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\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

Ukraine's presidential campaign comes to the United States

by Yaro Bihun

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

WASHINGTON — The Ukrainian presidential run-off election campaign came to the U.S. capital last week when an advisor to Ukrainian Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich sought to convince the U.S. press and policymakers that a Yanukovich victory would be a good thing for Ukraine and its relations with the West.

Over three days, November 8-10, Eduard Prutnik campaigned on Mr. Yanukovich's behalf with journalists at the National Press Club, with business and government representatives at the Cosmos Club and the Nixon Center, and at some individual meetings as well. The aim of the visit, he said in an interview with Voice of America on November 9, was to explain the economic and other successes of the Yanukovich government so that his victory in the run-off with Viktor Yushchenko on November 21 would not come as a surprise.

The visit did not generate much attention in the media or elsewhere. U.S. and other Western news outlets did not report on the visit, except for an "Embassy Row" piece in the Washington Times, the capital's "other" newspaper, which he visited separately. There were brief Ukrainian-language reports on VOA and Radio Liberty broadcasts, but they were aimed at the Ukrainian and not the American audience.

There was one press report, however, that may well have more serious reverberations back home.

Luba Shara, a Washington-area journalist who writes for *Ukrainska Pravda*, the Internet newspaper in Ukraine made famous four years ago by the murder of its editor, Heorhii Gongadze, used her report on Mr. Prutnik's appearance at the National Press Club to shed light on the large amounts of money spent over the past two years for the services of American public relations and lobbying firms with the intent of establishing and improving Mr. Yanukovich's image in Washington. Her research showed that five firms were paid in excess of \$1 million since May 2003.

As she explained in her report, the Foreign Agents Registration Act (FARA) of 1938 requires that all companies and individuals engaged in lobbying and PR efforts for foreign governments, organizations and individu-

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It's official: Yushchenko wins first round

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — The Central Election Commission officially announced on November 10 that National Deputy Viktor Yushchenko had won the first round of voting in Ukraine's presidential election by just more than a half percentage point.

It was a somewhat unexpected turn-about from unofficial results issued by the CEC after the October 31 vote, which had shown his main opponent, Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich, heading toward a win. The victory by Mr. Yushchenko came even though 135,000 votes were nullified in a region of the Kirovohrad Oblast, which had voted heavily for Mr. Yushchenko.

"We, along with you, have achieved a victory, even with the brutal use of inappropriate tactics by the authorities," exclaimed Mr. Yushchenko at a press conference at his campaign headquarters minutes after the official results were released.

The CEC results showed Mr. Yushchenko with 39.7 percent of the vote and Mr. Yanukovich with 39.32 percent support. Sixteen of Ukraine's 25 oblasts went with Mr. Yushchenko, mostly from

the western and central regions of the country, while Mr. Yanukovich received the overwhelming majority of votes in eight eastern and southern oblasts, as well as in the Crimean Autonomous Republic. The result set the stage for a run-off between the lawmaker and the prime minister, as Ukrainian election law dictates when no candidate receives 50 percent voter support.

Mr. Yushchenko, his face still showing the damage done by a chemical or biological agent that poisoned him at the beginning of September, said he thought the margin of victory in the first round was in fact far greater. Nonetheless, he maintained that he was satisfied that he had prevailed even after attempts by the state authorities to falsify the election results.

"This was psychologically very important for the democratic forces in Ukraine. The importance of even a 0.55 margin of victory cannot be underestimated," Mr. Yushchenko commented.

Prime Minister Yanukovich, while ceding victory to his opponent, expressed no dissatisfaction with the official results. He said the tally set him up nicely for a strong finish. However, a convoluted and unclear reference to a soccer match in part of his statement left some people

puzzled.

"I am satisfied," began the prime minister while addressing journalists at his headquarters in an appearance broadcast on all the major television stations, and then added, "As for the first round, I compare it to a soccer match, one in which I was playing on foreign territory," explained Mr. Yanukovich.

While in European soccer rules, a visiting team gets an extra credit in the standings when it achieves a tie on its opponent's turf during play for the European Cup, it remained unclear why the prime minister decided to allude to the election process as having taken place on foreign territory.

Other members of the Yanukovich campaign team simply cried foul, claiming that voters in western Ukraine, where turnout was extremely high, had cast ballots illegally.

"They stole victory from us," stated Stepan Havrysh, the prime minister's representative at the CEC.

Campaign Manager Serhii Tyhytko, while acknowledging that he could accept the results, expressed dismay that, as he put it, in the western oblasts "voting proceeded according to the number of

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Moroz, No. 3 in presidential race, endorses Yushchenko

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Presidential candidate Oleksander Moroz, who came in third in the first round of the presidential elections in Ukraine, and the Socialist Party he leads on November 6 endorsed Viktor Yushchenko in the run-off vote against Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich that is scheduled for November 21.

"I want an election to take place — so far we haven't seen one," said Mr. Moroz to a throng of 50,000 supporters of Mr. Yushchenko during a rally in Kyiv's Independence Square on November 6. The demonstration was held to protest voter fraud and to support free and fair elections.

Mr. Moroz became the first of four contenders for the presidential seat to throw his support to Mr. Yushchenko after it was determined that Mr. Yushchenko and Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich had qualified for a second round of voting.

Mr. Moroz had received 5.8 percent of the popular vote in the first round, a result he has not recognized in what he considers highly falsified returns. He said a fraudulent vote count had robbed him of some 10 percent of his support.

On November 3 he suggested that he might be ready to endorse Mr. Yushchenko should the presidential candidate agree to accept three planks of the

Socialist Party political program: to recall Ukrainian troops from Iraq; maintain a moratorium on the sale of land; and, most importantly, to agree to complete the political reform process begun in the Verkhovna Rada several years ago, which was halted in June after the Ukrainian Parliament could not achieve a two-thirds majority to pass required constitutional amendments. Mr. Moroz has said he would like the political reform bill to be passed by the Verkhovna Rada before the election run-off.

Mr. Yushchenko has previously endorsed two of the three proposals put forward by the Socialist Party. He had said that he could support the third plank, the party's version of political reform, which would hand much presidential power to the prime minister, but only after a new Parliament was seated after national elections in March 2006.

[On November 9, Serhii Tyhytko, campaign manager for Prime Minister Yanukovich, said that his candidate could also support the implementation of political reform in the country after March 2006, but insisted, as many Socialists have as well, that it should be voted upon before November 21.]

After two days of negotiations with Mr. Yushchenko's campaign team, the Socialist Party's political council announced on November 5 that it had received agreement from Mr. Yushchenko on the three issues



Roman Woronowycz

A member of the Kozak Brotherhood during the Yushchenko rally in Kyiv on November 6.

and would call on the party's members and supporters to vote accordingly.

The following day, Mr. Moroz received a rousing welcome when he appeared with Mr. Yushchenko on the stage on Independence Square before a sea of humanity holding aloft orange flags and banners. National Deputy Yulia Tymoshenko, whose eponymous political bloc has long been united with Mr. Yushchenko's Our Ukraine bloc in an

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ANALYSIS

Why Yanukovich lost Round 1 and why he will lose in Round 2

by **Taras Kuzio**

Eurasia Daily Monitor

Five days after the election, the final results were still not declared in Ukraine's presidential election. Nevertheless, as opposition candidate Viktor Yushchenko declared: "Whatever the authorities might say to us," he won the first round. "And, in the second round we shall finalize this victory," he added (*Ukrainska Pravda*, November 4). Final results from exit polls showed Yushchenko in the lead over Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich by 6.8 percent in one poll, and by 0.9 percent in another.

Western governments and election-monitoring organizations have criticized the four-month-long election campaign, with its massive abuse of state administrative resources, biased media, voter intimidation and vote tabulation fraud. All of these factors worked in Mr. Yanukovich's favor, enabling him to increase his core support in his home region of Donetsk and among state officials from 20-25 percent to 40 percent.

Another source of support for Mr. Yanukovich came from Communist Party pensioners bribed by a doubling of pensions in early October. They were also attracted by his new policies in favor of dual citizenship and Russian as a second state language. A vicious smear campaign

Taras Kuzio is visiting professor at the Elliot School of International Affairs, George Washington University. The article above, which originally appeared in The Jamestown Foundation's Eurasia Daily Monitor, is reprinted here with permission from the foundation (www.jamestown.org).

One Viktor for two Ukraines

by **Jan Maksymiuk**

RFE/RL Newsline

Ukraine's Central Election Commission (CEC) was still counting ballots from the October 31 presidential vote and stopped publicizing preliminary election results on November 2. But with 97.67 percent of the ballots counted, the commission said Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich had won 39.88 percent of the vote against his main opposition rival Viktor Yushchenko's 39.22 percent. This statement suggests that, irrespective of what the commission would find on the remaining 2.33 percent of ballots, there would be a run-off between Messrs. Yanukovich and Yushchenko on November 21.

On the other hand, an election victory in the first round, even if by a small margin, is an important psychological factor that might boost (or undermine) the morale of run-off contenders. Besides, as long as the CEC remained silent on the final results, neither Mr. Yanukovich nor Mr. Yushchenko could officially launch a run-off campaign – such a situation benefits exclusively Mr. Yanukovich, who is incessantly campaigning in his capacity as prime minister.

The opposition has also charged that the CEC was procrastinating with the final results because it was afraid to declare Mr. Yanukovich among the losers of the October 31 ballot. Oleksander Zinchenko, Mr. Yushchenko's campaign

Jan Maksymiuk is the Belarus and Ukraine specialist on the staff of RFE/RL Newsline.

depicting Mr. Yushchenko as an American stooge also attracted some left-wing voters.

Having lost Round 1, there is little the Yanukovich camp can do to win the second round on November 21. They deployed a full range of electoral malpractices in the first round, but many of these attempts failed because of the mass mobilization of opposition supporters. It will be difficult to use the same tactics in Round 2. The opposition will be better prepared to prevent fraud and international observers will be more vigilant.

If additional votes cannot be obtained from voter fraud, what other tactics are possible? Bribing pensioners will be impossible as Ukraine's budget, hryvnia exchange rate and inflation rate are still reeling from the doubling of pensions last month. Playing the "Russian card," which Russian political advisors so hoped would bring Mr. Yanukovich a massive majority, also failed. Those voters already pro-Russia (i.e., Communist pensioners) have already switched to Mr. Yanukovich. The "Russian card" attracted few non-Communist voters for three reasons.

First, today's Ukraine is very different from 1994, when Leonid Kuchma successfully used the "Russian card" against incumbent Leonid Kravchuk. Despite massive attempts to portray 'Mr. Yushchenko in a Soviet-style campaign as a pro-American "nationalist," this failed to produce the same results as in 1994 when Mr. Kuchma labelled Mr. Kravchuk as a "nationalist."

Second, Russia's heavy-handed intervention – including President Vladimir Putin's ill-timed appearance at a military

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manager, told a rally of 5,000 pro-Yushchenko students in Kyiv on November 2 that the CEC had stopped announcing elections returns "since it has realized that no report will be in favor of the authorities."

The CEC is legally obliged to announce the final results of the first round within 10 days of polling day. CEC Chairman Serhii Kivalov blamed the delay in counting the votes on problems within some territorial commissions, including No. 100 in Kirovohrad and No. 200 in Zolotonosha (Cherkasy Oblast), where lawsuits alleging electoral irregularities have been filed. He also suggested that the October 31 voting might be declared invalid in some constituencies. "About 50 [of 225] electoral constituencies either did not submit their protocols or the protocols they submitted were not properly executed," ITAR-TASS quoted Mr. Kivalov as saying. "Courts are now considering violations in some of the constituencies."

There were also more disturbing reports hinting that the CEC is planning to verify 30 percent of protocols from 132 of a total of 225 constituencies. Mr. Yushchenko's campaigners have charged that the verification is intended to "adjust" the election results and steal what they believe to have been a Yushchenko victory. Mr. Yushchenko himself wrote in the *Financial Times* of November 3 that his staff will "challenge" the October 31 poll results. His campaigners pledged to complete a parallel vote count by November 7.

A parallel vote count is possible if all

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NEWSBRIEFS

Newsreader taken off the air

KYIV – Mykola Kanishevskiy, first vice-president of the National Television Company, has sacked a presenter of the "Visti" evening newscast on the First National Television channel (UT1), the *Ukrainska Pravda* website (www2.pravda.com.ua) reported on November 9. The presenter, Volodymyr Holosniak, refused last week to read a statement from Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich's election staff addressing a running dispute with rival candidate Viktor Yushchenko over televised presidential debates, saying it would be necessary to present Mr. Yushchenko's point of view on the issue as well. The management of UT-1 reportedly refused to present both positions and Mr. Holosniak was taken off the air. Mr. Holosniak is among more than 300 Ukrainian television journalists who protested censorship on television shortly before the presidential ballot on October 31. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Duma eases travel restrictions

MOSCOW – The State Duma on November 10 ratified a protocol to the agreement between Ukraine and Russia on visa-free travel between the two countries, RosBalt and other Russian media reported. A total of 430 deputies voted for ratification, and none were opposed. Under the protocol, citizens of the two countries will not have to register with the authorities if they plan to stay less than 90 days in the other country. Globalrus.ru and other Russian media noted that President Vladimir Putin had urged the legislature to expedite ratification as a way of supporting Ukrainian Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich in Ukraine's presidential-election campaign. On October 30, the day before Ukraine's presidential election, President Putin asked State Duma Speaker Boris Gryzlov and Federation Council Chairman Sergei Mironov to launch consultations with their Ukrainian counterparts on the question of introducing dual citizenship. Some analysts noted that if the protocol is finally adopted, a resident of a Russian city such as Pskov or Smolensk must register in order to spend more than three days in Moscow, while a citizen of Ukraine may stay in the Russian capital for three months without notifying the authorities. (RFE/RL Newsline)

U.S. envoy to Russia notes "continuity"

MOSCOW – U.S. Ambassador to Russia Alexander Vershbow gave a press conference on November 5 in the wake

of the re-election of U.S. President George W. Bush, *Komsomolskaya Pravda* reported on November 6. Mr. Vershbow said that he believes President Bush and President Vladimir Putin will hold a private meeting later this month at the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) organization summit in Chile at which they will discuss terrorism, Iraq, Afghanistan and bilateral issues. Ambassador Vershbow said that bilateral relations will be characterized by "continuity" in President Bush's second term. "The United States and the Russian Federation have great potential that has not been utilized yet," the envoy said. He added, however, that there are some areas of potential conflict, including Ukraine, Georgia and Central Asia. "We will manage to avoid major confrontation," Mr. Vershbow said, citing the example of differences over policies in Iraq. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Kuchma congratulates Bush

KYIV – President Leonid Kuchma has congratulated U.S. President George W. Bush on his victory in the November 2 presidential election, Ukrainian news agencies reported on November 4, quoting the presidential press service. In his congratulatory message President Kuchma said he hopes the United States under President Bush's leadership will remain a "world leader that guards peace, stability and democracy." He added: "I believe that the second term of your presidency will become a new stage in developing the constructive Ukrainian-American cooperation, founded on the commonality of democratic values and proximity of interests in the international arena." (RFE/RL Newsline)

Russian official to Kerry: sue

MOSCOW – Central Election Commission Chairman Aleksandr Veshnyakov, who recently returned from observing the U.S. presidential election, said on November 6 that he believes that losing Democratic Party candidate John Kerry has legal grounds to challenge the results of the election, ITAR-TASS reported. According to Mr. Veshnyakov, the fact that some votes, including absentee ballots, were not counted gives Sen. Kerry a legal basis. At the same time, Mr. Veshnyakov noted that Russian politicians should learn from their U.S. counterparts how to "lose with dignity." According to Ekho Moskvyy, Mr. Veshnyakov also said that U.S. election specialists are interested in coming to Russia to learn how the electronic Gaz-Vyborny system works. (RFE/RL Newsline)

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Editors:
Roman Woronowycz (Kyiv)
Andrew Nynka
Ika Koznarska Casanova (part time)

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ANALYSIS: Post-election blues felt in the Yanukovych camp

by Taras Kuzio
Eurasia Daily Monitor

Rumors from sources close to the Russian presidential administration have suggested that Ukrainian Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovych might be ready to withdraw from the second round of the presidential elections, set for November 21 (top.rbc.ru, November 5). Such a drastic step would ensure a second round run-off between Viktor Yushchenko and Socialist Oleksander Moroz, who came in third, believing that Mr. Moroz would have a better chance of defeating Mr. Yushchenko.

While the Yanukovych camp refuted these rumors, their wide circulation reflects the post-election blues that dominate the Yanukovych camp. They failed to engineer a wide lead in Round 1 through shady methods. In reality Mr. Yushchenko won unofficially by a wide margin, even official results show the two dead even.

These post-election blues have been deepened by three factors.

First, a Razumkov Center poll pointed to an overwhelming lead for Mr. Yushchenko among prospective voters in Round 2: 54 percent to only 46 percent for Mr. Yanukovych. These figures resemble the real results known to the Yanukovych camp and reflected in exit polls, namely a first-round Yushchenko victory with 54 percent (Independent, November 2).

Second, future polls are likely to show an even larger lead for Mr. Yushchenko in Round 2, because they will reflect the broadening of his support base. Except for Progressive Socialist leader Natalia Vitrenko (who polled 1.5 percent), Mr. Yanukovych has failed to attract additional political support from influential

political forces defeated in Round 1. The Communist Party (CPU) has refused to endorse either of the two remaining candidates. Many of the 5 percent intending to vote against both candidates in the Razumkov poll could be Communists.

A leaked internal document from the Yanukovych camp outlines desperate steps to be taken to attract left-wing voters, including plans to celebrate the "Great Socialist Revolution" on November 7, commissioning an article for *Silski Visti*, a large-circulation newspaper aligned with the Socialists, and drafting a letter to the November 4 plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (Ukrainska Pravda, November 8). None of these three steps has succeeded.

Communist leader Petro Symonenko's "against both" position is being challenged from both sides. Within his lower ranks there are clamors for the CPU to follow the Socialists (SPU) and come out in support of Mr. Yushchenko, while Russia's Communists are lobbying the KPU to follow Ms. Vitrenko's lead and back Mr. Yanukovych (razom.org.ua, November 9; ITAR-TASS, November 5).

Mr. Yushchenko, meanwhile, has signed agreements with three important political forces. While his Our Ukraine and the SPU split over constitutional reforms earlier this year, Mr. Moroz has endorsed Mr. Yushchenko and promised that 90 percent of his supporters would back him in the run-off (yushchenko.com.ua, Ukrainska Pravda, November 6).

Other defectors to Mr. Yushchenko come from a parliamentary faction ostensibly in the pro-presidential camp. Former Prime Minister Anatolii Kinakh,

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FOR THE RECORD: Sen. John McCain on the presidential election in Ukraine

On November 2 U.S. Sen. John McCain (R-Ariz) released a statement on the presidential election in Ukraine. The text of the statement, as forwarded to Action Ukraine Report by the senator's office, follows.

On October 31, the government officials running Ukraine's presidential election undertook a historic task: to show their people and the world that Ukraine has joined forever the family of democracies. With sadness, Ukraine's friends must now conclude that the government has failed.

"Reports indicate that the presidential election was marred by wide-spread balloting irregularities, state media bias, government interference against opposition candidates, disruption of campaign events by government authorities and other problems. Ukrainian government officials abridged the inalienable right of the Ukrainian people to choose their leaders, and they chose raw power over democracy.

The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), which observed the Ukrainian election, called the process "a step backward from the 2002 elections," and said that the campaign "did not permit fair conditions to all candidates to convey their message to the electorate."

In addition, the International Republican Institute (IRI), which deployed staff during the campaign and

team of monitors during the election, reported that "a systematic and coordinated use of government resources on a national scale created an atmosphere of intimidation and fear designed to pressure people into supporting the government-backed candidate." IRI found problems with voter lists, unfair practices in the creation of election commissions and credible reports of voter intimidation.

There is a remaining chance for democracy in Ukraine. On November 21, two candidates – Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovych and opposition candidate Viktor Yushchenko – will compete in the decisive run-off. Ukrainian officials have a final opportunity to choose democracy, to do what is right for themselves and their country. While everything that has transpired thus far makes me very skeptical about the chances for a democratic run-off, that option remains entirely available.

Ukrainian officials know that the world is watching, waiting to see if this process will embrace the cornerstones of democracy – free press, freedom of assembly, the right to vote, fair and transparent balloting, and the like. They should also know that choosing to deny the Ukrainian people these most basic political rights will carry profound implications.

Ultimately, it is up to the people of Ukraine to choose their leaders and their country's direction. It is incumbent upon government officials that they do not prevent the Ukrainian people from doing so.

ELECTION WATCH

Pollster predicts Yushchenko victory

KYIV – A poll conducted by the Razumkov Center on November 3-7 among 2,027 adult Ukrainians suggested that 44 percent of respondents will vote for opposition candidate Viktor Yushchenko in the November 21 presidential run-off, while 37 percent declared their support for Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovych, Interfax reported on November 9. The poll also indicated that 5 percent of respondents will vote against both candidates, 2 percent will not vote, and 12 percent have not made up their mind about the run-off. The poll's margin of error was about 2 percent. (RFE/RL Newsline)

50,000 rally for Yushchenko

KYIV – An estimated 50,000 people gathered for a rally dubbed "People Won't Be Overpowered" on Independence Square in Kyiv on November 6 to express support for opposition candidate Viktor Yushchenko's presidential bid prior to his run-off with Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovych, Ukrainian news agencies reported. Addressing the crowd, Mr. Yushchenko criticized the Central Election Commission (CEC) for being too slow in counting the October 31 voting results and charged that the presidential administration has adjusted the election returns. According to a parallel vote count by the Yushchenko campaign staff on the basis of data from 98.8 percent of polling stations, Mr. Yushchenko won 40.46 percent of the vote, while Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovych was backed by 38.51 percent of voters. The CEC reported on November 2 that, with 97.67 percent of the ballots counted, Prime Minister Yanukovych won 39.88 percent of the vote, while Mr. Yushchenko obtained 39.22 percent. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Yanukovych nixes TV debate

KYIV – Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovych said on November 4 that he will not have television debates with his rival, Viktor Yushchenko, before the November 21 presidential run-off, Interfax reported. Mr. Yanukovych accused the Yushchenko campaign team of offending him and added that he will respond only with his "deeds" as prime minister. "If my

opponents, who call themselves democrats, defamed me personally from the first day, and even before the election campaign began, and now they are offering to sit with me at the same table with them – what for?" Mr. Yanukovych told journalists, employing his characteristically idiosyncratic grammar. "For me to answer them in the same language? I can do that, but tête-à-tête. I will never say that before the whole nation, as they do." Yushchenko spokeswoman Iryna Herashchenko said that Mr. Yanukovych's refusal is a sign of disrespect for both voters and the presidential election law, which envisions television debates ahead of a run-off. Ms. Herashchenko added that Mr. Yanukovych's position on the debates indicates that he is unsure of his capabilities not only as an orator but also as a politician. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Yushchenko to take part in TV debates

KYIV – Presidential candidate Viktor Yushchenko told journalists in Kyiv on November 6 that he will take advantage of the presidential election law's provision calling for television debates of the two main presidential contenders before a run-off despite the fact that his rival, Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovych, refused to do so, Interfax reported. Under the law, if one of the run-off participants does not take part in the debates, the full airtime envisioned for them is awarded to the other candidate. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Yanukovych seeks apology

KYIV – Serhii Tyhypko, the manager of Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovych's presidential campaign, said on November 9 that Mr. Yanukovych never refused to take part in a televised debate with opposition rival Viktor Yushchenko ahead of the November 21 run-off, Interfax reported. Mr. Tyhypko said Mr. Yanukovych will meet Mr. Yushchenko for debates if the latter apologizes for what Mr. Tyhypko called "personal insults." Mr. Tyhypko said Mr. Yanukovych has behaved "absolutely correctly" in all of his public appearances and addresses, whereas Mr. Yushchenko "insulted Mr. Yanukovych in practically all of his public speeches." Last week Mr.

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Quotable notes

"... In considering what to do in confronting the gross violations of democracy in Ukraine, we should look at Russia's role in bringing that country to heel and in encouraging a Yanukovich [sic] victory. Moscow has taken advantage of Mr. Kuchma's isolation to press Ukraine into becoming a member of the Common Economic Space, which is, in Russian eyes, intended to become a common market but with all the central institutions under Russian control.

"It has pressed Ukraine to abandon its goal of joining NATO, the EU or even, as an independent actor, the World Trade Organization. Its security organs have cooperated with their Ukrainian counterparts in harassing Mr. Kuchma's opponents. As in past elections, Russia has apparently poured in money in support of Mr. Kuchma's interests. Mr. Putin's PR specialists have worked for Mr. Yanukovich; Russian TV has campaigned for him. At the end of the campaign, Mr. Putin used an official visit to Ukraine to make a TV broadcast on Mr. Yanukovich's behalf.

"Russia, in its efforts to recover its great power status, is trying to construct a confederation with corrupt dictatorships: Belarus, Kazakhstan and (it hopes) Ukraine. It is also seeking economic cooperation with the West to recover its dynamism.

"Russia should be forced to choose between the one or the other goal. We should make it clear to Russia that, if the second round of voting in Ukraine is as fraudulent as the first, Russia's candidacy to join the WTO will be put on hold."

– Derek Fraser, Canada's ambassador to Ukraine in 1998-2001 and a senior research associate at the Center for Global Studies at the University of Victoria, writing in the November 3 issue of *The Globe and Mail*.

"It's disgusting that the Ukrainian government, knowing its candidate will lose in any fair contest, needs to enlist the help of the Russian President."

– Yurko Pavlenko, an opposition deputy in the Verkhovna Rada, as quoted by Askold Krushelnycky in *The Independent*, October 29.

It's official...

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passports and not the number of voters.”

Mr. Tyhypko said his goal was to get a far greater number of supporters of Mr. Yanukovich to the polls on November 21 in the southern and eastern oblasts, where the prime minister's support is almost absolute. He felt sure that Mr. Yanukovich would win the run-off by 2 to 3 percentage points, especially considering the dynamic increase in his popular rating over the course of 2004.

The release of the official tally supported assertions made by Mr. Yushchenko's team during the prolonged, 10-day process that their man had won.

The CEC had initially began to release incomplete results of the preliminary tally after the October 31 vote, which eventually showed that Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich would squeak by in the first round of voting. When Mr. Yanukovich's lead, which initially had been around 10 percent, closed to two-thirds of a point with 97.7 percent of the vote recorded, the CEC claimed technical problems and halted the tabulation process.

The move outraged Mr. Yushchenko's campaign managers, who went to the CEC offices to get an explanation for the delays, only to be accused by representatives of the Yanukovich team of trying to change the official tally using computer hackers. The Yushchenko team never received responses to questions about a second computer, a "transit server," that allegedly was operating in the Presidential Administration Building, and that all voting results traveling by computer from the territorial commissions to the CEC were routed through the office of President Leonid Kuchma's chief of staff Viktor Medvedchuk.

CEC Chairman Serhii Kivalov remained aloof in the matter, reminding the Yushchenko team that the only stipulation in the law regarding the publication of results was that the CEC had 10 days to announce the official tally.

The members of the Yushchenko campaign team remained certain that the first round vote was not as close as the CEC results show. Their own parallel vote count showed that Mr. Yushchenko had taken just over 50 percent of the vote in the first round, which would have given him an outright victory had the CEC showed a similar result.

During the CEC session, at which the

voting results were announced, representatives of the Yushchenko team questioned the nullification of 134,000 votes in a region of Kirovohrad that was strongly pro-Yushchenko. They also wanted to know why results in four voting districts in the Sumy Oblast, where no official complaints were lodged, were voided.

"The vote was falsified but not in a qualitative manner. We still have many unanswered questions. And for that reason we do not believe this was an accurate result," explained National Deputy Yurii Kliuchkovskiy, Mr. Yushchenko's representative to the CEC, after the results were announced.

