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\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

New procurator inherits unresolved high-profile cases



AP/Efrem Lukatsky

President Viktor Yushchenko greets the newly appointed procurator general of Ukraine, Oleksander Medvedko (right).

by Yana Sedova
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Oleksander Medvedko was promoted from a deputy prosecutor's position to become Ukraine's new procurator general three weeks after President Viktor Yushchenko sacked his predecessor, Sviatoslav Piskun.

The Verkhovna Rada approved the president's nominee with 303 deputies voting for Mr. Medvedko on November 3.

The new procurator general inherits thousands of untried criminal cases and an office that had been severely criticized for its inactivity during the last 10 months.

"The Procurator General's Office failed to fulfill its duties, including investigation of many key criminal cases that had to confirm Ukraine as a lawful state," Mr. Yushchenko said on November 8 during his introduction of Mr. Medvedko as

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Latest polls show Yushchenko bloc slipping to third in public support

by Zenon Zawada
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — President Viktor Yushchenko's split with former Orange Revolution ally Yulia Tymoshenko has not only plundered his party's potential but may also pave the way for Viktor Yanukovich to become Ukraine's next prime minister, according to a poll released on October 31.

Of 2,400 Ukrainians surveyed in late October, 20.7 percent would vote for the Party of the Regions and 17.7 percent would vote for the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc, according to a poll conducted by Kyiv's Socio-Vymir Center for Sociological and Political Research.

Mr. Yushchenko's Our Ukraine People's Union finished in third place, with 17.2 percent support.

The party or bloc winning the most seats will have the most influence selecting Ukraine's next prime minister, whose ratification will need a majority vote in the Verkhovna Rada.

"We have a situation where Tymoshenko and Yanukovich have the better chance to become Ukraine's next prime minister," said Dr. Serhii Taran, the center's chair, who earned his doctorate at Duke University. "Against the background of Ukraine's 'orangization,' it would be very interesting to see Yanukovich become prime minister."

Before Mr. Yushchenko's decision to

part ways with Ms. Tymoshenko, their united Our Ukraine bloc was the dominant political force in Ukrainian politics.

What has emerged in Ukraine's current political landscape is that three parties each dominate a region, said Volodymyr Polokhalo, the center's academic director and editor of the website Politychna Dumka, formerly a magazine.

The Party of Regions still enjoys immense popularity in the eastern and southern oblasts, the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc has emerged as the favorite in Ukraine's central oblasts, and the Our Ukraine People's Union party commands western Ukraine.

As a result, Ukraine lacks a single national party, Mr. Polokhalo said.

"These regional parties can't attempt to monopolize the whole political arena," he said. "Ukraine has sentenced itself to the impossibility of returning to (former President Leonid) Kuchma's authoritarianism. There is no single force that could become a political oligarch, as what happened in Belarus or Russia."

Instead, the Party of the Regions has largely monopolized eastern oblasts such as Donetsk and Kharkiv, where it received 51.5 percent support, according to the poll.

Therefore, Mr. Yushchenko is largely competing with Ms. Tymoshenko, Mr.

(Continued on page 3)

European Court rules against Ukraine in Gongadze case

by Andrew Nynka

PARSIPPANY, N.J. — In a case brought by the wife of slain Internet journalist Heorhii Gongadze, the European Court of Human Rights ruled against Ukraine on November 8, finding that the government did not protect her husband and failed to properly investigate his abduction and murder.

The court said Ukrainian authorities had failed to protect Mr. Gongadze prior to his murder in September 2000, and that there has been an "inadequate investigation into Mr. Gongadze's death."

The court awarded Myroslava Gongadze, the journalist's widow, 100,000 euros (\$117,810 U.S.) and said she had been treated in an inhumane or degrading manner and that her right to have the murder case resolved had been violated.

Ms. Gongadze told The Ukrainian Weekly she did not ask the court for compensation, though the court awarded her both pecuniary and non-pecuniary damages.

Ms. Gongadze said she did not pursue the case with the aim of securing compensation. In fact, President Viktor Yushchenko's administration previously offered her a settlement of 100,000 euros in exchange for her withdrawing her claim, but Ms. Gongadze declined, saying she hoped a court ruling would set a precedent in protecting Ukrainian citizens.

"By filing this lawsuit, I wanted to urge Ukrainian authorities to fully investigate my husband's murder and punish organizers and perpetrators of this crime," Ms.

Gongadze said, according to the Committee to Protect Journalists. She continues to maintain that Ukrainian authorities have deliberately dragged their feet on the investigation and have no interest in seeing it resolved.

"In truth, I seriously doubt that this investigation will be completed," Ms. Gongadze said, referring to the investigation by Ukrainian authorities into her husband's murder.

The European court, based in Strasbourg, France, has the authority to review the actions of domestic courts, issue findings and recommendations, and levy monetary sanctions. Ukraine, as a member of the Council of Europe, could face expulsion if it chooses not to comply with the court's ruling, though there is no formal way to force countries to comply with the court's decisions.

In the Gongadze case, the court looked at whether there had been violations of the European Convention of Human Rights; it did not delve into an investigation of the Gongadze murder.

The European Court of Human Rights "does not rule on an investigation of criminality; it is not a criminal court," Ms. Gongadze explained. "The Ukrainian investigation must now review the courts findings" and come to its own conclusion, she said.

The court's ruling has refocused attention on the Gongadze case, which has languished off and on for over five years. The presidential administrations of Leonid Kuchma and Mr. Yushchenko both pledged a full investigation into the Gongadze killing, though

(Continued on page 17)

Paper concedes inaccuracy of referring to all people of former USSR as 'Russians'

Ontario Press Council

TORONTO — The Globe and Mail, responding to a complaint before the Ontario Press Council, has conceded that referring to the people of the former Soviet Union simply as Russians is an inaccuracy.

Myroslaw Prytulak of Windsor, Ontario, complained that a Moscow story published on May 10 erred in saying 27 million or 28 million Russians died during the second world war. He said he was "unable to unravel the motives behind the Globe's decision to airbrush the enormous losses by other East European countries, especially since their losses were much greater than those of Russia."

Mr. Prytulak maintained that Russia's losses were 5.8 million, including 1.8 million military and 4 million civilians, and that, by way of comparison, Ukraine's losses were 8 million, including 2.5 million military and 5.5 million civilians.

The highest estimate of Soviet (not just Russian) losses that he found was on the website of the Guinness World Records, which said "The Soviet Union lost an estimate 26.6 million of its citizens."

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ANALYSIS

Yekhanurov refers to oligarchs as Ukraine's 'national bourgeoisie'

by Taras Kuzio

Eurasia Daily Monitor

Once reviled by reformers, Ukraine's wealthy business oligarchs are now being described as a "national bourgeoisie" by top government officials.

After much controversy and debate, on October 24, Ukraine's largest steel mill, Kryvorizhstal was re-privatized in proceedings that were transparent and widely praised. The Ukrainian media hailed the transaction as marking the "end of the oligarch era" in Ukraine (State TV Channel 1, October 24).

In June 2004 Kryvorizhstal was sold to Viktor Pinchuk, son-in-law of then-President Leonid Kuchma, and Donetsk oligarch Rynat Akhmetov for \$800 million (U.S.). That tender blocked foreign investors.

Several companies were re-privatized this summer by the government of Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko. Kryvorizhstal's sale to the Dutch company Mittal Steel this week increased the price sixfold to \$4.8 billion. An editorial in the Financial Times (October 26) described the re-privatization as being "achieved through a fair and open process."

Four days earlier the Ukrainian Parliament had attempted to block the re-privatization. Some 257 deputies (out of 450) from the former Kuchma centrist camp and the left voted in favor of a non-binding resolution on the issue.

Left-leaning political forces sought to keep Kryvorizhstal in state hands, and the head of the State Property Fund,

Socialist Party member Valentyna Semeniuk, resigned to protest the re-sale.

Throughout 2005 the Orange Revolution coalition has been sharply divided over the extent of Ukraine's re-privatization drive. As prime minister, Ms. Tymoshenko at one stage called for 3,000 re-privatizations. President Viktor Yushchenko, and his new prime minister, Yurii Yekhanurov, support a minimum number of re-privatizations.

The Financial Times (October 26) backed the Yushchenko-Yekhanurov approach, writing: "Ukraine's review of past privatizations must be limited in scope, governed by transparent rules and completed within a clearly stated, and very brief, time."

Furthermore, the newspaper recommended that re-privatizations be limited to a few "well-managed" deals that could raise state funds. More importantly, the re-sales should shift ownership away "from a small clique of oligarchs."

One test case could be the stalled re-privatization of the Nikopol Ferroalloy plant, which also was owned by Mr. Pinchuk. The Tymoshenko bloc recently issued a statement calling for its re-privatization from Mr. Pinchuk (Ukrayinska Pravda, October 27).

Mr. Yushchenko had earlier accused the Tymoshenko government of not remaining neutral in the Nikopol re-privatization, by siding with a rival of Mr. Pinchuk's, the Privat oligarch group.

The Financial Times' recommendations would keep Kyiv from treating

(Continued on page 16)

Ukraine's centrist camp in disarray ahead of 2006 parliamentary elections

by Taras Kuzio

Eurasia Daily Monitor

Although the main story in Ukrainian politics this fall has been the rift in the Orange Revolutionary camp, the centrists that once gathered around former President Leonid Kuchma are far more divided. Most of them will have a hard time winning seats in the 2006 Parliament.

Two of Ukraine's three centrist parties, representing the largest of the three oligarchic parties, have decided not to create election blocs and instead contest the 2006 elections alone (Ukrayinska Pravda, October 31, November 1). The Social Democratic Party - United (SDPU) and the Party of the Regions of Ukraine (PRU) will both run independent campaigns in 2006.

The SDPU ran independently in both the 1998 and 2002 elections, obtaining 4 percent and 6 percent, respectively. With current ratings of only 1 percent, it is unlikely to win a seat in 2006.

Party of the Regions' first election was in 2002, when it ran as a member of the pro-Kuchma For a United Ukraine bloc. In June it floated the idea of creating a bloc named after its leader, Viktor

Yanukovich, which became saddled with the unfortunate slang abbreviation "Blya" (Blok Yanukovycha).

Two new parties could have joined "Blya": New Democracy, led by former Kharkiv Oblast Administration Chairman Yevhen Kushnariov, and Derzhava, led by former prosecutor Hennadii Vasyliiev. A third possible member of "Blya" would have been the Progressive Socialists.

The third centrist party, Labor Ukraine (LU), is no longer a political force. Its dismal 1 percent rating is now divided between two quarrelling wings of LU led by Valeriy Konovaliuk and Volodymyr Sivkovych (Ukrayinska Pravda, October 8, 11). Labor Ukraine split over how to relate to the Orange Revolution. Mr. Konovaliuk sought to modernize TU by permitting some cooperation with the administration of President Viktor Yushchenko, while Mr. Sivkovych lobbied for the LU to join the hard-line anti-Yushchenko opposition.

Why have the centrists turned on each other?

All along, the centrists were united only by their allegiance to Mr. Kuchma, not by any common ideological bonds. This tenuous connection mirrors the lack of real unity in the Orange Revolutionary camp, which united nationalists, anarchists, liberals, businessmen and Socialists against Messrs. Kuchma and Yanukovich. After Mr. Yushchenko won, there was no common enemy to bind the

(Continued on page 16)

NEWSBRIEFS

Market economy status for Ukraine?

LONDON - The Financial Times on November 8 quoted a European Commission document as saying that Brussels has decided to grant Ukraine market-economy status by the end of this year or early next year. The move, sought by Kyiv as one of its main political objectives this year, would reduce the EU's scope for imposing anti-dumping duties on Ukrainian imports. Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko said last week that Ukraine's losses in trade because of anti-dumping investigations amount to some \$8 billion annually. The EU is Ukraine's largest trading partner, with annual trade turnover standing at \$22 billion. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Leftists recall Bolshevik Revolution

KYIV - Up to 10,000 people participated in a rally and a picket in front of the government headquarters organized by the Communist Party and other leftist groups in Kyiv on November 7 to observe the 88th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution, Ukrainian news agencies reported. The events were held under anti-government slogans, including "Away with Yushchenko"; "The True Revolution Is Still to Come" and "Ukraine Is Not for Sale." Other leftist rallies with slogans condemning Ukraine's official goals to join the World Trade Organization, NATO and the European Union were held in Mykolaiv (5,000 people), Kirovohrad (1,000), Symferopol (1,000), Odesa (1,000), and other Ukrainian cities. Demonstrators in Kyiv demanded that the government restore Revolution Day as an official holiday. The November 7 holiday was abolished in 2000. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Concern about chemical weapons

KYIV - The Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Ministry has urged Russia to make sure that it observes environmental security standards in storing chemical weapons near the Ukrainian border, Interfax-Ukraine reported on November 8. According to Kyiv, some 6,000 tons of chemical weapons are being stored in dangerous conditions in the town of Pochep in the Briansk Oblast, which is just 70 kilometers away from the Sumy and Chernihiv oblasts of Ukraine. Kyiv asserts that the time for which the storage facilities in Pochep were

designed to be safely used has almost expired. The Moscow-based newspaper Komsomolskaya Pravda charged last month that Kyiv uses abandoned mines in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts to store spent nuclear fuel and chemicals, thus reportedly threatening the environmental security of six Russian regions. (RFE/RL Newsline)

UOC-KP head calls for reconciliation

KYIV - "Ukrainians, all citizens of Ukraine, should be looking for a way to mutual understanding and reconciliation," said Patriarch Filaret of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church - Kyiv Patriarchate (UOC-KP). The patriarch had been asked by the press service of the UOC-KP about his attitude to the rehabilitation of soldiers of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UIA), who fought the Soviets in the 1940s. "If we have managed to find understanding with the Germans, who once led a war against us, bringing suffering and hostility, why can't the citizens of one country reconcile?" asked the patriarch. The website uaorthodox.org posted the news on October 17. According to Patriarch Filaret, "Pro-Russian chauvinist powers are interested in spreading discord in Ukraine as well as inciting hatred and hostility. ... These powers are trying to incite hatred in those who fought for Ukraine's independence. The Ukrainian government should pay attention to their anti-Ukrainian activity because it violates the Ukrainian Constitution." The patriarch also emphasized that reconciliation in Ukraine concerning this issue will be possible only when the true story of the UPA becomes widely known. Otherwise, he said, pro-Russian chauvinists will continue to stir up this problem. "We condemn fascism and inciting of hostility between nations. We believe that fascist crimes against humanity cannot be justified. But we should not confuse the fighters for Ukraine's independence with the fascists. Those who committed crimes against humanity should be punished, and those who fought for Ukraine's independence under terrible conditions deserve our respect and honor," said Patriarch Filaret. (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

President sacks two oblast chiefs

KYIV - President Viktor Yushchenko on November 8 dismissed Zaporizhia Oblast

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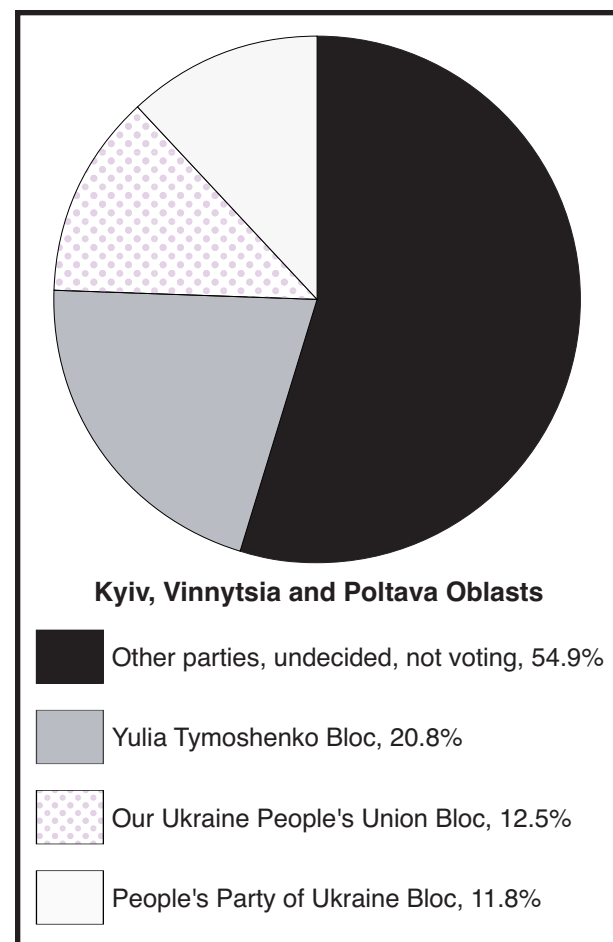
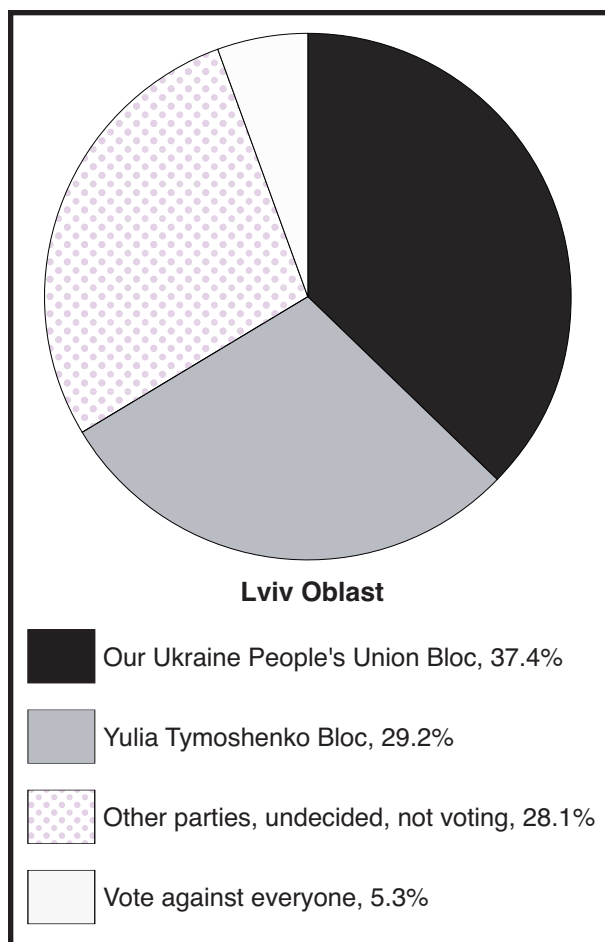
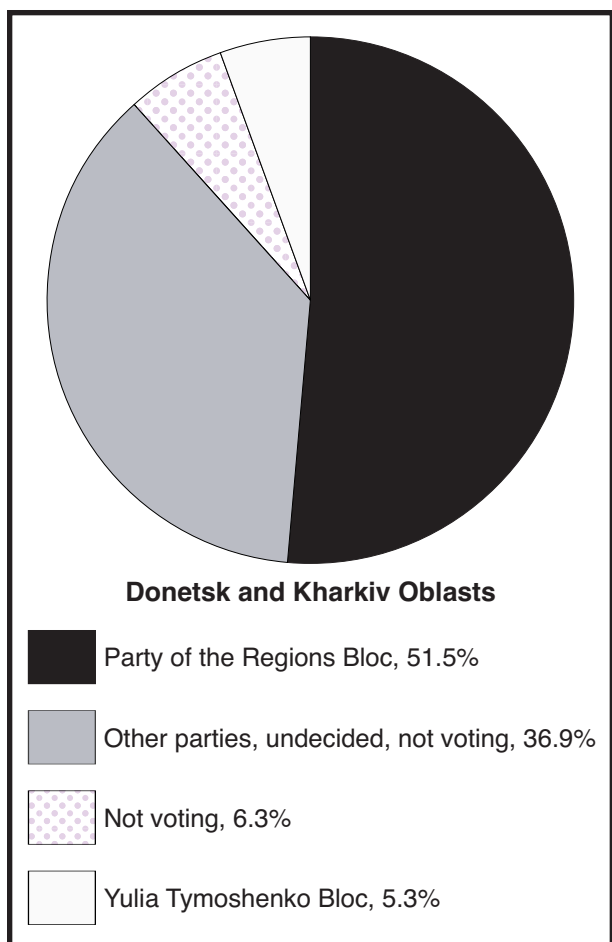
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Latest polls...

(Continued from page 1)

Polokhalo said.

"There is no competition between the Party of the Regions and the Our Ukraine People's Union," he said. "In those regions where Yanukovich has high electoral potential, Yushchenko is not competitive. If you speak about the central regions, Yanukovich is not competitive there."

In Ukraine's political system, parties or blocs compete in the parliamentary elections. A bloc, or a faction, is a collection of political parties.

Ukraine's other parties have been significantly marginalized. As a result of constitutional reforms, a party or bloc needs to obtain at least 3 percent of the national vote in order to have a presence in the Rada.

Only three other political parties or blocs will be able to make the 3 percent margin, according to the poll.

They are Volodymyr Lytvyn's People's Party of Ukraine, the Communist Party of Ukraine and Oleksander Moroz's Socialist Party of Ukraine.

While it currently has the most seats in the Verkhovna Rada, the Communist Party received only 4.4 percent support in the poll, revealing that it is gradually becoming a marginal player in Ukrainian politics.

