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# THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

## Ukraine's foreign affairs minister addresses Ukrainian Americans

by Matthew Dubas

NEW YORK — Ukraine's Minister of Foreign Affairs Arseniy Yatsenyuk met with the Ukrainian community on Monday, September 24, at the Ukrainian Institute of America to talk about the upcoming parliamentary elections and Ukraine's progress toward integrating with Western institutions. Mr. Yatsenyuk also thanked the audience members for their legacy of cooperation with Ukraine.

Also present from the Foreign Affairs Ministry were Dr. Oleh Shamshur, ambassador of Ukraine to the United States, Yuriy Sergeyev, permanent representative of Ukraine to the United Nations, and Mykola Kyrychenko, consul general of Ukraine in New York.

With the upcoming elections on the minds of attendees, the potential of Our Ukraine — People's Self-Defense and the Party of the Regions uniting into a grand coalition was, according to Mr. Yatsenyuk, unlikely. Maintaining his positive tone, Mr. Yatsenyuk stressed that the upcoming elections must be carried out democratically, fairly and transparently for a new government to be cohesively formed in Ukraine.

"Government cannot be permanent, government cannot be unchanging," Mr. Yatsenyuk said, adding that the government should be held to certain standards, European standards, but Ukraine is still



Matthew Dubas

Foreign Affairs Minister Arseniy Yatsenyuk at the Ukrainian Institute of America.

learning how to run itself democratically. "There has been a change in the mentality of the Ukrainian voter in the last three years. Even the Communists who remain in the Parliament support Ukraine's inte-

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## Town hall meetings in Ukraine discuss pre-election politics

by Khristina Lew

KHARKIV, Ukraine — The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America Inc. (UCCA) held the fourth in a series of town hall meetings that bring together Ukrainian voters and representative of political parties and blocs in this eastern Ukrainian city on September 20. Eleven of the 20 political parties and blocs registered for the snap September 30 parliamentary elections attended. The "meeting" was held in the studio of Radio Kharkiv 2, the only Ukrainian-language radio station in Kharkiv, whose listeners number 2 million.

The UCCA launched its "Ukraine's Choice 2007" election program of town halls in Kirovohrad with seven political parties and blocs on September 14. In a departure from its earlier work with Ukrainian voters in 1994, 1998, 1999,

2004 and 2006, the UCCA has brought the town hall format into oblast radio stations, allowing voters to call in their questions and comments, and broadcasting the voter/candidate exchange over the airwaves. The UCCA's traditional town halls in previous years reached over 20,000 voters; the Kharkiv town hall on September 20 alone reached 2 million.

"In the two days leading up to the program's airing, our station received over 300 calls; and during the actual town hall meeting, we fielded over 100 calls from voters," stated Vitalina Zinkivska, director of Radio Kharkiv 2.

"Callers' questions reflected their daily concerns: in Kirovohrad voters sought solutions to the city's high rate of unemployment; in Lviv on September 17

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## ELECTION NOTEBOOK: Monitoring group reports on eve of parliamentary elections

by Zenon Zawada

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Falsifications won't be significant enough to discredit the September 30 parliamentary elections, said Oleksander Chernenko, spokesman for the Committee of Voters of Ukraine (CVU), the country's leading independent election monitor, which is financed by Western institutions.

The biggest threats to the elections' integrity are unsatisfactory voter lists, district election commissioners declining their assignments, delays in rulings by election governing bodies and racy statements from the main political forces alleging falsifications, intimidation and provocations.

About three-quarters of district election commissions began their work on time, and most others were only slightly delayed, the CVU stated in its September 20 report.

One week before elections, 5 percent of district election commissions had yet to begin work and the recruitment of candidates in the Donetsk and Lviv oblasts remained in critical stage, the CVU stated.

The Tymoshenko Bloc and Our Ukraine — People's Self-Defense had yet to fill their quotas in the Donetsk Oblast, while the coalition parties still needed to recruit commissioners in the Lviv Oblast.

"Meetings for a significant portion of district election commissions in the Donetsk Oblast occur without representatives from the Tymoshenko Bloc and Our Ukraine — People's Self-Defense bloc, causing indignation among commissioners since the absence of opposition members disrupt the quorum," the CVU reported.

For example, the Party of the Regions reported 173 members of Our Ukraine — People's Self-Defense and 127 Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc members failed to report for commission assignments in Kramatorsk, a city in the Donetsk Oblast.

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The Ministry of Internal Affairs led by Socialist Party candidate Vasyl Tsushko broke the law when it compiled and

(Continued on page 8)

## Former Socialist Lutsenko leads Ukraine's national democrats back to prominence

by Zenon Zawada

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — As the parliamentary election campaign draws to a close, Ukraine's national democrats are hoping Yurii Lutsenko, a lifelong Socialist, has led them back to prominence.

In its advertising and campaigning,

the Our Ukraine — People's Self-Defense bloc has cast itself as Ukraine's national democratic choice in the September 30 elections, including such veterans on its electoral list as Yurii Kostenko, Ivan Zayets and Yaroslav Kendzior.

However, the bloc's leader, Mr.

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Yurii Lutsenko campaigning in Ternopil on September 9.

## ANALYSIS

## Yushchenko accuses Russia of obstructing dioxin probe

RFE/RL

Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko says it is very likely the poisonous dioxin that disfigured him was made in a laboratory in Russia.

Mr. Yushchenko did not explicitly accuse the Russian government of involvement in his poisoning, but he did say he has "practically all the pieces put together" and that the attempt against his life was "not a private action."

Mr. Yushchenko fell gravely ill in September 2004 during his pro-Western campaign for the Ukrainian presidency.

He was rushed to a clinic in Vienna, where doctors determined he had ingested large quantities of the poison dioxin. Mr. Yushchenko survived and eventually returned to Kyiv – his face horribly scarred by the poison – to defeat pro-Moscow candidate Viktor Yanukovich in a late December rerun of the first vote, which was deemed to have been rigged. The rerun was ordered by the country's Supreme Court after weeks of Orange Revolution protests.

Now President Yushchenko is accusing Russia of blocking an investigation into who was behind the poisoning and of harboring three key suspects in the case. No one has ever been charged.

### Requests unanswered

In comments on September 11 to reporters in Dnipropetrovsk, in central Ukraine, Mr. Yushchenko said only three laboratories in the world produce dioxin, and that Ukraine has received samples from two of them.

"Analyses of dioxin have been made from all laboratories in the world, except those in Russia. I believe and hope that

this research will also be done soon," Mr. Yushchenko said. "The three people needed most for the investigation are currently in Russia. All our requests to the procurator-general to have these people appear in Ukrainian courts have gone unanswered, including one in December that I personally handed over, requesting the help of Russian President Vladimir Putin."

Mr. Yushchenko said it is very easy to determine the origin of dioxin. The fact that Russia has not sent samples to be analyzed, he said, "limits the possibilities of the investigation."

He added that Moscow has a moral obligation to cooperate. "A country cannot let an attempt on anyone's life go unpunished, let alone on a presidential candidate. For both the country's honor and rule of law, the investigation must be completed and people have a right to know who committed the crime," Mr. Yushchenko said.

In separate newspaper interviews on Tuesday – with The Times of London and the French daily Le Figaro – Mr. Yushchenko stopped short of accusing Moscow of involvement, but said the attempt against his life was not the work of "private" individuals.

### "Sudden" accusations

There has been no official reaction from the Kremlin to Mr. Yushchenko's statements. But Moscow's ambassador to Kyiv, Viktor Chernomyrdin, expressed surprise, saying he knows of no requests from Kyiv for assistance.

"Why are they making such accusa-

(Continued on page 18)

## International Federation of Journalists sees 'sabotage' in Gongadze investigation

KYIV – The International Federation of Journalists (IFJ) on September 12 launched in Kyiv its third report on the investigation of the murder of Ukrainian journalist Heorhii Gongadze. The report was launched in advance of the seventh anniversary of his death on September 16.

The case of Mr. Gongadze, the founding editor of the Ukrayinska Pravda website, concerns above all the impunity of those in power who sanction violence and intimidation against journalists. "Seven years after the assassination of Gongadze, this new report provides once again ample evidence that, despite prima facie evidence that senior politicians colluded in harming him, the Ukrainian government continues to frustrate and sabotage investigations of the murder," said IFJ President Jim Boumelha at the launch.

The report is called "Official Obstruction is Rewarded" – a reference to President Viktor Yushchenko's award earlier this year to former Procurator General Mikhail Potebenko of the Order of Prince Yaroslav the Wise. It was Mr. Potebenko to whom Mr. Gongadze had appealed for help when he realized he was being followed, and Mr. Potebenko who ignored him.

The report is being published by the International Federation of Journalists, the Institute of Mass Information of Ukraine, the National Union of Journalists of the United Kingdom and Ireland and the Gongadze Foundation,

who have monitored the case jointly.

"That the Ukrainian president has presented Potebenko with a state honor epitomizes the official indifference, and even opposition, to dealing with issues raised by the case," Mr. Boumelha said. "If there was ever a political will to find the instigators of Gongadze's murder, it appears that it has now been overtaken by the efforts of members of the political establishment to protect each other, and each other's reputations. It is a scandalous cover-up that casts a shadow over democracy in Ukraine."

The IFJ says that continued political interference and pressure have played a major part in these substantial setbacks. It is now quite clear that the opportunity provided by the political changes in Ukraine following the Orange Revolution has been missed.

The report made detailed recommendations addressed to the president and government of Ukraine, to the procurator general and to the Council of Europe.

Journalists' organizations were asked by the IFJ to continue their pressure on the Ukrainian government by sending protest to coincide with the anniversary of the murder to President Yushchenko at [press@stpu.gov.ua](mailto:press@stpu.gov.ua) or via fax to 38044255-72-76.

To read the full report of the International Federation of Journalists see: <http://www.ifj.org/pdfs/Gongadze-report120907.pdf>.

## NEWSBRIEFS

### Migrant workers and voting rights

KYIV – Internal Affairs Minister Vasyl Tsushko revealed on September 24 that his ministry has submitted a list of 3.5 million Ukrainians currently working abroad to the Central Election Commission (CEC) with a request to strike them off the voter lists, RFE/RL's Ukrainian Service reported. According to Mr. Tsushko, these people are staying abroad but their identity documents are regularly used by family members to cast votes during Ukrainian elections. Mr. Tsushko claimed that this number of permanent migrant workers includes 2.5 million people from western Ukraine and 1 million from eastern Ukraine. CEC Deputy Chairman Andrii Mahera told RFE/RL that the commission refused to comply with the Internal Affairs Ministry's request. "The Central Election Commission has already adopted a resolution on this issue. It happened on September 21. The Internal Affairs Ministry should act within its own powers. No law allows them to visit houses and interview people about who went abroad for work and who returned from abroad. The information they submitted is not attributed to any persons. This information is not supported by anything," Mr. Mahera said. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### PRU pitches tents on maidan

KYIV – Activists of the Party of the Regions of Ukraine (PRU) have begun erecting a tent camp on Kyiv's "maidan," or Independence Square, ahead of the September 30 Parliamentary elections, Ukrainian media reported on September 24. PRU National Deputy Liudmyla Kyrychenko told journalists that the purpose of the tent camp is to ensure honest elections in Ukraine. "I think it is the most efficient way to attract the attention of the world community to what is going on right now in Ukraine. ... What is taking place in the election campaign shows that there is an overt plan under way to falsify the elections," Ms. Kyrychenko claimed. Meanwhile, Viacheslav Kyrylenko, a leader of the pro-presidential Our Ukraine – People's Self-Defense

bloc, said the measures being taken by the PRU on Independence Square testify to the intention of the party to question the upcoming elections' results. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Moroz to question election results

KYIV – Parliament Chairman Oleksander Moroz, who is also the leader of the Socialist Party, said at an election meeting in the Kyiv Oblast on September 25 that his party will question the validity of the September 30 pre-term elections in court regardless of their results, the Kommersant-Ukraine daily reported on September 26. "We will appeal to the courts. This is necessary in connection with the number of violations that occurred during the previous elections and that are committed now," Mr. Moroz said. "No matter what results our party obtains in the elections, all violations will be reported to the courts. ... Our society is not ready for an election campaign that, in our opinion, will only aggravate the crisis in society," said Socialist Party lawmaker Vasyl Silchenko, confirming Mr. Moroz's words the same day. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Internal affairs minister poisoned?

KYIV – Internal Affairs Minister Vasyl Tsushko told a news conference in Kyiv on September 26 that he possesses medical evidence that his heart attack in May was due to the appearance in his blood of theophylline, a substance used for treating asthma, Ukrainian news agencies reported. Mr. Tsushko said two laboratories in Germany confirmed that samples of his blood taken immediately after his heart attack included a dose of theophylline that is lethal for most people. Mr. Tsushko said that while hospitalized in Kyiv, he was "urgently" asked for a meeting by acting Security Service of Ukraine head Vadym Nalyvaichenko. "I think Nalyvaichenko has nothing to do with what happened to me, but I believe he was sent to see whether I was already dead or not," Mr. Tsushko noted. Asked by journalists who sent Mr. Nalyvaichenko to him, Mr. Tsushko said,

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## NEWS ANALYSIS: Yanukovich says Yushchenko team will rig election

by Pavel Korbudan  
*Eurasia Daily Monitor*

Ukrainian Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich has accused President Viktor Yushchenko of illegal interference in the parliamentary election campaign and his team of harboring plans to rig the vote in the September 30 parliamentary election.

Ironically, three years ago it was Mr. Yushchenko who held Mr. Yanukovich responsible for violations in a presidential election campaign. The suspicions of foul play sparked the Orange Revolution, which eventually brought Mr. Yushchenko to power.

Now Mr. Yanukovich leads the Party of the Regions (PRU), which, according to opinion polls, should take the most votes in the election. Mr. Yushchenko backs the rival camp, consisting of the opposition coalition of Our Ukraine – People's Self-Defense (OU-PSD) and the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc (YTB).

On September 17 the PRU issued a statement saying that the governors (chairs of oblast state administrations) in Ukraine's western regions – the stronghold of OU-PSD – were deliberately tampering with voter lists. The PRU said that the lists of voters compiled by the governors' offices differed from Internal Affairs Ministry data. Vice Minister of Internal Affairs Mykhailo Kornienko told a press conference on the same day that many nonexistent voters were registered in western regions, and that he feared substitutes would vote for people who are not planning to come to the polling stations.

The president appoints and dismisses regional governors, while the Internal Affairs Ministry is subordinated to the prime minister.

Prime Minister Yanukovich, speaking on a campaign tour on September 19, claimed that OU-PSD and YTB were going to sabotage the work of the electoral commissions in PRU strongholds in the south and east of Ukraine by refusing to sign vote-count reports on polling day. The PRU issued a statement threatening to pull out of the race if the "preparations for massive vote rigging" continued.

Vice Prime Minister Mykola Azarov, who took over from Mr. Yanukovich as caretaker prime minister for the campaign period, said that the election would not take place if the PRU withdrew from it. The election watchdog Committee of Voters of Ukraine (CVU) confirmed that if the PRU were serious about pulling out of the race, there would be no election because an exodus of PRU representatives from electoral commissions would technically block the election process. Mr. Yanukovich, however, said on September 21 that the PRU will continue to run, and he promised "to win this election by a landslide."

Rather than pull out of the race, Prime Minister Yanukovich has mounted an

offensive against President Yushchenko. In an open letter to Mr. Yushchenko dated September 21, he accused the president of "violating Ukrainian laws and moral standards" by taking part in campaign events for OU-PSD. Mr. Yanukovich was particularly unhappy about Mr. Yushchenko appearing in OU-PSD's televised campaign advertisements, as well as about Mr. Yushchenko's participation in OU-PSD rallies in the western regions earlier this month, where he called on the locals to vote for OU-PSD.

The CVU also urged Mr. Yushchenko on September 21 to abstain from electioneering, although it noted that no Ukrainian law forbids the president from doing so. The Central Election Commission (CEC), however, by a vote of 8-7 passed a resolution late on the same day saying that President Yushchenko's campaigning in favor of OU-PSD had been illegal and requesting that he cease such activities. The OU-PSD and YTB representatives on the commission voted against the resolution.

Mr. Yushchenko dismissed the warning as a sign of the CEC's "politicization." The Presidential Secretariat explained that he had violated no laws because legal restrictions on electioneering apply to the executive and judges, but not to the head of state. Speaking at a press conference in Khmelnytskyi on September 22, Mr. Yushchenko also replied to Mr. Yanukovich's open letter, saying that he would not accept lecturing on moral behavior from somebody who benefited from rigged ballots in 2004.

Mr. Yanukovich hailed the CEC's warning to Mr. Yushchenko, insisting that the president has no moral right to side with any party in an election. Speaking on his campaign tour of the southern regions on September 22-23, he insisted that the Yushchenko team planned vote rigging. What's more, Mr. Yanukovich warned, "Somebody will miss the plane to flee Ukraine because the people will rise against those who are destroying this country" if OU-PSD and YTB block the work of the electoral commissions.

On September 24 the PRU began to erect tents on Independence Square (the maidan), which had been the heart of the Orange Revolution, in what looks like a muscle-flexing exercise. The party said its supporters would spend the night following polling day at the square, waiting for the preliminary results of vote counting.

In April-May of this year, the PRU succeeded in taking thousands of its supporters to Independence Square to protest the president's decision to call an early election. This, however, did not scare Mr. Yushchenko, and Mr. Yanukovich eventually had to accept his conditions.

Sources: *Channel 5, September 15, 22; UNIAN, September 17; Segodnya, September 18; Interfax-Ukraine, September 19-24; NTN TV, September 21; ProUA.com, September 23.*

### Quotable notes

"[Ukrainian-Russian relations] are constantly plagued with tension because Kyiv's policies are inconsistent. This is not what is normally known as a neighborly policy. I mean all these speculations on unilateral termination of gas contracts, the plan for joining NATO, elaborations on permission to the Americans to install missile defense elements in Ukraine..."

"Neither does Ukraine's penchant for membership in the European Union and World Trade Organization and abandonment of the United Economic Zone help matters in general. There are also the problems of Tuzla Island and the Russian Black Sea Fleet in Ukraine ... I'd say that Russia and Ukraine are drifting apart."

"... A customs union with Russia will offer a whole vista of new opportunities for our manufacturers."

– Petro Symonenko, leader of the Communist Party of Ukraine, speaking in an interview with *Vremia Novosti* (Moscow) on August 31.