Mr. Kliuchkovskiy and fellow National Deputies Roman Zvarych, Mykola Katerynchuk and Borys Bezpalnyi made a concerted effort to convince the 15 CEC members that they had no right to void the results of the vote in Territorial District No. 100 simply because some local commission members had abandoned their posts after having complained of intimidation by state authorities.

The lawmakers maintained that because the three various documents with results submitted to the CEC all contained the same numbers, even if the signatures varied, the results should stand. The CEC voted 13-1 with one abstention to nullify the results, after a recommendation from one of its members.

"This was a baseless attempt to exclude from the overall vote a region in which 43 percent voted for Mr. Yushchenko," noted Mr. Bezpalnyi.

The lawmakers from the Yushchenko team said they would appeal the CEC vote, as well as a court ruling on the disqualification of two election districts in the Cherkasy Oblast to the Supreme Court of Ukraine.

As The Weekly was going to press, it was informed that U.S. President George W. Bush had asked Sen. Richard Lugar (R-Ind.) to travel to Ukraine for the run-off in the presidential elections as his personal representative. In making the announcement he noted that the run-off vote would be decisive for the future of the country and that a democratic and secure Ukraine "goes in line with the national security interests of the United States."

Also, on November 9 Poland announced that it would increase the number of official election observers present in Ukraine for the run-off election. There were 10 Polish monitors on hand for the October 31 vote.

World journalists back colleagues in Ukraine

BRUSSELS – The International Federation of Journalists on November 1 backed the "courage and defiance" of more than 200 television journalists in Ukraine who have publicly denounced intimidation and political censorship during the presidential election.

The call for independence by Ukrainian TV journalists announced at an open-air press conference in Kyiv on October 25 has had a noticeable impact on coverage of Sunday's presidential elections, which until now have been marred by widespread black propaganda against the leading opposition candidate.

Since protests began last week, journalists have been subject to attacks and victimization by television managements who accused them of being manipulated by the opposition. On Friday, seven journalists at 1+1, the second largest channel, walked out "after the failure of all our attempts to stop censorship" at the station.

"Our colleagues stand tall despite life-threatening pressures from management and their political masters," said Aidan White, IFJ general secretary. "Journalists are showing great courage to defend their rights. We support them every step of the way."

Forty-two journalists from five main TV channels declared they would strictly observe professional ethics and refuse to compile unsourced reports and ignore alternative opinions. Within two days their number grew to 181 from 18 TV channels.

On Friday, a large meeting of journalists from six central channels agreed to immediately picket any TV station trying to sack journalists; and to take counter action whenever major events were going unre-

ported during the election period, such as mass demonstrations, disturbances or repressive actions by the police or military.

As a result, TV news and news analysis noticeably improved. On October 26 the public channel UT-1 broadcast for the first time an interview with Viktor Yushchenko, the leading opposition candidate. Later it broadcast an interview with Mykola Tomenko, head of the parliamentary Committee on Free Speech. Since October 25 obvious lies and black propaganda have been largely eliminated with TV channels broadcasting a number of some sound and balanced reports.

"Where there are changes, it is thanks to the commitment and determination of journalists fighting for free speech," said Mr. White, "but it is intolerable that at the same time pressure continues to be put on our colleagues to toe the line. We must ensure that independent and professional coverage now becomes the norm in the run-up to the second-round of the elections due on November 21."

An IFJ mission currently in Kyiv is closely following the election process and, in particular, the events surrounding the independent TV station, Channel 5, where staff went on a hunger strike a week before the election, following a court decision to revoke the station's license and freeze its bank accounts. A court hearing today may resolve the dispute.

The IFJ is supporting the protests organized by the Independent Media Trade Union of Ukraine (IMTUU) and is urging journalists across the globe to rush messages of support for Ukrainian TV journalists to: info@profspilka.org.ua.

Ukraine's presidential...

(Continued from page 1)

als, must register with the Justice Department's FARA Registration Unit. She found that such contracts were signed with Venable, LLP; Potomac Communications Strategies, Inc.; Creative Response Concepts; DB Communications, LLC; and Jefferson Waterman International. Ms. Shara pegged the exact amount of expenditures thus far at \$1,041,396.50. In all but the last contract, she points out, Mr. Yanukovich's image was the intended beneficiary, and two other people instrumental to the transaction: Mr. Prutnik and Alex Kiselev, a Ukrainian immigrant businessman now living in the Washington area who handled the payments to the firms.

In the last deal, for \$120,000, signed with Jefferson Waterman International in August, the principal is Mr. Prutnik himself and not Mr. Yanukovich, and Mr. Kiselev, again, is the agent. The intent of the contract, as described by O'Dwyer Publications on its Internet site, is to assist "the principal in developing relations with American think-tanks, journalists, academics and former U.S. officials interested in Ukraine." JWI was involved in Mr. Prutnik's visit.

Mr. Prutnik was Mr. Yanukovich's deputy when he was chairman of the Donetsk Oblast, where he held other important political positions as well. He was also named to the boards of directors of Ukrtelecom, Oshchadbank and the Export-Import Bank of Ukraine. Mr. Prutnik is in his early 30s.

Mr. Kiselev, who emigrated from Odesa to the United States in 1992 and is now in his mid-30s, has been visibly involved with U.S.-Ukrainian commercial relations for a number of years. Two years ago he was one of the organizers of the first U.S.-Ukrainian Informational Technology Conference sponsored by the Embassy of Ukraine. Then he headed Eurosoft International Inc. Today he is a partner in North Atlantic Securities, located in Scarborough, Maine.

Also participating in the meetings of last week's visit as well as in the Embassy-sponsored IT conference in 1992 was Kempton Jenkins, president of the Ukraine-U.S. Business Council, who also serves as counselor at Jefferson Waterman International.

As Ms. Shara noted, the Prutnik-Kiselev campaign on behalf of Mr. Yanukovich has a negative side as well. On the eve of the Ukrainian presidential election in October, Mr. Kiselev was featured in a story in the Washington Jewish Week. Mr. Yanukovich's "U.S. strategy counselor" was leading a delegation of former congressmen to monitor the election. He suggested that Mr. Yanukovich would be a strong president, while his opponent, Viktor Yushchenko had "a spotty record in minority rights."

Mr. Kiselev also expressed his concern that "Yanukovich is not getting a fair hearing in the states, complaining that Ukrainian diaspora groups that lobby in this country and support Yushchenko came following World War II and lived in Ukrainian areas where many residents were Nazi collaborators."

As Natalia A. Feduschak reported in the Washington Times on November 2, while most international observers criticized the conduct of the October 31 election, the group of ex-congressmen, which was organized by Mr. Kiselev, found the vote to be free and fair, as did observers from Russia and the Commonwealth of Independent States.

Ms. Shara concludes her report by raising a number of questions, among them:

- Since the PR and lobbying contracts are for the personal benefit of Mr. Yanukovich and not that of Ukraine or its government, where does Mr. Yanukovich, who claims not to even own a car, get the money to pay American PR firms hundreds of thousands of dollars?

- How are these funds channeled to Mr. Kiselev, who pays the American firms?

- And who financed the Kiselev-led trip to Ukraine by former U.S. congressmen to observe the October 31 election?

The October vote: candidates' results

Candidate	% for	Votes for
Viktor Yushchenko	39.87 percent	11,125,395
Viktor Yanukovich	39.32 percent	10,969,579
Oleksander Moroz	5.81 percent	1,621,154
Petro Symonenko	4.97 percent	1,388,045
No candidate	1.98 percent	
Natalia Vitrenko	1.53 percent	426,897
Anatolii Kinakh	0.93 percent	260,890
Oleksander Yakovenko	0.78 percent	218,214
Oleksander Omelchenko	0.48 percent	136,502
Leonid Chernovetskyi	0.45 percent	128,037
Dmytro Korchynskiy	0.17 percent	49,641
Andrii Chornovil	0.12 percent	36,086
Mykola Hrabar	0.07 percent	19,550
Mykhailo Brodskiy	0.05 percent	16,400
Yurii Zbitnev	0.05 percent	16,249
Serhii Komisarenko	0.04 percent	13,692
Vasyl Volga	0.04 percent	12,874
Bohdan Boiko	0.04 percent	12,717
Oleksander Rzhavskiy	0.03 percent	10,664
Mykola Rohozhynskiy	0.03 percent	10,242
Vladyslav Kryvobokov	0.03 percent	9,280
Oleksander Bazyliuk	0.03 percent	8,917
Ihor Dushyn	0.03 percent	8,598
Roman Kozak	0.02 percent	8,360
Volodymyr Nechyporuk	0.02 percent	6,141

Source: Central Election Commission

Yanukovich agrees to participate in TV debate after all

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – After waffling for a week, Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich has agreed to debate National Deputy Viktor Yushchenko on national television.

"I have decided to put emotions aside and take part in the debates," Mr. Yanukovich said soon after the official results of the first round were announced on November 10. He cited the insistence of his supporters as the decisive element in his decision.

By all appearances, it was one of Mr. Yanukovich's more difficult choices. Far from Ukraine's most eloquent politician and hampered by limited knowledge of Ukrainian as well, Mr. Yanukovich had at first declined to take part in a televised debate with Mr. Yushchenko, his far more loquacious main contender. Mr. Yushchenko now leads in the presidential race after he won the first round of voting by just more than a half percentage point.

Earlier Mr. Yanukovich had demanded an apology for personal attacks allegedly made against him by Mr. Yushchenko

while on the campaign trail. He had said that he doubted he could hold a serious discussion on the issues with a person he accused of covering him in political grime.

"What is the point when my opponents, who call themselves democrats, have from the first day, from the beginning of the pre-election campaign, covered me with dirt? Now they propose that I sit at the same table with them," noted Mr. Yanukovich on November 5.

Notably, Serhii Tyhytko, Mr. Yanukovich's campaign director, changed tack within a day, stating that while his candidate held certain opinions, the campaign team had yet to make a decision on the matter.

Mr. Yanukovich's claims of mudslinging seemed directed at Mr. Yushchenko's repeated pronouncements that state authorities in Ukraine were a group of bandits and specific reference to the prime minister's criminal past, offenses committed during his youth.

Mr. Yanukovich had adapted an election campaign strategy of personal non-confrontation, in which he stayed off the campaign trail for the most part and con-

tinued to work as the head of government while using his office to draw voters, whether by raising pensions or extending gifts to certain groups of citizens. In the meantime, his campaign team had used various public relations technologies to show his opponents, most directly Mr. Yushchenko, in a bad light.

International and domestic observers found that the 2004 presidential campaign in Ukraine, including the first round of elections held on October 31, were fraught with dirty and illegal campaign tactics, illegal use of government administrative resources and unequal access to the mass media for all candidates. They noted poor preparation of voter lists, extensive and improper use of absentee ballots, and the intimidation of voters. Most of the charges were directed at state authorities.

National Deputy Yurii Kostenko, one of the directors of Mr. Yushchenko's thus far successful campaign, on November 9 called Prime Minister Yanukovich's demand for an apology ludicrous.

"It is the height of cynicism that after all that has occurred during this election campaign, for which the prime minister is

directly responsible, that he should now put forward such a demand," stated Mr. Kostenko.

While Ukrainian election law requires national television debates before the run-off between the two top vote-getters after an initial round of voting, Mr. Yanukovich's campaign officials seemed uncertain how to proceed on the matter even before the first vote took place. The prime minister declined to take part in one-on-one debates involving the 24 initial candidates, in which opponents were drawn by lots. At that time he had said that with so many candidates such a forum would not allow for a proper discussion of the vital issues at hand.

Mr. Yushchenko and Oleksander Moroz, candidate from the Socialist Party, announced at that time that without the prime minister's participation they saw no reason to take part.

Representatives of Mr. Yushchenko and Mr. Yanukovich are currently negotiating the details of the format to be used for the current debate, which is scheduled for November 16 and will be broadcast on the government channel UT-1.

Moroz...

(Continued from page 1)

election coalition they have named Power to the People, was in tow, as was Oleksander Zinchenko, Mr. Yushchenko's campaign manager and the second vice-chairman of the Verkhovna Rada.

Mr. Moroz received additional delighted applause when he told the crowd that inasmuch as the word "Tak!" (Yes) found on the orange logo that had become the trademark of the Yushchenko campaign was shaded red – the color of the Socialist Party flag – he felt at home with the Yushchenko team.

"When I see the mass of orange out there and see the color of my Socialist Party in the word, 'Tak!' I am more certain of the properness of the decision and the role we should have in the future of this effort," explained Mr. Moroz.

Mr. Moroz exhorted Yushchenko supporters to actively canvass for their presidential candidate in their apartment buildings, among their neighbors, friends and relatives.

Mr. Moroz was the first of four presidential candidates who threw their support to Mr. Yushchenko after failing to receive sufficient votes to move to the run-off. First to follow Mr. Moroz's lead



A view of the masses, a sea of orange, gathered for the pro-Yushchenko rally in Kyiv's city center.

was former Prime Minister Anatolii Kinakh, the leader of the Party of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs, who did so on November 8. The next day Leonid Chernovetskyi, a lawmaker and the chairman of the one of Ukraine's largest banks, who also heads the Christian Democratic Party in Ukraine, declared for Mr. Yushchenko as well.

Immediately after the final vote tally for the first round was announced, Kyiv Mayor Oleksander Omelchenko, another in the field of 22 candidates who did not make it past the first round, announced that, inasmuch as 63 percent of Kyiv residents had supported Mr. Yushchenko in the first round, he felt bound to endorse the presidential candidate for the run-off. The four former candidates had a combined vote tally of 7.67 percent.

Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich, meanwhile, received an endorsement from Progressive Socialist Party Chairwoman Natalia Vitrenko, who received 1.53 percent of the electoral vote in her failed bid for the presidency. Ms. Vitrenko noted that Mr. Yanukovich's campaign platform and her own were very similar.

Petro Symonenko, chairman of the Communist Party, who finished fourth in the preliminary vote behind Mr. Moroz with 4.97 percent of the vote, continued to maintain that he would support neither one of the two remaining candidates.



Roman Woronowycz

On the rally stage during the singing of the Ukrainian national anthem (from left) are: Oleksander Moroz, Viktor Yushchenko, Yulia Tymoshenko and Oleksander Zinchenko.



Yushchenko supporters during the November 6 rally.

October 31 balloting by the numbers

Number of ballots cast: 27,897,558
Registered voters: 37,411,453
Voter turnout: 74.56 percent
Invalid ballots: 829,670

Source: Ukrinform, Central Election Commission

Roselle Park passes resolution on Famine-Genocide in Ukraine

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – The Town Council and mayor of a Northern New Jersey town of approximately 13,000 people passed a resolution recognizing the 1932-1933 Famine Genocide in Ukraine. On October 21 the town of Roselle Park passed Resolution No. 148-04, “solemnly remembering the Ukrainian victims of the Russian Communist-engineered Famine Genocide of 1932-1933 on its 71st anniversary.”

The resolution stated:

“Whereas, Ukrainian Americans form an integral part of the ethnographic map of Roselle Park and contribute to its rich cultural diversity, and ... Whereas Russian Communists deliberately confiscated grain harvests and starved millions of Ukrainian men, women and children in a policy of forced collectivization that sought to destroy Ukrainian aspirations for independence, and ... Whereas, the United States Congress formed a Commission on the Ukraine Famine on December 13, 1985, to conduct a study with the goal of expanding the world’s knowledge and understanding of the famine, and ... Whereas, the commission’s formal report concluded that the victims ‘starved to death in a man-made famine’ and that ‘Joseph Stalin and the Russian Communist leadership committed genocide against Ukrainians in 1932-1933.’

“Be it resolved by the governing body of the Borough of Roselle Park that: 1) Ukrainian victims of the Russian Communist-engineered Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933 be solemnly remembered by Roselle Park residents on its 71st anniversary. 2) The United Nations and all the governments of the world should recognize the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933 as an act of ‘crimes against humanity.’”

Arlene M. Triano, borough clerk of Roselle Park, N.J., said the decision to pass the resolution was made by the mayor and Town Council, but the original idea came from a Roselle Park Ukrainian American.

“We have a resident here, Alexander Balaban, who is very involved with Ukrainian issues and he brought it to the attention of the mayor and the Town Council,” Ms. Triano said. The borough clerk also said it was not the first time that Roselle Park passed a resolution on the Famine-Genocide, but she could not say how many times such a resolution was passed previously.

Town Council members Loren Harms and Kevin Murphy signed the resolution, along with Mayor Joseph DeIorio. The other members of the Town Council who passed the resolution were Ricky Badillo, Sam V. D’Errico, Richard Matarante and Robert Zeglarski.

Kurowycky-Komarnyckyj loses maiden bid for seat in Arizona House of Representatives

by Andrew Nynka

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – Ukrainian American Oksana Kurowycky-Komarnyckyj lost her race to win a seat in the Arizona House of Representatives.

Following the election, Ms. Komarnyckyj sent an e-mail message to supporters and friends announcing the results of the vote and thanking her campaign supporters for their help. “I am overwhelmed by your outpouring of support and encouraging words. Thank you so very much,” she said. “By now, most

of you know that I lost the election on Tuesday. The vote reflected party registration numbers and the Democrats had the clear advantage.”

With nearly all of the ballots counted, Democrats David Lujan and Kyrsten Sinema took 17,810 and 17,314 votes, respectively. Ms. Komarnyckyj and fellow Republican Tara Roesler took 11,126 and 11,336 votes, respectively. Ballots cast prior to election day on November 2 were still trickling in but were not

(Continued on page 27)

San Francisco Magazine publishes extensive story on the Lazarenko case

by Andrew Nynka

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – Former Ukrainian Prime Minister Pavlo Lazarenko was found guilty this summer on money laundering, wire fraud and extortion charges in a case that, according to a San Francisco-based magazine, set a new standard for the reach of prosecutions in the United States.

In a 6,500-word article dedicated to the topic, San Francisco Magazine documented the work of a Federal Bureau of Investigations agent and an assistant U.S. attorney who were responsible for gathering evidence against and prosecuting Mr. Lazarenko. The magazine went so far as to call the case against the former Ukrainian prime minister “the nation’s most important money-laundering case ever.”

The article, titled “To Catch an Oligarch,” was printed in the October issue of the California-based monthly magazine, which, according to its website, attracts more than 400,000 readers and covers 12 San Francisco Bay area counties, from Sonoma in the north of the state to Monterey in the south.

The magazine wrote that the two officials responsible for the case, Martha Boersch, an assistant U.S. attorney with the San Francisco Organized Crime Strike Force, and Bryan Earl, an FBI special agent, were working on a classic money-laundering case – illegally gotten money was being moved through U.S. financial institutions in an attempt to conceal the origins of the money.

“But there was one huge twist: the money wasn’t the proceeds of crimes committed here,” the magazine wrote. “The alleged frauds all had taken place in Ukraine. That didn’t matter, Boersch argued. Read liberally, the criminal code implied that anyone in the world who committed fraud or extorted money could be charged with money laundering if they ever brought that money here. This was a daring approach – so daring, it had never been tried in the U.S. courts.”

“The grand jury indictment of Pavel Lazarenko came down in May 2000, charging him in a sweeping conspiracy to launder what eventually became \$114 mil-

lion through San Francisco financial institutions. It would be an international prosecution the likes of which had never been seen. The last time the government had put a former head of state on trial, armed forces had invaded Panama in Operation Just Cause to capture General Manuel Noriega. This time, the government enlisted a Bay Area jury to call a former prime minister to account,” the authors of the article, Justin Kane and Jason Felch, wrote.

“Even so, the prosecution’s case shared elements of a foreign invasion. It represented a zealous expansion of American jurisdiction across the world. If Lazarenko was convicted, it would give U.S. attorneys the authority to judge whether anyone anywhere had committed fraud or extortion under their own nation’s legal code, and then to hold them accountable in U.S. courts, as long as their money had moved through ubiquitous dollar accounts,” the article said.

The two authors of the article described the lengths to which Mr. Earl and Ms. Boersch pursued the case, which originally focused on Ukrainian commodities trader Peter Kiritchenko, who turned against Mr. Lazarenko and testified on behalf of the U.S. government.

“Though the available evidence indicates that Lazarenko had not met with Earl or Boersch to discuss cooperating, Kiritchenko believed he was about to be betrayed and did the only rational thing. He asked for a meeting with Earl and Boersch. Earl did not want to give up on prosecuting Kiritchenko, whom the FBI not only suspected of masterminding the money laundering but was investigating for deeper connections to the Russian mafiya. But Kiritchenko was what the case against the bigger fish needed: an eyewitness who could put a human face on the complex financial transactions for a jury,” the magazine wrote.

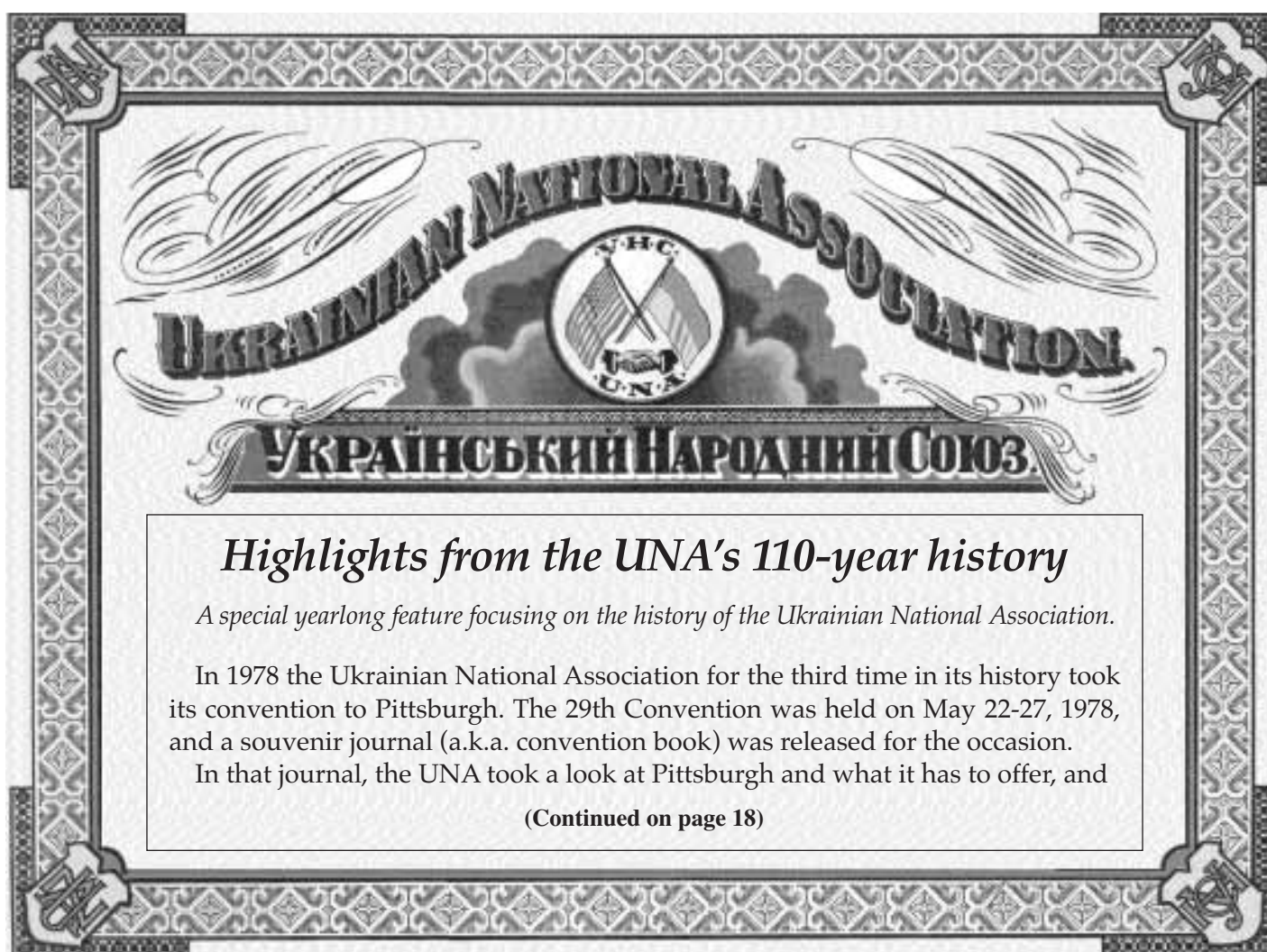
Messrs. Kane and Felch described in detail how Mr. Earl was first tasked with a routine foreign police request, “the kind, Earl’s supervisor would later say, that most FBI agents would fulfill and forget.” Ukrainian authorities asked the FBI to check out Mr. Kiritchenko, which Mr. Earl did. The rookie agent, who was later joined by Ms. Boersch, followed a money trail that led to Mr. Lazarenko and a groundbreaking case, the magazine reported.

Much of the initial evidence that Mr. Earl found came as a result of his sifting through Mr. Kiritchenko’s garbage, looking for any clues that could help his investigation.

“The ‘trash cover,’ as agents called it, became Earl’s nightly routine. Every weekday morning for 18 months he would bring the bag [of garbage] 13 floors up the elevator of the Phillip Burton Federal Building on Golden Gate Avenue and dump its contents on his desk. Occasionally Earl felt silly taking off his suit jacket to sift through garbage like a Tenderloin hobo. His colleagues ribbed the rookie for the mess he made. But it was fruitful. The trash yielded clues – envelopes from something called European Federal Credit Bank; a Post-it note with the word Dugsbery scrawled on it; envelopes bearing the return addresses of some of San Francisco’s most respected banks. All of it suggested to Earl that the Ukrainians could be right – there appeared to be a multi-million-dollar pipeline between Ukraine and the Bay Area,” the magazine wrote.

The money was apparently coming to the United States because Mr. Lazarenko was urgently looking to leave his native Ukraine. “As [Ukrainian President Leonid] Kuchma’s ‘anti-corruption’ campaign came to fruition,” the magazine

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UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ НАРОДНИЙ СОЮЗ

Highlights from the UNA's 110-year history

A special yearlong feature focusing on the history of the Ukrainian National Association.

In 1978 the Ukrainian National Association for the third time in its history took its convention to Pittsburgh. The 29th Convention was held on May 22-27, 1978, and a souvenir journal (a.k.a. convention book) was released for the occasion.

In that journal, the UNA took a look at Pittsburgh and what it has to offer, and

(Continued on page 18)



THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

UNA representatives participate in Newark's Ukrainian Festival

by Oksana Trytjak
UNA National Organizer

NEWARK, N.J. – Saturday, September 25, was a wonderful sunny day, a perfect day for St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church to host its Ukrainian Festival. This is a festival that has evolved into quite an event for this community. The parking lot is transformed into a long alley of artifacts, food, drink, music and performers.

At one end there was the traditional food court, if you will, featuring hot varenyky, kapusta, pilmeni, hot dogs and the like. You could find coffee and tea to accompany the home-made cream puffs, the wonderful pampushky (donuts) filled with rose marmalade and so many other homemade delicacies. What a treat in the morning, to drink hot coffee with these

sweets to ward off the cool breeze. For lunch you could have a cold beer or a cool glass of white wine.

There were tables, though not as many as usual, filled with Ukrainian CDs, books, souvenirs and various folkloric items. Among items for sale you could find wonderful embroidered rushnyky and traditional Ukrainian shirts.

The UNA has supported this festival in the past, and again this year the UNA wanted to join the community. Our UNA group arrived early enough to have a cup of coffee. There were few people there at 9 a.m., except for the organizers and of course Pastor Leonid Malkov, who was checking every corner of the property to make sure that everything was well-prepared. Fathers Andriy Manko and Oleh

(Continued on page 26)



Manning the UNA table are: (seated from left) Christine Brodyn, Oksana Trytjak, (standing) Areta Trytjak and Steven Woch.

UNA Executive Committee approves new benefit for UNA annuity owners

by Christine E. Kozak
UNA National Secretary

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – The Executive Committee of the Ukrainian National Association Inc. met on Friday, September 17, at the UNA Corporate Headquarters in Parsippany, N.J.