Moreover, Communist Party Chairman Petro Symonenko was the only political figure who had a negative rating in all six regions polled.

"The Communists are the only party that has some ideas for these elections and some ideological doctrine," Dr. Taran said. "However, neither ideas nor doctrines are popular on the market today, but leaders. Symonenko is not a ratings figure."

Despite the Yushchenko-Tymoshenko split, pro-Western forces will likely dominate the Verkhovna Rada

for the first time in Ukraine's post-Soviet history, the poll revealed.

Though Mr. Yushchenko's popularity has declined, Mr. Taran said, those parties represented on the maidan (Independence Square) received 40 percent support in the poll.

The maidan vote is divided between "the maidan of Moroz, the maidan ideas of Tymoshenko, the maidan ideas of Yushchenko and the maidan ideas of Pora," Dr. Taran said.

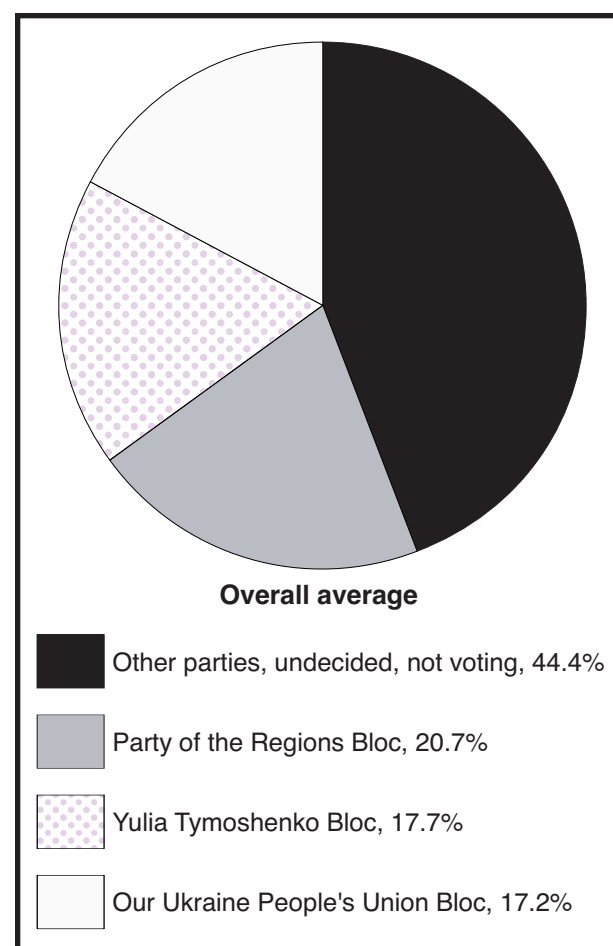
"We have a lack of faith in our leaders, but at the same time, citizens in general so far support their ideas," he said. "And this fact confirms that the people were standing on the maidan not for leaders, but for those principles whose foundations were laid on the maidan and those ideas defended there."

Despite the disappointment in the Orange Revolution's results, Ukrainians will become more active in politics during the 2006 Parliamentary elections, Dr. Taran said.

The revolution revealed to Ukrainians that they can affect their political destiny, he said, which has lured more Ukrainians into politics. Also, Ukrainians enjoy more political freedom now than they did under President Kuchma.

"When we had a semi-authoritarian regime under Kuchma, the whole information sphere affecting citizens was oriented toward preventing them from taking part in politics," Dr. Taran said. "Now politicians are trying to attract people to take a more active role in politics."

The center conducted its survey between October 15 and 25, polling 400 Ukrainians in six regions of Ukraine: Kyiv, Vinnytsia and Poltava oblasts; Lviv oblast; Dnipropetrovsk Oblast; the Donetsk and Kharkiv oblasts; and the Odesa Oblast and the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.



Respondents were asked, "If Verkhovna Rada elections took place today, and the electoral lists consisted of these parties and blocs, for which party or bloc would you vote?" The poll has a margin of error of 4 percent.

Ukrainian government announces program to combat trafficking in humans

Ukrinform

KYIV – Family, Youth and Sports Minister Yurii Pavlenko on October 24 presented a report to a session of the Interagency Coordinating Committee for combating human trafficking in which he summarized Ukrainian law enforcement bodies' activities to root out this social evil.

According to Mr. Pavlenko, during the first seven months of 2005 more than 260 facts of trafficking in humans were established, which resulted in the institution of legal proceedings against the criminals; 28 criminal rings were tracked down and liquidated; the illegal transportation of over 2,000 children from Ukraine without their parents' consent was prevented; and over 300 persons, illegally kept abroad, were brought back to Ukraine.

Minister Pavlenko told the session that these steps, which are being taken within the framework of the government's comprehensive program to combat human trafficking, are starting to bear fruit.

Mr. Pavlenko also reported that educational work also is being stepped up. In particular, relevant pamphlets, notes and reference booklets are being disseminated among the younger generation, with the aim of alerting them to the risks and perils involved in the recruitment of personnel by shady agencies offering work abroad.

The Ukrainian government has launched a special telephone hotline to advise those about to travel abroad. The line's institution has been supported by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. The hotline employs consultants from the La Strada

Ukraine international human rights center, and calls can be made from Kyiv and six regional centers.

Minister Pavlenko said he believes it is very important to create and offer lucrative economic alternatives to employment abroad. To this end, government agencies have launched refresher and training courses for young adults.

According to Mr. Pavlenko, in the first half of 2005 more than 1 million young females approached the State Employment Service, and 284,000 women were given jobs. Efforts continue to create new jobs, in particular, through subventions to employers. In this way 6,700 women were employed, especially those with children under age 6 or disabled children.

According to Mr. Pavlenko, within the

framework of the comprehensive program, much attention is being paid to matters of societal reintegration. Most notably, a network of reintegration and rehabilitation centers has been created to organize professional training and also render practical aid in securing employment and housing.

The minister pointed to the importance of the Verkhovna Rada's step to ratify the United Nations convention on combating transnational organized crime and its supplementary protocols.

The interagency session also considered the Concept of the National Target-Specific Program to counter trafficking in humans in 2006 -2010. The participants also discussed a plan to set up a National Coordinator's Bureau for combating human trafficking.

Wrzesnewskij family foundation supports work of Ottawa Chair of Ukrainian Studies

TORONTO – Borys Wrzesnewskij, member of Parliament from the Toronto riding of Etobicoke Center, on October 25 presented a check in the amount of \$70,000 to the Chair of Ukrainian Studies of the University of Ottawa on

behalf of his family's charitable foundation, the Dopomoha Ukraini Foundation, to fund the chair's electronic newsletter, The Ukraine List (UKL).

During the Orange Revolution, UKL – the calling card of the Ottawa Chair of

Ukrainian Studies – experienced phenomenal growth reaching thousands of scholars, diplomats, international journalists, businesspeople, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and community members in over 40 countries. The initial contribution of the foundation will support UKL, its network of research assistants and translators, as well as a project of web archives.

This will enable UKL and, therefore, the chair, to strengthen its visibility internationally. The foundation is also underwriting an initiative aimed at developing a Center for Contemporary Archives on Ukraine.

The Chair of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Ottawa is the first research unit focused on the study of political, economic and social issues in contemporary Ukraine. The chair considers itself a national institution, reaching out to communities across Canada.

The Ukraine List (UKL) is an academic/current affairs newsletter aimed at and sent to a select audience of scholars, journalists, government analysts and decision-makers, businessmen, NGO practitioners, community activists and people interested in Ukrainian matters. Nearly half of UKL subscribers joined the list since the historic November 21, 2004, second-round vote in Ukraine's presidential election.

The generous donation was accepted on behalf of the University of Ottawa by Dr. François Houle, dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences, and Chairholder Dr. Dominique Arel.

In his opening remarks during the presentation, Mr. Wrzesnewskij stressed that: "Last year was historic in many ways for Ukrainian Canadians. Thousands of Canadians of Ukrainian origin reaffirmed their ties to the homeland of their ancestors by taking time away from their own families during Christmas and traveling to Ukraine to help ensure democracy prevailed during the Orange Revolution. This was one more example of the special relationship and bond that exists between Canada and Ukraine."

"There are many institutions in Canada that also played an important role in these events and The Chair of Ukrainian Studies

of the University of Ottawa is certainly one such institution," Mr. Wrzesnewskij continued. "The chair's research and dissemination of critical findings related to governance and public policy in contemporary Ukraine is extremely important and its academic/current affairs electronic newsletter The Ukraine List benefits thousands of scholars, journalists, government analysts and decision-makers, business persons, NGOs and community activists in deepening their knowledge of Ukraine."

Both Dr. Houle and Dr. Arel thanked Mr. Wrzesnewskij on behalf of the University of Ottawa and noted that the donation represents a critically important gesture for the development of the Chair of Ukrainian Studies into a national program devoted to the study of contemporary Ukraine.

"The university made a commitment in making possible the appointment of a chairholder. We are delighted that Mr. Wrzesnewskij and the Dopomoha Ukraini Foundation recognize the importance of the chair in funding one of its most ambitious programs," said Dean Houle.

"Mr. Wrzesnewskij played a phenomenal role during the Orange Revolution and understands that maintaining a high level of Canadian engagement in Ukraine as a sine qua non for the success of Orange reforms requires up-to-the minute access to analytical information about Ukraine, which The Ukraine List provides for a global select audience. His support is hugely significant for the growth of the Chair of Ukrainian Studies," added Dr. Arel.

The mission of The Ukraine List is to present a selection of the most pertinent English-language news items, provide an English translation of important articles published in the Ukrainian, Russian and non-English-language European media, offer a forum to academics and other experts for analysis, commentaries and other original contributions on Ukraine, and post relevant announcements on academic gatherings, scholarly competitions, new publications, job offers and the like, pertaining to the burgeoning field of Ukrainian studies.

(Continued on page 23)



Etobicoke Center Liberal MP Borys Wrzesnewskij (left) presents a \$70,000 donation for The Ukraine List to Prof. Dominique Arel (center), Chair of Ukrainian Studies, University of Ottawa, and Prof. Françoise Houle, dean, Faculty of Social Studies, University of Ottawa.

Calgary's Ukrainian professionals honor Member of Parliament Inky Mark

OTTAWA – Inky Mark, member of Parliament for Dauphin-Swan River Marquette, Manitoba, was presented a special Lifetime Achievement Award by the Ukrainian community of Calgary, Alberta, at a special banquet held on Friday, October 28.

Mr. Mark commented, "On Friday, I

was honored by the Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Association (UCPBA) for my work advancing Bill C-331, the Ukrainian Canadian Recognition and Restitution Act. This recognition is humbling."

(Continued on page 23)



MP Inky Mark (left) accepts the Lifetime Achievement Award presented on behalf of the Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Association of Calgary by David Repetowsky.

International TV network to present program about Ukrainian Catholic University in Lviv

CHICAGO – EWTN (Eternal Word Television Network), which bills itself as global Catholic television, will present a special program about Lviv's Ukrainian Catholic University.

The program will air on Sunday, November 20, at 10 p.m., Thursday, November 22, at 3 p.m. and Friday, November 25, at 3 a.m. (All broadcast times are Eastern.)

Titled "Ukrainian Catholic University: A Light in the East," the program will be broadcast as part of the "Catholic Compass" series on EWTN.

The program will feature commentary from Cardinal Francis George, archbishop of Chicago; the Rev. Dr. Borys Gudziak, rector of UCU; and Prof. Jeffrey Wills; as well as comments by faculty and students of the Ukrainian Catholic University.

OBITUARY: Dr. Oleh Romaniv, president of Shevchenko Scientific Society in Ukraine

NEW YORK – Dr. Oleh Romaniv, president of the Shevchenko Scientific Society (NTSh) in Ukraine and secretary general of the World Council of NTSh, died on November 3 in Lviv.

Dr. Romaniv was also a corresponding member of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, a professor at the Lviv Polytechnic Institute and a leading Ukrainian authority in the field of metallurgy and the strength of materials.

Dr. Romaniv was born on March 21, 1928. He graduated from the Lviv Polytechnic Institute and worked in the Physico-Mechanical Institute of the National Academy of Sciences.

In 1989 he initiated the rebirth of the Shevchenko Scientific Society in Lviv, and since then devoted most of his time and effort to the development of NTSh in Ukraine.

In addition, Dr. Romaniv was very active in the life of the Lviv community.

"His premature and sudden death represents an irreplaceable loss to the Ukrainian scientific and civic community in the city of Lviv and to all of Ukraine," noted a press release from the Shevchenko Scientific Society in the United States. "NTSh in America, with whom the deceased enjoyed a friendly and close relationship, will be deeply

affected by this loss," the release noted.

Dr. Romaniv was interred in Lviv at the Lychakiv Cemetery on November 5 in the presence of a large number of mourners, particularly from the Ukrainian scientific community.



Dr. Oleh Romaniv



THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

Renowned writer Dmytro Pavlychko visits the UNA and its newspapers

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – The well-known Ukrainian writer Dmytro Pavlychko, who is a recipient of the Hero of Ukraine award, a national deputy of Ukraine and a co-founder of the Ukrainian National Rukh, visited the Ukrainian National Association's Corporate Headquarters here on Friday, October 14.

While there he met first with the editorial staffs of Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly, the UNA's two news-

the Communist Party of the Ukrainian SSR Petro Shelest. Mr. Pavlychko also shared several telling stories about contacts during the Soviet period between diaspora activists and official delegations from Ukraine.

Mr. Pavlychko was in the United States as part of an official delegation from Ukraine that participated in 60th anniversary sessions at the United Nations.



Dmytro Pavlychko (center) with editors of the UNA's publications (from left) Lev Khmelkovsky, Petro Chasto, Roma Hadzewycz and Irene Jarosewich.

papers, where the principal topic of discussion was current developments in Ukraine.

In a wide-ranging off-the-record talk that covered such topics as President Viktor Yushchenko's recent sacking of his prime minister and her entire Cabinet, and the future of Yulia Tymoshenko, Mr. Pavlychko offered his insights on issues raised by editors.

Afterwards Mr. Pavlychko addressed a gathering that included UNA executive officers and Home Office employees. He recalled the struggle to safeguard the Ukrainian language during the period of Soviet domination of Ukraine, including the role played by the First Secretary of

While in the Metropolitan New York area he also spoke at the Shevchenko Scientific Society in New York and at a community gathering in Newark, N.J., organized by the Friends of Rukh Committee to Aid Ukraine.

At the latter event Mr. Pavlychko read some of his works and answered questions posed by the audience. A highlight of the evening, according to Svoboda editorial staff member Lev Khmelkovsky, was operatic singer Roman Tsymbala's rendition of the song "Dva Koliory" (Two Colors), written to lyrics by Mr. Pavlychko. Mr. Pavlychko joined in with Mr. Tsymbala to complete the song.



UNA executive officers and employees during an informal talk by Dmytro Pavlychko.

*Visit the websites
of the UNA's publications:*

www.ukrweekly.com
www.svoboda-news.com

UNA donation supports documentary of young Ukrainian American filmmaker



Lev Khmelkovsky

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – The Ukrainian National Association recently donated \$1,000 to support the work of a young Ukrainian American filmmaker who is working on a documentary of the Orange Revolution. Above, UNA President Stefan Kaczaraj (left) on October 13 presents a check to Damian Kolodiy, who filmed events of the Orange Revolution as they were unfolding, both on Independence Square in Kyiv and during the "Friendship Train" that drove through Ukraine's southern and eastern regions between the first and second run-off elections of Ukraine's presidential race.



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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

The European Court and Ukraine

In March of this year the European Court of Human Rights agreed to hear a case brought by Myroslava Gongadze against the Ukrainian government. The widow of slain journalist Heorhii Gongadze alleged that Ukrainian state authorities did not protect her husband and said they never seriously investigated his disappearance and death in September 2000.

Ms. Gongadze asked that the court review her case with the hope that a ruling in her favor would renew attention to the Gongadze case, now more than five years old. Ms. Gongadze has said that her motive is more than personal; rather, she believes that by thoroughly prosecuting this case Ukrainians will move closer toward European democratic ideals.

Prior to his death, Mr. Gongadze, a journalist who covered politically sensitive issues, made it clear in a letter to Ukrainian authorities that he was being followed, and that his relatives and colleagues had been interrogated by authorities. He called for an investigation to be undertaken and that he be protected.

Yet, the European Court found that "despite clear indications in the letter of Mr. Gongadze about the inexplicable interest in him shown by law enforcement officers, the response of the [Procurator General's Office] was not only formalistic, but also blatantly negligent. A fortnight later, Mr. Gongadze had disappeared."

In its ruling on November 8, the court said that, not only did Ukrainian authorities fail to protect Mr. Gongadze prior to his murder in September 2000, but that there has been an "inadequate investigation into Mr. Gongadze's death." This news must surely come as a serious blow to the authorities in Ukraine, who have shown little real interest in solving this crime.

Upon taking office Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko announced that he would ensure a complete investigation of the Gongadze murder. And while such a pronouncement came as welcome news, it was a call also made by former President Leonid Kuchma, who promised that he would personally see to it that the case was resolved.

Months into Mr. Yushchenko's presidency there has been movement – the men believed to have actually carried out the killing have been identified and three of the four were arrested (one remains a fugitive). However, the people responsible for planning and ordering Mr. Gongadze's abduction are still free.

In many eyes, this case has become a gauge of Ukraine's progress. Months after the Orange Revolution there are signs that corruption still festers in Ukraine, a country of 48 million whose leadership has said repeatedly that it aims to be a part of Europe. In the wake of President Yushchenko's political problems, it would indeed be a welcome sign to see this administration make good on its promises to solve this case.

If Ukraine truly hopes to join the European Union it must now follow through on the European Court's ruling. If it chooses not to comply with the court's ruling, it faces the possibility of expulsion from the Council of Europe and would certainly have no chance of joining the World Trade Organization and the European Union.

Meanwhile, the Verkhovna Rada has approved a new procurator general, Oleksander Medvedko, who, we should remind our readers, was the deputy under Sviatoslav Piskun, the former procurator general fired by Mr. Yushchenko.

Mr. Yushchenko has pledged to press Mr. Medvedko to step up probes of high-profile cases, such as the Gongadze murder. While this is a positive step, it has been said before and, therefore, rings hollow. Finally fulfilling this pledge would be a great step toward proving that transparency and the rule of law have indeed replaced corruption in post-Orange Revolution Ukraine.

Nov.
19
1997

Turning the pages back...

Col. Leonid Kadenyuk on November 19, 1997, became the first Ukrainian cosmonaut to fly on a U.S. spacecraft. Before liftoff of the Columbia space shuttle that day, he met with President Leonid Kuchma of Ukraine in Cape Canaveral, Fla.

The 46-year-old Col. Kadenyuk was also the first Ukrainian to fly in space since Ukraine gained its independence in 1991.

The New York Times quoted Mr. Kuchma as saying, "When I felt the soil trembling, I immediately had a thought about the mightiness of the United States." The Times also reported that this was the first time the Ukrainian president, a former aerospace industry executive, had viewed a launch in the open; previously he had watched launches through a periscope from an underground chamber.

Eastern Economist reported that Col. Kadenyuk, an air force pilot who flew various kinds of jet fighters, informed Mr. Kuchma that he and the crew of four American and one Japanese astronauts flying aboard Columbia are fully prepared for the 16-day mission – the sixth time NASA has sent up a shuttle on time in 1997.

President Kuchma also visited the John Kennedy Space Center. In an exclusive interview with Ukrainian television (UT-1), the president said that the idea of a Ukrainian astronaut's participation in a shuttle mission was discussed with President Bill Clinton back in 1994.

Although Col. Kadenyuk had trained as the leader of a Mir and Buran rescue mission team for two years after the collapse of the USSR, he never made it to the station. Aboard the Columbia he was the payload specialist and conducted a series of micro-gravity science experiments called the Collaborative Ukrainian Experiments.

Col. Kadenyuk and his back-up for the mission, Dr. Yaroslav Pustovyi, were both selected to take part in the mission by the National Space Agency of Ukraine.

The shuttle launch on November 19, 1997, went ahead as scheduled at 2:46 p.m. New York time (9:46 p.m. Kyiv time).

Source: "Ukrainian cosmonaut flies aboard U.S. shuttle," *The Ukrainian Weekly*, November 23, 1997, Vol. LXXV, No. 47.

FOR THE RECORD

Statement by Ukraine's envoy to the U.N. regarding the Holocaust and the Holodomor

Following is the full text of the statement by Valeriy Kuchinsky, permanent representative of Ukraine to the United Nations, concerning Agenda Item 72, "Holocaust Remembrance," during the 60th session of the United Nations General Assembly. The statement was



Ambassador Valeriy Kuchinsky at the United Nations.

delivered on November 1 during the plenary session of the General Assembly.

The General Assembly later adopted a resolution, of which Ukraine was one of the co-authors, that condemns all manifestations of religious intolerance, incitement, harassment or violence against persons or communities based on ethnic origin or religious belief, whenever they occur.

The resolution also declared that an international Holocaust Remembrance Day will be marked annually on January 27, the anniversary of the liberation of the Auschwitz death camp.

Mr. President:

While aligning fully with the statement by EU [European Union] Presidency, I would like to make a few remarks on behalf of Ukraine.

