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\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

Ukrainians prepare to observe anniversary of Orange Revolution

by Zenon Zawada
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – Ukraine's capital will shut down its main boulevard, the Khreschatyk, and reconstruct the maidan's stage to celebrate the Orange Revolution's first anniversary on November 22.

It was on that Monday in 2004 that thousands of Ukrainians began filling Independence Square to protest the rigged second-round vote of last year's election battle between presidential candidates Viktor Yushchenko and Viktor Yanukovich.

Ukrainian politics have undergone seismic shifts in the year since the revolution, and it remains unclear whether President Viktor Yushchenko will stand alongside his former ally Yulia Tymoshenko, or if they will appear on the maidan's stage separately.

Stressing that he has "not a single problem with anyone," the president said in a November 8 live broadcast that he is confident that everyone from last year will be on the maidan this year, though no one has indicated in what time slot Ms. Tymoshenko would appear and with whom.

"I, as president, of course would like for these colleagues, who occupy these or other political niches or form these or other political forces, to stand in a line, apologize to whomever necessary, offer their hand, establish proper friendly relations and

remember that behind us is a nation with grand expectations," Mr. Yushchenko said.

Though Ms. Tymoshenko has not publicly stated that she will join the celebration, her close political ally National Deputy Andrii Shkil said she will be on the maidan.

The former prime minister is not the only political force with whom the president has had a falling out.

Although Pora played a critical role during the Orange Revolution, its leaders said on November 16 that they were not invited to the maidan stage this year, with the possible exception of their leader Vladyslav Kaskiv.

Since the Revolution, Pora also has undergone a split. Chorna (Black) Pora remained a grassroots organization, while Zhovta (Yellow) Pora has become a political party, which so far has not joined the Our Ukraine coalition.

Pora wasn't on the stage last year, so it suits them just as well not to be there this year, said Yevhen Zolotariov, the assistant chair of the party's political council. "We committed positive acts that did not involve delivering speeches on stage," he said.

Pora activists said the anniversary preparations could have taken place in a more transparent manner, through polls or surveys in which the Ukrainian people decide who should be on stage and on what date to

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Unsung heroes recall events of 2004 Orange Revolution

by Yana Sedova
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – The day of November 22, 2004, became the most striking and memorable in the life of Yevhen Nyschuk, an actor who, as fate would have it, became "the DJ of the maidan."

Mr. Nyschuk virtually lived on Independence Square's stage from the revolution's very start all the way through December 27, when Ukraine's Supreme Court declared Viktor Yushchenko Ukraine's new president.

During that time, he introduced the politicians who inspired and the musicians who energized the people. In between the performances, he calmed a tense crowd that sometimes feared what the Ukrainian government might do against them.

"What was most impressive was that there were so many people on the maidan on November 22," Mr. Nyschuk said. "Nobody expected that. When politicians came on (stage), I saw shock in their eyes because they saw that Ukrainians are no longer indifferent."

For every politician, musician or celebrity who stood on the maidan's stage during the Orange Revolution, tens of thousands of average Ukrainians were playing their small, yet crucial role.

Without these doctors, businessmen, teachers, students and simple "babusi"

(elderly women), the Orange Revolution would have failed.

Reflecting on the experience a year later, the Orange Revolution's unsung heroes do not regret their activity and preserve hope in their hearts, believing that last year's events became the crucial point for change and development in Ukraine.

"I will never ever experience last year's events again," said Volodymyr Borodenko, a businessman who owns several gas stations and a confectionery in Kyiv.

All 70 of his employees were on the maidan on November 22 and then arrived there at noon every day during the first week, he said.

Mr. Borodenko brought cookies from the confectionery he owns and bought medicine for a group living in the tent city. These were people he hadn't known previously.

He kept returning to the maidan every day with his friends until the third round of voting on December 26.

The unity of the Ukrainian people is the most vivid recollection for Taras Lohinov, the tent city's commander, who in his everyday life chairs the Kyiv youth organization Compass.

"There were numerous political groups in a single tent city," Mr. Lohinov said. "It was a diverse spectrum: the Greens, skinheads, UNA-UNSO, Pora

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Patriarch Filaret visits Ukrainian National Association headquarters



Roma Hadzewycz

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – Patriarch Filaret, leader of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Kyiv Patriarchate, visited the Ukrainian National Association's Corporate Headquarters here on Thursday, November 10.

He was welcomed with a traditional Ukrainian greeting at the entrance to the UNA headquarters by officers and employees of the Ukrainian National Association. Also present were representatives of the Selfreliance Ukrainian American Federal Credit Union, which has a branch office in the building.

His Holiness Filaret, who this year marks the 10th anniversary of his patriarchate (he was elected patriarch of the UOC-KP in October of 1995), was in the United States for a weeklong visit that took him to nearby Clifton, N.J., where Holy Ascension Ukrainian Orthodox Church celebrated its 80th anniversary.

In addition, the patriarch visited various Ukrainian community institutions, including the Shevchenko Scientific Society, The Ukrainian Museum and St. George Ukrainian Catholic Parish in New York, as well as Ukraine's Permanent Mission to the United Nations and Ukraine's Consulate General in New York, where a reception was

Patriarch Filaret is welcomed as he prepares to enter the Ukrainian National Association Corporate Headquarters.

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ANALYSIS

Kyiv, Moscow vie for WTO entry

by Jan Maksymiuk

RFE/RL

Speaking at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in Washington on November 1, Ukrainian Prime Minister Yurii Yekhanurov reiterated Kyiv's official hope that Ukraine will become a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO) by the end of this year. Ukraine's potential access to the WTO could be approved by the sixth WTO Ministerial Conference in Hong Kong on December 13-18. However, it does not seem very likely that prior to this forum Kyiv will manage to receive endorsement for its bid from all interested WTO members.

One of these interested members is the United States, which so far has not signed a protocol with Ukraine on mutual access to commodity and service markets in both countries. The signing of the protocol is tantamount to Washington's approval of Ukraine's WTO entry. Ukraine has already signed similar bilateral protocols with 38 countries represented in the WTO Working Party that deals with its membership application. Australia is another important country that has so far been reluctant to sign such a document with Ukraine.

Both bilateral and multilateral negotia-

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tions regarding WTO accession are confidential, and all documents involved in the negotiation process are restricted until its completion. What prevents Washington from giving a go-ahead to Ukraine's WTO membership can be inferred from what President Yekhanurov said in Washington. In general, Mr. Yekhanurov said that Ukraine "has considerably advanced" in WTO talks with the United States. But he signaled some substantial problems as well.

First, Mr. Yekhanurov admitted on November 1 that Ukraine has not yet brought all of its customs duties in line with WTO standards and requirements. He said this task has been fulfilled up to 80 percent by now. Speaking the same day in Kyiv, President Viktor Yushchenko estimated that Ukraine's legislation is just 65 percent in line with WTO requirements.

The same day, in an apparent effort to strengthen Mr. Yekhanurov's position during the Washington talks, the Verkhovna Rada passed two bills required for WTO entry pertaining to imports and protection of domestic producers. However, the process of adjusting Ukraine's legislation to WTO standards is not easy, and it is not clear when it is likely to be completed.

In July Communist Party deputies blared sirens and provoked scuffles in the Verkhovna Rada in order to prevent the

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Azerbaijani-Ukrainian relations deteriorate after stolen elections

by Taras Kuzio

Eurasia Daily Monitor

November 9

Ukraine has followed the lead of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) in not recognizing the official results of Azerbaijan's November 6 parliamentary elections. A Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Ministry spokesman said, "We support the earlier conclusions of the OSCE observer mission on this question and are awaiting the final verdict of the [OSCE] mission" (Ukrayinska Pravda, November 8).

The Ukrainian youth NGO PORA also issued a sharp condemnation of the election that concurred with the OSCE and the Yushchenko administration. But Pora demanded a sharper response from Ukraine's authorities. A representative of the Azeri opposition bloc Azadliq attended the Pora press conference (pora.org.ua, November 7, 8).

Ukraine's official position is to support a non-violent resolution of the situation in Azerbaijan and the use of legal means to resolve conflicting election issues, and to call on the Azerbaijani state to uphold human rights. These positions flow from Ukraine's Orange Revolution and the resolution of that crisis through the Parliament, the Supreme Court and internationally brokered roundtable negotiations.

Ukraine's Orange Revolution has become an inspiration for opposition

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groups in authoritarian regimes. President Viktor Yushchenko told the BBC that his country has "set a good example for the millions of people who still cherish freedom and democracy" (BBC, October 14).

Ukraine's support for the OSCE election-monitoring process is a new phenomenon since Mr. Yushchenko's election. Like Moldova and Georgia, Ukraine has pulled out of the Russian-backed Commonwealth of Independent States Election Observer Mission (CIS EOM) that unfailingly rules every election in the CIS - including the latest in Azerbaijan - to have been held in a "free and fair" manner.

Ukraine's shift brings it closer to Georgia, and Kyiv and Tbilisi have together created a "Community of Democratic Choice" that is envisioned as stretching from the Baltic through the Black and the Caspian seas. The community is meant to back up the Bush administration's drive to spread democracy abroad.

Since 1997 Georgia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan and Moldova have formed the GUAM regional group. Uzbekistan joined in 1999, making it GUUAM, only to pull out this year because it does not uphold democratic values. Should Azerbaijan now follow suit, the current GUAM could very well shrink to GUM.

Ukraine's relations with the incumbent regime in Azerbaijan are likely to deteriorate after this election. Baku apparently considers Ukrainian youth linked to the Pora (It's Time) group as a threat, judging by recent deportations and arrests. Following the Orange Revolution the Pora NGO created a political party to contest Ukraine's parliamentary elections and an activist center to export its election skills across the CIS.

Perhaps fearing a repeat scenario,

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NEWSBRIEFS**Famine recalled at Notre Dame**

PARIS - Within the framework of events to commemorate the 1932-1933 Famine-Genocide, a memorial service was held at the Notre Dame de Paris, in which priests of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Church and the Notre Dame de Paris participated, it was reported on November 14. The service was attended by Ukrainian First Lady Kateryna Yushchenko and about 2,000 public, political, religious figures and foreign diplomats accredited in France. (Ukrinform)

Yushchenko visits UNESCO

PARIS - President Viktor Yushchenko together with his wife, Kateryna, participated in the presentation of the exhibition "Ukraine to the World," held at UNESCO's headquarters in Paris, it was reported on November 16. The exhibition is dedicated to the civilization of Trypillia. The president said that this small exposition is to usher in a series of exhibitions, dubbed "Ukraine to the World" that will enable other nations to discover Ukraine and, maybe, even one's inner self. In accordance with Mr. Yushchenko's agreement with French President Jacques Chirac, in 2006 France will host an enlarged exhibition of Trypillian culture with over 100 artifacts. UNESCO Director General Koichiro Matsuura also participated in the event. He stressed in his speech that UNESCO is ready to cooperate with Ukraine in the cultural sector, including next year's exhibition. President Yushchenko also spoke at a plenary session dedicated to the 60th anniversary of UNESCO's founding. He spoke at length about UNESCO's activity, noting that UNESCO should view its mission as conservation of world cultural heritage, popularization of culture and science, and prevention of any manifestations of intolerance. (Ukrinform)

Yushchenkos visit Petliura's grave

PARIS - President Viktor Yushchenko and First Lady Kateryna Yushchenko, while on a two-day working visit to France on November 15-16, laid flowers at the grave of Ukraine's outstanding statesman and political figure Symon Petliura, who is buried in the Montparnasse Cemetery in Paris. The Ukrainian president, his spouse and members of the official Ukrainian delegation

observed a minute of silence to pay tribute to Petliura. (Ukrinform)

Deputies want to abandon pay raise

KYIV - Leaders of the Verkhovna Rada's groups and factions agreed on November 14 to give up the pay raise they were granted as of September, Interfax-Ukraine and ITAR-TASS reported. Verkhovna Rada Chairman Volodymyr Lytvyn told journalists that he will sign a relevant directive to reflect this decision, while his deputy, Adam Martyniuk, suggested that the decision must be enacted by law in order to take effect. In September, following a similar increase in wages for Cabinet members, the average monthly pay for legislators rose from \$800 to \$2,800. (RFE/RL Newsline)

40 percent live below standards

KYIV - Ukrainian Prime Minister Yurii Yekhanurov said at an economic conference in Kyiv on November 14 that the official incomes of 36.5 percent of Ukrainian citizens are below the country's subsistence minimum, ITAR-TASS reported. Mr. Yekhanurov suggested that many businesses in Ukraine understate their employees' earnings in order to reduce tax payments to the budget. Ukraine's monthly subsistence minimum, which was set by the Parliament in October 2004, amounts to 432 hrv (\$85 U.S.). (RFE/RL Newsline)

Lytvyn: WTO deadline was mistake

KYIV - Verkhovna Rada speaker Lytvyn told journalists on November 14 that the Ukrainian government made a mistake by setting a deadline for gaining entry to the World Trade Organization by the end of 2005, Interfax-Ukraine reported. "We made a strategic mistake when we set time frames for joining the WTO without talking about the goal," Mr. Lytvyn said. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Our Ukraine convenes congress

KYIV - On Saturday, November 12, the Our Ukraine People's Union convened its second congress, attended by over 1,300 delegates from all over Ukraine and 53 guests from other political parties and public organizations. President Viktor Yushchenko and Prime

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'Baba Paraska' – 'the maidan's talisman' – continues to believe in Orange Revolution's leaders

by Yana Sedova
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – Among the unsung heroes of the Orange Revolution were Ukraine's "babusi," or elderly women, who brought homemade food for the revolutionaries and slept alongside them in tents.

From their ranks emerged 66-year-old Paraskovia Koroliuk, or as she is more fondly referred to, "Baba Paraska."

Known as "the maidan's talisman," she achieved her celebrity status after camping in the tent city for the revolution's entire duration and actively participating in protests and sieges of government buildings.

For her contribution, President Viktor Yushchenko awarded Mrs. Koroliuk the Order of Princess Olga III during a ceremony at the Mariyinsky Palace on this year's Independence Day.

Despite the split between the Orange Revolution's leaders and the scandals surrounding them, Baba Paraska remains a passionate defender of President Yushchenko and former Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko.

She will once again be on the maidan on November 22, the Orange Revolution's first anniversary, with the

hope of standing alongside either or both Mr. Yushchenko and Ms. Tymoshenko.

The president's September 8 decision to fire Ms. Tymoshenko deeply upset Baba Paraska, bringing her to tears. It motivated her to travel to the capital city with the hope of reconciling the Orange Revolution's leaders.

She had personal meetings with both leaders, who used the encounters as well-publicized photo-ops, but failed to bring harmony into the relations between Ms. Tymoshenko and Mr. Yushchenko.

Nevertheless, Baba Paraska doesn't grieve over her failed diplomacy and said that no family is without disagreements. She firmly believes that Ms. Tymoshenko and Mr. Yushchenko will soon reunite.

"I am not a politician, but they are politicians," Baba Paraska said. "They themselves know how to resolve matters between them. But I'm sad for everyone, because I was with them for two and a half months."

Her mission nowadays, she said, is to turn to the Ukrainian people and admonish what she considers their blameful attitude toward the president.

"People have turned against Viktor Andriyevych," Baba Paraska told The



Zenon Zawada

Paraskovia Koroliuk, a.k.a. Baba Paraska.

Ukrainian Weekly during a visit to its Kyiv bureau on November 1. "They say that he forgot about the people, who stood up for [the revolution's leaders], and abandoned them. And he has welcomed those who were against him."

For the March 26 parliamentary elections, Baba Paraska said she doesn't want to endorse any particular political bloc and she's not discouraged that Mr. Yushchenko and Ms. Tymoshenko are campaigning separately.

She said she will try to vote for both of them.

"In my village, everything is possible," she said.

Baba Paraska's age has proven to be no hindrance to her passion for the Orange Revolution. She has spent the last several months journeying all across Ukraine to inspire support for President Yushchenko.

She mostly travels by "elektrychka," or local trains, because they allow a pensioner like herself to travel for free, she said.

In every new city, she immediately visits the city council, where she said the people welcome her with open arms. Government officials also welcome her, but she senses that her feistiness intimidates some.

In her journeys, Baba Paraska doesn't have a clear itinerary, and her plans can change by the minute.

Ultimately, she always returns to Kyiv, either to see the president, pass along presents from herself or other people and tell him what the people think of him. "I want to guard him against bad decisions," she said.

Despite her one-on-one meetings with the president, Baba Paraska lamented that he lately has refused to meet her. The

president's press secretary, Iryna Heraschenko, doesn't answer her calls anymore, she said.

She said she sometimes waits for hours near the Presidential Secretariat building on Bankova Street for the president to appear. When she's able to catch a glimpse of him, she rejoices.

"There have been times when he won't even stop, and he won't look at me and hides from me," she said. "He's probably fed up with me. I cry and then I journey again. He may or may not want to talk to me, but I see him – and then I feel better."

Also unfulfilled are her personal requests to the president to help her home village of Dorohychivka in the Ternopil Oblast, she said.

Though Ms. Koroliuk fiercely defended Mr. Yushchenko, she acknowledged that nothing has changed in the lives of common people or her family after last year's events.

Despite Mr. Yushchenko's promises, there's still no gas to the village and there aren't any paved roads. Though he also promised her an increased pension, she hasn't received it. The city government has merely installed a telephone in her home.

Despite the disappointments and cold shoulders, Baba Paraska said she excuses the president for all his mistakes and will care for Mr. Yushchenko until the end of his life.

"I've devoted myself to Viktor Andriyevych," Baba Paraska said. "I decided that I am his mother, and he is my son. If something's not right, I wave my hand and forget about it."

Communists in Verkhovna Rada try to bloc passage of WTO bills

by Zenon Zawada
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – Ukraine's Communists proved they remain committed to violence in order to prevent Ukraine's membership in the World Trade Organization (WTO).

Verkhovna Rada Chairman Volodymyr Lytvyn attempted to bring several necessary WTO bills to vote on November 15 when Communist Party national deputies stormed his podium and immediately began blaring their sirens.

Repeating his deeds during the July violence in the Rada over the WTO, National Deputy Oleksander Bondarenko of the Communist Party grabbed Mr. Lytvyn's microphone to prevent him from speaking.

"American money has bought the factions," an exhausted Mr. Bondarenko told reporters afterwards. "We are defending Russia on one side, while they are defending the United States."

When Mr. Lytvyn gave the floor to Minister of the Economy Arsenii Yatseniuk, who was seated on the ministers' rostrum, the Communists swarmed around him to prevent him from giving a report on Ukraine's WTO efforts.

Pro-Western national deputies rushed to defend Mr. Yatseniuk, who looked like a deer caught in headlights, and responded to the Communists with punches, thus igniting an all-out brawl.

By the day's end, the Rada managed to pass one more WTO bill regarding sanitary and epidemiological standards, while two others were passed on their first reading. (Two parliamentary readings are required for a bill to become law.)

Ukraine's Parliament has so far ratified eight of 14 bills necessary for WTO membership. Mr. Lytvyn had intended to read other bills, but decided to table them after the violent outburst.

President Viktor Yushchenko had named as one of his top economic priorities WTO membership by the year's end. His goal was to arrive at the organization's December ministerial conference in Hong Kong with all the necessary measures in place.

Commenting on the WTO opposition while on a trip to Paris, Mr. Yushchenko said the Communists are acting against Ukraine's strategic interests.

While Mr. Yushchenko has widespread support for his WTO initiatives, even his allies have expressed skepticism over his plans. Mr. Yatseniuk acknowledged on November 16 that it's possible Ukraine wouldn't join the WTO this year.

In fact, WTO Director-General Pascal Lamy said last month that Ukraine has no chance of joining the organization this year.

Rather than blaming the opposition in the Rada, Mr. Yatseniuk said his ministry is defending Ukraine's national economic interests in its ongoing negotiations with member-states.

He specifically cited negotiating challenges with the United States in a television interview with ICTV on November 4, calling the situation a "trade war" that has reached deadlock.

Communists have alleged that the Yushchenko administration has been rolling over in negotiations with other countries in its rush to join the WTO, an accusation Mr. Yatseniuk firmly denied.

Ukraine has rejected certain agricultural provisions, a proposal to eliminate customs duties on scrap metal as well as another proposal to have mutual access to commodities markets, he said.

"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," he said.

Mr. Lytvyn criticized the president for setting a time frame for Ukraine's WTO membership, which he called a "strategic mistake." Other states are imposing harsher measures on Ukraine now that they know the government is pressed against a deadline, Mr. Lytvyn said on November 14.

Instead, Mr. Yushchenko should have set a time frame for his government without announcing it, Mr. Lytvyn said.

Communists said they are defending Ukrainian industry and agriculture against foreign capital. They denied financial backing from the Russian Federation for their actions.

"Our Ukraine and the Ukrainian People's Party are selling off Ukraine, and I don't know for what price." Mr. Bondarchuk said. "Today, with the approval of these laws and further steps toward the WTO, we are practically killing our industry and agriculture."

Quotable notes

Question: "You said that revolution is the easy part — building democracy is the hard part. Is some of the euphoria of the Orange Revolution over?"