In attendance were Stefan Kaczaraj, president; Martha Lysko, first vice-president; Eugene Iwanciw, second vice-president; Christine E. Kozak, national secretary; and Roma Lisovich, treasurer. Al Kachkowski, director for Canada was unable to attend.

The Executive Committee unanimously approved a new member benefit for UNA annuity holders; along with the 10 percent free withdrawal offered by the UNA, the UNA is now providing free withdrawals of funds for terminal illness, nursing home confinement and medical expenses.

For the six months ending June 30, the surplus of the Ukrainian National Association decreased by \$797,000. Without the fraternal benefits of \$438,000, the decrease in surplus for the first six months of 2004 was \$359,000. The fraternal benefits include the subsidy paid to Soyuzivka in the amount of \$330,000; the subsidy paid to the UNA's publications, Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly, in the amount of \$53,000; and the premiums paid on behalf of 79-year-old members in the amount of \$55,000.

Premium income for life insurance for the report period increased by \$69,000 when compared to the same period in 2003. Annuity premiums in the first half of 2004 decreased by \$307,000 when compared to the same period in 2003.

Although Soyuzivka showed a loss of \$330,000 for the report period, gross revenue increased by \$104,000 from \$436,000 for the six months ending June 30, 2003, to \$540,000 for the six months ending June 30, 2004. A computerized

reservation system has been installed for the busy months of July and August.

The Ukrainian National Urban Renewal Corp. had a net profit of \$98,000 for the first six months of 2004; the net profit for the first six months of 2003 was \$69,000. There is a total of 5,052, square feet available for rent.

For the second quarter of 2004, the UNA sold 80 life insurance policies with an annual premium of \$27,000 and 40 annuities with a collected premium of \$540,000. UNA secretaries and organizers sold 142 life insurance policies for the first six months of the current year for a total premium of \$76,000 with a face amount of \$3.9 million. Annuities brought in \$870,000 in collected premium for the first six months of 2004 with a total of 57 annuities sold.

The UNA's top overall producers for the second quarter of 2004 were Steven Woch, a UNA employee and licensed producer, with a total of 12 life and annuity applications sold and \$84,778.49 collected in premium; Christine Brodyn, a UNA employee, secretary of Branch 27 and licensed producer, with a total of seven life and annuity applications totaling \$54,168.50 in collected premium; and Eli Matiash, secretary of Branch 120, who sold five life insurance policies with an annual collected premium of \$790.

The top three UNA producers for the first half-year of 2004 are Mr. Woch with a total of 19 life insurance and annuities sold for a total of \$173,356.56 in collected premium; Ms. Brodyn with 11 life insurance and annuity policies sold totaling \$109,788.50 in collected premium; and Nadia Salabay, a UNA employee, who sold six life and annuity policies for a total of \$44,650.60 in collected premium.

The UNA Executive Committee offered congratulations to these individuals for a job well done and wished them continued success.

“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 Ithamwood Drive, DeKalb, IL 60115.

Chapter 8

In Defense of Truth and Justice

Past ideological differences notwithstanding, Adolf Hitler and Joseph Stalin, the world's two most powerful dictators, engineered a non-aggression pact on August 24, 1939. Poland was to be divided between the two, while Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia and part of Romania were to go to Stalin. Hitler invaded Poland on September 1, 1939, and on September 17 Stalin attacked Poland from the east. By October 5, Soviet forces had taken over all of the Ukrainian lands belonging to

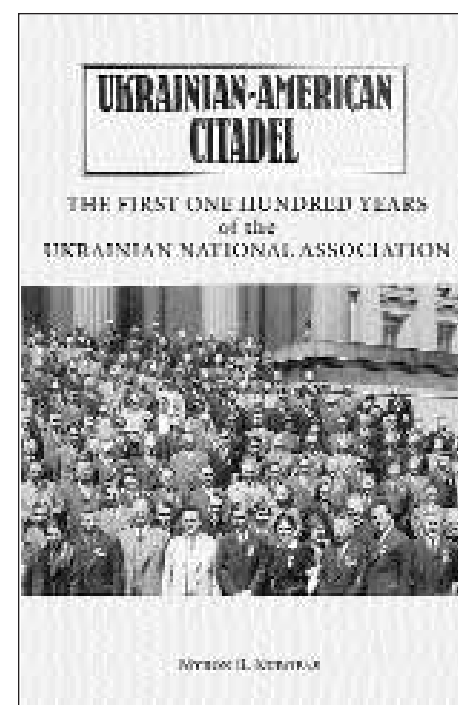
Poland. The Baltic countries were quickly occupied by the Soviets. Finland was also attacked by the Soviets, but the Soviets were soon bogged down in a fiercely fought battle they had not anticipated. In concluding his pact with Stalin, Hitler was merely buying time to settle things in Western Europe. His real aim was to provide lebensraum (living space) for the German people. Jews were to be killed. Slavs, viewed as untermenschen (inferior beings) by the Nazis, were to become slaves of the Nazi super race. ...

Ignoring his own intelligence reports and information provided by the Ukrainian American community, President [Franklin D.] Roosevelt adopted a double standard regarding his allies. He demanded the dismantling of the British and French empires at the end of the war but said nothing about Stalin's expansionist plans in Eastern Europe. On the contrary, throughout his presidency Roosevelt continued to appease “Uncle Joe” as he was affectionately called in the United States during World War II, and believed him to be fighting to preserve democracy in the world alongside England and the United States. “I think,” he said of

Stalin, “that if I give him everything I possibly can and ask nothing in return, noblesse oblige, he won't try to annex anything and will work with me for a world of democracy and peace.” Stalin took full advantage of Roosevelt's naiveté. In the words of Amos Perlmutter:

“Stalin had already conceived of the Soviet empire and used FDR's parochialism to advance Soviet imperial interests in Eastern Europe. Rather than neutralizing Stalin, blocking his plans and curtailing his aspirations, FDR put all his weight on Churchill and the British Empire, which was already in the process of decline. Roosevelt preferred the partnership of the cunning, machinating and ruthless Stalin over the imperialist yet devotedly democratic Churchill, a leader of the one of the world's greatest democracies. ... FDR, the covert agent of appeasement during the 1930s, became an ally of Joseph Stalin, the most ruthless political leader the modern world has known next to Hitler.”

When the war ended, Stalin was granted the permanent occupation of Eastern Europe and the establishment of



Communist governments loyal to Moscow in Hungary, Czechoslovakia,

(Continued on page 26)

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Yanukovych's U.S. campaign

The more we learn about the presidential election in Ukraine, the more reason we have to worry about a just result; we hope for the best, but we fear the worst.

This week we saw the PR campaign promoting the candidacy of Viktor Yanukovych come to the U.S. (See Yaro Bihun's story on the front page of this issue.) To be sure, we knew that the PR campaign in this country had begun back in the summer, when we received a phone call from a Washington firm whose representative, without first identifying himself, rather clumsily inquired how we intended to cover the campaign. It was obvious that he knew little about The Weekly. The person ultimately identified himself as being with DBC Public Relations Experts and offered to arrange an interview with the prime minister for us here in the U.S. We responded that we could do the interview in Kyiv, where we have a full-time press bureau.

Soon thereafter we received a press kit titled "Viktor F. Yanukovych, Prime Minister of Ukraine. Ukrainian Presidential Election 2004" complete with blue-and-yellow flags on the top right of each page and a blue-and-yellow CD of 44 photo selections (we guess you just can't have too many head-and-shoulders shots of this Viktor). We learned from the press kit materials that the prime minister "is a tennis enthusiast and an avid athlete as well," that he is "a proven reformer" and that he is "a true centrist" in terms of foreign and domestic policy. It touted Mr. Yanukovych's experience in foreign affairs and his role in Ukraine's economic growth, noting that his principal opponent, Viktor Yushchenko, lacked experience in the latter and results in the former. Furthermore, we read that Mr. Yanukovych "pledges to look after Ukraine's unprotected classes, who are victims of nationalistic, anti-Semitic individuals in Ukraine."

In hindsight, that last sentence was an indication of what was yet to come.

Mr. Yushchenko's enemies, you see, have been trying to depict him as soft on anti-Semitism and as the darling of chauvinistic and anti-Semitic groups in Ukraine. Persons affiliated with the Yanukovych campaign have gone so far as to use the slogan "Nashism ne proidyot" ("Nashism" will not prevail – a reference to Nasha Ukraina [Our Ukraine] and a play on the word Nazism). Apparently that strategy has worked to some degree in Ukraine, as is evident from news reports carried by the Jewish Telegraphic Agency that point to Jewish support for Mr. Yanukovych amid a generalized unease about the opposition. (See Myron Kuropas's column of October 31.)

Now that allegation has surfaced here in the U.S. thanks to an Alex Kiselev, identified as Mr. Yanukovych's U.S. strategy counselor, who has been working with Eduard Prutnik, chief of staff and policy adviser to the prime minister. Writing about Mr. Kiselev, a Jewish emigrant from Ukraine, Washington Jewish Week quoted him as saying of Mr. Yushchenko that he has "a spotty record in minority rights" and noted "Kiselev is also concerned that Yanukovych is not getting a fair hearing in the states, complaining that Ukrainian diaspora groups that lobby in this country and support Yushchenko came following World War II and lived in Ukrainian areas where many residents were Nazi collaborators." Apparently the pro-Yanukovych argument is that it's not just the anti-Semites in Ukraine who support Yushchenko.

We must protest most vehemently against this characterization of our diaspora, Mr. Yushchenko's supporters in Ukraine and of Mr. Yushchenko himself. In fact, anyone who has followed Mr. Yushchenko's campaign knows that he has spoken out against anti-Semitism and has pledged to uphold the rights of Ukraine's minorities when he is elected president.

But, in the meantime, the dirty campaign goes on. And, with one week left before the run-off election, we can only caution our readers – and Ukraine's voters – to beware.

Nov.
14
1999

Turning the pages back...

Exactly five years ago, at the time of Ukraine's previous presidential elections, this newspaper reported that Ukraine's voters would be going to the polls on November 14 to elect one of two candidates who had qualified for the runoff: the incumbent, Leonid Kuchma, and the Communist Party challenger, Petro Symonenko. Our Kyiv Press Bureau chief, Roman Woronowycz, noted that in the days after the first round of voting both hopefuls courted the 11 losing contenders in an effort to consolidate support for their own candidacies.

On November 5, a day after Ukraine's Central Election Commission reported the official results of the first round of voting, six former nominees for the post of president announced they would back Mr. Symonenko. In a signed statement, the six – Oleksander Tkachenko of the Peasants Party, who withdrew his nomination just before the first round vote in favor of Mr. Symonenko; Oleksander Moroz of the Socialist Party, who finished third; Volodymyr Oliinyk, an independent candidate and member of the Kaniv Four, who had supported Yevhen Marchuk; Yuri Karmazin of the Defenders of the Homeland Party; Oleksander Bazyliuk of the Russophile Slavic Party; and Mykola Haber of the Patriotic Party – agreed to direct their supporters to vote for Mr. Symonenko and work for his election. In return, they received assurances that they would be offered top administrative posts and support for some of their political programs.

The other major candidate from the political left, Progressive Socialist Natalia Vitrenko, who finished fourth just behind Mr. Moroz on October 31, offered qualified support for Mr. Symonenko after initially hedging.

On the other side of the political fence, President Kuchma already had the support of 24 centrist parties, which joined to form the Our Choice – Leonid Kuchma political bloc in late August. Mr. Kuchma received another endorsement when Rukh Chairman Hennadii Udovenko announced that his organization would support the incumbent as the only hope for democracy against the threat of a red revanche. He was joined by Green Party candidate Vitalii Kononov, who also gave the nod to Mr. Kuchma. A few days later, Oleksander

(Continued on page 30)

IN THE PRESS

Ukraine's presidential election

Excerpted below are several commentaries and editorials pertaining to Ukraine's presidential election that were recently published by major newspapers in the United States and beyond.

"Ukraine's Presidential Election: Second Time Lucky? The presidential election will be decided by a run-off. Probably," in the November 6-12 issue of The Economist:

"... For all their efforts, which allegedly included two assassination bids, Mr. Yushchenko's foes could not stop him advancing in a strong position to a second round, due on November 21st.

"His opponent will be Victor Yanukovich, the prime minister and choice of Leonid Kuchma, the outgoing president. Mr. Yushchenko, a former head of the central bank, was himself prime minister in 1999-2001, though he later turned against Mr. Kuchma. With the results of 98 percent of polling stations audited, Ukraine's central election commission said that each Victor had won just under 40% of the vote. The commission then suspended its count, perhaps because it was reluctant to acknowledge that Mr. Yushchenko might be ahead.

"Mr. Yushchenko's allies insist that he did far better than the official tally allows – and even that he may have secured the 50 percent needed for outright victory. According to the most reliable exit poll, he beat Mr. Yanukovich by six points. ..."

"Yearning to breathe free," by Radek Sikorski in the November 6 issue of The Spectator:

"... a Yanukovych victory, particularly a stolen Yanukovych victory, will complete the drawing of a new line across Europe. No longer from Szczecin to Trieste, this time from the Barents to the Black Sea, a line will congeal with free-market democracy on the west of it, and with thugocracies to the east. Ukraine is pivotal. If 47 million Ukrainians manage to defend their fragile democracy, autocrats in Minsk and Moscow cannot be sure that their citizens too might not rebel one day. Or to put it in geopolitical terms, Russia plus Ukraine is the Russian empire. Russia as a nation state can in due course develop into a normal, rich and powerful country. But if Russia wastes its energies on regaining a territorial empire, it will have neither the tolerance for democracy at home, nor develop into the kind of successful modern society that can match the growing power of China to its east.

"Some people have become so blinded by anti-Americanism that they assume that whatever Uncle Sam backs must be a bad thing. In this twisted logic, if the U.S. Congress passes a 'Belarus Democracy Act' or helps the struggling Ukrainian independent media, that is interference, but when Russia pulls out the stops for Yanukovych, that's just good old Slavic solidarity. In fact we Slavs no more wish to live in kleptocracies, or be 'disappeared' by our governments, than people elsewhere. ..."

"The real shame is that, by comparison with the muted but so far honorable U.S. stance, the EU has been uncharacteristically reticent. For an organization which likes to fire self-important broadsides on issues of democracy and human rights, the European Union takes surprisingly little interest in the fate of 47 million Europeans in Ukraine. The conduct of the election campaign has been criti-

cized at the low level of EU ambassadors in Kiev [sic]. No doubt the fate of Ukrainians is not worth straining the precious friendships that Chancellor Schröder, President Chirac or Prime Ministers Blair and Berlusconi feel for that well-known democrat Vladimir Putin. Easier to bask in the splendor of the signing ceremony of the European constitution, with its lofty declarations on democracy, than lift a finger for the sake of an existing democracy that may be about to be extinguished. ..."

"Ukraine Makes a Crucial Choice," editorial in the November 4 issue of The Japan Times Online, Tokyo (as cited by The Action Ukraine Monitoring Service):

"... The stakes in this election are high and include considerably more than who controls the spoils in Ukraine. The country straddles the divide between Europe and the East; it borders seven countries, among them Russia, members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and three new members of the European Union. The Ukraine election matters greatly because the two candidates have very different visions of their country's orientation and future.

"... A victory for Mr. Yanukovich in Ukraine would help provide a powerful counter to the liberal, democratic model that Europe presents to the former Soviet states of Eastern and Central Europe. There is security in numbers, and a bloc of three Soviet-style leaders in the heart of Europe could provide an attraction for other budding autocrats."

"East or West? Ukraine will play host to this month's other watershed election," in the November 3 issue of The Wall Street Journal:

"... Ukraine's election, to put it kindly, hasn't been pretty or clean. Yet for all its faults, Sunday's poll at least produced an outcome that leading contenders can live with. The two Viktor – Yushchenko and Yanukovych – ended up with nearly identical results, around 40 percent, short of the majority needed to claim victory in the first round. Ukrainian voters were treated to a spirited and informative campaign that presented real choices – a privilege, alas, denied Russians and Belarusians, making this country a last hope for democracy in the ex-USSR. The next, tougher, test will be the November 21 run-off. ..."

"Ahead of November 21, the powerful tycoons and Kuchma cronies – 'the party of power' – will be desperate to get Mr. Yanukovych into office. As is Vladimir Putin, making Moscow's preferences clear. On the other side, an awakened, younger electorate is ready to defend, even fight, for its recently won freedoms.

"To all appearances, the least risky, not to mention the most noble, path for Mr. Kuchma would be to ensure that the run-off will be a model election. America and Europe have a pressing interest in seeing Ukraine, a strategically located nation, stay in the democratic camp rather than in any particular candidate. Unlike Russia, Ukraine has proved it can handle democracy. In 1994, Mr. Kuchma won, fair and square, sending his predecessor to a happy retirement. Mr. Kuchma could do the same. But vote rigging in past polls, and their tactics in this, shows that his allies won't give up power easily. ..."

"Ukraine's Ballot Box Revolution

(Continued on page 23)

ELECTION OBSERVER'S REPORT: The presidential vote in Dnipropetrovsk



Local election committee members count the ballots in Dnipropetrovsk.

by Marta Kolomayets

DNIPROPETROVSK – On October 31, my colleague Dr. Marta Dyczok and I spent the day in Dnipropetrovsk as international election observers for the Ukrainian Canadian Committee and the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, respectively.

Despite the fact that the overall situation in this industrial city situated along the banks of the Dnipro River in eastern Ukraine was calm, we, like, the international observer teams from the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the International Republican Institute (IRI), and the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE), saw irregularities and violations of voters' rights on election day.

Dnipropetrovsk, home to President Leonid Kuchma, not surprisingly, voted overwhelmingly for Viktor Yanukovich, the government's candidate. He received 50 percent of the vote, according to the Central Election Commission, compared to Viktor Yushchenko, the opposition candidate, who received under 20 percent.

To be sure, Dnipropetrovsk was no different from other regions of Ukraine, where the heavy-handedness of the current government's administrative resources tried to control the outcome of this election, by wreaking panic and spreading rumors of unrest and civil strife, by denying access to information and the right to assemble freely. It was in the Dnipropetrovsk region barely two weeks ago that the venue for Mr. Yushchenko's rally was repeatedly changed, his plane was denied landing rights and the lights in the square were turned off before he overcame all these obstacles to address the waiting crowd of more than 50,000.

On Sunday, October 31, army cadets were shipped in from other regions to vote (perhaps more than once) in a mechanism now being dubbed "carousel," where subordinates travel from polling station to polling station, with transit voting permits ("vidkripni talony"), cast their ballots under the supervision of an army officer.

Numerous citizens whose names had been on voter registration lists two weeks ago came to vote on Sunday only to find out that their names had disappeared. Voter intimidation was evident in closed environments such as hospitals and prisons, and in polling districts where most of the voters were blue-collar workers from state-run factories. Here factory supervisors and foremen were members of the district voting committees, and their underlings were closely watched

during the entire voting process, while the factory deputy director paced the hall and proudly told international observers that the people who worked in the polling station would get a day's wages from the factory payroll.

In other districts, entire streets disappeared from the roster of voter registration lists as citizens protested the unthinkable. "My family has resided at the same address since 1936 – and we took part in voting in Soviet times, during these 13 years of Ukraine's independence. I don't understand," said a middle-aged woman determined to cast her vote on October 31.

Some local observers representing pro-government candidates played their own unique role – not as monitors for free and fair elections, but as advisers to the district committee chairpersons. In District No. 23 of Territorial Election Commission No. 26, where we were present for the vote count, it was obvious that the members of the district committee were novices when it came to rules, regulations and procedures on voting. (They even apologized for dragging the vote counting out until 3 a.m., blaming this on their own inexperience.) Their "adviser" became a confident young man who just happened to be the observer from the Yanukovich campaign. It is unclear whether the committee members knew that things were possibly being manipulated, but amid this chaos it seemed like something highly questionable was happening, including the fact that the head of the committee kept receiving phone calls both on the headquarters phone and on her cellphone at 2 a.m. – and rushing in and out of the room, which should have been kept closed until all the ballots had been counted.

As the saying goes, you can fool some of the people all of the time, and all of the people some of the time, but you can't fool all of the people all of the time.

I observed an electorate that will not be intimidated by the machinations of a corrupt government. Voters spent three, four, even five hours, trying to get their vote into the ballot box – symbolically these were clear plexi-glass urns "to ensure transparent elections."

If their name was not on the official voter registration lists, they had to write a declaration at their polling station and travel to the Territorial Election Commission, or the city court, where they had to stand in another line to present their complaint and then receive a document that would entitle them to vote. Then they had to return to their polling

(Continued on page 25)

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



The people have spoken!

Forget all the post-election analyses about John Kerry's loss. There is a simple answer and it came from a simple man. Asked why his opponent lost following a tough campaign, Chicago's first Mayor Daley answered: "He didn't get enough votes."

That was my father's favorite "Daleyism."

Although I am delighted that President George W. Bush was re-elected, I respect the efforts of our Ukrainian Democrats. They were passionate. They ran more ads than the Ukrainian Republicans; they had an excellent website; they wrote letters to The Ukrainian Weekly.

Despite their best efforts, however, they lost. I know the feeling. I was a special assistant to President Gerald Ford in the White House when Jimmy Carter was elected. Believe me, winning is better than losing.

I have high regard for all Ukrainian Americans who are willing to put their reputations on the line and openly support a political candidate. Their commitment is admirable. I am especially proud of our Ukrainian Bush/Cheney 04 team members. They worked hard and fervently. Every single one of them is an active member of the community year round. I know them all. They work more, talk less. They get things done. They deserve our applause and admiration.

I also know most of the Ukrainian Democrats who joined the Kerry campaign, especially those from the Midwest and East who have been visible in our community for years. They have a record of accomplishment. They're mature. They can disagree with Ukrainian Republicans without being disagreeable. They know that while American political campaigns come and go, Ukrainian community work is with us 24-7. There's always a new project, a new initiative, an important issue that needs attention. I have worked with many of these individuals at other times and on other projects and I hope to do so again, God willing.

Our community benefits when outstanding community people work on both sides of the political aisle. The more Ukrainians we have in American politics the better chance we have of being noticed.

What I find reprehensible, however, are those posturing, mean-spirited,

unknown individuals who come out of the shadows every four years and write offensive letters to The Ukrainian Weekly. They send hate-filled e-mails. No meaningful dialogue for them, only vicious ad hominem attacks. They demand that The Ukrainian Weekly editor silence those with whom they disagree. One woman who emerges on the pages of The Weekly every four years isn't even a subscriber.

Am I pleased that George W. Bush was re-elected? Of course. Am I ecstatic about all of the people around him? No. Dr. Condoleezza Rice, for example, still gives me pause. She appears to be a Russophile who sees no evil, hears no evil when it comes to the autocratic President Vladimir Putin. My concern is nothing new. I wrote about this during the campaign. Russia's growing imperialism and "managed democracy" are not harbingers of a brighter future for the world. Ukraine is in danger. And so is the United States.

President Bush has asked the millions who voted against him to give him another chance. Will they do it? Some might. Many won't. Liberals will demand preferential treatment from the president, all in the name of "reaching out." That usually means "do it our way." President Bush should borrow a phrase from Teresa and tell these liberals to "shove it."

America's cultural divisions will continue for another four years, maybe longer. The New York ("no famine in Ukraine") Times, The Los Angeles Times, the coastal elites, Hollywood Democrats, the ACLU, Barbara Streisand, Michael Moore, Jesse Jackson, George Soros and MoveOn.org, all charter members of the secular left, are not going away anytime soon. Anti-Bush rallies have already begun in San Francisco and Seattle. Brace yourself. More are on the way. Other sore losers say they're moving to Canada. We should be so lucky.

And what about us Ukrainians? Will we come together? Some won't. Most will. How do I know? I've been there before.

Myron Kuropas' e-mail address is mbkuropas@compuserve.com.



Weekly columnists Myron B. Kuropas (Republican) and Andrew Fedynsky (Democrat) at Soyuzivka in August of this year.

FOR THE RECORD: Resolutions of the UCCA's 19th Congress

Below are the resolutions of the 19th Congress of Ukrainians in America.

The 19th Congress of Ukrainians in America took place on September 24-26, at the Crowne Plaza Hotel, in the "City of Brotherly Love," Philadelphia, Pa., one month after the 13th anniversary of the proclamation of Ukrainian Independence and five weeks to the date before the fourth presidential elections are to occur in Ukraine.

The congress took place in 2004, during which we commemorate the following anniversaries:

- the 125th anniversary of the birth of the Gen. Symon Petiura, commander-in-chief of the Ukrainian National Republic Army;
- the 90th anniversary of the establishment of the Armed Forces of Ukraine – the Ukrainian Sich Riflemen;
- the 75th anniversary of the establishment of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists;
- the 60th anniversary of the establishment of Ukraine's Revolutionary Movement – Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Front;
- the 60th anniversary of the forced deportation of the Ukrainian settlement of Zakerzonia;
- the 45th anniversary of the assassination of Stephen Bandera, leader of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists;
- the 60th anniversary of the death of Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytskyi, leader of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church; and,
- the 20th anniversary of the death of Most Blessed Patriarch Josyf Slipyj.

The delegates of the 19th Congress of Ukrainians respectfully and warmly welcome all Ukrainian people, from the homeland and around the world, all patriots, who were and are still loyal to the idea of a Ukrainian nation, who in the past worked to create the Ukrainian state and who work today to strengthen and model Ukraine after the democratic principles of the global community.

We greet the hierarchy and clergy of the Ukrainian Churches in Ukraine and in the diaspora.

We greet our statesmen from various organizations, who tirelessly and diligently work for domestic changes in Ukraine and also for the strengthening of Ukraine's position in the global community.

We greet the Presidium of the Ukrainian World Congress, Ukrainian independent political groups and parties, who occupy state positions; educational, military and financial institutions, fraternal organizations and, in particular, the leaders and members of the youth and student organizations in Ukraine and the diaspora.

Also, we extend our greetings to the government and people of the United States of America. We bow our heads to those American soldiers who are risking their lives in the war against terror.

In particular, we bow our heads to all the Ukrainian sol-

diers-patriots: the forces of the OUN-UPA, members of the resistance movement; the dissidents who gave their lives in the fight for the establishment of a free, independent and sovereign Ukrainian nation. We also bow our heads before those members of the UCCA who have passed away, who dedicated their lives and worked diligently for their country.

We honor the 125th anniversary of Ukrainian immigration to the United States. We honor this accomplishment and in particular the strong commitment to the preservation of ethnic nationalities and the building of religious life, schools, organizations and a national-cultural infrastructure. We honor the Ukrainian American community's dedication to maintaining our native language as an important element for the cultivation of our national identity. We want the attitudes of these first pioneers to influence the actions of today's immigrants and the immigrants who will continue to come into this country.

We call upon community members, in their cities and towns, to pay close attention to our youth, to work with them, to give them every chance to participate in becoming part of organized Ukrainian life in which they will be able to preserve our native language and Ukrainian identity. In particular, we should uphold our youth organizations and actively facilitate the growth of groups in the student sector.

We understand the fundamental role of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (UCCA). In the course of the more than 60 years since its establishment, the UCCA has worked toward the building of a Ukrainian community in America, under representative leadership that has stemmed from our political, cultural and economic ties in the United States. We emphasize the necessity of our existence today and in the future.

We assert that every community is only as strong as its financial base. The financial base of the UCCA is composed of donations to the Ukrainian National Fund, individual donations for the continuing work of the Ukrainian National Information Service (UNIS) in Washington and donations that will begin to rebuild the Million Dollar Fund as an investment, the interest of which is put towards the realization of special projects that often develop and require appropriate action. That is why we call upon the Ukrainian community to financially support UCCA and its endeavors.