Mr. President:

The Holocaust is a permanent pain not only of the Jewish but of the world community as a whole. We remember the enormous suffering of those who perished in the death camps of Auschwitz, Buchenwald, Dachau and many other hideous sites, where, in the name of a perverse inhuman ideology, millions of human beings were deliberately and cruelly exterminated. Jews and Gypsies, men and women, children and the elderly, sons and daughters of different nations, including hundreds of thousands from Ukraine, became innocent victims of a ruthless political system that had brought immense losses to humankind.

The terrible image of the Holocaust was vivid in the minds of those who authored the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and of those who proclaimed and adopted the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.

Many thought that the horrors of the second world war – the camps, the cruelty, exterminations like the Holocaust – could never happen again. And yet they have – in Cambodia, Srebrenica, Rwanda and most recently in Darfur.

Therefore, we are deeply convinced that the history of the Holocaust must be

learned and extensively explained so that similar tragedies would never happen. The inter-ethnic conflicts which unfortunately take place in the world even today show that mankind lacks tolerance and that the lessons of the Holocaust remain highly relevant and require continued attention of the entire membership of the United Nations.

Mr. President:

The history of the Holocaust is widely studied and taught in my country. The government of Ukraine supports the initiative of the Jewish community on the creation of a Ukrainian Museum of the Holocaust in Kyiv. We do hope that this project will be implemented shortly.

The Orange Revolution has evoked dramatic transformations in the socio-political life of Ukraine. Those positive changes, I am sure, will have a favorable impact on the life of the over 100,000-Jewish community which has made a worthy contribution to the strengthening of my country's independence.

On the government level we are doing our best to create adequate conditions for the revival and development of all minorities residing in Ukraine. The minority legislation, put in place to ensure inter-ethnic harmony and national diversity in Ukraine, fully corresponds to the highest international human rights standards.

Mr. President:

As we are commemorating the victims of the Holocaust, Ukraine remembers the shattering damage which intolerance, violence and aggression caused to her in the recent past.

This year marks the 72nd anniversary of one of the most tragic pages in Ukraine's history – the Great Famine of 1932-1933 ("Holodomor" in Ukrainian, which means death by famine).

Deliberately targeted against the vital core of Ukrainian nation, the cruel terror by hunger set up by the totalitarian Soviet regime led to the deaths of 7 to 10 million innocent men, women and children.

The scourge of the Holodomor still remains a heavy psychological trauma in the life of our people. After more than seven decades, this catastrophe appears as one of the most shocking crimes ever experienced by humankind.

And yet, the Holodomor, like the Holocaust continues to belong to those national tragedies that still await wider international recognition.

Two years ago a Joint Statement on the 70th anniversary of the Holodomor, supported by over 60 delegations – one-third of the U.N. membership – was issued as an official document of the General Assembly. In this declaration, for the first time in the history of the United Nations, the Holodomor was officially recognized as the national tragedy of Ukrainian people caused by the cruel actions and policies of the totalitarian regime. Representatives of states from different parts of the world expressed sympathy to the victims of the Holodomor and deplored the acts and policies that brought about mass starvation and the death of millions of people.

Ukraine will continue to do its utmost to bring the truth about the Holodomor to the world at large. We think it is high time the international community recognized this crime against humanity as an

(Continued on page 7)

NEWS AND VIEWS: An intern's impressions of D.C. roundtable



At the Roundtable VI conference in Washington (from left) are: Andrew Rago, Alexa Kebalo, Kristy Pechnyk, Taras Kulynych, Damian Schur and Lesia Harhaj.

by Andrew Rago

During the last week in September, I volunteered my time as an intern at "Ukraine's Quest For Mature Nation Statehood" Roundtable VI conference in Washington. I would like to share my impressions of this monumental event.

At 9 a.m. on Wednesday, September 28, I was standing in the back of the impressive Pavilion Room inside the Ronald Reagan International Trade Center in Washington. I was surrounded by members of the Verkhovna Rada, ambassadors to the United States, officials of the U.S. State Department, professors from highly acclaimed universities and countless others.

None of these people were moving or talking, however, as everyone was spellbound, listening alertly to Sen. Richard Lugar from Indiana who was standing at the podium in the front of the room. Sen. Lugar was speaking about his involvement in Ukraine, ranging from helping to disassemble the nuclear weapons left over from Soviet years to observing the Ukrainian elections last winter. I listened to every word the senator said and could tell that he was truly a friend of Ukraine and wanted the best for our country.

Listening to Sen. Lugar, I realized that finally, with the help of world governments such as the United States, the Ukraine that my grandparents – both active in the Ukrainian underground during World War II and concentration camp survivors – had envisioned and fought so hard for would someday exist, and sooner rather than later.

I am an 18-year-old sophomore attending the Catholic University of America in Washington, and also a "druzhynnyk" in (the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM), Whippany, N.J., branch. I have belonged to this organization for as long as I can remember. I was not alone interning at this conference,

Andrew Rago, 18, of Cranford, N.J., is a sophomore at the Catholic University in Washington.

Statement...

(Continued from page 6)

act of genocide against the Ukrainian nation.

Mr. President:

The memory of far and near instances of genocide, crimes against humanity or gross and flagrant violations of human rights should never fade away. Therefore, Ukraine has wholeheartedly supported and co-sponsored the draft resolution that we have before us for adoption.

In Ukraine, we have done and will

however. Working with me were two SUM members from Yonkers, Taras Kulynych (Fairfield University) and Damian Schur (Villanova), two high school students, Alexa Kebalo and Kristy Pechnyk from the Hartford branch of SUM, as well as Lesia Harhaj (American University) from New York SUM. We were there from Monday, September 26, until Wednesday, September 28, helping the conference staff make this important event run well. It was definitely an incredible experience and well worth going to.

In addition to Sen. Lugar, other speakers included Reps. Sander Levin and Curt Weldon, Zbigniew Brzezinski from the Center for Strategic and International Studies, Ariel Cohen from the Heritage Foundation and Herman Pirchner from the American Foreign Policy Council. It was amazing to be at a conference with all of these important and influential people working toward helping Ukraine shake off the legacy of a Soviet republic and becoming a successful and powerful democracy.

I think my favorite part of being a part of this conference wasn't being excused from classes, or having a good time with my friends, but seeing that years of Soviet persecution could not crush the dream of a free and strong Ukraine. Hearing a high-level member of the U.S. government, Sen. Lugar, say how important he thinks Ukraine is in the world today shows that all the hard work and pain and suffering our people have gone through for centuries will not only come to an end, but that everything they struggled for and died for has been accomplished.

As the senator spoke I thought about how happy and proud my grandfather would be if he were listening.

It is our job as the next generation of Ukrainian Americans to help spread the news that Ukraine has arrived and we aren't going to disappear. It brought me so much pride to hear that our country, which has suffered so greatly, is now close to entering NATO and the European Union. The conference was a great success and I am glad I was able to be a part of it.

continue to do everything to prevent the ideology of totalitarianism, dictatorship, xenophobia and anti-Semitism from taking root on our native soil.

My country is ready to assume its share of a collective responsibility to stop ongoing tragedies and prevent future crimes against humanity.

As an important and promising outcome of the recent World Summit, the responsibility to protect should receive its practical implementation as well as further development.

I thank you, Mr. President.

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



Thunder Bay, eh?

Taking advantage of a spectacular Midwest autumn, Lesia and I decided to take a long-anticipated, often-postponed, trip along the northern shore of Lake Superior.

The drive was delicious. Spectacular fall colors along a shimmering blue lake on the left, birch tree forests and mountains on the right – the perfect prescription for lifting one's spirits. We were in God's country.

Along the way, we stopped for a visit to the Ukrainian community of Thunder Bay, located at the far western end of Ontario, just north of Minnesota.

Our visit to this relatively isolated but still vibrant Ukrainian community began with a telephone call a week earlier to Father Vladimir Chvets of the Transfiguration Ukrainian Catholic Church. I introduced myself, told him Lesia and I would be at his church, and wondered if it was possible to meet with his parishioners after liturgy. He encouraged us to come, saying he would arrange something.

Upon our arrival at the church, Pastor Chvets – who emigrated from Ukraine in the early 1990s – welcomed us in the traditional Ukrainian style with a hug and kisses on both cheeks. He told us he had arranged for an afternoon community meeting at the old Prosvita Hall.

The liturgy included a full choir and an altar boy who, as it turned out, was father's son, a university student.

Some 40 people, mostly senior citizens and a few Fourth Wave immigrants, attended the meeting. Our presentation began with a video dramatizing recent developments at the National University of Ostroh Academy. The audience seemed pleased and asked many questions. "It's good to know good things are happening in Ukraine," one of them declared.

After discussing Ostroh, I talked about the Ukrainian National Association, an organization that at one time had an active branch in Thunder Bay. Many in the audience snapped up copies of *The Ukrainian Weekly* and *Svoboda* which we had brought with us. Some purchased Ukrainian-language copies of "Ukrainian American Citadel," a history of the

Myron Kuropas's e-mail address is: kuropas@comcast.net.



Transfiguration of our Lord Jesus Christ Ukrainian Catholic Church in Thunder Bay, Ontario.

Ukrainian National Association.

Father Chvets, his son Gregory, and those who lingered after the presentation, filled us in on the Ukrainian history of the area.

At one time, apparently, there were some 16,000 Ukrainians living in Thunder Bay, many of whom settled in a neighborhood that was once predominately Scottish. Transfiguration Church, for example, is located on McIntosh Street. Even today, the local Ukrainian community supports three Catholic churches and one Orthodox.

The first Ukrainian immigrants to the area worked for the railroad or at the local mills. Transfiguration Parish was established around 1905, and the present church was completed in 1918. Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky reportedly visited the parish during his 1910 sojourn in North America.

In addition to the four churches, Thunder Bay today has three Ukrainian halls, an imposing Selfreliance Credit Union building and two dance groups, Chaban and Vesnianka. The Prosvita Hall, managed by a Mr. Duncan, also had a "Baba and Dido's Kitchen." This made this Dido feel right at home.

Prosvita (Enlightenment) societies, patterned after similar societies in western Ukraine, have a long and fascinating history in Canada. Their primary role was to educate Ukraine's early immigrants. Many centers had extensive libraries where early immigrants were taught to read and write. In addition to the Thunder Bay Prosvita, there were, at one time, significant Prosvita societies in Winnipeg, Toronto and Edmonton. It is interesting to note that, in 1935, some 35 of the 116 enlightenment-education organizations in Canada referred to themselves as Prosvitas.

Significantly, the Thunder Bay Prosvita society, which today serves as a community center, will be celebrating its 100th anniversary in 2006. Quite a milestone for any community!

Lesia and I were delighted with the people we met. Father Chvets was especially upbeat the entire time, an obviously happy man pleased with his calling. His son was also a delight. The young man was informed, serious and looking forward to his life as a Ukrainian Canadian.

Thunder Bay, a town of some 110,000

inhabitants, was formally established in 1970 when the towns of Fort William and Port Arthur voted to become one city. Today, Thunder Bay's fine harbor – Canada's third largest port – has storage facilities for 100 million bushels of grain.

Lakehead University is also in Thunder Bay. With an enrollment of some 6,000 students, the university has a medical school, an engineering school, as well as other professional schools offering majors in forestry, education, and science and environmental studies.

Lesia wants to go back to Thunder Bay some day. So do I!

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Remembering the Great Famine

Dear Editor:

This November 26, Ukraine will commemorate the victims of the Great Famine of 1932-1933. Presidential decrees No. 1087 and No. 1088 of July 11, 2005, outline the tasks of a Ukrainian National Institute of Remembrance, including research into political repression and famine in Ukraine, and collaboration with foreign institutions.

While the Famine was part of Soviet policy in Ukraine, it was more than a form of political terror or repression. It was a unique phenomenon in the history of the USSR. At the same time, it has striking parallels in places like China, Ethiopia and Sudan. Famine studies should therefore constitute a discrete component of the National Institute of Remembrance, while its research should emphasize the international context.

There are several reasons for an international approach. Comparative study would open up new perspectives on the Famine, affording insights that the standard Soviet studies paradigms might not provide. It could identify general patterns of political use of hunger derived from the combined experiences of many peoples.

International exchange would help Ukrainian scholars to broaden their intellectual horizons, as well as their academic contacts. At the same time, it would contribute to bringing Ukraine itself into the political as well as the intellectual mainstream. One of the lessons of the past has been that a politically isolated nation is more vulnerable to disasters like famine.

A number of Western scholars have disputed the characterization of the Famine as genocide. It is no use writing them off as Russophiles, leftists or Ukrainophobes. Nor will any number of state decrees establish genocide as a fact. This can only be accomplished through a legal-historical analysis based on documentary evidence. Ukrainian jurists and historians need institutional support in order to engage foreign scholars in debate and prove their contentions in the forum of world opinion.

Cooperation between Ukrainian faminologists and those of other countries would also demonstrate that Ukraine is not content to dwell on its own misfortunes, but cares for the welfare of other peoples as well. It would show that Ukrainians' experience with state-sponsored famine has deepened their compassion for those who suffer from politically manipulated hunger today – for there is no such thing as a purely "natural" famine. And it would testify to their commitment to prevent such tragedies in the future.

For these reasons, the Ukrainian National Institute of Remembrance should include a separate Famine studies component oriented toward international cooperation in examining the politics of hunger. It would be appropriate to name it in honor of the late Dr. James Mace.

Andrew Sorokowski
Rockville, Md.

Orange Revolution was the beginning

Dear Editor:

It is easy, and to some degree fashionable, right now for critics to cry out that the Orange Revolution is over, or that there were and are ulterior motives on the part of the participants of that revolution. In fact I'm sure (at least through the

articles I have read in the Russian press), that there is joy in Moscow, and a clear attempt to convince the world and Ukrainians in Ukraine that the Orange Revolution was a mistake, or just a mistaken fad. Russia would love to believe that Ukraine will return under its so-called sphere of influence on its knees.

I've got news for the Russians and the other "doubters." It will not happen.

The fact is that Ukraine and Ukrainians are survivors. Throughout Ukraine's history, countries such as Russia, Germany, Poland, Austria, Hungary (just to name a few), not to mention Turkey and many other countries invaded Ukraine for its fertile soil. During these invasions, the goal, in addition to owning the land, was always to destroy any inkling of Ukrainian statehood and nationalism. After all, we are talking about a country that Stalin tried to destroy by starving 7 to 10 million Ukrainians to death in 1932 and 1933 during the forced collectivization of farming, while the world looked the other way.

Despite the fractured regional thinking that these foreign occupations have caused, Ukraine and the desire for a free Ukraine never died, but prevailed. The Soviet Union did everything in its power during its existence to destroy Ukrainian history, schools, independent media, a free-thinking government, any sense of pride and common culture, or its ability to defend itself.

Independent minded Ukrainians were not free to express their views in "a letter to the editor," on talk radio or public television, but paid for their "free thinking" by being sent to the gulag and having family members tortured. The thought of an Orange Revolution, or for that matter any kind of a revolution, was unimaginable not only in Moscow, but around the world. But it happened.

The main accomplishment of the Orange Revolution was that the Ukrainian people stood up in Independence Square and said "no more." Viktor Yushchenko and the people of Ukraine believed that the Ukrainian president should no longer be elected in Moscow, and be confirmed by a "rigged election." The people stated that they would no longer be considered "puppets" for anyone, and that the Proclamation of Independence in 1991 should be just that: independence.

The problem is that the media, like society in general, want immediate successful results, when in fact it has taken over 200 years for the United States to perfect its own democracy. I'd like to find one person who truly believes that everything has been running "smooth as silk" since 1776. If one looks at other democratic countries as well, democracy did not happen overnight or, for that matter, in a few months. Additionally, in Western governmental systems, it is not unusual for governments or cabinets to be dismissed. It is just that the ideas of "freedom" and "independence" of those countries prevail and are not negotiable.

Many Ukrainians, including many of those who stood freezing in the bitter cold during the Orange Revolution, will tell you that they did not expect everything to be perfect overnight. The orchestrators of the Orange Revolution are powerful people, but so were other revolutionaries throughout history of many other revolutions in the world. The agendas of these people were always in conflict as well. Our Founding Fathers in the United States argued bitterly during the early years of the United States.

Ukrainians will also tell you they like the idea of being able to speak freely,

their government suddenly being scrutinized in the media (although there is still room for improvement here) and the idea that potential markets in Europe may be open to them. They look forward to the March parliamentary elections, which will be "one heck of a political showdown."

Without a doubt, there will be problems and setbacks as Ukraine finds its way as a truly independent country. In sports there is a saying that a "true champion" never quits and when he is down and nobody expects him to get up, he will get up, dust himself off and get back in the game, and win.

The Ukrainian people have been champions for centuries, and they will win. The Orange Revolution was just the opening bell.

Paul Hlynsky
Akron, Ohio

Our institutions need perspective

Dear Editor:

I write out of concern for the plight of Ukrainians in the Russian Federation, where there is no Ukrainian language school nor a Ukrainian Church (Catholic or Orthodox); where, for example, the Ukrainian Catholic community in Tomsk, southern Siberia, is compelled to function as a German Roman Catholic community since Ukrainian Catholics dare not register.

Such is the case for some 10 million Ukrainians residing in an oppressive chauvinistic state where discrimination is the norm rather than an aberration. By way of comparison, a similar number of Russians reside in Ukraine and benefit from 3,500 Russian-language schools and some 8,500 religious edifices belonging to the Moscow Patriarchate.

The organized Ukrainian community in Russia has two very specific short-term projects: 1) continue the publication of its only federation-wide periodical which serves as a liaison for Ukrainians spanning 11 time zones in the Russian Federation and 2) publish a Russian-language book about Ukraine's Hetman Ivan Mazepa, who was the object of condemnation by the Russian Orthodox Church and in Russia is perceived as Benedict Arnold is in the United States as are all Ukrainian "separatists." Russians pervasively cannot come to terms with Ukrainian independence.

The Ukrainian community in the Russian Federation functions through a structure called the Association of Ukrainians in Russia. Oleksander Rudenko-Desniak, its former president (since 1993), who currently is honorary president and editor of the aforesaid periodical and the contracted (by a Russian publishing house) author of the Mazepa book recently visited the United States with a dual purpose: to inform about and to receive donations for both projects.

Much of his time was spent doing research at various repositories of Ukrainian material, such as the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute and the Shevchenko Scientific Society library in New York. He did visit or attempted to visit several Ukrainian financial institutions in the cities of New York and Philadelphia. In New York he was received generously by the Ukrainian Free University Foundation, the Ukrainian National Federal Credit Union and Self Reliance (N.Y.) Federal Credit Union. In Philadelphia he was welcomed by the United Ukrainian

American Relief Committee and the Providence Association of Ukrainian Catholics.

However, he was rebuffed by the Ukrainian Self-reliance Federal Credit Union in Philadelphia. This writer personally communicated with the chairperson of that credit union's board of directors to arrange a meeting. After a brief conversation, she advised me that my request would be considered and a response communicated through another director. But, there was no response.

Granted, she was not enthused by my request. In the course of our conversation, she attempted to dissuade me from a meeting, insisting that matters involving Ukrainians in Russia were not the concern of the credit union she chairs. She stated that she resides some distance from the proposed venue and, logistically, it would be difficult to meet. Further, she argued that the credit union's scope of purpose strictly construed is limited to its geographic community.

I advanced the argument that member benefit provisions allow the board of directors to address more far-reaching concerns of its membership, which involve global Ukrainian issues, including Ukraine and Ukrainians residing elsewhere. Further, I suggested that the meeting may be held with other representatives of the credit union in her absence but with her consent and guidance.

My purpose is not to discredit one person.

My aim is to call attention to what may become a pervasive problem involving the future of our financial institutions. Ukrainian credit unions in the United States and Canada are the financial support of the Ukrainian community with assets approaching \$3 billion. Their support goes well beyond the territorial limits of a several mile radius. They support projects which are of concern to their members. Fortunately, for the global Ukrainian community, which includes Ukraine, the membership of these credit unions is sophisticated in its national awareness. Credit unions have organized national and international Ukrainian structures. They have developed global projects and strategies. Their work within Ukraine itself is well-known. Many have assisted in projects in other areas where less fortunate and discriminated Ukrainian brethren reside.

Unfortunately, many of the visionaries of Ukrainian credit unions in the United States and Canada have passed on or retired. Their positions have been assumed by less visionary but nevertheless professional patriotic younger personnel. In most instances these new leaders have managed to combine professionalism with visionary patriotism. I can submit a listing of Ukrainian credit unions where this composition has become reality. Unfortunately, this is not the case with Self-Reliance in Philadelphia.

The Ukrainian community in Philadelphia has a long and illustrious history of service to Ukraine and the Ukrainian people worldwide. Just recently it hosted the president of Ukraine. Is the current credit union leadership in Philadelphia a harbinger that the community in Philadelphia is devolving to become strictly local and self-centered? I hope not! More importantly, I hope selfishness is not infectious!

Askold S. Lozynskyj
New York

The letter-writer is president of the Ukrainian World Congress.

Ostroh Academy marks 40th anniversary of Ukrainian Historical Association

by Alla Atamanenko

OSTROH, Ukraine – On September 27, the National University of Ostroh Academy sponsored the first in a series of scholarly conferences held in Ukraine marking the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Ukrainian Historical Association (UHA). The conference focused on examining the historiographic legacy established by the UHA during its 40 years of activity, a legacy that has had a strong impact on the direction of development of historical studies in Ukraine following Ukraine's independence.