"No, the euphoria is not over. It seems to me that it is inside of everybody. Even here in the office we have an orange flag. I always say that I was standing on the square not for [Viktor] Yushchenko, not for [Yulia] Tymoshenko, and not for any other politician. I was standing there for me, because for me it was important. I understood that this was the very moment where I could go and say 'enough.' There is some frustration now because you always want people to implement something in one hour or one day. You always want your life to change for the better in just three months, but it's impossible. Wise people understand this, and they know that Ukrainian people will never be the same as they were before."

Question: "So the spirit of this revolution is still alive, and it has changed Ukrainians forever?"

"Yes, that's true. It has changed people. It has changed their minds. It has changed their understanding of what this nation is. We will never be the same again."

— Olena Prytula, editor of *Ukrayinska Pravda*, in an interview with the PBS network's "Frontline," which aired as part of the report titled "Ukraine – A Murder in Kyiv" that was broadcast in October.

Helsinki Commission hearing concludes that OSCE continues to play key role

U.S. Helsinki Commission

WASHINGTON – The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) remains a central component in the United States' efforts to promote democracy and human rights and should not be weakened under the guise of reform. That was the conclusion reached by participants at a hearing held on October 25 by the U.S. Helsinki Commission.

"When you look at Ukraine, Georgia and much of Eastern Europe, you cannot dismiss the central role that has been played by the OSCE in sustaining the move toward democracy and protection for human rights," said U.S. Helsinki Commission Co-Chairman, Christopher Smith.

"Clearly the OSCE remains a key element in America's efforts to spread freedom in the OSCE region and beyond," said Rep. Smith (R-N.J.).

The Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, also known as the Helsinki Commission, is a U.S. gov-

ernment agency that monitors progress in the implementation of the provisions of the 1975 Helsinki Accords. The commission consists of nine members from the United States Senate, nine from the House of Representatives, and one member each from the departments of State, Defense and Commerce.

"The attempt by Russia and some other countries to water down and weaken the OSCE would merely undermine what has been one of the world's premier international bodies in supporting human rights and democracy. We cannot let that happen," said Commission Ranking Member, Ben Cardin, a Democratic congressman from Maryland.

Russia and several other former Soviet republics are pushing to make changes to the OSCE, including placing restrictions on the organization's ability to observe and assess elections in participating states, activity that has proven valuable in ushering democratic change in Georgia, Ukraine and, most recently, Kyrgyzstan. The United States has generally resisted such proposals,

arguing that to do so would weaken the OSCE's ability to monitor compliance with the requirements of the Helsinki Final Act.

"Russia has argued that the OSCE is reaching beyond its mandate when it becomes involved with election monitoring and related issues, but there is no historical basis for that claim," added Rep. Smith. "What Russia is really proposing is to hollow out the Helsinki process and turn back the clock on what has been 30 years of global human rights progress." Russia, scheduled to hold critically important presidential elections in 2007 recently adopted a restrictive law on elections.

Ambassador Daniel Fried, assistant Secretary at the State Department's Bureau of European and Eurasian

Affairs, testified. The hearing, held by the U.S. Helsinki Commission, demonstrated the continuing role of the OSCE as a tool in advancing American foreign policy priorities.

The Vienna-based Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe is charged with implementing the Helsinki Final Act, and is made up of 55 participating states, including the United States, Canada, numerous governments in Europe, including countries once part of the Soviet Union. The OSCE is active in the fields of military security, economic and environmental cooperation, human rights and humanitarian concerns, and the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts within and between participating states.

Training course for teachers focuses on children's awareness of human rights

KYIV – Increasing children's awareness of human rights is the focus of a training course for Ukrainian teachers held in Kyiv. The project, organized by the OSCE project coordinator, together with the Ukrainian Ministry of Education and Science and La Strada Ukraine, a local non-governmental organization, serves as a model for a human rights curriculum that could be implemented throughout Ukraine and the OSCE region.

As part of a major human rights education pilot project, called "Our Rights," initiated by the Slovenian chairmanship of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the training course seeks to spread knowledge of human rights issues among children aged 10 to 12.

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child will be introduced in public schools throughout the OSCE area using innovative student material and a teaching manual. Teachers from 30 Ukrainian secondary schools, who received training on teaching human rights to children with these tools, will

introduce the material to over 600 children in Ukraine.

"We are delighted with the cooperation of the Ukrainian authorities, NGOs and international organizations present, including the OSCE Project Coordinator's Office in conducting the pilot project," said Blanka Jamnisek, minister counselor with the OSCE Task Force in Slovenia.

"We hope that this human rights education methodology and other teaching tools developed for human rights education will be useful for Ukraine and perhaps could be included for a larger number of children in the school curriculum in the future."

The convention, to which Ukraine is a signatory, defines the basic human rights of children everywhere, including protection from abuse and exploitation.

Initial training courses for educators have begun in many OSCE participating states, and the student materials and teaching manual have been translated into 16 languages spoken throughout the OSCE area, including Russian and English.

Seminar devoted to labor markets and effects of human trafficking

KYIV – A study of labor markets in 10 Ukrainian regions most affected by human trafficking, conducted under a project of the European Union (EU), was presented on November 1 by the OSCE project coordinator in Ukraine at a seminar in the Crimean capital of Symferopol.

The paper, prepared by the Office of the Project Coordinator, offers recommendations to state and local policymakers for improving the socio-economic situation and for reducing the negative impact of labor migration by stimulating the growth of small- and medium-sized enterprises, restructuring unprofitable businesses, and attracting foreign and domestic investments.

It also provides a detailed list of the best investment opportunities in each region.

"If we are to make the necessary improvements and to strengthen the fight

against trafficking in human beings, all aspects of labor migration must be understood," said Ambassador James Schumaker, OSCE project coordinator in Ukraine.

"The commitment of Ukraine's Labor and Social Policy Ministry is most encouraging and responsible in this respect," he added.

The study was conducted as part of the two-year European Commission-funded project titled "Combating Trafficking in Human Beings in Ukraine" within the framework of its regional action program for Ukraine. This project, implemented in partnership with the International Organization for Migration, dedicated almost 2 million euros to address three inter-related aspects of trafficking from, through and within Ukraine: protection and reintegration of victims, prosecution and prevention.

Conference in Vienna studies labor exploitation, human trafficking

VIENNA – Stimulating coordinated action to deal with the complex problem of labor exploitation, and forced and bonded labor was the aim of a two-day conference hosted by the office of the OSCE Special Representative on combating trafficking in human beings, that began on November 7.

An estimated 2.5 million people are the victims of trafficking for various purposes of exploitation, and at least one-third of them are trafficked for labor exploitation.

"The conference will contribute to drawing clearer borderlines between trafficking for labor exploitation, smuggling and illegal migration," said Helga Konrad, the OSCE Special Representative on combating trafficking in human beings.

"Not every labor migrant is a victim of trafficking and trafficking for labor exploitation must not be confused with poor working conditions or substandard wages, but a problem does exist and it must be dealt with," she added.

Ms. Konrad urged OSCE participating states to vigorously fight this "modern day slavery" on a broad front and in a comprehensive way by establishing a clear legal framework, pro-actively regulating and monitoring vulnerable sectors such as construction, agriculture, domestic labor, etc. and working with multi-agency groups including labor inspec-

torates and employers' and workers' organizations.

She added that states needed to review policies that link visas or work permits to a specific employer or type of employment; and criminalizing the retention of passports, visa, work permits, etc.

Issues of identification, protection of victims, preventive measures, as well as ways of successful prosecution of all those involved in this criminal business, will be addressed at the conference.

Non-governmental organizations (NGO) monitoring various geographic areas, including Israel, Africa, the United States, France and Serbia and Montenegro, provided examples of manifestations of labor trafficking.

Roger Plant, head of the Special Action Program on Forced Labor, presented the most recent research on forced labor of the International Labor Organization (ILO), and highlighted the factors contributing to trafficking into forced and bonded labor and the contexts in which it is facilitated, including labor market conditions, means of recruitment and responses of state authorities and civil society to the problem.

In three workshop sessions, some 200 participants will discuss the issues in more detail.

This is the third conference within the framework of the multi-agency Alliance Against Trafficking in Persons.

OSCE coordinator assesses disposal of Ukraine's rocket fuel

KYIV – In a meeting on October 21 with Ukraine's defense minister, Anatolii Hrytsenko, OSCE Project Coordinator James Schumaker handed over the final assessment on the disposal of Ukraine's liquid rocket fuel storage sites and discussed social adaptation projects for discharged military personnel, as well as other issues of mutual interest.

The completion of the assessment marks the end of Phase I of an initiative supported by the OSCE project coordinator in Ukraine which aims at eliminating more than 16,000 tons of a highly unstable and toxic rocket fuel component known as "Mélange." Phase II of the project will focus on budgeting, fund-raising and conducting a tender to select contractors.

Ambassador Schumaker and Minister Hrytsenko also discussed current programs for retraining discharged military officers, and a joint plan by the Ukrainian

Defense Ministry, the Labor and Social Policy Ministry, and the OSCE Project Coordinator's Office to found a resource and career center for discharged Ukrainian military personnel. The center, scheduled to be operational by late 2005, will provide information, and employment and legal assistance to Ukraine's 30,000 military personnel slated for discharge by the end of 2005 as part of ongoing military reform.

Finally, Ambassador Schumaker and Minister Hrytsenko discussed potential assistance by the OSCE to help clean up the Novobohdanivka ammunition site in Ukraine's Zaporizhia region.

Ukraine's defense minister very positively assessed the activities of the Project Coordinator's Office in Ukraine, and both officials agreed to remain in close contact on the implementation of current projects.



THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

Hillside, N.J., parishioners recall pioneering priest and UNAer

HILLSIDE, N.J. – On Sunday, October 23, the parishioners of Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic Church in Hillside, N.J., honored the memory of the late Rev. Nestor Dmytriw on the occasion of the 80th anniversary of his death.

Father Dmytriw at age 30 arrived in the United States among the first Ukrainian priests who were sent to serve the spiritual needs of Ukrainian immigrants to this country.

He was among the clergymen who founded the newspaper Svoboda as well as the Ukrainian National Association, of which he was the second person to serve as supreme secretary. In 1895 he replaced the Rev. Hryhory Hrushka as editor in chief of Svoboda.

In 1897 the Rev. Dmytriw was sent to serve the spiritual needs of Ukrainian immigrants in Canada, becoming the first Ukrainian clergyman to ever set foot on Canadian soil. The Rev. Stefan Makar



Parishioners of Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic Church honor the memory of the Rev. Nestor Dmytriw.

The story above is based on an article by Lev Khmelkovsky in the October 28 edition of Svoboda that was translated by the Rev. Joseph Szupa.



The final resting place of the Rev. Nestor Dmytriw (Dmytrow.)

Clarification

In the story "UNA sponsors exhibit about Ukrainian Insurgent Army" (October 30), there is no mention of, or credit given to its initial sponsors. The exhibit was developed and mounted in Toronto by the World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations (WFUWO) in close cooperation with the Ukrainian Canadian Research and Documentation Center (UCRDC). It opened in Toronto in October 2002 in commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the UPA and in conjunction with the eighth congress of the WFUWO. The exhibit, property of the UCRDC, traveled to Soyuzivka this past summer to be part of a Litopys UPA exhibit. It is currently on loan at the Corporate Headquarters of the Ukrainian National Association. For further information, readers may contact the UCRDC (416) 966-1819 or ucrdc@mac.com.

then took over the obligations of Svoboda editor in chief.

The Rev. Dmytriw was the organizer of the first Ukrainian church communities in Canada. He traveled extensively throughout Canada, wherever Ukrainians lived, and visited Ukrainians to organize their communities.

A monument to the peripatetic priest, the work of sculptor Leo Mol, was unveiled in Dauphin, Manitoba, in 1977. It was erected next to the Cross of Freedom built 80 years earlier near the little house where the Rev. Dmytriw offered the first Ukrainian liturgy in Canada in April of 1897.

Much of Father Dmytriw's personal experiences and reflections were published in Svoboda in various articles and newspaper entries. A prolific writer, he also authored a history of the founding of the UNA.

When Father Dmytriw died in 1925 he was buried in Evergreen Cemetery in Hillside, N.J. – and almost forgotten in history. However, through the efforts of one Hillside parishioner, Olga Shatynski, and members of her family, his memory was soon to be rediscovered.

First learning that he was buried in Hillside, N.J., while attending the annual Ukrainian Festival in Dauphin, Mrs. Shatynski was compelled to search out the exact resting place where he was laid as no monument or stone had ever been erected on it. She read about his burial place in an article written on the life of the Rev. Dmytriw that was contained in the program book of the Dauphin festival.

In 1985, through Mrs. Shatynski's vision and determination, a proper cemetery stone and monument made of black marble were placed on his grave. The Ukrainian National Association, under the leadership of John O. Flis, president at the time, helped in this cause by covering all the costs of this endeavor. Inscribed on the cemetery stone are the names of the late Rev. Dmytriw and the names of his wife, daughter, son and daughter-in-law. Another person who worked hard to realize this project was Andrew Keybida, a UNA stalwart who served for many years as an advisor on the General Assembly.

On Sunday, October 23, to commemorate the memory of the late Rev. Dmytriw on the occasion of the 80th anniversary of his death, a divine liturgy was celebrated

in his memory by the Rev. Joseph Szupa, pastor of Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic Church in Hillside. Immediately following the liturgy, Father Szupa and several of his parishioners traveled to Evergreen Cemetery to celebrate a panakhyda at Father Dmytriw's gravesite.

Afterwards, a lunch sponsored by the UNA was held for all present in the parish hall, during which an editor of Svoboda, Lev Khmelkovsky, offered historical background about the life and legacy of the Rev. Dmytriw. He spoke about his role as

priest and spiritual organizer in the early Ukrainian communities, his role as editor at Svoboda in its early years, and the work involved in establishing the UNA.

In addition, a small exhibit containing old photos and archives related to the life of Father Dmytriw and the pioneers of the UNA was presented by Oksana Trytjak, UNA national organizer. Others who offered their reflections and thoughts were John and Olga Shatynski, Michael Szpyhulsky, Irene Gadzera and the Rev. Szupa.



The Ukrainian National Association will be mailing Christmas greetings to American Ukrainian service people presently serving their country in many parts of the world.

The UNA wishes to solicit your help in getting names, addresses and ranks of any Ukrainian you may know who is serving in the armed forces.

Help make this project successful!

The UNA will mail Christmas and New Year's greetings to our service people by December 25, 2005.

We wish to contact all our service men and women. With your help we will reach most of them!

Name: _____

Rank: _____

Address: _____

Please send the information by December 9, 2005, to:

Ukrainian National Association, Inc.

UNA National Organizer - Oksana Trytjak

2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280

Parsippany, N.J. 07054

Tel.: 1-973-292-9800 ext. 3071 e-mail: OKRYS@yahoo.com

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Orange Revolution anniversary

November 22, 2004, is considered to be the date on which Ukraine's now historic Orange Revolution began. That Monday – the day after the run-off, or second round, of the presidential election in Ukraine on Sunday, November 21 – was when the Central Election Commission announced preliminary results indicating that Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich had defeated National Deputy Viktor Yushchenko by 2.7 percent.

Ukrainian voters, however, would have none of it. They were certain that this “victory” by President Leonid Kuchma's anointed successor had been achieved only through fraud and manipulation.

Therefore, they took to the streets to demand that the authorities recognize the voting results had been rigged and that Mr. Yushchenko was in fact the winner of the election. In short, they demanded a fair election. In the ensuing days, the Orange Revolution grew and grew. For 17 days millions braved the cold and snow to take a stand. They were tangibly demonstrating their longing to be truly free and their desire to live in a country where they, not some puppet master, would determine their country's future. In the end, the people of Ukraine emerged victorious.

Since those heady days, however, much has happened in Ukraine.

As the first anniversary of the Orange Revolution is observed, the question on many people's minds is: How will allies-turned-opponents deal with celebrations of their joint victory? However, what is more important is to remember is that the 17-day revolution which brought Mr. Yushchenko into office happened because of the strength and determination of the people of Ukraine.

To be sure, the Yushchenko administration failed to capitalize on the enormous good will that followed the success of the Orange Revolution. Many of the Orange Revolution's promises have yet to be fulfilled. And, the still fresh memories of the crisis in the new administration have caused many to doubt not only the efficacy of the Yushchenko team, but also its commitment to the ideals it had espoused en route to power. Some have even accused President Yushchenko of betraying the revolution. Clearly, support for Mr. Yushchenko has been seriously eroded among the populace of Ukraine.

However, as Dr. Taras Kuzio points out in the article adjoining this editorial, the Orange Revolution empowered the people of Ukraine. Whereas at the time of the Kuchma administration, 90 percent of the people felt they could not exert any influence on their local or national officials, in September of this year 51 percent of the people nationwide said they are ready to defend their civil rights – an unmistakable sign of empowerment.

This, then, is the most salient achievement of the Orange Revolution.

The people of Ukraine have changed as a result of the remarkable events of November-December 2004 and, regardless of whether Mr. Yushchenko and his former ally Yulia Tymoshenko appear on the *maidan* together or separately to mark its first anniversary, we know that the Orange Revolution's legacy endures. For the real victory of the Orange Revolution does not belong to a particular candidate or leader, but to the people.

Nov.
21
2004

Turning the pages back...

Last year on November 21, The Ukrainian Weekly published a story headlined “Ukrainians see orange – everywhere,” by Yana Sedova, then a free-lance correspondent who wrote for our paper. (Since then Ms. Sedova has become an invaluable member of our Kyiv Press Bureau staff.) Following are excerpts from her story, which provides a snapshot of Ukraine as the Orange Revolution was about to begin.

For the first time in recent history, Ukrainian citizens of all ages are showing their political preferences openly. Today you could say they are wearing them on their sleeves, literally, as well as on their heads and backs. And orange definitely has become the color of the season. ... Kyiv has orange fever.

While official orange-colored banners and flags have been staples at rallies and gatherings of the supporters of presidential candidate Viktor Yushchenko since he declared his candidacy in early autumn, a much more spontaneous phenomenon appeared in Kyiv in the days immediately before the first round of elections on October 31. Increasingly one began to see orange ribbons tied to car antennas and telephone polls.

Then, early on the morning of October 29, adherents of Mr. Yushchenko came out onto the streets and decorated trees and posts on whole blocks of the capital city. ...

With a second round of voting approaching and the choices strikingly clear, Kyiv is adorned in orange. While the trees are now leafless, they still wear orange strips. Orange banners hang from office and apartment balconies. Drivers with strips of orange attached to bumpers or antennas give the thumbs up as they pass one another.

... Near subway stations, where mini-bazaars are found, as well as in the more traditional city bazaars, orange-colored apparel is hard to come by. ...The local staff of the campaign team of Mr. Yushchenko has been besieged by Kyivians who want some campaign attribute of their presidential candidate and, of course, in the color orange. ...

The ever combative lawmaker, Yulia Tymoshenko, in remarks to a sea of orange-clad Yushchenko supporters who had gathered on Independence Square a week after the October 31 vote, said she hoped that those in the political establishment would be seeing orange by the time the run-off vote occurred. “I want them to think of Mr. Yushchenko every time they eat an orange. I want them to think of Mr. Yushchenko every time they drink a bottle of orange Fanta,” stated Ms. Tymoshenko. “I want Viktor Yanukovich to dream in orange on the night before November 21.”

Source: “Ukrainians see orange – everywhere,” by Yana Sedova, *The Ukrainian Weekly*, November 21, 2004, Vol. LXXII, No. 47.

THE ORANGE REVOLUTION ONE YEAR AFTER

Yushchenko's first year: a Western perspective

by Dr. Taras Kuzio

The Orange Revolution began in Ukraine after massive election fraud in the second round of the presidential election brought hundreds of thousands of Ukrainians onto the streets of Kyiv. After weeks of protests and a repeat election, the pro-reform candidate, Viktor Yushchenko, was elected president.

Ukraine's Orange Revolution has become an inspiration for other oppositions to authoritarian regimes. It inspired revolutions in Kyrgyzstan and Lebanon; civil society activists in Russia, Azerbaijan and Belarus routinely wear Orange symbols. President Yushchenko told the BBC that his country has “set a good example for the millions of people who still cherish freedom and democracy.”

In the first year of the Orange Revolution, Ukraine has made considerable progress in 15 areas, while progress has been disappointing in seven. To keep this relative progress going beyond the 2006 parliamentary elections, the Orange coalition will have to reunite President Yushchenko's Our Ukraine People's Union and former Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko's bloc. Only through the reunification of the Orange coalition can a pro-reform parliamentary majority be created that will continue to promote Ukraine's reform and Euro-Atlantic integration.

PART I

15 areas of progress

- 1. Human rights and democratization: As the European Union has noted, Ukraine's Orange Revolution and election of Mr. Yushchenko put the country back on its democratic track, which had been stalled in Leonid Kuchma's second term. Since the late 1990s most CIS states have evolved toward authoritarian regimes and “managed democracies.” Ukraine would have entered such a path if Viktor Yanukovich had been elected Ukraine's president. The Donetsk region he governed from 1997 to 2002 was Ukraine's best example of a mini, trial “managed democracy” ruled by one oligarch, one party and one television channel.