The 19th Congress of Ukrainians in America calls upon all members of the Ukrainian American community, no matter when you immigrated to this country, to take part in the various forms of organized Ukrainian life so as to create a powerful and strong Ukrainian ethnic group in the United States, because only strong organizations will be able to forcefully convey the gravity of our influence on American political life, the impact of which will increase our strength in realizing our goals here in the United States and in Ukraine.

Currently, the significant and active issues that are before the Ukrainian community include:

- the building of a monument in Washington, D.C., to

commemorate the victims of the Ukrainian Genocide;

- presenting to the United States Congress resolutions about commemorating and recognizing the Famine of 1932-1933 as a genocide of the Ukrainian people under Stalin's Communist regime; and,

- added pressure on the United States government to provide financial assistance to the Ukrainian nation.

Since its establishment the UCCA has always focused on Ukraine, finding joy in its accomplishments and triumphs, and showing concern for its troubles and challenges.

Today we rejoice that Ukraine has been a free state for 13 years, that Ukraine has its own Constitution, which is slowly becoming the model for a life based on democratic principles. However, there are also serious problems:

- We are concerned by the fact that not everyone accepts all the stipulations of the highest law of the land – the Ukrainian Constitution.

- We are troubled by the lack of support on the part of the Ukrainian president to encourage the use of the Ukrainian language in all levels of government.

- In particular, we are troubled by the use of the Russian language during proceedings of the highest level of government – the Verkhovna Rada.

- We are concerned by the lack of access to the mass media – press, radio and television.

- We look at Ukraine's accession to the Single Economic Space as a negative step because it may present to Ukraine a loss of sovereignty.

- We believe that the current president of Ukraine is changing the overall political climate in Ukraine, in which entrance to NATO and the EU will no longer be priorities of Ukraine's political system.

- We deem that the actions of the current government in Ukraine, as they try to implement changes to the Constitution before the presidential elections, are destructive because they place the government in the hands of already determined individuals or will place it in the hands of those who will convert the Ukrainian government to a presidential-parliamentary or parliamentary-presidential format.

With great emphasis, we call on the current government of Ukraine to secure the conduct of the presidential elections, so that they will be open and transparent, and so that the Ukrainian citizens will be able to cast their votes without fear of repercussions. We call on those members of the Ukrainian community who live outside the borders of their motherland to take an active role in the presidential elections and contribute their vote.

We call on the government of Ukraine, its current and future presidents, to work towards raising the country's economic status, to create opportunities for all those who seek jobs, to improve the quality of life for the Ukrainian people so that they will not have to go abroad to find jobs and money, because this will negatively impact the economic, demographic and cultural potential of Ukraine.

Finally, we emphasize that we live in unstable times, marked by terrorism, in which American, Ukrainian American and Ukrainian soldiers are working for peace in many parts of the world and are risking their lives. We bow our heads before all the soldiers, but in particular before the Ukrainian soldiers because as they stand on the battlelines as peacekeepers, they also stand in defense of the Ukrainian nation.

The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America acknowledges the steps taken by the Ukrainian National Association at its convention in May 2002 in Chicago to undertake the process of renewing its relationship with the UCCA and acknowledges the decision by the UNA General Assembly in November 2003 to vote unanimously to re-establish its membership with the UCCA.

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.

For the Resolutions Committee:
Luka Kostelyna, chair
Prof. Ivan Holowinsky
Stephen Kuropas
Roma Lisovich
Osyp Rozka
Prof. Wolodymyr Stojko
Prof. Dmytro Shtohryn

Translated from the official Ukrainian-language resolutions of the 19th Congress of Ukrainians in America by the Ukrainian National Information Service.

The Ukrainian Weekly Press Fund: September

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The 1932-1933 Famine-Genocide against the people of Ukraine

Dr. Eugene Fedorenko

CONCLUSION

The population of Ukraine, which was destroyed by hunger and terror was supplemented by migrants from Russia. It is known that in the summer of 1933 the destroyed Ukrainian villages in the Kharkiv, Poltava, Donetsk and Dnipropetrovsk regions were inhabited by Russian settlers. Pavel Postyshev himself, as special secretary "inspector of resettlement at the Council of Commissars of USSR" directed these actions – to resettle Russians into Ukraine after the catastrophe of 1933.

Narrating the fate of the dying Ukrainian village, where she worked, a Russian activist talked about the settlers from the Orlov Oblast who moved into the dead village. Here is what she said:

"I learned later that the wheat harvest of 1933 of this village was harvested by the army. However, the soldiers did not enter the dead village but camped outside. They were told about an 'epidemic plague.' They complained about the awful smell from there. Next year the settlers from the Orlov Oblast came, because Ukrainian soil was the black soil while the land in the Orlov area was unfertile.

"Women and children stayed near the station, while men were taken into the village. They were given pitchforks and commanded to enter the houses and pull out the bodies of the dead – the dead men and women lay, some on the floor and some in bed. The smell was awful in the homes. The men from Orlov stuffed their noses and covered them with kerchiefs while pulling the bodies that fell apart. Later, they buried these pieces beyond the village ... When they cleared the homes of the bodies, they brought women to clean the floors, and wash the walls. They cleaned everything, but the smell of death remained. Again they whitewashed the walls and the floors but it still stank. They could neither eat nor sleep in those houses, so they returned to the Orlov Oblast. But the land did not remain uninhabited for long – since it's very fertile," (Grossman, pp. 132-133).

In 1933 Moscow also began to massively colonize Ukrainian cities with a Russian population. Thus, the numbers of Russians rose dramatically – the increase was almost doubled (from 5.6 to 9.2 percent) at the end of the 1930s.

Meanwhile, in the free world, witnesses still remain of this ethnocide in Ukraine. They talked about this national catastrophe as did foreigners, who saw the Famine, who were in Ukraine but were not blinded by Soviet propaganda. The Welshman Gareth Jones wrote in the paper London Express how he walked on foot in the destitute countryside of Ukraine and saw hundreds of dead in abandoned villages.

And, in the British Fortnightly Review, Malcolm Muggeridge wrote: "During my recent visit of Ukraine I saw this battle that the Soviet government led against the peasants. The battlefield was devastated as in a real war, and the destruction continues. On one side – millions of peasants with bodies swollen with hunger. On the other side – soldiers, militia, agents of GPU that obey the commands of the dictatorship of the proletariat. They attacked Ukraine as locusts and robbed it of all food. They executed and removed thousands of peasants, sometimes whole villages. They turned the most fertile land in the world into a melancholy desert."

These were not the only news stories about this terrible famine in Ukraine, there were more. But the free world was completely hypnotized by lies and propaganda

Dr. Eugene Fedorenko is chairman of the Educational Council of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

and did not believe many Western correspondents who witnessed the genocide in Ukraine. The press corps headed by Walter Duranty, the chief of the Moscow bureau for The New York Times, and Louis Fisher, the Moscow correspondent of the Nation, were infamous for assisting the Soviet propaganda machine in hiding the truth about the Famine in Ukraine.

At that time, when the U.S. was going through the Depression, many liberals and left-wingers believed that the Communists were building "a new social order, a classless society," and critics of the totalitarian Communist rule were branded "fascists." Respected scholars, politicians and even heads of state believed the Soviet lies. It suffices to mention that French Premier Eduard Herriot, who witnessed several masquerades organized by the Communists in Ukraine, stated that there was no terrible Famine in Ukraine.

In 1933 France reviewed its "friendly relations" with Moscow and President Franklin D. Roosevelt recognized the Soviet regime.

It was due to apathy and sometimes even to approval by the West which saw the flourishing of "democracy" in the Soviet Union – that the Kremlin was able to fulfill its brutal plan of genocide in Ukraine in 1933. The general carnage of the Ukrainian village followed the destruction of the Ukrainian intelligentsia. Thousands of cultural activists who took part in the flourishing of national and political formation in 1917-1929 and in the continuation in the cultural and national revival of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church were liquidated, its hierarchy, clergy and thousands of faithful were tortured. The population of Ukraine was destroyed by the Famine and Communist terror, and this was complemented by Moscow's colonization of first the cities and then the villages to speed up the process of Russification.

The Ukrainian village, the vital strength of the nation, became the object of total

destruction because Stalin said the "peasantry is the main army of the national movement." Maksym Sahaidak writes in his treatise "The Ethnocide of Ukrainians in USSR" (Ukrainskyi Vistnyk, No. 7-8, 1974) that "this was the main reason for the deadly Famine in Ukraine [in] 1932-1933." Such an "original" and "most just in the whole world" method of solving the national problem was invented by "father Stalin." Thus, it was that via ethnocide in 1933 Moscow came to implement the merger of nations and the destruction of the Ukrainian nation.

All attempts by the Soviet government, even with the help of allies beyond its borders, to obliterate or hide the satanic plan of ethnocide in 1933 did not succeed. After World War II many witnesses of the genocide escaped to the West. On the 20th anniversary of the Famine-Genocide in Ukraine, publications of memoirs by direct witnesses who lived through the Famine or their relatives appeared. Specifically, "The Black Deeds of the Kremlin" appeared in two volumes and Dmytro Solovej published a documented study of genocide of 1933 titled "The Golgotha of Ukraine."

Later, other scholarly publications about the genocide appeared, among them works by foreigners. The famous scholar, author of "The Red Terror," Robert Conquest wrote a seminal work about the genocide in Ukraine called "The Harvest of Sorrow" in 1986. It was translated into Ukrainian and published in Ukraine in 1994. The scholarly works of the young historian Dr. James Mace deserve mention. Dr. Mace was staff director of the official U.S. government committee that investigated genocide in Ukraine. The result of the committee's work was three volumes of testimonies of witnesses and contemporaries of the genocide published in 1990.

In Ukraine, the work of Sahaidak, "Ethnocide of Ukrainians in the USSR" appeared in 1983. Also, in 1976, a memorandum of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group was published in which it was stated that "from the first years of Stalin's dictator-

ship, Ukraine became an arena of genocide." Further, it states "that within three years, 1930-1933, we can count at least 10 million dead Ukrainians" who were killed deliberately – about one fourth of the Ukrainian nation. Despite the extent of ethnocide in Ukraine, this tragedy is relatively unknown in the world. Despite horrible testimonies of witnesses and those who survived the Great Famine, few in the world know that this genocide was a horrible tragedy which equals or surpasses the Nazi Holocaust of the Jews.

The famous historian Dr. Conquest, who first wrote about this tragedy for the Western readers, states in his "Harvest of Sorrow" that the difference lies in that when the Germans lost the war, the "Germans were caught and they had to explain what they did. Stalin never told anyone that he wanted to starve anyone. He just took away food from people. All this was done under the cover of humanistic rhetoric," said Dr. Conquest.

Dr. Lubomyr Luciuk of the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association says there are other reasons the world knows little about the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide. He blames the Western journalists who worked hard in Moscow, who knew what was happening in Ukraine but did not write about it. One such journalist was Walter Duranty, who served Stalin and hid the truth about the genocide. Duranty notified a British diplomat that in his estimation nearly 10 million Ukrainian people had died. However, in his articles in The New York Times he continued to deny any Famine in Ukraine and referred to Stalin as the "greatest statesman." He received the highest journalism award – the Pulitzer Prize.

On the basis of thousands of documents and testimonies, the reasons for and consequences of this tragedy in Ukraine were established. The genocide

(Continued on page 22)

Columbia professor says ignorance played role in Pulitzer committee's decision

by Andrew Nynka

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – A Columbia University historian who was asked last year by The New York Times to evaluate the reporting of Pulitzer Prize-winner Walter Duranty suggested that a decision not to revoke the journalist's award, which had been under review by the Pulitzer Prize Board last year, was not made based on the merits of Duranty's reporting, described broadly as dubious at best.

"I remain convinced that if the American public were better educated about Ukrainian history, the Pulitzer Committee might have decided differently," said Dr. Mark von Hagen, a professor of 20th century Soviet history at Columbia University.

The professor's comments on the matter came in a report he wrote about a trip he took last year to Russia and Ukraine, and subsequently gave to The Ukrainian Weekly. During the 13-day trip, Dr. von Hagen was interviewed by the popular television channel 1+1 about his involvement in last year's campaign to revoke the Pulitzer Prize awarded to Duranty in 1932.

In his comments, the professor also noted that the rationale given by the publisher of The New York Times, Arthur Sulzberger Jr., to the Pulitzer Board for not revoking the award also would not have been used had the American public been better educated in the history of the period.

Prior to the Pulitzer Board's announcement, The New York Times commissioned Dr. von Hagen to write an independent assessment of Duranty's reporting on the Soviet Union. That assessment was sent to the Pulitzer Board on July 29, 2003, by The New York Times and it included a cover letter with comments from Mr. Sulzberger.

In that cover letter, The Times' publisher advised the Pulitzer Board to consider that revoking Mr. Duranty's award "might evoke the Stalinist practice to airbrush purged figures out of official records and histories."

In his report, Dr. von Hagen also said he was convinced "more certainly" that, had the American public been more aware of Ukrainian history, "The New York Times letter to the Pulitzer Committee would not have used the dubious historical analogy of Stalinist air-brushing to argue its case against revoking the prize."

Dr. Von Hagen said that while he was in Ukraine during a June 8, 2003, interview with 1+1 which producers told him that an estimated 20 million viewers were tuning in to watch, he spoke about "the level of knowledge outside Ukraine about Ukrainian history and contemporary politics more generally."

In November 2003, after an international postcard and letter-writing campaign asked the Pulitzer Prize Board to revoke Mr. Duranty's award, a statement by the board announced that it had decided against revocation. The state-

ment said: "In its review of the 13 articles, the board determined that Mr. Duranty's 1931 work, measured by today's standards for foreign reporting, falls seriously short. In that regard, the board's view is similar to that of The New York Times itself and of some scholars who have examined his 1931 reports. However, the board concluded that there was not clear and convincing evidence of deliberate deception, the relevant standard in this case."

Dr. von Hagen's trip, on June 6-19, 2004, took him to Russia and Ukraine on behalf of Primary Source Microfilm, a company that works to archive documents in both countries. The company, for which Dr. von Hagen consults, hopes to ensure that copies of the fragile archives make their way to North America for use by Ukrainian scholars and the general public. Dr. von Hagen said the work of Primary Source Microfilm would ensure that documents in Russia and Ukraine would be properly preserved and, by bringing the materials to North America, scholars and the public could get a better understanding of 20th century Soviet history.

While in Ukraine last year, Dr. von Hagen also began planning the next congress of the International Association of Ukrainian Studies, which is tentatively scheduled to take place in Donetsk in the second half of June 2005. He was elected president of that organization during its fifth congress in Chernivtsi, Ukraine, in 2002.

FOR THE RECORD: The Chernobyl disaster – a summary after 18 years

by Dr. David Marples

David Marples, Ph.D., is director of the Stasiuk Program for the Study of Contemporary Ukraine at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta. This paper was prepared for a press presentation at HBO in New York on September 7, which took place before the HBO premiere of "Chernobyl Heart," the Oscar-winning documentary by Maryann De Leo, on September 9.

As reported in *The New York Times* on September 8: "Ms. De Leo's film 'Chernobyl Heart,' which won the 2003 Academy Award for best documentary short, is not easy to talk about or watch. It takes the viewer into children's hospitals in Belarus and Ukraine and into the 30-kilometer exclusion zone around the reactor. According to the United Nations, birth defects in Belarus have increased 250 percent since the accident, and the lives of the children in the film are tragic."

The documentary was screened earlier this year at the United Nations during commemorations of the 18th anniversary of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster. (See Andrew Nynka's report in our May 9 issue.)

The Chernobyl disaster was the world's worst ever accident at a civilian nuclear plant. Located in the northern part of central Ukraine, in the Kyiv Oblast, the Chernobyl plant was based on an inherently unsafe graphite-moderated reactor – known by the Soviet acronym RBMK – that became unstable if operated at low power. On April 25, 1986, the Soviet authorities had demanded an experiment to see how long safety equipment would continue to operate in the event of a shutdown, dismantling seven safety devices to prevent the reactor from shutting down automatically. A mistake by an operator in the early hours of April 26 led to a sudden power surge and chemical explosion that blew the roof off the fourth reactor block.

Very little information about Chernobyl today is definitive. Most accounts concur that about 50 million curies of radiation were released into the atmosphere. Some scientists, however, have maintained that the amount was much higher, possibly as much as 200 curies. The reactor core, despite efforts to smother it, remained open for 10 days after the accident, releasing radionuclides into the atmosphere.

The initial cloud moved in a northerly, northwestern and northeastern direction, contaminating about 80 percent of the territory of Belarus, and later turned south, affecting the northern and western regions of Ukraine. The initial problems occurred as a result of radioactive iodine, but subsequent dangers arose from strontium-90 and cesium-137, which settled in the soil of farming communities in the above-mentioned regions, in the Briansk and Smolensk regions of Russia, as well as westward into Poland and the Baltic states, and the mountain regions of continental Europe and the United Kingdom.

In the former Soviet territories, the area affected by high-level fallout was around 100,000 square kilometers. The greatest impact fell on several groups:

- first, firefighters and first-aid work-

ers at the accident scene in the early hours of the morning of April 26;

- second those evacuated from designated zones' of a 10-kilometer radius and after May 2, 30 kilometers around the destroyed reactor – and particularly the town for plant workers, Prypiat, located two miles to the north – as well as those subsequently evacuated after 1989, a total of around 500,000 people, some of whom later returned to their homes without permission; and

- third, the clean-up crews, first of all commandeered labor from various parts of the USSR, and later military reservists numbering up to 600,000 and working both at the reactor site and in various parts of the 30-kilometer zone.

One should note at the outset some characteristics of the Chernobyl accident that are far too often ignored by Western scientists. First, no action was taken at the local level, as most of the party officials on the spot fled from the scene. The government commission appointed to oversee the clean-up campaign destroyed six pages from the official report presented to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Vienna, which concerned the amount of radioactivity released in Belarus, as well as information about radiation fallout in the Briansk Oblast (Russia). Some, but not all, clean-up workers had Geiger counters, but they were confiscated later by the KGB in order that the readings on them were never made public. All health information about the liquidators was officially classified by the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences. All those other than the 237 official sufferers of radiation sickness referred to in Soviet reports had their ailments attributed to other factors; mostly they were reported to be suffering from something called "vegeto-vascular dystonia."

Outside the 30-kilometer zone, the population was not even aware of the high-level radiation in the soil until the spring of 1989. Indeed, the Chernobyl clean-up was for a time harnessed to a government propaganda campaign that compared the situation to the victory over the Germans in World War II, except now radiation had become the new enemy.

Because of what was later termed a Soviet-style cover-up, the official death toll of Chernobyl in the first weeks after the disaster is at best highly ambiguous. The figure of 31 dead, including 28 deaths from radiation, never rose even as dozens of other deaths occurred during the ensuing months, including two heads of the Soviet government commission and many clean-up workers. A computer file of health data on accident victims in Belarus simply disappeared.

However, by the year 1990 the Green World ecological association in Ukraine maintained that 5,000 clean-up workers in Ukraine were already dead, and that same figure was cited more precisely by the Ukrainian National Committee for Radiation Protection in 1995, as 5,722 liquidator deaths and 100 deaths among residents of Prypiat, who had taken no protective measures in the first hours after the explosion. By 1996 the Ukrainian Health Ministry put their death toll at 125,000, though not all these deaths would have been related directly



David Marples being interviewed by a Russian TV station in New York at HBO on September 7. The event was organized by Riverkeeper prior to the screening of the films "Indian Point" and "Chernobyl Heart" by HBO on September 9.

to Chernobyl.

The potential death toll from cancer also gave rise to debate and speculation. A report sponsored by the IAEA based on studies of 28 villages in the contaminated zone saw no significant health impact from Chernobyl in 1989. However, by 1990 the incidence of thyroid cancer among children in Ukraine had begun to escalate from a rate of 4-5 per 1 million children in 1981-1985 to 45 per million in 1986-1997, and with 64 percent of the patients under the age of 15 and living in the most contaminated regions. In Belarus the incidence grew even more rapidly from almost zero cases per year in 1985 to more than 300 by the early 1990s.

Today over 6,000 children have the disease, almost all of them born or conceived after Chernobyl, but under the age of 15 (and mostly under 5) at the time, with girls suffering more than boys. Several studies have linked the rise in thyroid tumors directly to Chernobyl, including a German study cited in the journal *Cancer* (2000) and a Japanese study cited in *Lancet* in 2001. In young children the cancer shows a high capacity to metastasize into the lymph nodes and other parts of the body.

Clean-up crews who received an estimated dose of 100 mSv in the first decade after the accident have undoubtedly suffered the most. Liquidators also suffered skin ailments, respiratory problems and loss of libido, and suicides among them were common. Anxiety and stress permeated this group and the group of evacuees, as well as those still living in contaminated zones – an estimated 3.5 million people today.

The impact on the economy of the republics affected was exacerbated by the collapse of the Soviet Union. The costs of Chernobyl in Belarus were estimated by one scientist as 32 entire annual budgets for the economy, but that republic eventually dropped its quota of the total budget devoted to Chernobyl from 22 percent to less than 10 percent. The collapse of the Soviet Union had an enormous impact on the lives of those in the contaminated zones, as the new governments were initially impoverished and, in the case of Belarus, only too anxious to begin re-cultivation of the polluted soil.

By 1991 monitoring of food supplies from contaminated regions had virtually ceased. Indeed, under the Soviet authorities, contaminated food was shipped throughout the USSR in order to spread its impact more lightly and in order not to cause panic. Mostly, the high contaminated regions encompassed farmland, territo-

ries that grew flax and potatoes, but cities such as Homiel (Belarus) and Kyiv were also affected. Areas such as Smolensk and Briansk (Russia) received little attention, and the accident did not affect agricultural life in any significant manner.

Politically, the accident saw the disaffection of large communities that resented the official secrecy about the effects of Chernobyl, as well as what they perceived as the concealment of the real picture by the IAEA and other observers who supported nuclear power. A trial of the Chernobyl management in the summer of 1987 was held mostly in camera. The director, chief engineer and several officials received terms of hard labor of two to 10 years (the director and chief engineer were not present at the time of the accident). The Minister of Medium Machine Building (the atomic weapons industry) of the USSR was fired. A new Ministry of Nuclear Power was formed. Civilians took over the management and running of RBMKs, and no more were commissioned. Units 5 and 6 at Chernobyl were abandoned.

More than in any other period of Soviet history, the population took matters into its own hands, mounting demonstrations that led to the closure or stoppage of construction of various current and prospective nuclear power stations, including reactor blocks in Rostov, Armenia, Lithuania, Crimea, Chyhyryn and others. In 1990 the Ukrainian government placed a moratorium on the building of new nuclear reactors.

The informal associations and political parties formed after Chernobyl had a significant influence on the unfolding political events, the rise of the national republics and the ultimate fall of the Soviet Union and Mikhail Gorbachev in December 1991.

In the year 2000 Ukraine belatedly shut down the Chernobyl nuclear plant. Yet problems remain, not least with the destroyed reactor unit, the concrete shell over which is collapsing and requires a new roof, a declining population affected with an acute rise in general morbidity, high infant mortality rates and a decrepit health system.

Chernobyl changed the way the people in these regions viewed the world, destroyed communities, and left families in a state of profound psychological anxiety and stress. Dr. Yuri Shcherbak, former Ukrainian ambassador to the United States, once remarked that the people now see life in two eras: before and after Chernobyl.

Eighteen years later, Chernobyl's aftereffects are still felt.

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Film and book on Ukrainian Jews are presented at Shevchenko Society

by Dr. Orest Popovych

NEW YORK – Ukrainian-Jewish relations are always a hot topic, which is why on October 16 the lecture hall at the Shevchenko Scientific Society (NTSh) was filled with an audience anxious to hear and view a two-part program that documented two very different types of Jewish experience in Ukraine during different periods of the 20th century.

The 2003 film "Arnold Margolin – An Eminent Ukrainian and Jew," shown here by its co-producer, Iryna Ovdii, depicts the success story of a Jewish activist who was also a Ukrainian patriot, occupying important posts in the government of the Ukrainian National Republic (UNR) in 1918-1922, who later dedicated much of his life to Ukrainian causes. In contrast, the 2004 book "Jews of Ukraine in the Years 1943-1953: Outlines of Documented History," which was presented by its author, the historian and archivist Michael Mitsel, is a tale of Ukrainian Jews as victims of discrimination and persecution. Both presentations were complemented by the expert commentary of Dr. Taras Hunczak, professor of history and political science at Rutgers University.

The program was opened by NTSh Vice-

President Dr. Orest Popovych, who extended a special welcome to Mr. Margolin's grandson, Gary Graffman, president and director of the Curtis Institute of Music in Philadelphia. Prof. Vasyl Makhno, who took over the rest of the proceedings, set the appropriate tone for this event by reading the poem titled "To Agnon" by the contemporary Ukrainian poet from Ternopil, Borys Shchavursky. That poem is dedicated to Shmuel Yosef Agnon (1888-1970), who was born in the town of Buchach in Halychyna and eventually became a famous Israeli writer, winning the 1966 Nobel Prize in Literature.

Arnold Margolin (1877-1956), born in Kyiv, was a lawyer, a Jewish political activist and an ardent supporter of Ukraine's independence. After Ukraine had declared independence in 1918, Mr. Margolin served the UNR government in various capacities – as a member of its General Court, as deputy foreign minister, member of the UNR delegation to the 1919 Paris Peace Conference and as chief of the UNR mission in London. After emigrating to the U.S. in 1922, he continued to support Ukrainian causes and became active within the Ukrainian American community. Mr. Margolin was a member of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts

and Sciences in the U.S., a professor at the Ukrainian Technical Institute in New York, and a contributor to the weekly Narodna Volya. The Ukrainian Free University of Munich awarded him an honorary doctorate.

Mr. Margolin's fascinating life story provides rich material for a film, which was utilized by the Ukrainian producer Oleksander Muratov of Kyiv to create the semi-documentary "Arnold Margolin – An Eminent Ukrainian and Jew," which had its American premiere at the Shevchenko Society. In her introduction, Ms. Ovdii stated that the film was commissioned by the U.S. Embassy in Ukraine, and its world premiere took place at the Cinema Building in Kyiv.

In the film, scenes from the hero's early life in Kyiv are played by actors and much attention is devoted to Mr. Margolin's participation in the legal defense of Mendel Beilis, a Jew falsely accused by the Russian tsarist authorities of the ritual murder of a Christian boy. The notorious Beilis trial of 1913 ended with the acquittal of Mr. Beilis by a jury of Ukrainian peasants. Mr. Margolin's UNR years are documented with the aid of some film footage as well as still photographs, while his life in the U.S. is illustrated by live interviews with Ukrainians who knew and admired him. Dr. Hunczak makes an appearance in that segment of the film.

Following the viewing of the film, Mr. Graffman shared with the audience his personal memories of his grandfather as well as the entire Margolin family, which was one of the wealthiest in the Russian Empire.

Next came the presentation of the book by Mr. Mitsel, which documents the lives of Jews in Ukraine in 1943-1953. Born and educated in Ukraine, Mr. Mitsel now works at the Joint Archive in New York, the institution which financed his book. It was published in 2004 by the Judaica Institute in Kyiv, in Russian. The author's presentation, however, was in Ukrainian.

Mr. Mitsel's book is a product of thorough archival research, heavily documented and referenced. Its chapters deal with such topics as the alleged common anti-Semitism in Ukraine in 1943-1946, the transfer of Jews from Ukraine to Romania, Poland and the Jewish Autonomous Region of Birobidzhan in Siberia. There are chapters on the persecution of Jews through political trials directed at so-called "cosmopolitans," "Jewish bourgeois nationalists" and "Zionists," as well as economic trials for "thefts of socialist property." Salient examples in this orgy of persecution were the murder of the actor Solomon Michoels (1948), the arrest and prosecution of the members of the Jewish Anti-Fascist League (1948-1952), as well as the imprisonment of Jewish physicians in the notorious "Doctor's Plot" of 1953.