## Canadian MP Borys Wrzesnewskyj to observe Ukrainian elections

OTTAWA – Liberal Member of Parliament Borys Wrzesnewskyj (Etobicoke Center) has once again been called upon to serve as a member of the Election Observer Mission coordinated by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) for elections in Ukraine.

Mr. Wrzesnewskyj commented: "During the last 16 years of independence, Ukraine has traveled a difficult path in establishing a democratic civil society with a free market economy, all the while building the necessary structures to allow it to further integrate into Western institutions and markets. As if this wasn't challenging enough for post-Soviet Ukraine, in the last several years Russian President [Vladimir] Putin has through direct interference attempted to sabotage Ukraine's efforts; most blatantly during the 2004 presidential elections and Orange Revolution, and prior to the Ukrainian parliamentary elections during the winter of 2006 when Russia shut down the gas supplies to Ukraine on Mr. Putin's orders."

During the 2004-2005 presidential election crisis in Ukraine, Mr. Wrzesnewskyj worked to reach all-party consensus in Canada's Parliament to support the struggle for democracy in Ukraine. In 2004 the MP spearheaded several initiatives related to Ukraine, including a unanimously accepted House of Commons motion on October 26, an emergency debate on the situation in Ukraine on November 24 and another unanimously accepted motion on November 25.

Mr. Wrzesnewskyj initiated and was instrumental in securing the Canadian government's commitment to send 500 election observers to Ukraine for the December 2004 presidential election. For the re-run of the presidential election, Mr. Wrzesnewskyj was a member of the OSCE's Election Observer Mission.

"This past spring, as a consequence of questionable events within Ukraine's Parliament, including unconstitutional

maneuvers that could have resulted in the altering of Ukraine's Constitution, these 'unscheduled and extraordinary' parliamentary elections were called by President [Viktor] Yushchenko. Unfortunately, Mr. [Prime Minister Stephen] Harper's Conservatives have only committed to a maximum of 60 Canadian observers, an almost tenfold decrease from our contribution during the last set of 'unscheduled and extraordinary' Ukrainian elections. We can only hope that the international observer teams will have the human resources at their disposal to ensure a free and fair election," commented Mr. Wrzesnewskyj from Kyiv.

In related news, former Ontario Education Minister Gerard Kennedy also will be traveling to Ukraine to observe the Ukrainian parliamentary election on September 30.

Mr. Kennedy will be serving as special advisor to the chief observer for the Canada-Ukraine Foundation Election Observer Mission. The Canada-Ukraine Foundation Election Observer Mission is affiliated with the Ukrainian Canadian Congress and will be providing 125 observers on the ground as part of its team covering 15 oblasts.

"I am very pleased to be part of this dedicated team ensuring free and fair elections in Ukraine. This effort is also another step furthering what must become a much deeper political and economic relationship between our two countries. It is unfortunate that the Ukrainian Canadian community's commitment is not reflected by the current government who have dramatically reduced the number of official observers they support," stated Mr. Kennedy.

The Canada-Ukraine Foundation Election Observer Mission was able to enlist the expertise of Mr. Kennedy, who recently joined the Ted Rogers School of Management at Ryerson University as a distinguished visiting professor, through the support of the Wrzesnewskyj family's Dopomoha Ukraini Foundation.

## Helsinki Commission leaders urge political stability in Ukraine

WASHINGTON – Reps. Alcee L. Hastings (D-Fla.), chairman of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (U.S. Helsinki Commission) and Co-Chairman Sen. Benjamin L. Cardin (D-Md.), issued a statement regarding Ukraine's parliamentary elections that will be held on Sunday, September 30.

"Since the 2004 Orange Revolution, Ukraine has continued to make real democratic gains. And yet, one cannot turn a blind eye to the serious political uncertainty that has unfolded within the past year. Prolonged instability is neither in Ukraine's best interest nor in the interest of the region and it is our sincere hope that, following the elections, its political leaders can find solutions that will advance political stability and democratic development," Rep. Hastings and Sen. Cardin stated.

"The consolidation of democracy and the rule of law in Ukraine will further strengthen its independence and sovereignty, enhancing Ukraine's aspirations for full integration with the West and serving as a positive model for other former Soviet countries. It is our hope that these elections are free and transparent in keeping with Ukraine's OSCE commitments. We wish the people of

Ukraine much success and look forward to continuing to strengthen U.S.-Ukrainian bilateral relations," said the two leaders of the Helsinki Commission.

In July Rep. Hastings, Sen. Cardin and House Majority Leader Steny Hoyer (D-Md.) led a Congressional delegation to Ukraine for the 16th annual session of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) Parliamentary Assembly. During the trip the delegation met with Ukraine's President Viktor Yushchenko and other prominent Ukrainian officials, and they received assurances that Ukraine would not backtrack on the path to political reform and good governance.

The U.S. Helsinki Commission plans to hold a briefing focusing on Ukraine's September 30 parliamentary elections in October.

The Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, also known as the Helsinki Commission, is a U.S. government agency that monitors progress in the implementation of the provisions of the 1975 Helsinki Accords. The commission consists of nine members from the Senate, nine from the House of Representatives, and one member each from the departments of State, Defense and Commerce.

## Kateryna Yushchenko praises Ukrainian Catholic University on first visit

by Mariana Karapinka  
and Oksana Shkodzinska

LVIV – Ukraine's First Lady Kateryna Yushchenko made her first visit to the Ukrainian Catholic University (UCU) on September 13. The brief stop was part of her visit to Lviv for the 2007 All-Ukraine Publishers' Forum.

As head of the advisory council of the Ukraine 3000 International Charity Fund, Mrs. Yushchenko was particularly interested to hear about social projects at UCU and said that her fund will work together with UCU.

Mrs. Yushchenko was given a brief tour of the university's new Building of the Faculty of Philosophy and Theology, which was ceremonially opened and blessed a year ago. The building is part of the Theological Center complex, which includes the premises of Holy Spirit Seminary.

The UCU rector, the Rev. Borys Gudziak, Ph. D., then recounted the history of the establishment and develop-

ment of the university for Mrs. Yushchenko. He also shared plans for the future. In particular, he showed her a model for the construction of a new campus near Lviv's Stryisky Park. The site was blessed by Pope John Paul II during his visit to Ukraine in 2001 and a cross was ceremonially placed on the territory in May of this year.

As part of her visit, Mrs. Yushchenko also met various UCU students, including those studying in the Department of Social Pedagogy, members of the Student Charity Center and the seminarian who heads the seminary's charity organization. The students presented social projects that they carry out in addition to their regular studies, in particular, helping children in orphanages and shelters.

UCU's Department of Social Pedagogy, opened in 2006, prepares professionals to work at shelters for children, special schools for physically and mentally disabled children, geriatric buildings and other institutions.



Father Borys Gudziak, rector of the Ukrainian Catholic University, greets Ukraine's First Lady Kateryna Yushchenko in front of UCU's new Building of the Faculty of Philosophy and Theology.

Mrs. Yushchenko explained that Ukraine 3000 plans to introduce programs in charitable activities in Ukrainian schools and also to create a similar course for universities, especially for faculties of economics and business. "So we would very much like to work together with your students and teachers, who can help us to develop this course," she said, "for it is especially important that children start to learn to do good from childhood, so that in time this will become a good habit."

Mrs. Yushchenko highly praised the achievements and prospects of the

studies, created to mark the 60th birthday of the Rev. Dr. Iwan Dacko, president of UCU's Institute of Ecumenical Studies and one of the initiators of the university's establishment in Ukraine. She also gave a digital mediaprojector to UCU and a copy of the book "History of the Ukrainian Kozaks."

"President Viktor Yushchenko in various ways shows his attention to the development of UCU. In particular, he supported UCU's initiative regarding the recognition of theology in Ukraine [by the Ministry of Education]," said the Rev. Gudziak. "Mrs. Kateryna



UCU Rector the Rev. Dr. Borys Gudziak shows Ukraine's first lady Lviv's Theology Center complex, while Lviv Mayor Andrii Sadovyi (left) and Lviv Oblast Governor Petro Oliinyk (second from left) look on.

### Church leaders in Ukraine support Holodomor commemorations

KYIV – Recent meetings in Kyiv initiated by the Ukrainian World Congress with Church leaders have resulted in a commitment from religious leaders to support the UWC International Holodomor Coordinating Committee's (IHCC) plans for the 75th anniversary commemorations of the Holodomor.

UWC President Askold Lozynskij and IHCC Chairman Stefan Romaniw met with Patriarch Lubomyr Husar of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church (UGCC) on Sunday, August 26, and with Patriarch Filaret of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Kyiv Patriarchate on Monday, August 27, to outline UWC plans and explain the Memorandum of Understanding and Action Plan signed by the Presidential Secretariat, the Institute of Memory and the UWC's IHCC.

The UWC delegation also included Victor Pedenko, general secretary, UWC Directors Bohdan Fedorak, Stefan Kaczaraj and Michael Sawkiw Jr.

The Church leaders were requested to communicate with their Church hierarchies and parishes in Ukraine and internationally to raise awareness about the 75th anniversary of the Famine-Genocide and raise the consciousness of Church leadership and parishioners. They were also invited to provide a representative to join the IHCC.

The outcomes of the meetings were positive with both patriarchs fully supporting the proposals and also recommending that the Council of Churches in Ukraine be engaged in this process. An official letter has now been sent by the UWC to the council seeking its commitment.



Kateryna Yushchenko surveys the atrium of the Ukrainian Catholic University's new classroom building.

Ukrainian Catholic University. She acknowledged the significant role that the UCU played in the Ukrainian government recognizing theology as an academic discipline.

In the name of her fund and her family, she promised support and help to the university in further matters regarding this recognition and the recognition of advanced degrees in the field by the government. "I know how difficult it was to revive the Lviv Theological Academy [now the UCU], how difficult to create such a university," said Mrs. Yushchenko.

"For a long time I have wanted to see your work, to meet your teachers and students," she added. "You do wonderful things. For this is very important, that our people have access to knowledge about God. I thank you for starting this effort."

At the end of the visit Mrs. Yushchenko made the first contribution, 25,000 hrv, to UCU's fund for higher

Yushchenko, who is known for her dedicated work in the social sphere, is also interested in our institution, inasmuch as UCU prepares pastors and laypeople for work in various social projects."

"Among the initiatives of our students, it's worth mentioning the Christmas Eve supper for the homeless in Lviv and ministry to the poor, orphans, and the disabled," Father Gudziak continued. "Mrs. Yushchenko knows about these activities of our students and so she expressed a desire to get better acquainted with the university and its students."

Further information about the UCU in English and Ukrainian is available on the university's website at [www.ucu.edu.ua](http://www.ucu.edu.ua). Readers may also contact the Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation, 2247 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago, IL 60622; phone, 773-235-8462; e-mail, [ucef@ucef.org](mailto:ucef@ucef.org); website, [www.ucef.org](http://www.ucef.org). The phone number of the UCEF in Canada is 416-239-2495.

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## UCC Observer Mission ready for Ukraine's vote

WINNIPEG, Manitoba – After months of planning and preparations, the Ukrainian Canadian Congress Observer Mission for the pre-term parliamentary elections in Ukraine is ready to go. A total of 125 observers will be traveling to different parts of the country to observe the vote on election day. A dozen “medium-term” observers monitored the campaign in the final weeks.

Although it will not be possible or practical to send observer teams into every oblast of Ukraine, all regions of the country will be covered by the mission to ensure a representative overview is obtained of balloting procedures in every

major region of the country.

The mission is headed by UCC President Irene Sushko of Hamilton, Ontario, while Ron Chyczij of Toronto, Ontario, is the chief observer. Emil Yereniuk of Edmonton, Alberta, chaired the mission organizing committee, while Lesia Szwaluk of Winnipeg, Manitoba, coordinated the selection committee.

The selection of the observer delegation was made by a committee comprising UCC provincial heads, following a complex set of criteria. Every effort was made to ensure that the mission team make-up was a reflection of the Ukrainian Canadian community.

## Former Socialist...

(Continued from page 1)

Lutsenko, has been a dedicated Socialist Party member since 1991 and broke ranks with party Chair Oleksander Moroz only last year after Mr. Moroz abandoned the Orange coalition in favor of the Russian-oriented one.

“The People’s Self-Defense (Narodna Samooborona) is undefined as a political force,” said Ivan Lozowy, president of the Kyiv-based Institute of Statehood and Democracy, financed by Ukrainian business donations. “It’s formed behind one political character – Lutsenko. His views have floated around. He’s been a lifelong Socialist, but has apparently left those views behind.”

In fact, Mr. Lutsenko’s politics have been vague ever since he defected from the Socialists to lead the People’s Self-Defense.

It’s not his positions, but rather his election message and relatively untarnished image, that Our Ukraine hoped would appeal to voters and give the bloc its needed boost when it chose him as its leader, observers said.

His image as an anti-corruption crusader, cultivated during the last seven years, fit perfectly with the anti-corruption campaign theme of the Our Ukraine – People’s Self-Defense Bloc, which had chosen eliminating deputies’ immunity from prosecution as its main message.

Mr. Lutsenko launched his political career in 1994, when he was elected to the Rivne Oblast Council and became its assistant chair at age 29. He gained his political ties in the city through his father, Vitalii, who served as first secretary of the Rivne Oblast Committee of the Communist Party during the Soviet era.

A faithful party functionary, Vitalii Lutsenko was elected to the Verkhovna Rada in 1998 on the Communist Party ticket; he died the next year.

His son Yurii took a decidedly different path, becoming a civic activist in Kyiv for years prior to the Orange Revolution when it was unpopular and dangerous to do so under the Leonid Kuchma presidency.

In 2000 Mr. Lutsenko served as co-chair of the Ukraine Without Kuchma movement, which was partly launched by Mr. Moroz and the Socialists, but gained momentum after the murder of Heorhii Gongadze.

For his leadership and dedication to the movement, which many identify as the precursor to the Orange Revolution, the Socialists rewarded Mr. Lutsenko with the third position on their 2002 electoral list, which earned him a seat in the Verkhovna Rada.

When the Orange Revolution was being hatched, organizers tapped Mr. Lutsenko as a key field commander, given his experience and success during

the Ukraine Without Kuchma actions.

When forming his Cabinet of Ministers, Viktor Yushchenko chose Mr. Lutsenko to serve as his minister of internal affairs, likely for his reformist image and as a political tribute to Mr. Moroz, observers said.

During his nearly two years as internal affairs minister, Mr. Lutsenko had no noteworthy accomplishments, political observers stated almost unanimously. His first big move was to arrest Borys Kolesnikov, the right-hand man of Donbas tycoon Rinat Akhmetov, and charge him with racketeering for violently pressuring a local department store owner into selling his shares at a discount.

Within several months, the charges against Mr. Kolesnikov were dropped, and the failed prosecution came to symbolize the Yushchenko government’s failure to deliver on its campaign promise “Bandits to prison.”

Mr. Lutsenko also tried to prosecute Crimean mob boss Oleksander Melnyk, even bringing him to Kyiv under arrest. However, Mr. Lutsenko claims Procurator General Oleksander Medvedko declined to prosecute Mr. Melnyk, despite evidence provided to his office that the Crimean gangster had murdered two Crimean businessmen.

In was during the investigations of gang-related murders in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea that police investigators unearthed more than 225 bodies of buried murdered victims, a small success accomplished under Mr. Lutsenko’s leadership.

Prior to the Anti-Crisis Coalition’s emergence in August 2006 with Viktor Yanukovich at the helm, Mr. Lutsenko claimed he would never serve in the same government as the Party of the Regions. Within weeks, he changed his mind and remained, only to become a casualty in the Party of the Regions’ campaign to usurp government.

Mr. Yanukovich remembered Mr. Lutsenko’s attempts to prosecute loyal party associates Messrs. Kolesnikov and Melnyk. Just three days after becoming prime minister, he met with Mr. Lutsenko and told him he was creating a new structure to ensure Mr. Lutsenko would “coordinate” his work with his Cabinet of Ministers.

“We will work on a model of relations in which the Cabinet will control the situation in the nation, in every region,” Mr. Yanukovich said. “I hope a constructive relationship will begin between the Cabinet and the ministry.”

Once Mr. Yanukovich initiated his campaign to usurp power, Mr. Lutsenko became an obvious target of a ruling coalition intent on clearing from the government rank and file any officials that

(Continued on page 22)

## IN THE PRESS

### Election time in Ukraine

“Ukraine democracy needs U.S. help,” commentary by Joseph Tydings (U.S. senator from Maryland from 1965 to 1971), *Baltimore Sun*, September 24:

Next Sunday, with Ukraine’s once-hopeful Orange Revolution in disarray, that wonderful but beleaguered country will hold a national Parliament election that is shaping up to be another political storm – one where an ill wind blows through to steal the vote.

The Bush administration, so focused on forcing change in Iraq, has turned its back on the survival of Ukraine’s fragile new democracy. The United States must join Europe’s leading democracies and closely watch the Parliament, or Rada, election. If we don’t, freedom-loving Ukrainians may be robbed again. ...

Since the fall of the Soviet Union, Ukrainians have continued to aspire to a better life, and to vote in huge numbers. Today, with Kremlin-influenced oligarchs bankrolling two of the top three parties, Russia is trying to bring Ukraine back into its orbit. A stolen election would be just what the Russians ordered. ...

Today, our country, the world’s leading democracy, has forgotten Ukraine and the need for effective election monitoring. In 2005, USAID funded a monitoring mission of more than 30 former U.S. and European legislators; I was among them. Since then, the organizing group, the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation, has been forced to completely close shop in Ukraine for lack of Bush administration support. ...

In contrast, the European Parliament’s largest political group recently urged member-states to send observers to Ukraine. ... The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe will observe. A smattering of other international nonprofit groups, including a few Americans, are signed up too. But unless the number of registered international observers – just 400 so far – increases drastically, a tree could fall in an empty forest and no one will hear. ...

“Regions prove they cannot change,” by Dr. Taras Kuzio (research associate at The Institute for European, Russian and Eurasian Studies, George Washington University), *Kyiv Post*, September 19:

In the last three years U.S. political technologists and other U.S.-based consultants have routinely argued that Viktor Yanukovich and the Party of the Regions have changed into a modern and democratic party. Little evidence has been shown to prove this argument but nevertheless the mantra has been chanted at every available opportunity. ...

Beyond wishful thinking there is no evidence to show that Prime Minister Yanukovich or the Party of the Regions have fundamentally changed from the Kuchma era.