A recent EU report noted that there are no systematic human rights violations in Ukraine. In August a Kyiv Post editorial noted that the Ukrainian government is a “mismatched and inefficient collection of true reformers, idealists, ambitious operators, bunglers and schemers, but are not sinister.”

- 2. Civic empowerment: The Orange Revolution represented the largest civic action in Europe since the Velvet Revolution brought down Communist rule in Czechoslovakia in 1989. Ukraine's revolution was the third in a string of what became known as “colored evolutions,” beginning with Serbia in 2000 and Georgia in 2003. Following Ukraine, revolutions have taken place in Kyrgyzstan and Lebanon.

The number of Ukrainians who took part in Orange protests is astounding. Throughout the country, one in five Ukrainians took part in protests locally

Taras Kuzio is visiting professor at the Elliott School of International Affairs, George Washington University. The article above is taken from the text of Dr. Kuzio's presentation on November 14 at the National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy.

or in Kyiv. In Kyiv itself, 48 percent of its 2.5 million population took part in the Orange Revolution.

A September poll by the Kyiv International Institute of Sociology asked if Ukrainians were ready to defend their civil rights? Fifty-one percent said “yes” (and only 22 percent said “no”). In western and central Ukraine this was as high as 65 percent. Compare this empowerment with the low level of efficacy, despondency and pessimism found among Ukrainians in the Kuchma era. Ninety percent of Ukrainians then did not feel they could exert any influence on the central or local authorities.

Civic participation in the Orange Revolution changed Ukrainians and Ukraine forever. The protests transformed the Soviet-era relationship of subjects working for the state into fully fledged citizens who demand that the state works for them. Ukrainians, who were traditionally viewed as passive by Soviet and post-Soviet rulers, will no longer remain passive. Opinion polls since the Orange Revolution show that a large majority remain committed to defending their civic rights, if they are again threatened.

President Yushchenko said in October: “The processes that have occurred in the nation are a wholly positive process. You have become different. The nation has become different. We have all become different. The revolution brought freedom to Ukraine.”

- 3. A more democratic political system: In two months' time, Ukraine will change to a parliamentary-presidential system commonly found in central Europe and the Baltic states. These parliamentary systems have assisted in these countries' democratic progress and Euro-Atlantic integration.

Presidential systems, which are commonly found in Russia and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), have led to authoritarian regimes and executive abuse of office. Executive abuse of office was rife in Ukraine under the Kuchma regime.

- 4. Media freedom: Ukraine's media environment has been transformed. The Social Democratic Party – United (SDPU) has lost control over three television channels it controlled (State Channel 1, 1+1, Inter). Other channels controlled by Viktor Pinchuk (ICTV, STB, Novyi Kanal), have become more balanced.

The Internet received a major boost from the 2004 elections. The Orange Revolution has been described as the world's first “Internet revolution.” Today, nearly 20 percent of Ukrainians use the Internet regularly – particularly young people.

International media watchdogs, such as Reporters Without Borders, have recorded considerable improvement this year in Ukraine's media freedom. Ukraine's ranking (112th) in the 2005 annual Worldwide Press Freedom Index is far higher than Russia's (138th) or Belarus' (152nd). Ukrainian journalists now work in a free environment, no longer fearful of arrest or violence. Gone are the “temnyky” censorship instructions issued by the Kuchma administration to television stations.

Journalists and the public have greater trust in the media. Between September 2004 and September of the following

(Continued on page 23)

NEWS AND VIEWS: The U.N. World Summit, the MDGs and Ukraine

by Martha Kichorowska Kebalo

The United Nations was the focus of much Ukrainian attention and activity in September. The president of post Orange Revolution Ukraine, Viktor Yushchenko, after an eventful week of housecleaning in his own government, joined the 152 other presidents, prime ministers and monarchs who convened in New York for the U.N. World Summit September on 14-16.

One week earlier, the United Nations Department of Public Information (DPI/NGO Section) hosted one of its largest ever gatherings of representatives – approximately 1,200 of non-governmental and civil society organizations, who collectively grappled with issues of historical moment as they voiced their support for a stronger United Nations organization poised to confront the challenges of extreme poverty and global security facing the world today.

Representatives of the World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations participated in this 58th Annual DPI/NGO conference on September 7-9, which coincided with a pre-summit U.N. gathering of speakers of the world's parliaments, including Ukraine's Verkhovna Rada Chairman Volodymyr Lytvyn.

The summit took its agenda from U.N. Secretary General Kofi Annan's report, titled "In Larger Freedom: Towards Security, Development and Human Rights For All." In this report, the secretary general designated freedom from want (development issues), freedom from fear (peace and security), and freedom to live in dignity (human rights and rule of law) as fundamental, inalienable human rights. His hope was that, in addition to focusing on reforms to United Nations structures and the enhanced role that is envisioned for civil society within them, the World Summit would secure a renewed and practical commitment to the implementation of eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) endorsed by 189 world leaders in 2000.

The participants of the pre-summit DPI/NGO conference, who hailed from some 120 diverse countries, traveled to New York as activists in support of U.N. Secretary General Kofi Annan's agenda. Under the banner "Our Challenge: Voices for Peace, Partnerships and Renewal," they discussed, in plenary sessions, roundtables and interactive workshops, aspects of U.N. reform (proposals for the creation of a permanent Human Rights Council, of an intergovernmental Peacebuilding Commission, and of a reformed Security Council) and civil society's partnership with the various U.N. development agencies.

Troubled by reports that preparations for the World Summit were being complicated by negotiations over the language of the World Summit Outcomes Document (to which the new U.S. ambassador to the U.N., John Bolton, had proposed numerous changes), the DPI/NGO community concluded its conference with a call to action. They donned the white bracelets of the Millennium Project, embossed with the words "Voices Against Poverty: No Excuses!" and urged world leaders to "embrace the larger vision of the U.N." and "to yield narrow interests" so that they may "not squander this important opportunity" to put the nexus of poverty, security and environmental concerns at the fore of the global agenda.

The resulting World Summit Document signed on September 16 preserves references to the Millennium Development Goals, but falls short of

specifying financial mechanisms for their implementation. The secretary general's report, however, calls for each country to develop, by 2006, a national agenda for

Millennium Development Goals:

- **Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.**
- **Achieve universal primary education.**
- **Promote gender equality and empower women.**
- **Reduce child mortality.**
- **Improve maternal health.**
- **Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases.**
- **Ensure environmental sustainability.**
- **Develop a global partnership for development.**

reaching these goals, expressed as measurable benchmarks of progress over the course of the next decade 2005-2015.

The linchpin of the world's commitment to the MDGs is political will. The readiness of less developed countries to do their part locally must be matched by the resolve of more developed countries to provide a level of financial support, expressed as aid contributions, debt relief and facilitation of fair international trade ("trade justice").

During the International Conference on Financing for Development in Monterrey, Mexico, in March 2002, the world's leaders had agreed to contribute to world aid at a level of 0.7 percent of their countries' respective Gross National Income (GNI). The Group of Eight (G-8) Gleneagles Summit in 2005 enhanced this agreement by pledging additional debt relief to the least developed countries (LDCs) including (doubling aid to Africa by 2010 and canceling debt of the heavily indebted).

Participants in the DPI/NGO 2005 conference pressed further, calling for a re-evaluation of the effects of aid packages which "give with one hand, while taking away with the other" as when the International Monetary Fund ties debt relief to LDCs opening up their markets to Western goods that often enjoy heavy domestic subsidies.

The convergence of the U.N. World Summit (echoed by the Global Summit organized by former President Bill Clinton aired on CNN on September 17) and the tragedy of Hurricane Katrina, serves to underscore the global commonality of our human predicament. All societies are potentially vulnerable and all would benefit from a standing reliable emergency response system that would be ready to provide assistance to whatever population is suffering natural or human disaster, regardless of who they are, where they live and/or what political situations surround them.

The Millennium Development Project, headed by Jeffrey Sachs, insists that the developed countries of the world must honor their commitments to the 0.7 percent of GNI support of the Millennium Development Goals if they are to be achieved by the 2015 target date set by the world community. Contrary to what many Americans believe (according to recent polls), the United States, even though it is by far the world's biggest aid donor in dollar amounts, is not the world's most generous. The United States donated around \$18 billion in 2004, which is approximately 0.15 percent of GNI (see Human Development Report 2005). The most generous aid donor countries are (in descending order) Norway, Luxembourg, Denmark, Sweden and the Netherlands, which meet or exceed the 0.7 percent GNI commit-

ment, and Portugal, which is close to doing so (at over .6 percent) Even the Czech Republic, which belongs to the Eastern European and CIS grouping of countries that have been economically disadvantaged while in their post-socialist transitions, has become an aid donor, giving 0.1 percent of its GNI as aid in 2004. Other former Soviet sphere countries, including the Russian Federation, have also emerged as new donors.

The lobby of the United Nations is currently used to display an exhibit dedicated to the history of the establishment of the United Nations (1945) on its 60th Anniversary.

Ukraine's President Yushchenko, in his address to the U.N. World Summit on September 16, emphasized the participation of Ukrainian forces in the defeat of Nazi Germany, in the creation of the United Nations and in cooperation with U.N. programs for world peace and security, including its support of the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals.

The exhibit of historical photographs is flanked by yet another, more interactive and contemporary exhibit, of photographs and text titled "Chasing the Dream: Youth Faces of the Millennium Development Goals." This exhibit poignantly addresses the need to address each of the eight goals, illustrating the goals through the

lives of eight young people (photographed by Diego Goldberg with life stories written up by Roberto Guareschi).

One of Ukraine's most painful social problems is represented by the life story of Anna of Kamianets-Podilskii who, after becoming a victim of trafficking, is now being assisted in establishing a new life for herself by an NGO working in Odesa.

Although Ukraine experienced growth of GDP in the first years of the 21st century (starting from 1999-2000, through 2003) it has felt some economic setbacks recently that need to be addressed, as well as serious issues of corruption. While Ukraine has some strong socio-economic indicators, there are also areas in which Ukraine struggles to provide for the welfare of its citizens. We can track Ukraine's progress on the Millennium Development Goals through Ukraine's UNDP website: www.undp.org.ua, which offers informational bullets on each of the eight MDGs as well as the excellent National Human Development Report 2003 titled "The Power of Decentralization" (it is found also under the heading of Ukraine MDG Report 2003).

To follow global progress, readers may also check out: www.chasingdream.org, www.millenniumcampaign.org, www.makepovertyhistory.org, or pick up the UNDP's recently published Human Development Report 2005.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

About a song's original lyrics

Dear Editor:

The song "Chuyesh, Brate Miy" is, often heard at funerals and memorial gatherings. The poem was written by known Ukrainian writer Bohdan Lepkyi in the autumn of 1910. As the poet himself mentioned, he was returning from the theater in Kracow after the performance of a drama by Stanislaw Wyspianski "Noc Listopadowa" (The November Night). Under foot the withered leaves rustled and over head sounds of flying cranes were heard. This mood provided a perfect setting to write the now famous poem "Vydysh, Brate Miy." His brother Lev wrote music to the poem.

The song was very popular in western Ukraine before World War II and was performed many times during funerals at the cemetery.

During Soviet rule Bohdan Lepkyi's works were proscribed, but his popular song was allowed to be performed. The Soviets – masters of deceit and falsification (even the works of Taras Shevchenko were altered) replaced the word "Vydysh" (you see) with "Chuyesh" (you hear) in the popular song. The purpose: to make Lepkyi's verse illogical and to disparage him.

Consider the first stanza of the poem: "Vydysh, brate miy, Tovaryshu miy, Vidlitaiut siryom shnurkom Zhuravli v vyriy." The poet logically had written "vydysh" as we have to see how the cranes fly away in the gray string formation and not to "hear" (chuyesh). Then he begins the second stanza with "Chuty" (to hear).

The word "vydysh" at the beginning of the verse is found in the Anthology "Struny" (Strings) edited by the poet himself and published in Berlin in 1922, (See Vol. 2, page 197).

The same word "vydysh" is printed in Lepkyi's two volumes of works, published in Kyiv 1991, (see Vol. I, page 67).

It is understandable that under the

Soviet regime in Ukraine the official word "chuyesh" had to be used. But it is hard to understand why the diaspora accepted that changed word and continues to use it, thus belittling this great poet.

The works of an author should never be changed or falsified as this distorts the true picture of him.

Andrij D. Solczanyk
Media, Pa.

To The Weekly Contributors:

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

- ✦ News stories should be sent in **not later than 10 days** after the occurrence of a given event.
- ✦ All materials must be typed (or legibly hand-printed) and double-spaced.
- ✦ Photographs (originals only, **no photocopies or computer printouts**) submitted for publication must be accompanied by captions. Photos will be returned only when so requested and accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.
- ✦ Full names (i.e., no initials) and their correct English spellings must be provided.
- ✦ Newspaper and magazine clippings must be accompanied by the name of the publication and the date of the edition.
- ✦ Information about upcoming events must be received one week before the date of The Weekly edition in which the information is to be published.
- ✦ Persons who submit any materials must **provide a daytime phone number** where they may be reached if any additional information is required.
- ✦ Unsolicited materials submitted for publication will be returned only when so requested and accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.

Martha Kichorowska Kebalo is U.N. representative for World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations.

Unsung heroes...

(Continued from page 1)

and Our Ukraine. But they were all aimed toward success."

The citizens of Kyiv were particularly helpful, he said, perhaps to an extreme. "I remember an old babusia who brought two cooked potatoes and an onion (to the tent city), and she became resentful when we declined to accept it," Mr. Lohinov said.

Some of the unsung heroes associate the most significant memories of the Orange Revolution with tragic moments.

Studentske Bratstvo chair Oleh Yatsenko recalled the day when he and his deputy Andrii Sydorenko became the only eyewitnesses to Internal Affairs Ministry police stealthily placing explosives in Pora's office.

Procurator General Hennadii Vasyliiev declared a national search to arrest Mr. Sydorenko after he witnessed the crime. Our Ukraine national deputies hid Mr. Sydorenko from the search.

During that time, government investigators questioned Mr. Yatsenko and officers searched his Kyiv apartment. "Due to the presence of (National Deputy Oleksii) Ivchenko and several other deputies, the placing of explosives in my house failed," Mr. Yatsenko said.

For many Ukrainian journalists, the Orange Revolution became the moment of truth in their lives.

They had to decide whether to tell the truth and risk their careers, or lie and save their jobs. Only a few found the will power to not compromise their souls, said Viktor Zablotskyi, a former reporter for the television network 1 + 1.

He was among seven journalists who

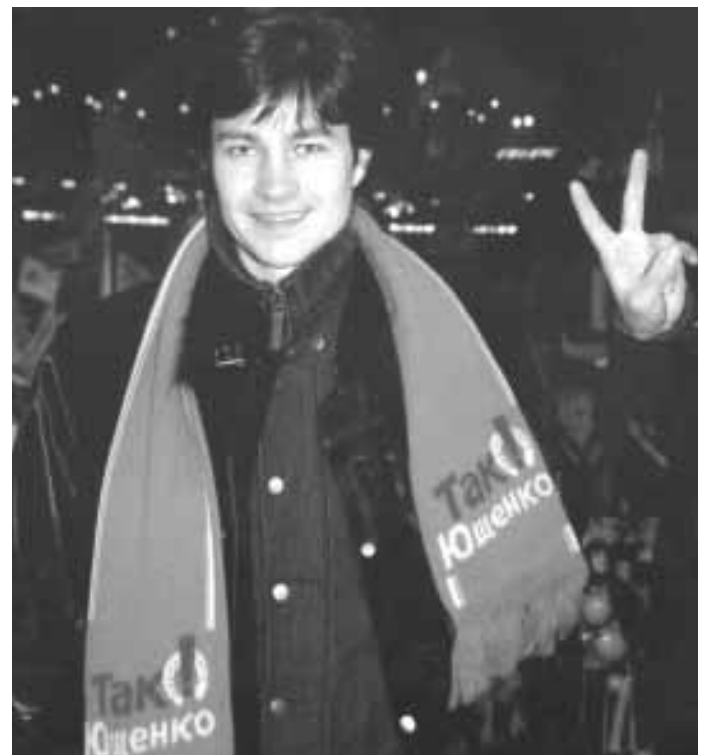


Journalist Viktor Zablotskyi (left) with Julian Manyon of the ITN network.

refused to deceive the public about the 2004 presidential elections and eventually quit the biased television network 1+1 that had negatively covered Mr. Yushchenko and his team.

During those tense days, Special Services officers had shadowed Mr. Zablotskyi and his colleagues. The network's supervisors also hinted that they would impede journalists from finding a new job, he said.

However, after he resigned, Mr. Zablotskyi was able to find work during the revolution for the British television news networks Independent Television



Yevhen Nyschuk, the "DJ of the maidan."

News and the British Broadcasting Company.

An even more tragic moment came on November 24 when the Central Election Committee (CEC) declared Viktor Yanukovich Ukraine's new president, Mr. Zablotskyi said.

"I was shooting all those so-called miners who actually were activists of Social Democratic Party United, and they were all drunk and happy," Mr. Zablotskyi said. "And the CEC was surrounded with trucks full of sand. It looked so surreal – there were people all around who were against this 'victory.' But here was a bastion of violations and these people were happy because they thought they had deceived the whole country."

By then, however, many citizens had already come to the maidan, and it was soon obvious that Mr. Yanukovich had little chance of becoming president, Mr. Zablotskyi said.

Not everyone joined the hundreds of thousands of Ukrainians on the maidan with political motives.

Some contributed their professional skills, among them Oleksii Vorobiov, a doctor who coordinated the medical care for several thousand people at the KyivExpoPlaza exhibition center on Saliutna Street.

After his getting his supervisor's consent, Mr. Vorobiov spent two weeks at the center providing medical care to the revolution's participants.

"I didn't work there for the idea of the Orange Revolution, but for the sake of people who needed help," Mr. Vorobiov said.

The beginning of the new year brought many Ukrainians hope and the strong belief that life would quickly change for the better.

Within a few months, their expectations melted away.

Recent scandals that split the Orange Revolution team have frustrated many Ukrainians, as did Mr. Yushchenko's unwillingness to admit that there are many people in his circle who do not fit the president's ideals.

"I think all these people around him came with the sole purpose of repossessing the money they invested into the revolution," Mr. Borodenko said. "In doing so, they are ruining the president's image."

Many journalists also are disappointed with the political elite, Mr. Zablotskyi said.

"There is not a single political force, politician or political team that is capable of standing up for the interests of those people who want to become Europeans," he said.

Businessmen also share negative appraisals concerning the new authori-

ties' activity. Hopes loomed high in January. But, by September, it appeared the old Kuchma-style system of control of Ukrainian small business had returned.

"In January, all the (government) checks suddenly stopped, as if the people (from supervisory institutions) were replaced," Mr. Borodenko said. "The tax yoke that we suffered under the Kuchma regime weakened. But, ever since September, everything has returned."

Supervisory institutions began re-examining his company's past activities, despite the fact that they had already been checked. Mr. Borodenko explained this as an attempt to get a bribe.

"Those who demand bribes say that now they need twice as much as they used to get," he said. "I ask them, 'Why?' They say that they are now even more afraid to take bribes because they are under severe control." Therefore, they need to obtain more money from those limited opportunities they have, he said.

Mr. Borodenko blamed the supervisors of bribe takers, who demand a percentage of their subordinates' bribes.

However, not all unsung heroes are so critical, saying that life can't change immediately.

"Every system experiences failures at first," Mr. Lohinov said. "But all that was done was right. Now we simply have to adjust the system."

"If we, for example, stop giving bribes to police officers and the government raises their salaries, the system will change," he noted.

Unanimously, the activists assert that freedom of speech was one of the Orange Revolution's most significant achievements.

People got the chance to be more independent, and they are no longer afraid of persecution for political convictions, Mr. Yatsenko said.

And, despite economic and political failures, the spirit of the maidan lives in the hearts of many who were there.

"I do not have a moral right to comment on all these stories surrounding the politicians," Mr. Nyschuk said. "But standing close to them on the stage, I felt warm, confident and safe. These people are very strong personalities. I am the type of person who looks for something positive until the end. I still have hope."

Most widely held is the belief that the Ukrainian nation changed last year – and that this change is irreversible.

"The main achievement, which is out of the politicians' control, either those who came (into office) or will come, is that the nation began to respect itself," Mr. Lohinov said. "That is more important than the economy."

Patriarch Filaret...

(Continued from page 1)

held in Patriarch Filaret's honor.

During his five-hour visit to the UNA, Patriarch Filaret addressed an assembly of Home Office employees, among them editors of Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly, the UNA's two newspapers.

He spoke of efforts aimed at the unification of Ukrainian Orthodox Churches in Ukraine, noting that obstacles are continually being set up by the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Moscow Patriarchate, which is part of the Russian Orthodox Church. Patriarch Filaret emphasized that Ukraine needs a truly Ukrainian Church.

He also noted that he has very good relations with Cardinal Lubomyr Husar, leader of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

The UOC-KP primate pointed to the importance of introducing nondenomina-

tional religious education in Ukraine's schools as a way to provide the moral foundation that is crucial to the development of the Ukrainian nation. He also touched on the topic of education in seminaries in Ukraine.