In his commentary, Dr. Hunczak shared his fond memories of Mr. Margolin, particularly from the latter's visits to Glen Spey, N.Y. With respect to Mr. Mitsel's book, Dr. Hunczak had nothing but praise for the author's accomplishment in researching and presenting the archival material, but criticized it for lacking the necessary historical context. For example, the alleged Ukrainian common anti-Semitism of the immediate post-war years, as well as some of the criminal allegations against the Ukrainian Jews could be explained objectively given the proper historical context in which they occurred.

Due to the exceptional length of the formal part of the program, the discussion period was cut short by Prof. Makhno, who closed by saying that conferences of this type are important for achieving better Ukrainian-Jewish and Jewish-Ukrainian understanding, and for getting rid of stereotypes on both sides.

The Ukrainian Historian names editor

KENT, Ohio – As of January, Dr. Bohdan Klid, member of the Ukrainian Historical Association, was named associate editor for the historical periodical *Ukrainskyi Istoryk* (The Ukrainian Historian).

Dr. Klid is a research scholar and assistant director of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta. He is the author of many studies on Ukrainian historiography.

In 2004 *The Ukrainian Historian* entered its 41st year of publication. Prof. Lubomyr R. Wynar serves as its chief editor. The periodical publishes articles and archival material on all periods of Ukrainian history and auxiliary historical sciences.

For information readers may contact: Ukrainian Historical Association, P.O. Box 312, Kent, OH 44240; telephone, (330) 297-1390; fax, (330) 297-1327; e-mail, ukrhist@aol.com.



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Newly renovated Lemko Museum preserves memories of Lemkivschyna

by Diana Howansky

STAMFORD, Conn. – Some fathers build their daughter a dollhouse. Ivan Honchak built his a model Lemko church.

Mr. Honchak, who was born in the Lemko village of Bortne in 1923 and taken to work in Germany in 1942, immigrated to the United States as a young man, but managed to remember the minute details of the church in which he was christened.

As a little girl, Mr. Honchak's daughter asked him questions about the Lemko region – How had he lived? What did he eat there? – so Mr. Honchak decided to recreate, from memory, a small-scale, detailed version of the Bortne church as something of a toy, he said.

"People ask me if I had a blueprint," Mr. Honchak said. "No, God gave me the plans for it. God gave me the idea how to do it. I'm not an engineer. It just came to my head."

That model of the 162-year-old, wooden church in Bortne is now housed in the Ukrainian Lemko Museum of Stamford, Conn., for others to see. The museum, which strives to preserve artifacts of Lemko regional culture, was recently renovated and can be viewed any time by appointment.

Mr. Honchak was one of dozens of people who came to the Ukrainian Lemko Museum, located on the territory of St. Basil's Seminary, when it was open to the public for the Ukrainian Day Festival on September 12. He was happy to show the visitors his donated work, which also included wooden replicas, complete with moving mechanical parts, of farm equipment used in Lemkivschyna.



Bill Magac

Steven Howansky (right), curator of Ukrainian Lemko Museum of Stamford, Conn., and Ivan Honchak stand next to the model Lemko church made by Mr. Honchak.

"Wow, you're talented," said Andrea Boucher, 14, of Wyndham, Conn., to Mr. Honchak as she peered inside the model church. "It's beautiful," she added marveling also at his memory for detail.

Visitors filed past the exhibited Lemko pysanky, or Easter eggs, which are characteristic because of the short, quick strokes used to make them, and reproductions of works by Lemko artist Nikifor Drovniak, who, though illiterate and handicapped, acquired international renown in the

1960s for his watercolor paintings.

Other displays include Lemko folk costumes, wooden carvings and photos from historical congresses of Lemko organizations.

Looking around with his young daughter, Aleksander Zyla, 53, who was born in western Poland after his family was forcibly relocated from Lemkivschyna in 1947, said he came to the museum to remember Lemko history and traditions.

"I always listened to my parents talking about the land they lived on. Kids in the U.S. don't understand unless you show them in reality," said Mr. Zyla, who has been to the Ukrainian Lemko Museum approximately 10 times. "I love it. This is part of coming back here to the festival."

Marta Rudyk of New Haven, Conn., a fifth-time visitor to the museum, said that she enjoys looking at the items donated by past generations, as well as seeing the museum grow little by little each year.

The Ukrainian Lemko Museum, originally located in Syracuse, N.Y., and run by Nicholas Duplak, was moved in 1981 into two rooms donated by Bishop Basil Losten, said Steven Howansky, the museum's curator since 1993. Managed by the Organization for the Defense of Lemkivschyna (known by the acronym OOL), the museum functions on the basis of volunteerism and donations.

Although there have not been many items added to the museum recently, the existing artifacts have been displayed more clearly, with new descriptions that visitors can read, Mr. Howansky said.

"We want to preserve our tradition, our culture, our things that remained after our forefathers," said Mr. Howansky, who was 5-years old when he was relocated with his family during Akcja Wisla in 1947. "We want our traditions to be kept because our history is interesting and close to our hearts."

For more information about the Ukrainian Lemko Museum, contact Steven Howansky at (203) 762-5912. Visits to the museum for both individuals and groups, particularly students, can be arranged.

Saskatchewan town unveils memorial recalling internment camp



The Internment Memorial in Eaton, Saskatchewan.

EATON, Saskatchewan – The Eaton Internment Memorial was unveiled at the Saskatchewan Railway Museum on Saturday, September 25. With attendance much greater than expected, the event was a huge success. Commissioned by the Prairie Center for the Study of Ukrainian Heritage, the memorial commemorates the Eaton Internment Camp.

The Eaton Internment Camp was one of 26 camps created as a place of internment during World War I for civilian enemy aliens designated as prisoners of war, and was the only facility of its kind in the province of Saskatchewan.

Dr. Bohdan Kordan, author of "A Bare and Impolitic Right – Internment and Ukrainian-Canadian Redress," remarked "We unveil this memorial today as a legacy, so that future generations may be reminded of the importance of preserving rights and liberties."

Don Gorsalitz, director of development at St. Thomas More College, said he was "impressed by the high level of support and commitment from the Ukrainian community."

Artist Grant McConnell remarked, "The historical significance of the monument is incredible, and I am honoured to have taken part in it."

The monument can be viewed at the Saskatchewan Railway Museum on Highway 60 to Pike Lake.

Ukrainian in Scotland works to preserve POW chapel

by Tony Leliw

LOCKERBIE, Scotland – A former British soldier is appealing for funds to help preserve a chapel used by members of the Galicia Division. The Ukrainian Catholic chapel in Lockerbie, Scotland, is being looked after by Zennon Pufkyj, a retired lance corporal with the Kings Own Scottish Borders.

Mr. Pufkyj, 53, who was christened and was married to his Scottish wife, Ina, in the chapel, says it is in urgent need of repairs. "The roof needs replacing and we would like to build a car park, disabled toilets and a picnic area for visitors," he said.

Originally the chapel was one of the 40 huts at Camp 68, a prisoner of war camp housing 450 Ukrainians who came to Scotland from Rimini, Italy, in April 1947. Thousands of other Ukrainians were dispersed to other camps all over Britain.

"Unlike the German and Italian POWs who were in the camp before them, the Ukrainians could not return home because they would have been either executed or sent to Siberia," explained Mr. Pufkyj, whose father, Mykola, played a leading role at the camp.

The POW camp was situated on land

then owned by a farmer named Sir John Buchanan Jardine. He gave one of the huts on the site, made from a shell of corrugated iron, to Ukrainian POWs to turn into a chapel, which they did using whatever limited resources they had to hand. The chapel can accommodate up to 50 people.

At first the chapel was situated at the top of the camp, but then the POWs moved it to the bottom end and, with a lot of hard work, skill and ingenuity, transformed the plain shell interior of the hut into what stands today.

Inside this embryonic church are hand-

painted religious pictures by POWs, armoured shells turned into candlesticks, a miniature model cathedral on the altar carved out with a penknife and two flags made out of Italian tents from Rimini. One reads in Ukrainian: "In memory to those who fell in battle."

"When the POWs were released in 1949 many went to England and the United States to find work," Mr. Pufkyj related.

"My father married a local girl and I was born just over the hill," he added. "This camp was more or less my play-

(Continued on page 30)

Ukrainian American Veterans meet at their 57th Convention

BOSTON, – The 57th Convention of the Ukrainian American Veterans was held September 16-19 at the Holiday Inn, in Dedham, Mass. The convention was hosted by Boston UAV Post 31, headed by Post Commander Stephen Kostecki, who was also the convention chair. The convention also served as venue for the UAV Ladies Auxiliary's 30th Convention.

Delegates representing UAV posts nationwide gathered to accept the national executive board officers' reports, discuss old business, approve the agenda for the next year, elect the new UAV national executive board and renew friendships with fellow veterans.

The newly elected members of the

Skirka on scholarships.

Commander Koziak reported on his activities representing the UAV at various functions throughout the year and reflected on the events and changes occurring during his four-year tenure as commander, particularly in the aftermath of 9/11. He presented updates on current UAV projects and spoke of new initiatives being developed to honor all Ukrainian American veterans and recognize their contributions to this country. He also stressed the importance of enlisting community support to help the UAV with its federal charter campaign. Commander Koziak thanked the national executive board and membership for



Anna Krawczuk with Capt. Foster E. Wright.

UAV national executive board who will be serving a two-year term are: National Commander Anna Krawczuk, Vice-Commander Walter Michajliw, Finance Officer Wasyl Liscynesky, Judge Advocate Michael Demchuk, Quartermaster Kostecki, Chaplain Dorothy Budacki, Welfare Officer Myroslaw Pryjma, Scholarship Officer Nicholas Skirka, Historian Wasyl Luchkiw, Public Relations Officer Michael Wovk and Webmaster Walter Demetro. As Immediate Past National Commander, Mathew Koziak, remains on the board.

In honor of the 30th anniversary of the Ladies Auxiliary, outgoing UAV National Commander Koziak presented Ladies Auxiliary President Helen Drabyk with a certificate of recognition in appreciation of the organization's hard work and support over the past 30 years. At the banquet, the UAV Ladies Auxiliary donated \$1,000 to the UAV to be used for the Welfare and Scholarship Funds. Certificates of merit were also announced for all the past presidents of the auxiliary. Immediate Past President Irene Pryjma was personally presented with her certificate.

The newly elected officers of the Ladies Auxiliary are: President Helen S. Drabyk, Vice-President Oksana Koziak, Secretary Pryjma, Treasurer and Historian Jean Elnick, Judge Advocate Anne Berezowsky, Welfare Officer and Historian Alberta Ciepły, Chaplain Olga Wengryn, Liaison Officer Myroslawa Bojsiuk, E-mail Communicator Victoria Maksimovich.

National Commander Koziak opened the convention and introduced Eugene Vaillancourt, commissioner of the Veterans' Services Department of Boston, who brought greetings from Mayor Thomas Menino.

The reports of the board began with the presentation of the financial reports by Mr. Liscynesky; Myroslaw Pryjma reporting on welfare issues and Nicholas

their hard work during the past four years and pledged his support to the newly elected members of the national executive board.

Vice-Commander Krawczuk reported on membership, including 14 new members-at-large since the UAV convention in 2003. She also noted that she represented the UAV at the dedication ceremonies of the World War II Memorial in Washington. Mrs. Krawczuk presented the UAV Registration Project Report, Volume I, 1998-2003, dedicated to World War II Ukrainian American veterans. This booklet lists over 3,000 names from the Registration Project, as well as from archival sources. This is a continuing project and Volume II will be dedicated to Korean War veterans.

Mrs. Krawczuk asked the veterans to register themselves and their loved ones. As the UAV is an official partner of the



Installation of Officers Ceremony: (row on left) Anna Krawczuk, Walter Michajliw, Wasyl Liscynesky, Michael Demchuk, Stephen Kostecki and Dorothy Budacki; (row on right): Myroslaw Pryjma, Nicholas Skirka and Wasyl Luchkiw.

Veterans History Project at the Library of Congress, she appealed to delegates to participate in collecting oral histories of their members and other veterans as well.

Reports of other National Executive Board members followed. Michael Demchuk reported on the Constitution and By-Laws Committee, which he was called upon to chair for ailing Judge Advocate Stephen Wicher. The major amendment in the by-laws was a two-year term of office for all the officers on the National Executive Board with the UAV conventions to be held annually.

Historian Luchkiw appealed to the membership to preserve archival material, and Webmaster Demetro reported on three issues of the UAV Tribune that were mailed to all the UAV members, the cost involved and the UAV website at www.uavets.org that he manages, which had quite a few hits/visitors from around the world.

Chaplain Budacki and Public Relations Officer Wovk reported on their respective duties. After time allotted for discussion and questions, all reports were accepted.

Following the meetings of the various committees, reports were presented that included a resolution regarding support for American troops. A transition meeting was held immediately after the elections of new the national executive board, at which Commander Koziak officially presented Mrs. Krawczuk with the UAV gavel. After the convention, officers approved the appointment of Walter Bodnar as UAV adjutant.

The convention concluded with a banquet on Saturday evening at which Past National Commander Eugene Sagasz,

with UAV Post 30 Commander Bernard W. Krawczuk as aide-de-camp, carried out the installation of officers ceremony. A short program followed the installation, which was led by master of ceremonies Col. Leonid Kondratiuk. After introducing the guests at the head table, Mr. Kondratiuk introduced outgoing National Commander Mathew Koziak, who thanked the convention committee for an outstanding job.

In her acceptance speech, newly sworn in National Commander Krawczuk asked that the members of the armed services who have died in the war against terrorism be honored with a moment of silence. Thanking the UAV membership for entrusting her with the leadership of the organization, she also recognized the veterans who had served in World War II, Korea and Vietnam. She pledged to keep the mandates of the convention and continue with the projects already under way.

President Drabyk of the Ladies Auxiliary presented citations to several members.

Mr. Kondratiuk introduced a special guest, Foster E. Wright, retired captain of the U.S. Navy, who attended the banquet as a representative for Sen. John F. Kerry. Mr. Wright, a personal friend and colleague of Sen. Kerry, read a letter of greetings from the senator to the veterans and guests. A former swift boat skipper, Mr. Wright who served two tours in Vietnam, stated that it was both an honor and a pleasure to be representing Sen. Kerry and to be among so many fellow veterans. He spoke briefly about his tour

(Continued on page 30)



Seated on the dias (from left) are: Stephen Kostecki, Rev. Yaroslav Nalysnyk, Anna Krawczuk, Bernard Krawczuk, Col. Leonid Kondratiuk, Michael Sawkiw, Jr., Helen Drabyk, Mary Wasyluk and Capt. Foster E. Wright.

The Ukrainian Museum awarded prestigious grant

by Marta Baczynsky

NEW YORK – The Ukrainian Museum in New York City received a 2004 Museums for America grant in the amount of \$91,360 from the Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS). Over 800 museums and libraries submitted applications to this federal granting agency asking for support for various projects. The museum was one of 190 applicants whose request was favorably reviewed.

The museum's grant-winning project, is within the parameters of the IMLS grant program category Supporting Lifelong Learning. The project has two objectives: to develop comprehensive programming aimed at strengthening and expanding the educational infrastructure of the institution, and building public access in the museum's new facility. Marketing the program, as well as the new museum building are two major components within the objective. The museum will target larger audiences with programming appropriate to each in cate-

gories such as the general public, young professionals, young audiences, families and school groups.

"On behalf of The Ukrainian Museum, I would like to express my gratitude to IMLS for this grant," said Director Maria Shust. "It comes at a most appropriate time, when our institution is about to relocate to its new, modern, spacious building and is ready to undertake the task of implementing an expanded and enriched agenda." She went on to say that creating a structure of educational programs that will serve as a pilot design and provide guidelines for future program planning is an integral part of the expansion objective. Ms. Shust explained that the grant the museum received is specifically geared toward the development of educational programs that will accompany the second in a series of inaugural exhibitions, a folk art exhibit titled "The Tree, Sun and Goddess."

"We have chosen this exhibition for the pilot educational project, because it lends itself particularly well for creating

programs that target various groups, especially families – the core group for audience development," said the director. She concluded that it is anticipated that this important project will have long-range benefits both for the museum and the community, which it serves.

The awarded project will be started in the new museum building in 2005. The three-story modern facility on East Sixth Street in New York City has been built with the generous funding of the Ukrainian American community, nationwide.

As IMLS' largest grant program, Museums for America provides more than \$16 million in grants to support the role of museums in American society. This grant program strengthens the ability of museums to serve the public more effectively by supporting high-priority activities that advance the institutions' missions and strategic goals.

"With their rich collections, museums enable visitors to physically connect with history, science and the creative process,"

said Dr. Robert S. Martin, IMLS director. "The Museums for America grants will help museums advance their role as trusted resources that serve communities by creating and sustaining a nation of learners."

The purpose of The Ukrainian Museum is to collect, preserve and display objects of artistic or historic merit relating to Ukrainian life and culture. Within the scope of its bilingual agenda, the museum offers exhibitions, illustrated catalogues, educational programs and hands-on folk crafts courses and workshops for adults, youth and children.

The museum was founded in 1976 and is run as an independent institution, governed by a board of trustees elected from the community. It boasts a nationwide membership and its support comes from individuals and organizations, as well as city, state and federal granting agencies.

For information about the museum readers may call (212) 228-0110; fax: (212) 228-1947; e-mail info@ukrainian-museum.org; or log on to: www.ukrainianmuseum.org.

Works by Skrypka on exhibit at newly opened art gallery in Connecticut

by Ika Koznarska Casanova

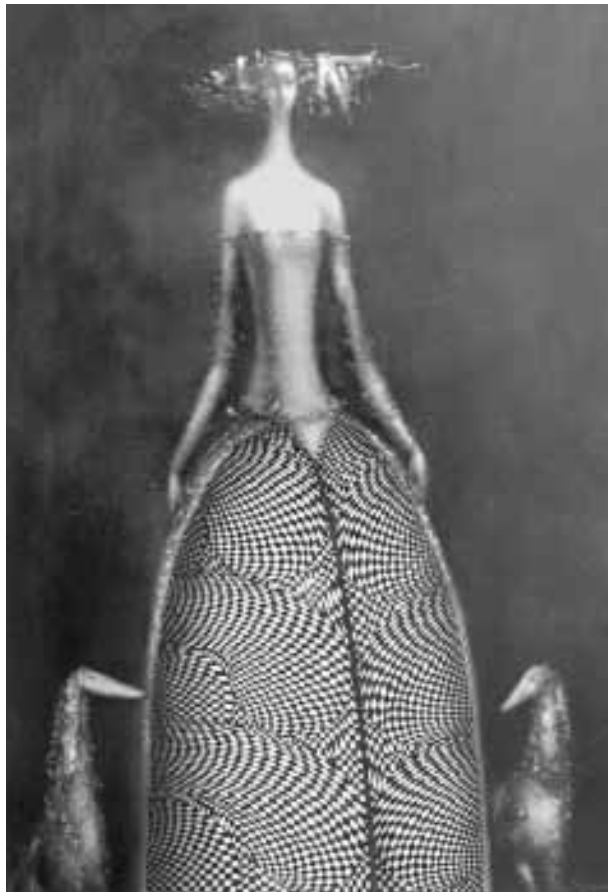
GREENWICH, Conn. – Zorya Fine Art, a recently established gallery that presents works of 20th-century and contemporary artists, with a focus on artists from Ukraine, opened on October 22 with the inaugural exhibition "Valeriy Skrypka: Paintings and Watercolors," with Sam Hunter, the distinguished art scholar, as curator. The exhibit of 31 works will be on view through November 30.

As noted in the artist's profile by Marsha Child Contemporary of Princeton, N.J., Mr. Skrypka was born in Zaporizhia in 1964, "the son of a respected non-conformist painter and Soviet dissident. He received a rigorous classical training at the Ukrainian Academy in Kiev [Kyiv], but broke with tradition as he developed his own style synergizing realism, surrealism, Byzantine art and Ukrainian folk traditions."

With reference to the artist's work it is noted that his "mystical oil paintings and watercolors are windows into a mysterious, Eden-like world in which time stands still. Executed with superb technique in a rich palette of colors, his compositions celebrate the restorative, life-affirming power of art."

Mr. Skrypka's recently published book with the eponymous title, "Valeriy Skrypka," which came out in Kyiv in 2003 as a publication of Marsha Child Contemporary, offers a comprehensive retrospective of the artist's work, complete with 64 color plates and a preface by Prof. Hunter.

Among the artist's recent exhibits was the first show of the fall season at Marsha Child Contemporary, a gallery of international fine art with special emphasis on the work of established contemporary emerging artists from Eastern and Central Europe, (September 17-October 19), as well as exhibits at the Turner Carroll Gallery in Santa Fe and the Park Gallery in Carmel,



"Girl with Puppet" (oil on Belgian linen), 2004.

Calif. A current exhibit of the artist's work opened at the Thomas Masters Gallery in Chicago on November 7, where it will be on view through November 30.

The artist, who first gained recognition in Europe,

where his work continues to be exhibited, now lives in the United States and exhibits nationally and internationally. His work has been exhibited in Germany, France, the Netherlands, as well as Japan and Canada, and is on permanent display at the Pieter Breughel Art Gallery in Amsterdam.

Upon first coming to the United States with his wife, Tamara, in 1993, Mr. Skrypka's work was first exhibited in New York in a solo exhibition featuring 25 paintings at the Chryzanta Hentisz-Kaminska Gallery on the Lower East Side as well as at the Mayana gallery, directed by Slava Gerulak, in an exhibit featuring the work of Jacques Hnizdovsky and Mr. Skrypka in an exhibit titled "Derevo Zhyttia" (Tree of Life). From 1997 to 2001 his art works have been displayed at the Galerie de Provence on Madison Avenue. Since 1994, the U.S. dealer for Mr. Skrypka's work has been Marsha Child Contemporary, originally based in Soho.

Prof. Sam Hunter, a specialist in 20th century art, is emeritus professor of art history at Princeton University, where he was also faculty curator of modern art. Prof. Hunter's many publications include "Modern Art: Painting, Sculpture, Architecture" (third revised edition), with John Jacobus, and recent monographs on Isamu Noguchi, Marino Marini, Hans Hofmann, Larry Rivers, George Segal, Alex Katz and Tom Wesselmann.

Before his academic appointment at Princeton he was director of the Minneapolis Institute of Art, founding director of the Rose Art Museum at Brandeis University, and director of The Jewish Museum in New York (1965-1967).

Prof. Hunter was awarded honorary doctoral degrees by the Brera Academy of Fine Arts in Milan, Italy, and Brandeis University in Waltham, Mass.

Zorya Fine Art is located at 38 E. Putnam Ave. For additional information contact Zorianna L. Altomaro at (203) 273-6588 or by e-mail at info@ZoryaFineArt.com,

Stupka stars in Russian film screened at Toronto film festival

by Oksana Zakydalsky

TORONTO – Although the Ukrainian film industry is today described as dead or at the very least moribund, some Ukrainian actors are finding work in other countries while Ukrainian venues or allusions to Ukraine appear in films not listed as Ukrainian.

The Toronto International Film Festival (TIFF) held on September 9-18 featured the Russian film *Svoi* (Our Own) which stars Bohdan (or rather – Bogdan – as he is listed in the credits) Stupka. The film won the Grand Prix and Mr. Stupka won the Best Actor Award at the Moscow Film Festival held in June for his role. The two-hour film, in Russian, was directed by Dmitry

Meskhiev and was featured in the Contemporary World Cinema program at the festival.

The program notes quote the director as saying that the film "is indebted to those Soviet films that tried to express the complexities of war but were suppressed by the Kremlin." Indeed, this film brings in several such complexities.

It is August 1941 and as the Germans advance on the Eastern front, a trio of Soviet (called Russian in the program) soldiers escapes while on a forced march to a detention camp. Tolya is a security officer (commissar) but is posing as a civilian soldier to escape certain execution; Lifshits is a Jew; and Mitya is a sniper from the region. Upon their escape, the three head for the property

owned by Mitya's father, Ivan (Stupka), where they hope to hide out.

Ivan has recently returned from the gulag – it is made clear that he is Ukrainian. He is starosta (head man) of the village, some of whose residents have been recruited into the police of the occupying German forces. The three soldiers find refuge in Ivan's barn, but it becomes clear very quickly that, for Ivan, the best and safest solution would be to get rid of Tolya and Lifshits and hide only his son. The two, Tolya and Lifshits, are well aware of this possibility and take measures to protect themselves – they attack a sole German patrol on a motorcycle and disarm him.

Mitya lusts after the daughter of Ivan's widow neighbor who looks to Ivan as the

protector of her family. However, the local police captain also wants to marry the girl, but her mother insists that she needs Ivan's permission to marry. Meanwhile, the murder of the German patrol compels the police captain to implement the usual punishment – 10 people from each nearby village are arrested and will be executed until the three fleeing soldiers, whom the police know are the killers, are turned in. Among the arrested are Ivan's two daughters.

The film has a washed-out palette, which gives it a battle-scarred look. Although it paints a horrifying, graphic picture of the devastation of war, this is just the backdrop to the complexities of

(Continued on page 30)

Kyiv Mohyla Business School students complete intensive seminar

by Michael Chaban

CHICAGO – The first class of executive graduates of a multi-cultural and foreign exchange program involving Kyiv Mohyla Business School (KMBS) and Northwestern University's Center for Technology and Innovation Management (CTIM) successfully completed a two-week American practicum at a final symposium conducted on the Northwestern University campuses in Evanston and Chicago, between July 23 and August 8.

As part of an initial three-year collaboration between KMBS and Northwestern University that had already delivered a series of important seminars to this leading Ukrainian business school in Kyiv, 45 Ukrainian executives who had completed their MBA programs with academic distinction, participated in this study exchange, the first of its kind in the Chicago area.

The program was the result of the continuing cooperation between the two institutions and suggested promise for jointly designed future programs; a follow-up program has already been scheduled for 2005 and is likely to become a continuing series.

A facilitating partner in orchestrating the exchange was the Kyiv Mohyla Foundation of America, which arranged for the program's implementation with Northwestern's U.S. National Science Foundation Center for Innovation and Technology Management, located in the Kellogg School of Management.

In addition to lectures by Kellogg and law school faculty and business experts, this program for the newly minted executives in the business community of Ukraine involved visits to companies and intensive practical exposure and experience with several executives of major corporations, as well as a one-day symposium designed to facilitate further interaction between the Ukrainians and American business counterparts.

Presentations to Ukrainian MBAs

The joint program involved a series of presentations by a number of Kellogg's distinguished academic authorities in the fields of management and marketing. These included those of Prof. Michael Radnor, director of the Center for Technology and Innovation Management and a member of the board or directors of the Kyiv Mohyla Foundation who organized the program with Kyiv Mohyla Business School; Prof. Robert Dewar, who spoke on marketing oriented organizations; Prof. Paul Hirsch, who lectured and conducted exercises on leadership; Prof. Philip Kotler, whose topic was marketing; and Prof. Edward Zajac, who lectured on Business Alliances.

The Ukrainian executives were especially enthusiastic in their discussions with renowned author Philip Kotler, the award-winning educator, an influential corporate adviser and global marketing guru. Prof. Kotler, the first recipient of the American Marketing Association's Distinguished Marketing Educator Award, is the S.C. Johnson Distinguished Professor of International Marketing at the Kellogg School and the author of the most widely used business school textbooks "Marketing Management" and many others. Prof. Kotler's latest book, "Ten Deadly Marketing Sins" (he signed a copy of his book for each participant) was the topic of his 90-minute lecture to the Kyiv Mohyla Business School group.

Other academic and practitioner presenters included Dr. Thomas Kappel of Andrew Corp., who spoke about "roadmapping," and David Grossman of the Dynamic Strategy Group (lately the global director of technology strategy for General Motors), who illustrated the use

of "mind and domain mapping."

Jeffrey Strauss conducted decision simulation exercises, Tom Churchwell of ARCH Development lectured on entrepreneurial development, Dr. Jack Bishop on small and medium enterprise management, Mark Dzierk of the Herbst Lazar Bell design firm (and chairman of the Design Society of America) spoke on product development, and Simon Bell of A.T. Kearney consultants focused on globalization.