Established in the United States in 1965, the UHA expanded its activity and membership to Canada, Western Europe and Australia and after 1990 to Ukraine.

The roll of its founding members includes the names of prominent scholars such as: Marko Antonovych, Lubomyr Wynar (initiator and head of the founding group), Bohdan Wynar, Iliya Vytyanovych, Alexander Dombrowsky, Vasyl Dubrowsky, Mychailo Zdan, Ihor Kamenetsky, Roman Klymkevych, Petro Kurinnyi, Mychailo Miller, the Rev. Ireneus Nazarko, Olexander Ohloblyn, Eugene Onatsky, Yaroslav Pasternak,

Alla Atamanenko is director of the Institute for Ukrainian Diaspora Studies at the National University of Ostroh Academy.

Natalia Polonska-Vasylenko and Mychailo Chubatyi.

In Ukraine its membership rolls include leading historians Mychailo Braichevsky, Yaroslav Dashkevych, Yaroslav Isaievych, Mykola Kovalsky, Yuri Makar, Yuri Mytsky, Hanna Shvedko and others.

The conference was opened by Prof. Ihor Pasichnyk, rector of Ostroh Academy, who welcomed Prof. Wynar, president of the UHA, to the academy.

Rector Pasichnyk presented a broad overview of the relationship developed between Ostroh Academy and the UHA, and discussed its future direction. He stressed the importance of developing strong cooperation between scholarly and academic institutions in Ukraine with their counterparts in the diaspora, pointing to the relationship between the academy and the UHA as a prime example.

This relationship was originally established in the mid-1990s by Prof. Kovalsky, who was at that time vice-president of Ostroh Academy. Recognized by historians within Ukraine as one of its leading scholars, Prof. Kovalsky became the first to head this newly established UHA branch. Under his direction, the Mykhailo Hrushevsky Branch of the Ukrainian Historical Association of Ostroh Academy developed a strong publications program for



President Ihor Pasichnyk of the National University of Ostroh Academy (NUOA) delivers the opening speech. Looking on (from left) are: Prof. Lubomyr Wynar, president of the Ukrainian Historical Association; Prof. Alla Atamanenko, director of the Institute for the Study of the Ukrainian Diaspora; and Petro Kraliuk, NUOA vice-president.

historical works and became an organizer and sponsor of a number of national scholarly conferences for Ukrainian historians.

In recognition of Prof. Kovalsky's contribution to Ukrainian historiography, to the development of the UHA in Ukraine and to his mentorship of cadres

of future Ukrainian historians, Dr. Wynar presented Prof. Kovalsky with the status of honorary member of UHA, awarded only to individuals who have made outstanding contributions to Ukrainian historical scholarship.

In addition to Prof. Kovalsky, Dr. Alla Atamanenko, director of the Institute for Ukrainian Diaspora Studies at the academy, present head of the UHA branch, and director of the editorial bureau in Ukraine of the journal, the Ukrainian Historian, was also awarded a certificate of recognition for her contribution to the UHA.

The significant impact that UHA and its journal, Ukrainian Historian, has had and continues to have in steering the course of Ukrainian historiography was explored by Prof. Petro Kraliuk, vice-president of research at Ostroh Academy. In particular, he noted the wide range of historical problems addressed by the UHA through its various publications, its journal, and in the numerous historical conferences that it has organized. UHA conferences and its publications have provided a prestigious forum for younger scholars to present their work.

Prof. Kraliuk invited participants to view the special exhibit arranged by the Institute for Ukrainian Diaspora Studies, which is evidence of UHA's voluminous publishing record.

An analytical presentation on UHA activity in Ukraine was given by Prof. Atamanenko, who noted the significance of the work being carried out by historians who are members of UHA branches established at various academic institutions across Ukraine.

Concluding the conference was a presentation of three newly published books: *Naukovi Zapysky, Materials from the International Scholarly Conference, "Ukrainian Diaspora: Problems and Research,"* Vol. 5, 2005; *Proceedings from the Second International Congress of Ukrainian Historians: "Present State of Ukrainian Historical Scholarship,"* Vol. 1, 2005; *"Description of the Ostroh Region in the Second Half of the 16th and First Half of the 17th Centuries,"* Historical Source Series, Vol. 1, 2005.

Rector Pasichnyk closed the conference and announced that the UHA and the National University of Ostroh Academy are actively working on plans to create at the academy a chair for Ukrainian diaspora studies, which will allow for the introduction of a number of academic courses and research focusing on examining the various aspects of immigration and of Ukrainian life and activity in the diaspora.

Ukrainian studies grow at University of Illinois



A group of students from the "Ukrainian Culture" course with Prof. Dmytro Shtohryn at the Library-Archives of the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America in Chicago.

by Christina M. Hanowsky

URBANA, Ill. – The 2004-2005 school year at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign marked another successful step toward establishment of a chair of Ukrainian studies at this great institution of higher education in the Midwest. Besides conducting the 24th Annual Conference on Ukrainian Subjects, there were three Ukrainian courses during both semesters conducted by Prof. Dmytro Shtohryn and graduate teaching assistant Volodymyr Chumachenko.

In addition, Mr. Chumachenko successfully passed the preliminary examination toward his Ph.D. in comparative literature, with Ukrainian literature as the basis of his dissertation.

Over 40 students (about 10 of them of Ukrainian origin) attended courses of Ukrainian Culture, Ukrainian Literature and the Open Seminar of the History of

Christina M. Hanowsky is former president of the Ukrainian Student Association at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Ukraine that year. The Ukrainian Culture course has become an especially popular one among courses offered by the department of Slavic languages and literatures. The course was established in 1993, and since that time it has been attended by hundreds of undergraduate and graduate students of different national, and continental, origin.

In addition to lectures, usually illustrated with thematic documents and pictures, the special attraction of this course is visiting the Ukrainian Village in Chicago. Under the guidance of Prof. Shtohryn, the students visit Ukrainian churches, and financial and cultural institutions, including the Ukrainian Cultural Center, the Ukrainian National Museum, and the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art.

The well-established tradition of the annual Ukrainian conferences, which have been attended by thousands of scholars from 24 countries and four continents, will be continued next year with the 25th annual conference to be held in June 2006.

In addition, the Ukrainian collection at

the university library continues to grow and is one of the largest in the United States. That collection serves many researchers, especially those who do research on East European countries in general and on Ukraine in particular in the framework of the Summer Research Laboratory on those subjects.

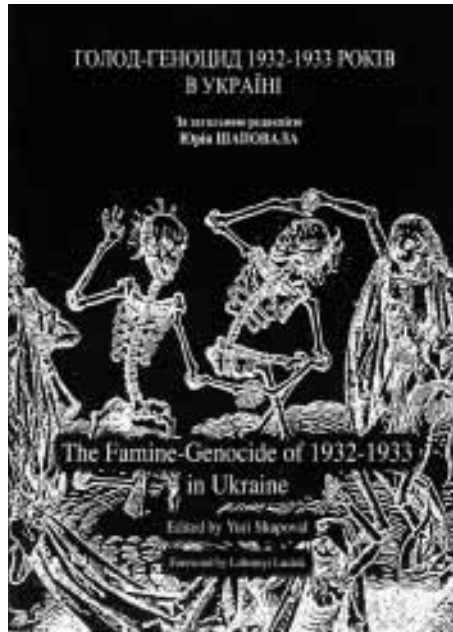
It also provides many primary sources to graduate students working on their M.A. thesis and Ph.D. dissertations. It should be mentioned that up to the present time eight persons have defended their Ph.D. dissertations on Ukrainian subjects at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign: Dominique Arel (political science), Robert Foster (linguistics), Ihor Kamenecky (political science), Lubomyr Kowal (economics), Sarah Phillips (anthropology), Olena Saciuk (literature), Valeriy Suntsov (archeology) and Alexander Sydorenko (history).

All these factors indicate that the University of Illinois is ready for the establishment of a chair of Ukrainian studies, which would be the only one in the Midwestern United States.

UCCLA issues documentary collection on Famine-Genocide

CALGARY, Alberta – With the assistance of the Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Association of Calgary and other donors, the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association (UCCLA) has just published a collection of Soviet-era documents dealing with the causes and consequences of the 1932-1933 Famine in Soviet Ukraine, the Holodomor.

Compiled and edited by Prof. Yuri Shapoval of Kyiv, translated by Marta D. Olynyk, and with a foreword by Dr. Lubomyr Luciuk, this 336-page book, "The Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933 in Ukraine" (Kingston: Kashtan Press, 2005, ISBN# 1-896354-38-6, \$35) consists of 81 documents (mainly in Russian, some in Ukrainian) complemented with English-language annotations, a list of acronyms and an introduc-



tory essay (in English and Ukrainian). A final document, dated May 15, 2003, is the statement in Ukraine's Parliament that recognized the Famine as a genocidal act.

Commenting on the release of this documentary collection, UCCLA's director of research, Dr. Luciuk, said: "Until scholars and students outside Ukraine have access to primary source materials on the Holodomor there will always be those who dispute the nature and consequences of this politically engineered Famine. Our intention was to help Prof. Shapoval make his selection of documents available, first by publishing them in book form, and then by distributing them to international repository libraries. We are pleased to note that the book is now being catalogued in selected libraries, from

Russia to Israel, the United States, Australia and Japan."

"Limited resources made it impossible to have a large print run but we are grateful to those donors who know the importance of placing such books in the public domain" Dr. Luciuk noted. "And, of course, we have been able to do so just before this year's official commemorations of the Holodomor, which will take place across Ukraine on November 26. Much, much more work of this sort needs to be done if the world is ever going to recognize the unprecedented nature of this Soviet crime against humanity."

Copies of the collection may be purchased for \$35 (U.S.) from: Ukrainian American Civil Liberties Association, P.O. Box 2031, New York, NY 10013-0874.

TO ALL MEMBERS OF UNA BRANCH 327

As of November 1, 2005, the secretary's duties of Branch 327 were assumed by Mr. Bohdan Podoliuk. We ask all members of this Branch to direct all correspondence regarding membership and insurance to the address listed below:

Mr. Bohdan Podoliuk
31 Texas Street
Hicksville, NY 11801-2524
(516) 433-9381

BOOK NOTES

Special collection published to honor Dr. Zenon Kohut

"Synopsis: A Collection of Essays in Honor of Zenon E. Kohut," Serhii Plokhly and Frank E. Sysyn, editors. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, 2005. Hard cover, \$44.95; soft cover, \$28.

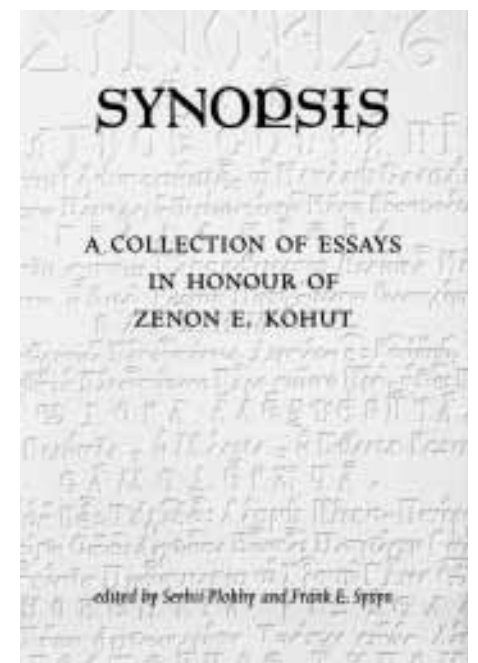
The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies (CIUS) Press has announced the publication of "Synopsis: A Collection of Essays in Honor of Zenon E. Kohut." Edited by Serhii Plokhly and Frank E. Sysyn, this hard-cover collection is also available in soft cover as Volume 29, Nos. 1-2 of the Journal of Ukrainian Studies.

The collection was presented to Dr. Kohut on the occasion of his 60th birthday in recognition of his scholarly work in Ukrainian history and his efforts as director of CIUS. The title is taken from a 17th century historical work that is one of the subjects of Dr. Kohut's research.

The collection opens with an intellectual biography of Dr. Kohut by the Kharkiv historian Volodymyr Kravchenko, which is followed by 22 articles contributed by Dr. Kohut's colleagues from five countries and a bibliography of his works by Taras Kurylo.

The contributions cover all the periods of Ukrainian history, from the medieval period to the 20th century. Jaroslav Isaievych contributes a detailed study of the titles used by medieval rulers in Eastern Europe.

Five articles deal with the 17th century. Teresa Chynczewska-Hennel writes about a papal nuncio's report to the Holy See on the Polish Commonwealth in 1640, while Natalia Yakovenko deciphers the political intent of a panegyric to Jeremi Wisniewiecki (Vyshnevetsky)



written in 1648 by students of the Kyiv Mohyla College. The Rev. Yurii Mytsyk transcribes and translates a Polish verse describing the 1655 battle of Dryzhy pole between the Poles and the Kozaks. Paul Bushkovitch examines the contacts of Ukrainian hetmans with influential figures at the tsar's court in Moscow, and Dr. Plokhly analyzes the interpretations of the Khmelnytsky Uprising proposed by Soviet historians.

(Continued on page 12)



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Of assassins, back-stabbers and philistines: the latest issue of the Ukrainian Historian

by Andrew Sorokowski

Every scholarly journal has its own history and personality, shaped by the individuals and institutions that established it and reflecting their goals and interests. In North America, scholarly journals dedicated to Ukraine such as Harvard Ukrainian Studies (appearing from 1977) and the



Seal of the Ukrainian Historical Society.

Journal of Ukrainian Studies (from 1976) have represented the research pursued, respectively, by the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute and the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies. The Ukrainian Quarterly, published since 1944 by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, has mirrored the political concerns of that organization. All these journals are published in the English language, in order to reach a wider audience, particularly U.S. and Western scholars.

In a number of respects the Ukrainian Historian, published since 1963, differs from all three. First and most obvious, its subject matter is confined to history. It is the organ of the Ukrainian Historical Association, founded in 1965. Second, aside from the occasional English-language piece, the Ukrainian Historian is published in Ukrainian. On the one hand, this has narrowed its readership. On the other hand, since the liberalization of the late Soviet period and especially the independence of Ukraine in 1991, this has facilitated contact with the Ukrainian academic world. Indeed, a number of the editors and members of the editorial board are based in Ukraine.

Third, the Ukrainian Historian has been essentially the achievement of one individual, Editor-in-Chief Lubomyr Wynar, professor emeritus at Kent State University in Ohio. To a considerable degree, the journal has reflected his interests as a bibliographer and as a historian of modern Ukraine, particularly the legacy of the scholar and political leader Mykhailo Hrushevsky (1866-1934).

The latest issue of the Ukrainian Historian (Vols. 41-42, Nos. 163-164 and 165, 2004-2005) illustrates these emphases. Commemorating the 70th anniversary of the death of Hrushevsky, it dedicates several articles to the great historian and his portrayals by Ukrainian and foreign scholars.

Though hailed today as the father of modern Ukrainian historiography, during his stay in Lviv as professor of Ukrainian history and head of the Shevchenko Scholarly Society from 1894, Hrushevsky alienated a good part of the Galician Ukrainian intelligentsia. Oleh Romaniv's review essay in Volume 7 of Hrushevskiana (2003) discusses the most notorious conflict between Hrushevsky and the Galicians.

In 1911, the feisty "Easterner" pub-

lished a stinging indictment of Galician Ukrainian politics, which led to a crisis within the Shevchenko Scholarly Society that raged for two years. Hrushevsky characterized the Galicians as petit-bourgeois philistines unable to look beyond their immediate material interests and incapable of a broad national vision. The thrust of his attack was against what he considered to be their overly conciliatory behavior toward the Poles, who maintained their dominant position throughout Austrian rule.

Yet, only a few years later, Hrushevsky himself, as president of the fledgling Ukrainian Republic, would come in for criticism for his concessions to the Russians. Meanwhile, a number of his less successful colleagues condemned his management of the Shevchenko Scholarly Society and particularly of its funds. In a thoughtful and balanced commentary, Dr. Romaniv, who headed the Shevchenko Scientific Society in Lviv until his death on

November 3, finds the denunciations of Hrushevsky largely unfounded. Conversely, he considers the historian's critique of Galician politics somewhat unfair, but his characterization of the Galicians themselves not far from the mark. This characterization, he suggests, is relevant even today, when the "Piedmont of Ukraine" has been marginalized – or, some would say, put in its place.

After his tenure at the head of the Central Rada in 1917, Hrushevsky returned to the sniping and back-stabbing of academic life. Prof. Wynar outlines the rocky relationship between Hrushevsky and the younger historian Oleksander Ohloblyn (1899-1992), and presents documents offering a glimpse of academic politics in Kyiv during the Directory (1918-1921). After the collapse of the Ukrainian Republic, Hrushevsky emigrated, but in 1924 he returned to now-Soviet Ukraine, evidently finding the Bolsheviks easier to deal with than the Galicians.

Taking us back to Lviv some 25 years after the Hrushevsky affair, Oleksander Dombrovsky provides a moving first-hand account of the life of the brilliant but short-lived medievalist Teofil Kostruba (1907-1943). This portrait of Leopoldian scholarly life in the late 1930s and early 1940s celebrates friendship and shared intellectual and spiritual values. Making cameo appearances are editor and journalist Osyp Nazaruk, and the young Omeljan Pritsak.

Last year also marked the 60th anniversary of the death of Oleh Kandyba-Olzhych (1897-1944), the poet and archaeologist in charge of cultural affairs for the Ukrainian nationalist leadership under Col. Andrii Melnyk. In one of the articles dedicated to this multifaceted individual, Prof. Wynar traces his activity during World War II. His article introduces two letters from nationalist intellectual Lev Shankovsky (1903-1995) discussing Olzhych's attempts to heal the rift between the Bandera and Melnyk factions that had split the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) in 1940.

Writing in 1975, Shankovsky laments the fact that, after more than 30 years, the two camps had not been able to cooperate in uncovering the truth about the August 1941 assassinations of OUN-M activists Omelian Senyk and Mykola Stsiborsky in Zhytomyr. Now, another 30 years later, we read Prof. Wynar's footnote to this passage pointing out that such cooperation still has

not come about, so that despite the availability of documents from various German and former Soviet archives, a whole series of wartime political killings among the OUN remains unsolved (p. 161).

The nationalist underground was active also in the cities of Western Europe. In a memoir written in Rome in April 1940, Yevhen Onatsky (1894-1979) recounts the mysterious circumstances of the assassination of Col. Yevhen Konovalets. The OUN leader was killed in Rotterdam in May 1938 by means of a package bomb handed to him by a Soviet agent posing as a Ukrainian sailor sympathetic to the nationalist cause.

The book reviews section evaluates the first volume of a new encyclopedia of Ukrainian history, published in Kyiv in 2003 under the general editorship of V.A. Smolii. Also reviewed is Dmytro Zlepko's valuable compilation of documents from the German foreign office pertaining to the Great Famine in Ukraine. The German consular reports from Ukrainian cities complement those found in the Italian

archives, and help us to form an objective understanding of this tragedy.

In keeping with its traditional profile, this issue of the Ukrainian Historian contains bibliographies of and about Oleh Kandyba, as well as of the late historians Father Oleksander Baran and Marko Antonovych. Thomas Prymak provides a useful survey in English of recent bibliographies of English-language materials on Ukraine, focusing on two recent guides by Bohdan S. Wynar.

These are only some of the offerings of this 356-page volume, where amateurs as well as professional historians are sure to find much to intrigue and entertain.

The Ukrainian Historian is available in the United States at P.O. Box 312, Kent, Ohio 44240, and in Canada at P.O. Box 95, Etobicoke, Ontario M9C 4V2. The fax number in the U.S. is (330) 297-1327. Annual subscriptions for individuals in the U.S. and Canada cost \$60 (U.S.). Normally, two issues are published per year. It is also possible for individuals or institutions to order subscriptions for readers in Ukraine.

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Andrew Sorokowski is a member of the editorial board of the Ukrainian Historian.

New procurator...

(Continued from page 1)

the country's new top prosecutor.

The investigations of the murders of journalists Heorhii Gongadze and Ihor Oleksandrov and the chair of the television company TOP in the Donetsk Oblast, must be a high-priority task for the procurator general, the president said. "These (investigations) will become a matter of your honor," Mr. Yushchenko said to Mr. Medvedko.

That presents a real challenge for the new procurator general as the Oleksandrov case became a black spot on Mr. Medvedko's résumé many years ago when he chaired the committee that investigated the journalist's murder. Evidence in the case was falsified and an innocent person was accused of the murder.

Shortly afterwards Mr. Medvedko moved to the Luhansk Oblast and

assumed the position of first deputy regional procurator.

Mr. Medvedko denied his involvement in the Oleksandrov case's falsification and said other law enforcement officials were guilty.

Socialist Party Chairman Oleksander Moroz said in a November 4 interview with Radio Liberty that the Oleksandrov case was the main reason his party didn't vote for Mr. Medvedko. "Since he was in charge of the Oleksandrov case and the procurator's office sent him, he should have seen that the case was ordered," Mr. Moroz said. "But he never reacted."