... the Party of the Regions pursues a Janus-face approach to politics, just as did former President Kuchma. The nice image cultivated by the Regions in the West is very different from the reality on the ground in eastern Ukraine where the Regions are entrenched. ...

Since the 2004 elections Prime Minister Yanukovich and the Party of the Regions have worked through political technologists and consultants towards changing their poor democratic image in the West by claiming their adherence to the international principles of Western democracy. There is no evidence to show that the Yanukovich government and the Party of the Regions are committed to four core principles: battling corruption, bringing transparency to the energy sector, holding clean privatizations and adhering to democratic norms and the con-

stitutional balance of power.

Ukraine’s elections later this month give the country a chance to introduce policies that were demanded by the one in five Ukrainians who participated in the Orange Revolution three years ago. These four core policies will never be implemented if the Yanukovich government and the Anti-Crisis Coalition return to power after the elections. Ukraine needs real democrats and reformers in power who can only come from the Orange camp.

“Ukrainian Crossroads,” commentary by Aleksander Kwasniewski (former president of Poland), *The Wall Street Journal*, September 7:

... The Orange Revolution of 2004 was a breakthrough because it removed electoral fraud as a routine fact of political life in Ukraine and made proper democratic competition possible for the first time.

But that single event was never going to wipe away at a stroke the legacy of authoritarianism that continues to weigh so heavily on the present. It should surprise no one that there have been setbacks as well as successes in the last three years.

... Ukraine’s political leaders eventually agreed that the only way to settle their differences was to call a new election. In doing so they gave themselves another chance to demonstrate their commitment to European values. ...

The election is an important opportunity for Ukraine not only to produce a stable government with a clear mandate, but to demonstrate that it is a country that Europe can do business with. If Ukraine becomes known as the kind of country where political agreements are broken on a whim, it will have damaging repercussions for its European ambitions.?

Of course, the European Union cannot tell Ukraine what to do. We forfeited that right when we declined to offer it the prospect of membership, which would have allowed us to assess its policies against the accession criteria that apply to all potential member-states. But we can and should make it clear that actions have consequences.

The September 30 election is a chance for Ukraine to prove the doubters wrong and settle its internal differences in a mature and democratic fashion. The sooner all of its leaders are able to recommit themselves to that course, the better for Ukraine’s European prospects.

“Ukraine’s chance,” *Financial Times*, September 24:

... If the opinion polls are right, the [Ukrainian parliamentary] election will not make a decisive change: President Viktor Yushchenko, Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich and opposition leader Yulia Tymoshenko will remain in charge of the three biggest political blocs, with none having a majority. The only answer will be more bickering and more bargaining.

Moreover, the country’s business oligarchs wield more power than they did under the authoritarian former President Leonid Kuchma. Rinat Akhmetov, the richest, has an estimated fortune of \$15 billion plus. That puts him behind Roman Abramovich, Russia’s wealthiest man, who has about \$19 billion. But Russia’s economy is five times larger than Ukraine’s. No businessman in the world has as much domestic economic clout as Mr. Akhmetov. Even if he abjured politics, he would inevitably have big political influence. In fact, Mr. Akhmetov is an MP and active

(Continued on page 15)

## THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

### Looking ahead to ... 2009?

The most important insight to be gleaned from these elections is how little Ukrainian democracy has progressed in the almost three years since the Orange Revolution.

It's utterly destructive when the president and prime minister hurl mutual accusations of vote falsifications – days before the elections have even taken place. Such behavior decimates the people's faith in the government and the law. And, it hardly encourages them to come out and cast their ballots.

The mafia-like Party of the Regions is largely to blame for the lack of democratic progress in Ukraine, after having waged an aggressive campaign to usurp the government – a campaign that triggered the political crisis in the first place.

At the same time, the Orange leaders, President Viktor Yushchenko and opposition leader Yulia Tymoshenko, also bear responsibility as they were expected to introduce Western values and standards into the nation's political life. They could have done so by fulfilling only a handful of the reforms they promised the Ukrainian people on the maidan; shutting the Party of the Regions out of government also would have helped.

But, the Orange leaders failed miserably. They've allowed themselves to be dragged into the gutter by the Party of the Regions, a political machine that has spewed enough political venom and slander to deter most decent, self-respecting people from getting involved Ukrainian politics. These thugs-turned-businessmen see no inherent value in democracy and a constitutional republic, which they see as mere tools or obstacles (depending on the particular circumstances) to achieve their ultimate goal: power and wealth. As Theodore Roosevelt said, "To educate a man in mind and not in morals is to educate a menace to society."

Have Viktor Yanukovich or Rinat Akhmetov ever sat down with a copy of the "Federalist Papers"? Have they read the writings of Plato and Aristotle on democracy? They allegedly have college degrees, but it is doubtful their Donetsk curriculum made room for the Western humanities. These are relevant questions that are generally frowned upon at press conferences because they seem nonsensical. But how will a democratic, constitutional republic function if its supposed leaders don't appreciate its foundations and purpose? And how can Ukraine ever become a government of the people, by the people and for the people, when the political leaders they elect are accountable to no one?

Instead of focusing on issues that concern the voters, reporters these days are mired in the mindless daily news cycles, dwelling on the latest accusation or counter-accusation that ultimately distracts voters and politicians from what lies at the heart of Ukraine's political ills. The election process itself is mind-numbing, with voters forced to listen to politicians engaged in character assassination, mud-slinging, name-calling, etc.

Unfortunately, such tactics have proven successful in politics, which is why politicians resort to them. To compete with the Regions, the president, his supporters and allies have decided that they too need to wrestle in the political mud. And it's done Mr. Yushchenko no good. He won the presidential elections on his promise to draw Ukraine toward civilized, European standards; sinking to the Regions' level has withered his support.

To their credit, television anchors have struggled to keep the debate civilized. "Prove your accusations," they say. "Where is your evidence?" they ask. But the results of their efforts are paltry, as a new news day brings more charges and counter-charges instead of real information about the candidates and their platforms.

The Party of the Regions and their allies have been able to wreck the democratic process because the elections are taking place in the absence of the rule of law and in accordance with a hastily amended Constitution. Indeed, managed anarchy dominates in Ukrainian society, where money and power trump the law. In these conditions, holding normal elections in which such critical issues as medical care, education and social security are debated is not possible.

Ms. Tymoshenko has wisely called for a referendum to amend the poorly drafted Constitution of Ukraine. Unless her proposal gains momentum and support, the next two years until the 2009 presidential elections will be unstable, to say the least.

Sept.  
29  
2006

### Turning the pages back...

Last year, on September 29, 2006, the U.S. Senate passed by unanimous consent HR 562, a resolution that authorized the government of Ukraine to construct a monument in Washington to the victims of the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933,

as reported by Serhiy Zhykharev of the Ukrainian National Information Service (UNIS).

The resolution was introduced by Rep. Sander Levin (D-Mich.) on February 2, 2005, and sponsored by 36 members of the House of Representatives.

Along the way to the resolution being passed, it was referred to the Subcommittee on National Parks of the House Resources Committee on February 17, 2005, and on June 9, 2005, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (UCCA) testified in favor of the legislation.

UCCA President Michael Sawkiw Jr. said at the hearing: "The sheer magnitude, scope and significance of this human calamity merits historians to surmise that food was, and can, be used as a political weapon. These lessons are as important today as in the future. This lesson alone should signify the importance of the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide Memorial."

Rep. Louie Gohmert (R-Texas) moved on November 16, 2005, to put this legislation to a vote and the House passed the bill by unanimous consent.

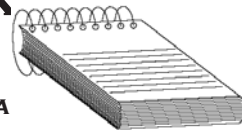
"Over 7 million people died of starvation as Russians stopped Ukrainians from enter-

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## REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

BY ZENON ZAWADA

KYIV PRESS BUREAU



### The post-election scenario

I don't claim to be Nostradamus, but the post-election scenario is quite easy to predict.

Several facts have already been established.

Socialist Party of Ukraine Chair and Verkhovna Rada Speaker Oleksander Moroz has already stated he won't accept the elections as legitimate and alleged the Presidential Secretariat has committed vote fraud.

Both President Viktor Yushchenko, de facto leader of the Our Ukraine – People's Self-Defense bloc, and Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich, leader of the Party of the Regions of Ukraine, have accused each other's political forces of vote fraud.

The Party of the Regions will not accept being in the parliamentary opposition, which would mean accepting yet another humiliating defeat. Its leaders and financiers are the most powerful people in the country, and they won't accept taking a back seat in Ukrainian politics.

Yulia Tymoshenko has stated she will not unite her political bloc with the Party of the Regions under any circumstances.

A significant portion of Our Ukraine – People's Self-Defense, as much as 25 percent, will not accept a coalition with the Party of the Regions because it would ruin their political careers (as has already happened to Mr. Yushchenko).

Based on these facts, it's easy to predict the following post-election scenarios:

**Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc/Our Ukraine – People's Self-Defense coalition:** this is the ideal outcome of the elections, but the Party of the Regions will refuse to accept it.

In the event such a coalition emerges, the Anti-Crisis Coalition forces (Party of the Regions, Socialists and Communists) will not acknowledge the election results, claiming they were falsified, and will not acknowledge the new government. They may even form their own Parliament.

(There is a precedent. On January 21, 2000, a newly formed center-right coalition held its own parliamentary session in the Ukrainian Home, while leftists simultaneously met in the Verkhovna Rada after former Chair Oleksander Tkachenko refused to allow a vote on his suspension.)

**Party of the Regions/Our Ukraine – People's Self-Defense:** In this scenario, a significant number of politicians from the Our Ukraine – People's Self-Defense bloc (up to 25 percent) will declare their staunch opposition to this coalition in order to preserve their political careers (those who still have kept their patriotic reputations intact, such as Yurii Kostenko, Mykola Katerynchuk and maybe even Viachslav Kyrylenko).

They won't have the option of leaving the coalition because Mr. Yushchenko already decided in April that deputies can't switch or abandon factions. Allowing them to do so this time around would be humiliating hypocrisy on the president's part.

Nevertheless, those in opposition will voice their disagreement with coalition initiatives and even vote against them. This would draw sharp dissatisfaction from the Party of the Regions, which will threaten to abandon the coalition.

The success of such a coalition is not in the Regions' interests, however,

because it wants to dispose of Mr. Yushchenko before or during the 2009 elections. Therefore, the Party of the Regions will throw its massive weight around and dominate the coalition's decision-making, making it a tenuous alliance.

Given the lack of agreement on key issues, particularly foreign policy, such a coalition is unlikely to survive more than a few months.

Mind you, Parliament can't be dismissed during the first year after a pre-term election, according to the Constitution of Ukraine.

**Party of the Regions/Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc coalition:** Ms. Tymoshenko has already said she would not enter any coalition with the Party of the Regions.

Doing so would ruin her ability to challenge Mr. Yanukovich in the 2009 presidential elections.

**Party of the Regions/Communist Party of Ukraine coalition:** This coalition has the most potential for long-term success. It remains unclear whether the Communists will gain enough votes (3 percent) to qualify for Parliament.

It also is unclear whether these two parties will have enough votes to form the majority. In the event that they do, President Yushchenko is likely to accept the coalition, regardless of any attempts made by Ms. Tymoshenko to disrupt it.

**No coalition:** It's possible Ukraine's political forces won't be able to form any coalition. In this event, President Yushchenko won't be able to dismiss Parliament because the Constitution forbids repeated elections within a year of pre-term elections.

In this scenario, the parliamentary coalition led by Mr. Moroz will claim to be the legitimate legislative body, using any arguments at its disposal, particularly that the elections were falsified.

If Mr. Moroz and the parliamentary coalition are able to convince key government officials, particularly the Constitutional Court, that the fifth convocation was never legally dismissed, it will launch impeachment proceedings against Mr. Yushchenko, with a high likelihood of success. Therefore, Mr. Yushchenko finds himself in a near desperate position of needing a new coalition government following the elections.

He will be willing to offer the Party of the Regions significant concessions, which may have already begun with Rinat Akhmetov's August acquisition of a large ownership stake in Dniiproenergo, Ukraine's biggest electricity producer.

#### Conclusion

Mr. Yanukovich is likely to remain as Ukraine's prime minister, either in a Party of the Regions/Communist Party coalition, or in a Party of the Regions/Our Ukraine – People's Self-Defense coalition.

The first coalition has long-term potential for success, in terms of political stability.

The second coalition is unlikely to succeed.

Ms. Tymoshenko is highly unlikely to become Ukraine's next prime minister, and will therefore make preparations to challenge all opponents in the 2009 presidential elections, as she has already stated.

## COMMENTARY

## Ukraine's parliamentary elections: danger points and the undecided vote

by Oksana Bashuk Hepburn

As Ukraine's parliamentary elections approach, voters are splitting three ways: one-third favors the Orange forces led by the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc; one-third supports Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich and his Party of the Regions; and the rest won't say.

Who will win? That depends on the undecided vote and its view of front-runners like the Party of the Regions. After 18 months of parliamentary power it reaps the benefits of office. The prime minister has projected a respectable image, shedding the somewhat bumbling, goon-like one from the presidential elections of 2004. Ukraine's robust economy favors him as well. Foreign investments have surpassed \$5 million – almost three times the 2003 figures.

For Western-minded Ukrainians his negatives include a wobbly stand on NATO and charges of corruption. To them, the most dangerous aspect of his candidacy lie in taped messages from a secret meeting last month with Russia's President Vladimir Putin. Realnaya Polityka, a Russian website, reported that, among other matters, the two leaders agreed that Ukraine's state language should be Russian; Ukraine will guarantee Russia's energy passage to Europe; they will work on a new global pan-Slavism strategy; and, according to Mr. Putin, "...things will not change in Ukraine ... Yanukovich will be prime minister."

Whether the tape is real or not is a moot point. The issues are real.

The danger to Ukraine's free election is Russia's determination to control it

*Oksana Bashuk Hepburn is the president of U\*CAN, a consulting firm specializing in relations with Ukraine, and a commentator.*

through the Party of the Regions regardless of Ukraine's national will. Why? Because Russia needs Ukraine for its energy dominance, as a global counterweight to the United States and the West, and for Ukraine's strategic attributes, both geographic (proximity to Europe, the Black Sea) and economic (agriculture, metallurgy, the space industry). Russia's empire-building strategies depend on this.

The alternative to Mr. Yanukovich is the Tymoshenko Bloc united with other Orange parties and supported by a third of the electorate. Support for Ms. Tymoshenko has grown steadily since she was dismissed as prime minister by President Yushchenko in the post-Orange Revolution government. It surged after he signed a unity document with Mr. Yanukovich, called him to form a government and had members of his Our Ukraine party serve in the Yanukovich Cabinet.

Yulia, as she is popularly called, went into opposition, becoming the lone standard-bearer of Orange Revolution values until other Orange parties saw the writing on the wall and joined her. She articulates Ukraine's national aspirations and couples them with good-for-Ukraine economic policies like promising to re-privatize Rinat Akhmetov's recently purchased state energy property. (She's already made him return a steel plant, reselling it at many times his price, to bring some \$4 billion into Ukraine's coffers.) The people love this sort of justice.

Ms. Tymoshenko is seen by the pro-Western electorate – to whom cozying up to Russia is reminiscent of years of terror, economic deprivation and the gulag – as its champion. To her credit, she has cobbled rapprochement among the Orange forces – Our Ukraine and Yuri

(Continued on page 18)

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

## A short history of bees in Ukrainian

Dear Editor:

As an avid beekeeper Viktor Yushchenko ought to know that honey bees survive only in colonies – no single bee will ever survive by itself in nature. Humans, like bees, also need to form colonies, better known as partnerships, in order to live and prosper; even early cavemen organized themselves in groups to hunt and defend.

However, cavemen were still men and have never been known to modern science to create colonies with other primates such as baboons, lemurs, chimpanzees or gorillas whose DNA is about 97 percent identical to that of humans, because they are just too different to mingle to put it mildly.

For the same reason honey bees will never form colonies with yellowjackets, also known as wasps, because wasps are predators and will kill honey bees when the opportunity strikes. Despite their visual similarities those two species are far from being friends.

President Yushchenko's recent remarks reportedly made to France's *Le Figaro* about a possible future coalition of Our Ukraine – People's Self-Defense with the Party of the Regions would be a honey-bee-plus-wasp-type of alliance, and Yulia Tymoshenko was right to call

on the president to clarify those remarks.

When will our beekeeper go back to tending bees instead of feeding them to the wasps? Mr. Yushchenko has already seen the Universal of National Unity neglected and abandoned by "partners" from the Regions. He frequently gets calls for his impeachment or resignation from the same nest as well, and these are also the "allies" who refer to the Orange parties as the Orange plague.

Maybe the so-called beekeeper needs to realize that it is simply unnatural to cohabit are with predators who will continue to resist appointing his people to important ministerial positions like they did with Volodymyr Ohryzko, resist his plans for European integration, resist his push for entry into WTO ahead of Russia, resist an alliance with NATO, and so on and so forth.

Let's hope that Ms. Tymoshenko will continue to steer the president away from the Region's "hornet's nest" by challenging his desire to seek unnatural unity for his party.

On the other hand, perhaps bees are just a bit smarter than humans on some level. They do not trust their dark-colored orange males that prefer a beautiful female at the heart of their hive – there is always a queen bee, never a king bee. Is our chief beekeeper aware of this simple fact?

Alex Kozhushchenko  
Wilmington, Del.

## Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



## Stalin's nobel laureates

Loren R. Graham has a distinguished academic record. He is a professor of the history of science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as well as a member of the executive committee of the Davis Center for Russian and Eurasian Studies at Harvard.

Prof. Graham also authored "Moscow Stories," a series of fascinating vignettes chronicling his visits to the Soviet Union and post-Soviet Russia during a 45-year period. His book, which reads like a novel, offers an inside look at life among Soviet students and academics from the perspective of an American student at Moscow State University and, later, a scholar engaged in serious research.

Prof. Graham's first contact with communism came when his third grade teacher reminisced disparagingly about William H. Furry, one of her students who later became an associate professor of physics at Harvard, and a member of Harvard's Communist Party cell from 1938 to 1947.

Following graduation from Purdue and a three-year stint as a naval officer, Mr. Graham enrolled at Columbia University, majoring in Russian and science. It was as a graduate student that he decided to focus his studies on the history of Russian science and technology. "At the suggestion of my professors," he writes, "I then applied to the newly established graduate student program between the United States and the Soviet Union."