Finally, the patriarch commented on the upcoming parliamentary elections in Ukraine, offering his opinion that the best-case scenario would be a reunion of the political forces led by President Viktor Yushchenko and Yulia Tymoshenko. This, he said, would ensure Ukraine's continued progress on the road to becoming a true democracy.

The patriarch and his entourage, which included Prof. Dmytro Stepovyk of the UOC-KP's seminary, were hosted at lunch by the officers of the Ukrainian National Association. The group toured the UNA Home Office, which also houses the editorial offices of the association's two newspapers.



Patriarch Filaret is welcomed by UNA President Stefan Kaczaraj and Treasurer Roma Lisovich. Looking on is Ihor Laszok of Selfreliance UAFCU.

Folk art exhibit at The Ukrainian Museum continues the celebration of its new home

by Marta Baczynsky

NEW YORK – The Ukrainian Museum will open its second inaugural exhibition “The Tree of Life, the Sun, the Goddess: Symbolic Motifs in Ukrainian Folk Art” on November 23. The exhibition continues the celebration marking the opening of the museum on East Sixth Street in New York City.

Drawn from the museum’s extensive folk art collection, over 100 artifacts are included in the exhibition, which will be on view through September 2006. The curator of the show is Lubow Wolynetz, curator of the Museum’s Folk Art collection.

The museum inaugurated its new facility in April this year with an exhibition of the works of Ukrainian sculptor Alexander Archipenko. The new museum building, funded by donations from the Ukrainian community nationwide, was designed by George Sawicky of



A woman’s costume from the Bukovyna region, Chernivtsi Oblast, southwestern Ukraine, early 20th century.

SawickyTarella Architecture+Design, a New York-based architectural firm. The building includes spacious galleries, a state-of-the-art collections storage facility, a gallery/auditorium, a library and a gift shop.

The exhibition “The Tree of Life, the Sun, the Goddess: Symbolic Motifs in Ukrainian Folk Art” is designed by Natalie Fizer and Glenn Forley of Fizer Forley, a research and design office, located in New York City. Their work involves the exploration of the production of both architectural and cultural artifacts, which has resulted in numerous exhibitions throughout the country. In the exhibition at The Ukrainian Museum the design team has placed “the tree of life, the sun, and the goddess motifs found in the artifacts of everyday use within the larger temporal cycle of the agrarian calendar and the life span of birth to death.”

The three motifs – the tree of life, the sun and the goddess – are most prevalent in various expressions of Ukrainian folk art. They can be found in the designs of embroidered and woven textiles, on ceramics, woodwork, metalwork, on pysanky (Ukrainian Easter eggs) and in decorating holiday and ritual breads.

The curator of the exhibition Lubow Wolynetz, explained: “Although such designs are considered ornaments in our day, in ancient times, when they were conceived, they had deep cosmic, religious, magical and ritualistic significance. Each symbol represented something sacred and carried a message, transmitted information, revealed and communicated a mystery, or evoked and influenced man’s actions.”

The aim of the exhibition is not only to identify these motifs, but to explain their meaning, to examine why, how and where they were preserved through the ages, how their appearance was modified or changed, and their role in the contemporary Ukrainian experience. The exhibition will include discussions about the rituals and traditions in the folk culture where the imagery of

these motifs was prominent and interpret their significance to the ceremonies and customs in which they played an important role.

The exhibition presented in the museum’s spacious first-floor galleries features folk costumes, men’s and women’s embroidered shirts, kylyms, ritual cloths, woven belts, ceramic utensils, such as bowls and pitchers, leather belts, tools with metal decorations, carved wooden boxes and plates and pysanky. The artifacts on display are from various regions of Ukraine and date from the 19th to the early 20th century. A variety of holiday and ritual breads, such as the Easter “paska” and the “korovai” (wedding bread), incorporating the motifs, are shown as well.

The curator of the exhibition was assisted in this project by two consultants, Dr. Natalia Kononenko, professor of Slavic languages and literatures at the University of Virginia, and Dr. Ludmyla Bulhakova, a folklorist and chief curator at the Museum of Ethnography in Lviv. Each contributed an essay to the bilingual (English and Ukrainian) illustrated catalogue that accompanies the exhibition. Each essay explores the subject of one motif.

According to Mrs. Wolynetz, the tree is a universal and ancient symbol in many cultures of the world, where it was venerated and identified by a specific name given by that culture. Ukrainians call their symbol of the tree – the tree of life.

“The image of the tree of life in Ukraine has been in continuous use since the Neolithic period, the age of Trypillian culture (5400-2700 B.C.),” explained the curator. “The ancient symbolic motif of the tree of life can be found in almost all aspects of Ukrainian folk art, especially in objects that still have ritual significance during seasonal holidays – like the “pysanka” (Easter egg), or in personal lives – the “rushnyk” (ritual cloth) and ritual breads, for example.”

Dr. Bulhakova says that the meaning of the circle motif is solar, however, she explains that it was easy to trace a circle on wood, metal, stone and egg, but that in weaving and embroidery it is represented in “very precise geometric figures.”

“In the textile arts, it is believed that the square/rhombus is the equivalent of the circle.” She explains that such geometric ornamentation is well-known throughout areas that are distanced from each other. “The presence of identical motifs in the ornamentation of Asian, African and European nations and in Ukraine is not a coincidence, but rather the result of Ukraine’s position along the path of the cultural migration that took place between Asia and Europe during prehistoric times.”

Dr. Kononenko’s essay is on the topic of the goddess figure in Ukrainian folk culture and her representation in the expressions of folk art. Dr. Kononenko explains that the role of women in Ukrainian culture has always been of great importance, both as mothers or creators of life, and in rituals that ensure its preservation and perpetuation. According to Dr. Kononenko, “Modern representations of the ancient goddesses are many and varied. In addition to the numerous contemporary rituals in

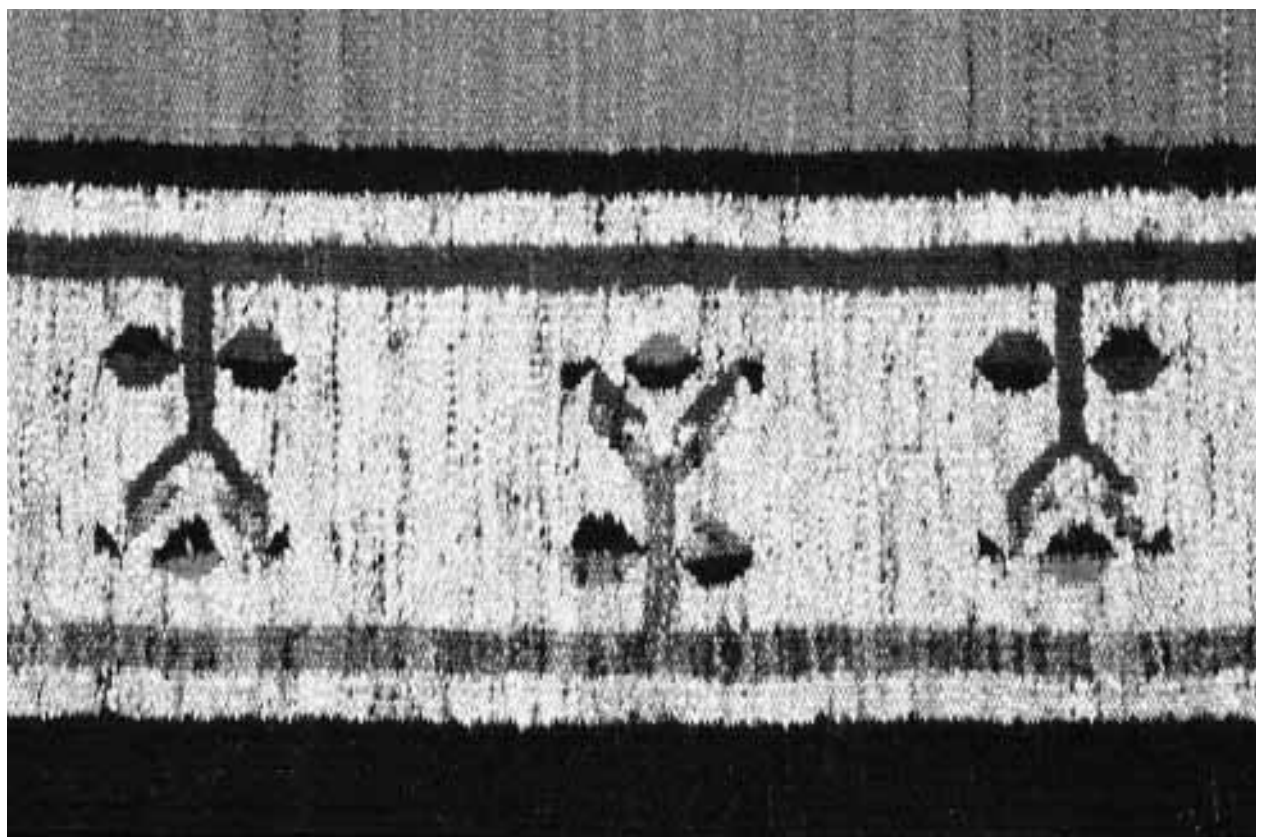


A woven rushnyk (ritual cloth) from Krolevets, Sumy Oblast, northeastern Ukraine, 1930s.

which women serve as facilitators of birth and protectors of human, plant and animal fecundity, many folk art objects contain goddess images that draw on ancient Neolithic imagery.”

As part of the exhibition, Yara Arts Group, a resident company at the world-renowned La MaMa Experimental Theater, will present a “frozen performance” by the Yara Arts Group that echoes the theme of the exhibition. Conceived by Virlana Tkacz and Watoku Ueno, with filmmaker Andrea Odezynska, photographer Alexander Khantaev and poet-translator Wanda Phipps, the art performance creates a glimpse into the “Koliada,” traditional winter rituals in a Carpathian village. This art performance will open to the public on December 11 and will be on view through January 31,

(Continued on page 21)



Detail on a kylym from Kosiv, Hutsul region, Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast, western Ukraine, 1930s.

Ukrainian Music Institute concert honors the memory of Halia Klym

by Dr. Adriana Helbig

IRVINGTON, N.J. – The Newark Branch of the Ukrainian Music Institute (UMI) on October 23 honored the memory of its distinguished music pedagogue Prof. Halia Klym. Family, friends, colleagues, former students and representatives from other branches of UMI celebrated the music teacher's life and work with a piano recital.

The musical pieces by Ukrainian, Baroque and Romantic composers attribute to the performers' high level of musicality. The advanced selection of musical works performed by the UMI graduates bears testament to the breadth of Prof. Klym's influence on the musical development of UMI's piano students.

The opening number, "U Susida Khata Bila" by Berkovych, a Ukrainian duet performed by Prof. Klym's niece, Marta Czartorysky, and her daughter, Katia, created a family atmosphere among the audience members at the Ukrainian Community Center in Irvington, N.J.

Warm memories of Prof. Klym and feelings of appreciation served as the concert's leitmotifs.

Roma Chudio, a former student of Prof. Klym, performed Nyzhankivsky's Intermezzo with poetic expressiveness. Marta Maczaj, former student of Prof. Melanie Baylova, played Lysenko's "Barcarole" in E minor in a playful, lyrical manner.

Ulita Olshaniwsky, former student of Prof. Daria Karanowycz, performed the "Fantasie Impromptu" in C sharp-minor by Chopin with musical confidence and charm. Oleh Sokhan, former student of Prof. Olha

Czepak, offered a technically brilliant rendition of Scarlatti's Sonatas in B major, A major and D minor.

The concert ended with performances by two of Prof. Klym's students. Irena Pelech-Zwarych expressed great emotional depth in Barvinsky's Prelude-Chorale and Fomenko's "Carpathian Poem."

Marta Cybyk, a graduate of the Juilliard School, concluded the afternoon recital with Chopin's Nocturne in C sharp-minor and displayed her strong command of the keyboard in Chopin's Ballad No. 3 in A flat-major.



The late Halia Klym.

In addition to the piano numbers, Olia and Mykhajlo Stashchyshyn performed vocal duets "Choven Khytayetsia" and "Try Roky Tomu" with kobza and bandura.

Three narratives by Prof. Taissa Bohdanska, president of the Ukrainian Music Institute, Ivanna Martynets, long-time friend of Prof. Klym, and Prof. Roman Sawycky Jr., music historian and critic, attested to Prof. Klym's profound influence on the Ukrainian music scene and on the lives of her students and colleagues at the UMI. Prof. Klym approached her role as teacher with utmost seriousness and sincerity and wrote texts on music history and the theory of piano pedagogy.

The afternoon concluded with an expression of heartfelt gratitude from Prof. Klym's sister, Oksana Wolchuk, who thanked the musicians and friends who participated in the concert to honor the memory of her sister. Prof. Bohdanska received a special round of applause for organizing the concert.

The Ukrainian Music Institute should be proud of all that it has accomplished since its establishment in 1952. A small group of excellent and truly dedicated music teachers have taught a great number of talented students, many of whom have gone on to have professional careers in music as teachers and performers.

The Ukrainian Music Institute expressed sincere thanks to members of the Ukrainian community in New Jersey for their long-time support of the institute's musical endeavors. The UMI was particularly grateful to the Self-Reliance Federal Ukrainian American Credit Union in Newark, N.J. for its longtime financial support. Special thanks also went to Bohdanna Symczyk, mother of an UMI student, for her tireless efforts in preparing the programs and stage decorations for the concert.

Adriana Helbig, who holds a Ph.D. in ethnomusicology from Columbia University, was in the class of Prof. Taissa Bohdanska of the Ukrainian Music Institute.

Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies awards scholarships, fellowships

EDMONTON – Every year, the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies awards scholarships and fellowships to outstanding undergraduate and graduate students in Ukrainian and Ukrainian Canadian studies based on their academic standing, scholarly achievements and other criteria. The awards are funded from income earned from endowment funds that were established to reward excellence in scholarship and encourage students to pursue academic programs in Ukrainian studies.

Three undergraduate awards for the 2005-2006 academic year were presented to two students. Tamara Lynn Horpyniuk received both the Leo J. Krysa Family Undergraduate Scholarship and the Ukrainian Professional and Business Club (Edmonton) Scholarship in Education. A graduate of the Ukrainian bilingual program, Ms. Horpyniuk sings in the St. Nicholas Parish Church choir, dances with the Vohon Ukrainian Dance Ensemble and has been a counselor at summer Ukrainian dance camps. In September 2005 she will begin her fourth year of studies in the Faculty of Education, University of Alberta, majoring in secondary education.

Alexander Polkovsky, a third-year student at the University of Alberta School of Business, received the Steven Kobrynsky Memorial Scholarship. This award is offered biennially to an undergraduate at the University of Alberta who demonstrates outstanding achievement or proficiency in the Ukrainian language. In his letter of acceptance, Mr. Polkovsky thanked those involved in establishing the scholarship, noting that "If it were not for your efforts, obtaining a post-secondary education would be a much more difficult task."

CIUS Assistant Director Dr. Bohdan Klid, who chaired the adjudication committee, commented that "this year's pool of graduates was excellent, with a number of very strong candidates."

The Marusia and Michael Dorosh Master's Fellowship, awarded annually to a student writing a thesis on a Ukrainian or Ukrainian-Canadian topic in education, history, law, humanities, arts, social sciences, women's studies or library sciences, was presented to Eric Taylor

Woods. He is pursuing a master's degree in the department of political studies at the University of Saskatchewan. His thesis, which deals with political theory, will consider how Ukrainian Canadian identity might be more meaningfully represented in the Canadian public sphere.

The Helen Darcovich Memorial Doctoral Fellowship is awarded annually to a doctoral student who has completed all degree requirements and is writing a dissertation on a Ukrainian or Ukrainian Canadian topic in one of the fields of study mentioned above. This year the fellowship was shared by two outstanding applicants, Anna Fournier and Ihor Hryhorovych Kobel.

Ms. Fournier earned a B.A. from McGill University, an M.S. from the University of Montreal and an M.A. from Johns Hopkins University. She is currently a doctoral candidate in the department of anthropology at Johns Hopkins University. Fluent in English, French and Spanish, Ms. Fournier also mastered Ukrainian during her frequent trips to Ukraine, where she has conducted field work in her area of study. Her dissertation, titled "Educational Practice and the Building of Democratic Citizenship in Ukraine," will offer "an anthropological approach to the democratization process currently under way in Ukraine," with particular attention to the role of schools in fostering democratic citizenship.

Since coming to Canada from Lviv in 1998, Mr. Kobel has tirelessly promoted research and academic cooperation between Canada and Ukraine in the field of special education, specifically for deaf and hard-of-hearing students. Having obtained two undergraduate degrees in Ukraine and taught deaf students at a residential school in Lviv, he completed a master of education degree at the University of Alberta and then embarked on a doctoral program in the department of educational psychology.

He proposes to develop a new bilingual/bicultural model for the education of deaf students that will be the basis of his dissertation, titled "Applicability of the Canadian Experience in the Reform of



Tamara Lynn Horpyniuk



Alexander Polkovsky



Eric Taylor Woods



Ihor Hryhorovych Kobel

Education for the Deaf in Ukraine." After completing his studies, Mr. Kobel plans to return to his home and family in Lviv and accept an invitation from Lviv University to become a full-time instructor in special education.

In the 2005-2006 academic year, the total value of undergraduate and graduate

scholarships awarded by CIUS was \$32,000. In congratulating all the award recipients, CIUS Director Dr. Zenon Kohut said, "We wish you much success in your academic pursuits and professional careers and encourage you to maintain a future relationship with the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies."

Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization in U.S. elects new leadership

by Halyna Kuzyszyn-Holubec

KERHONKSON, N.Y. – The 27th biannual U.S. national conference of Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization was held the weekend of October 22-23 at the Soyuzivka estate in Kerhonkson. Despite the rainy, fall weather, over 100 members from various branches of the Plast organization in the U.S. came together to report on activities of the previous two years and also to map out goals and activities for the next two years.

The biennial conference, known as “Krayovyi Plastovyj Zyizd” (KPZ) is also a forum for discussion and adoption of resolutions regarding youth programs and for chartering changes within the organization. Representatives of all young adult and senior sororities and fraternities within the U.S. Plast organization, as well as members of the National Executive Board of Plast and Holovna Plastova Bulava participated in KPZ sessions.

Also present was Hania Shyptur, leader of the Plast National Command in Canada, who presented her command’s plan for the 2007 International Plast Jamboree commemorating the 95th anniversary of the founding of Plast.

plans to improve present youth programs.

Saturday evening’s banquet was emceed by Xenia Piaseckyj, member of the Lisovi Mavky senior sorority. After the blessing of the meal by the pastor of Holy Trinity Ukrainian Catholic Church in Kerhonkson, the Rev. Volodymyr Piso, conference members were treated to a special slide presentation of photos from various Plast camps, branches and Plast groups such as those in Yonkers, N.Y., and Seattle, as well as numerous Plast activities. All enjoyed the presentations, prepared by Pavlo Mulyk and Rostyk Slabicky.

During the banquet, Ukrainian Congress Committee of America President Michael Sawkiw addressed conference members and spoke of the invaluable work done by his organization over the last 65 years and especially in most recent years with the advent of a free Ukraine.

Perhaps the most charming part of the evening was a musical performance by children from the Kerhonkson Plast group who performed on sopilky under the direction of Andriy Milavsky. This was the premier performance of the various songs they learned during their weekly meetings, which elicited raves

and hearty clapping from the audience.

After Sunday morning liturgy, conference participants continued their discussions and heard the presentation of resolutions by committees. The Ukrainian Language Committee, which began its work in May of 2004, presented resolutions underscoring the importance of the Ukrainian language in the Plast organization. The Resolutions Committee presented a resolution specifying that Plast will become a member of an umbrella Ukrainian organization when in the future such an organization unites all civic and youth organizations. This resolution, along with numerous others by various committees, passed by majority votes.

The Resolutions Committee also sent greetings on behalf of the conference members to the heads of all Ukrainian Churches, President Viktor Yuschenko and all Ukrainians in Ukraine and in the Diaspora, and leaders of religious, community, cultural, educational, professional and political organizations. All Plast members who took part as international election observers in Ukraine last year were also congratulated.

Conference delegates also elected a new U.S. Plast National Command under the leadership of Marta Kuzmowycz. In her acceptance speech, she pointed to four generations of Plast members in the new National Command as an indication of confidence in the future of the organi-

zation. These four generations, including the new head of “starshe plastunstvo” (young adult scouts) who hails from Ukraine, will work together to develop new programs to involve Plast scouts of all ages, Ms. Kuzmowycz noted.

For more on the U.S. Plast National Command and the 27th biennial U.S. Plast Conference readers may log on to: www.plastusa.org.



Some of the young adult delegates to the national conference: (seated, from left) Anya Maziak, Tatiana Kuzmowycz, Katria Kuzmowycz (standing) Katya Kaleta and Adya Kashuba.



The new head of the U.S. Plast National Command, Marta Kuzmowycz.



Members of Plast's Kerhonkson, N.Y., branch perform during the banquet.