The program included coverage of the critical intellectual property and security topics, with addresses from Prof. Andrea Matwyshyn of Northwestern University Law School and Mark Hellman of the Tripod Law Firm.

Corporate experiences

A number of Midwest corporations covering such fields as mass media, transport, communications, the food industry, health care, insurance and business law were involved in the academic exchange. On-site visits took the executive students to Harley Davidson, Kohler, Materials Sciences, Miller Brewing and Motorola, as well as to the Argonne National Laboratory.

A representative from Kraft (Dr. Susan Gaud) brought in not only valuable insights on how that firm – one well-represented in Ukraine – conducts its market-driven innovation programs but also impressive product packages for each student. With these various opportunities, the Ukrainian participants were able to observe and discuss American corporate traditions and innovations in management.

Ukraine Day colloquium

The two-week program included a colloquium at the Kellogg School on July 30 titled "Strategies for Business Development in Ukraine." The event was sponsored by Motorola Corp. and co-organized with the World Trade Center Chicago, Kyiv Mohyla Foundation of America and the Chicago Sister Cities International Program – Kyiv Committee. Among participants at the conference were leaders representing government, business and academic professionals.

The speakers included former U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine and member of

the board of Kyiv Mohyla Foundation William Miller, who reviewed Ukraine's current political and economic situation; Guy Pfeffermann, former chief economist of International Finance Corporation, who spoke about the risks and constraints facing companies in developing and transition economies and focused on the training of competent local management to meet such needs; Robert Langlois, director of Global Relations at Motorola Corp., who spoke about Motorola's past and current experience in Ukraine; Jaroslawa Z. Johnson, managing partner and director of the international law firm Chadbourne & Parke LLP, in Kyiv, who spoke about the experiences of corporations in conducting business in Ukraine; and Pavlo Sheremeta, dean of Kyiv Mohyla Business School, who discussed experiences in building a world-class business school in Ukraine.

A highlight of the conference was the presentation by Kellogg School Dean Dipak Jain, who addressed global management issues with both local and global research, traditional teaching and educational programs. Dr. Jain shared his perspective on the management challenges of the next decades and the evolving Kellogg model. Several graduates of the KMBS executive MBA program presented papers on specific corporate

development in Ukraine.

The day concluded with a visit to and picnic in the Ravinia Festival to hear a performance of Mahler's "Symphony of a Thousand"; tickets were provided by the festival through the good offices of Jim McClung, a festival board member and formerly senior vice-president International for FMC Corp.

Members of the Ukrainian executive MBA delegation commented that improvement of mutual understanding was successfully achieved through the one-day conference with an anticipated result of a more productive future dialogue between Ukraine and the U.S.

The American participants in the conference mentioned that the quantity and quality of questions presented by both the Ukrainian and American audiences proved one more time that Ukrainian business is of interest to American business and that American corporations should follow developments in Ukraine's political and business climate closely.

In addition, the participants commented that the fact that the dean of Kellogg School of Management, considered the No. 1 business school in the world, attended and warmly greeted the participants to the

(Continued on page 25)



Pavlo Sheremeta (left) of Kyiv Mohyla Business School with Dean Dipak Jain of the Kellogg School of Management.



Kyiv Mohyla Business School students against the backdrop of the Chicago skyline.

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Highlights...

(Continued from page 6)

especially at the city's Ukrainian community. Also included was a look back at previous UNA conventions held in what was once known as the "Steel City," and more recently as the "Renaissance City of America."

UNA conventions took place in Pittsburgh for the first time in 1900 and then again in 1946. Forty-one delegates took part in the Sixth Convention at a time when the fraternal organization had 3,067 members and assets of just over \$10,000. Forty-six years later, the UNA's 21st Convention was attended by 385 delegates, plus 20 supreme officers. It was reported that by the end of 1945 the UNA had grown to 45,720 members (both adults and juveniles) and \$7.79 million in assets.

The 21st Convention was historic as it was the first to take place after the end of World War II. The 1978 souvenir journal notes: "The [1946] convention dispatched a memorandum to President Harry S. Truman, apprising him of the Ukrainian American community's concern for their brothers and sisters in Ukraine, as well as those who found themselves scattered across West Germany and Austria after the Holocaust."

Indeed, as the journal also notes, "after the war, the UNA became strongly involved in bringing Ukrainian refugees from Europe into the U.S. and Canada."

Source: "Down Memory Lane: UNA's Two Previous Conventions in Pittsburgh," *Ukrainian National Association Souvenir Journal of the 29th Convention (1978)*. The border used for this special feature is reproduced from a UNA membership certificate dated 1942.

San Francisco...

(Continued from page 6)

wrote, "Ukraine's Parliament voted to revoke Lazarenko's immunity from prosecution. The politician fled to Athens and on February 19, 1999, boarded a plane bound for JFK International Airport. Earl knew he was coming before Lazarenko had fastened his seat belt. Suddenly the routine police request had exploded into the biggest case in the Eurasian Organized Crime Squad's history and one of the highest-profile cases with the FBI."

In the end, Mr. Lazarenko was convicted on June 3, on 29 counts, but was released on \$86 million bail and placed under 24-hour surveillance; he now awaits sentencing. His defense attorneys have said a conviction could bring him a maximum of five years in prison.

The magazine article went on to conclude that "the verdict left mostly confusion in its wake. Though Earl, Boersch and the rest of the prosecution team quietly accepted congratulations from colleagues who had crowded the courtroom to hear the jury's decision, they knew enough to downplay the results. By checking every box on the verdict form, the jurors had affirmed what appeared to be incompatible theories about what crimes had been committed in Ukraine. Their subsequent refusal to talk to anyone, rare in legal circles, left everyone wondering what - beyond exhausted sighs - went on during deliberations."

As an epilogue to the case, the magazine said that Mr. Lazarenko "is still under house arrest in a San Francisco apartment; government arguments that he should return to jail were rejected. He will be sentenced this fall and could face as many as 15 years. Doron Weinberg and Dennis Riordan [the defense lawyers] will have many avenues to appeal the conviction - the appeal will begin in 2006 - and are confident they will make him a free man."

Why Yanukovych...

(Continued from page 2)

parade in Kyiv brought forward by a week – backfired, especially in Kyiv where Mr. Yushchenko won by a landslide. Interestingly, one day after the elections, Russian Security Council Secretary Igor Ivanov said Russia would be willing to work with either candidate. This was a clear signal that Russia is less than confident of a Yanukovych victory.

Third, the attempt to repeat Mr. Kuchma's 1994 success by making this year's race also a contest between "nationalists" and "Russophiles" failed. A decade later, the issues are different and Mr. Yushchenko does not come across as a "nationalist" to most Ukrainian voters.

Two reasons why this year's elections are different from 1994 are the results from central Ukraine and the role of the left. In 1994 Mr. Kuchma won more of central Ukraine than did Mr. Kravchuk. In this year's elections, Mr. Yushchenko swept central Ukraine and, according to exit polls, also won the Kherson Oblast in southern Ukrainian.

The left (Communist Petro Symonenko, Socialist Oleksander Moroz, and Progressive Socialist Natalia Vitrenko) received a combined vote of 13 percent. In the 1994 elections, Mr. Kuchma won all of the left vote in Round 1. In this year's elections only Ms. Vitrenko tried the nationalist argument (Ukrainska Pravda, November 3). Ms. Vitrenko's 1.5 percent support for Mr. Yanukovych will be offset by the 1 percent won by Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs head Anatolii Kinakh, which will now go to Mr. Yushchenko.

On November 4, 127 out of 130 delegates at a Communist Party Central Committee plenum voted to not back

either of the two remaining candidates. If the Communists had backed Mr. Yanukovych they might have only discredited themselves ahead of the March 2006 parliamentary elections. Mr. Yanukovych had already bribed most Communist voters in Round 1, and there were only 5 percent left who could still defect in Round 2. This is now not the case, despite desperate attempts to court the left by Mr. Yanukovych.

The Communists were also perplexed because the Socialists bested them for the first time. The Socialists have always ruled out backing Mr. Yanukovych and do not recognize his claim to victory in the first round. The Socialists are in the midst of what are likely to be very fruitful negotiations with the Yushchenko camp. Their demands include Mr. Yushchenko's promise, if elected, to support constitutional reforms, halt the sale of land and support social welfare policies.

The second round will also be decided by defections from the pro-presidential camp. Here there are more similarities to the 1994 elections. One reason for Mr. Yanukovych's poor performance in Round 1 is the lack of full support given to him by some regional officials and members of political parties who are his allies on paper. In reality, many have sat on the fence, preferring to remain neutral. Many of them do not feel threatened by a Yushchenko victory.

The creeping defection of ruling elites from the Yanukovych camp could be seen in the collapse of the parliamentary majority in September. On election day, Mr. Yushchenko's ally Yulia Tymoshenko announced that agreement had already been reached by 233 deputies to create a new pro-Yushchenko majority.

Parliament Chairman and head of the Agrarian Party Volodymyr Lytvyn stated that he would be happy with either of the

two leading candidates. Mr. Lytvyn's relations with the Yanukovych camp declined in September-October after he prevented them from adjourning Parliament until after the elections in a failed attempt to deprive the opposition of a public platform. Mr. Lytvyn was also instrumental in supporting the creation of a parliamentary committee to investigate election violations.

Other former members of the pro-presidential camp were personally insulted by their coarse treatment by Viktor Medvedchuk, head of the presidential administration. Former Kuchma adviser Oleksander Volkov, who was heavily involved in Mr. Kuchma's 1999 re-election campaign, began courting Mr. Yushchenko. Another was Yevhen Marchuk, who was angered after he learned from the media that he had been removed as defense minister. His first interview was then deliberately given to opposition Channel 5 which supports Mr. Yushchenko. Mr. Kinakh was also angered by the manner in which he was removed as prime minister to give the post to Mr. Yanukovych.

Outgoing President Kuchma will also play an important role. He is unlikely to support the extreme position advocated by Mr. Medvedchuk, namely to use all avail-

able means, including violence, to guarantee that Mr. Yushchenko is not elected. This extremism has little support among the Kuchma camp except for Mr. Medvedchuk, because he has no future in Ukraine if Mr. Yushchenko is elected president.

An alternative path devised by President Kuchma's son-in-law, Viktor Pinchuk, is for Mr. Kuchma to become an international statesman, which a violent end to his decade in office would not permit. Mr. Pinchuk has brought many American VIPs to Ukraine to meet Mr. Kuchma. One such visit by former President George H.W. Bush paid off when President Kuchma met President George W. Bush during the 2004 NATO summit in Istanbul. The former Foreign Affairs Ministry building close to the presidential administration has been renovated to be Kuchma's new international foundation, where Mr. Pinchuk envisages him following in former Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's footsteps as an international statesman.

Taken together, these factors suggest that, short of Mr. Medvedchuk being allowed to use violence to prevent a Yushchenko victory in Round 2, the odds are heavily stacked against Mr. Yanukovych. The tide, therefore, is flowing toward a Yushchenko victory.

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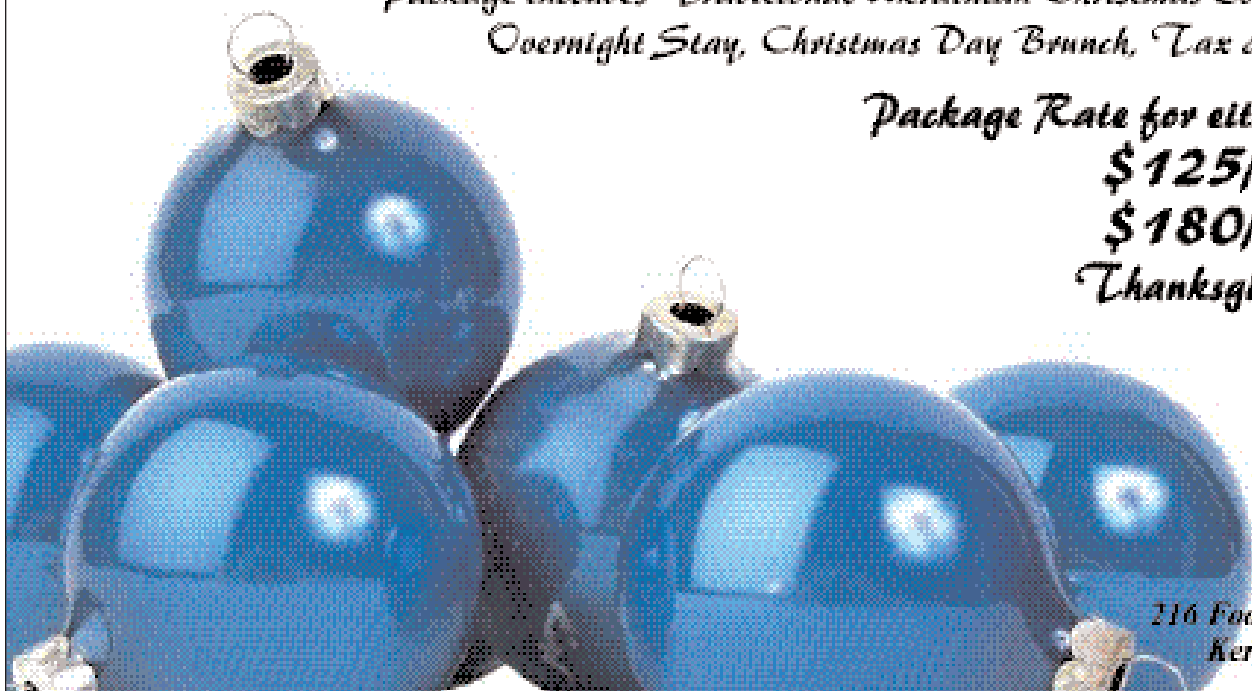
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UKRAINIAN AMERICAN SPORTS CLUB SCENE

Krylati Sports Club of Yonkers begins its fall season

by Mark Howansky

YONKERS, N.Y. – The Krylati Sports Club of Yonkers, N.Y., which operates under the auspices of the Ukrainian American Youth Organization (SUM), has started its fall season. The club sponsors a men's soccer team, three youth soccer teams, and a recreational volleyball program.

Through sport, Krylati is working to help fulfill SUM's mission, which is "to offer Ukrainian youth opportunities for social interpersonal contact and mutual support and to stimulate their spiritual, intellectual, social, cultural, educational and physical development." The Krylati Sports Club also serves as a mechanism to unite and strengthen the Ukrainian community in Yonkers and throughout America.

In the last few years, the Krylati men's soccer team has enjoyed continued success, elevating its status to one of the premier Ukrainian American soccer teams in the country. As a result, the club continues to attract new talent from the local recent-immigrant pool.

Similarly, the Krylati youth soccer programs are considered among the strongest in Yonkers. The youngest players showed tremendous improvement during the last season and will hopefully fuel a successful youth program for years to come.

And, last but not least, the Yonkers SUM volleyball program is enjoying a resurgence, which was evidenced by the revival of the Lincoln Indoor Volleyball Tournament after a 15-year hiatus. This past year also saw a Yonkers team win the Zdyh volleyball tournament for the first time in many years.

Unfortunately, the club also suffered a huge loss this past year in the untimely death of Theodore Hoszko. Mr. Hoszko was one of the founding members of the

Krylati Sports Club in 1965 and has served various posts with the organization throughout the years, including president. It will be impossible to find someone to replace him and he will be sorely missed.

Men's soccer

The men's soccer team fell just short of repeating as champions of the Eastern District (outdoor) Soccer League. The team's record of nine wins, one tie, and two losses was good enough only for second place in the league. But to make up for it, the men's team won the Sports Underdome Winter Indoor League for the first time after five years of participation.

The men's team fared very well in the various Ukrainian soccer tournaments and exhibition matches that they took part in during the year, posting the following results.

- 2003 Inaugural USCAK Cup champions (Labor Day, Ellenville, N.Y.);
- 2004 East Coast Cup runners-up (July 3-4, Glen Spey, N.Y.);
- 2004 Great Lakes Cup repeat champions (Memorial Day, Detroit);
- 2004 SUM Zdyh Soccer Tournament Champions (Labor Day, Ellenville, N.Y.);
- 2004 Lemko Vatra Soccer Match champions (June 26, Ellenville, N.Y.);

The club also hosted the third Annual Krylati 6v6 Mini-Soccer Tournament during the club-sponsored Tibbetts Park Ukrainian Festival on September 19.

The Krylati men's soccer team enters the 2004-2005 season with the following roster: Volodya Bryk, Ternopil, Ukraine; Valerij Chykhun, Kherson, Ukraine; Oleh Demchenko, Drohobych, Ukraine; Dima Dudnik, Drohobych, Ukraine; Yuriy Gagarin, Lviv; Iouri Greb, Lviv; Roman Gryniv, Drohobych, Ukraine; Volodya Helyukh, Ternopil, Ukraine; Mark

Howansky, Yonkers, N.Y.; Sergei Kazakov, St. Petersburg, Russia; Volodya Kruglyy, Ivano-Frankivsk; Ivan Kopytchak, Ivano-Frankivsk; Viktor Leshchak, Sambir, Ukraine; Bohdan Lonevsky, Drohobych; Mykhaylo Lutsiv, Zhydachiv, Ukraine; Ivan Martyniuk Sr., Lviv; Ivan Martyniuk Jr., Lviv; Mekola Nodjanosh, Uzhorod, Ukraine; Zenon Pavlyshak, Drohobych, Mykhaylo Prokiv, Ivano-Frankivsk; Bogdan Protas, Ivano-Frankivsk; Sergei Rayko, Drohobych; Taras Struminsky, Ivano-Frankivsk; Mykhaylo Vyshnyovsky, Lviv.

The men's soccer team is coached by Zenon Pavlyshak and managed by Mark Howansky. The team's assistant managers are Steven Howansky and Wolodymyr Uzdeychuk. The team's largest sponsor is the SUMA Federal Credit Union of Yonkers.

Youth soccer

The Krylati Youth Soccer Program continues to run three youth teams: 6-8-year-olds, 9-10-year-olds, and 11-12-year-olds. Last year, the youth soccer director was Steve Schur.

Last fall, Joe Gaschler took over as coach of the 6-8-year-old team. He did a great job in his rookie season and hopes to improve on its fourth place finish (four wins, five losses). This year, the team is a mix of first and second year players, who will undoubtedly benefit from his patient instruction for years to come.

During the 2003 season, the 9-10-year-old team was coached by Peter Teniuch and Darek Dzwonczyk, and posted incredible results, winning their division in the Yonkers Soccer Federation League with an undefeated record. Peter Teniuch decided to follow some of his star players and move up one age division. This year, he will try to recreate his success with the 11-12-year-old team. He also agreed to take over the responsibility of youth soccer director from Mr. Schur.

After guiding last year's 11-12-year-olds to an impressive 7-1-1 (first place) record, Mr. Schur will move back down to the vacated 9-10-year-old coaching spot and start grooming a new group of players. He will have to tap into many years of experience playing, coaching and managing as he tries to build his new, small core of players.

The team rosters for this year's Krylati Youth Soccer Teams are as follows:

- 6-8-year-old team roster – Coach Joe Gaschler, Lesia Danyluk, Matthew Gaschler, Oksana Klimko, Michael Kuzemczak, Alexandra Mamrosh, Stefan



A Krylati stalwart, the late Ivan Hoszko.

Palylyk, Andrey Schmotolocha, Roksolana Sikirinska, Mykola Swyntuch, Danylo Sydor, Alexandra Teniuch, Matthew Tomaszewsky.

- 9-10-year-old team roster: Coach Steve Schur, Dmytro Bilanicz, Mykola Duda, Christopher Kleber, Steven Kleber, Ostap Klimko, Daniel Kuzemczak, Roman Kuzmiak, Oksana Melnyczuk, Nina Schur, Paul Seneca and Mathew Skalsky.

- 11-12-year-old team roster: Coach Peter Teniuch, Nicholas Balko, Mykola Honczarenko, Stephan Kowalyk, Michael Kozicky, Marko Kramarchuk, Roman Kukil, Josh Lino, Edgar Martinez, Eric Martinez, Slavik Pidysotsky, Michael Schur and Adrian Teniuch.

Volleyball

The volleyball program conducted weekly practice sessions throughout the year, in an effort to prepare the teams who participated in various Ukrainian volleyball tournaments, including the SUM Zlet (Memorial Day weekend), Zdyh (Labor Day weekend) and SUM Quads (late July). Traditionally, practices are held on Monday nights in various school gyms in Yonkers. The Krylati volleyball program was run by Slavko Kiciuk this past year, with help from others, including Sammy Warycha, who orchestrated the revival of the Yonkers Lincoln Indoor Tournament on April 17.

Other Krylati Sports Club officers include Secretary Peter Teniuch and Treasurer Myron Daszko. For more information about any aspect of the Krylati Sports Club, please contact club President Mark Howansky at (201) 864-5751 or markhowansky@yahoo.com.



The men's soccer team of the Krylati Sports Club.

Chornomorska Sitch holds its 35th consecutive sports camp for youths

by Omelan Twardowsky

GLEN SPEY, N.Y. – The 35th consecutive annual sports training camp for Ukrainian youth was held by Chornomorska Sitch utilizing the athletic facilities of the Verkhovyna resort. As in previous years, this advanced sports training was received by students from the nearby states of New Jersey, New York and Connecticut, as well as those from the more distant Arkansas and Massachusetts. The training programs were conducted in three one-week sessions, comprising 25, 35 and 20 participants, respectively.

Soccer training was run by Ihor Kutynsky of Kentucky, a former outstanding soccer player himself. Later he became instructor and coach in high schools and colleges, as well as an instruc-

tor at various American soccer camps. He was assisted by Greg Serheev, a product of Chornomorska Sitch, who has worked as a soccer instructor at several previous Sitch Sports Schools. Presently he is a playing assistant coach of the Sitch soccer team. Tennis training was provided by Larissa Lukiw and Damian Kolodiy, swimming training by Taissa Bokalo and volleyball, by Ivan Litosh.

Ms. Bokalo, Nick Prociuk, Yaroslawa Wasylak and Mr. Litosh worked as counselors. Marika Bokalo served as secretary and director of the federal program. Omelan Twardowsky was the school director. Following intensive athletic training during the day, there were entertainment programs in the evenings, including singing, dancing, bonfires and movies.

Students who participated in the pro-

gram for two or more weeks received their awards in ceremonies held on August 7 and 14. The ceremonies took place in the course of banquets in the large dining hall in the presence of parents and guests. Short entertainment programs performed by the students during the banquets were directed by Marika Bokalo.

Sports School awards were received by the following students:

- in soccer – Alex Dorozynsky, Jonathan Kapczak, Nick Palumbo, Mike Palumbo, Orest Pyndus, Mark Perkowski, Mark Voronynsky, Tad Znayenko, Alex Pytlar, Mike Pytlar, Katie Charla, Ivanka Misilo, Natalka Nowakiwsky, Valia Olynyk, Melissa Perkowski, Kristina Prybula, Nicole Prybula, Joanna Skora, Tara Wasylak and Tatiana Znayenko;

- in tennis – boys, Alex Dorozynsky, Ihor Manik, Nick Palumbo, Mike Palumbo, Mark Perkowski, Orest Pyndus, Tad Znayenko, Alex Pytlar, Mike Pytlar, Katie Charla, Grace Kobryn, Ivanka Misilo, Natalka Nowakiwsky, Melissa Perkowski, Kristina Prybula, Nicole Prybula, Sonya Shmerykowsky, Joanna Skora, Tara Wasylak and Tatiana Znayenko; and

- in swimming – Katie Charla, Grace Kobryn, Ivanka Misilo, Natalia Shmerykowsky, Melissa Perkowski, Valia Olynyk, Joanna Skora, Tara Wasylak, Tatiana Znayenko, Alex Dorozynsky, Mark Perkowski, Ihor Manik, Alex Pytlar and Mike Pytlar.

The 2004 Sitch Sports School trophies for "best campers" were awarded to: Valia Olynyk, Alex Pytlar and Mark Perkowski.

1994-2004: Ten years of International baseball competition for Ukraine

by Basil P. Tarasko

BAYSIDE, N.Y. – Ten years ago, in the summer of 1994, I was named the first head coach of the Ukraine National Baseball Team. Back then Ukraine's National Junior team finished in third place at the European Junior Championships held in Kyiv. Later that summer I coached the Senior National Team in Slovenia, where we captured the European Senior Baseball Championships.

Now 10 years later, a growing Little League youth baseball program is in place. This past June the fifth annual Ukraine Little League Country Championships were held at School No. 104 in the Puscha Vodytsia raion of Kyiv. Four teams of boys ages 11-12 competed for the title.

The Little League team from Kirovohrad won its third consecutive Championship by defeating the Kyiv entry 11-2 in the finals. U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine, John Herbst, awarded the first-place medals to the winners. All the participants received souvenirs donated by Little League International and its CFO, James Stopper. Special thanks were expressed to Bohdan Kekish, president of the Self-Reliance (New York) Federal Credit Union for its continued sponsorship of this sports event for the children of Ukraine. Thanks also went to McDonalds-Ukraine for providing a farewell dinner for each team.

Also noteworthy was the first ever appearance of Little League teams from two orphanages who played a series of exhibition games. The teams from the Zhytomyr and Radomyshl orphanages played their first games on a Little League field. Some of the players actually ran toward third base instead of first after hitting the ball, but after a little coaching all went well. The kids were thrilled to take part in the tournament.

On July 20-25 Ukraine's National Junior Team traveled to Zagreb, Croatia, to compete at the European Junior Baseball Championships, Group B. Ukraine faced Austria, Hungary and Moldova in group play and won all three games with a combined score of 72-6.

Next up was Croatia, host country, in the semifinal. Ukraine won easily 17-0. Only Poland stood in the way of Ukraine winning its second European title. Ukraine eked out a 4-3 victory to capture the European Championship.

Aktem Palamarchuk of Kirovohrad

Basil Tarasko of Bayside, N.Y., is coach of Ukraine's national baseball teams.

was awarded three trophies as the leading hitter for the games, most runs batted in and MVP (most valuable player) for the tournament.

On July 31-August 6 the Senior European Baseball Championships were held in Rybnik – Zory, Poland. Ukraine faced Belgium in the opening game. Roman Yatsuk took a no-hitter and a 2-0 lead into the sixth inning only to give up his first hit and eventually the lead as Ukraine fell 4-2. In 1994 Ukraine lost its first game to Switzerland and then went on to win the championship in Slovenia. Would this happen again?

Ukraine proceeded to win the next three games within the group with a combined score of 43-2. Romania, Moldova and Belarus provided little opposition to the extremely strong Ukrainian pitching staff.

Belgium, Romania and Ukraine each finished with a 3-1 record in group play, but Ukraine was named group winner as it allowed the least runs.

On August 5 Ukraine faced Slovakia in the semifinal game. Roman Yatsuk, currently the star pitcher on the Brno Draci baseball team in the Czech Republic, took the mound and pitched the game of his life. He struck out 18 batters and allowed a mere three hits and one unearned run, leading Ukraine to a nail biting 3-1 victory.

On August 6 came a rematch of the opening game as Ukraine hosted Belgium in the finals. Evgen Bliznyk of Kirovohrad hit his third home run of the tournament in the fifth game to give Ukraine a 2-0 lead that Ukraine would never relinquish. That home run was the only hit Ukraine had in nine innings of play.

Sergiy Trofimenko of Symferopol, hurled a gutsy complete game shutout allowing five hits. The game ended with the tying runs on base and a screeching line drive down the first base line being caught by Taran and turned into a game ending double play – what a way for Ukraine to win its third European Senior Baseball Championship.

Bliznyk was named MVP for the tournament. This victory moved Ukraine into Group A classification for next year's European Championships to be held in the Czech Republic.

For more information about baseball in Ukraine and sponsorship opportunities for the Little League baseball program in orphanages, readers may contact, Basil P. Tarasko, district administrator of the Little Leagues in Ukraine, at: BT4UKRAINE@aol.com (718) 415-7821.