His introduction to Soviet life began at the border, when a Soviet border guard threw him off the train without a word. A Finnish border guard later informed him that his entry visa was only valid at the Moscow airport. He returned to Helsinki, booked a flight to Moscow and entered the workers' paradise with no problems.

His life as a student in Moscow was not as grim as one might expect. No one paid attention to the regulations posted on the dormitory doors – no eating, drinking, singing, rowdy behavior, etc. "Every evening there were raucous parties in the rooms, with particularly heavy drinking," Prof. Graham writes. Students happily shared what food and vodka they had collected.

While at Moscow State, he made friends with other students, both American and Russian. Lennie, "who looked like an unmade bed," was an American who married Lena, a Russian. After months of trying to get her to the United States, he succeeded, but only after he convinced Eleanor Roosevelt to speak to Nina Khrushchev on his behalf.

Another friend, Viktor, a Russian, had a brother, a tank crew member who was killed in Ukraine in 1946. "When I expressed surprise at the date since World War II ended in 1945," writes Prof. Graham, "Viktor explained that action against anti-Russian Ukrainian partisans continued in Ukraine long after the war. I knew something of these struggles..." writes Dr. Graham, "but I was impressed to hear that domestic resistance to the Soviet government had been on such a scale that tanks were destroyed as late as 1946. Viktor confirmed that large-scale actions occurred in Ukraine at this time, but he did not consider the fact particularly remarkable." Nor, it seems, did anyone else – especially in the United States, where

this information was largely ignored by the media.

Mr. Graham's closest Russian friend was Vitalii, a specialist in American literature. Vitalii's family had been sent to Latvia in order to introduce loyal elements into a largely anti-Soviet population that resisted the forced occupation. "The Russians managed to suppress the resistance," writes Prof. Graham, "and branded all supporters of Baltic independence as 'fascist partisans,' a grossly untrue charge, since many Balts opposed the anti-democratic forces of both fascism and communism." One of Vitalii's "earliest memories was of returning home one afternoon and finding near his doorstep the body of a Russian soldier, his throat slit by the local Latvian resistance."

After his return to the United States Mr. Graham received an urgent telegram from Vitalii asking for "Shenter's Shunts," plastic tubes that were used to connect patients to a dialysis machine. As Vitalii's kidney condition worsened, Mr. Graham tried to help. He found two American physicians who could assist Vitalii, but only in a properly equipped Boston hospital. The Soviets, however, refused Vitalii an exit visa, arguing that they were concerned about the exorbitant medical fees charged in the United States. The board of trustees at a Boston hospital promised free medical attention up to \$300,000. Sens. Paul Tsongas and Edward Kennedy appealed to the Soviet ambassador.

The Soviets then wanted to know who would pay Vitalii's expenses during his recovery. This too was guaranteed by Mr. Graham. The visa never came and, after five weeks of waiting, Vitalii died. When the Soviets were later asked why no visa had been issued, they responded simply that they had planned to do so all along. Vitalii, unfortunately, had died too soon.

The most fascinating chapter in the book is devoted to Peter Kapista, a physicist who developed a process for liquefying helium. Dr. Kapista was director of the famous Mond Laboratory at Cambridge University in England. Born in Russia, he visited his homeland annually until 1934, when Stalin refused him permission to return to England. To get Dr. Kapista to cooperate with the regime, the Soviets purchased his entire laboratory in Cambridge, moved it to Moscow, and even constructed a Cambridge-style house near his institute.

"Within three years of his detainment, at the peak of Stalin's horrific purges," Prof. Graham informs us, "Kapista did the most important work of his scientific career, research for which he later received the Nobel Prize."

"Most Americans believe that freedom and democracy are necessary conditions for creative scientific work, but Kapista had excelled under coercion," concluded Prof. Graham. "Indeed, the most productive period of Soviet physics coincided with the most repressive period of Soviet politics. Eight Nobel Prizes were awarded to Soviet physicists for work done in the 1930s, 1940s and early 1950s, a period of tyranny and terror."

Who would have thought!

Myron Kuropas's e-mail address is [kuropas@comcast.net](mailto:kuropas@comcast.net).

## Monitoring group...

(Continued from page 1)

released a database of 3.3 million Ukrainians living abroad, the Committee of Voters of Ukraine (CVU) reported.

Such a database shouldn't become the basis for excluding that number of voters from voter lists, the CVU stated in its September 20 report.

"The database's quality could be inadequate for use by election commissions," the CVU reported. "After the elections, such information can be used to appeal election results and undermine them."

The CVU called upon all responsible organs to take the database into account but not use it, which would violate voters' rights.

\*\*\*

Ukraine's biggest political forces seized strategic public spaces in the nation's capital this week, where they intend to hold gatherings, rallies and protests.

The Party of the Regions (PRU) conquered Independence Square on September 24, setting up scaffolding for a stage that occupied most of the south side, and pitching three green military tents on the north side. Within days, dozens of the azure-colored campaign tents of the PRU covered Independence Square.

The PRU didn't obtain permission from Kyiv city officials to mount the stage, party officials acknowledged.

Concerts and political rallies will be conducted from the stage throughout the weekend, including telecasts from throughout Ukraine's regions, said Volodymyr Filippov, a PRU Kyiv city deputy. "We aren't planning any revolutions so far," he told the Interfax news agency. "The vote count is important to us."

Just up the hill on St. Sophia Square, the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc pitched more than 50 tents around the statute of Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky, who is depicted on horseback, raising his mace.

\*\*\*

President Viktor Yushchenko and Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich accused each other of planning vote fraud on September 25.

During a live radio broadcast in Poltava, Mr. Yanukovich said the Party of the Regions had constructed a stage on Independence Square because the opposition is already falsifying the vote and it needs to react accordingly.

"We see that the Orange team and the White Brotherhood can't win the elections honestly," Mr. Yanukovich said. "Their ratings are declining everywhere. They see they will lose, and that's why

they are preparing for falsifications."

Later that day, Mr. Yushchenko told a live telecast in Sumy he was amused by how Mr. Yanukovich accuses the opposition of falsification. "Why does Yanukovich talk about falsification at all of his [campaign] meetings?" Mr. Yushchenko said rhetorically. "It's because he's already planned this falsification. It will happen. The issue is how we will manage this problem."

\*\*\*

It didn't surprise many when Party of the Regions leader Viktor Yanukovich couldn't uphold his party's September 5 Honor Code declaration to refrain from political mud-slinging, slander and name-calling.

During a campaign stop in Odesa just two weeks later, Mr. Yanukovich said Ms. Tymoshenko in the role of prime minister reminded him of a "cow on ice." "Skating, making pottery – this is what she knows," Mr. Yanukovich said. "But she doesn't know how to work with the country's economy."

Throughout the campaign, Mr. Yanukovich and other Party of the Regions leaders have repeatedly referred to the Tymoshenko Bloc as the "White Brotherhood," a reference to the religious cult led by Maria Devi Khrystos in the early 1990s.

Opponents of the Tymoshenko Bloc ridicule it as a cult worshipping Ms. Tymoshenko, a comparison that gained momentum when its supporters all wore white T-shirts and polo shirts at the bloc's congress on August 5.

Not one to take abuse sitting down, the Tymoshenko Bloc responded with a statement the same day reminding voters that Mr. Yanukovich's nickname in prison was "kham," which translates as either boor or brute in English.

\*\*\*

Acting Prime Minister Mykola Azarov presented a first draft of the 2008 budget on September 20 during the Parliament's second extra-plenary session during the election campaign.

Among the key features of the \$38.2 billion budget was the apparent fulfillment of the Party of the Regions' campaign promise for the government to award new mothers \$2,340 for their first child, \$5,000 for the second and \$10,000 for the third.

However, the projected minimum wage appeared to betray the Party of the Regions' slogan, "A Better Life Today" – suggesting \$101 per month starting January 2008, \$103 per month after April 2008 and \$113 per month after October 2008.

In the bizarre world of Ukrainian finance, the minimum wage remained

lower than the minimal standard of living – \$113 per month after January 2008, \$115 per month after April and \$117 a month after October.

The Communist Party of Ukraine declined its support for the proposed budget because it is firmly opposed to the sale of agricultural land.

Opposition politicians accused the coalition leaders of again using the Parliament as a government resource in their election campaigning.

Furthermore, the budget figures don't add up, said Yulia Tymoshenko, leader of the eponymous bloc. "Half the budget isn't enough to fulfill those promises to make payments to support the first, second and third child," she said. "The budget doesn't provide for paying \$40 a month until a child is 3 years old."

The coalition deputies passed a resolution to review the proposed budget and create a working group.

\*\*\*

Nationalists campaigning for the Svoboda All-Ukrainian Union continue to be targeted with violence, the latest victim being Eduard Leonov, chair of the party's Crimea organization and a candidate on its electoral list.

Supporters of the Progressive Socialist Party of Ukraine and the KUCHMA Electoral Bloc attacked Mr. Leonov on September 25 as he was campaigning in Symferopol, the capital of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the party's website reported.

At noon on the city's central Soviet Square, the attackers tore down Svoboda's campaign tent, destroyed campaign materials, and beat Mr. Leonov and threw him off a ten-foot parapet, breaking both his legs.

Local police assisted the criminals in destroying the tent and campaign materials, the website reported, and arrested one of the Svoboda campaign workers.

Once Mr. Leonov was in the hospital, Russian chauvinists tried to break in and attack him, all the while shouting anti-Ukrainian epithets, the website reported.

Among Svoboda's campaign platforms is canceling Crimea's autonomous status, as well as removing the Symferopol City Council's statue dedicated to the victims of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA).

Svoboda has reported at least half a dozen incidents of assault against its party members, many of which involved police officers.

Lawyer Oleksander Bashuk said police stormed the party's campaign headquarters in Kyiv on August 28 and seized computers which contained the party's database of candidates. An unidentified Berkut officer struck Mr. Bashuk across his skull with enough force to dislodge a front tooth.

\*\*\*

President Viktor Yushchenko's decision not to interfere in the sale of Dniproenergo shares to Donetsk industrial magnate Rinat Akhmetov might have been a political gesture, political

observers said.

Coalition-forming negotiations will occur between the Party of the Regions, financed by Mr. Akhmetov, and Presidential Secretariat Chair Viktor Baloha, recognized as the top authority in the Presidential Secretariat and Our Ukraine – People's Self-Defense bloc, observers said.

"This may be an indication of preparation for a grand coalition," said Ivan Lozowy, president of the Kyiv-based Institute of Statehood and Democracy, financed by Ukrainian business donations.

"Sticking it to Akhmetov where it hurts is not in Baloha's interest because in two weeks' time he will approach him to talk about a coalition. If he hit Akhmetov in his purse, it could have been a serious impediment to a grand coalition."

On August 27, the government sold its shares in Ukraine's largest electric company, Dniproenergo, to firms controlled by Mr. Akhmetov, who will gain control 47 percent of the nation's electricity production through his Donetsk-based holding company, System Capital Management (SCM).

To enable the sale, the government's stake dropped from 76 percent to 50 percent plus one share through a share emission (dilution) specifically authorized by the Yanukovich government through a June 13 Cabinet of Ministers resolution.

Mr. Yushchenko could have issued a presidential decree stopping the share emission and sending it to the Constitutional Court for review. The president took such action to prevent the privatization of Ukraine's largest asset, the \$1 billion Odesa Portside Plant, and most recently, six oblenergos, or regional electricity distributors.

\*\*\*

Pro-Russian leader Natalia Vitrenko and her Progressive Socialist Party of Ukraine aren't as visible in this year's elections because one of her main financiers, Russian businessman Max Kurochkin, was murdered earlier this year in Kyiv, observers said.

Television, radio and billboard advertisements for the Progressive Socialist Party have decreased in this year's elections said Volodymyr Bondarenko, the chair of the council of directors of the Kyiv-based Shevchenko Institute for Political and Sociological Research.

"In last year's elections, thanks to Kurochkin and certain business circles with ties to Moscow, she had enough financing to conduct a powerful elections campaign," said Volodymyr Fesenko, board chairman of the Penta Center for Applied Political Research, which has worked with major Ukrainian political parties and the Presidential Secretariat. "She doesn't have such powerful financing now."

Instead, the Progressive Socialist Party, a neo-Communist force that advocates economic and political union with the Russian Federation, has concentrated its election campaign in the eastern and southern oblasts.



### Save the Date

Friday, October 26, 2007

6 to 9 p.m.

#### RESULTS OF UKRAINIAN PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS

##### Speakers

Chrystia Freeland, Adrian Karatnycky and Taras Kuzio

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More information to follow

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## Judge Bohdan Futey's talk opens new season at Shevchenko Scientific Society

NEW YORK – The 2007 fall season of Saturday events at the headquarters of the Shevchenko Scientific Society (NTSh) opened on September 8 with a lecture by Judge Bohdan Futey on a most timely subject: “Judicial Chaos, Constitutional Crisis and Pre-Term Elections: Quo Vadis, Ukraine?”

In his introduction, Dr. Orest Popovych, president of NTSh, welcomed the audience to the society's new season, describing that day's event as a continuation of an exceptionally diversified program of lectures and conferences organized and emceed by Prof. Vasyl Makhno. Since January the subjects offered to audiences at NTSh have ranged from politics and literature to medicine and cosmology, with music, poetry, economics and other fields blended in. The current season promises to be just as attractive, Dr. Popovych said.

Dr. Popovych then presented an overview of how constitutional and other legal decisions have been determining the political situation in Ukraine from the time of the Orange Revolution to the pre-term elections to Ukraine's Parliament scheduled for September 30. The legal situation in Ukraine is so complex and bemuddled, said Dr. Popovych, that its proper analysis requires the expertise of a jurist specializing in the legal system of Ukraine. He then introduced Mr. Futey, judge on the U.S. Court of Federal Claims in Washington.

There is legal chaos in Ukraine, began



At the Shevchenko Scientific Society, are Judge Bohdan Futey (left) and Dr. Orest Popovych.

Judge Futey, who had just returned from one of his frequent visits to Ukraine, adding that, if anything, the chaos has deepened in the last few months. The genesis of the problem goes back to December 8, 2004, when, following the Orange Revolution, the Verkhovna Rada passed several amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine that took effect on January 1, 2006. Many critics, however, including Judge Futey, have questioned the legality

of this political reform, which converted Ukraine from a presidential system to a parliamentary system of governing.

According to Judge Futey, the poorly formulated changes to the Constitution left unclear the separation of powers between the president and the Cabinet of Ministers, now headed by Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich, which led to usurpation of authority, resulting in political confrontation. The Constitutional Court was unable to resolve the conflict hampered first of all by a bizarre law adopted by the Parliament on August 4, 2006, which prevents the court from reviewing the constitutional reform.

Mr. Futey stated that, confronted with a Cabinet passing laws that vastly dimin-

ished the president's powers and the threat by Prime Minister Yanukovich to gain a constitutional majority of 300 votes in the Parliament, both by unconstitutional means, as well as the inaction of the Constitutional Court, Mr. Yushchenko dissolved the Parliament on April 2, eventually scheduling pre-term elections to the Parliament for September 30.

Underlying the constitutional crisis in Ukraine, continued Mr. Futey, is the absence of an independent judiciary. President Yushchenko's 2005 mandate to establish in Ukraine an independent judiciary and a civil society based on the rule of law was quickly thwarted by the Parliament. Today the judges and the courts are not respected by the government or by the public in Ukraine.

Judge Futey spelled out in detail a number of reforms and other requirements needed for judges in Ukraine to gain their independence from the executive and the legislative branches and to assert their authority in legal matters.

Can Ukraine survive as a democracy? This was the provocative question posed by the lecturer, who pointed out that, as Ukraine sinks deeper into legal chaos, its democracy is in serious danger. In order for democracy and the rule of law to survive, the checks and balances provided by the Constitution must be preserved. There cannot be a system based on the rule of law without judicial independence, and there must be respect among the three branches of government in order for Ukraine to remain democratic, concluded Judge Futey.

The full text of Judge Futey's lecture in both Ukrainian and English has been posted on [www.shevchenko.org/Newsletters](http://www.shevchenko.org/Newsletters).

– NTSh Press Group

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<p><b>UKRAINIAN BANDURIST CHORUS</b> OLEH MAHLAY - ARTISTIC DIRECTOR AND CONDUCTOR</p> <p><b>КАПЕЛЯ БАНДУРИСТІВ ім. Т. ШЕВЧЕНКА</b> ОЛЕГ МАХЛАЙ - МИСТЕЦЬКИЙ КЕРІВНИК та ДИРИГЕНТ</p> <p><b>BANDURA БАНДУРА</b> THE SOUL OF UKRAINE ДУША УКРАЇНИ</p> <p><a href="http://www.bandura.org">www.bandura.org</a></p> <p>Commemorating the 100th Anniversary of Hryhory Kytasty 1907-2007</p> <p><i>Enchanting the world since 1918</i></p>	<p><b>Friday, October 19 – 7:30pm</b> <b>DETROIT</b> The Music Box at the Max M. Fisher Music Center 3711 Woodward Avenue -- Detroit, MI 48201</p> <p><b>Tickets and more information:</b> 313.576.5111 -- <a href="http://www.detroitssymphony.com">www.detroitssymphony.com</a></p> <p>Sponsored by: Ukrainian Future Credit Union and Ukrainian Selfreliance Michigan Federal Credit Union <small>Members of Ukrainian Future Credit Union and Ukrainian Selfreliance Michigan Federal Credit Union receive special discounted tickets, please call Future (586.757.1980) or Selfreliance (586.756.3300) for more details.</small></p>	
	<p><b>Saturday, October 20 – 7:00pm</b> <b>CLEVELAND</b> United Methodist Church of Berea 170 Seminary Street -- Berea, OH 44017</p> <p><b>Tickets and more information:</b> Baldwin Wallace Academic and Cultural Events Series 440.826.2157 <small>This concert is presented by the Baldwin Wallace College World Music Series</small></p>	<p><b>Thursday, October 25 – 7:00pm</b> <b>HARTFORD</b> Theater of the Performing Arts 359 Washington Street -- Hartford, CT 06106</p> <p><b>Tickets and more information:</b> Theater of the Performing Arts Box Office 860.757.6388</p>
	<p><b>Sunday, October 21 – 6:00pm</b> <b>WASHINGTON DC</b> Sandy Spring Friends School 16923 Norwood Road -- Sandy Spring, MD 20860</p> <p><b>Tickets and more information:</b> 240.353.7364</p>	<p><b>Friday, October 26 – 7:00pm</b> <b>MONTREAL</b> Dim Molodi 3260, rue Beaubien Est -- Montreal, Quebec</p> <p><b>Tickets and more information:</b> Caisse populaire Desjardins Ukrainienne de Montreal 514.727.9456</p>
	<p><b>Monday, October 22 – 7:00pm</b> <b>PHILADELPHIA</b> Ukrainian Educational &amp; Cultural Center 700 Cedar Road -- Jenkintown, PA 19046</p> <p><b>Tickets and more information:</b> Ukrainian Educational &amp; Cultural Center 215.663.1166</p>	<p><b>Saturday, October 27 – 7:30pm</b> <b>OTTAWA</b> Centre Bronson Centre 211 Bronson Avenue -- Ottawa, ON K1R 6H5</p> <p><b>Tickets and more information:</b> Borys SIRSKYJ Lydia REPLANSKY 613.726.1468 613.738.0849</p>
	<p><b>Tuesday, October 23 – 7:00pm</b> <b>WHIPPANY</b> Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey (UACCNJ) 60 North Jefferson Road -- Whippany, NJ 07981</p> <p><b>Tickets and more information:</b> UACCNJ – 973.585.7175 General – 917.559.8629</p>	<p><b>Sunday, October 28 – 2:00pm</b> <b>TORONTO</b> Ryerson Theatre 43 Gerrard Street East -- Toronto, ON</p> <p><b>Tickets Available at Branches of Ukrainian Credit Union</b> For more information about the concert, post concert VIP Reception, and Group Sales rate, please call: 905.467.8238 or <a href="mailto:UBCToronto@bandura.org">UBCToronto@bandura.org</a></p> <p>Sponsored by: Ukrainian Credit Union Limited</p>

## THE 16th ANNIVERSARY OF UKRAINE'S INDEPENDENCE

### A celebration on the Baltic Sea

by Ireney Isajiw

ABOARD THE STAR PRINCESS – A group of Ukrainian tourists from the United States and Canada, who were part of Zenia's Travel Club, organized an impressive celebration of Ukrainian Independence Day on August 23.