The outgoing leader of the U.S. Plast National Command, Ihor Mykyta, addressed conference participants by reiterating the importance of teamwork in a thriving organization and continuing to improve Plast's educational programs for youths. Furthermore, Mr. Mykyta underscored the imperative role of parents within Plast and their responsibility in taking active roles in Plast activities.

Slava Rubel, leader of the World Plast Bulava and Chief Scout (Nachalnyi Plastun) Lubomyr Romankiw, also addressed participants and encouraged further efforts to cultivate new programs of interest and growth for Plast.

On Saturday, various committees were formed to discuss issues concerning Plast camps, finances, statute changes and youth programs. These committees later presented the results of their discussions. Committee members are nominated and voted in by participants and later present lists of resolutions for implementation by the next U.S. Plast Command. Many committees deliberated late into the night and enjoyed productive discussions, focusing on the future of camps, financial issues and, most importantly, comprehensive



Newly elected officers of the National Plast Command in the United States.

Halyna Kuzyszyn-Holubec is the newly elected press secretary for the U.S. Plast National Command.

Latest volume in Hrushevsky's monumental "History of Ukraine-Rus' " is released

by Serhii Plokhyy

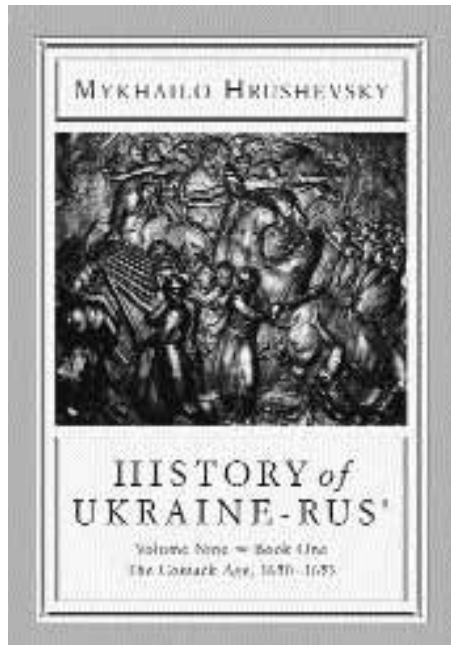
EDMONTON – The Jacyk Center's new volume of Mykhailo Hrushevsky's "History of Ukraine-Rus'" has been published by CIUS Press. The new publication is Volume 9, Book 1, of the 10-volume series. Titled "The Cossack Age, 1650-1653," it is the fourth volume produced by the Hrushevsky Translation Project of the Peter Jacyk Center for Ukrainian Historical Research at CIUS, following Volume 1 (From "Prehistory to the Eleventh Century"), Volume 7 ("The Cossack Age to 1625"), and Volume 8 ("The Cossack Age, 1625-1650").

Volume 9, Book 1, is simultaneously the third volume in the history's sub-series devoted to the Kozak era, titled the "History of the Ukrainian Cossacks." It is also the first portion of the longest and most extensively documented volume of Hrushevsky's history.

The new volume traces the history of the Khmelnytsky uprising from the Treaty of Zboriv (1649) to the eve of the Pereiaslav Agreement of 1654. Here Hrushevsky addresses fundamental questions about the great Ukrainian political upheaval of the mid-17th century: How did the Kozak leader, Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky, plan to secure the future of the Ukrainian state after the Kozaks' victories over the Poles in 1648-1649? What tactics did the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth employ to enlist the Kozaks' military cooperation while keeping them politically subordinate, and how did Khmelnytsky respond? What relations did the hetman seek to establish with the Ottoman Empire, the Crimean Khanate and Muscovy? When did Moldavia become a linchpin in his political plans? In what circumstances did the marriage of the hetman's son Tymish to the Moldavian hospodar's daughter Roksanda take place, and what was the outcome of that political and dynastic union?

In dealing with these questions, the master historian presents a wealth of documentary material, including correspondence of the major actors in this pivotal epoch. His treatment of this material is infused with extraordinary knowledge and insight, and the resulting analysis contributes to his overall conception of the history of the Ukrainian people.

Volume 9, Book 1, was translated by the late Dr. Bohdan Struminski. A highly



The cover of Volume 9, Book 1 of Mykhailo Hrushevsky's "History of Ukraine-Rus'" depicts the Battle of Berestechko, part of the bas-relief on the sarcophagus of Polish King John Casimir.

regarded philologist and researcher, Dr. Struminski was affiliated for many years with the Ukrainian Research Institute of Harvard University, where he taught Ukrainian language. He was also a research associate of the Peter Jacyk Center.

The author of a large number of scholarly works, Dr. Struminski was also a talented translator and journalist. In addition to work on Volume 9, Book 1, his services of the Hrushevsky Translation Project included a scholarly and linguistic reading of Volume 1, translation of Volume 3 and Volume 7 (published in 1999), and scholarly consultation on terminology. Dr. Struminski's wife, Kathleen Lestition, supported his work and provided preliminary editing of his translations.

As editor-in-chief of the Hrushevsky Translation Project and director of the Jacyk Center, Dr. Frank E. Sysyn oversaw the preparation and publication of the volume.

Dr. Serhii Plokhyy, associate director of the Jacyk Center, served as consulting editor. His introduction, titled "Writing the History in the USSR," chronicles the circumstances in which Hrushevsky

wrote the first book of Volume 9 (originally published in 1929) and examines the work's scholarly underpinnings, context and reception.

Uliana M. Pasicznyk served as managing editor of the volume. The editorial staff also included Marta Horban-Carynyk, Myroslav Yurkevich, Marko R. Stech, Dushan Bednarsky, Andriy Hornjatkevyc, Tania Plawuszczak-Stech and Olena Plokhii.

Editorial work was aided by a number of scholarly consultants, including Maryna Kravets, Profs. Victor Ostapchuk and Maria E. Subtelny, who helped resolve many questions related to Ottoman matters, and Prof. David A. Frick, who edited the appended documents.

The preparation of Volume 9, Book 1, was sponsored by a generous gift from Sofia Wojtyna of Hamilton, Ontario, in memory of Vasyl Bilash, Mykhailo Charkivsky and Mykhailo Wojtyna. A grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities (Washington) funded the translation.

The Hrushevsky Translation Project was initiated by the Peter Jacyk Center for Ukrainian Historical Research at the behest of the late Peter Jacyk of Toronto. Mr. Jacyk strongly believed that the international community of scholars should have access to Hrushevsky's great history in the form of a competent and complete English translation.

Scholarly reviews of the three translated volumes of the history published to date testify to the soundness of Mr. Jacyk's vision and the importance of Hrushevsky's work to the international scholarly community.

Reviewers have commented as follows.

"Hrushevsky's History is simply indispensable to all students of early East Slavic history. ... One can only applaud its dissemination and look forward eagerly to the continuation of this project." – Charles J. Halperin, *Kritika: Explorations in Russian and Eurasian History* 1, No. 1, 2000.

"[Volume 1] is a magnificent annotated translation ... of Hrushevsky's magnum opus ... Frank Sysyn's 20-page general introduction to the translation project is almost enough on its own to justify purchase of this book." – David Saunders, *European History Quarterly* 28, 1998.

"The realization of this handsome volume [7] is a major achievement. The scholarly apparatus accompanying Hrushevsky's text is exemplary and highly informative; the references are updated to provide the researcher with a state-of-the-art bibliography; the translation reads as though it had originally been written in English." – Caroline Finkel, *Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies* 62, pt. 2, 2001).

"This book [Volume 8] is nothing less than a monumental work. ... It is of fundamental value in tracing the history of modern Ukrainian identity." – Brian J. Boeck, *Russian Review* 63, No. 4, 2004.

"For contemporary scholarship, one of the great contributions of Hrushevsky's text is that he utilized and quoted extensively from sources now lost. ..." The publication of this volume [8] in English translation – indeed, the whole multi-volume project – is both a historiographic and a cultural landmark." – Paul W. Knoll, *The Polish Review* 49, No. 2, 2004.

"No one can fully understand Ukraine today without an appreciation of Hrushevsky's work. It remains indispensable reading." – Hugh D. Hudson Jr., *Sixteenth Century Journal* 32, No. 1, 2001.

A series of book launches was organized to present the new volume to the scholarly community and the wider public. On June 29 Dr. Sysyn presented a copy to then Ukrainian Vice-Premier Mykola Tomenko at the International Congress of Ukrainian Studies in Donetsk.

On July 16 a launch was held by the Shevchenko Scientific Society in Melbourne, Australia. On September 8 a launch at the University of Alberta featured an address by one of Ukraine's foremost historians, Dr. Natalia Yakovenko of the National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy. On October 1 a New York launch was held at the Shevchenko Scientific Society.

A Toronto launch on October 14 featured comments by Dr. Olga Andriwsky of Trent University and Dr. Victor Ostapchuk of the University of Toronto. Ms. Lestition spoke of the dedication of her late husband, Dr. Struminski, to the project. Another launch was held at the Ukrainian National Museum in Chicago on October 15.

Ukrainian National Federal Credit Union helps seminary in Volyn

NEW YORK – When the board of directors of the Ukrainian National Federal Credit Union learned that the Volyn Spiritual Seminary of Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Kyiv Patriarchate in the city of Lutsk, Ukraine, had suffered extensive losses due to its support of the Orange Revolution, the board decided to help the seminary.

News had been received that during the night of March 29-30 hooligans set fire to the seminary's dormitories and classrooms. Due to the extensive damage, seminarians lost their living quarters and classrooms.

The board of directors of the

Ukrainian National Federal Credit Union, meeting in August at their board meeting, made a decision to help with the re-building of the seminary. Then, on August 24 in Kyiv, they presented financial assistance in the amount of \$5,000 to His Holiness Filaret, patriarch of Kyiv and All Rus'-Ukraine.

The delegation of the Ukrainian National Federal Credit Union included Walentyn Polywko, president; Victor Babanskyj, vice-president; Vsevolod Salenko, member of the board; George Fedoriw, head of the Supervisory Committee; and Wolodymyr Mohuchy, member of the Supervisory Committee.



A delegation of the U.S.-based Ukrainian National Federal Credit Union during a meeting in Kyiv with Patriarch Filaret (from left): Wolodymyr Mohuchy, Victor Babanskyj, Walentyn Polywko, Patriarch Filaret, Vsevolod Salenko and George Fedoriw.

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Chicago area Ukrainian Americans mark 72nd anniversary of Famine-Genocide

by **Katya Mischenko-Mycyk**

CHICAGO – The Chicagoland Ukrainian American community came together on Sunday, September 18, to commemorate the 72nd anniversary of the Soviet genocide that claimed the lives of 10 million Ukrainians during the years of 1932-1933. This year the Ukrainian Genocide Famine Foundation – U.S.A. (UGFF) chose to hold the memorial service at St. Nicholas Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral in Chicago's historic Ukrainian Village.



Illinois State Rep. John Fritchey lights a candle in memory of the genocide victims.

During the annual Ukrainian Famine Genocide Remembrance Day, hundreds of members of the community assembled behind a large birch cross draped in black fabric outside the St. Nicholas School auditorium. A member of the Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization's "Khrestonosti" carried the birch cross as he led a solemn procession down Rice Street to the cathedral.

Marching in the procession were three distinguished political guests: Illinois State Sen. Jacqueline Collins, Illinois State Rep. John Fritchey and Christine Herbert, a representative of the office of Gov. Rod Blagojevich. Sen. Collins and Rep. Fritchey were instrumental in passing House Bill 312, which makes the study of the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933 mandatory in all Illinois public schools. The governor signed the bill into law on August 5.

Representing the hierarchy of St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy in the procession were Bishop Richard Seminak and Bishop Emeritus Innocent Lotocky. Representing the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Kyiv Patriarchate was Archbishop Alexander Bykowitz of Detroit. Archbishop Vsevolod of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. elected not to participate in the procession, but was present among the guests during the memorial service in the cathedral.

In addition to the hierar-



Survivors of the Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933 (wearing medallions) with politicians from the Chicago area.

chs, the procession included clergy from the various Orthodox and Catholic Ukrainian churches in Chicagoland, the Sisters of St. Basil, the St. Nicholas Choir, members of the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM), Association of American Youth of Ukrainian Descent (ODUM) and Plast, along with parishioners of the various churches and representatives of over 70 community organizations.

cover-up by Moscow and the hopeful future of democratic Ukraine.

The Rev. Bohdan Nalysnyk of St. Nicholas Cathedral closed the memorial service with a brief statement followed by the singing of "Bozhe Velykyi" by the St. Nicholas Cathedral Choir.

Memorial luncheon

Under police escort, the procession walked down Oakley Boulevard across



Clergy and hierarchs during the solemn procession.

Once inside the cathedral, children laid purple flowers, a symbol of the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide, in front of two large grapevine wreaths bedecked with over 70 black ribbons bearing the names of the community organizations.

This year, rather than asking representatives of each organization to come up to the wreaths and hang their respective ribbons on the wreath, the memorial service featured a candle lighting ceremony. UGFF board member Tamara Kuzyk-Storrie, master of ceremonies, announced the names of the distinguished political guests and the names of over 70 community organizations and asked each of them to light a candle at the front of the cathedral in memory of the 10 million victims of the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide.

A short panakhyda (memorial service) was led by Archbishop Alexander and Bishops Seminack and Lotocky. Bishop Emeritus Innocent delivered a moving speech about the physical and spiritual tragedy of the Ukrainian Genocide, the

Chicago Avenue to the Ukrainian Cultural Center of Ss. Volodymyr and Olha Ukrainian Catholic Parish, where a memorial luncheon was held. The luncheon began with the singing of the American anthem by Olha Popova and the Ukrainian anthem by the female quartet Vinok directed by Wolodymyr Popowycz.

Nicholas Mischenko, president of the UGFF, welcomed the luncheon attendees and thanked Rep. Fritchey and Sen. Collins for their work in passing House Bill 312. The new acting consul general of Chicago, Oleh Shevchenko, greeted the attendees on behalf of the Ukrainian government.

The Rt. Rev. Ivan Krotec of Ss. Volodymyr and Olha Ukrainian Catholic Church blessed the "holodnyi obid." Nearly 300 people partook in the symbolic meal that consisted of black bread, honey, herring and potatoes.

John Jaresko of St. Andrew Ukrainian

FOR THE RECORD: Excerpts of keynote address by John Jaresko

Following are excerpts of the keynote address delivered by John Jaresko on September 18 at Ukrainian Genocide Remembrance Day in Chicago.

... we have gathered here together to remember and pray for the souls of over 10 million innocent Ukrainians who died between 1932 and 1933 as a result of Stalin's forced genocide famine.

While preparing to make this speech, I questioned why should I address you today? What could I possibly say to help each and everyone here today realize the inhumane torture and pain that our Ukrainian people suffered during the course of this unequalled demonstration of genocide? Well, I think I found the answer.

The fact is that it is in my blood. Literally, I am a descendant of Ukrainian "kulak" landowners who refused collectivization in 1932-1933. My great grandparents Feofan and Natalia Brazhnyk were starved to death in the village of Marchenky in the Poltava region. I recall stories by my grandmother about the genocide and how she described my father's birth in November of 1932. That my father survived his first year of life was an unequivocal miracle because the majority of people around them were

dying of starvation.

As you look at the screen beside me, you see the names of just some of the exterminated. To put this into its horrific perspective, by using a conservative number of 10 million starved victims, we could read one name per second for over 116 straight days. This averages out to 8,640 deaths per day. Yet, even with such a gigantic number of innocent victims starved to death, the world was kept unaware. ...

As Famine was raging across Ukraine and holding the Ukrainian people in its grip, the absence of food was slowly turning into an absence of life. Prominent author Vasiliy Grossman writes "Within the villages mothers looked at their children and screamed in fear, they screamed as if a snake had crept into their house. And this snake was Famine, Starvation, Death." At first the children cried all day for food, and in the streets and villages the swollen bodies of the dead began to pile up. In order to hide the mounting death toll and prevent the dead from being used as food, Communist Party workers would come and collect the dead, transporting them to unidentified mass graves.

The physical harm that was inflicted upon the Ukrainian people was no more

(Continued on page 20)

(Continued on page 20)

Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley visits sister city Kyiv

by Marta Farion

KYIV – Chicago's ongoing international exchange relationship with Kyiv was personalized last month when Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley visited Ukraine for the first time, meeting again with his Kyiv counterpart Mayor Oleksander O. Omelchenko, as well as with Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko and other Ukrainian officials, educators, cultural leaders and businesspersons.

Mayor Daley's visit to Kyiv was organized by the Chicago International Sister City Program and arranged by the Chicago-Kyiv Sister Cities Committee, which had sought to schedule such a visit for several years.

Chicago's mayor decided over the past summer that the time was right for such a visit, after he followed press accounts of last winter's Orange Revolution and later met President and Mrs. Yushchenko during their celebrated visit to Chicago in April.

Chicago's official delegation to Kyiv also included the mayor's wife, Maggie Daley; mayoral press secretary Jackie Heard; Kenneth Meyer and Barbara Grochala Kruesi of the mayor's Office of Intergovernmental Affairs; as well as this writer, Chicago-Kyiv Sister Cities



The Chicago delegation headed by Mayor Richard J. Daley with President Viktor Yushchenko and First Lady Kateryna Yushchenko at their "dacha" (weekend home) on the outskirts of Kyiv.



Maggie Daley meets with students at the Harmonia School.



The president and the first lady present a painting of Kyiv to the Chicago mayor.

Committee Chair Marta Farion; international coordinator Kate Heilman, and committee members Vera Eliashevsky, Julian Kulas, Lida Truchly, Motria Melnyk and Deputy Director of Chicago's Department of Public Health Victor Wojtychiv.

Chicago mayor's Kyiv agenda

Mayor Daley's three days in Kyiv involved a wide range of activities, both ceremonial and substantive. Kyiv Mayor Omelchenko hosted Mr. Daley at a formal reception convened at the city's spectacular Hall of Columns at the City Administration Building, along with about 200 invited international ambassadors, members of Ukraine's Parliament, former consuls general of Ukraine to Chicago, and leaders of business, culture and education.

Following presentations of flowers at Kyiv's monuments dedicated to Taras Shevchenko, Ukraine's Great Famine and Babyn Yar, the Chicago mayor visited Kyiv's Harmonia School, where the Chicago-Kyiv Sister Cities Committee developed an electronic program in virtual learning. Under the guidance of the committee's head of education programs, Motria Melnyk, the Harmonia experiment is regarded to be the prototype for other such programs that the committee intends to launch at four other Chicago-Kyiv sister schools.



The dais during a formal reception at the Kyiv City Administration's Hall of Columns.



As Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley looks on, his wife, Maggie, signs the guestbook at the Yushchenkos' "dacha."

Mayor Daley's delegation also participated in a celebration of the 390th anniversary of the National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy (NUKMA), which was attended by many members of President Yushchenko's administration: First Lady Kateryna Yushchenko, Patriarch Filaret of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Kyiv Patriarchate, ambassadors of various countries, other invited national and city dignitaries, and about 1,000 NUKMA students and teaching staff.

In addressing the convocation, Mayor Daley spoke about the value of ongoing educational programs between Kyiv Mohyla Academy and Chicago's Northwestern University and the University of Illinois School of Public Health.

In addition, an international business forum was organized with the participation of U.S. Ambassador John Herbst, the American Chamber of Commerce in Kyiv, the Kyiv Chamber of Commerce, Kyiv Mohyla Business School and the Kellogg School of Business at Chicago's Northwestern University. Both mayors addressed the forum, and each talked about his city's respective urban problems and prospects, from contemplated construction and beautification programs to their commitments to schools and other public services.

Special events for Chicago mayor

A luncheon for Mayor Daley's delegation was hosted by Ambassador Herbst at the ambassador's residence in the Podil section of Kyiv. Also in attendance was former U.S. ambassador and Mrs. William Miller, who joined the delegation at the U.S. Embassy.

For Mayor Daley, the U.S. ambassador's luncheon provided an opportunity to discuss the economic, employment and social problems associated with large cities and also the changing political climate in Ukraine.

At this luncheon, Ambassador Herbst announced that the U.S. and Ukrainian governments had just agreed to the sale of four hectares of prime Kyiv land to the U.S. for \$7.3 million (U.S.) for construction of a new U.S. Embassy in Ukraine.

Finally, Mayor Daley and his delegation were honored when hosted by President and Mrs. Yushchenko at their "dacha" on the outskirts of Kyiv at a memorable luncheon – perhaps the crowning point of the delegation's visit to Ukraine. This occasion was convened in a sprawling physical setting which President and Mrs. Yushchenko have recreated to preserve traditional Ukrainian architecture, interior décor and historic folklore.

After a long afternoon at the beautiful hideaway, Chicago's Mayor Daley turned his attention to the next stops on his tour – a visit to Warsaw and Krakow in Poland.

Returning home

Leaving Kyiv's Boryspil Airport, Mayor Daley said, "This is such a beautiful city, and Maggie [Mrs. Daley] and I will always remember the energy, determination and warmth of its people." The mayor added, "The spirit of democracy and an open society must be sustained."

Distinguished among America's big city mayors for his international interests, Mr. Daley's mayoral tenure in Chicago has established and maintained Sister City Committees to undertake exchanges with 25 cities throughout the world. The city's International Sister City Program is administered by Chicago's Department of Cultural Affairs under the jurisdiction of the mayor's office.