U.S. Ambassador John Herbst presents first place medals to the Kirovohrad team.



Orphans from Zhytomyr and Radomyshl in their new uniforms donated from Williamsport, Pa.



Some of the Little Leaguers watch the competition.

To The Weekly Contributors:

We greatly appreciate the materials – feature articles, news stories, press clippings, letters to the editor, etc. – we receive from our readers. In order to facilitate preparation of The Ukrainian Weekly, we ask that the guidelines listed below be followed.

- ✦ News stories should be sent in not later than 10 days after the occurrence of a given event.
- ✦ All materials must be typed and double-spaced.
- ✦ Photographs (originals only, no photocopies or computer printouts) submitted for publication must be accompanied by captions. Photos will be returned only when so requested and accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.
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- ✦ Newspaper and magazine clippings must be accompanied by the name of the publication and the date of the edition.
- ✦ Information about upcoming events must be received one week before the date the information is to be published.
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One Viktor...

(Continued from page 2)

election protocols – that is, from some 33,000 polling stations and 225 territorial commissions – are made public. This is not a realistic option in Belarus, for example, which under President Alyaksandr Lukashenka seems to have creatively developed Joseph Stalin's election precept that what really matters is not how people vote but who counts the votes. In Mr. Lukashenka's Belarus, what actually matters is neither how people vote nor who counts the votes but who writes the final protocols. One hopes that Ukraine has not reached the Belarusian stage of electoral ingenuity, and there is a chance that Mr. Yushchenko might succeed in checking whom his compatriots backed on October 31.

The International Election Observation Mission, which numbered some 600 observers from the Organization for Security and Cooperation Europe, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, the European Parliament and the NATO Parliamentary Assembly, said in a statement on November 1 that the October 31 presidential ballot did not meet a "considerable number" of OSCE, Council of Europe and other European

standards for democratic elections. According to the mission, the presidential election was tainted by bias in the state media, interference by the state administration in favor of Prime Minister Yanukovich, the disruption or obstruction of opposition campaign events by state authorities, and inadequacies in the Central Election Commission's handling of complaints. "This election process constitutes a step backward from the 2002 [parliamentary] elections," said Bruce George, president emeritus of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly and special coordinator for the short-term observers.

There reportedly were numerous dirty election tricks during polling on October 31, although their scale is unclear. According to the Committee of Voters of Ukraine (CVU), a non-governmental electoral watchdog, up to 10 percent of voters who came to the polls – or nearly 3 million people – could not exercise their right to vote due to various complications, primarily because of misspelled names or incorrect personal information on voter lists. Moreover, many voter lists included "dead souls" – people who are either deceased or relocated long ago – or omitted entire buildings' and streets' worth of living voters. Mr. Yushchenko

estimated that "millions of opposition supporters" were denied the opportunity to vote on October 31 because of such irregularities on voter registers.

Other dirty tactics on October 31 were as frequent as the appearance of erroneous voter lists, although their scale was admittedly somewhat smaller. Some Ukrainian media reported that bands of unidentified thugs were seen in Kyiv and in other Ukrainian cities, intimidating voters and commission members with verbal abuse and telephone calls; organized groups engaged in repeated voting through voter-absentee cards provided by local authorities; opposition representatives were fired from election commissions on the eve of polling day; and blatant ballot stuffing was observed at some polling stations on October 31.

There is little reason to expect that voting on November 21 will take place under friendlier circumstances for Mr. Yushchenko. On the contrary, some predict that the ruling regime will intensify its "administrative resources" further to ensure Mr. Yanukovich's victory in the run-off. There is also no realistic possibility of pro-Yushchenko campaigners counteracting intimidation by organized groups of hooligans or preventing

improper absentee voting on a major scale. One practical thing that Mr. Yushchenko can do is ask his supporters to check their names on voter registers before November 21 and come to the polls on that day en masse.

As expected, Mr. Yanukovich was overwhelmingly supported in eastern Ukrainian regions, while Mr. Yushchenko received the most support in western Ukraine. Mr. Yushchenko actually defeated Mr. Yanukovich in Kyiv and in 16 Ukrainian oblasts, including several in central Ukraine, while Mr. Yanukovich received more votes than Mr. Yushchenko in eight eastern and southern oblasts and Crimea. Since Ukraine's eastern and southern regions are more populous than the rest of the country, Mr. Yanukovich retains a small edge over his rival, according to preliminary and incomplete election results.

It is anybody's guess how the leftist electorates of Oleksander Moroz and Petro Symonenko, two candidates who appear to have placed third and fourth on October 31 and earned a combined 10 percent of the vote, will vote on November 21, if at all.

The line on the map that usually divides the "pro-Eurasian" and "pro-European" electorates in Ukraine during presidential campaigns appeared further to the east this time, but it is still a line of bitter political and civilizational division. While many Ukrainian voters were attracted by pension hikes or forced by "administrative resource" to vote for Mr. Yanukovich, there is also a large segment of voters in eastern Ukraine that would vote for Mr. Yanukovich (or against Mr. Yushchenko) without such incentives. They would not be pleased in the event of a Yushchenko victory. And given the fact that the central and local administration apparatus supports Mr. Yanukovich, a Yushchenko win might trigger political turmoil.

On the other hand, a Yanukovich victory would signal the preservation of the status quo – that is, a pervasively corrupt and highly repressive political regime which, however, is able to ensure political stability and economic growth. In this sense, Ukraine under Mr. Yanukovich could be very much like Belarus under President Lukashenka: a state with stability but without freedom. As for Mr. Yushchenko, his main election message is that of change, however vague and ambiguous it sounds.

The essential choice for Ukraine on November 21 seems to be not so much between East and West as between permanence and transformation. And, one hopes, between oppression and freedom.

The 1932-1933...

(Continued from page 11)

was a planned action of the Soviet regime against the Ukrainian people. Dmytro Tabachnyk, the vice prime minister for humanitarian affairs, spoke on behalf of the Ukrainian government during meetings in the Ukrainian Parliament on the 70th anniversary of the genocide. He said, "In these tragic years Ukraine lacked 10 to 25 percent of its population, losing 25,000 people a day, 1,000 an hour and 17 every minute."

We expect that the Verkhovna Rada will not only recognize the Famine in Ukraine as genocide but will ask the United Nations to recognize the Famine of 1932-1933 as genocide against the Ukrainian people.

Present and future generations should learn that the Famine was the genocide against the Ukrainian nation – this is a cruel truth that is beyond any doubt today.

Ukrainians must create a scholarly research institute and a museum of genocide and erect a memorial to the victims of this genocide. Duty to our nation demands this.

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Ukraine's presidential...

(Continued from page 8)

Must Not Be Stifled," by Victor Yushchenko, in the November 3 issue of the Financial Times, London (as reprinted in Our Ukraine Update):

"Ukrainians voted solidly for change in the country's weekend presidential elections. Despite fears of government interference in the poll, voters showed determination to exercise their constitutional rights to choose a president in a peaceful and democratic way.

"We will challenge Sunday's poll results, which put me – the opposition's presidential candidate – neck and neck with Viktor Yanukovich, the incumbent prime minister and presidential candidate. Already, however, government officials are in shock that their man did not achieve an outright victory. For the second time in as many years, voters reminded the incumbent regime of its tenuous claim on legitimacy. ...

"Ukrainian voters must once again go to the polls, this time in a presidential run-off on November 21. The choice for voters is clear: on one hand, a vibrant opposition demanding a system of democratic values and economic initiatives to jump-start Ukraine's integration into Europe; on the other, a candidate who represents an incumbent regime that values autocracy and crony capitalism more than freedom and the rule of law. ..."

"Ukraine Vote Lets Russia Flex Its Emerging Political Muscle; Moscow Puts Spin on Election Seen as Test of Its Influence," by Peter Finn, in the October 31 issue of the Washington Post:

"... Many political analysts depicted Sunday's election as critical to the strategic direction of Ukraine, which lies between Russia and the European Union. But it is also showcasing Russia's emerging ability to use campaign consultants, electioneering and political spin beyond its borders to pursue its long-term objective of retaining influence in former Soviet republics.

"Look at what the U.S. is doing here – supporting foundations, analytical centers, roundtables," said Sergei Markov, a Kremlin political consultant and head of the Russian Club's Information Center. "It's how contemporary foreign policy is pursued. And it's exactly what we're doing."

"... 'For the Kremlin, this is a very, very important election,' said Markov. 'We don't want to dominate Ukraine. We want to develop together. But [Viktor] Yushchenko is very dangerous. He is surrounded by these crazy people with a Cold War mentality who hate Russia.'

"The Russian Club was opened in August by Viktor Yanukovich, Russia's favored candidate for the presidency, and

Dmitry Medvedev, chief of staff to Russian President Vladimir Putin. At first, officials said the club's opening had nothing to do with the election, but lately it has been involved in little else.

"On Friday, the club held a roundtable with deputies from the lower house of Russia's Parliament who had come to observe the election. On Saturday, the club planned to discuss exit polls, including one it had commissioned for Sunday's elections. On election day itself, a team of 'experts' is to be available for the press to discuss the day's events. ..."

"Ukraine's Crucial Election," editorial, in the October 31 issue of The Washington Post:

"... Many Eurasian countries have held problematic elections, but Ukraine's has been distinguished by massive external intervention from Russia. According to reliable sources, Mr. Putin has channeled hundreds of millions of dollars into the campaign of Mr. Yanukovich. Russian political advisers have flocked to Ukraine, and Mr. Putin himself spent three days in Kiev [sic] this past week, during which he appeared on all three of Ukraine's national television channels to praise the official candidate and presided with him over a Soviet-style military parade. Mr. Yanukovich has pledged to end Ukraine's bid for NATO membership, make Russian an official language, allow for dual Russian-Ukrainian citizenship and integrate Ukraine into a Moscow-dominated 'single economic space.'

"The Bush administration's reaction to these events has been weak. Officials have expressed concern: Deputy Secretary of State Richard L. Armitage said in an article published Friday that 'there are signs of trouble' with the elections and that the United States has 'an overriding interest in a democratic Ukraine.' Yet no U.S. official has publicly noted, much less criticized, Mr. Putin's heavy-handed attempt to install an autocratic client as the president of a country that historically has been the starting point for Russian imperialism. Such silence will only encourage Mr. Putin and his Ukrainian allies to press forward with a project that begins with the disenfranchisement of Ukrainians – and could end with the redivision of Europe."

"The Other Big Election: Watch Ukraine. Its presidential election, too, could change the world," editorial in the October 30 issue of The Economist:

"... The West should therefore not be shy about pushing for a clean election in Ukraine. Russia supports Mr. Yanukovich [sic] both overtly and covertly. Europe and America should kick and scream about electoral irregularities and encourage Ukrainians to defend their own democracy.

"And whoever wins, the West should

offer Ukraine the incentives that Russia cannot, and support its ambitions to join NATO, the WTO and the EU. The EU, in particular, could do more to help Ukraine take the first steps towards that distant goal, for instance by lending advisers to help with the reforms that Ukraine would need to implement EU rules and open the door to more EU funding; it could even start discussing what until now has been off the agenda, a timetable and pathway to membership. Showing that Ukraine can escape the Soviet legacy will be a powerful argument against those who believe that Russia and its neighbors are condemned to it."

"The Empire Sneaks Back," op-ed article by Nina Khrushcheva, in the October 30 issue of the International Herald Tribune:

"...Ukraine's presidential election on Sunday could determine whether Russia remains a national state or begins to resurrect its empire. Should President Vladimir Putin succeed in his heavy-handed intervention in favor of his pre-

ferred candidate, Viktor Yanukovich [sic], Ukraine's current prime minister, Ukraine's fragile democracy is likely to suffer and its efforts to join the West will be set back. ...

"Putin has allowed hundreds of millions of dollars to be funneled through Russian state companies, most prominently Gazprom, to fund the Yanukovich campaign. He has sent his political technologists to Kiev [sic] to assist Ukraine's government. This week, he went himself to Kiev to embrace Yanukovich on the 60th anniversary of the liberation of Kiev from the Nazis. ...

"Let us be clear about the meaning of that embrace. A Russia determined to be an empire cannot be a democracy. To absorb Ukraine, Russia will inevitably have to become a remilitarized state. This transformation won't be noticeable. Just as Putin's creeping authoritarianism has gone largely uncriticized by a President Bush keen to have the Russian leader onboard for his war on terror, Russia's revived empire will sneak up on us."

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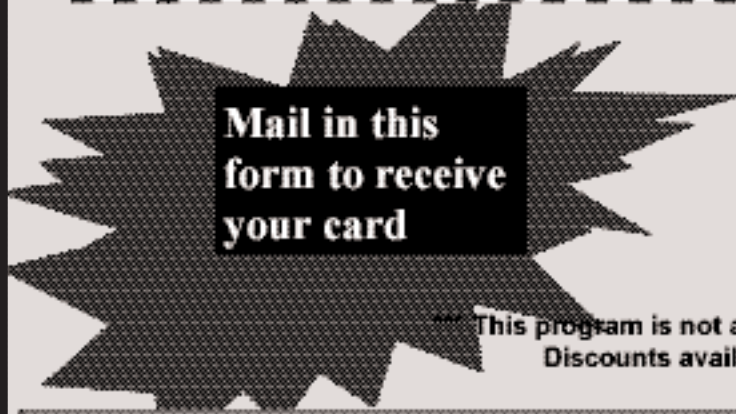


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NEW RELEASE: Masterpieces by renowned Hryhory Kytasty



SAN DIEGO – The Kytasty Foundation released Hryhory Kytasty's world premier masterpieces "Battle – Victory – Glory," featuring the Kyiv Symphony Orchestra and Chorus, and renowned soloists. The vast epic of Petro Karpenko-Krynytsia's poem "Battle at Konotop" recounts the events of 1659, when Ivan Vyhovskiy, hetman of the Zaporozhian Kozaks, dealt a crushing defeat to a superior invading army of Muscovites, sent to punish Ukraine for repudiating the Pereiaslav Treaty of 1654. The battle portrays Ukraine's long struggle of defense and quest for independence.

The second piece, Kytasty's quintessential composition for bandura, "The Sounds of the Steppes," is presented in symphonic arrangement. The piece fully reflects the grandeur, danger, mirth and spent passions

played out in the home of the Kozaks, on the rich black earth and wilderness known as the Ukrainian steppes.

The final piece in this historic production, "Duma about Kempen," words by Yar Slavutych, cries out "Glory to Holy Mary, Mother of God," for the salvation of the hundreds of thousands of war-weary Ukrainian refugees in the displaced persons camps in Germany during 1947.

This CD project highlights the attainment of the foundation's mission objectives and fund-raising efforts for 2004. Other ongoing activities are the presentation of the Kytasty Award to the highest ranked graduate students at the National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy Economic Education and Research Consortium program, as well as providing an educational resource of Ukrainian culture by creating and maintaining an ever expanding free library on the internet of literature, music and history.

Copies of "Battle – Victory – Glory" may be ordered by contacting Andrij Kytasty at ceofoundation@sbcglobal.net, or by sending a \$20 check (postage included to all U.S. and Canada destinations) to: The Kytasty Foundation, 4264 Biona Place, San Diego, CA 92116. To learn more about this unique non-profit corporation please visit www.kytastyfoundation.org. CDs of Hryhory Kytasty's exquisite "Holy Liturgy," as sung by the Bells of Podil Choir of Kyiv, are also available through the above channels.

The presidential vote...

(Continued from page 9)

station and stand in yet another line to register and get their ballot. More often than not, the commission members would be rude and impatient with these voters; it becomes understandable why some citizens would not want to put themselves through this ordeal.

To be sure, there is still a segment of the electorate that is detached and disinterested. For the most part, these people are a dying breed, namely Communists, who will never get beyond the 5 percent mark that Petro Symonenko received in this first round of the presidential election. Some still live in fear and will not raise their heads out of the sand – but these numbers are falling significantly.

Voters here have been manipulated by government forces – they know why the final election results not yet been announced, five days after their votes were cast. Ukrainians are basically honest and decent people and, despite the fact that they are known for their endless patience, this time they realized that enough is enough. They can no longer be intimidated by threats, lies and "political technologies."

They are fighting perhaps the most important battle of their lives – the right to make their own choice, the right to live in a real democratic society, one that is motivated by deeds and not empty words.

In his statement regarding the first round of elections, Doros Christodoulides, head of the PACE delegation, said: "Ukraine now has three weeks to show that it is willing to organize democratic elections in accordance with its commitments. The authorities should ensure that both candidates have equal access to, and unbiased coverage by, the media. Both the authorities and political forces should refrain from any undue interference in the electoral process and fully respect the provisions of the electoral law and international standards."

Over the past month, during his travels throughout Ukraine, Mr. Yushchenko, often called "the people's candidate," has said to the multitudes that came to hear him: "I applaud every one of you who has raised himself off his knees, even if only by a centimeter – this is a heroic deed and this will be a step for Ukraine to have a true democracy."

"Every day, I see more and more people raising themselves off the ground; their battered knees coming off the floor – and this is an encouraging sign," wrote Vira Shpylova, a correspondent for Voice of Ukraine, a parliamentary newspaper, on the day after elections.

Indeed, these are encouraging and inspiring signs of a growing democratic, civil society. The people of Ukraine can and will make a difference. I believe in the people of Ukraine.

and an international presence.

The study tour and conference were financed by a combination of sources, including the individual participants, Kyiv Mohyla Business School, Northwestern University, Motorola Corp., various grants and the Kyiv Mohyla Foundation of America. The Chicago Kyiv Sister Cities Committee contributed with the facilitation of activities. The Chicago Group of Ukrainian Professionals hosted a gathering for the participants at the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art.

Kyiv Mohyla...

(Continued from page 17)

conference and was visibly supportive of the cooperation with KMBS, is testament to the serious approach of Kyiv Mohyla Academy to education and its potential.

The Kyiv Mohyla Foundation of America has promoted the collaboration between Northwestern and Kyiv Mohyla in its efforts to support the National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy, a leading institution of higher learning in Ukraine, in attaining a higher level of academic excellence

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"Ukrainian-American Citadel..."

(Continued from page 7)

Romania, Bulgaria, Poland and East Germany, and the expansion of the Soviet Russian empire. According to Perlmutter, Roosevelt's policies unintentionally "created a post-war power vacuum in Europe that Stalin filled, until he was challenged by the containment policy [George] Kennan and others convinced [Harry S.] Truman to adopt. That policy offered the political and military grand strategy that had been absent during the war."

Roosevelt's courtship of Stalin made life difficult for Ukrainians in America during the war years. Accused of being Nazis by America's Communists – who were posturing as defenders of "world democracy" – Ukrainians became the objects of a defamation campaign that forced them to strengthen their resolve and faith in the future, and to vigorously defend their nationalistic principles against a scurrilous and unprincipled attack from the Left. ...

On March 16 and 17, 1940, a meeting of fraternal executives was held in New York City regarding the convocation of "a non-partisan, all-Ukrainian congress of Ukrainian Americans." The following resolutions were adopted by the participants: the executive bodies of the four fraternal associations would constitute the Congressional Committee to which each other organization could send up to 10 delegates; the committee would formulate the platform and the political principles of the congress; the committee would announce the platform in the press, while the political principles would be communicated to the central, nationwide organizations, and would invite the cooperation of all organizations; the committee, together with the representatives of the Ukrainian central organizations, two from each, would constitute the congressional council; the council would have the right to debate the proposals of the committee but proposals of

individual members of the council first had to be approved by the committee; it would be the responsibility of the council to execute the resolutions of the committee. All resolutions of the committee acquired validity by the consent of the four fraternal societies. All proclamations, announcements, or resolutions had to be signed by the committee, and the committee constituted the presidium of the congress.

A proclamation titled "To the Ukrainian Community in America" was issued soon after the meeting ended:

"The war in Europe demands that the Ukrainian immigration beyond the ocean raise its voice before the world in defense of the right of the Ukrainian people to have a national state of their own. We are the only force that can freely assert that the Ukrainian people are living in captivity, and that they demand for themselves the same right of self-determination that was given to other countries.

"In the course of their historical development, Ukrainians have lived by democratic principles as evidenced in Kievan [Rus;], in the Kozak community and in the Zaporozhian republic. Their democratic traditions were reborn in the resurrected Ukrainian state in the both the western and eastern territories of Ukraine after the first world war. At the present time it is only Ukrainian national forces which can create any lasting foundation for independence, unification and a democratic form of government in Ukraine.

"At this critical time in Europe, the right of the Ukrainian nation to the development of its own state demands a positive solution. Unfortunately, the free voices of our people in their own country are silenced by force. Consequently, we, the Ukrainian immigration beyond the ocean, must speak up so much the louder on their behalf."

The proclamation then invited other national Ukrainian organizations in the convening of the Congress of Ukrainians. Signing for the UNA were Nicholas

Muraszko, Gregory Herman, Maria Malevych, Dmytro Halychyn and Roman Slobodian.

A number of organizations eventually signed on including the Ukrainian National Women's League of America (UNWLA), the UYLNA [Ukrainian Youth League of North America] the Ukrainian Catholic Youth League (UCYL), MUN [Ukrainian National Youth Federation], ODVU [Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine], UHO [United Hetman Organization], the Ukrainian Gold Cross, Chornomorska Sich, and the Association of Ukrainian Professionals.

Organizers decided that each local organization could elect one delegate for each 100 members while central organizations such as the UNA could elect as many delegates as there were branches. No organization, however, could send local as well as central delegates.

The first congress of Ukrainian Americans was held on May 24, 1940, in Washington, D.C. A total of 804 delegates and 207 guests representing 146 separate localities, from New York and Pennsylvania to Missouri and California, participated in the congress. The UNA had the largest representation with 208 delegates.

UNA representatives...

(Continued from page 7)

Kashuba were also on stand-by to help. Even Bishop-Emeritus Michael Kuchmiak, who many years ago was the pastor of St. John's, walked proudly around the lot talking to parishioners and old friends. Christine Brodyn, UNA employee and Secretary of Branch 27, and I prepared our promotional materials for distribution to all attendees. To make sure that our table was well-manned my daughter, Areta Trytjak, agreed to help out.

As people approached our table we answered questions and handed out copies of the current issues of Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly, information on the UNA's resort, Soyuzivka and a full line of promotional materials on the UNA. Our hot giveaways were the UNA T-shirts, pens and balloons for the children.

Unfortunately, not as many people arrived early as was hoped for. Mykhailo Stashchyn, St. John's choir director, prepared the sound system for the concert which began after 2 p.m. By then, most of the seats were filled. As you looked around the crowd many wore Ukrainian embroidered shirts, some very traditional and others stylized to suit

modern garments. I noticed Father Malkov wearing a beautiful blue embroidered shirt, which he was proud to announce was hand-made by his mother.

Master of ceremonies Lada Hapij Bidiak, who was happy to have the assistance of her little 2-year-old daughter Maya, introduced the performers: the musical ensemble Lviviany, the singing ensemble Ukrainski Barvy, the folklore ensemble Budmo, the New Jersey dance ensembles Iskra from Whippany and Barvinok from Bound Brook and humorist "Stefko z Dolyny."

Later in the evening, the little lights that were strewn over the trees created a special atmosphere to accompany the music of Lviviany. Many enjoyed the music and danced to Ukrainian and modern tunes.

Commendations are due to the festival committee for all their hard work in organizing this event. We all know this is not an easy task. Next year, UNA representatives, who not only manned a UNA table this year but also worked in other capacities, will be back again to support this festival. Hopefully more people will come, enjoy the day and support St. John's Church, a church that has sustained this community for a long time.

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ELECTION WATCH

(Continued from page 3)

Yanukovich told journalists he would not have a television debate with Mr. Yushchenko. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Court nullifies voting in two districts

KYIV – An appellate court in Cherkasy Oblast on November 8 annulled the official protocols of the October 31 presidential ballot in electoral districts Nos. 200 and 203, thus invalidating the vote in those constituencies, Interfax reported. The verdict followed complaints filed by two minor presidential candidates, Oleksander Rzhavskiy (constituency No. 200) and Oleksander Bazyliuk (constituency No. 203). Preliminary figures suggest that opposition candidate Viktor Yushchenko defeated Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich in those constituencies by large margins. Mr. Yushchenko's staff has announced that it will challenge the oblast court's verdict before the Supreme Court, a step that must take place within the two days of the annulment of the election results. Meanwhile, Central Election Commission Chairman Serhii Kivalov told journalists on November 8 that the commission received some 100 complaints regarding violations of the election law during the presidential election. Mr. Kivalov pledged that the commission will announce official results of the October 31 vote prior to the deadline imposed by the election law – that is, no later than November 10. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Kirovohrad voting invalidated

KYIV – The Central Election Commission on November 10 invalidated presidential voting in district No. 100 in Kirovohrad, saying the protocol on voting results there was approved without the required two-thirds majority of territorial commission members, according to UNIAN. According to a copy of the protocol obtained by UNIAN, Viktor Yushchenko defeated Viktor Yanukovich in constituency No. 100 by a margin of 25,000 votes. Mr. Yushchenko's election staff said it will challenge the CEC's decision before the Supreme Court. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Kivalov said to be under pressure

KYIV – National Deputy Oleh Rybachuk, from Viktor Yushchenko's Our Ukraine parliamentary caucus, said in Kyiv on November 3 that Central Election Commission Chairman Serhii Kivalov has not yet announced the final vote count in the presidential election because the presidential administration has threatened to instigate a criminal case against his daughter if he fails to ensure a "necessary election result" for Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich, the Ukrainska Pravda website (www2.pravda.com.ua) reported on November 3. Mr. Rybachuk said the criminal case could be linked with the business activity of the Antarktyka fishing company, but failed to provide details. Mr. Kivalov denied that the presidential administration is putting pressure on him

personally and on the commission concerning the release of final results of the voting. "[My daughter] is not involved in any business activities," Interfax quoted him as saying. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Communists say no to both Viktors

KYIV – The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine (CPU) on November 4 called on CPU adherents to vote against both Viktor Yanukovich and Viktor Yushchenko in the November 21 presidential run-off, Interfax reported. "Support in the run-off for the candidates who represent the continuation of the current anti-popular course and regime is inadmissible," CPU leader Petro Symonenko told journalists. Mr. Symonenko added, however, that the CPU "reserves the right to conduct further work regarding political consultations with those political forces that are ready to hold such consultations on issues that are important for the working people." He did not elaborate. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Socialists support Yushchenko

KYIV – The Socialist Party of Ukraine led by Oleksander Moroz has decided to support Viktor Yushchenko in the presidential run-off on November 21, Ukrainian news agencies reported on November 6. Earlier that same day Messrs. Yushchenko and Moroz signed a political accord envisioning joint steps by both sides in the event of a Yushchenko victory. In particular, Mr. Yushchenko's Our Ukraine and the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc agreed to work with the Socialist Party toward passing a constitutional-reform bill (registered in Parliament under No. 4180) by January 1, 2005, and put it in effect no later than January 1, 2006. Mr. Yushchenko also pledged to introduce, upon taking office, a ban on the sale of agricultural land, cancel "the acts of privatization of properties of strategic importance" and move for an immediate pullout of the Ukrainian military contingent from Iraq, Interfax reported. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Kinakh signs accord with Yushchenko

KYIV – Anatolii Kinakh, leader of the Party of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs, signed an accord on November 8 throwing his support behind Yushchenko in the 21 November presidential runoff and urging transparent and democratic voting on that day, Interfax reported. According to preliminary election results published by the Central Election Commission on November 2, Mr. Kinakh placed fifth among presidential candidates on October 31 with 0.94 percent of the vote. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Yushchenko meets with UOC-MP

KYIV – Presidential candidate Viktor Yushchenko and his campaign manager Oleksander Zinchenko met with Metropolitan Volodymyr, head of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Moscow Patriarchate in Kyiv on November 8, Ukrainian media reported. The candidate's press service reported the same day that Mr. Yushchenko and Metropolitan

Volodymyr expressed concern about the tense situation in the country ahead of the November 21 presidential run-off and about an "artificial split of Ukraine 'into East and West for denominational and religious reasons.'" Mr. Yushchenko's press service added that the metropolitan blessed Mr. Yushchenko at the end of their meeting. On November 9, the UOC-MP press service issued a statement saying that the report by Mr. Yushchenko's press service on the meeting was a "dirty political tactic" intended to draw the Church into a political confrontation. "No joint appeals or assessments or statements were made or could be made [during the meeting]," Metropolitan Volodymyr's press service said. "At the end of the meeting, the metropolitan blessed the visitors." (RFE/RL Newsline)

Zyuganov supports Yanukovich

MOSCOW – Russian Communist Party leader Gennady Zyuganov has called on Communists of Ukraine not to allow the victory of a "representative of pro-Western forces" in the second round of presidential elections. "Today, one must realize that the

coming of pro-Western, pro-American protégés to power in Ukraine will put off prospects for reunification of our people for a long time – it threatens the unity of the Ukrainian state, unity of the people of Ukraine," he said in a published statement on November 5. Ukraine's Communists "should show political wisdom – commitment to the vital, strategic interests of working people," he said. Mr. Zyuganov earlier called on Ukrainian Communists to give their votes to Viktor Yanukovich. However, a Communist Party plenum decided not to give votes to any of the candidates. Meanwhile, Mr. Zyuganov said he did not rule out that Ukrainian Communists would reconsider their decision. He said on Ekho Moskvu radio that he had information that the Communist Party's representatives had held consultations with Mr. Yanukovich in Kyiv. "They have agreed on preparing a joint program of leading the republic out of the economic crisis, and Yanukovich has confirmed that he is ready to implement several provisions of the program of Communists," Mr. Zyuganov said. (Action Ukraine Monitoring Service)


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Kurowycky-Komarnyckyj...