The group was on the cruise ship Star Princess, sailing at that time from Helsinki to St. Petersburg. The celebration took place in the ship's main atrium and was observed by a significant number of travelers of other nationalities.

The Ukrainian travelers "took the stage" with a brief program. To the surprise of the Ukrainian tourists, the musical group playing in the atrium that evening happened to be from Ukraine. The band accompanied the Ukrainian tourists' singing of the Ukrainian national anthem.

All participants in this celebration were dressed in Ukrainian "vyshyvky" (embroidery), which initially attracted the attention of the spectators. As a part of this program Zenia Brozyna provided



Participants of the Baltic Sea cruise gather for Ukrainian Independence Day aboard the Star Princess.

a brief explanation in English of the significance of the celebration.

Ireney Isajiw continued in English with a commentary about the initial

manifestation of Ukrainian independence as he experienced it in 1991 while visiting his native Ukraine. Natalia Hewko recited two poems very moving-

ly in praise of Ukraine.

Throughout the program three young boys, Julian and Oliver Chernyk, and their friend, Sam Wagner, held a banner in everyone's view with the inscription "Happy Independence Day Ukraine." The program came to a close with the song "Ukraino" composed by Taras Petrynenko, a champagne toast and a rousing rendition of "Mnohaya Lita" (Many Years).

The tour, after its first two ports of call in Stockholm and Helsinki, continued on to St. Petersburg, Tallinn, Gdansk, Oslo and Copenhagen.

While visiting Gdansk, the group was greeted by Oliia and Slawko Oscislawski, local residents, who guided the tourists through the Old Town and invited all to visit their Ukrainian Center. It was there that we met Pavlo and Maria Kreminsky. Mr. Kreminsky has headed the center for many years and was introduced to the group as a dedicated and revered member of the Ukrainian community in Gdansk.

The group of 40 Ukrainian tourists returned to their homes greatly enriched and filled with memories of a true international cruise experience, as well as a very unique Ukrainian Independence Day celebration at sea.



At Tucson's Ukrainian Independence Day celebration (from left) are Ihor Kunasz, Nadia and Peter Fesch, Alexandra and Matviy Cole.

### Tucson, Ariz.

by Ihor Kunasz

TUCSON, Ariz. – The small but thriving Ukrainian Society of Tucson, Ariz. met to celebrate the 16th anniversary of Ukraine's independence. The meeting venue was the clubhouse, facilitated by the Dworian Family.

The society president, Dr. Ihor Kunasz, reviewed recent events in Ukraine, stressing that the young generation of educated Ukrainians is the engine of the reconstruction of the Ukrainian republic.

The cultural program started with a masterful violin interpretation by Peter Fesch, the grandson of Petro Fesz. Endowed with many talents, the young violinist was well-received by the audience.

Not to be outdone, the Fesch children, including the violinist and his sister, Nadia, as well as the Cole children, Alexandra and Matviy, gave a vibrant and emotional interpretation of a section of Shevchenko's "Son" (The Dream) a prophetic view of today's Ukraine.

The event ended with a spectacular preparation by Bohdan Goynycz of a home made "kapusniak," as well as decadent Ukrainian desserts prepared by the ladies.

The celebration ended with the singing of "Shche Ne Vmerla Ukraina."

It was another beautiful day in Tucson (not to be confused with hot and humid Phoenix.)

To learn more about Tucson, please contact the society at 520-877-9711.



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### Attention, Students!

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

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

MAKE YOURSELF HEARD.

## THE 16th ANNIVERSARY OF UKRAINE'S INDEPENDENCE

### New York



NEW YORK – The Ukrainian Institute of America (UIA) was the site of a reception held on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of Ukraine's independence. The event took place on September 12 on the initiative of the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations and Ukraine's Consulate General in New York. In attendance were many diplomats, representatives of the Ukrainian community



Lev Khmelkovsky/Svoboda

and journalists, as well as non-Ukrainian guests. On the left, guests are welcomed to the reception by (from right) Ambassador Yuriy Sergeyev, Ukraine's envoy to the U.N. and his wife Natalia; Consul General Mykola Kyrychenko and his wife, Olena; and Lt. Gen. Leonid Holopatiuk, military adviser at Ukraine's Mission to the U.N., with his wife, Valentyna. Right, a view of the scene at the UIA.

### Newark, N.J.

by Walter Bodnar

NEWARK, N.J. – A delegation of AHRU – Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine (AHRU) – visited offices of Cory Booker, mayor of Newark, and offices of members of Newark Municipal Council on July 31 in order to inform them of the upcoming 16th anniversary of the independence of Ukraine on August 24.

Walter Bodnar and Bozhena

Olshaniwsky of AHRU distributed information packets and spoke to numerous staffers in the offices of the council.

Newark is the largest and most populous city in New Jersey and, in the past, boasted the largest number of residents of Ukrainian descent. During the past 20 years, there has been a mass exodus of Ukrainians from Newark to the surrounding hills of suburbia and other faraway places.

The staffers of the executive and legislative branches of Newark thanked AHRU representatives for information on Ukraine and promised to inform their respective superiors about it.

The Newark government experienced a major change in 2006 with the election of Mr. Booker, a young energetic intellectual to the seat of mayor who promised to upgrade the city services and get rid of crime. On his coattails a new municipal council was also elected in 2006, members of which were younger and full of new ideas.

One of the newly elected councilmen is Ronald C. Rice of the West Ward, who took his father's seat in the district of the city where most Ukrainians used to live. Mr. Rice periodically conducts a series of public meetings during which he meets residents of his district and exchanges ideas.

A neighborhood backyard meeting with Mr. Rice took place on July 21 and was attended by approximately 50 residents. Mr. Bodnar and Ms. Olshaniwsky represented Ukrainians at this meeting.

# Halloween Weekend!

## October 26-28, 2007

TREMBITA BAR Open, Friday 9 pm  
Music featuring- 'Matthew Dubas'

DINNER BUFFET, Friday 6-8 pm, \$16.95++  
(Shrimp Scampi, Pesto Lamb Chops, Chicken Roulade)

PUMPKIN PICKING, Painting, Crafts, Saturday 1-4 pm

MASQUERADE PARADE for kids, Saturday 4 pm

HAY RIDES to HAUNTED HOUSE  
in our Lviv Building, Saturday 5-9 pm

DINNER BUFFET, Saturday 6-8 pm, \$19.95++  
(Veal Scaloppini, Beef Wellington, Salmon)  
For smaller appetites- \$7.95++

COSTUME ZABAVA, Saturday 9:30 pm  
Featuring Ukrainian Band-'HRIM'  
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Categories: 1) Best Homemade Costume,  
2) Best Male Costume 3) Best Female Costume  
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## Woskob program at Penn State brings Ukraine's foresters to U.S.

by Yurij Bihun

STATE COLLEGE, PA - It's been more than 15 years since Ukrainian foresters first left tracks in Pennsylvania's forestlands as part of an exchange with the Pennsylvania State University School of Forest Resources. At the time, Ukraine's foresters were awakening from a bad dream and, like a bear stirring from its winter torpor, were shaking off the accumulated detritus of more than a half-century of Soviet command-style forest management.

This summer, another team of forester resource professionals from different regions of Ukraine came together to visit the United States under the auspices of the Woskob International Research in Agriculture (WIRA) Program at the Penn State College of Agricultural Sciences.

The visiting delegation included rep-

*Yurij Bihun is a Vermont-based forest resources analyst and Program Coordinator for the Penn State WIRA Program.*



Ukrainian forest resource professionals at the Pennsylvania Lumbermen's Museum in northern Pennsylvania.



Ukrainian forest resource professionals admire black cherry veneer logs from the Allegheny Plateau bound for Italy.

representatives from the State Committee of Forests in Ivano-Frankivsk, the Ukrainian National Forestry University in Lviv, the Institute of Forestry and Landscape Architecture in Kyiv and the Republican Committee of Forests and Game Management in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.

The visit was part of a bilateral exchange sponsored by Woskob family of State College, Pa., through the WIRA Program. The Woskobs have had a longstanding history of supporting agricultural development in Ukraine. The mission of the WIRA Program is to promote bilateral exchange, education, training and joint research, thereby facilitating economic growth and sustainable development of agriculture and natural resources in Ukraine.

Over the last several years the School of Forest Resources has collaborated on several innovative programs in sustainable forest management and landscape-level resource analysis. Three faculty members, Dr. Marc McDill, Dr. Mike Jacobsen and Dr. Wayne Meyers are working on forestry projects with Ukrainian counterparts in the Carpathians and Crimea.

A lot has changed in Ukraine since the

ardship of forest resources.

However, like many things in Ukraine, many of the changes have been shallow. A lot of lip service is paid to the ideas of carbon sequestration, third-party green certification and decentralization of government agencies. Meanwhile, forestland encroachment, lack of reliable inventory, corruption, obsolete equipment and illegal logging continue to be challenges for forest management in Ukraine. It will be decades before the forest sector transforms itself into a transparent, efficient sector of the economy that integrates ecosystem services and is responsive to all stakeholders.

In the early 1990s the social, cultural and economic differences between America and Ukraine were startling for the team of visiting scientists who were surprised at the passive management practices in Pennsylvania's forests – a sharp contrast to the ownership patterns and the traditions of forest management in Ukraine.

In 1992 one thing that wasn't even on the radar was discussion centered on privatization of forestland in Ukraine. The central government controls 99 percent of the country's 10 million hectares of forestland. This is a stark difference from Pennsylvania where about 60 percent of the state is forested and nearly three-quarters of all of the state's woodlands are owned by private landowners, most of whom who have little professional knowledge or interest in managing their forest for forest products.

The Ukrainian government is committed to moving toward privatization of the agricultural lands in Ukraine. Land titling has been ongoing since the late 1990s and reform of the Land Code is imminent. There is a standing parliamentary decree that will allow the sale of agricultural land in 2008. If this occurs, it will amount to a sea change in land tenure and agriculture in Ukraine, with major economic and social implications.

Privatization of forestland, however, is not part of this pending legislation. In 2006 the revised Forest Code for Ukraine set the first new forest policy in 10 years. The Forest Code designated private landownership of five hectares of forestland that is non-contiguous forest. In other

### Atelier slated on ecosystem services, sustainable forest management in Carpathians

A problem-based workshop dealing with questions on the sustainable management of Ukraine's Carpathian mountain forests and payments for ecosystem services is being held on September 22 - October 1 at the Ukrainian National Forestry University, Institute of Ecological Economics in Lviv.

With last year's signing of the Carpathian Convention and the recent designation of the old-growth beech forests in the Carpathian Biosphere Reserve as a UNESCO World Heritage site, the workshop is timely and brings international attention to Ukraine's forests.

At the December 2006 Carpathian Convention, seven countries – Ukraine, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Hungary and the Czech Republic – signed the Carpathian Declaration, which establishes the fundamental principles for international cooperation on the protection and sustainable development of mountainous areas of the Carpathians.

The Gund Institute for Ecological Economics at the University of Vermont is sponsoring the international

atelier on "Ecological Economics and Sustainable Forest Management in the Ukrainian Carpathian Mountains" with support from the New York-based Trust for Mutual Understanding, the Penn State Woskob International Research in Agriculture Program and the Fulbright Program in Kyiv.

A consortium of institutions' including the University of Vermont, Penn State School of Forest Resources, the Swedish University Faculty of Forest Sciences and the Institute of Forestry and Landscape in Kyiv are collaborating to develop a research and training process to transfer technologies, tools and methods for integrated forest management in Ukraine.

The Gund Institute-designed atelier has been held in dozens of countries throughout the world to improve implementation of policies and incorporate public participation to identify problems and possible solutions that generate useful strategies that can be applied by the main stakeholders.

For a brochure and other information, readers may log on to: [www.uvm.edu/giee](http://www.uvm.edu/giee).



Ukrainian forest resource professionals observe silvicultural prescriptions on the Allegheny Plateau.

first heady days of independence, and the change has been felt in the forests, forest products sector and protected areas of Ukraine. Like agriculture, forestry is a notoriously conservative discipline and change was slow to start. Nonetheless, Ukrainian foresters have acknowledged that a modification of policies from the traditional even-age silviculture based on classic methods introduced from Central Europe has to meet the needs of a changing world. There has been a noticeable stepwise progression towards sustainable development and a more holistic stew-

words, small stands of timber in the middle of fields, shelterbelts, etc. Unfortunately, such small parcels, by themselves, hardly constitute enough land for forest management. Many resource professionals in Ukraine believe that if forestland is privatized, the current social and economic realities will drive private forest landowners to exploit the forest resources well before maximum value can be achieved. Although they may be on difference sides of the fence in regard to

(Continued on page 17)

# Post-revolution blues: Chicago hosts Polish-Ukrainian Film Festival

by Marta Farion

CHICAGO – It is no coincidence that the first Polish-Ukrainian Film Festival took place in Chicago, which is the world's second largest Polish city, and boasts a large Ukrainian population to boot.

At the initiative of the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art and the progressive Chopin Theater, the August 24-26 event featured three days of showings, pre-screening receptions and post-screening discussions involving several ethnic audiences and international film aficionados.

The festival presented films and discussions about post-revolution experiences after the Solidarity Movement in Poland and the Orange Revolution in Ukraine. These revolutions altered the fundamental political and social systems of their countries, but they did not solve the multiplicity of challenges that the post-Soviet bloc is facing today, unmanaged issues of national and individual identity, globalization, and

long tradition of cinematographic creativity, but for Ukraine the festival underscored the country's discovery and recovery of its own voice, a voice which was long denied by Soviet hegemony over culture. Ukrainians now have the opportunity to tell themselves and the world their own story, to express their long suppressed aspirations, to celebrate their culture. It is nothing short of a miracle that over the last 16 years Ukrainian directors have made films despite an inept or even hostile government, an indifferent private sector and a foreign-dominated distribution network."

The program's thematic progression provided alternative viewpoints about the region's problems from the vantage point of film directors, producers and actors from other countries – Canada, Spain, Sweden – and it became clear that foreigners often have a more dispassionately objective assessment than the natives.

The festival opened with the full fea-



Three museum presidents at the film festival (from left): Jan Lorys, Polish Museum of America, Orysia Cardoso, Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art, and Stanley Balzekas, Lithuanian Museum.



Zygmunt Dyrkacz of Chopin Theater, film director Carolyn Combs, screenwriter Michael Springate, Yuri Shevchuk of Columbia University.

the social, economic and environmental problems created in the aftermath of radical political change.

Both countries held unrealistic expectations for change, both experienced disillusion and apathy, and both continue to suffer from unresolved economic and social problems. These are the post-revolution blues that were addressed variously via the festival's featured films in a rare setting of cinematic bilateralism that provoked honest discussion.

In opening remarks, Yuri Shevchuk, director of the Ukrainian Film Club at Columbia University said, "Poland had a



Yuri Shevchuk of Columbia University and Lela Headd of Chopin Theater.

ture film "Acts of Imagination" directed by Carolyn Combs with screenplay by Michael Springate, both from Canada. The film is well-crafted with exquisite acting, and tells the story of brother and sister Katya and Jaroslav, who as young Ukrainian immigrants to Canada face the struggle of finding their place and identities in a new country.

Settling in Vancouver, British Columbia, they are overcome by diminishing hopes for a democratic Ukraine as they re-examine their Orange Revolution idealism; they are distraught by their country's corruption, bureaucracy and privileged class, and the impossibility of achieving potential as individuals in the land of their birth.

In Canada they are faced with the challenge of finding a new identity and assimilate into a new culture, shedding their former Ukrainian selves, and thus adopt a new language, a different culture and a different history. They struggle about whether to forget about the Holodomor – the Ukrainian Genocide of 1933, or to disregard the "ikona" (icon), the most sacred and personal of their symbols of home and the past.

These Canadian filmmakers successfully tackled difficult, intimate subjects that filmmakers in Ukraine have not attempted thus far, and they did so with an aesthetic eye. They analyze the psychology of a young generation of Ukrainians for whom the period of independence shattered dreams, triggering the stark realization that there is no freedom without opportunities, but they cannot decode themselves from their former country or find spiritual comfort in their new land.

The film's treatment of language is

approached with extraordinary sensitivity – as both a practical matter of communication but also as a symbol of individual and national identity. Dr. Shevchuk observed, "For Jaroslav, language is a curse that reminds him of the past, it was a reason for persecutions, for ridicule, for discrimination, and he tries to speak English only as he wants to shed any trace of the past. He understands Ukrainian, but he wants to lose it; he even changes his name to Jerry."