Of Chicago's 25 Sister City Committees, the Chicago-Kyiv Committee has been especially active in the past 10 years, having staged a variety of cultural, governmental, economic, medical, educational and social service exchanges (see sidebar).



The Daleys during a visit to the Harmonia School in Kyiv.



At a celebration of the 390th anniversary of the Kyiv Mohyla Academy (from left) are: Viacheslav Briukhovetsky, president of the National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy, First Lady Kateryna Yushchenko and Mayor Richard J. Daley.

Marta Farion: Chicago's ambassador to Ukraine

CHICAGO – It has now been 10 years since Marta Farion was appointed by Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley to head and rejuvenate the Chicago-Kyiv Sister Cities Committee. Shortly after returning from a visit to Kyiv with Mayor Daley, the energetic ambassador to Ukraine from Chicago shared her impressions of the exchange. She offered the following observations about her Chicago Committee and the Chicago mayor's visit to Kyiv, as well as her personal impressions of the Orange Revolution's aftermath.

I am more tired today than I can

remember, but I'm very proud of what our Chicago-Kyiv Committee was able to accomplish in the past month. Mrs. Kateryna Yushchenko's visit to Chicago came at about the same time we were working on arranging Mayor Daley's trip to Kyiv. In fact, Ukraine's first lady came to Chicago just a few days prior to Mayor Daley's departure for Kyiv, and our Sister Cities Committee was called upon to both organize the broad outlines and also handle the details of both visits.

I've now been the chair of the Chicago-Kyiv Sister Cities Committee for 10 years, and it has been a very exciting time of my life. Our committee

has done some really interesting exchanges over the years – we've hosted events with poets, musicians, artists, doctors, environmental specialists and government officials. On one recent occasion, we hosted a banquet and rally to honor Vitalii Klitschko the day after he became world boxing champion.

Our Kyiv Committee is regarded as one of the most active among Chicago's 25 sister city committees, but I cannot remember a year when the pressure of this position was so intense. And it started last April, when we were asked to assist the Chicago Council of Foreign Relations to host President Viktor Yushchenko's visit to Chicago, which involved another huge organizational thrash.

But I don't mind the work, because I think that we have accomplished something important for both the United States and Ukraine – both Chicago and Kyiv have now established a trust and warm friendship that precedes any future relationships.

Ukraine's first lady in Chicago

This last visit to Chicago by Ukraine's first lady was important, and I think it was organized and managed with the dignity that it deserves. Mayor and Mrs. Daley hosted Kateryna Yushchenko in the city of her birth, to which she had returned to accept an award from the University of Chicago.

While she was here she also attended



Marta Farion is flanked by two mayors: Richard J. Daley of Chicago and Oleksander Omelchenko of Kyiv.

(Continued on page 19)

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Kyiv, Moscow...

(Continued from page 2)

adoption of a package of WTO-oriented bills. The Communist Party and other Ukrainian leftist groups see Ukraine's WTO membership as a catastrophe for the Ukrainian economy, which in their opinion cannot compete with more developed production capacities in the West.

Second, Mr. Yekhanurov said in Washington that Ukraine hopes "to find mutual understanding" with the United States on Ukraine's tariffs on exports of scrap steel and ban on exports of nonferrous metals. Earlier this year U.S. steel manufacturers called for trade sanctions against Ukraine (as well as Russia) in response to the barrier taxes and tariffs imposed by these two countries on export of scraps.

According to U.S. steel mills, these moves by Ukraine and Russia, which reportedly resulted in doubling the composite-steel price in 2003-2004, were trade-distorting practices. Scrap metal is the raw material for nearly two-thirds of the U.S. steel industry. It seems that Washington has made its backing for Ukraine's WTO bid conditional on resolving this scrap-metal controversy.

Race for first place

Prime Minister Yekhanurov made a very grim prediction as to what would happen if Ukraine failed to join the WTO ahead of Russia, which is slated to do so in 2006. "If Russia joins [the WTO] earlier than we do, it will be practically impossible for Ukraine to become a WTO member," Mr. Yekhanurov told journalists in Washington on November 2. He did not elaborate.

But it is telling that Russian media have already signaled similar apprehensions from the Russian side. Russian political commentators and analysts fear that if Kyiv joins the WTO ahead of Moscow, Ukraine will surely enter bilateral negotiations with Russia on the latter's WTO-accession conditions and will try to make these conditions very hard for the Russians.

There are both economic and political reasons for expecting a potential Russian-Ukrainian dispute over WTO membership. Russia and Ukraine currently have serious disagreements over trade - Kyiv, for example, is very displeased with Russian restrictions imposed on Ukrainian exports of steel pipes and sugar. Therefore, Moscow fears that Kyiv could make these restrictions a bargaining chip in bilateral WTO talks.

Moreover, Moscow is concerned that Kyiv's accession to the WTO this year could complicate bilateral trade regarding those commodities on which both countries do not impose any customs duties. Some politicians in Moscow have suggested that Ukraine could start re-exporting some of the Western commodities that are taxed by Russia in its trade with the West but not with Ukraine.

On the other hand, Kyiv is apparently afraid that if Russia joins the WTO first, the Kremlin will try to tie Ukraine more closely to Russia not only economically but also politically. Russia has not abandoned its plan for creating a Single Economic Space along with Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine.

Ukraine has subscribed to the idea of establishing a free economic zone within such a space, but spoken resolutely against forming a customs union of the four countries or supranational executive bodies. It is possible that Russia could use its WTO membership as leverage to make Ukraine more compliant in accepting the Single Economic Space as a more rigid political and economic formation.

Azerbaijani...

(Continued from page 2)

Azerbaijani officials deported Pora leaders and activists before and during the elections. In September the Azeri authorities deported Serhii Yevtushenko, a high-ranking Pora leader who is also an adviser to Ukraine's Foreign Affairs Minister Borys Tarasyuk.

Ukraine and Azerbaijan also came into dispute over Rasul Guliyev, a leader of the Azerbaijani political opposition attempting to return to Azerbaijan after living in exile in the United States. Mr. Guliyev was briefly arrested in the Crimean capital, Symferopol, on October 17 and then allowed to return to the United Kingdom. Baku had hoped Kyiv would deport him to Azerbaijan, where he is wanted on corruption charges (Ukrayinska Pravda, October 18, also see EDM, October 19).

Azerbaijan also deported Pora activists who had traveled to Azerbaijan to act as election observers (obkom.net.ua, Ukrayinska Pravda, November 8). These representatives included a senior leader of the Pora party, Yevhen Zolotariov, and Serhii Taran, head of the Kyiv-based Institute for Mass Media, Ukraine's representation for the international watchdog Reporters Without Borders.

Leaders in Belarus are also on guard against a potential Orange Revolution inside their borders. Mr. Taran had just returned from a conference at the Washington-based U.S. Institute of Peace, where lessons from the Georgian and Ukrainian revolutions were discussed. The second day of the conference investigated whether non-violent resistance could take place in Belarus, set to hold an election in 2006 where President Alyaksandr Lukashenka hopes to win a third term (see usip.org/events/2005/1011_georgiaukraine.html).

For the first time, this year Ukraine's

U.N. representatives have sided with the United States in denouncing the human rights situation inside Belarus. Worse still for Belarus is the comparison of the Lukashenka and Nazi regimes made by Ukrainian Prime Minister Yurii Yekhanurov at a November meeting at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Belarus and Russia protested the comparison.

Five Pora and 14 Russian youth activists were arrested in Miensk on April 26 for taking part in an opposition rally. The Russians were quickly released, but the Ukrainians were imprisoned until the following month. One of the arrested was Giorgi Kandelaki, an adviser to Georgian President Mikheil Saakashvili, who attended the same U.S. Institute of Peace seminars as Mr. Taran of Pora.

In August, Georgian Kmara activists were arrested in Miensk and deported. The Belarusian KGB accused them of making "contacts with representatives of radical, politicized unregistered structures, such as Zubr, the Youth Front and Limon, and holding a number of training seminars on the organization of civil-disobedience actions accompanied by mass unrest, similar to those during the colored revolution in Georgia" (RFE/RL, August 25).

The OSCE, U.S. and Ukrainian condemnations of Azerbaijan's elections place Baku in a difficult position. After the United States and the European Union condemned Uzbekistan's massacre of civilian protestors in May in Andijan, Uzbekistan re-oriented toward Russia. Azerbaijan's leaders do not want to follow Uzbekistan's lead, but neither do they seem able to play by the new democratic rules.

GUAM is likely either to lose Azerbaijan's membership or become marginalized as the Community of Democratic Choice takes its place as the pre-eminent regional structure.

It has been a year since our father,

Wolodymyr Taras Zyla

passed away suddenly on November 16, 2004. In reflecting on his life over the last year we have a renewed and profound appreciation of all that he meant to each of us in our daily lives and what it meant for us to be Ukrainian Americans. Our father, who was born in Zbarazh, Ukraine, lived in Lubbock, Texas, for more than half of his life and although his love for this country never faltered, his beloved Ukraine was never far from his thoughts.

He devoted his life to teaching others...whether it was about Ukraine or the many courses he taught throughout his career. Our father firmly believed young minds should be taught to think critically. Young minds should not be wasted but nurtured and inspired. He began his life-long teaching career in Winnipeg, Manitoba. He then moved his family to Texas in 1963 and began a 23 year career at Texas Tech University. Our father's greatest achievement while at Tech was the development of the Comparative Literature Symposium. During his 10 years as chairman of the Comparative Literature Symposium, he brought leading literary scholars from around the world to the university. Just last year, in March of 2004, on the 37th anniversary of the symposium, our father was honored for his dedicated and visionary work in establishing the symposium. He was deeply touched and humbled by the committee's decision to dedicate the symposium to him. In one of his last speeches he said, "There are not enough words to express my sincere gratitude and thanks to all of you. It seems like only yesterday that I began developing the very first symposium and now 36 years later I stand before you, overwhelmed with a deep sense of pride. The committee's decision to dedicate this event to me gives me a profound sense of satisfaction that these important scholarly exchanges will continue."

Not only was our father a respected teacher and mentor, he was also known within the American and Ukrainian communities as a literary scholar, critic, author, editor and political activist. He devoted countless days of his life's work to help Ukraine gain its independence and realize the responsibility that comes with democracy. He proudly served as a minister in the Ukrainian National Republic Government in exile and was witness to Ukraine's freedom in 1991. Unfortunately his life ended before witnessing the effect of the Orange Revolution and the coming to power of President Yushchenko.

A staunch Ukrainian, he did not believe he needed to change his name for the sake of pronunciation. Proud of his heritage and ever mindful of the opportunities afforded him as an American citizen, patriotic in every sense of the expression. These are values he instilled in his family and have ensured a profound sense of identity in each of us. Far beyond his academic and cultural accomplishments is that of the life and family he built together with his beloved wife Orysia. His children and grandchildren have shared in his success and now enjoy many successes of their own. A man's worth is not measured by his accomplishments, titles or wealth, but rather in the legacy he leaves behind through his family and his contributions to his fellow man. With that there will always be a space where our father, Wolodymyr Taras Zyla, stands proud. We cherish his memory and know we are all enriched from his life, wisdom and experience.

On the first anniversary of his death we would like to celebrate him for the man he was and will always be...we celebrate him for being a man of strength, a man of pride, a man of courage, a man of wisdom, a man of faith and a man of honor. May he always rest in peace.

Romanna Zyla Frye
Sviatoslava Zyla Kaczaraj
Lubomyr Zyla



Ukrainian National Credit Union Association

with deepest sorrow informs its members
and the Ukrainian community that

President of UNCUA

Dmytro Hryhorczuk

entered into eternal life October 30, 2005 in Chicago, IL.

The cooperative community extends its deepest sympathy
to the family of the deceased.

Dmytro Hryhorczuk worked tirelessly in advancing the harmonious growth of the credit union movement. He was president of UNCUA from its inception and a long-time leader of the World Council of Ukrainian Cooperatives. His cooperative spirit brought people and organizations together and his impact on the movement will always be remembered.

Вічна йому пам'ять!



With deep sorrow we announce to family and friends that
on October 17, 2005, passed away

Wolodymyr Szczebetiuk

Born March 3, 1924, in Halychyna.

Funeral services were held on October 21, 2005,
at St. Josaphat Ukrainain Catholic Church
in Allentown, Pa., followed by the interment
at the cemetery in Northampton, PA.

In deep sorrow:

wife	Maria née Kaczan
son	Ihor with wife Rosanne
grandsons	Stephen and Chris
daughter	Konstantyna
grandson	Adrian
daughter	Halyna with husband Roman
brother	Leon Szczebetiuk with family in Australia

extended family in the U.S. and Ukraine

Eternal memory

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.

Deadline: Tuesday noon before the newspaper's date of issue.
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Gift of Life – Chicago



Olia Shelemekh



Denys Petryna



Orest Kyrylov



Karina Leschuk



Andrij Moshovskyj



Antonina Brus



Olia Volkova



Ruslan Lesny



Yana Kinaschuk

The "Gift of Life for Children of Ukraine" Committee and ROTARY/One Club in Chicago would like to express their gratitude to all who assisted us in our mission, from the time of inception in 2000 to the present. As a result of the generosity of the Chicago community, 34 children successfully underwent life-saving open-heart surgeries, giving them the invaluable gift of life.

In February 2000, the ROTARY/One Club of Chicago selected children from Ukraine to be the beneficiaries of open-heart surgeries in the United States, under the auspices of Rotary International's Gift of Life Program – a program designed to treat children born with congenital heart defects, which has been operating since 1975 through Rotary clubs all around the world.

The ROTARY/One Club of Chicago turned to the local Ukrainian community for assistance in this project. This request led to the immediate formation of the "Gift of Life for Children of Ukraine" Committee. The committee organized a successful fundraiser in April 2000 with the motto "Have a heart – save a heart". The response from the community surpassed our humble expectations, allowing for 9 children from Ukraine to receive treatment in Chicago, and funding 25 similar surgeries in Ukraine.

Because ROTARY/One has designated children from other countries to be their Gift of Life program beneficiaries next year, the activities of our committee will be concluded shortly. The Committee wishes to thank all the individuals and organizations that helped us achieve these wonderful results.

In particular, special thanks go to:

Organizations: ROTARY/One Club of Chicago, Rotary District 6450, Rotary District 6440, Rush/Presbyterian-St. Luke's Hospital and Hope Children's Hospital.

Rotary Gift of Life Committee Members: Kay Ghachem, Tom Bruno, Susan Raterman, Karen Lavin

Doctors: Dr. Joseph Amato, Dr. Rabi Sulayman, Dr. Michel Ilbawi, Dr. David Roberson

"Gift of Life for Children of Ukraine" Committee: Dr. Borys Bazylevskyy, Oksana Krushelnysky, Roxolana Poluchowicz, Daria Jarosevich, Larissa Eliashevsky, Helen Matwyshyn, Marta Ozga, Valerie Chryniwsky, Halia Lytwynshyn, Ivanka Karawan, Nila Pawluk, Maria Kovalsky, Bohdana Domino

Host families: Maria Bodnaruk, Larissa & Oleh Eliashevsky, Charlene Gorzella and family, Daria & Bohdan Kukuza, Irene & Myron Stebelsky, Lara & Rev. Taras Naumenko, Dr. Natalie & George Cepynsky, Roxolana & John Poluchowicz, Jaroslawa Vataschuk, Oksana & Lubomyr Krushelnysky, Daria & Myron Jarosevich

Volunteers who assisted the children and their mothers from Ukraine: Maria Bodnaruk, Borys Bodnaruk, Jaroslav Samyca, Helen Pryma, Oksana & Michael Hanushewsky, Taissa Klipfel, Roxolana Pyk, Helen & Ihor Matwyshyn, Irene & Myron Stebelsky, Luba Novak, Irene Novak, Daria & Bohdan Kukuza, Nadia Dubycky, Daria & Myron Jarosevich, Tunia & Osyp Grod, Oksana & Lubomyr Krushelnysky, Oksana Jackiw, Irene Gajecy, Dr. Natalie Cepynsky, Dr. Maria Hrycelak, Maria Mandzij, Lidia Prokip, Marta Ozga, Bohdana Domino, Drs. Taissa & Andrew Browar, Irene & Rev. Bohdan Vataschuk, Lara & Rev. Taras Naumenko, Roxolana & Myron Dachniwsky, Christine Hayda, Ruta & Taras Halibej, Dr. Andrew Kazaniwsky, Daria Pleshkewych, Maria Hankewych, Dr. Areta Kuritza-Jaworsky, Taissa Skubiak, Larissa & Oleh Eliashevsky, Genia Byskosh, Roxolana & John Poluchowicz, Anna Kuzyk, Alexandra Kovalchuk, Ulana Hrynewych, Dr. Alexandra Kolensky. Please accept our apologies, if we omitted anyone.

During the time of the Committee's active project work, we collected a total of \$45,565, and with the joint approval of Rotary District 6450 Foundation, disbursed the funds as follows:

\$17,224 – for 9 children operated in Chicago:

2000 – Olia Volkova, Antonina Brus, Ruslan Lesny

2002 – Olia Shelemekh

2003 – Denys Petryna, Andrei Moshowskyj, Yana Kinaschuk, Karina Leschuk

2005 – Orest Kyrylov

\$10,000 – sent to Ukrainian Gift of Life, Inc. (Glen Rock, NJ) for 10 children operated in Lviv, through the local Ukrainian organization Cardio:

2002 – Ivan Kychak, Andrij Muzyka, Jurij Matrevych, Stefania Bodnar, Sofia Bodnar, Rostyslav Landiuk, Ivan Vysochan, Luba Svystun, Anastasia Artyschko

2003 – Jaroslav Roman

\$10,000 – sent to Rotary District 7250 (Long Island, NY) for 10 children operated in Kyiv:

2003 – Oleksiy Kostiukevych, Alina Saltanowska, Svitlana Tymoshenko, Vladislav Ananiev, Diana Krasovska, Victoria Tsubera, Irena Stefanovska, Karyna Tarasiuk, Danylo Juschyk, Kostiantyn Podolianskyj, Mariana Kuryliuk, Olena Vasyleha, Daria Rovner, Larissa Filenko, Kyrylo Vila

The Committee is currently attempting to sponsor our final surgery in Chicago. As we conclude our activities, any remaining funds will be designated for surgeries in Lviv.

In conclusion, the Committee wishes to once again thank all volunteers for their invaluable service.

We will always remember the images of the young mothers, initially worried and anxious, as their emotions gave way to relief and unbelievable happiness. The children, who arrived here frail and confused by their new surroundings, literally blossomed into energetic youngsters following their surgeries. Even the date of surgery holds special meaning for the children, who celebrate it as a second birthday. These experiences with our young guests from Ukraine deeply touched every one of us.

It has come to our attention that recently, a new committee was formed within WADFFU, a local Ukrainian organization, with the goal of supporting the Ukrainian-American Freedom Foundation and Rotary District 7250 in New York with their Gift of Life program. We wish the Committee great success in their efforts.

The "Gift of Life for Children of Ukraine" Committee - Chicago

Marta Farion...

(Continued from page 15)

the Women's Summit, where she delivered an excellent, substantive and interesting speech to an audience of 400 top professional women on the role of women in Ukraine's history.

During her Chicago stay, she also visited the high school she attended, the Ukrainian National Museum, the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America, major hospitals and St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church, where she laid a wreath at the Great Famine Monument.

Her visit last month was coordinated by our committee together with the Consulate General of Ukraine, and our committee member Lida Truchla arranged for the first lady's institutional medical contacts and programs.

Mayor Daley's visit to Kyiv

Our Chicago mayor finally going to Kyiv was tremendously important to me. It is something that I'd been quietly promoting for many years. I believed that it was important to complete the international, inter-city reciprocity because Kyiv Mayor Oleksander O. Omelchenko had already been to Chicago several times, as had many of his mayoral deputies.

My dream project for Chicago's Kyiv Sister Cities was making this mayoral visit to Kyiv happen.

In accompanying the mayor for all those days, I learned something very interesting about Mayor Daley – that he is a cosmopolitan man who is interested in the larger world's cultural histories and political problems. His curiosity about other nation-states reflects his awareness of Chicago's own remarkable melting pot of different ethnic interests in the city's many neighborhoods.

And I was struck by Mayor and Mrs.

Daley's reaction to Kyiv. They were both impressed with Kyiv's architectural beauty and that so many historical sites are being preserved with appropriate attention. They both also commented about the cultural sophistication of the Ukrainian people and Kyiv's vibrancy, which is reflected in the city's attitude toward social change, and they noted the political involvement and interest of educated, hospitable young Ukrainians.

It is apparent that Mayor and Mrs. Daley have developed a genuine affection for President and Mrs. Yushchenko – an obviously warm relationship that undoubtedly began with President Yushchenko's visit to Chicago last April.

Like the rest of us, I think that Mayor Daley was touched and moved by the events at Kyiv's maidan (Independence Square) last winter – those long, hard days and difficult cold nights of the Orange Revolution that inspired the larger world.

My impression is that Mayor Daley is especially admiring of President Yushchenko, and sympathetic with Mr. Yushchenko's political difficulties because he appreciates the large problems that Ukraine now faces in rebuilding a cruel and totalitarian system into a free, democratic and open society.