(Continued from page 6)

expected to change the final outcome.

"At this moment, I am regrouping. I am not sure at this stage what my next step will be," Ms. Komarnyckyj said, referring to her political future. But she said it was an honor to run and said she would continue with a future in politics. "I just don't know in what way."

The district lines in her race heavily favored the Democratic candidates, Ms. Komarnyckyj said. "If it's the same map [in 2006] it's a suicide race. You run a

race you believe you can win and we thought we could have won this race," she said.

She also noted how much her family supported her effort and the effect they had on her constituents. One woman told Ms. Komarnyckyj's mother after voting, "I voted for your daughter because it's obvious how proud you are of her," Ms. Komarnyckyj said.

"It really impacted me that people had such faith and trust in me," said Ms. Komarnyckyj, who also noted the positive tone of the campaign. "People were very gracious – it was a nice race," she said.



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Whippany SUM Branch hosts its first Ukrainian Festival

by Lesia Cebrij-Rago

DOVER, N.J. – On a cold and overcast day, Germania Park in Dover, N.J., welcomed 700 people as the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM), Whippany branch, celebrated its first Ukrainian festival on Saturday, October 9.

The atmosphere was infectious. Young children were happily painting pumpkins and playing games at the children's cor-

ner, while the adults were busy chatting, eating wonderful kovbasa and kapusta, varenyky and sipping borsch, all prepared by SUM Passaic and the SUM resort (known as "oselia"). Huge pam-pushky as light as feathers, and home-baked Ukrainian desserts were prepared by the hard-working ladies of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Parish. There were plenty of interesting things to purchase from the 14 vendors who

showed off their wares.

A cultural table, displaying books and Ukrainian artifacts, was manned by Katia Kucyna. The table featured a bandura, ceramics, paintings, weavings, embroidery, woodcarvings, inlay, pysanky, as well as books on the Scythians, Ukrainian traditions and folk costumes.

At 4:30 p.m. everyone made their way to the outdoor pavilion to enjoy the glorious sounds of Oksana Telepko singing and playing the bandura. A beautifully crafted flower wreath created by Chris Odomirok adorned the stage area. The Iskra Dancers of Whippany performed the "Kozachok" and the "Zakarpatska Polka," while the Zoloty Promin Dance Ensemble of Hartford, Conn., performed the "Maramoresh" and "Buko." Olya Chodoba-Fryz charmed the audience with her mellow voice, and Katerina Syzonenko performed the dance "Prybyraiu ta y Kokhayu."

At the end of the program everyone was dazzled by three Hopak dances – as performed by the SUM dance group of Passaic, the Barvinok Dance Ensemble of Astoria, N.Y., and the final rousing hopak by the Zoloty Promyn troupe. The program was emceed by Jerry Kuzemchak.

But the festival was not yet over. Everyone, young and old alike, continued to dance under the stars to the beat of the band Svitanok until 11 p.m. when the festival was officially over.



A youngster enjoys the face-painting.

A hard-working group of people – Rosemary Andrian, MaryAnn Bilanych, Donna Bilanych, Donna Kuzemchak, Oksana Halibej, Julie Gbur, George Gbur, Darka Mozuriak and Chris Bilanych – worked tirelessly to bring the Ukrainian spirit, culture and traditions together in a place that felt like the Ukrainian Carpathian mountains.

As Chris Bilanych said, with tears in her eyes, "We did this for the children."



One of the cultural displays at Whippany SUM's Ukrainian Festival.

Ukrainian Festival Day proclaimed in Maryland's Montgomery County

by Tamara Woroby

SILVER SPRING, Md. – U.S. Congressman Albert Wynn and Montgomery County Executive Doug Duncan attended the opening ceremonies of the Second Ukrainian Festival of the Washington metropolitan area, where Mr. Duncan officially proclaimed Saturday September 24, as Ukrainian Festival Day in Montgomery County. Greetings from Sens. Barbara Mikulski and Paul Sarbanes were extended to the Ukrainian community.

The Festival was held during the weekend of September 24-25 here, on the grounds of St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Church. Over 5,000 people attended the two-day event, which featured Ukrainian food, refreshments, vendors and exhibitors of Ukrainian hand-crafts and artwork, as well as performers from North America and Ukraine.

Also in attendance at the official ceremonies were Archbishop Antony of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in America; the Pastor of St. Andrew Cathedral, the

Rev. Volodymyr Steliac; the Rev. Taras Lonchyna of Holy Trinity Particular Ukrainian Catholic Church in Silver Spring, Md.; the Rev. Nestor Iwasiw and Deacon Teophil Staruch of Holy Family Ukrainian Catholic Church; the Rev. Greg Chumak of the Four Evangelists Mission in Bel Air, Md.; Robert Hitchens and Wasyl Kharuk of the Ukrainian Catholic Seminary in Washington; and Dr. Serhij Korsunskij deputy chief of mission of the Embassy of Ukraine.

The festival was organized by the Ukrainian Festival Committee, with the support of the Embassy of Ukraine and local Ukrainian church and community organizations, among them Plast and The Washington Group. The co-chairs of the festival were Andree Filipov and Myroslava Semerey, the latter having been, along with Father Steliac, the initial inspiring force behind last year's very successful first Ukrainian festival.

The reputation of the festival, which is quickly establishing itself as a local tradition, is growing as evidenced by the number of visitors to the festival website,

which peaked at 10,516 on the day before the event. This year the primary sponsors were Comcast and Western Union.

Anyone who attended the festival could not help but marvel at the precision in organization and attention to detail that was evident wherever one turned. A new layout (which included a newly-built stage for the performers) allowed the crowds to disperse comfortably over the five-acre property. While the festival's success was the result of the hard work of many individuals too numerous to mention individually, the superhuman input of people such as Valentin Zabijaka, head of the Parish Board of St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Church, Yuriy Petrenko, Olga Barnaj, Sonja Krawec and Olya Masnyk should be acknowledged.

The masters of ceremonies for the two-day event were Anya Dydyk-Petrenko and Deacon Staruch, who together managed a continuously flowing program of performances that captivated the crowds. Performers included the Yevshan Dance Ensemble of Rochester, N.Y., the trio Bandura Angels from

Ukraine, the Washington Slavic Male Chorus, tenor Roman Tsymbala, soprano Anna Bachynska, the Washington dance ensemble Veseli Kozachata (comprising 12 young Ukrainian dancers between the ages of 3 and 9) the Oberehy orchestra, the Kozachata ensemble from the Ukrainian Embassy, and singers Iryna Kravets, Lidya and Gabriella Oros, and Olya Chodoby-Fryz.

On Saturday evening a traditional zabava (dance) was held featuring Svitkovi Dni and the Oberehy Orchestra. Many festival-goers stayed into the early morning hours enjoying this dance.

The weather was picture-perfect over the two-day event, with blue skies and temperatures in the 70s. One could see Ukrainian Americans enjoying themselves alongside people of many diverse backgrounds. All who came to the festival were exposed to the best of Ukrainian culture. Whether it was the caliber of the artists, the wide-ranging display of Ukrainian handicrafts and artwork, or the mouth-watering food, it was clear that the festival was enjoyed by many.



Olya Chodoba-Fryz sings the American national anthem at the festival opening.



The Yevshan Dance Group from Rochester, N.Y., on the festival stage.

Paris to Kyiv to perform at Montreal showcase

MONTREAL – Since 1982, Canadian singer Alexis Kochan has been rediscovering and reinterpreting ancient Ukrainian music. Ms. Kochan and her ensemble Paris to Kyiv will return to Montreal for a short yet very important performance at the CINARS Platform on November 18.

This International Exchange for the Performing Arts is one of the leading showcase events in the world, with 1,000 professionals and 150 performances representing 60 countries spread out over five days of workshops and conferences in Montreal.

Paris to Kyiv has played in numerous theatres and arts centers across Canada

and the United States, as well as in Europe. In Montreal the group will be performing music from earlier acclaimed recordings, as well as material from a much-anticipated new recording, scheduled for worldwide release in early 2005.

Paris to Kyiv will perform at 10 p.m. on Thursday, November 18, at Le Nouveau Club Soda, 1225 St. Laurent, Montreal.

The performance has received support from the Canada Council for the Arts, Manitoba Film and Sound, and the Manitoba Audio Recording Industry Association.

For further information readers can log on to www.paristokyiv.com.

Post-election...

(Continued from page 3)

now head of the Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs (UIE) and the party of the same name, which President Leonid Kuchma led in 1993-1994, was also a candidate in Round 1. Mr. Kinakh always stated that he would never support Mr. Yanukovich in Round 2, thus Mr. Kinakh signed an agreement whereby his party will now throw its support to Mr. Yushchenko (yushchenko.com.ua, November 8). The Democratic Platform of the National Democratic Party (NDP) also signed an agreement with Mr. Yushchenko. These moves reveal deep cracks within the pro-presidential camp.

The agreement signed between the Democratic Platform and Mr. Yushchenko condemns the first round as "non-transparent, undemocratic, falsified and, as such, elections that took place with severe and massive infringement of citizen's rights to freely vote" (Ukrainska Pravda, November 9). Ironically, NDP leader Valerii Pustovoitenko is the coordinator of the political parties supporting Mr. Yanukovich, against whom this statement is directed.

The third factor is the feeling of powerlessness that has so pervaded Ukrainian citizens and will continue until the Kuchmagate crisis has gone. The new Razumkov poll shows that Yushchenko voters now believe their candidate may actually win.

Other factors reflect this growing popular confidence in the media and the security forces, both of whom were important in the 2000 Serbian and 2003 Georgian democratic revolutions. A revolt against media censorship has been spearheaded by 329 television journalists from state and private TV channels (telekritika.kiev.ua/comments/?id=18156).

The head of the State Television Channel 1 news program "Visti" was removed this week because he refused to continue using "temnyky" (secret instructions issued by the presidential administration). Television journalists are planning a full-scale revolt two or three days before the second round. The timing is aimed to prevent station owners or controllers, who tend to be Yanukovich supporters, from removing them from work. Thus, more balanced coverage on television could be in the offing on election day.

Another important institution for the second round is the police. Regional branches of the Yushchenko camp have been secretly visited for some months by police officers who pass on intelligence about the illegal involvement of policemen in the elections. These policemen categorically state their unwillingness to use firearms against peaceful demonstrators if they protest election fraud.

Several Kharkiv policemen wrote an

open – but anonymous – letter to the Verkhovna Rada documenting wide-scale election fraud by the oblast chairman and the Internal Affairs Ministry (razom.org.ua, November 8; UNIAN, November 9). One of the most serious charges concerned the delivery of additional ballots that were added to the Yanukovich vote in the Kharkiv Oblast. Internal Affairs Ministry cadets were also sent to western Ukraine, armed with 10 absentee ballots each.

These emerging cracks in Ukraine's semi-authoritarian system have been deepened by sustained pressure from the opposition. On November 6, 70,000 Ukrainians rallied in Kyiv in support of Mr. Yushchenko, who appeared with Mr. Moroz. The rally was re-broadcast around Ukraine, where it could be viewed in the central squares of most oblast centers. At the rally, Mr. Yushchenko called for a mass mobilization of his supporters and a strike to begin in the last week of Round 2. The Pora (It's Time!) youth group, modeled on Serbia's Otpor, is organizing a general strike by students throughout Ukraine to begin on November 15. Pora has already organized a rally attended by 4,000 students outside Parliament protesting election fraud.



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Ukrainian American Veterans...

(Continued from page 15)

in Vietnam and the bonds that tie all veterans together.

Letters of greetings and citations were also received from members of the Massachusetts Congressional Delegation: Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, Reps. Michael E. Capuano, William D. Delahunt, Barney Frank, Stephen Lynch, Martin T. Meehan, James McGovern and

Richard E. Neal.

In his letter to the veterans, congressman Meehan informed the members that in recognition of the Ukrainian American Veterans' commitment to this country, he will be joining 29 of his colleagues in co-sponsoring H.R. 1615, the bill to grant the Ukrainian American Veterans a federal charter.

Greetings were also received from Boston Mayor Thomas Menino, Massachusetts Gov. Mitt Romney and President George W. Bush.

The program concluded with a keynote address by Michael Sawkiw Jr., president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. Mr. Sawkiw spoke of the importance of Ukrainians coming together in support of their brothers and sisters, stating that in unity there is strength. He also spoke of the importance of participating in the political process, emphasizing that it isn't necessarily significant to belong to one political party over another, but it is vital to participate.

The evening culminated with a dance.

Stupka stars...

(Continued from page 16)

morality and family confronted by Ivan. Mr. Stupka is superb – in his face one can actually see how his conflicting choices weigh heavily upon his soul.

The TIFF also featured a new film by formerly Kyiv-based director Kira Muratova – "Naistroyschik" (The Tuner). Although filmed at the Odesa Film Studio and copyrighted by the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine, the film was listed in the Contemporary World Cinema under "country: Russia" (it was in Russian).

As well, a short film titled "Ya Umer v Detstve..." (I Died in Childhood) made at the Paradjanov Film Studio in Armenia (in Russian) by the nephew of Armenian Sergei Paradjanov, which showed several scenes from Paradjanov's "Shadows of Forgotten Ancestors," was listed under "country: Russia."

Turning the pages...

(Continued from page 8)

Rzhavskiy of the Single Family Party, threw in his support.

To get the support of the one-time prime minister and former chief of the Security Service of Ukraine, who received 2.1 million votes in the first round, Mr. Kuchma had to offer him the powerful post of secretary of the National Security and Defense Council.

Source: "Kuchma and Symonenko court former candidates to gain support," by Roman Woronowycz, Kyiv Press Bureau, *The Ukrainian Weekly*, November 14, 1999, Vol. LXVII, No. 46.

Ukrainian in Scotland...

(Continued from page 14)

ground."

Next to the chapel is a trailer that acts as a tea room for the 15 or more parishioners. It also doubles as a mini-museum with newspaper cuttings and historical details about the camp.

The pictures illustrate the daily life of the POWs from a sports day at harvest time in 1947 to the young men taking out local girls from Lochmaben and Annan for an evening out.

In the visitor's book, one former Ukrainian POW from Wethersfield, Conn., wrote: "After 50 years we were able to come here and we were very happy to see the camp where we spent part of our life here in the lovely hills and very nice and wonderful Scottish people. Thank God we were able to come and see it all."

Lockerbie Library will hold an exhibition in the next few months showing what life was like at the camp and the chapel will be a prominent feature in many of the archive pictures.

Future plans for the chapel, which is known simply as the POW chapel, are many, but their realization will depend on money being found.

"We are also having a six-foot white concrete Remembrance cross built, which will be placed behind the chapel before the end of the year," Mr. Pufkyj continued. He would like to invite the apostolic exarch for Ukrainians in Great Britain, Bishop Paul Chomnycky, to come and bless it.

What makes the chapel unique is that it's the first of its kind in Scotland and is still in use. Father Lubomyr Pidluckyj of Edinburgh celebrates liturgy on the first

Sunday of every second month.

The Chapel is located about three miles from the Garden of Remembrance for the Lockerbie Air Disaster, along the C92 (a) road to Dalton.



Zennon and Ina Pufkyj outside the Ukrainian POW chapel in Lockerbie, Scotland.

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New Haven girl travels as student ambassador to England, France

NEW HAVEN, Conn. – In July 2003 Alexandra T. Lodynsky, then almost 11 years old, received a letter from an educational exploration program founded in 1956 by President Dwight D. Eisenhower called the People to People Student Ambassador Program. She was invited to travel and study in England and France in the summer of 2004. Alexandra was so excited – it all seemed like a dream come true.

After submitting an application to participate in the program, Alexandra had to get three letters of reference from her teachers and be interviewed by the two delegation leaders. On October 2, 2003, Alexandra received a Federal Express envelope which informed her she'd been accepted into the People to People Student Ambassador class of 2004. Next came bimonthly meetings to prepare the students for their extraordinary trip, dubbed "Tale of Two Cities 2004."

On July 12, 2004, 22 students and two teachers traveled by bus to JFK International Airport in New York, from where they flew to London's Heathrow Airport. Once in London, the group was met by a delegation manager. Their first stops included Windsor Castle and Eton (where one of England's most prestigious schools stands), as well as the John F. Kennedy Memorial in Runnymede.

In subsequent days the student ambassadors met with a member of the British Parliament, went to the Tower of London and saw "Joseph and The Amazing Technicolor

Coat." They visited the Cabinet War Rooms, Buckingham Palace (where they viewed the ceremonial changing of the guards) and the London Theater Museum, and took a ride on the London Eye, the largest Ferris wheel in the world.

They traveled also to the beautiful university city of Oxford, where they visited the Science Museum, and afterwards to the medieval castle in Warwick, Stratford-upon-Avon (birthplace of William Shakespeare), the city of Bath (a famous spa town) and the Cotswolds, a prominent range of limestone hills spanning over 50 miles in rural England.

The trip to England was capped off with a visit on July 19 to Christ Church College, a location that was used in the movie, "Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone."

After taking the overnight ferry to France, the student ambassadors arrived in Le Havre and crossed the Normandy Bridge to spend some time at the picturesque port of Honfleur, then they went to Le Memorial de Caen Museum and to the famous beaches of Normandy, site of the D-Day landing during World War II, and then to the American Cemetery overlooking Omaha Beach.

The next days' itinerary took the group to Caen, the city of William the Conqueror, the Chateau de Versailles, where they walked the Hall of Mirrors and the vast formal gardens, and Paris where they visited the Cathedral of Notre-Dame and climbed to the Eiffel Tower to enjoy the view of the city. The his-

toric Arc de Triomphe, the Louvre and Le Sacre-Coeur rounded out the group's tour of Paris, which ended on July 24 with a visit to Disneyland in Paris.

This was a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity for Alexandra. She learned so much and met so many nice people. On September 11, Alexandra's mom hosted a reunion for all the students and teachers that went on this trip at a family pool club.

Alexandra, daughter of Adrian and Halia Lodynsky, of Bethany, Conn., turned 12 on November 2. She is in the sixth grade at the Bethany Community School. She takes piano lessons and has a red belt in karate. She also goes to Ukrainian school and takes religion lessons every Saturday in New Haven, Conn., where the Lodynskys belong to St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church. She loves to read and play basketball. Alexandra has two brothers,



Alexandra Lodynsky

Andrei, 9 1/2, and Adrian, 2 1/2.

If you would like to know more about this program and see pictures of the trip, you may log on to Alexandra's website: <http://www.peoplepupil.com>.

Mishanyna

To solve this month's Mishanyna, find the words on the list below in the Mishanyna grid. All the words below are names of evergreen trees. In three instances the names of several varieties of a tree are given – you can find those names in the grid also.

- arborvitae
- fir: balsam, Douglas, Fraser
- larch
- spruce: blue, Norway, white
- tamarack
- baldecypress
- hemlock
- pine: longleaf, Ponderosa, Scotch
- redcedar
- whitecedar

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



2004 student ambassadors.

Soyuzivka's Datebook

November 18-20, 2004
UNA General Assembly Meeting

November 20, 2004
New Paltz Semi-Formal Dinner
Banquet

November 21, 2004
Ellenville Co-op Nursery School
Auction

November 25-28, 2004
Thanksgiving Weekend Packages
Available

December 3, 2004
UNWLA Branch 95 Christmas Party

December 4, 2004
Accord Fire Company Banquet

December 11, 2004
Ulster Correctional Facility
Christmas Party

December 23, 2004
Jeremiah Flaherty Law Office
Christmas Party

December 24, 2004
Traditional Christmas Eve Dinner

December 31, 2004
New Year's Eve Celebration and
Zabava with Fata Morgana

January 6, 2005
Traditional Christmas Eve Dinner



To book a room or event call: (845) 626-5641, ext. 141
216 Foordmore Road • P. O. Box 529
Kerhonkson, NY 12446
E-mail: Soyuzivka@aol.com
Website: www.Soyuzivka.com

Being Ukrainian means:

- Malanka in January.
- Deb in February.
- Sviato Vesny or Zlet in May.
- Wedding of your roommate in June.
- Tabir in July.
- Volleyball at Wildwood in August.
- Labor Day at Soyuzivka in September.
- Morskyi Bal in November.
- Koliada in December.

If you checked off more than one of the above,
then you know what you're doing to your brain cells.
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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Saturday, November 20

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society and the Ukrainian Film Club at Columbia University invite the public to the screening of the film "Mamay" by film-maker/director Oles Sanin of Kyiv. Released in 2003, "Mamay," is loosely based on the 16th century Ukrainian duma, "Flight of Three Brothers from the City of Azov"; it relates a love story between a Ukrainian Kozak and a Tatar woman that defies ethnic and religious taboos. Stylistically innovative, with an intense color palette, breath-taking camera shots and a hypnotizing soundtrack, the film — which was submitted for an Oscar — marks the directorial debut of the 32-year-old Mr. Sanin. "Mamay" will be shown in the original Ukrainian and Tatar languages, with English subtitles. Commentary on "Mamay" and Ukrainian film will be by Yuriy Shevchuk, professor of Ukrainian language and culture, Ukrainian Studies Program, Columbia University. The screening will be held at the society's building, 63 Fourth Ave. (between Ninth and 10th streets) at 5 p.m. For additional information call (212) 254-5130.

PARMA, Ohio: The Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus and the Ukrainian Museum-Archives invite you to enjoy the afternoon with friends watching one of college football's best rivalries on the big screen — the University of Michigan Wolverines vs. the Ohio State University Buckeyes. Join us at noon-5 p.m. at St. Andrew's Ukrainian Catholic Church, Upper Back Hall, 7700 Hoertz Road. A \$40 donation includes open bar, hor d'oeuvres, etc. Proceeds from the event go to assist the programs of the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus and the Ukrainian Museum-Archives. For ticket reservations contact Nick Schidowka, (216) 534-4777 or nschidowka@bigfoot.com Visit www.bandura.org for more details.

Monday, November 22

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute (HURI) will host a lecture by Ihor Chornovol, researcher in history, Ivan Krypiakevych Institute of Ukrainian Studies, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Lviv, and HURI research fellow, on the topic "'Wild West' and 'Wild Fields': Comparative Perspectives on the Frontier in Ukrainian History." The lecture will be held in the HURI Seminar Room, 583 Massachusetts Ave., at 4-6 p.m. For additional information contact the institute at (617) 495-4053 or huri@fas.harvard.edu.

Sunday, November 28

PHILADELPHIA: The executive board of the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee invites the community to attend its 60th anniversary banquet to be held at Dugan's Restaurant, 7900 Roosevelt Blvd., starting at 4 p.m. The keynote address will be by Borys Tarasyuk, national deputy of Ukraine, chairman of the Verkhovna Rada

Committee on European Integration, and Ukraine's foreign affairs minister in 1998-2000. Featured in the musical program will be Lesia Hrabova, soprano and Solomiya Ivakhiv, violin. The program will also include special recognition of exceptionally generous donors and long-term UUARC volunteers. Donation: \$50 per person. For additional information call (215) 728-1630.

WARREN, Mich.: The Ukrainian Arts Society will host a presentation of the opera "Moisei" (Moses) by composer Myroslav Skoryk to be held in the Carpathia Hall at the Ukrainian Culture Center, 26601 Ryan Road, at 4 p.m. The program includes a video viewing of highlights from the opera as staged by the Lviv State Academy of Opera and Ballet and a special appearance by baritone Oleh Chmyr, who will perform selected arias from the opera, accompanied on the piano by Maestro Skoryk. Tickets: \$20; \$10 senior citizens and students, \$10. For more information contact Marusia Lisowsky, (248) 879-8169.

SCRANTON, Pa.: Celebrate authentic Ukrainian Christmas customs with St. Nicholas when he makes his annual visit at the Pennsylvania Anthracite Heritage Museum in McDade Park at 2-4 p.m. The theme this year is the "Legend of the Christmas Spider." Festivities will include Christmas songs and skits performed by the Kazka Ukrainian Folk Ensemble. St. Nicholas will appear in his impressive vestments to greet the children and present each of them with a bag of traditional Christmas treats. Admission: \$5, for all ages; reservations required by advance ticket purchase, available from Ukrainian Heritage Council members or the museum. Last day to purchase tickets is November 19. The event is jointly sponsored by the museum and the Ukrainian Heritage Council of Northeastern Pennsylvania. The museum is located in McDade Park, off Keyser Avenue (Exits 182 or 191B off I-81, and Exit 38 or 122 from I-476/Pennsylvania Turnpike). The Pennsylvania Anthracite Heritage Museum is one of 26 historic sites and museums on the Pennsylvania Trail of History. For additional information call the museum, (570) 963-4804, or visit www.phmc.state.pa.us.

ADVANCE NOTICE

Saturday, December 4

CHICAGO: The Chicago Business and Professional Group invites members and friends to "An Evening in Granada" holiday party featuring music, socializing and a delectable assortment of tapas. Entertainment will feature the Los Flamencos group, with guitarist, singer and dancers. The party will be held at 7 p.m. at La Tasca Restaurant, 25 W. Davis St., Arlington Heights, Ill. Admission: members, \$35; guests, \$40. Please mail payment and reservation requests to: Chicago Business and Professional Group, P.O. Box 46333, Chicago, IL. Deadline for reservations: November 30. For additional information call (773) 883-9737.

PLEASE NOTE REQUIREMENTS:

Preview of Events is a listing of Ukrainian community events open to the public. It is a service provided at minimal cost (**\$20 per submission**) by The Ukrainian Weekly to the Ukrainian community. Payment must be received prior to publication.

To have an event listed in Preview of Events please send information, in English, written in Preview format, i.e., in a brief paragraph that includes the date, place, type of event, sponsor, admission, full names of persons and/or organizations involved, and a phone number to be published for readers who may require additional information. Items should be no more than 100 words long; all submissions are subject to editing.

Preview items must be received no later than one week before the desired date of publication. No information will be taken over the phone. Items will be published only once, unless otherwise indicated. Please remit payment of \$20 for each time the item is to appear and indicate date(s) of issue(s) in which the item is to be published. Also, please include the phone number of a person who may be contacted by The Weekly during daytime hours. Information should be sent to: Preview of Events, The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054. Items may be e-mailed to preview@ukrweekly.com.