His sister Katya is the antithesis to this concept and hangs on to her Ukrainian language even when it brings back painful historical memories, images of her deceased mother and family who perished in the Great Famine of the past. She dreams at night, imagines speaking with her mother during the day and sings childhood songs – all in Ukrainian. She symbolizes the traditional role of the woman who carries on the thread of history, the cultural traditions and the language to future generations.

Stephanie Hayes, originally from Sweden. Ms. Hayes plays the role of Katya with sensitivity and intimate knowledge of the cultural and linguistic nuances involved. Billy Marchenski is equally forthcoming and effective in his performance of Jaroslav.

The post-screening discussion was titled "Global Identity" and it was led by Chicago film critic Zbigniew Banas, director Carolyn Combs, Mr. Springate, Alton Miller of Columbia College and Dr. Shevchuk of Columbia University. Topics discussed included the meaning of nation, freedom and identity.

The festival's second day featured the full length movie "Unnamed Zone" by Spanish director Carlos Rodriguez, the short features "Liza" by Ukrainian director Taras Tomenko and the black-and-white "A Man Thing" by Polish director Slawomir Fabicki, which received an Oscar nomination in 2002. All three films deal with current problems in Poland and Ukraine through the eyes of



A view of the film festival audience during a break between screenings.

Katya's character is haunted by history – a history that was erased and repressed. The film tackles history, culture, past and present and, like William Faulkner brought to life the American south, it brings to life the stories of a region that touch upon a universal experience. In bringing the past into the present like a psychosis and the way Katya's mysterious psyche is haunted by the Famine-Genocide of 1933 the film is reminiscent of Ingmar Bergman.

It is surprising that both brother and sister speak Ukrainian and English equally fluently and without any trace of accents, and it is even more surprising that this movie is the film debut of

children.

The Spanish film "Unnamed Zone" presents the lives of three youngsters living in the Chernobyl zone, their outlook on the past, present and future in an environment of ethical, economic, social, cultural degradation and governmental indifference. Mr. Rodriguez focuses on the strength, beauty and hope of people living in this difficult environment.

"Liza" tells the story of Liza Nikitina, a homeless child living in an orphanage and on the streets, filmed in the familiar walkways, metro stations and buildings of Kyiv. She is a survivor at great per-

(Continued on page 21)

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## NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

"I think Nalyvaichenko was sent to me by the Presidential Secretariat." Mr. Tsushko found himself in the epicenter of a political crisis in May, when he broke into the Procurator General's Office with a group of riot police, shortly after President Viktor Yushchenko sacked Procurator General Sviatoslav Piskun and sent guards to lock the office. Following that incident, Mr. Yushchenko resubordinated the Internal Affairs Ministry's riot police to himself and concluded a deal with Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich and Parliament Chairman Oleksander Moroz on holding early elections in September. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Tymoshenko wants to be PM

KYIV – Yulia Tymoshenko, the head of the election bloc bearing her name, has urged President Viktor Yushchenko to nominate her for the post of prime minister if the pro-presidential Our Ukraine – People's Self-Defense (OU-PSD) bloc and her force win the September 30 polls, Reuters reported on September 23. In an interview with the agency, Ms. Tymoshenko said Mr. Yushchenko should unambiguously rule out any post-election coalition with the Party of the Regions led by Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich. "Now is the time to tell people who are going to vote just what sort of coalition they can expect by voting for this or that political party," Ms. Tymoshenko said. She added that her team has learned the lessons of her eight months as prime minister in 2005, which ended with President Yushchenko dismissing her following rows between ministers and high-ranking officials of the presidential administration. "I told the president that my team and I would take no steps to damage the unity of the democratic forces," she added. Meanwhile, Yuri Lutsenko, one of the OU-PSD leaders, said on the Inter television channel on September 23 that if the OU-PSD bloc and the Tymoshenko Bloc win the elections, they will promptly recreate their Orange Revolution alliance and form a government on a "50-50" division of power. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Yushchenko: Yulia could be PM

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko said on a regional television channel on September 25 that he does not rule out the possibility of nominating Yulia Tymoshenko as prime minister after the September 30 Parliamentary elections, Ukrainian news agencies reported. "Anything is possible. The democratic forces have a chance [to form the government], but one would like them not to waste this chance as happened one and a half years ago," Mr. Yushchenko said. Mr. Tymoshenko was prime minister from February to September 2005. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Yanukovich: opponents being bribed

KYIV – Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich, who is also the leader of the Party of the Regions, told an election meeting in Kremenchuk, Poltava Oblast, on September 25 that opponents of his party are bribing voters ahead of the September 30 polls, Interfax-Ukraine and UNIAN reported. "I want to warn the people [who accept such bribes] that they are being bought jointly with their children and their future. They are selling their souls to the devil," Mr. Yanukovich noted. Meanwhile, Vice Minister of Internal Affairs Vasyl Fatkhutdinov told journalists in Kyiv the same day that his ministry has not officially documented any cases of voters being bribed by participants in the election campaign. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### CEC slams president for campaigning

KYIV – The Central Election Commission on September 21 adopted a resolution saying that public appeals by President Viktor Yushchenko for votes for the Our Ukraine – People's Self-Defense (OU-PSD) bloc in the September 30 pre-term parliamentary elections run counter to the country's legislation and are not appropriate for his position as the head of state, Ukrainian media reported. The resolution came in response to the Socialist Party's official complaint against Mr. Yushchenko for a speech he made at an election rally in Lviv earlier this month, when the president called on voters to back the OU-PSD bloc. "I, as the president, am not outside the political process," the presidential website quoted Mr. Yushchenko as saying on September 22. "Therefore, I would recommend that state institutions, including the Central Election Commission, refrain from politicizing their work. It is not within their authority to provide such recommendations or assessments," he said. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### President urges democratic unity

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko during his September 23 trip to Ternopil noted that he had no doubts that democratic forces would be victorious during the pre-term parliamentary elections. "We will gain the democratic majority for the first time. I don't have any doubts," he said. The president stressed that the matter of unification of democratic forces is very important for Ukraine and that the democratic forces have learned a lesson from past mistakes. "I have proposed that all democratic forces, beginning from the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc and ending with Christian Democrats, unite for the September 30 poll," Mr. Yushchenko said. (Ukrinform)

### Yanukovich: too early to speak of coalition

KYIV – The leader of the Party of the Regions of Ukraine (PRU), Viktor Yanukovich, on a campaign trip to the Kherson region on September 24, said it was a "big mistake" on the part of his opponents to negotiate the creation of a ruling coalition before the pre-term elections take place. Mr. Yanukovich said he didn't view the issue of leadership of any of the forces in the future parliamentary coalition as important, adding that the only thing that matters in Ukraine after the elections is stability. "No matter who'll be the opposition and who the coalition, politicians should unite around concrete activities," he said. Speaking via the media, Yulia Tymoshenko addressed the president of Ukraine with a demand to announce his attitude toward the possibility of the Our Ukraine – People's Self-Defense bloc creating a coalition in the future Parliament with the PRU. At the same time, OU-PSD leader Yuri Lutsenko and Ms. Tymoshenko have said they believe the decision on a future coalition between OU-PSD and the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc is final. (Ukrinform)

### Nearly 2,000 election observers

KYIV – The Central Election Commission at its September 20 sitting registered 493 more international official observers for the pre-term parliamentary elections on September 30. The previous day the CEC registered 515 observers. Thus, the number of registered international observers had reached 1,960 persons. (Ukrinform)

### PRU threatens election boycott

KYIV – The Party of the Regions of Ukraine (PRU) on September 20 issued a statement accusing supporters of President Viktor Yushchenko of "provocations" and threatening to boycott the September 30

(Continued on page 15)

## NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 14)

parliamentary elections, Interfax-Ukraine reported. "The central election committee of the Party of the Regions keeps receiving alarming reports on provocations that are being organized against the Regionalists. Our political opponents – being increasingly aware that they cannot avoid a crushing defeat in the upcoming early parliamentary elections – are looking for ways to considerably undermine the results of the Party of the Regions," the statement said. The party said the provocations include "open sabotage of the work of constituency election commissions by commission members representing the opposition." The PRU added, "The purpose of those 'maneuvers' is obvious. As a consequence of the saboteurs' failure to sign voting reports in the constituencies, voting in those constituencies will be declared invalid, thus entailing lengthy litigation." The PRU said that the largest number of reports on "provocations" comes from regions where it has traditionally held strong positions – Crimea, Zaporizhia, Dnipropetrovsk, Mykolayiv, and Odesa. The same day, First Vice Prime Minister Mykola Azarov said the elections would not take place if the Party of the Regions refused to participate in them. In response, Central Election Commission Vice-Chairman Andrii Mahera said that "from the viewpoint of the law, the elections will take place even if just one political party or bloc participates in them." (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Brussels criticizes Ukraine's visa policy

KYIV – European Commissioner for External Relations Benita Ferrero-Waldner said in an interview with the Kyiv-based Delo daily on September 20 that the visa facilitation accord signed between the European Union and Ukraine in June will take effect only if Ukraine cancels visas for the EU's two newcomers, Romania and Bulgaria. "We feel solidarity in our community, and Romania and Bulgaria are the EU's new members. The new members should enjoy the same attitude as the old ones," the daily quoted Ms. Ferrero-Waldner as saying. Roman Shpek, the head of the Ukrainian mission at the EU, said the same day that Brussels has no grounds to insist on the cancellation of Ukrainian visa requirements for Romanians and Bulgarians. Mr. Shpek recalled that Kyiv's decision to cancel visas for EU citizens in 2005 was "a unilateral act of good will by Ukraine." On the same day, the Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Ministry issued a statement saying that it is considering the annulment of visas for Romanians and Bulgarians. The ministry added, however, that a possible decision on this issue is not legally linked to the EU-Ukraine visa-facilitation deal signed in June. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Rada discusses 2008 budget

KYIV – The Verkhovna Rada on September 20 gathered for a session to discuss a 2008 draft budget prepared by the Cabinet of Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich, Ukrainian media reported. The session, which is considered illegitimate by President Viktor Yushchenko and the opposition Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc and Our Ukraine, was attended by 260 lawmakers from the ruling coalition of the Party of the Regions, the Socialist Party and the Communist Party. The budget draft was presented by First Vice Prime Minister Mykola Azarov. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Russia will not submit dioxin samples

KYIV – Ukraine has rejected a Russian proposal on how to determine

the origin of the dioxin used to poison President Viktor Yushchenko when he was a presidential candidate in 2004, the Associated Press reported on September 19. Three other countries that produce the type of dioxin used – Great Britain, Canada and the United States – have reportedly submitted samples to Ukraine for testing, but Russia has refused. This month Russia offered to test samples of its dioxin in Russia and report the results to Ukraine. The Ukrainian Procurator General's Office rejected this offer. "Under Ukrainian law, the tests will only be valid if they are conducted on Ukrainian territory," Procurator General's Office spokesman Yuri Boichenko said on September 19. The previous week President Yushchenko accused Russia of hampering the poisoning investigation. He did not name any suspects, but said they are hiding in Russia. On September 19 he had expressed hope that the suspects would be deported from Russia to Ukraine. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Smeshko questions poisoning investigation

KYIV – A former chief of the Security Service of Ukraine, Ihor Smeshko, told RFE/RL's Ukrainian Service on September 19 that investigators working on the poisoning case have already missed their chance to prove that President Viktor Yushchenko was poisoned with dioxin during a supper at the dacha of former Security Service deputy head Volodymyr Satsiuk. According to Ukrainian media, that version of the poisoning case is the most plausible for investigation, but Mr. Smeshko said the investigation into that scenario is now "deadlocked." He added, "Since February 2005 all the resources of the law-enforcement system have been oriented toward bringing this version to a logical end. But after a year, during which there were no legally authorized examinations of the dioxin, it is impossible to determine the time" when Mr. Yushchenko was initially poisoned. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Moroz against dropping president's post

KYIV – The chairman of the Verkhovna Rada, Oleksander Moroz, while on a working trip to Zaporizhia on September 19, spoke out against canceling the post of president in Ukraine. "I don't support the idea of canceling the institution of president," he said in commenting on the initiative of the Communist Party to that effect. "This instrument is necessary in a normally balanced state living by a regular Constitution, in order to ensure a balance," he explained. "Ukraine needs the institution of president, but not vested with the powers that the incumbent is dreaming of."

### Prez: public must discuss Constitution

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko once again stated that debates about a new Constitution of Ukraine will be public. "Discussions of provisions of the new Constitution will be public. It will be formed either via a referendum or in some other form of public debate. We will never again allow non-discussion of the Constitution, as Moroz did [in 1996 Oleksander Moroz was chairman of the Verkhovna Rada]," the president said on September 19 during talks with chiefs of local state administrations. Though the president has not abandoned his idea of adopting a new Constitution via a referendum, he noted that he is opposed to referendums that fail to follow the rules. "I cannot hail the parade of referendums, proposed by both left and right forces," he added. Presently it is impossible to hold a legitimate referendum in Ukraine

due to the lack of the necessary legal basis. The only active law on a nationwide referendum was adopted in 1991 and it doesn't correspond to the Constitution of Ukraine. Academician Ihor Yukhnovsky, a member of the group of scholars engaged in readying draft amendments to the Constitution, wrote in a recent article in the Zerkalo Nedeli weekly that the new Constitution will be adopted after the presidential election in 2009. Thus, there is enough time to adopt a new law on referendums. (Ukrinform)

### Yulia meets with Margaret Thatcher

KYIV – Yulia Tymoshenko, leader of the opposition Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc (YTB), met with ex-Prime Minister of the United Kingdom Margaret Thatcher in London, Ukrinform reported on September 21, citing the official site of YTB. Ms. Thatcher presented the YTB leader with a copy of her memoirs, "The Downing Street Years," having signed on the cover: "To Yulia who fought for the freedom of her country so ardently and truly." (Ukrinform)

### President honors Tatar leader

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko decorated National Deputy Refat Chubarov with the Yaroslav the Wise Order, fifth grade. According to the decree, Mr. Chubarov was decorated for significant personal contributions to state-building and many years of fruitful public-political activity. Mr. Chubarov is one of leaders of the Crimean-Tatar Mejlis (Council). (Ukrinform)

### Language training for Euro-2012

KYIV – Over 20,000 Kyiv residents will undergo language training as part of the program to prepare for holding the Euro-2012 Soccer Finals to be held in Ukraine and Poland, announced the

deputy mayor of the Kyiv City State Administration, Vitalii Zhuravskiy. "Municipal authorities will organize training in three languages: English, French and German. It will encompass police officers, ambulance workers, metro attendants and other services, as well as volunteers," the deputy mayor said, adding that "Ten institutions of higher learning will implement the training." Mr. Zhuravskiy said the trainees will be drilled in such subjects as sports, safety, health, transport, services and leisure. A total of 11 million hrv is earmarked in the state budget for servicing the Euro-2012 finals. (Ukrinform)

### GDP grows by 5.8 percent

KYIV – Ukraine's gross domestic product (GDP) grew in August by 5.8 percent as compared to August 2006, reaching 65.37 billion hrv, the State Statistics Committee reported. During January-August GDP grew by 7.5 percent year-over-year to reach 419.522 billion hrv. (Ukrinform)

## Election time...

(Continued from page 5)

backer of Mr. Yanukovich's Regions party.

With so much power in one man's hands, it will be hard for Ukraine to develop a healthy democracy. Little wonder, voters are disillusioned.

... Russia is backing pro-Russia politicians in the polls, but its efforts are, fortunately, a far cry from its central role in Mr. Yanukovich's scandal-hit 2004 campaign. Meanwhile, the West has dropped its wholesale enthusiasm for Mr. Yushchenko for more measured support for politicians backing European Union-oriented policies. Ukrainians will vote on Sunday mostly free of direct foreign influence. ...



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ПАНАХИДА відбулася в п'ятницю, 21 вересня 2007 р. о год. 7:00 веч. в похоронному заведенні Michael R. Yackiw Funeral Home, 1650 Empire Blvd., Webster, NY.

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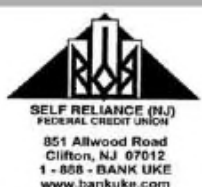


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## Woskob program...

(Continued from page 12)

forest protection, most foresters and environmentalists agree on the dangers of privatization of forestland in Ukraine.

While in Pennsylvania, Dr. Petro Lakyda, director of the Institute of Forestry and Landscape Architecture, voiced a similar concern, "Private landownership seems like a nightmare in terms of management and administration. What we have seen in Pennsylvania only reinforces our concerns with the private ownership of forests," he noted. "How do you manage the half-million forest landowners?" asked Dr. Lakyda. "From what we have seen on the ground, the forestry practices on the Allegheny National Forest or the Pennsylvania Bureau of Forestry land was higher than private land." Dr. Roman Oliynyk, deputy director of the State Committee of Forests in Ivano-Frankivsk, added, "Restitution of forestland to rightful owners like the adjoining countries in Eastern and Central Europe is not an option." There has been discussion of privatization of poorly managed woodlands on former collective farms (kolhospy). There are also plans for afforestation on up to 5 million hectares of marginal farmland in the upcoming decades. In some cases, researchers argue, forestry will become more competitive as land use than agriculture.

Ken Balliet, forester and business management educator for cooperative extension and a member of the WIRA Committee, doesn't see privatization as detrimental to sustainable development of Ukraine forest resources. He led the delegation on a three-day tour through the Central Susquehanna Valley with the goal of showing the group Pennsylvania's rich agricultural and forest heritage as well as showcase the Pennsylvania Forest Stewards program.

"Here's where the Pennsylvania Forest Stewards immediately came to mind.

Where else in the world could you find a better example of sustainable forest management and ethics practiced by private landowners?" said Mr. Balliet. The Ukrainian team spent much of its time visiting the Bureau of Forestry's silvicultural demonstration area near Laurelton and the woodlots of local forest stewards – outstanding practitioners of forest management.

"Ukraine is at a crossroads" said Mr. Balliet, "With less than 15 percent of the land forested, the decisions they make regarding the use of their forests will have a dramatic effect on their economy and their environmental heritage. They desperately need the timber resources to help grow their economy, but with so little forest cover, they also need to preserve their forest environment for non-economic benefits such a recreation, biological reserves, wildlife and greenhouse gas mitigation.