Mr. Medvedko is responsible for the Oleksandrov investigation's failure, the Socialists said.

These facts paint a not very pretty picture of the new procurator general, one of Ukraine's most important positions, said Ivan Lozowy, president of the Kyiv-based Institute of Statehood and Democracy.

Special collection...

(Continued from page 10)

In his article Volodymyr Kravchenko examines current interpretations of the late 18th or early 19th-century "Istoriia Rusov," and Dr. Sysyn analyzes Samiilo Velychko's treatment of the Poles in his "Skazanye o Voine z Poliakamy." Oleksiy Tolochko argues that the master narrative of Russian history is derived from Vasili Tatischev's early 18th century history of Russia.

Four articles deal with the 19th century. Martha Bohachevsky-Chomiak describes the Galician peasants' attitude to the tsarist regime. Yaroslav Hrytsak shows how Ivan Franko's Boryslav cycle reflects the events of the 1880s in that region. Orest Pelech discusses the nature of the Brotherhood of Ss. Cyril and Methodius.

Alfred J. Rieber recounts the debate over the construction of a railway line through Ukraine in the 1860s. Bohdan Klid's article, which traces the origins of the statist school of Ukrainian historiography, and David Saunders's study of Russia's exceptionally harsh treatment of Ukraine from 1847 to 1941 bridge the last two centuries.

There are more articles pertaining to the 20th century than to any other. Olga Andriewska describes the formation of the

"generation of 1917," which led the struggle for Ukraine's independence. Mark von Hagen traces the evolution of Pavlo Skoropadsky from a general of the Russian Imperial Army to hetman of Ukraine. David R. Marples analyzes recent debates on the Ukrainian Famine of 1932-1933, while Frances Swyripa examines the gender relations of Galician peasants.

Patricia Kennedy Grimsted investigates the fate of old court records from the Kyiv Archive of Early Acts that have been missing since the second world war. John-Paul Himka compares some recent Polish and Ukrainian works on icons that originated in Ukraine. Finally, Andreas Kappeler gives a critical survey of German-language studies in Ukrainian history.

The range of topics and the wealth of information and ideas make "Synopsis" a fitting tribute to Dr. Kohut, a prolific writer with wide-ranging interests.

The clothbound book costs \$44.95, the soft-cover journal \$28. Outside Canada, prices are in U.S. dollars. Orders can be placed online by credit card via a secure Internet connection at www.utoronto.ca/cius; e-mail, cious@ualberta.ca; telephone, (780) 492-2973; fax (780) 492-4967; or by writing to: CIUS Press, 450 Athabasca Hall, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2E8.

"This goes to the possibility that Mr. Medvedko was seriously recommended or lobbied for by someone from the president's circle or entourage," Mr. Lozowy said.

The president had never talked to him before, Mr. Medvedko said in Parliament on November 2, the day before the Rada vote on his confirmation; it was Oleh Rybachuk, the chair of the Presidential Secretariat, who carried on all the talks, he said.

"This is frightening, because this certainly is not the way that important government affairs should be handled," Mr. Lozowy said.

Volodymyr Fesenko, board chairman of the Penta Center for Applied Political Research, which contracts its services to various political parties in Ukraine, observed that "The president was interested in a figure that had no relations with political or business clans."

Mr. Yushchenko had been burned when Mr. Piskun held the procurator general's position and used it to show his loyalty to Yulia Tymoshenko, Mr. Fesenko added. "It was necessary to find a compromise figure who wouldn't irritate opposition factions and would seem rather neutral," he said.

Also, Mr. Medvedko was not involved in any recent scandals within the top levels of the administration, and this was another important argument for the president, said Yurii Yakymenko, director of political and legal programs at the Razumkov Center for Economic and Political Research.

The final argument in favor of the Medvedko appointment was the fact that Mr. Medvedko has worked as a public prosecutor for a long time, said Mr. Yakymenko.

Mr. Medvedko began his career in the Donetsk region as a senior investigator in the office of the procurator in Druzhkivka. In 1992 he took the position of procurator in Kostiantynivka, also in the Donetsk Oblast.

Nine years later Mr. Medvedko became the first deputy regional procurator in the Luhansk Oblast.

Mr. Medvedko twice held the position of deputy procurator general. He was first appointed in July 2002, but left the next year at his own request, according to the press service of the Procurator General's Office. He was re-appointed in December 2004.

However, except for the Oleksandrov case, Mr. Medvedko was not known for any other investigations.

"He had been properly noticed and had a mediocre rise," Mr. Lozowy said.

Mr. Yushchenko's nominee received essential support from the Party of the Regions of Ukraine faction, which gave him a majority of its votes.

Andrii Shkil, a member of Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc, which cast only three votes for Mr. Medvedko, called him "a politically biased candidate."

"Do not complain when all cases will be investigated the same way as the Oleksandrov case," Mr. Shkil said to fellow national deputies on November 3.

Ironically, on the day of Mr. Medvedko's official introduction, November 8, his predecessor came to a hearing of the case Piskun v. Yushchenko at the Pechersk Court in Kyiv. Mr. Piskun had appealed to the court to cancel the president's decision to dismiss him from the procurator general's post.

Ukraine's Justice Minister Serhii Holovatyi represented the president during the hearing. Mr. Piskun said Mr. Holovatyi's role as Mr. Yushchenko's lawyer places pressure on the judge.

The court did not issue any ruling and postponed the hearing until November 18.

Mr. Yushchenko had sacked Mr. Piskun on October 14 without citing any reason, causing much speculation and accusations.

A few days later, a special commission closed the case opened by the Procurator General's Office against Petro Poroshenko, one of Mr. Yushchenko's allies, who was accused of bribing businessmen in order to gain control of a luxury, high-rise apartment in Kyiv. Mr. Medvedko was among the commission's members.

"This is almost like a public admission that the president was interested in putting a stop to investigations by the procurator of his allies, including his family and his wife," Mr. Lozowy said. "I mean suggestions made by Piskun that he was interested in looking at possibly opening up a case against Kateryna Chumachenko [Yushchenko]."

The Ukrainian Internet publication Svoboda reported on October 9 that Mrs. Yushchenko had ordered a \$270,000 charter plane for her mother and friends so that they could attend her husband's inauguration. Dmytro Firtash, a Russian businessman, reportedly paid for the January 12 flight from Florida to Kyiv.

"There are a lot of indications that this presidency has more than lost its way. It's not just that it seems to be drifting – it seems to be sailing in the wrong direction," Mr. Lozowy noted.

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Paper concedes...

(Continued from page 1)

The Globe said that before the war the terms "Soviet citizens" and "Russians" were synonymous in everyday usage and that the reporter probably saw them as interchangeable. "It was an imprecise description but the writer was not trying to mislead or misinform."

Offering to publish a correction now, the newspaper's representative at the Ontario Press Council hearing said he regretted that it wasn't corrected at the time. "Our reporter slipped and we didn't correct him."

He added that he resented the suggestion that The Globe and Mail had attempted to "discredit and intimidate" Mr. Prytulak, that it "arrogantly refused to redress" the dispute without involving the Ontario Press Council, and that it was trying to "airbrush" the enormous losses of other Eastern European nations.

He said the newspaper receives 300 credible letters every day and cannot reply to every one of the 288 it doesn't publish.

Following is the draft of the adjudication.

Myroslaw Prytulak of Windsor complained that a Globe and Mail article from Moscow published May 10 erred in stating that 27 or 28 million Russians died during the second world war when, in fact, the figure included millions of non-Russian citizens of the Soviet Union.

The newspaper said that before the war the terms "Soviet citizens" and "Russians" were considered synonymous in everyday usage and that the reporter saw the terms as interchangeable. But it ultimately conceded that the reference was inaccurate and, after expressing regret that it wasn't corrected at the time, offered to print a correction now.

The Ontario Press Council commends the newspaper for its offer but, in upholding the complaint, expresses its regret that the inaccuracy was not corrected when first brought to its attention.

At the same time, it rejects the charge that the newspaper attempted to "airbrush" the enormous losses suffered by other Eastern European countries and sought to "discredit and intimidate" the complainant.

News about the Ontario Press Council's finding was released by the council on November 3.

U.S. ambassador to Ukraine hosts reception for Children of Chernobyl

KYIV – On Saturday, October 15, the U.S. ambassador to Ukraine, John E. Herbst, and Nadia Herbst hosted a special fund-raising reception for the Children of Chernobyl Relief and Development Fund (CCRDF) at their residence in the Podil District of Kyiv. Some 120 guests attended the intimate gala that raised funds for the purchase of new equipment for the neonatal intensive care unit at Kyiv City Children's Hospital No. 2 on the city's left bank.

The master of ceremonies for the evening was Paul Speaker, the president of RKO Films, who flew in from Los Angeles to show his support for the fund. Among the other special guests attending

a people."

Mr. Speaker explained why the Children of Chernobyl has become his charity of choice: "When I think of the children who benefit from the medical programs of CCRDF, I think of writers who have not yet written their first script; photographers and filmmakers who have not yet lifted a camera; designers and artists and musicians who will someday leave their mark on the culture of Ukraine and the culture of the world."

Speaker thanked Ambassador and Mrs. Herbst for opening up their home to the fund for the second time to promote its medical programs. The ambassador echoed and expanded on Mr. Speaker's



At the ambassador's reception (from left) are: CCRDF supporters Jeffrey Berlin, Ludmyla Harbuz, master of ceremonies, VV lead singer Oleh Skrypka, actors Larissa and Bohdan Stupka, and representatives of Philip Morris Olena Khomenko and Olesia Olenycka.

the fund-raiser were Ukraine's leading actor of stage and screen, Bohdan Stupka, and the members of Ukraine's pioneering rock band VV (Vopli Vidopliasova), whose popular lead singer Oleh Skrypka co-hosted the event with Mr. Speaker. Mr. Skrypka thrilled the crowd with an impromptu acoustic performance in the latter half of the program.

CCRDF's executive director, Alexander Kuzma, opened the program by thanking the guests for their support of the fund's medical mission. "Most of all, we want to thank you for your power of imagination, for envisioning a new Ukraine where children receive the kind of health care and protection they deserve," he said.

He thanked the corporate sponsors of the evening, including Prestige Auto Ukraine, a division of Chevrolet, the Kyiv Post Charity Fund, the Andriivsky Plaza, Philip Morris, Khreshchatyk Bank, Arcada Bank, Delta Airlines, Credit Rating, Bank Forum, Perry Construction, McDonald's, Kodak, Dolmart, Coca-Cola, American Medical Center and International Commerce Bank.

Mr. Kuzma introduced Mr. Speaker as one of the great marketing minds in Hollywood who is now exploring Eastern Europe as fertile ground for the production of a new generation of major motion pictures. In his opening remarks, Mr. Speaker shared his experiences touring the historic Dovzhenko Film Studio in Kyiv with Mr. Stupka earlier that day.

"Ukraine has an incredibly rich culture that needs to be shared and exposed to the rest of the world," said Mr. Speaker. "I work for a company that has produced historic movies like 'Citizen Kane' and 'It's a Wonderful Life' – movies that left an indelible legacy and became an integral part of American culture. They say a lot about who we are as

comments.

"As an American, I am often stunned that so many Ukrainians are still unaware of so many important things about their own history," Mr. Herbst said. "Just a few miles outside Kyiv lies the burial site of Bykivnia, where tens of thousands were put to death by the Soviet secret police. We travel through vast fields that hold the remains of millions of people who starved to death during the Terror Famine of the early 1930s."

Ambassador Herbst stated that he and his wife were pleased to host the fund, which is performing a very important role, not only in saving the lives of many children, but in helping to build a culture of philanthropy in Ukraine. He noted: "There are many wealthy individuals in this country, and they need to learn to give back to their society from the riches they have gained."

Mr. Speaker then introduced CCRDF President and Chairman of the Board Dr. Zenon Matkiwsky, who thanked Ambassador Herbst for his hospitality and all the guests for helping the fund celebrate the gift of hope.

The evening program included a silent auction that featured the works of renowned Kyiv artist Elena Gapchinska, who donated more than a dozen of her works to the CCRDF for fund-raising purposes. Several of Ms. Gapchinska's paintings have been purchased by world-renowned tenor Luciano Pavarotti and other celebrities. Her donation to CCRDF included her "Angels" series that captures the innocence and creativity of childhood: a little girl playing with a bluebird, another watching a tabby cat drinking milk from a bowl, another folding a paper airplane. Several of the works sold for substantial sums.

Other auction items included a pair of boxing gloves signed by the Klitchko



RKO Films President Paul Speaker with Nadia Matkiwsky and Kyiv Post publisher Jed Sunden at the ambassador's reception.

brothers, and a "bayan" (an antique instrument similar to an accordion) donated by Mr. Skrypka. To help stimulate the bidding process, Mr. Skrypka picked up the bayan and played for the audience. He officially presented the instrument to the winning bidder, Olena Kosznarsky, on bended knee.

Another heart-warming moment came when CCRDF co-founder Nadia Matkiwsky introduced 3-year-old Mariyka Tkachuk, who presented a gift to Mrs. Herbst as a token of the fund's appreciation. Little Mariyka narrowly survived a life-threatening illness with the aid of doctors at Kyiv Children's Hospital No. 2, and she became a cause célèbre when she came to the United States for follow-up surgery at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary last year.

Mr. Speaker had hoped to introduce Mariyka's treating physician, Dr. Oleh Korneychuk, who has become legendary for his pioneering work in developing a model neonatal program at Kyiv City Children's Hospital No. 2. But, true to form, Dr. Korneychuk was unable to attend the function as he was working late into Saturday night tending to another infant in the intensive care unit. Speaking on Dr. Korneychuk's behalf, his colleague Dr. Olha Dziuba thanked all the sponsors and patrons for supporting CCRDF, which has provided life-sav-

ing technology and invaluable material support to her hospital.

Another breakthrough announced at the fund-raiser was a donation from Prestige Auto – Chevrolet. The company agreed to install at no charge a blue emergency light on Dr. Korneychuk's ambulance to enable doctors to transport children more quickly through the streets of the capital. The value of this donation is estimated at \$2,500.

At the close of the program, Mr. Kuzma thanked all the volunteers and staff who had worked so hard to make the evening such a success. He especially thanked the event chair, Mrs. Matkiwsky, and event coordinators Olha Datsenko, Zhenia Medvedenko, Marta Stecyk, Vika Pavlotska, Olenka Welhasch-Nyzhnykevych and Ludmyla Rabij. Mrs. Matkiwsky also thanked and presented a special gift to the ambassador's assistant, Mary Cross, who helped to coordinate arrangements between CCRDF and Embassy staff.

For more information on the programs of CCRDF, call (973) 376-5140 in the United States or (044) 494-1535 in Kyiv. E-mail messages may be sent to info@childrenofchernobyl.org. Tax-deductible donations to support the fund's life-saving programs may be sent to CCRDF, 272 Old Short Hills Road, Short Hills, NJ 07078.

Red Cross/Red Crescent societies focus on fighting HIV/AIDS and TB

by Elena Nyanenkova

KYIV – European Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies have been urged to show a greater commitment in working with government, NGOs and all organizations involved in the fight against the spread of HIV and tuberculosis. The call was made by Anders Milton, president of the European Regional Network on AIDS (ERNA) when it met in September in Kyiv.

Dr. Milton stressed that national societies should work in all aspects of prevention and treatment, being sure to include people living with AIDS and injecting drug users at all levels. The meeting also agreed that the Red Cross and Red Crescent societies have a vital role in harm reduction, and should scale up this work.

The meeting is the last of its kind before next year's Moscow conference which will bring together all national societies in Europe and Central Asia. A

total of 36 societies were present at the ERNA session in Kyiv, which ran from September 16 through the 19.

The theme of the meeting was "Advocacy and Action: What Are the Achievements?" Many national societies took the opportunity to highlight their programs and advocacy work. Sholpan Ramazanova, head of the Health Department, Kazakhstan Red Crescent, said: "Our program experience in Kazakhstan shows that cooperation with government institutions is crucial for successful program implementation." She explained that "Before starting up health projects in Kazakhstan, we always try to reach an agreement and to explore ways for joint collaboration."

The ERNA is widely regarded as one of the most successful regional Red Cross Red Crescent networks. Now in its ninth

(Continued on page 17)

Toronto's waterfront filled with sights and sounds of Ukrainian culture



The Vatra Folkloric Ensemble on stage.

by Olena Wawryshyn

TORONTO – Toronto's waterfront was awash in the sounds and sights of Ukrainian culture over Labor Day weekend as the city's Harborfront Center presented Zabava, a four-day festival of Ukrainian music, dance, food, visual art, crafts and films.

Every summer, the arts center features a series of international festivals focusing on different parts of the world. This year the organizers chose to put Ukraine in the spotlight during what is possibly their highest-traffic weekend.

The Zabava festival, co-produced with the Ukrainian Culture Festival, (which also produces the Bloor West Village Ukrainian Festival) featured entertainment representing a wide range of musical styles – from the traditional sounds of the bandura performed by bandura virtuoso Victor Mishalow and the Canadian Bandurist Capella to heavy-hitting rock.

The long line-up of entertainers, too long to list in full, hailed from Canada, Ukraine, the United States and Britain. Some of the notables performing were Canadian blues singer Suzie Vinnick, the prairie band Kubasonics, rock star Vika Vasilevich, the American Celtic-Ukrainian band Scythian and violinist Vasyl Popadiuk.

The performance of U.K.-based indie band, The Ukrainians, who flew over "the pond" for the Saturday night show, generated a lot of excitement. Their high-voltage reworkings of Ukrainian standards, including popular folk tunes and songs of the Ukrainian Sich Riflemen had the audience on their feet. A couple of appreciative fans who stormed the stage on a number of occasions were dragged off by security officers, but re-emerged and were back dancing along with the enthusiastic crowd minutes later.

Luba Goy of CBC's Air Force fame found time in between her stints on the national broadcaster's picket line to emcee a number of the shows, including the late-night cabarets, which featured musical entertainment by several entertainers, including Toronto actor and singer Lada Darewych on both Saturday and Sunday nights.

At an outdoor pavilion, visitors had a chance to see how "gerdany" (beaded necklaces) and "pysanky" (Easter eggs) were made and could learn about iconography from master painter Pavlo Lopata. The Shevchenko Foundation was represented through an exhibit about the life and contributions of Ukrainian folk dance master and choerographer Vasile

Avramenko.

One of the big draws was the screening of "Mamay," Oles Sanin's 2003 feature film. On Saturday night, movie buffs lined up almost an hour ahead to ensure they got a seat, though the lyric style of the film left some in the audience scratching their heads afterwards. Dr. Yuri Shevchuk of the Ukrainian film club at Columbia University, fielded their questions. Dr. Shevchuk asked those in attendance to log onto the club's website to post their comments so that



The Prolisok Ensemble performs.

the directors in Ukraine could read them.

Other highlights included "Intersection," a small art exhibit curated by Darka Maleckyj-Griffin, which featured work by Vera Jacyk, Inya Levytsky, Olya Mistchenko, Terry Pidsadny, Olexander Wlasenko, Anna Yuschuk and Vladimir Zabeida. Over 30 photos of the Orange Revolution by Kyiv photographer Kyrylo Kysliakov were shown along with a video of the December 2004 events.

And what would a Ukrainian festival be without dance groups, especially one called Zabava? Modern dance artist Sasha Ivanochko presented "Is This Love?" a dance solo, and a number of dance groups performed.

Nobody went hungry: Several Ukrainian caterers set up shop at the festival and those interested in cooking could attend workshops on making traditional delicacies such as pasky, presented by Future Bakery, and borsch, presented

by Hanya Cirka.

Kids were not forgotten as the Sunday schedule featured hands-on activities, readings and performances geared to them.

All in all, the festival was a great way to spend a weekend, soaking in Ukrainian culture, along with the sun by the water, on the last weekend of the summer holiday season.

Thanks were offered to a long list of generous sponsors – Labatt, CIBC, the federal government, the city of Toronto, the Ontario Arts Council and the government of Ontario. And, the price for festival-goers was right. Admission was free for all performances and activities, apart from a nominal \$1 fee for some of the food-preparation demonstrations.

The article above was originally published in the Toronto-based newspaper New Pathway.

Art by Olga Maryschuk on view in New York

NEW YORK – Olga Maryschuk's oil pastels and unique block prints of Sedona, Arizona, will be on view at the Amos Eno Gallery from November 22 through December 17.

A reception for the artist will be held on Saturday, December 3, at 4-6 p.m.

In 1989 the artist's works from the 1980s were exhibited in a yearlong traveling exhibition in Ukraine.

At that time Ms. Maryschuk was invited to spend one month at that Artists' Union country retreat in Sednev (situated about 150 kilometers south of Chornobyl). While sketching the beautiful but deeply threatened landscape she felt compelled to make a visual statement about the Chornobyl disaster and did so by using a format that resembled the design elements of Ukrainian embroidered ritual cloths (rushnyky).