Cultural differences in official style

This particular official visit reminded me again of something a little anthropological that I've noticed over the years in arranging all these exchanges between Chicago and Kyiv – the clash of styles in the way that Ukrainian and American officials conduct themselves.

It seemed to me that the Ukrainians were sincerely impressed with Mayor and Mrs. Daley because they were disarmed by the Chicago mayor's unpretentiousness, his friendly and unassuming personal style without the behavioral and symbolic trappings of power that are so

common in Ukraine.

In this respect, I think that the Ukrainians found Mayor Daley's sincerity refreshingly novel – entirely without the pompous "vlada" or "nachalstvo" that Ukrainians still see all the time.

When I informally confided this personal observation to Mayor Daley on the flight out of Boryspil, he laughed and shrugged – and asked if I'd heard any more news in the past few hours about how Chicago's White Sox were doing in baseball's world series.

The color orange

That wonderful hue between red and yellow which came from Kyiv's maidan has, I regret to say, disappeared. As the political symbol of Ukrainian hope, orange is gone. I am afraid that last winter's orange enthusiasm has been replaced in most Ukrainian hearts and minds with the previous shade of grey uncertainty and disillusion with promises made. This is what people told me.

And you can see it – outside of Kyiv's continuing bustle and hustle of crude displays of privilege and power, the daily lives of ordinary Ukrainians are unchanged. My sense of the situation is that a great many more Ukrainians have concluded that fundamental change in their everyday lives is impossible, that the essential character of government in

their country will never be significantly altered. This is what people told me.

But this is not to say that nothing has changed. There is now certainly more press freedom than before, and the days of governmentally controlled mass media seem over.

But while Ukrainians acknowledge and welcome a new era of media freedom, they also seem to have returned to yesterday's collective cynicism – perhaps because they can now see more clearly how political enemies become friends with unexpected arrangements inspired by political expediency at the continuing cost to ordinary people.

Ukraine's new press transparency may have only made the differences between the country's rich and poor more visible, and the vested interests of competing parliamentary factions more obvious.

I didn't want to burden Mayor Daley on the long trip home with the weight of Shevchenko's nagging question posed so long ago: "When will we get our own Washington?" He wouldn't have had an answer either.

But I am not entirely pessimistic, having seen at least some sparks of progress over the past year. I do believe that Ukraine has finally turned its course toward steadfast reform and that neither shifting winds nor seasonal storms will alter its ultimate destination.

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Excerpts of keynote...

(Continued from page 13)

horrible than the psychological impact. Starvation often led to insanity and dehumanization. At this time I would ask everyone in the audience to visualize your child, your mother or father, your brother or sister too weak to scream or even cry, their abdomen swollen, nothing left but skin and bones and dying before your eyes. And then watch as they take the body away and leave you to suffer the same fate. This is the most cruel of all punishments that one

can be subjected to. ...

Lev Kopelev, later one of Russia's leading dissidents, wrote "It was excruciating to see and hear all this. And even worse, to take part in it. We were realizing historical necessity, we were performing our revolutionary duty. We were obtaining grain for the socialist fatherland. For the Five-Year Plan. Our great goal was the universal triumph of communism and for the sake of that goal everything was permissible - to lie, to steal, to destroy hundreds of thousands and even millions of people, all those

who were hindering our work or could hinder it, everyone who stood in the way. And to hesitate or doubt about all this was to give in to 'ineffectual squeamishness' and 'stupid liberalism.'

...The western media fell right into the trap of Soviet propaganda and while always finding the faults and failings of their own governments they blindly accepted Soviet reports. ...

As the Famine spread, many prominent Western figures traveled to Ukraine. The incidence of deception and self-deception were very plain to see. For example: in preparation for a state visit to Ukraine by a French statesman, Edouard Herriot, in 1933, the population worked from 2 a.m., cleaning the streets, decorating houses, removing the homeless, beggars and starving people. Shop windows were filled with food, the hotel he was to stay in was completely refurbished and his entire experience was confined to visiting model collective farms where all the peasants were selected Communists who were well fed. As a result, he denied that any famine had taken place.

Another prominent example is that of The New York Times Pulitzer Prize-

winning correspondent Walter Duranty. Mr. Duranty personally told others that he estimated the Famine victims at around 7 million. Yet, what the American public read in his column was that any report of famine was exaggeration or malignant propaganda. The recently released KGB files and cables of the U.S. State Department identified him as a cooperative individual to the Soviet state.

There were a few reporters like Malcom Muggeridge and other westerners who gave true accounts of the situation. These reports were deemed untrue and dismissed. These reporters were vilified or fired.

This act of not only ethnic but socio-economic cleansing was hidden by the Soviet government for many years. We commend the brave survivors, their descendants and Ukrainians worldwide who have not wavered in their battle to have the Ukrainian Genocide Famine recognized by the whole world. ...

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Chicago area...

(Continued from page 13)

Orthodox Church in Bloomingdale delivered the English-language keynote address titled "See No Evil: The End of Ukrainian Genocide Denial." His speech and visual presentation of images from the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide gave attendees a historical overview of the cover-up of the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide. He urged attendees to become involved in ensuring that the story of the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide does not go untold.

Mr. Jaresko stated: "We must not think that because we attend Ukrainian functions or our children go to Ukrainian summer camp ... this satisfies our responsibilities. What kind of concerned Ukrainian or Ukrainian American can barely find time once a year to discuss and commemorate the extermination of over 10 million innocent lives because they were Ukrainian! This must be a constant campaign to right the injustice that was inflicted on the Ukrainian nation. We must support the publication of educational materials for use in the schools tailored for various age groups and the society at large. In order to accomplish these goals we need the enthusiastic support of the community and your generous financial contributions."

UGFF Vice-President Lida Tkaczuk and Education Co-Chair Katya Mischenko-Mycyk presented the "Ukrainian Genocide Education Award" to Reps. Fritchey, Froehlich, Sen. Collins and to Gov. Blagojevich for their work on House Bill 312.

Rep. Fritchey thanked the foundation for its work in mobilizing support for the bill in the Ukrainian community. Sen. Collins stressed the importance of teaching children about world history. She stated that "If we do not teach our children the past, we will repeat the same mistakes in the future."

Following the presentation of awards, Ukrainian Famine-Genocide survivor Archbishop Alexander delivered the keynote address in the Ukrainian language. Archbishop Bykowitz, who was 9 years old when the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide engulfed his beloved Poltava region spoke passionately about the horrors of the genocide that was ordered by Moscow. His moving speech was greeted with a standing ovation by the audience.

The luncheon was concluded with a poem written and read by Halya Romoh, followed by a short program of choral music performed by Chicago's Surma Choir.

NOTES ON PEOPLE

Chosen for clerkship with federal judge

DETROIT – Each year, thousands of applicants nationwide vie for a federal judicial clerkship. By accepting an employment offer from U.S. District Judge Robert H. Cleland, John Fedynsky of Ferndale, Mich., becomes one of only a few hundred successful candidates.

Noting that federal judges typically choose from hundreds of applications to interview a dozen or so candidates for each position, Mr. Fedynsky indicated that being interviewed is an achievement



John Fedynsky

in itself: "It's like the Oscars; it's an honor just being nominated." To actually be selected as a federal judicial clerk, "is an extraordinary opportunity and a humbling experience," he said.

Successful applicants usually attend highly selective law schools and graduate at the top of their class. Like Mr. Fedynsky, they often have experience at an academic law journal, participate in moot court competitions or have been employed in some aspect of the legal profession.

Since August 2004, Mr. Fedynsky has been as a research attorney for the Michigan Court of Appeals, a level just below the State Supreme Court. Beginning in 2006, Mr. Fedynsky will work for two years in Judge Cleland's chambers in downtown Detroit at the Theodore Levin U.S. Courthouse.

He and another clerk will assist the judge with his docket, focusing on legal research and writing. The broad duties include preparing bench memos, drafting orders and opinions, proofreading the judge's orders and opinions, verifying citations, assisting the judge during courtroom proceedings, and communicating with litigants' counsel regarding case management and procedural requirements.

Judge Cleland, one of one of about 700 federal district judges nationwide, was named to the court by President George H.W. Bush and has served since 1990.

Mr. Fedynsky comes from a long line of lawyers. One of his ancestors had the distinction of serving on the Supreme Courts of both the Austro-Hungarian Empire and Poland. His great-grandfa-

ther, Alexander, was a judge in western Ukraine nearly 100 years ago. His grandfather, also named Alexander, completed his legal studies in Vienna, while his older brother, Alex, works as an attorney in Orange County and is licensed in Michigan and California. Their father, George, a veteran of the Judge Advocate General Corps, is now an attorney working for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in Germany.

John Fedynsky attended Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic Schools

in Warren, Mich., and graduated with honors in government and philosophy from Georgetown University. He spent his junior year at the London School of Economics. He received a law degree from the University of Michigan, graduating with honors.

He is a member of the Chornomortsii fraternity of Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization and is a leader in the Detroit branch of Plast. He is a lifelong member of Ukrainian National Association Branch 20 in Detroit.

Folk art exhibit...

(Continued from page 9)

2006. Short performances, vocal workshops and concerts of folk music will accompany this project.

The museum has published a bilingual (English and Ukrainian), illustrated exhibition catalogue to accompany the exhibition. The publication of the catalogue has been funded by Self Reliance (NY) Federal Credit Union.

The exhibition is sponsored by financial institutions, organizations and individuals in the Ukrainian community. This generous support ensures the museum's ability to fulfill its mission: to collect, preserve and exhibit objects of artistic, cultural or historic merit pertaining to Ukrainian life and culture.

In conjunction with the exhibition the museum offers guided and gallery tours for adults and children. Educational components associated with this exhibition and available to schoolchildren, students and families are supported, in part, by a grant from the Institute of Museum and Library Services.

The Ukrainian Museum is located at 222 E. Sixth Street (between Second and Third avenues, New York, NY 10003; telephone, (212) 228-0110; e-mail, info@ukrainianmuseum.org; fax, (212) 228-1947; web address, www.ukrainian-museum.org. Museum hours are: Wednesday through Sunday, 11:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Admission is \$8 for adults; \$6 for seniors and students; free for children under 12. The museum's facilities are wheelchair accessible.

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Yushchenko's...

(Continued from page 6)

year trust increased for the most biased and censored television stations (State Channel 1, 1+1, Inter).

- 5. Reconfiguration of the political system: The Socialists, allied with President Yushchenko since the Orange Revolution, are now the leading left-wing party, rather than the Communists whose allegiance to the Ukrainian state was always suspect. The Communist Party will have only about 30 seats in the 2006 Parliament, down from 120 in the 1998.

Formerly pro-Kuchma centrists are in disarray. Only one of the three large centrist parties from the Kuchma era (Party of the Regions of Ukraine) will enter the 2006 Parliament. The Social Democratic United and Labor Ukraine parties each have ratings of 1 percent. SDPU leader Viktor Medvedchuk has a -60 percent negative rating, thanks to heading the presidential administration during the last two years of Mr. Kuchma's rule. Relations between Mr. Medvedchuk's party and the Party of the Regions are poor, as the Donetsk clan and Mr. Yanukovich believe Kuchma-Medvedchuk "betrayed" them during the Orange Revolution.

- 6. Battling corruption: Ukraine under President Kuchma was internationally perceived as a highly corrupt state that flouted its own laws, as well as international norms and sanctions. The first year of the Yushchenko administration has seen Ukraine moving from the virtual struggle against corruption under Mr. Kuchma to a modest attempt at battling this problem.

Some 4,500 regulations to register businesses, which were a source of corruption, have been annulled. There is now a single window to register businesses and a single window to clear customs. Previously a new business venture had to seek permits from 34 structures, which bred corruption.

More needs to be done. Fifty-two percent of Ukrainians believe some progress has taken place but more needs to be undertaken. Transparency International, a think-tank researching corruption around the world, has recorded gains in Ukraine this year. Its 2005 Corruption Perceptions Index provides evidence that policies

introduced this year to battle corruption are producing results. Ukraine's improved ranking "resulted in an increased sense of optimism regarding governance and corruption in Ukraine."

The successful re-privatization of Kryvorizhstal last month for \$4.8 billion to a Dutch company – six times what was paid for it by Ukrainian oligarchs close to Mr. Kuchma in 2004 – has been internationally praised for its transparency. Ukraine's oligarchs, the mainstay of the Kuchma regime, have been warned that their days of a cozy and corrupt relationship with the executive are over under the Yushchenko administration.

- 7. End of the era of oligarchs (or "robber barons"): The time when oligarchs could earn high rents from a corrupt and close relationship with the executive is over. The Yushchenko administration has outlined a deal whereby, in exchange for no further re-privatizations, oligarchs now have to evolve into law-abiding businessmen. This means an end to corrupt business practices, moving their business activities out of the shadow economy and increasing their tax payments.

- 8. Greater attention to meeting the social needs of the population: The minimum pension was increased to the same level as the minimum wage. Wages for those employed by the state increased by 57 percent. Social welfare spending, including child support to encourage Ukraine to move out of its demographic crisis, has grown in 2005 by 73 percent.

- 9. Prospects for national integration: These are now the best they have been since Ukraine became an independent state. Unlike former Presidents Leonid Kravchuk and Kuchma, President Yushchenko is committed to nation-building and an evolutionary affirmative action for the Ukrainian language. The Kuchma regime, as evidenced during the 2004 elections, played on Ukraine's regional divisions to encourage regional conflict between western and eastern Ukraine.

- 10. Religion: The Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church has moved its headquarters to Kyiv, a move that would have been hampered under Mr. Kuchma. Prospects for the unification of the Orthodox Churches in Ukraine are now far greater. Former President Kuchma talked of unifying the Orthodox Churches but never undertook any action and in

reality leaned toward the Russian Orthodox Church.

- Ukraine's democratic prospects: Improvement of Ukraine's prospects in this regard are in sharp contrast to their decline in Russia. In the same year (2004) that Ukraine experienced a democratic breakthrough, Russia fell further into an autocratic abyss. In the aftermath of Russian fraudulent parliamentary and presidential elections, the New York-based human rights think-tank Freedom House downgraded Russia from "partly free" to "unfree" – the first time Russia has been listed in this category since the collapse of the USSR.

Russia is undergoing a "crisis of liberalism" at a time when Ukraine has a liberal in power. In Russia, liberals were in power in the early 1990s but have been progressively marginalized ever since. In Ukraine, the former national communists (Kravchuk, Kuchma) who became centrists allied to oligarchs, were in power until 2004. The election of Mr. Yushchenko is the first time the liberal camp has taken power.

The 2004 breakthrough "reinvigorated and jump-started the democratic political development" of Ukraine, Freedom House concluded. Ukraine recorded significant progress in four areas: electoral process, civil society, independent media, and the judicial framework. In the same year, Russia registered the greatest decline of any country in the Nations in Transit survey. This decline was in the very same four areas as Ukraine registered progress.

Freedom House's Nations in Transit scores show Ukraine's progress vis-a-vis Russia's in many key areas. These include the electoral process, civil society, independent media and democracy. Ukraine's "Democracy Score" (4.5) is better than Russia's at 5.61 or Belarus's at 6.64, out of a range of 1-7 with 7 being the worst score. But, Ukraine's 4.5 score is also moving closer to the 3.75 given to Croatia, which is a possible candidate for EU membership in 2007 alongside Romania (3.39) and Bulgaria (3.18). Of the four colored revolutions, Ukraine's Democracy Score is the same as Serbia's (3.75), and better than Georgia's (4.96) and Kyrgyzstan's (5.64).

- 12. Progressive clean-up of the security force apparatus: The Internal Affairs Ministry, under its energetic minister,

Yurii Lutsenko, has pushed through 5,000 voluntary resignations; 2,000 have failed to pass their personal certification; and 400 have been charged. Similar clean-ups are being undertaken in the Customs and Tax services.

- 13. Change in Ukraine's foreign policy: Under President Yushchenko, Ukraine's foreign policy will be driven by national interests and not the personal whims of the president and his oligarch allies. For the first time, Ukraine's foreign policy is ideologically driven in its "return to Europe" formulation.

By the March 2006 elections, Ukraine will have achieved progress in two areas. First, the lifting of the Jackson-Vanik amendment. Second, free market status granted by the EU and the U.S.. A third step, WTO membership, is less likely to be achieved in 2005 and more certain in 2006. A NATO invitation to Ukraine for a Membership Action Plan in mid-2006 also is likely if Ukraine holds free parliamentary elections.

- 14. Relations with the U.S.: The aforementioned progress would follow upon greatly improved relations with the United States after President Yushchenko's visit to the U.S. in April. Ukraine under Mr. Yushchenko will be a true strategic partner of the U.S. in a wide range of international issues, ranging from the global war on terrorism, combating proliferation, Iraq and promotion of democracy.

- 15. Prospects for 2006 elections: Ukraine's parliamentary elections will be held without abuse of state-administrative resources and with free media. Outgoing Prime Minister Tymoshenko said that, "The Orange Revolution has changed our country. Politicians understand that the people won't accept fraud. Vote-rigging now is just as unrealistic as anti-corruption investigations were in the Kuchma era."

Elections in Ukraine, as throughout the CIS, became progressively unfree since the late 1990s. The culmination of this was the 2004 presidential election which was denounced by the international community. The return to free elections would prove to the West that Ukraine has returned to the democratic path from which it had veered in the late 1990s.

In next week's conclusion: seven problem areas.

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NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

Minister Yurii Yekhanurov were among those attending. Addressing the audience, President Yushchenko congratulated them on the approaching anniversary of the Orange Revolution. He said that after the revolution Ukraine emerged as a new nation, which is moving along the road toward democratization and better political, economic, humanitarian and social processes. President Yushchenko voiced his conviction that Ukraine will be able to become a genuinely European-style nation only if it proceeds on democratic development principles. (Ukrinform)

Yushchenko for democratic coalition

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko called on a congress of the pro-presidential Our Ukraine People's Union (OUPU) in Kyiv on November 12 to initiate the creation of a coalition of democratic forces for the 2006 parliamentary elections, Ukrainian media reported. "I am sure we must be the first to show that the authorities mustn't use administrative resources [in the elections]. I will dismiss any representative of the authorities for attempting to use administrative resources in the campaign, even before an investigation," Interfax-Ukraine quoted Mr. Yushchenko as saying. The congress re-elected Vice Prime Minister Roman Bezsmertnyi as OUPU chairman. Mr. Bezsmertnyi told journalists on November 13 that he would like to see Mr. Yushchenko as No. 1 on the party's parliamentary election list. Meanwhile, President Yushchenko said last week that he would want Prime Minister Yurii Yekhanurov to head the list. (RFE/RL Newsline)

People's Party holds first congress

KYIV – The People's Party and the Our Ukraine People's Union are divided only

by their competition, but their programs have much in common, Verkhovna Rada Chairman Volodymyr Lytvyn told those attending the first congress of the all-Ukrainian public youth organization Youth For Lytvyn. According to Mr. Lytvyn, the People's Party has not yet decided on the top five names on the party's electoral roll. He said authoritative leaders of youth organizations deserve to be entered in political parties' rolls of candidates. Mr. Lytvyn also voiced his support for the organization's initiative to draw up its own version of Ukraine's national development strategy, dubbed "The Unique Nation." The initiative was made public in the congress manifesto, which notes the need to view the upcoming parliamentary elections as an opportunity for a nationwide dialogue, rather than a run for power. (Ukrinform)

Regions, New Democracy parties ally

KYIV – The Party of the Regions of Ukraine (PRU) and the New Democracy Party have decided to form an alliance. The news was unveiled by Regions Party leader Viktor Yanukovich at the 11th conference of the PRU Luhansk regional organization. According to Mr. Yanukovich, negotiations are under way with other parties. "Even if we fail to unite with them legally, we must unite ideologically," Mr. Yanukovich was quoted as saying by the PRU press service. The New Democracy Party is headed by Yevhen Kushnariov, the ex-chairman of the Kharkiv Oblast Administration. (Ukrinform)

Ukraine eligible for Millennium program

WASHINGTON – On November 8 the board of directors of the Millennium Challenge Corp. (MCC) selected 13 countries to participate in the Threshold Program for fiscal year 2006. The Threshold

(Continued on page 25)



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NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 24)

Program is designed to assist countries that do not qualify but are close and are committed to undertaking the reforms necessary to improve policy performance that may eventually help them qualify for Millennium Challenge Account (MCA) Compact assistance. Ukraine is among the 13 countries, which include: Guyana, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyz Republic, Malawi, Moldova, Paraguay, Philippines, São Tomé and Príncipe, Uganda and Zambia. Since its establishment last year, MCC has signed compacts with five nations, Madagascar, Honduras, Cape Verde, Nicaragua and Georgia, totaling over \$900 million. MCC is also actively engaging with other MCA-eligible countries in compact negotiations and currently expects to sign three more within the next few months. The Millennium Challenge Corp., a U.S. government corporation designed to work with some of the poorest countries in the world, is based on the principle that aid is most effective when it reinforces good governance, economic freedom and investments in people that promote economic growth and elimination of extreme poverty. (Millennium Challenge Corp. Action Ukraine Report)