"The reality of the changes Ukraine is currently undergoing hit home with me when Dr. Oliynyk opened his remarks to the group," said Mr. Balliet "Ukraine has been independent for 15 years but we all came from a different country called the Soviet Union," Dr. Oliynyk concluded. "It's hard for us to understand what this means to those who live there, but the impact of this reality is at the heart of understanding issues on national forest policy and privatization," Mr. Balliet remarked.

By the time they left for Ukraine, delegation members were starting to come around to his way of thinking and were very grateful for the 10 days of hospitality and friendship they experienced here. There is no doubt they went home with a much better vision of national, state and private forestry issues in Pennsylvania. According to Mr. Balliet, "Understanding the issues is only the first step in effecting change. There are many obstacles in Ukraine, but with real understanding, we will also find great opportunities for cooperation."

## Penn State agriculture faculty honored for service in Ukraine

UNIVERSITY PARK, Pa. – Three Penn State College of Agricultural Sciences faculty members have received national honors for their volunteer service in Ukraine and Eastern Europe as part of the Farmer-to-Farmer Program administered by nonprofit organization CNFA Inc., with funding from the U.S. Agency for International Development.

Kathleen Kelley, associate professor of horticultural marketing and business management; Peter Ferretti, professor emeritus of vegetable crops; and Kenneth Bailey, associate professor of agricultural economics; received the President's Volunteer Service Award from the President's Council on Service and Civic Participation for their work in helping to introduce innovation, improve business skills and increase rural incomes for more than 85,000 people.

In all, 40 award-winning volunteers from across the country contributed a combined 626 days of skilled work with farmers and aspiring rural entrepreneurs in Ukraine, Moldova and Belarus.

The Penn State faculty members were among only seven recipients of gold-level awards, denoting more than 500 hours of service. Deanna Behring, director of international programs for the college, said the awardees' contributions are a reflection of their commitment to making a difference through volunteer service.

Founded in 1985 as Citizens Network for Foreign Affairs, CNFA Inc. is a nonprofit, nonpartisan organization dedicated to promoting private enterprise and entrepreneurship as the source of economic growth in developing nations.

Its John Ogonowski Farmer-to-Farmer Program matches American farmers, agribusiness people and land-grant university faculty with farmers, farm groups and agribusinesses in developing countries to provide voluntary technical assistance, through funding from the USAID. First authorized by the U.S. Congress as part of the 1985 Farm Bill, the program has placed more than 11,000 American volunteers in more than 80 countries.

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## Ukraine's parliamentary...

(Continued from page 7)

Lutsenko's People's Self-Defense.

She achieved similar unity during the Orange Revolution only to see President Yushchenko, to whom she handed power, turn on her. Many of the undecided voters must be wondering whether there is a snake in the Orange grass once again.

There might well be. It's hard to believe that Russia will let Ms. Tymoshenko, and the West, win outright. Here are some of the dangers facing her victory.

In previous Ukrainian elections fraud occurred at all three levels of voting, the most blatant in 2004 at the Central Election Commission, where Mr. Yanukovich supporters introduced false results into the computer to give him a slight win. This precipitated the Orange Revolution.

At the local polling station level dead people's names – appeared on voter lists, corrupt election official have been videotaped adding rolls of ballots during the count and military academy commanders have insisted students show their marked ballots before depositing them in urns. Now there are complaints that the electoral lists vary by about as much as 20 percent from the previous year. Is the accusation real or not? Either way, it can be used to alter the election.

Any transfer of ballots is open to abuse. Concerns about home voting, whereby election urns are carried to the sick, need attention. Moving hundreds of sacks of ballots and documents from local voting stations to regional centers also is an opportunity for massive falsification. Election observers need to be trained and the electorate assured that there are checks throughout the system preventing fraud.

Punishment of corrupt officials could be a serious deterrent. However, during the last election there was only one television

advertisement showing that violating election law – via threats of job dismissal for not voting as told – is punishable by a jail term.

The real message to offenders lies elsewhere: Serhii Kivalov, the dismissed chair of Ukraine's Central Election Commission, went unpunished after running two fraudulent presidential elections. Instead, he was appointed head of Odesa University's law department. He was a leading member of the Party of the Regions in the last Parliament and is again running for office.

However, the ultimate election sabotage could happen after the vote, a trip-up like the one the Orange forces experienced after their slight win in the last parliamentary elections: they were prevented from taking office for months, by which time some of their parliamentarians crossed over to the

Yanukovich side. It could happen again as a result of threat or corruption. It is said that the price for switching sides in the last election surpassed a million dollars. The evidence was there – in the fancy cars, the giant Rolexes and snappy Savoy Row suits some parliamentarians suddenly boasted.

How can this be prevented? The best enforcer of electoral law has been Ukraine's free press. After a sign language interpreter said she would no longer spout the lies of the anti-Orange forces during the 2004 election, the confidence of and trust in the media has been growing. The news media need to keep up the pressure on politicians to keep them honest. The media must make them provide assurances that during the transition period Ukraine's wealth is protected from raiders, that positions are not being offered to pals, or "liubi druzi."

The media needs to keep asking the hard questions. Will the Orange coalition hold? Will parliamentarians switch parties? Who will comprise the Cabinet? Will there be grand victory celebrations abroad like there were before, or will the new government get down to the business of governing?

The post-election transition period is ripe with opportunities for Russia's President Putin to make a power play should Ms. Tymoshenko and the Orange forces win. The months of shenanigans following the last parliamentary elections demonstrate that possibility. This allowed Russia to place its people in high offices and grab control of such crucial sectors as energy. Equally important, the post-election chaos demoralized much of Ukraine's electorate – the one-third that is controlling the outcome of this election.

## Yushchenko accuses...

(Continued from page 2)

tions now, all of a sudden? They should have asked and talked to us. But who did they ask, who did they talk to? I have no idea, I've been here all the time and I have met the [Ukrainian] president many times and not only him, but also others, and it is the first time I've heard that he made such a request to the [Russian] president himself," Mr. Chernomyrdin said.

Russian political analyst Sergei Markov, who has close ties to the Kremlin, told RFE/RL's Ukrainian Service that Mr. Yushchenko's allegations reflect nothing more than a deep-seated resentment toward Russia.

"Mr. Yushchenko is a Russophobe in his views. He hates Russia and Russians. He is trying to find a pretext for accusing Russia of something," Mr. Markov said.

He continued: "Mr. Yushchenko is jumping to take advantage of the accusa-

tions made in Great Britain and other countries that Russia is hindering court investigations into murders and poisonings – in particular, the accusation that Russia is hindering the investigation into [former security officer Aleksandr] Litvinenko's poisoning. He's simply making use of this pattern."

It is unclear why the Ukrainian president waited three years to level such an accusation. Ukrainian political expert Kost Bondarenko suggests such claims – about Mr. Yushchenko's poisoning and other high-profile criminal cases – may be seen as useful PR for the president and his Our Ukraine bloc ahead of Ukraine's September 30 parliamentary elections.

"These are absolutely groundless accusations. As early as two years ago, Yurii Lutsenko, who was then [Ukrainian] internal affairs minister, announced that the [poisoning] case had actually been solved and that he knew all the perpetrators," Mr. Bondarenko said. "They are now trying to find a way out of

this situation." He added that people are increasingly seeking answers not only to the Yushchenko poisoning, but also to the unsolved murders of Ukrainian journalist Heorhii Gongadze in 2000 and former National Bank of Ukraine Chairman Vadym Hetman in 1998.

President Yushchenko's physical appearance has markedly improved since the poisoning. His face is still pock-marked, but his skin seems to have healed considerably and no longer has a grayish-green hue.

Describing his recovery to reporters in Dnipropetrovsk, Mr. Yushchenko said, "Given what has happened over the past three years, I have not really told anyone how difficult it has been for me simply to get up each morning, or for how many months I have no longer been taking pain-killers and antibiotics – in short, the price I paid to remain among you."

Mr. Yushchenko has had to undergo regular treatment at a Swiss clinic to remove the dioxin from his body.

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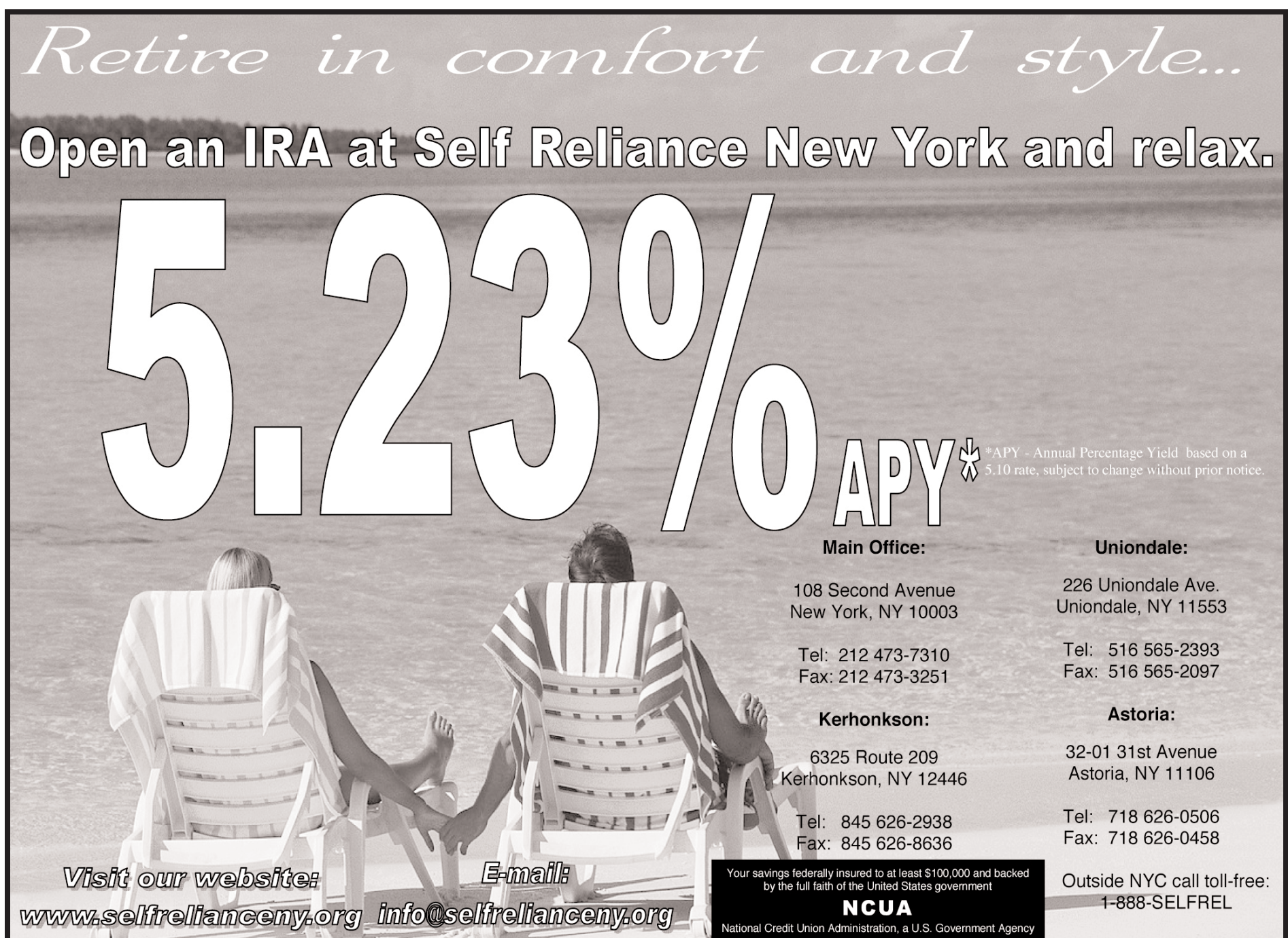
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## Ukraine's foreign affairs minister...

(Continued from page 1)

gration into the European Union.”

“But we don't need to talk about Ukraine in the European Union, this is not a reality yet. We don't need to speak of things that are not part of our current reality. ... But we have begun talks with the EU on a new process for Ukraine,” continued Mr. Yatsenyuk, “which will be a roadmap for social, political and economic integration in European institutions. People should be able to travel freely.”

Ukraine is also working for a European free-trade area in the process toward membership in the World Trade Organization, added Mr. Yatsenyuk.

Underscoring the importance of the development of Ukraine's youth and student populations, Mr. Yatsenyuk urged the cooperation of organizations and institutions to offer programs that foster an exchange between the diaspora and Ukraine.

Regarding relations with Russia, Mr. Yatsenyuk explained that Ukraine and Russia have an intertwined relationship that is inescapable due to their proximity. It is impossible for Ukraine to choose a foreign policy of East or West. Ukraine's fate lies with Europe because it lies within Europe, but it cannot achieve its potential without Russia, Mr. Yatsenyuk explained.

After speaking for approximately 20 minutes, Mr. Yatsenyuk relinquished his time and opened up the floor to questions from the audience.

Concerns from the audience were focused on the ineffectiveness of the Parliament, to which Mr. Yatsenyuk responded by recommending that in the future lawmakers should know the history of Ukraine, should be fluent in the Ukrainian language and identify themselves as Ukrainian to work for the greater good of Ukraine.

On the occasion of Ukraine's 16th anniversary of independence, Mr. Yatsenyuk distributed awards of recognition



Foreign Affairs Minister Arseniy Yatsenyuk presents a presidential award to Morgan Williams....

from President Viktor Yushchenko to leading members of the Ukrainian community. A statement by President Yushchenko explained that these awards were for those “who have served the Ukrainian state most loyally. I thank them for their professional and creative efforts.”

Distinguished Service Awards in the third degree were bestowed upon Bishop Basil Losten, retired eparch of the Stamford Eparchy of the Ukrainian Catholic Church; Archbishop Antony, eparch of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A., Eastern Eparchy; and Morgan Williams, president of the U.S.-Ukraine Business Council. Oksana Lykhovod, art producer of the Ukrayinska Rodyna singers, and Virlyana Tkach, director of the Yara Arts Group, were named Merited Artists of Ukraine.

In an Independence Day statement, Mr. Yushchenko wished the awardees success and expressed “hope they would continue to use their intellect to benefit Ukraine.”

Afterwards, Mr. Yatsenyuk met privately with members of the press to answer more specific questions. One of the main issues raised was the right of Ukrainian citizens to vote in the upcoming parliamentary elections, and a clarification of who has a right to vote and who does not.

According to Messrs. Yatsenyuk and Kyrychenko, those citizens who have a Ukrainian passport have a right to vote, but they must be legal residents of the country in which they reside, in keeping with Ukraine's commitment to upholding the rule of law. To combat some of the falsifications that have gone on in the past, Mr. Yatsenyuk explained that the development of new digitally encrypted passports will facilitate travel as well as ensure the number of legitimate voters in Ukraine's elections.

On the frequent shifting of personnel in Ukraine's Foreign Affairs Ministry and other departments, Mr. Yatsenyuk made the comparison with U.S. lawmakers who often sit in office for decades at a time, which in his view does not offer fresh perspectives for progress to occur. In Ukraine, ministers and other politicians are

not likely to remain in office as long as those in the U.S. due to the volatility of the political climate in Ukraine.

Energy security and independence was another topic that Mr. Yatsenyuk was asked about in reference to the proposed SilkSat program that would link countries of the Silk Road through telecommunications technologies. There is such a huge interdependency between Ukraine and Russia, with shared pipelines and infrastructure that, in Mr. Yatsenyuk's view, it is nearly impossible for Ukraine to be entirely independent of Russia for energy.

“We need to return to inter-governmental agreements between Ukraine and Russia,” said Mr. Yatsenyuk. What really is needed is facilitation of a long-term agreement that clearly spells out the pricing formula, and provides the necessary volumes of gas and oil for Ukraine and Europe, he added. “Everyone is trying to make the price lower, but this is to no avail. The market should dictate the price, in keeping with European prices.” Mr. Yatsenyuk said that a long-term agreement would help prevent a gas crisis in Ukraine.

During his first of nearly 20 scheduled bilateral meetings with the foreign policy heads of various states within the framework of the 62nd session of the United Nation's General Assembly, Mr. Yatsenyuk arrived in New York after meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice in Washington on September 23.

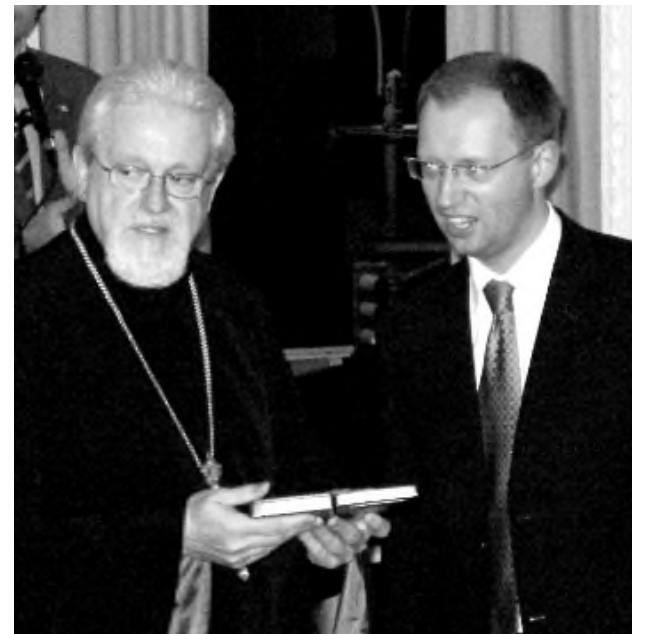
During their meeting, Mr. Yatsenyuk said, they exchanged views on the state and the prospect of bilateral relations, issues related to political dialogue, commercial-economic cooperation, interaction in the energy sphere and its related security issues, defense and the response to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Other topics included educational programs and student and youth exchanges.

“We also spoke about Ukraine's free-market status and the lifting of the Jackson-Vanik restrictions by the U.S. Congress, which opened the door for business in Ukraine,” he added.

At the conclusion of their meeting Mr. Yatsenyuk said he renewed the invitation for his American counterpart to visit Ukraine in the near future.



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## Post-revolution...

(Continued from page 13)

sonal cost – overwhelmed, she cheats, begs, steals, sleeps in tunnels – she “owns” the streets.

The hero of “A Man Thing” is a 13-year-old boy who lives in a home with both his parents and is a victim of his abusive father. The boy is engulfed by loneliness, the feeling of being unwanted and unloved, and he finds solace through his only friend, a stray dog.