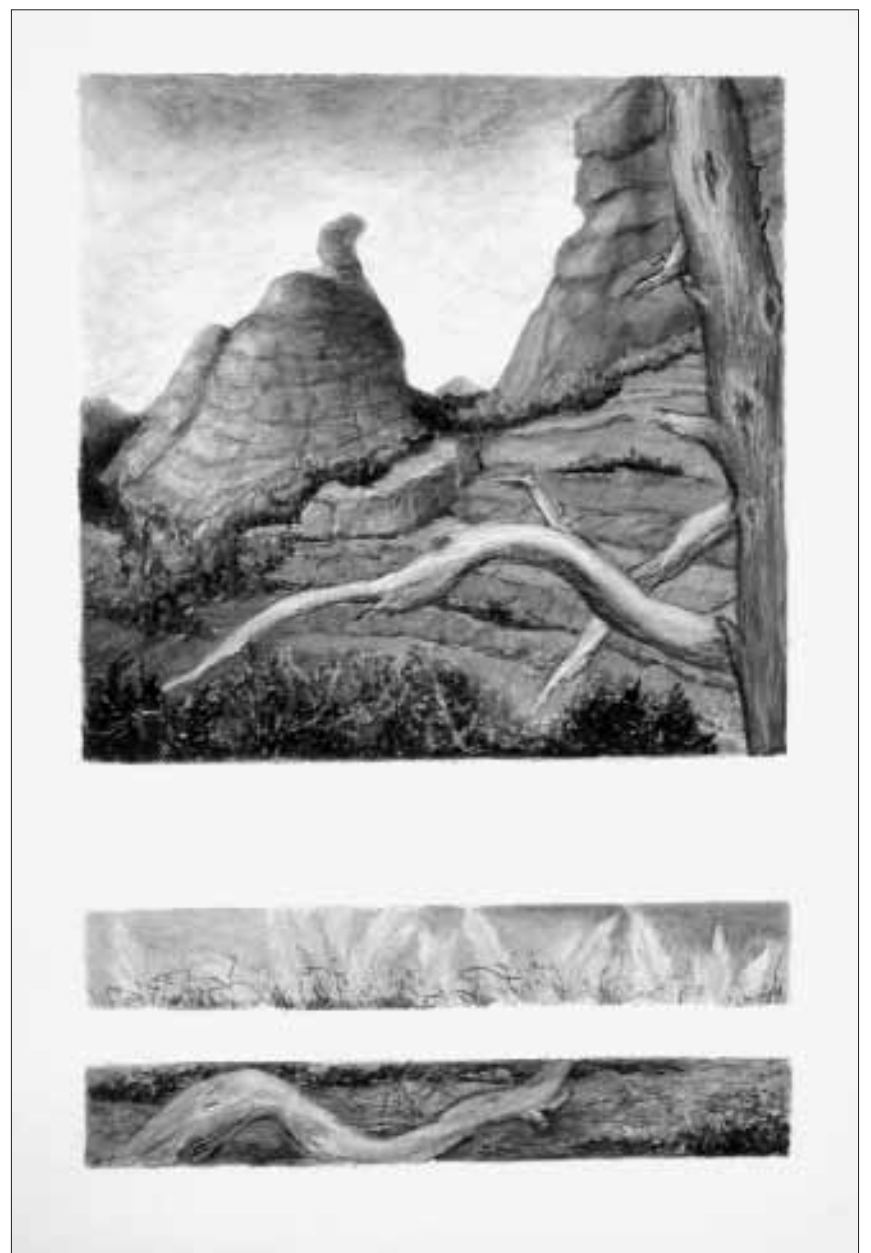
She has continued to use this format in her endangered landscape series that include scenes from Arizona and Oregon.

Art critic Diana Morris has praised Ms. Maryschuk for having "an eye for stirring colors and forms" and "a deep love for the land as a living fertile entity that grows and changes ... Maryschuk invests her work with poetic strength, expressing mankind's primeval fear and respect for the ominous forces of nature that can topple buildings or cause the wheat to grow."

Ms. Maryschuk earned a bachelor of fine arts degree from the Cooper Union. She was a recipient of a one-year scholarship at the Kyiv State Art Institute and was the first American to be elected an honorary member of the Artists' Union of Ukraine, the country where her parents were born.

A permanent exhibit of her work can be seen at www.paintingsdirect.com.

The Amos Eno Gallery is located at 530 W. 25th St., sixth floor, New York, NY 10001; telephone, (212) 226-5342; e-mail, director@amosenogallery.org; website, www.amosenogallery.org.



"Camel Rock" (oil pastel on paper, 30 by 22 inches).

Reviving a tradition, Lviv hosts its first annual Viennese ball

by Zenon Zawada
Kyiv Press Bureau

LVIV – Amidst extravagant white gowns, wine glasses and the melodies of Johann Strauss, Lviv hosted its first annual Viennese ball on the evening of October 29.

About 530 Ukrainians, Poles and Austrians joined the festivities, many of them dancing well past midnight. Among them were 24 pairs of debutantes from the Lviv region who spent a month immersing themselves in the waltz, polonaise and tango.

Though nowhere near the scale of the balls that are still the tradition in Vienna, it was a promising start. A tradition may have been established in Lviv, much to the satisfaction of Austrian Ambassador to Ukraine Michael Miess.

“Usually, embassies don’t do this, but this type of event involves a high element of good will and promotion of bilateral relations,” Dr. Miess said.

Lviv college students played the key role in organizing the ball.

Among the goals was to introduce a new level of culture to a city that had any trace of aristocracy and elite traditions destroyed by Soviet Communism, said



Debutantes prepare to dance at the first Viennese ball at the Maria Zankovetska Theater of Drama in Lviv.



Heroes of Kruty State Lyceum cadets greet guests.

Ihor Hubilit, the president of Pidkova, a non-governmental organization that promotes democratic society in Ukraine.

The last time Lviv held a Viennese ball was in 1938, just before the onset of World War II, said Yaroslav Nakonechnyi, the Austrian consul to western Ukraine.

Mr. Hubilit, 25, and Ivan Franko National University student Yevhen Rout, 21, spent six months organizing the event. They rented Lviv’s Maria Zankovetska Theater of Drama, just a block away from the centrally located Ivan Franko Opera Theater.

Like many of Lviv’s cultural institutions, the theater needs renovation, particularly its splintered wood floors and torn velvet seat covers.

Mr. Nakonechnyi was also a key organizer, publicizing the ball and inviting guests from throughout Ukraine and abroad, according to Mr. Hubilit.

Guests began arriving before the 7 p.m. start in vehicles ranging from taxi cabs to Skodas to Mercedes.

Underneath the theater’s six-column portico facade, 25 cadets greeted guests at the theater’s entrance with a salute to their caps.

Dressed in brisk white uniforms, they represented the Heroes of Kruty Lviv State Lyceum, which enrolls 450 men who graduate into Ukraine’s military academies and institutes.

Tickets for the ball were \$50 each, and

it was primarily Lviv’s middle class of doctors, lawyers and professionals who attended, rather than any wealthy businessmen or cultural elites.

Most women wore elegant ballroom dresses with old-fashioned, full-length skirts. Their male counterparts were not as fortunate in their wardrobe search. Lviv doesn’t have any business renting or selling tuxedos, Mr. Hubilit explained.

So a handful of men arrived to the ball in their pre-owned tuxedos, while most others were dressed in black suits and bow ties.

Attendees spent an hour chatting and sipping wine or champagne before attending the hourlong concert performed by the Leopold Chamber Symphony Orchestra as directed by Wojtek Mrozek, a Pole. The symphony performed Johann Strauss’ operetta “Die Fledermaus.”

Soloists from the Franko Opera Theater included Svitlana Mamchur, Natalia Romaniuk and Roman Trokhymuk.

The event’s biggest sponsor was Khrystyna BMW of Lviv. General manager Volodymyr Pavliv told the audience that his company had waited to sponsor such an event ever since its founding in 1991.

“We wanted to do something for Lviv, and today we became participants and sponsors,” he said.

In addressing the audience, Dr. Miess pointed out that the ball was taking place just days after his nation celebrated the

50th anniversary of Austrian National Day.

It was declared October 26, 1955, when Austria gained full independence from post-war occupation once the last foreign troops left their territory.

“It’s very nice that this Austrian tradition is gaining popularity in Ukraine,” Dr. Miess said. Just a week earlier, Dr. Miess had been present at the first Viennese Opera Ball held in Kyiv.

Practicing his Ukrainian, Dr. Miess said, “Bazhayu harnoyi nochi u Lvovi i tantsuvaty waltz na pravo i na livo.”

After the symphony concert, attendees moved to the second floor, where a dance floor was set in the hall outside the theater’s balcony doors.

The debutantes emerged for the first

dance, the Viennese waltz “Am der Schönen Blauen Danau” (On the Beautiful, Blue Danube), with 24 men leading their partners attired in flowing white gowns.

Throughout the night revelers danced the polonaise, the Latin tango, the English waltz, the French gavotte, the Greek syrtaki. (Sorry, no Ukrainian hopak.)

As this was the first such ball in 67 years in Lviv, a sizable yet limited number of ballroom-dance aficionados graced the floors.

Instead, pairs in their early 20s either impressively demonstrated the basic skills they had learned or winged those dances that weren’t in their repertoire.

(Continued on page 17)



Austrian Ambassador to Ukraine Dr. Michael Miess dances with a Lviv debutante.

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Yekhanurov...

(Continued from page 2)

Ukraine's oligarchs in the same manner that Moscow treated Russia's oligarchs.

A summer 2000 meeting between Russian President Vladimir Putin and Russian oligarchs led to an agreement whereby the government would not undertake any privatizations and the oligarchs would stay out of politics.

Subsequent re-privatization deals have targeted those oligarchs who continued to play a role in politics, notably Mikhail Khodorkovsky.

Yet, the underlying system that had created the Russian oligarchy was never reformed. Russia's oligarchs continue to control three-quarters of the economy, and corruption has actually grown under President Putin (Economist, October 21).

President Yushchenko held his own summit with Ukraine's oligarchs in mid-October. He demanded that the oligarchs play by the rules of the game, contribute more to the budget by paying more taxes, end their corrupt practices, move out of the shadow economy and repatriate their capital from offshore shelters (Ukrayinska Pravda, October 14).

Mr. Yushchenko called upon the oligarchs to evolve from robber-baron capitalists to legitimate businessmen. "We should do everything so that the 'playing field' between the authorities and business is clear and well laid out," Mr. Yushchenko said (Ukrayinska Pravda, October 14).

Prime Minister Yekhanurov went one step further. He lauded the fact that the "national bourgeoisie are sitting at the same table with the president. This is an attempt at instituting dialogue from both sides and moving towards each other" (Ukrayinska Pravda, October 14).

Mr. Yushchenko sharply criticized the populist policies of the Ms. Tymoshenko government, which presided over plummeting economic growth.

Mr. Yushchenko held out an olive branch to the oligarchs, consisting of no

mass re-privatization, an amnesty on capital flows out of the country, mutual trust and positive government attitudes towards business.

For the oligarchs present at the meeting, their greatest fear – which led them to oppose Mr. Yushchenko's candidacy last year – was re-privatization. The meeting confirmed that there would be no further talk of re-privatization. Mr. Pinchuk reiterated, "We need to end that talk about re-privatization!" (Ukrayinska Pravda, October 15).

Nevertheless, there is still the possibility of a windfall tax on the largest of the privatizations fraudulently conducted in the Kuchma era. A one-time windfall tax would attempt to make up the difference between the low price paid and the real market value.

President Yushchenko's meeting with the oligarchs did not completely follow the Russian model. Unlike Mr. Putin, Mr. Yushchenko never demanded that the oligarchs stay out of politics. So far, Mr. Pinchuk is the only Ukrainian oligarch to declare that he will not seek re-election to Parliament in 2006.

Other Ukrainian oligarchs remain politically active. Mr. Akhmetov is reportedly still a major backer of the Party of the Regions of Ukraine, the oligarchic party of the Donetsk clan. Hryhorii Surkis continues to work with Viktor Medvedchuk through the Social Democratic Party – United, although the party's low popularity (currently 1 percent) makes it unlikely that it will win seats in the new Parliament.

After the meeting with President Yushchenko, Mr. Surkis commented that, during the Kuchma era, "Oligarchs as businessmen were usually described by society as practically an enemy of the people" (Ukrayinska Pravda, October 15).

Mr. Surkis can now rest easy, as he, alongside other former Ukrainian oligarchs, now belong to a "national bourgeoisie" courted by the Ukrainian president.

Ukraine's centrist...

(Continued from page 2)

coalition together.

According to SDPU leader Viktor Medvedchuk, one of the main differences between his party and the Party of the Regions is that the PRU faction signed the parliamentary agreement with President Yushchenko, a step the SDPU refused to take (Den, October 7).

Mr. Medvedchuk also complained that, because the SDPU had backed Mr. Yanukovych's candidacy in the 2004 elections, voters continue to confuse the SDPU and PRU as "one team."

Mr. Medvedchuk argued unconvincingly that the SDPU "upholds a contemporary social-democratic ideology," while PRU uses the slogan, "Strong regions – strong state." In reality, both parties are ideologically amorphous and the Socialist International even rejected the SDPU's membership on the grounds that it was not a real social-democratic party.

Ironically, the Party of the Regions is no longer a pro-Kuchma party. Mr. Yanukovych is now hostile to Mr. Kuchma, believing he betrayed and embarrassed him in the second round of the 2004 elections. Mr. Yanukovych lobbied throughout the first week of the Orange Revolution for Mr. Kuchma to launch a violent crackdown to confirm the official result of Mr. Yanukovych being elected as president. But President Kuchma refused, instead calling for fresh elections without Messrs. Yushchenko or Yanukovych, where he could have stood as a candidate. PRU's initial distrust of

Messrs. Kuchma and Medvedchuk, it believes, was proven correct.

During his decade in office, President Kuchma granted the ruling elites in Donetsk, the PRU's base, de facto autonomy. They were only reluctantly brought into Kyiv politics by Mr. Kuchma in 2002 when Mr. Yanukovych was named prime minister and, two years later, heir apparent. They invested sizeable financial resources in the 2004 elections. The PRU and the SDPU, therefore, are also divided over the Kuchma era, with Mr. Medvedchuk giving it a positive spin, while Mr. Yanukovych is now critical.

Ukrainian polls continue to point to only six parties and blocs being elected to the 2006 Parliament. These six will compete in three groups for voters (Ukrayinska Pravda, October 31).

The Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc will compete with Yushchenko's Our Ukraine People's Union for the mantle of the Orange Revolution. PRU will compete with the Communists for uneducated voters and pensioners in eastern Ukraine. The Socialist Party and Verkhovna Rada Chairman Volodymyr Lytvyn's bloc will compete for the rural vote in central and southern Ukraine.

The Orange Revolutionary camp is likely to re-unite after the 2006 elections to create a pro-Yushchenko majority that may include the Lytvyn bloc and the Socialists (Ukrayinska Pravda, October 8, 10, 25, 27, November 1). Centrists, on the other hand, will be represented only by the Party of the Regions, as other formerly influential pro-Kuchma parties will fail to enter Parliament.

European Court...

(Continued from page 1)

there has been no official announcement of who ordered and organized the journalist's murder.

"Mr. Yushchenko took on this responsibility independently and pledged before the Ukrainian people to complete this investigation," Ms. Gongadze said. "If he does not do this, the people will know he has not kept his promise."

Ms. Gongadze first appealed to the court on September 16, 2002, alleging violations under the European

Convention on Human Rights. On March 22 the court accepted her application and opened the case of Gongadze v. Ukraine.

Ultimately, the court found two violations of Article 2 (right to life) of the European Convention on Human Rights, one violation of Article 3 (prohibition of inhuman or degrading treatment), and one violation of Article 13 (right to an effective remedy). The court's decision, which was given by a panel of seven judges, was unanimous.

The Ukrainian government was represented in the case by lawyers from the Justice Department, Ms. Gongadze said. She said there has been no reaction from

the Justice Department. Ukraine has three months to appeal the case. If no appeal is filed by February 8, 2006, the court's ruling will stand.

The court found that "the attitude of the investigation authorities to [Ms. Gongadze] and her family clearly caused her serious suffering which amounted to degrading treatment."

The court said that, "for more than four years, no effective criminal investigation could be considered to have been conducted."

"Furthermore, the absence of any outcome concerning the main criminal proceedings also prevented [Ms. Gongadze] from receiving compensation, since in practice a civil claim for compensation would not be examined prior to a final determination of the facts in pending criminal proceedings," the court ruling said.

Then Procurator General of Ukraine Sviatoslav Piskun announced in March that the first phase of the criminal investigation into the Gongadze case was complete, saying authorities had uncovered four men who were directly involved in the murder.

On March 1 authorities arrested two former police colonels, Valerii Kostenko and Mykola Protasov, and charged them with premeditated murder. A third suspect, Yuri Nesterov, was placed under house arrest and police protection in Kyiv, while a fourth, Gen. Oleksii Pukach, fled to Israel and is wanted under an international search warrant issued by Ukrainian authorities. Mr. Pukach was the former chair of the Internal Affairs Ministry's criminal investigation department.

In her case before the European Court, Ms. Gongadze alleged that, while the Ukrainian government had confirmed the direct involvement of state agents in the murder of her husband, "the investigation seemed to limit the case to the prosecution of direct offenders, and not those

who ordered and organized it."

The Internal Affairs Ministry said previously it questioned former President Kuchma, former Security Service of Ukraine Chief Leonid Derkach and Verkhovna Rada Chairman Volodymyr Lytvyn in connection with the case.

Among those suspected to have organized the murder was former Internal Affairs Minister Yuri Kravchenko, who committed suicide on the morning of March 4, the same day he was supposed to appear for questioning in the Gongadze case.

A series of audio recordings, dubbed the "Melnychenko tapes," seems to implicate Messrs. Kuchma, Derkach, Lytvyn and Kravchenko in planning the abduction of Gongadze.

An ad hoc Verkhovna Rada commission investigating the case accused the four men of plotting the Gongadze murder. The commission recommended that the procurator general open criminal cases against Messrs. Kuchma, Lytvyn and Derkach. The commission, which dissolved after its September 20 announcement, had no judicial authority and prosecutors were not bound to act upon its findings.

Meanwhile, President Yushchenko pledged to press Ukraine's newly appointed procurator general, Oleksander Medvedko, to step up probes of high-profile cases, Interfax Ukraine reported on November 3. According to the president's press service, Mr. Yushchenko was referring to the Gongadze case and vote rigging in last year's presidential election.

"It is intolerable that one year after the Orange Revolution, during which millions of people protested the total falsification [of the vote], the Procurator General's Office has not yet been conducting an active investigation into who organized those acts," President Yushchenko was quoted as saying.

Reviving a tradition...

(Continued from page 15)

Awkward teens occasionally stepped on the toes of their attractive Lvivianka partners as they mustered their best facsimile of a waltz.

And there were those debutantes who braved and defied all barriers.

"It's never too late in life!" said Oleksander Romaniuk, a 46-year-old debutant and scientist. "I heard about the ball on the radio, and I said I really wanted to take part."

The debutantes, and debutants, practiced two hours a week for four weeks, said Oleksandra Laptieva, the three-time Ukrainian ballroom dancing champion who trained them at Lviv's Rondo Sports-Dance Club.

"Women learn more quickly," said Ms. Laptieva, a Lviv native. "The older men were more determined, while the younger men were a bit careless." Many of her students were nervous, so she did her best to encourage them and sharpen their skills.

Most of all, "I told them today is a holiday," she said. "It's not work!"

Celebrities were notably absent from the ball, unlike its Kyiv counterpart one week ago, which was attended by Ukrainian elites and sports stars.

The majority attending were Lviv residents; in addition to the predominant Ukrainian, smatterings of Polish and Russian were heard.

More than 40 Austrians were in attendance as well, Mr. Rout said.

Alexander Mantz, 37, said he was impressed with the Lviv ball, despite its smaller scale compared to balls he attended in Vienna. In fact, he said he preferred the quainter atmosphere.

"It's smaller, but the same glamour and motivation are here," he said. "There's lots of beauty and [elegant] dress."

Austrian Robert Hanzl, 32, was on his

first visit to Lviv and referred to the city as "a small Vienna." It's only after the Orange Revolution that Austrians have become aware of Ukraine and the fact that Lviv was once part of Austria, he said.

Just as in Lviv, balls have become more popular among the younger generation in Vienna as he said. "First they go to the cocktail bars, then to the balls, and then afterwards to the dance clubs," Mr. Hanzl said. "Young people want to learn traditional dance. It's like military service – it's a must! And it must become tradition here!"

The Lviv ball's budget was one-fifth that of the Kyiv ball, Mr. Hanzl said.

With their corporate sponsors already interested, organizers said plans are under way for another ball, as soon as the spring or summer.

Any funds left after covering the ball's expenses went towards buying Braille textbooks for Lviv's blind children, organizers said.

Despite the attempt at high culture, the luxurious ball couldn't erase the post-Soviet cultural nuances that most Westerners abhor. This included bumping into people without saying "Excuse me," as well as rubbing up against strangers without any respect for personal space.

And no affair in today's Ukraine would be complete without women in their 30s and 40s offering a tad too much cleavage for viewing.

In promoting good will and bilateral relations, the tall and portly Ambassador Miess certainly did his part, dancing with a dozen or so women well into the night.

"He wanted to dance more, but we agreed to end it at 2 a.m.," Mr. Hanzl said.

Oh, and about those tuxedos – Mr. Rout has assured next year's guests that Lviv will have a place to get them.