Yushchenko submits blood samples

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko has submitted samples of his blood for tests by domestic and foreign specialists to pursue the criminal case into the poisoning that left his face pockmarked during last year's presidential election campaign, Ukrainian and international news agencies reported on November 10, quoting presidential spokeswoman Iryna Heraschenko. An international team of doctors determined during the election campaign that Mr. Yushchenko was poisoned with a dose of dioxin. "I believe that one day I'll wake up as a totally healthy man and the terrible traces of dioxin will disappear from my face," Mr. Yushchenko said in a radio address to the nation on November 12. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Editor beaten, hospitalized

DONETSK – Heorhii Popov, editor in chief of the Kommunist Donbassa newspaper, was badly beaten in the stairwell of his apartment building in Donetsk on November 10, Interfax-Ukraine reported. "The entire stairwell was covered with blood; he has been hospitalized with a brain injury," said Serhii Ilyin, head of the Donetsk Oblast branch of the Communist Party. According to Mr. Ilyin, the attack on Mr. Popov could be politically motivated. "He made a very impressive speech at the November 7 rally [to mark the Bolshevik Revolution anniversary] and criticized the authorities," Mr. Ilyin added. According to the dpa news service, Mr. Popov's newspaper in recent months accused the Donetsk regional authorities of corruption and incompetence. (RFE/RL Newsline)

PRU ready to enter ruling coalition

KYIV – Former Ukrainian Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich said in an interview published on November 10 that his Party of the Regions is ready to participate in forming a coalition government following the 2006 parliamentary elections, Interfax-Ukraine reported. "Today no political force is able to form either a parliamentary majority or a government," Mr. Yanukovich said. "Therefore, we will have a coalition. We treat all parties as equal partners." Simultaneously, Mr. Yanukovich cast doubt on the possibility of forming a coalition with the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc, saying the bloc is gravitating toward still greater "populism and irresponsibility." Mr. Yanukovich noted that Ukraine's potential federalization and NATO membership

should be subject to a referendum, along with granting official status to the Russian language if that issue is not resolved in Parliament. (RFE/RL Newsline)

GDP expectations downgraded

KYIV – Minister of the Economy Arsenii Yatseniuk said at a Cabinet meeting on November 9 that the new estimate of Ukraine's gross domestic product (GDP) in 2005 is 3.8 percent, the Associated Press reported. He added that currently GDP growth is 2.8 percent year-on-year. Last year Ukraine recorded 12 percent economic growth. Initially the government of former Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko predicted GDP growth this year of 8.2 percent, but in September decreased its forecast to 6-6.5 percent. Several days later, the new government of Prime Minister Yuriy Yekhanurov lowered the forecast to 4.5-5 percent. (RFE/RL Newsline)

President vetoes poultry import ban

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko has vetoed a bill narrowly passed by the Verkhovna Rada last month that would impose a six-month ban on all poultry imports in an attempt to protect the country from bird flu, Agence France-Presse reported on November 8. Mr. Yushchenko reportedly said the measure would harm the country's bid to join the World Trade Organization. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Ukraine will not appeal court ruling

KYIV – Ukraine's Justice Ministry will not appeal a decision by the European Court of Human Rights in the case Myroslava Gongadze v. Ukraine, Justice Minister Serhii Holovatyi said during a new briefing on November 10. "A person has won fair satisfaction, the state and the Justice Ministry is on the person's side," the minister said. As reported earlier, the court ruled that Ukraine violated Articles 2, 3, 13 and 41 of the European Convention on Human Rights, having caused moral damages to the applicant. The court awarded the applicant 100,000 euros in pecuniary and non-pecuniary damages. (Ukrinform)

UOC seeks ecumenical patriarch's help

WASHINGTON – The Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. called upon Patriarch Bartholomew I of Constantinople "to defend" Ukraine from "the machinations" of the Moscow Patriarchate, according to cerkva.org.ua, which posted the news on October 24. "We call upon the high pastor to take strict measures to guarantee sovereign Ukraine the opportunity to enjoy the blessings of a national Church, free from external Church control and interference, despite possible threats and machinations of the Moscow Patriarchate," reads the text of

the resolution by the Metropolitan Council of the UOC-U.S.A., which is under the jurisdiction of Constantinople. The text of another resolution adopted by the same council says that "the united Church in Ukraine," the creation of which our hierarchs should work on, is to be built "under the jurisdiction of the Ecumenical Patriarchate." They also call upon the hierarchs to influence "the Ukrainian government and Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko." The council also gave a positive assessment to the statement of Archbishop Vsevolod (Majdanski) of the UOC-U.S.A. after his meeting with President Yushchenko in early 2005. He underlined that the patriarch of Constantinople "recognizes the borders of the Moscow Patriarchate the way they were when this Patriarchate was recognized by world Orthodoxy in 1593." At that time the Kyiv Metropolitanate was part of the Patriarchate of Constantinople, as the authors of the document report. The UOC-U.S.A. consists of 100 parishes and missions, as its site reports. (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

Russian poachers arrested

KYIV – Patrol boats of the Donetsk Border Guard Detachment on November 9 arrested a Russian vessel for poaching in Ukraine's territorial waters near the Belosarayaskaya Spit, the State Border Guard Service public relations told Ukrinform. The boat, PTS-231 from Taganrog, was found in possession of two 36-meter trawls. Over 2.3 tons of fish were found aboard the vessel. Experts evaluated the haul's value at 130,000 hrv. (Ukrinform)

Search for Bodelan halted

KYIV – The Ukrainian Internal Affairs Ministry approached the Russian Ministry of the Internal Affairs with an inquiry on the circumstances surrounding Russia's move to stop the international search for former Odesa former Mayor Ruslan Bodelan, it was reported on November 9. Mr. Bodelan, who is charged with misuse of authority, was wanted in Moscow and St. Petersburg by Ukrainian and Russian police officers, as

adjusted with the CIS Bureau for Combating Organized Crime. But the search on Russian territory was practically ceased by the Russian side, which introduced false data on the case. (Ukrinform)

Mobile hospital winds up mission

KYIV – The Ukrainian Emergency Management Ministry's mobile hospital is winding up its humanitarian mission to Pakistan, the ministry's press service told Ukrinform on November 9. A member of the Ukrainian mission, a coordinator from the Health Ministry, Prof. Serhii Huriev, met with the Pakistani prime minister and the speaker of one of the Parliament's chambers. The Ukrainian mobile hospital aided some 11,000 persons who were victims of the recent earthquake in Pakistan. (Ukrinform)

UOC-KP has two new archbishops

KYIV – Celebrating the 10th anniversary of his patriarchate, Patriarch Filaret (Denysenko) of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Kyiv Patriarchate (UOC-KP) elevated Bishop Herontii of Vinnytsia and Bratslav and Bishop Yuriy of Donetsk and Mariupol to the rank of archbishops on October 22. (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

Defense minister to visit Iraq

KYIV – Ukrainian Defense Minister Anatolii Hrytsenko intends to visit Iraq in several weeks, with a view toward familiarizing himself with the Ukrainian military contingent's readiness for withdrawal, the Ukrainian Defense Ministry's press service told Ukrinform on October 27. Minister Hrytsenko is supposed to meet with commanders of the multinational forces and Iraqi officials. (Ukrinform)

Correction

In a newsbrief headlined "Two Lviv priests declared saints" (October 30), the Ukrinform news service incorrectly referred to Cardinal Marian Jaworski as Lviv metropolitan.

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Ukrainians prepare...

(Continued from page 1)

hold festivities.

Pora refuses to recognize the November 22 date announced by the Yushchenko administration, and instead will hold a commemorative march on November 21, the day Pora views as the revolution's nascence, said press secretary Mariana Pochtar.

It was on November 21 that Pora initiated the events of the Orange Revolution with its protest march from Kontraktova Ploscha to Independence Square, where the first tents were erected, Ms. Pochtar explained.

While Pora has opted to commemorate the Orange Revolution separately, the Our Ukraine People's Union has led the preparations for the official anniversary festivities.

The anniversary celebrations are slated to officially begin at noon on November 20, when workers will begin erecting a stage in the same location as during the Orange Revolution, said Mykola Katerynychuk, chair of the Our Ukraine People's Union's central executive committee.

On Tuesday afternoon, pop artists will begin performing as part of a line-up that includes Vopli Vidopliasova, Okean Elzy, Tartak, Mandry, Maria Burmaka, Oleksander Ponomariov and Taras Petrynenko.

Favorite sons Gryndzholy were not invited, partly because the hymn they wrote for the Orange Revolution, "Razom Nas Bahato," has become moot in the year since.

"There are a lot of us, but we're not together anymore," said Taras Stetskiv, a national deputy of the Reforms and Order Party.

Though Mr. Stetskiv and Mykola Tomenko are both members of the Reforms and Order Party, which is part of the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc, they will deliver speeches on the anniversary, Mr. Katerynychuk said.

Also joining them on stage will be Vice Prime Minister for Regional Policy Roman Bezsmertnyi, National Deputy Volodymyr Filenko and Minister of Internal Affairs Yurii Lutsenko.

Mr. Yushchenko is scheduled to speak at 8 p.m. for 20 minutes. The evening's festivities will close with the singing of the Ukrainian national anthem.

Pora leaders also criticized the event organizers for their program, which they said consists of "beautiful speeches," but little else.

Instead, they said they'd like to see the Orange Revolution's leaders deliver a report on what they've accomplished, or failed to accomplish, since the elections.

Pora has launched a campaign, "It's Time to Question Them," to hold the government accountable to the people who elected them.

Of the promises delivered on the maidan, Pora in particular wants to know why 5 million jobs haven't been created, why financing of social programs hasn't been secured, why quality education hasn't been provided regardless of economic status, why housing hasn't been built for the poor and why business hasn't been separated from government.

On November 25, Pora will hold a parallel count of unfulfilled promises from the maidan. The party is currently compiling the list of unfulfilled promises throughout Ukraine.

In Lviv, oblast and city officials, civic organization leaders and heads of national-democratic parties will take part in a large-scale public meeting in front of the Ivan Franko Opera Theater.

Channel 5 and the Lviv state television channel will hold marathons to honor the Orange Revolution, in which various authorities, leaders and officials will discuss the historic events.

Organizers expect between 250,000 and 500,000 supporters to turn out on the maidan for the anniversary celebration.



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The New Juilliard Ensemble to perform Baley symphony

NEW YORK – The New Juilliard Ensemble, conducted by Joel Sachs, will give the second New York performance of Virko Baley's Symphony No. 2 "Red Earth" at Alice Tully Hall in Lincoln Center at 8 p.m.

The work by the acclaimed Ukrainian American composer is featured in a concert honoring the Juilliard centennial with pieces that have been written for the New Juilliard Ensemble. Symphony No. 2 "Red Earth" was first performed at Alice Tully Hall in 2004.

Comprising the concert program will also be works by Agustín Fernández, "Peregrine" (1996, rev. 2005); Liu Sola, "In Corporeal" (1998); Miguel del Aguila "Conga-line in Hell" (1994); and, Adam Schoenberg, "Chiaroscuro" (2005).

Tickets to the concert are free and available at the Juilliard Box Office, 60 Lincoln Center Plaza, beginning on November 7. For ticket information call (212) 769-7406.

* * *

Mr. Baley's Symphony No. 1, "Sacred Monuments," performed by the Cleveland Chamber Symphony, with Mr. Baley as conductor, is now available on the TNC Classical label, TNC 1505. The work is an homage to four great Ukrainian composers, three from the 18th and early 19th centuries, Maksym Berezovsky (1745-1777), Artem Vedel (c. 1770-1808) and Dmitrii Bortniansky (1751-1825); and the fourth from the

20th century, Borys Liatoshynsky (1895-1968).

A new recording, "Uniforms of Snow," featuring Mr. Baley's song cycle of Emily Dickinson poems sung by soprano Lucy Shelton with the Cleveland Chamber Symphony, Mr. Baley conducting, will be available in December (TNC 1516).

* * *

Mr. Baley is distinguished professor of music and composer-in-residence at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas. A composer, conductor and pianist, he is the recipient of the 1996 Shevchenko Prize for Music awarded by the Ukrainian government, and Nevada's Regents' Creative Award. As principal guest conductor and music advisor of the Kiev [sic] Camerata in Ukraine, he has led the ensemble in over 15 CD recordings of orchestral music.

An eminent authority on Soviet music, his entries on the music of Ukraine have been published in "The New Grove Dictionary of Opera" and "The New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians." Mr. Baley is founder and, for many years, served as conductor and music director of the Nevada Symphony Orchestra in Las Vegas.

Information on Mr. Baley's recording and distribution companies may be found on the website www.tncmusic.net or by calling (800) 253-7675. Mr. Baley's website is located at www.virkobaley.com.

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Deluxe Rooms-	\$250 <i>single occupancy</i>
	\$325 <i>double occupancy</i>
Suite Rooms-	\$275 <i>single occupancy</i>
	\$350 <i>double occupancy</i>

Overnight Package Includes:

**Formal Dinner Banquet & Open Cocktail Hour,
Dancing to the Music of TEMPO, Free Champagne
Served All Night & New Year's Day Brunch**

*Prices include tax & gratuities. Additional adult: \$90.
Children ages 6-12: \$37.50 Stay additional nights for just \$50/night!
Prepayment REQUIRED by 12/10/05*

New Year's Eve Dinner Menu: Coquille St. Jacque Appetizer,
Buttermilk Squash Soup,
Radicchio & Boston Bib Salad w/Dried Fruits and Blue Cheese,
Choice of Entrée- Double Cut Veal Chop
OR Mustard Encrusted Lamb Rack OR Stuffed Lobster Tail w/Crabmeat

Call Us! 845-626-5641

216 Foordmore Road • P.O.Box 529 • 845-626-5641
Kerhonkson, NY 12446 • www.Soyuzivka.com

Soyuzivka's Datebook

November 23-27, 2005
Family Reunions

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

December 4, 2005
Selfreliance NY Credit Union,
St. Andrew's Eve Luncheon

December 9, 2005
UNWLA Branch 95 Christmas Party

December 10, 2005
UNA Employee Christmas Party

December 23, 2005
Jeremiah Flaherty Law Office
Christmas Party

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 1, 2006
New Year's Day Brunch, 10 a.m.-1 p.m.,
\$14 per person

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.

February 10-12, 2006
Valentine's Day Weekend



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

Need a back issue?

If you'd like to obtain a back issue of The Ukrainian Weekly, send \$2 per copy (first-class postage included) to:
Administration, The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054.



The Ukrainian Institute of America and
the Ukrainian Professionals
at the Institute



invite you to



New Year's Eve at the Institute

Saturday, December 31, 2005
9pm until 4am

Dancing to the music of Luna, silent auction,
buffet, open bar, and Midnight champagne toast.
Dress is Black Tie.

Capacity is limited!
Get your tickets by calling (212) 288-8660

Members: \$125 to 12/07/05, \$150 after
Non-Members: \$150 to 12/07/05, \$175 after
Students: \$100 to 12/07/05, \$125 after

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Monday, November 28

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute (HURI) will host a lecture by Danuta Sosnowska, senior researcher and lecturer, Institute of Western and Southern Slavonic Studies, Warsaw University, and Eugene and Daymel Shklar Fellow, HURI. The lecture, "Meetings and Misunderstandings: The Ukrainian-Polish-Czech Triangle in 19th Century Galicia," will be held in the HURI Seminar Room, 1583 Massachusetts Ave., at 4-6 p.m. For more information, contact HURI at (617) 495-4053 or huri@fas.harvard.edu.

Saturday, December 3

NEW YORK: The "Music at the Institute" chamber music series invites the public to its opening concert of the current season marking the 250th anniversary of Mozart's birth. The program will feature the Colorado String Quartet and pianist Mykola Suk performing Mozart's Piano Quartet in E-flat Major, K. 493, Mozart's String Quartet in C Major, K. 465, "Dissonant," and Wolfgang Schroder's "Eine Kleine Lachmusik" (A Little Light Music). The concert will be held at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St., at 8 p.m. Donation: \$30; UIA members and senior citizens, \$25; students, \$20. For additional information and reservations call (212) 288-8660.

Saturday, December 3

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society invites the public to a lecture by Adriana Helbig, who holds a Ph.D. in ethnomusicology from Columbia University, on the topic "The Gypsy Road: Politicizing the Stereotype of the Roma (Gypsy) Migrant in Ukraine." The lecture will take place at the society's building, 63 Fourth Ave. (between Ninth and 10th streets) at 5 p.m. For additional information call (212) 254-5130.

PHILADELPHIA: Ukrainian-born singer and actress Mariana Sadovska will appear in a world premiere performance of music from her new CD, "Borderland," with New York musicians Anthony Coleman (piano), Roberto Rodriguez (percussion) and Doug Wieselmann (sax and clarinet). Ms. Sadovska, who plays a harmonium and sings in an open-throated style that features shrills, hollers and whispers, performs her interpretations of songs taught to her by villagers she met during 10 summers traveling the rural regions of Ukraine. Also featured in the concert program are Elaine Hoffman Watts, a 73-year-old Klezmer music performer from the renowned Hoffman Klezmer family of Philadelphia (and the first woman accepted into the Curtis Institute of Music); and Lidia Kaminska of Poland, a classically trained musician whose accordion performance repertoire includes the works of Bach and Rachmaninoff. Venue: First Unitarian, 2125 Chestnut St. Doors open at 6:30 p.m.; show-time is 7 p.m. sharp. Tickets: \$20, at the door; \$15, advance sale, with tickets available at <http://virtuous.com/events/v/559994344/>. For more information on Ms. Sadovska, visit <http://www.mo-productions.com/eng/marframe.html>. (To hear a one-hour interview with Ms. Sadovska on WHY's Radio Times, go to why.org/91FM/radiotimes.html and search the archive for "Sadovska.")

CHICAGO: Come launch the holiday season with the Ukrainian Business and Professional Group of Chicago at an "Evening in Athens" party featuring delicious food, great entertainment and the opportunity to meet new friends and colleagues. The event will be held at the Parthenon restaurant, 314 S. Halsted St., at

7-10:30 p.m. The evening will feature Chicago musicians Maria Sklavounou, vocals and guitar, and Bobby Markogiannakis, bouzouki. Admission: \$40, members; \$50, non-members, (includes free valet parking). For information and registration call Maria, (773) 883-9737.

Sunday, December 4

HILLSIDE, N.J.: You, your family and friends are invited to visit with St. Nicholas in the church hall of Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic Church, Liberty Avenue and Bloy Street at 12:45 p.m. The afternoon program will include the presentation of an informal, bilingual, entertainment program by the parish children, as well as holiday selections for the harp as performed by Odarka Polanskyj-Stockert. Complimentary refreshments will be served. For those attending the liturgy celebrated at 10:45 a.m., a light lunch will be provided after the service. Those interested in attending the luncheon should contact Mike Szpyhulsky, (908) 289-0127, or Joe Shatynski, (973) 599-938, or e-mail the parish at ICUkrainianCatholic@yahoo.com by December 1. Additional information and directions to the parish may be found on the parish website, www.byzantines.net/immaculateconception. All are welcome!

Sunday, December 4

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J.: The Ukrainian National Women's League of America, Branch 65, invites the public to the "Festival of Trees" event, featuring Christmas trees from around the world, that opens at the Museum of the American Hungarian Foundation on December 4 at 2 p.m. The Ukrainian Christmas tree, or "yalynka," will be among the trees forming part of the festival exhibit and Ukrainian Christmas carols, or "koliadky," will also be heard in live performance. The exhibit will be on view through January 29, 2006. The museum is located at 300 Somerset St. For additional information call (732) 846-5777.

HORSHAM, Pa.: The Tryzub Ukrainian American Sports Center, County Line and Lower State roads, in Horsham, Pa., will mark the Thanksgiving holiday with a gala dinner, beginning at 1 p.m., and a concert of Ukrainian folk music and song. Come listen to some of your favorite local folk musicians and singers, while you enjoy Thanksgiving dinner in the company of good friends. Tickets, at \$15 per person, may be purchased from Tryzub representatives, or at First Security Bank, 7918 Bustleton Ave., Philadelphia. Proceeds from the event will benefit cultural programming and youth soccer. For additional information visit the center's website, www.Tryzubsportscenter.org, or call (215) 343-5412.

ADVANCE NOTICE
Saturday, December 31

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Institute of America (UIA) and the Ukrainian Professionals at the Institute present "New Year's Eve at the Institute" to be held at 2 E. 79th St., at 9 p.m.-4 a.m. Welcome 2006 at this elegant evening, with dancing to the music of Luna, and a silent auction benefiting the Ukrainian Children's Aid and Relief Effort and the UIA. Admission price includes a buffet, open bar and a midnight champagne toast. Dress: black tie. Capacity is limited and guests are encouraged to purchase tickets early. Tickets: \$125, members; \$150, non-members; \$100, students. After December 7, the ticket prices increase \$25. For tickets and additional information call (212) 288-8660.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS GUIDELINES

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

Listings of **no more than 100 words** (written in Preview format) plus payment should be sent a week prior to desired date of publication to: Preview of Events, The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054; fax, (973) 644-9510. Items may be e-mailed to preview@ukrweekly.com.