV? Theresa Sokyryka, 23, ultimately took second place in the competition, but she won many hearts along the way. Stories about Theresa were published in The Ukrainian Weekly on September 19 and 26.

Mishanyna

To solve this month's Mishanyna, find the words on the list below in the Mishanyna grid. As you may notice, the list includes the names of deciduous trees that lose their leaves in the fall. How many of these trees can you identify in your neighborhood?

- | | | |
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| alder | ash | aspen |
| beech | birch | buckeye |
| chestnut | dogwood | elm |
| ginkgo | hawthorn | hickory |
| hornbeam | linden | magnolia |
| maple | mimosa | oak |
| poplar | sassafras | sweetgum |
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Soyuzivka's Datebook

October 15, 2004 Ellenville Retired Teachers Luncheon	November 12, 2004 Kripplebush Fire Company Banquet
October 16, 2004 Wedding - Alexandra Anastasia Holubec and David Scott Nirschl	November 21, 2004 Ellenville Co-op Nursery School Auction
October 23, 2004 Wedding - Natalka Barankewicz and Marko Mazurets	November 25-28, 2004 Thanksgiving Weekend Packages Available
October 29-31, 2004 Halloween Weekend with children's costume parade, costume zabava and more	December 4, 2004 Accord Fire Company Banquet
November 5-7, 2004 Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization, Orlykiada Weekend	December 11, 2004 Ulster Correctional Facility Christmas Party



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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Saturday, October 16

NEW YORK: The "Music at the Institute" chamber concert series will open its 16th season with a program of works by Astor Piazzola, Yuri Ishchenko (international premiere of his Piano Quartet No. 2) and Antonin Dvorak performed by Nadia Shpachenko, piano; Yuri Kharenko, violin; Ah Ling Neu, viola; and Wanda Glowacka, cello. Performance time: 8 p.m. at the Ukrainian Institute of America (UIA), 2 E. 79th St. Tickets: \$25; \$20, UIA members, senior citizens, and students. For tickets and additional information call the UIA, (212) 288-8660.

Monday, October 18

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute (HURI) will host a lecture by Larry Wolff, professor of history, Boston College, on the topic "Inventing Galicia: Habsburg Imperial Ideology in the Age of Joseph II." The lecture will be held in the HURI Seminar Room, 583 Massachusetts Ave., at 4-6 p.m. For additional information contact the institute, (617) 495-4053 or huri@fas.harvard.edu.

Thursday, October 21

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Studies Program at Columbia University will launch a Ukrainian Film Club with a screening of the film "Mamay" (directed by Oles Sanin, 2003), which is loosely based on the 16th century Ukrainian folk legend, "Flight of Three Brothers from the City of Azov" (Utecha Triokh Brat'iv z Azova). The film, which was submitted for the 2003 Academy Awards, will be shown in the original Ukrainian and Tatar, with English subtitles, at 6:30 p.m. in Room 1219 of the International Affairs Building, 420 W. 118th St. A commentary by Dr. Yuri Shevchuk, lecturer of Ukrainian language and culture at Columbia, will precede the screening. RSVP to Diana Howansky at (212) 854-4697 or ukrainianstudies@columbia.edu.

Monday, October 25

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Studies Program at Columbia University will host a panel discussion on Ukraine's upcoming presidential elections, featuring the following speakers: Eugene Fishel (U.S. State Department), Prof. Yaroslav Hrytsak (Lviv State University and currently Petro Jacyk Visiting Professor at the Harriman Institute and a visiting professor of history, Columbia University), Adrian Karatnycky (Freedom House), Prof. Taras Kuzio (George Washington University), with Prof.

Alexander Motyl (Rutgers University) serving as moderator. The discussion will take place at 3-5 p.m. at the International Affairs Building, Room 1501, 420 W. 118th St. at 3-5 p.m. RSVP to Diana Howansky, Ukrainian Studies Program, (212) 854-4697 or ukrainianstudies@columbia.edu.

ADVANCE NOTICE

Saturday, November 6

SOUTH BOUND BROOK, N.J.: A Ukrainian Fall Festival will be held at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, 135 Davidson Ave., at 11 a.m.- 7 p.m. The festival will feature music and performances by Alla Kutsevych and Inna Sydorak, as well as the Obrii Folk Dance Ensemble and the Barvinok Dance Group. There will be children's activities, a food court and a raffle, as well as tours of the center's museum. The marketplace will feature amber as well as beaded jewelry, embroidery, crafts, ceramics, pysanky, glass art, scarves, CDs, DVDs, videos, t-shirts and athletic gear. The marketplace offers a great opportunity to acquire unique gifts and do one's Christmas shopping early. Festival admission: \$5, adults; children, free. For more information contact Raisa Chejlyk, (908) 647-6211 or raisachejlyk@yahoo.com.

NEW YORK: Bishop Basil Losten of the Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy of Stamford will host a dinner for the Rev. Dr. Borys Gudziak, rector of the Ukrainian Catholic University (UCU) in Lviv. The UCU Rector's Dinner, which is to benefit the university, will be held at 6:30 p.m. at St. George School Auditorium, 215 E. Sixth St. Admission: \$100; additional donations are encouraged. Tax-deductible checks should be made out to the Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation (UCEF). Ticket requests should be made by October 30 and sent to St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church, 30 E. Seventh St., New York, NY, 10003.

Sunday, November 14

CHICAGO: Bishop Richard Seminack of the Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy of Chicago invites the public to a Rector's Luncheon for the Rev. Dr. Borys Gudziak, rector of the Ukrainian Catholic University in Lviv. The luncheon, which is to benefit the university, will be held at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, 2247 W. Chicago Ave., at 1 p.m. Tickets: \$25 per person; additional donations are encouraged. Tickets may be ordered by contacting the Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation, (773) 235-8462.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS GUIDELINES

Preview of Events is a listing of Ukrainian community events open to the public. It is a service provided at minimal cost (\$20 per listing) by The Ukrainian Weekly to the Ukrainian community.

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