"We'll buy tuxedos for next year and rent them out ourselves," Mr. Rout said. "There's no shortage of business opportunity in that area."

private sector and citizens. We are in different, closer positions to the government than other NGOs. That's both our advantage and responsibility. You should take this chance in your countries and cooperate with other non-governmental and governmental organizations."

The choice of Ukraine as a venue for the ERNA meeting was significant, as it has one of the fastest growing rates of HIV infection in the world. Its rate of TB infection also is running at very high levels.

"It's really symbolic for us that the conference is held here" said Dr. Ivan Usichenko, president of the Ukrainian Red Cross. "Today Ukraine has a leading place in the spread of HIV/AIDS epidemics in Europe, and this meeting should help us to decide what directions Red Cross societies should take in Europe, how can we strengthen the role of the Red Cross in our advocacy, anti-stigma and anti-discrimination work."

Participants showed their solidarity with people living with AIDS by joining with over 7,000 runners in the three-kilometer "Race for Life," a UNAIDS-led fun-run through the streets of Kyiv.

Red Cross...

(Continued from page 13)

year, the Kyiv meeting attracted speakers from the government of Ukraine, the International Harm Reduction Association, the Global HIV Alliance, UNAIDS (the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS), World Health Organization Villa Mariani, Senlis Council and the Global Network of People Living with AIDS. Its representative, Julian Howes, stressed the importance of the collaboration between the Red Cross/Red Crescent and people living with AIDS. "Don't do anything for us without us," he noted.

The meeting also attracted a high-level delegation from the Federation Secretariat in Geneva, including the head of Europe and health departments, the manager of the HIV/AIDS unit and the federation's vice-president and ERNA founder Massimo Barra.

Appealing for ever-greater efforts, he underlined: "We can make the difference between life and death for millions of people. We need mobilization. Mobilization means not only governments, but also the



Stefan Glut

84, of Flanders, N.J. died Wednesday, November 2, 2005.

Services were held Saturday, November 5, 2005,
in Clifton, N.J.

The son of Petro and Antonina Glut, Mr. Glut came to New York City in 1951. He married Anne-Marie Herman in 1960 and moved to Clifton, N.J. Mr. Glut was a self-employed engraver. His son, Stefan Peter was born in 1964. He moved to Flanders to live with his son's family in 1998. There he enjoyed his garden and his grandchildren immensely.

Surviving are his son Stefan Peter, daughter-in-law Doreen, grandchildren Zachary and Sarah, brother Orest and family, sister-in-law Dana and family, and relatives in the United States, Canada, Poland and Ukraine.

DEATH ANNOUNCEMENTS

to be published in *The Ukrainian Weekly* – in the Ukrainian or English language – are accepted by mail, courier, fax, phone or e-mail.

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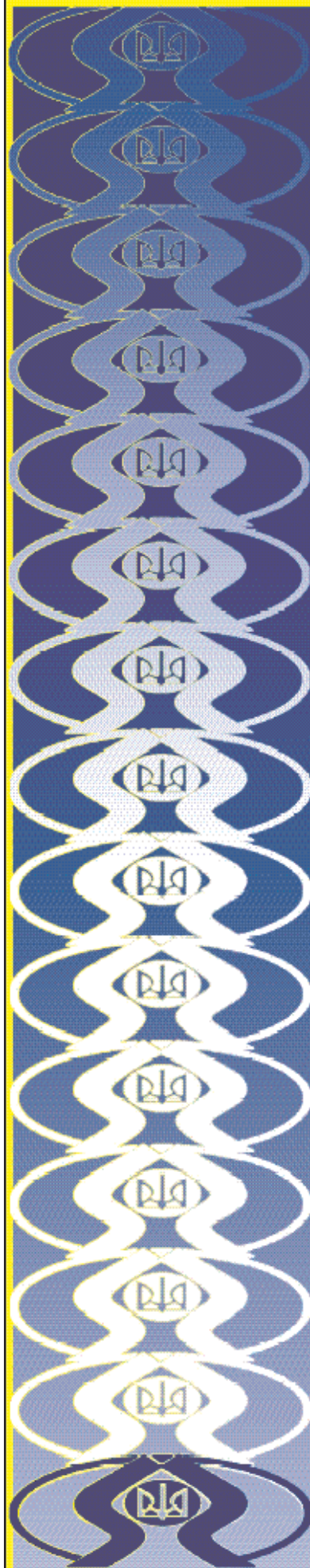
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“Chornomorski Khvyli” sorority of Plast meets at Soyuzivka

KERHONKSON, N.Y. – The “Chornomorski Khvyli” senior sorority of Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization held its conference (“rada”) and marked the 10th anniversary of the sorority’s founding at a special gathering here at the Ukrainian National Association’s Soyuzivka estate. During the conference, held over the beautiful fall weekend of September 24-25, sorority members elected the following leadership: Zirka Klufas, president; Lesia Heimur, vice-president; Oksana Kinal, secretary; Orysia Dmytryk-Buzzetta, treasurer; and Irene Rogutsky, chronicler. Seen on the right are the participants of the conference.



Softball team from Ukraine heads to Florida

PLANT CITY, Fla. – Ukraine Little League Baseball has announced that the Ukraine age 16 and under National Softball Team will be competing at the III Junior Girls World Cup in Plant City, Fla., on November 23-27.

Ten girls from the cities of Rivne and Kirovohrad will be representing Ukraine at this prestigious championship. The team will arrive in Tampa on November 20 and depart on November 29. Each team is to provide for its own local transportation, lodging and meals.

Basil P. Tarasko, coach of the National Baseball and Softball teams of Ukraine and district administrator of the Little Leagues in Ukraine, has turned to the Ukrainian community and the many friends of Ukraine to help this young team during their stay in Florida.

Assistance is needed to:

- provide transportation to and from the games for one day, two or more days;
- help pay or provide the use of a van for the tournament;
- help pay or provide housing and or meals for the girls and coaches;
- have the team and staff meet Ukrainian American Floridians.

For schedule information and offers of help please contact Mr. Tarasko at: e-mail, BT4UKRAINE@aol.com, cell phone (718) 415-7821.

Also assisting Ukraine Little League Baseball on this project are: Orphanage Project 2005 in cooperation with the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund (CCRF), Short Hills, N.J.; Help Us Help the Children Fund (HUHTC) Kyiv, Ukraine; and the Peace Corps, Ukraine.



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A STAR ALLIANCE MEMBER

Ukrainian pro hockey update

by Ihor Stelmach

Below is the conclusion of a two-part mini-preview of the 2005-2006 National Hockey League Season. (Beginning with last week's issue, teams are listed from best to worst.)

NEW YORK ISLANDERS

Key ingredients: Newly appointed captain Alexei Yashin, newly acquired ex-Sabre captain Miroslav Satan, goalkeeper Rick DiPietro and a couple of new Islander defensemen (see below).

Recipe for success: Highly touted goaltender DiPietro must deliver on his promise. He has become the heart and soul of the team's dressing room despite playing only 86 NHL games. Yashin must perform consistently without Peca around to prod him.

Ukrainian flavor: Free-agent blueliners Alexei Zhitnik and Brad Lukowich aim to replace the team's top three defensemen, who departed as free agents. Look for Zhitnik to experience a rebirth on the point, while his partner, Lukowich, covers for him in a more defensive role.

DALLAS STARS

Key ingredients: Mike Modano and his team of 30-somethings, Jere Lehtinen, Bill Guerin, Jason Arnott, Stu Barnes, et al, insist older can be better. Sergei Zubov leads a younger defense corps. Marty Turco shined in 2003-2004 with 37 wins in regular season.

Recipe for success: Coach Dave Tippett can't let the pressure get to him, as this team has underachieved in each of his two seasons. Leaders Modano and

Zubov must help Stars fine tune with young talent, but still win.

Ukrainian flavor: David Bararuk, a mid-round draftee, toils away in the AHL.

ANAHEIM MIGHTY DUCKS

Key ingredients: Sergei Fedorov, Teemu Selanne and Petr Sykora hope there's still something left in their tanks. The Niedermayer brothers are united at last, while J.S. Giguere hopes to overcome his confidence crisis that followed his Conn Smythe Trophy performance in 2003.

Recipe for success: The Ducks must score their share of goals with their potential fire power up front. Fedorov must light it up. Up-tempo style will put onus on blueline and goalie.

Ukrainian flavor: Vitaly Vishnevski is rated as a very nice stay-at-home defender capable of adding some offense. Todd Fedoruk was brought in to protect linemates Fedorov and Selanne. Minor leaguer Zenon Konopka earned spot on extended roster after netting 46 points and 212 penalty minutes for Cincinnati (AHL) last year. He's only 24.

COLUMBUS BLUE JACKETS

Key ingredients: League's top one-on-one forward is Rick Nash. At age 19, he tied for league lead in goals with 41 in 2003-2004. New rearguards Adam Foote and Bryan Berard brought a lacking element of distinction to a green franchise. Young Pascal Leclaire will push Mark Denis for playing time in goal.

Recipe for success: Need production

from revamped power play. Foote, Nash, Zherdev and company need to respond now that new collective bargaining agreement has leveled playing field for clubs like the Blue Jackets.

Ukrainian flavor: Ukrainian right winger Nikolai Zherdev has been described as a "dervish with the puck." Only 20, he is a 2003 first-round pick whom G.M. Doug MacLean calls "as good a talent as I've seen in my career." Paired with Rick Nash, this may be the league's top young scoring tandem.

ATLANTA THRASHERS

Key ingredients: Arguably the most exciting player in the league, Ilya Kovalchuk, just re-signed for five years. Marian Hossa comes over from Ottawa in the Dany Heatley deal. Bobby Holik is still another new Thrasher; Slava Kozlov returns.

Recipe for success: Young goaltender Kari Lehtonen must show he's ready to team with a somewhat unproven defense. If Atlanta is tough to score against, they may win their fair share of matches. Scott Mellanby and Holik must lead for this franchise to qualify for their first post-season.

Ukrainian flavor: Giving the club a bargain deal, winger Peter Bondra hopes the payoff will be the playoffs.

LOS ANGELES KINGS

Key ingredients: New arrivals Jeremy Roenick, Craig Conroy, Valeri Bure and Pavol Demitra meet holdovers Luc Robitaille, Alexander Frolov and Dustin Brown. Two new goalies: the unproven Mathieu Garon and Jason LaBarbera. No turnover on defense.

Recipe for success: Two new goalies need to win more than Roman Cechmanek did in 2003-2004. Youngsters Frolov and Mike Cammalleri must step up. Mattias Norstrom and Aaron Miller

must lead solid defense group.

Ukrainian flavor: None.

MINNESOTA WILD

Key ingredients: Goalies Wayne Roloson and Manny Fernandez; new centermen Brian Rolston and Todd White; game-breaking scoring threat Marian Gaborik.

Recipe for success: Wild have lots of speed; see if conservative coach Jacques Lemaire takes advantage of it. Long-term future bright, but expect lots of growing pains for 20-something team.

Ukrainian flavor: None.

ST. LOUIS BLUES

Key ingredients: Veteran scorers Keith Tkachuk, Doug Weight and Dallas Drake. Nice mix at defense with Eric Brewer, Eric Weinrich and Barret Jackman. Big question mark in goal with ex-Senator Patrick Lalime.

Recipe for success: If Blues hope to extend their 26-year playoff streak, they'll have to develop or acquire marksmen at bargain prices. With the club up for sale, payroll will kept to a minimum.

Ukrainian flavor: Aforementioned Tkachuk is only 20+ goal scorer left on roster; young defenseman Jeff Woywitka came over in Pronger deal with Edmonton and should finally stick in NHL; draftees Roman Polak (D) and Lee Stempniak (F) returned to juniors and college hockey, respectively.

PITTSBURGH PENGUINS

Key ingredients: Owner/captain Mario Lemieux returns for still another season at age 39; "the next Great One," Sidney Crosby, is supposed to rescue the NHL from obscurity; Ziggy Palffy, John LeClair, Mark Recchi and Sergei Gonchar are new Penguins.

(Continued on page 21)

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Pro hockey...

(Continued from page 20)

Recipe for success: New goalie Jocelyn Thibault must get healthy and buy some time for future goalie Marc-Andre Fleury. Lemieux also needs good health with the hope that 10 new players, together with the rest of the roster, blend into three solid lines and three sets of defenders, including a penalty-killing unit and a checking line.

Ukrainian flavor: Minor league defenseman Ross Lupaschuk returns yet again to Wilkes-Barre (AHL), while Jonathan Filewich concludes his junior hockey career.

BUFFALO SABRES

Key ingredients: Centers Daniel Briere and Chris Drury; right wingers J.P. Dumont and Maxim Afinogenov; goaltenders Ryan Miller and Martin Biron.

Recipe for success: After several brutal seasons, management is attempting to rebuild with a youth movement. Drury needs to be a strong leader, while rookie Thomas Vanek (42 goals in AHL last year) must do it where it really counts.

Ukrainian flavor: None.

NEW YORK RANGERS

Key ingredients: NHL's highest-paid player, Jaromir Jagr; proven scorers Martin Straka and Martin Rucinsky; set-up men Michael Nylander and Steve Rucchin; hitman Darius Kasparaitis; and a Russian force on defense, Fedor Tyutin.

Recipe for success: Must locate some goaltending somewhere (Kevin Weekes and rookie Henrik Lundqvist begin the season in net). Experts claim any fortunes for the Blueshirts revolve around the mercurial Jagr. This rebuilding drags on and on and on.

Ukrainian flavor: Draftee Rich Kozak

starts his first professional season in Charlotte (ECHL) with returning defenseman Rory Rawlyk.

PHOENIX COYOTES

Key ingredients: New head coach Wayne Gretzky hopes he can speed up the rebuilding process. Goaltender Curtis Joseph, defenseman Sean O'Donnell, forwards Petr Nedved and Mike Ricci all new Coyotes. Shar Doan, Ladislav Nagy and defender Derek Morris are top returnees.

Recipe for success: Score, and score often, in the wide-open system Phoenix intends to play. Hope defense and Joseph can limit scoring chances and make key saves on opposition. With time, "The Great One" will help the franchise on and off the ice.

Ukrainian flavor: Phoenix's managing general partner for hockey operations and new head coach, Wayne Gretzky. Will he be as good behind the bench as he was on the ice?

CAROLINA HURRICANES

Key ingredients: Centers Rod Brind Amour and Eric Staal; right wingers Cory Stillman and Eric Cole; defensemen Glen Wesley and Brett Hedican.

Recipe for success: Improve very poor penalty kill and worst power play. Career back-up goalie Martin Gerber and unproven youngster Cam Ward start season as netminding tandem. Coach Peter Laviolette will need maximum effort from charges for playoff berth.

Ukrainian flavor: Blueliner Oleg Tverdovsky, a puck-mover, was brought back from a lucrative two-year exile in Russia. No. 7 future prospect Kevin Nastiuk was a recent recall (and quick return) to the big club when Gerber got hurt. Nastiuk was the 126th overall pick in 2003. He got a quick nip of the NHL at age 20.

WASHINGTON CAPITALS

Key ingredients: 2004's top overall draft choice Alexander Ovechkin makes his long-awaited NHL debut for a stripped-down franchise. Third-liner Chris Clark must be overjoyed with his arrival from Calgary in a trade. Brendan Witt has requested a trade out of D.C., while long-time netminder Olaf Kolzig wonders whether he wants to retire a Capital.

Recipe for success: Caps have very far to go – their only asset may be their youthful energy. Kolzig could get a decent return in a trade. If Ovechkin has any type of linemate support, he could challenge Sidney Crosby for Rookie of the Year.

Ukrainian flavor: 2005 draft choice Sasha Pokulok, 13th overall out of Cornell University, is a towering defenseman with a punishing physical game and surprising mobility for a big guy.

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Wrzesnewskyj family...

(Continued from page 4)

UKL's strength lies in the quality of its selected items. It aims at presenting various viewpoints, an effort enhanced by its translation service and regular analysis of ongoing issues. UKL has established itself as the list of reference for an understanding of the complexity of contemporary Ukraine.

Mr. Wrzesnewskyj has dedicated much of his life to working with community groups and humanitarian causes both here and abroad. As an activist in Ukraine, Mr. Wrzesnewskyj funded, organized and supported civil rights groups and democratic reform on the ground in Ukraine prior to glasnost and the collapse of the Soviet Union.

Throughout the recent crisis in Ukraine, Mr. Wrzesnewskyj worked tirelessly to

reach all-party consensus in Canada's Parliament to support the struggle for democracy in Ukraine. Last year, Mr. Wrzesnewskyj spearheaded a unanimously accepted House of Commons motion on October 26, an emergency debate on November 24, and another unanimously accepted motion on November 25.

He was instrumental in securing the Canadian government's commitment to send 500 election observers to Ukraine for the December 2004 presidential election. Today, the Wrzesnewskyj family continues to work in Ukraine, funding and organizing both relief efforts for orphans, and post-secondary scholarship funds for promising students in need.

For more information about UKL or the Chair of Ukrainian Studies, readers may call the Chair of Ukrainian Studies at (613) 562-5800, ext. 3692, or send e-mail to ukrain@uottawa.ca.

Calgary's...

(Continued from page 4)

While accepting the distinction before an audience of enthusiastic guests, Mr. Mark shared his award, saying, "I accept this honor on behalf of all those Ukrainians who were unjustly imprisoned as enemy aliens during Canada's first national internment operations."


Several speakers took part in the evening's program. Borys Sydoruk, a member of the UCPBA and director of special projects for the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association, stated, "Inky Mark has been a stalwart champion of seeing justice done. That commitment has secured him a place on the national stage. Over 1 million Canadians of Ukrainian heritage are very grateful to Inky Mark, who personifies what a good man can accomplish in the

Canadian political arena."

Bill C-331 is currently being considered by the Standing Committee on Canadian Heritage. After further review it is expected that C-331 will be returned to the House of Commons for a vote at third reading.

Mr. Mark concluded his acceptance remarks by saying, "We must remember what happened in this country's past, to help ensure that no other ethnic, religious or racial minority ever has to suffer as the Ukrainian community did. I am confident that this issue will be resolved during this session of Parliament."

Mr. Mark's award was constructed with solid granite and blown glass. It was inscribed with the following: "Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Association of Calgary Special Lifetime Achievement Award presented to Inky Mark, B.A., B. Ed., M.P. 'A True Nation Builder and Friend' 28 October 2005."



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Rector's Dinner in New York, New York, 6:30 p.m.
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Sunday, November 13, 2005:

Rector's Luncheon in Chicago, Illinois, 1 p.m.
 Ukrainian Cultural Center,
 2247 W. Chicago Ave.

Sunday, November 20, 2005:

Rector's Luncheon in Warren, Michigan, 2:00 p.m.
 St. Josaphat Banquet Centre
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NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

Administration Chairman Yuri Artemenko and Luhansk Oblast Administration Chairman Oleksii Danilov, Interfax-Ukraine reported. "Mr. Artemenko and Mr. Danilov will be offered other positions in the government," presidential spokeswoman Iryna

Heraschenko commented on the dismissals. "The dismissals in Luhansk and Zaporizhia oblasts should be viewed in the context of the [upcoming] parliamentary elections," Party of the Regions leader Viktor Yanukovich said. "The governing party needs its own people in the regions, and if somebody fails to understand that, he has to leave." (RFE/RL Newswire)

EU helps fight illegal migration

KYIV – The European Union has allocated \$3.8 million euros (\$4.5 million U.S.) to help Kyiv fight illegal migration and create an efficient system of managing migratory movement through the country, Ukrainian media reported on November 8, quoting Vice Minister of Internal Affairs Hennadii Moskal. In particular, the money will be spent on the establishment of two detention centers for illegal migrants, one in the Volyn Oblast and the other in the Chernihiv Oblast. Mr. Moskal explained that Ukraine has no such centers at present, and detained migrants are kept jointly with vagrants and homeless persons, which is against international law. (RFE/RL Newswire)

President on WTO membership

KYIV – Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko said in a radio address on November 5 that he remains optimistic about Ukraine's chances of joining the World Trade Organization this year, but added that Ukrainians "should be frank" on this issue. "The answer to the question of whether Ukraine will be a WTO member in 2005 depends much on our partners and bureaucratic procedures," Mr. Yushchenko said. According to Mr. Yushchenko, Ukraine's WTO membership would result

in many benefits to the country's economy. These benefits, Mr. Yushchenko went on, include the prevention of up to \$8 billion worth of annual losses in trade because of anti-dumping investigations against Ukraine in various countries as well as a 10 percent increase in trade and a 1.9 percent increase in gross domestic product (GDP) annually after WTO accession. "If we join the WTO, we will retain existing jobs and will create thousands of new ones," the president said. (RFE/RL Newswire)

Yatseniuk cites trade war with D.C.

KYIV – Economy Minister Arsenii Yatseniuk said on the ICTV channel on November 4 that Ukraine is engaged in a "trade war" with the United States and this is holding up its accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO). "I would like to reject the accusation that the government is in a rush to join the WTO," Mr. Yatseniuk said. "If we really were in a rush, we would have signed a protocol [on mutual access to commodity and service markets] with the U.S. long ago. We are engaged in an extremely tough trade war with the U.S. – in defense of our own economic interests, while the U.S. is defending its interests." Mr. Yatseniuk said Ukraine has refused to eliminate customs duties on scrap metal and has rejected proposed conditions for agricultural support. "We are in a deadlock today, and that's why we have not joined the WTO," he added. (RFE/RL Newswire)

Yekhanurov comments on Belarus

WASHINGTON – Prime Minister Yuri Yekhanurov said in Washington on November 1 that he expects the 2006 presidential election in Belarus to be democratic, ITAR-TASS reported. "We want Belarus to be a peaceful neighbor," he said. Mr. Yekhanurov, who met with the Belarusian president on October 18, described President Alyaksandr Lukashenka as "a talented propagandist," unexpectedly adding, "Now I understand why women in the 1930s shouted, 'I want a baby from the Fuehrer!'" Mr. Yekhanurov also said he recently met with Belarusian opposition politician Stanislau Shushkevich and after this meeting he concluded that Ukraine can conduct a pragmatic dialogue with Belarus, including on the issue of democratization. (RFE/RL Newswire)

Minsk seeks explanation ...

MIENSK – Belarusian Foreign Ministry spokesman Ruslan Yesin told journalists on November 3 that Minsk has asked Kyiv to explain a statement Ukrainian Prime Minister Yuri Yekhanurov reportedly made about Belarusian President Alyaksandr Lukashenka two days earlier, Belapan reported. According to media reports, Mr. Yekhanurov said in Washington on November 1: "Two weeks ago I was in Belarus and met with Mr. Lukashenka. He made a good impression on me, he is a good propagandist. Now I understand why German women in the 1930s shouted, 'I want to have a baby with the Fuehrer.' You know, he is a man of great talent and he knows how to work with large masses of people." Mr. Yesin said the Belarusian government wants to know whether Yekhanurov actually made the statement and, if so, what he meant by it. (RFE/RL Newswire)

... while Kyiv cites media's distortion

KYIV – Ukrainian Foreign Minister Borys Tarasyuk said on November 4 that some media incorrectly interpreted the recent remarks of Ukrainian Prime Minister Yuri Yekhanurov about Belarusian President Alyaksandr Lukashenka, Interfax-Ukraine and UNIAN reported. "This is an arbitrary interpretation by the media," Mr. Tarasyuk said on November 4, without

(Continued on page 25)



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NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 24)

elaborating. Mr. Tarasyuk said Kyiv is not going to respond officially to Miensk about Prime Minister Yekhanurov's statement in Washington. (RFE/RL Newswire)

Rada OKs new procurator

KYIV – The Verkhovna Rada confirmed Oleksander Medvedko as the country's new procurator-general on November 3, Ukrainian media reported. Mr. Medvedko, who was a deputy procurator general, was backed by 303 deputies, well above the 226 votes needed for confirmation following his nomination by President Viktor Yushchenko. "The Procurator General's Office must quickly undertake steps easily understood by public opinion to show it wants to establish the truth and take legal measures in cases long subject to public debate," Reuters quoted Mr. Medvedko as saying in the Parliament. Mr. Medvedko replaces Sviatoslav Piskun, whom Mr. Yushchenko sacked last month. (RFE/RL Newswire)

President wants stepped up probes

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko welcomed the confirmation of Procurator General Medvedko on November 3 and pledged to press the new prosecutor to step up probes in high-profile cases, Interfax-Ukraine reported on November 3, quoting the presidential press service. Mr. Yushchenko has in mind the five-year-old case of the murder of Internet journalist Heorhii Gongadze and vote rigging in last year's presidential election, according to his press service. "It is intolerable that one year after the Orange Revolution, during which millions of people protested the total falsification [of the vote], the Procurator General's Office has not yet been conducting an active investigation into who organized those acts," Mr. Yushchenko was quot-

ed as saying. (RFE/RL Newswire)

PGO has Melnychenko tapes

KYIV – U.S. citizen Yuri Felshtinsky, a witness in the trial of the murder of Internet journalist Heorhii Gongadze, has passed the original tape recordings purportedly made by former presidential bodyguard Mykola Melnychenko to the Procurator General's Office, Interfax reported on November 2. The recordings consist of "10 CDs that I received from Melnychenko," Mr. Felshtinsky told the agency, adding that the discs "are believed to carry [Melnychenko's] fingerprints." Mr. Melnychenko in November 2000 made public recordings allegedly made in the office of former President Leonid Kuchma. The recordings suggest Mr. Kuchma's and several other senior officials' involvement in pressuring journalists, national deputies and judges over Gongadze's killing, and the sale of Kolchuha radar systems to Iraq. (RFE/RL Newswire)

Rada rejects aviation agreement

KYIV – The Verkhovna Rada did not ratify on November 2 an agreement between Ukraine and NATO regarding the use of Ukrainian strategic aircraft in NATO operations and exercises, Interfax reported. The agreement, signed on June 7 in Warsaw, provided for the creation of legal grounds for the use of Ukrainian aircraft in such situations, and was intended to be a step toward active cooperation between Ukraine and NATO in the context of Ukraine's Euro-Atlantic aspirations. (RFE/RL Newswire)

Zvorych does not rule out Yulia as PM

KYIV – Roman Zvorych, chief of the Our Ukraine People's Union (OUPU) electoral staff, told the Chas.ua weekly, that Yulia Tymoshenko's appointment as prime minister after the 2006 parliamentary elections is not altogether ruled out. In Mr.

Zvorych's opinion, there will be three major political forces in Ukraine's next Parliament, which will determine the supreme legislature's "weather," that is, the Party of the Regions, the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc and Our Ukraine. Mr. Zvorych predicted that the Tymoshenko Bloc is highly unlikely to start tentative talks toward Ms. Tymoshenko's future prime ministership as such attempts will be opposed by the OUPU. Mr. Zvorych said it is highly unlikely that any alliance would be formed with the Party of the Regions, led by Viktor Yanukovich, as that party has very high chances to enter the new Parliament on its own. (Ukrinform)

Filaret meets State Department rep

KYIV – Patriarch Filaret of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Kyiv Patriarchate (UOC-KP), received Philip Carl Bart of the Office of International Religious Freedom of the U.S. Department of State at his Kyiv residence on October 17. During their meeting they discussed religious freedom in Ukraine, the relationship of the Kyiv Patriarchate with other denominations and Church-state relations. (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

Mobile hospital earns praise

KYIV – The Ukrainian Emergency Ministry's mobile hospital has been recognized as the best among mobile medical teams aiding earthquake-hit Pakistan. Such a conclusion was made by experts of the International Red Cross Society, who visited all hospitals that had been deployed in stricken districts, the Emergency Ministry's press service told Ukrinform on October 27. According to the Red Cross, the Ukrainian team has professionally aided a record number of injured and sick persons – some 800 in all. (Ukrinform)

HIV/AIDS catastrophic in Ukraine

KYIV – By 2010 every 10th person in

Ukraine may be HIV-infected, according to participants in the international conference "Improvement of Quality of Social Services and HIV/AIDS Prophylaxis: Partnership Advantages." Ukrinform reported on November 1 that the conference, which was sponsored by the Christian Children's Fund, was attended by UNICEF's representative in Ukraine, Jeremy Hartley; German Ambassador to Ukraine Dietmar Stuedemann; representatives of the European Commission office in Ukraine; international organizations, ministries and agencies; and the Academy of Pedagogical Science of Ukraine. Ambassador Stuedemann noted that 1.4 percent of the able-bodied population of Ukraine is currently HIV/AIDS-infected and annually the number grows by 20 percent. "This is a catastrophe," he stressed, adding that the problem is not only a medical one, but also has social and economic dimensions. According to the German ambassador, the first and paramount step in overcoming the epidemic is prevention and educational activity in society. He noted that German partners are ready to provide their know-how to Ukraine. Conference participants touched on a series of recent moves by Ukraine in combating this challenge. (Ukrinform)

Three peacekeepers injured in Iraq

KYIV – Three Ukrainian peacekeepers, on their regular engineer patrol of a road in the vicinity of the Iraqi town of An Numania, were slightly injured as a result of a land mine explosion on the roadside, it was reported on October 27. The Ukrainian peacekeepers' health condition was reported as satisfactory. Under a resolution by the president of Ukraine, the Ukrainian national peacekeeping contingent in Iraq will be withdrawn by the end of 2005 – between December 20 and 30. The withdrawal plan has been adjusted after consultation with all parties. (Ukrinform)



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FOR THE NEXT GENERATION

On the run with cross-country champion Nicky Salek

by Vera Chuma-Bitcon

It was an unseasonably hot Halloween afternoon at Soyuzivka when the 5K race organized by Plast Spartanky took off in 2003. As the front-runners fell into their paces, I noticed Nicky Salek, a thin, dark-haired, young runner with a smooth and effortless stride starting to push a very fast pace. Starting too fast is a common mistake made by young, inexperienced runners. Surely, he would succumb to the heat, hills and distance.

I was wrong. Nicky finished strong, leading the field and winning in a little over 18 minutes. It was obvious to me that Nicky was going to be a force to be reckoned with on the track and field circuit.

Since that day, Nicky, son of Natalka and Frank Salek from Morris Plains, N.J., has run many more impressive races, adding to his string of running accomplishments at a tender age of 13. Nicky runs at least 25 miles a week, taking only Tuesdays and Saturdays off.

His father, Frank, joins him several days a week, including the weekly long run of seven miles, most recently in the dark. Thanks to Nicky, training together has

Vera Chuma-Bitcon author is an avid competitive runner and a 1982 NCAA All-American in track and field.

helped his father substantially improve his own race times.

Nicky has also trained with the Morris County Striders Club. He is always easy to spot on the track, since he is the only youngster training with an all-adult team. He is also a member of the New Jersey Striders Running Club and has raced at the Morris County Lakeland League series. Nicky is the 2004 cross country champion for his age group in this league.

One of his major accomplishments was qualifying for the 2004 U.S.A. Track and Field (USATF) Junior Olympic National Cross Country Championship in Schaumburg, Ill., where he came in the top 25 percent of runners from all over the country.

This past summer, he ran in seven 5K road races and was number one in his age group in every single race, frequently coming in the top 10 overall.

Nicky is also busy as an active member of Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization in the Newark, N.J., branch. He belongs to the 5th "Kurin" boys' group. He attends the troop meetings after a full morning of Ukrainian school on Saturday.

I had the opportunity to chat with Nicky about his sport. The enthusiasm and excitement in his voice said it all.

"What is it about running and



Nicky Salek in training.

racing that you really like?" I asked. He quickly replied, "I enjoy being able to run faster than the others. This is a difficult sport and not too many people are really good at it."

He particularly enjoys running cross-country. "It gets you into great shape, the courses are always challenging, different and interesting. The best part is meeting other young runners. I have made some great friends through racing." His goal this season is to break 15 minutes in the 4K, which is about 2.5 miles. His other goal is to once again qualify for the USATF Junior National Cross Country Championships.

When cross country is over, Nicky plays basketball, until it is time to concentrate on the spring track season. He runs the 800 meters and one mile events. His best mile, is an amazing 5:22 min.

Being a typical competitive runner, Nicky has a goal in mind for the 2006 spring track season – breaking 5 minutes for the mile. Knowing his determination, hard work and focus, I can only believe that he will reach it.

"Nicky," I asked, at the end of our discussion, "what's the first thing that comes to your mind when I say the word running?"

"I just love it!" he replied with the biggest sparkle in his eyes.

Third graders earn "Coins for Katrina" to help hurricane victims

PASSAIC, N.J. – Third graders at St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic School here organized what they called a "Coins for Katrina Ice Pop Sale" to benefit the victims of Hurricane Katrina. The small class of 11 students was determined to help the victims of this tragedy, so they worked hard to conduct their September 28 fund-raiser and succeeded in collecting \$207. The Self Reliance (N.J.) Federal Credit Union in nearby Clifton, N.J., matched the amount raised. Thus, a total of \$414 was sent to the American Red Cross. Seen on the right are members of the third grade class: (foreground) Diana Hernandez, (from left) Dominik Baran, Mark Glodava, Daniel Peltyszyn, Daniel Bukalo, Andrew Harhaj, Olivia Perez, Natalia Sabat, Briana Miller, Michael Miklosh and Ivanna Klics.



Parma parish welcomes new group of altar boys

PARMA, Ohio – On Sunday, September 25, four new altar boys were admitted to the Altar Boys’ Society of St. Vladimir’s Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral in Parma, Ohio. Following the 8:30 a.m. English divine liturgy, special prayers were read, in both English and

Ukrainian, by the clergy, asking the Lord to guide and protect the boys as they begin their service to the Church. Each boy also received a special certificate and an icon as a gift from the Senior Ukrainian Orthodox League (UOL) chapter. St. Vladimir’s has 22 altar servers, divided into six groups, who serve at the Ukrainian and English liturgies on Sundays.



New altar boys of St. Vladimir’s Cathedral (from left): Michael Dobronos, Andrew Moysaenko, Nicholai Moysaenko and Oleh Samerdak. Also pictured are the clergy of the cathedral and the altar boys who served at the liturgy on September 25.

Mishanyna

To solve this month’s Mishanyna, find the words capitalized in the text below within the Mishanyna grid.

If you’re a member of a Ukrainian youth organization, such as Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization or the Ukrainian American Youth Association, or if you are a student at a school of Ukrainian studies, you probably know that during the month of NOVEMBER Ukrainians mark the anniversary of an important HISTORIC event.

On November 1, 1918, the city of Lviv in WESTERN Ukraine, then under control of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, was the scene of what is known as the November UPRISING.

The Ukrainian NATIONAL Rada, which issued a proclamation on October 18 concerning the establishment of an INDEPENDENT Ukrainian state, was preparing to take power in eastern HALYCHYNA (also known as Galicia).

At first, the Rada (which means council) hoped to establish a Ukrainian administration with the support of the AUSTRIAN authorities. However, it soon became clear that this was not to be. Therefore, the RADA decided to act on its own. It empowered the Ukrainian MILITARY Committee to take charge of the operation.

The operation was to take place on November 3 by Ukrainian soldiers who belonged to the Austrian army stationed in Lviv and by a brigade of the Ukrainian SICH Riflemen, or Sichovi STRILTSI. However, actions by the Polish authorities forced the Ukrainians to act sooner.

Thus, two days earlier, between 3:30 and 4 a.m., Ukrainian SOLDIERS occupied public buildings and military significant sites in Lviv. There was no bloodshed during the takeover. Ukrainian FLAGS were raised in Lviv and proclamations were issued to announce the emergence of a Ukrainian STATE.

The uprising met the resistance of Lviv’s Polish residents, who made up about 60 percent of the city’s population. The result was armed conflict between the Ukrainian and Polish sides, which marked the beginning of the Ukrainian-Polish WAR of 1918-1919.

The outbreak of combat in Lviv mobilized public opinion in central Ukraine, then under German occupation, and the Ukrainian government headed by Pavlo Skoropadsky. APPEALS for assistance to Halychyna’s Ukrainians were issued and, in fact, detachments were sent to LVIV on November 12 to aid the Ukrainian forces.

By the end of November, unfortunately, Polish authorities had taken CONTROL of Lviv, although Ukrainian forces surrounded the city on three sides.

Source: Encyclopedia of Ukraine.

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Kids enjoy Ukrainian Arts Camp

by Marijka Wyrsta

ELLENVILLE, N.Y. – For the last two weeks of the summer, 19 children from all over the eastern United States enjoyed two fun-filled weeks at the Ukrainian American Youth Association’s (SUM) Ukrainian Arts Camp (“Mystetskyi Tabir”) in Ellenville, N.Y. This camp is dedicated to the preservation of Ukrainian culture and tradition.

The camp was named “Zaporizka Sich” on the occasion of the 455th anniversary of the establishment of the famous Kozak military fortress that defended Ukraine for 225 years.

Participants had a variety of arts and crafts to choose from: bandura (the famous Ukrainian stringed instrument), pysanky (Ukrainian Easter eggs), embroidery, woodcarving and ceramics. Dancing and singing were also included in the program as mandatory activities for all.

The children enjoyed three traditional “zabavy” (dances), a campfire and a traditional Easter dinner complete with a visit from the Easter Bunny. The participants also had the opportunity to visit a water park during a camp field trip.

Two weeks of hard work and practice, under the leadership of a camp command headed by Volodymyr Wyrsta, culminated in a final performance on September 3, when all the participants of the camp were able to show their parents and the Ukrainian community the skills they were taught.

Performing at the annual SUM “Zdvyh” Festival, the children presented three dances, including the Hopak, and performed 10 songs accompanied by the bandura. At the end of the program the campers sang “Ukrayino” and let orange balloons out into the open sky.



Participants of the Ukrainian Arts Camp.

Soyuzivka's Datebook

November 19, 2005
Sigma Beta Chi Fraternity Formal
Dinner Banquet

November 20, 2005
Ellenville Cooperative Nursery
School Auction

November 23-27, 2005
Family Reunions

November 24, 2005
Thanksgiving Feast,
1-4 p.m., \$25 per person,
overnight packages available

December 24, 2005
Traditional Ukrainian Christmas Eve
Supper, 6 p.m., \$25 per person,
overnight packages available

December 31-January 1, 2006
New Year's Eve Extravaganza Package

January 6, 2006
Traditional Ukrainian Christmas Eve
Supper, 6 p.m., \$25 per person,
overnight packages available

January 27-29, 2006
Church of Annunciation Family
Weekend, Flushing, N.Y.



To book a room or event call: (845) 626-5641, ext. 140
216 Foordmore Road P.O. Box 529
Kerhonkson, NY 12446
E-mail: Soyuzivka@aol.com
Website: www.Soyuzivka.com

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Friday, November 18

NEW YORK: A protest rally will be held opposite The New York Times building, 229 W. 43rd St., at noon as part of a renewed effort to demand that The New Times, as a newspaper of record, "come clean" about the reporting of 1932 Pulitzer Prize-winning reporter Walter Duranty. The rally is being held to protest the decision of the Pulitzer Prize Board not to revoke the award and the Times' role in the suppression of the truth about the Ukrainian Genocide, or Holodomor, of 1932-1933. The rally is organized by the United Ukrainian American Organizations of Greater New York.

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Professionals at the Ukrainian Institute of America will present a program titled "The Orange Evolution," featuring the film trailer "Orange Chronicles" by filmmaker Damian Kolody. The screening will be held at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St., at 6:30 p.m., followed by cocktails at 7 p.m. Admission: \$25 at the door or RSVP by e-mail to development@ukrainianinstitute.org. The evening is held in cooperation with Brooklyn Ukrainian Group, Columbia University Ukrainian Studies Program, Shevchenko Scientific Society and the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

Monday, November 21

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute (HURI) will host a lecture by Michael Moser, associate professor, Institute for Slavic Studies, University of Vienna, and Eugene and Daymel Shklar Fellow, HURI, on the topic "The Language of the Cossacks." The lecture will be held in the institute's Seminar Room at 4-6 p.m. HURI is located at 1583 Massachusetts Ave. For additional information contact HURI, (617) 495-4053, or e-mail to huri@fas.harvard.edu.

Wednesday, November 30

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Engineers' Society of America, New York City Chapter, will present a lecture on "Managing Transboundary Water Resources: The Lake Ontario-St. Lawrence River Study" by Dr. Eugene Z. Stakhiv, chief of the Planning, Policy and Special Studies Division of U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Institute for Water Resources. The lecture will be held at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St. Sign-in/networking begins at 6:45 p.m.; the lecture is at 7:15 p.m. Admission: \$5; students, free with valid ID. This lecture will count towards New York State continuing education credit for licensed professional engineers. To receive announcements about UESA events send a blank e-mail to uesa-event-subscribe@yahoo.com.

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. Items not written in Preview format or submitted without all required information will not be published.

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 include 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.

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Ukrainian American Sport Center TRYZUB
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NEW YEAR'S EVE 2005 EXTRAVAGANZA

7:30PM - 9:30PM Limited Open Bar:
Martini Bar, Wine & Draft Beer
Live Latin Guitar music!



Feast on our delectable assortment of colossal shrimp, crab cakes, scallops with lobster mousse, scrumptious lamb chops, veal ossa bucco, short ribs, duck (and much more!)

Viennese Sweet Table
Coffee and Tea
Champagne Toast at Midnight

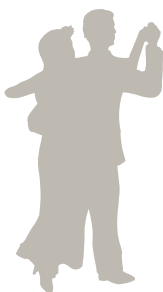
After Midnight:

Bring in the New Year with a Gourmet Breakfast
including eggs benedict and an omelet station

Dance to the Music of: **Fata Morgana** --- 9:30-1:30am



For reservations please call:
Kristine Rizanow at: 610-272-0678
Nika Chajkowsky at: 215-860-8384
Natalia Luciw at: 215-362-5331



Price: \$95.00 per ticket

**Seating Limited: All tickets must be prepaid by December 15, 2005
Advance Ticket Sales Only. No tickets will be sold at the door**

Evening Attire Requested
Catered by Colleen's of Center City



THE UKRAINIAN ENGINEERS' SOCIETY OF AMERICA (UESA)
invites its members to participate in the

2005 UESA GENERAL ASSEMBLY

on Saturday, November 19, 2005

at the
Ukrainian Cultural Center
26601 Ryan Road, Warren, Michigan.

Introductory lecture: 2:00 p.m.; Assembly start time: 3:00 p.m.

For information on teleconferencing details, send e-mail to
national@uesa.org

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