The evening’s discussion was titled “Social Activism in Filmmaking.” Participants in the roundtable were Adam Ensalaco of Greenpeace, Stephen Steim of Human Rights Watch, director Ms. Combs, Dr. Shevchuk and Mr. Banas. Discussions centered on the universality of the problems faced by children who cope with adults destroyed by environment and circumstances. The three films offered comparisons in approaches by different directors and striking similarities of the conditions in both countries.

The festival’s third day presented a short feature, “There was a Woman who Lived in a Shoe,” by Olena Fetisova. This film presents a more optimistic and hopeful message of a family that takes in eight homeless children and rears them with the help and moral support of their village neighbors.

The festival ended with the full length movie “Retrieval” by Slawomir Fabicki, which was selected for the 2006 Cannes Film Festival and is a recipient of various international awards. The story presents the eternal question of whether the end justifies the means.

Nineteen-year-old Polish amateur boxer Wojtek searches for his independence and identity and falls in love with Katya, an older friend who immigrated with her child from Ukraine to Poland looking for work. In his quest to prove himself as a man who can support her, he makes a deal with the devil and becomes an enforcer for a criminal loan shark. By making this Faustian bargain, he sells his soul for the money which he believed would buy Katya’s love, but he loses her and his family in this moral struggle that absorbs and destroys him.

Katya is played by Natalia Vdovina, a Russian actress; her son is played by Dmytro Melnychuk from Kyiv. Mr. Fabicki had both characters speak Ukrainian in the scenes when they were alone or in conflicting situations. He could have easily allowed them to play their roles in Russian, but as a Pole he understood that often people resort to their native language in times of intimacy or conflict and when in search of identity. By making the two main characters

Polish and Ukrainian, he touched on the problem of continuous migration of Ukrainians to Poland for work opportunities and the conflicts created by this process.

Mr. Fabicki’s cinematography, which won him an Oscar nomination, is filled with suspense. It is highly focused and absorbs the viewer with its intensity and tension. His precise, rapid camera work make the intensity even more pronounced. He is master cinematographer with total command of the art and power of cinema.

The discussion of these last films was titled “Triumph of the Human Spirit,” but the resulting talk turned into “The Changing Concept of Family.” The post-screening reception and talk included topics on the diminishing role of parents in the upbringing of children, loneliness and dependency on computers and electronic games, and the loss of human interconnectedness – all tendencies that are universal.

The audience was a true participant in this extraordinary festival, which took place in a creative atmosphere of thoughtful exchange, humor, wit and intellectual challenge. The festival received the attention of NPR radio with both Mr. Shevchuk and Zygmunt Dyrkacz of Chopin Theater being interviewed on the program “World View” by host Jerome McDonald. There was media coverage in the Chicago Journal and the Chicago Tribune, as well as wide distribution on the Internet. Screenwriter Mr. Springate said, “This festival is what other festivals aspire to, but very few achieve this level of involvement and informed discussion.”

The festival’s films were not nostalgic about historical Ukraine or Poland. They seriously focused on each country’s contemporary economic, social and political situations without emotion and bias. The films asked questions about each society, about who is making economic and political decisions in these countries, and how these decisions affect their entire populations.

Such a creative program would not have been possible without the support of sympathetic sponsors. Selfreliance Ukrainian American Federal Credit Union, the Heritage Foundation of First Security Federal Bank, Kasia’s Deli, LOT Polish Airlines and others came forth with financial support.

But it was the enthusiasm and dedication of the organizers, the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art, the Chopin Theater and the Columbia University Ukrainian Film Club, who had the vision to bring current films dealing with Poland and Ukraine and linking them in common themes.



The panel: Film critic Zbigniew Banas, Yuri Shevchuk of Columbia University, director Carolyn Combs, screenwriter Michael Springate and Alton Miller of Columbia College.

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### Програма XXVIII Крайового Пластового З'їзду

який відбудеться 20-21 жовтня 2007р. на Союзівці

#### П'ятниця, 19 жовтня 2007р.

- 7:00 – 9:00 Приїзд, Реєстрація  
9:00 – 12:00 Наради Станичних

#### Субота, 20 жовтня 2007р.

- 8:00 – 10:00 Реєстрація Учасників З'їзду  
10:00 – 12:00 1. Відкриття XXVIII Крайового Пластового З'їзду  
2. Вибір Президії З'їзду  
3. Слово Голови КПСтаршини  
4. Слово Голови ГПБулави  
5. Схвалення порядку нарад, правильників з'їзду і комісій  
6. Прийняття протоколу XXVIII Крайового Пластового З'їзду  
7. Усні доповнення до звітів КПС  
8. Звіт Голови КПРади  
9. Вибір Комісій  
а. Таборової  
б. Резолюційної  
в. Верифікаційно-мандатної  
г. Господарської  
г. Номінаційної  
Виховні питання для КПЗ'їзду, згідно з резолюцією XXIII КПЗ, підготовляють Малі Ради Орлиного й Скобиного Кругів, які відбуваються в рамках З'їзду.
- 12:00 – 12:30 Обідова перерва (Обід буде на залі)
- 12:30 – 6:30 10. Запити і дискусія над діяльністю КПС  
11. Звіт Верифікаційно-Мандатної Комісії  
12. Удлення абсолюторії уступаючій КПС і уступаючим членам КПРади  
13. Наради Комісій: Таборової, Резолюційної, Господарської, Номінаційної; Малі Ради Орлиного й Скобиного Кругів та продовження нарад інших комісій
- 7:00 – 12:00 Спільна Святочна Вечеря

#### Неділя, 21 жовтня 2007р.

- 7:00 – 8:15 Снідання  
8:30 – 9:30 Служба Божа в намірені Пласту (збірка в одностроях в церкві 8:25)
- 10:00 – 12:00 14. Звіти комісій  
а. Таборової  
б. Малої Ради Орлиного Круга  
в. Малої Ради Скобиного Круга  
г. Господарської  
г. Резолюційної  
15. Звіт Номінаційної Комісії  
16. Вибір КПСтаршини і КПРади – записання КПС і КТР  
17. Внески, запити та різне  
18. Закриття XXVIII Крайового Пластового З'їзду

## Town hall...

(Continued from page 1)

callers challenged the fairness of low pensions.

In Lviv representatives of eight political parties and blocs gathered in the studio of the Lviv Oblast TeleRadio Company and 75 voters called during the hourlong program.

The town hall format gives each representative equal time to present his or her party's platform; the remaining time is devoted to answering callers' questions. In Odesa on September 15 the UCCA held a town hall meeting on Radio Glas, a commercial radio station that would not permit political parties and blocs to participate. The UCCA arranged for five political analysts to take their place, and over 100 voters called in.

The UCCA invited all registered political parties and blocs to take part in the town hall program. To date 14 have participated: the Our Ukraine – People's Self-Defense bloc, Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc, Party of the Regions, Ukrainian National Bloc, Communist Party of Ukraine, All-Ukrainian Party of National



Eleven political party/bloc representatives at the Kharkiv town hall meeting.

Trust, Pensioners Protection Party, All-Ukrainian Association Svoboda, Ukrainian Social-Democratic Party, Socialist Party of Ukraine, Lytvyn Bloc, Green Party of Ukraine, Christian Bloc and Agrarian Ukraine Bloc.

The UCCA's town hall program is funded by a grant from the National Endowment for Democracy (NED).

## Turning the pages...

(Continued from page 6)

ing Russia to obtain food. Attempts by the United States to intercede were stalled by Stalin's regime," Rep. Gohmert said. "Proponents of HR 562 hope that building a memorial in the District of Columbia will bring awareness to the event and honor its victims."

On February 16, 2005, the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee held a hearing, chaired by Sen. Craig Thomas (R- Wyo.) with oral testimony provided by John Parsons, associate regional director for lands, resources and planning for the National Park Service (NPS). Written testimony was submitted by Rep. Levin, Dr. Oleh Shamshur, ambassador of Ukraine to the United States, and Mr. Sawkiw, on behalf of the UCCA.

In comparison to the Victims of Communism Memorial, which is a generalized monument to the unspecified

atrocities committed under communism, Mr. Parsons said, "I don't think it represents what they [Ukrainians] are trying to tell."

Rep. Levin noted "this memorial will not only honor the victims of this horrible period of history, but also serve as a reminder to all of us that we must work together to prevent such tragedies in the future. This reminder is particularly poignant given the renewed commitment of Ukraine to freedom and democracy during last year's Orange Revolution."

The bill was then placed on the Senate Legislative Calendar on April 20, 2006, and on September 29, 2006, it passed the Senate without amendment by unanimous consent. The bill was presented on October 2, 2006, to President George W. Bush for his signature.

Source: "Senate authorizes Holodomor memorial," by Serhiy Zhykharev, *The Ukrainian Weekly*, October 8, 2006.

## Former Socialist...

(Continued from page 5)

didn't toe the line.

Soon after the Verkhovna Rada dismissed him on December 1, the lifelong revolutionary launched the People's Self-Defense movement with the stated intention of organizing citizens in Ukraine's cities to "resist the government's injustice and lawlessness." In fact, it was a national organization of citizen activists ready to engage in protests, and even civil disobedience.

Among the covert motives for organizing the People's Self-Defense was to prevent the coalition government from forcibly seizing Parliament had they defied the president's April 4 order to dismiss Parliament, political observers said.

In preparing for the spring march, the People's Self-Defense began holding protests in city centers throughout Ukraine, also planting local organizations of activists.

Months later, the civic movement transformed itself into a political force that united with the Our Ukraine bloc to campaign in the pre-term parliamentary elections.

While it had an anti-corruption, revolutionary image – its symbol is a clenched fist against a red background – the People's Self-Defense had no clear political positions on economics, foreign policy, culture or most other issues. Instead, it offered general populist slogans such as fighting crime, supporting small and middle-sized business and a European standard of life.

That fell into line with Mr. Lutsenko's political persona, which also was largely undefined after he left the Socialist Party. Mr. Lutsenko's only known political stance is his opposition to corruption, which political observers said served him well because he was among the few leaders to survive the Orange government without being tainted with corruption accusations.

His sheepish personality, political independence and avoidance of scandal projected a common-man image that appealed to a wide audience. It therefore came as little surprise when the bloc's decision-makers, with Presidential Secretariat Chair Viktor Baloha calling most of the shots, chose Mr. Lutsenko, age 43, over Viacheslav Kyrlyenko as the leader of Our Ukraine – People's Self-Defense, political observers said.

"He's young and can campaign throughout Ukraine," said Svitlana Kononchuk, a political expert with the Ukrainian Independent Center for Political Research in Kyiv. "He is able to inspire voters with passionate speeches. Kyrlyenko doesn't have the same stage presence."

A trademark of Mr. Lutsenko's campaign became daily visits to local grocery stores and markets, where he examined prices before journalists and television cameras. He mocked the Party of the Regions for claiming that Ukrainians were living better under its leadership, displaying the consumer price inflation in meat and dairy products that had increased in recent months.

Mr. Lutsenko began revealing a populist streak in him as he was campaigning.

As the campaign drew to a close in Lviv, he declared full support for government recognition of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA). However, just seven months earlier, he had given an interview to a Donetsk publication in which he declared his opposition to UPA recognition, arguing that it would only serve to unnecessarily exacerbate tensions in Ukraine.

It's unclear whether he's shed his Socialist views, which would have included opposition to agricultural land sales, World Trade Organization membership and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) membership.

Perhaps it was inevitable however that the first damaging "kompromat," or evidence of corruption, surfaced against Mr. Lutsenko during the campaign.

The Internet publication Ukrayinska Pravda published an article on July 25 alleging that Mr. Lutsenko had abused his position as internal affairs minister to make Ukrainian Modern Telecommunications the ministry's mandatory mobile telephone service provider.

The founders of the company, Yurii and Olena Voskoboinikov, are Mr. Lutsenko's "kumy," or godparents of his children, and longtime friends. The company's financial director happens to be Mr. Lutsenko's wife, Iryna. Furthermore, Ukrainian Modern Telecommunications was founded only five months prior to Mr. Lutsenko's decision to switch the ministry's mobile service provider to his wife's company.

Ukrayinska Pravda uncovered the alleged corruption, which Mr. Lutsenko later denied, when it found out that Mr. Lutsenko, his wife and two sons stayed in the Grecotel Creta Palace, a five-star hotel that is among Greece's most luxurious hotels, during their vacation on the island of Crete. Mr. Lutsenko revealed they could afford the vacation because his wife made \$100,000 a year as financial director for the mobile telephone service provider.

The allegations have become well-known among Ukraine's political elite and insiders, but haven't tainted his relatively clean image among the general public, which doesn't have access to the Internet.

As the 2007 election campaign draws to a close, Mr. Lutsenko proved himself a valuable political player to an Our Ukraine bloc that was suffering.

Regardless of whether Our Ukraine improves upon its 13 percent performance last year or not, Mr. Lutsenko has emerged from the campaign in a position to challenge for one of the country's top leadership posts, whether mayor of Kyiv or prime minister.

"He needs to move to the next level, which requires getting more support," Mr. Lozowy said. "He is starting to promise everything to everybody, which is not unknown to Western politicians."

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# OUT AND ABOUT


- |                                    |  |  |
|------------------------------------|--|--|
| October 5<br>Vernon, NJ            | Golf Outing, Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey, Black Bear Golf Course, 908-766-0030 or Michael@uaccnj.org  | 215-235-3709 or 610-377-4621   |
| October 6<br>New York              | Roundtable "The Journal Suchasnist and Ukrainian Émigré Intellectual Life in the 1960s and 1980s," Shevchenko Scientific Society, 212-254-5130   | October 15<br>Washington<br>Lecture by Steven Pifer, "European Mediators and Ukraine's Orange Revolution," Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, 202-691-4000                              |
| October 6<br>Whippany, NJ          | Chess Tournament, Ukrainian Sports Federation of the U.S.A and Canada, Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey, 716-852-7566 or <a href="http://uscak.blogspot.com">http://uscak.blogspot.com</a> | October 16-17<br>Washington, DC<br>Ukraine's Quest for Mature Nation Statehood - Roundtable VIII on Ukraine-EU Relations, Ronald Regan International Trade Center, 212-473-0839 or cusur1014@gmail.com |
| October 6<br>New York              | Vienna Piano Trio performs works by Haydn, Korngold and Brahms, Ukrainian Institute of America, 212-288-8660   | October 19<br>Detroit<br>Bandura - the Soul of Ukraine, Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus, Max M. Fischer Music Center, 313-576-5111  |
| October 6<br>Warrington, PA        | Fall picnic, St. Anne Ukrainian Catholic Church, 215-491-2988 or <a href="http://www.stanneukrainiancc.com">www.stanneukrainiancc.com</a>  | October 19<br>San Francisco<br>Book reading by Marusya Bociurkiw, "Children of Mary," Femina Potensin, 415-217-9340  |
| October 7<br>Lehighton, PA         | Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine convention, Ukrainian Homestead, 215-235-3709 or 610-377-4621  | October 19<br>Philadelphia<br>Film screening "The Orange Chronicles" by Damian Kolodiy and Peter Zielyk, Ukrainian League of Philadelphia, 215-684-3548  |
| October 7<br>Edmonton, AB          | Hetman Awards Banquet, Ukrainian Canadian Congress - Alberta Provincial Council, 780-414-1624  | October 20<br>Whippany, NJ<br>Casino Night - Texas-Style, Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey, 973-292-0187   |
| October 7<br>Sunny Isles Beach, FL | Fund-raiser for Children of Chornobyl Relief and Development Fund, Acqualina Hotel, 305-798-0190   | October 20<br>Cleveland, OH<br>Bandura - the Soul of Ukraine, Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus, United Methodist Church of Berea, 440-826-2157   |
| October 7<br>New York              | Ukrainian Insurgent Army scholarly conference, Shevchenko Scientific Society, 212-254-5130   |  |
| October 11-13<br>Ottawa, ON        | Danyliw Seminar, University of Ottawa, 613-562-5800 x3692 or <a href="mailto:ukrain@uotaawa.ca">ukrain@uotaawa.ca</a>  |  |
| October 12<br>New York             | Folk art from the 1933 Chicago World's Fair, The Ukrainian Museum, 212-228-0110  |  |
| October 12-13<br>Yonkers, NY       | Ukrainian American Veterans' convention, Ukrainian Youth Center, 914-965-1678 or 914-965-3707  |  |
| October 13<br>Horsham, PA          | Oktoberfest picnic and dance, Ukrainian American Sports Club Tryzub, 215-343-5412  |  |
| October 13<br>Syracuse, NY         | Pig roast with live music by Vorony, Syracuse Ukrainian National Home, 315-478-9772  |  |
| October 13<br>Denville, NJ         | Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey Volleyball Tournament, Powerzone Volleyball Center, 973-989-5800 or <a href="http://www.socceragency.net/lys">www.socceragency.net/lys</a>                |  |
| October 13<br>Passaic, NJ          | 50th anniversary of the Organization for the Defense of Lemko Western Ukraine, music by Halychany, Ukrainian Center, 973-772-3344  |  |
| October 13<br>Chicago              | Anniversary banquet of the "Lisovi Mavky" sorority of Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization, Ukrainian Cultural Center, 847-823-0430   |  |
| October 13-15<br>Clarks Summit, PA | 68th annual convention of the League of Ukrainian Catholics of America, The Inn at Nichols Village, 570-563-2275   |  |
| October 14<br>Barrie, ON           | Ukrainian festival, Barrie Central Collegiate High School, 705-436-4343 or 705-321-4343  |  |
| October 14<br>Madison, NJ          | Tribute concert, "Opera Best Duets and More," and 25th anniversary of Oleh Chmyr's career, Drew University, 973-993-8090   |  |
| October 14-15<br>Lehighton, PA     | Ukrainian Philatelic Society stamp collectors, meet Ukrainian Homestead,   |  |

Entries in "Out and About" are listed free of charge. Priority is given to events advertised in The Ukrainian Weekly. However, we also welcome submissions from all our readers; please send e-mail to [staff@ukrweekly.com](mailto:staff@ukrweekly.com). Items will be published at the discretion of the editors and as space allows; photos will be considered. Please note: items will be printed a maximum of two times each.

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# Soyuzivka's Datebook

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>October 5-7</b><br>Plast Rada - Lisovi Chorty fraternity                       | <b>October 19-21</b><br>U.S. National Plast Conference                         |
| <b>October 5-8</b><br>New York Cycle Club   | <b>October 26-28</b><br>Halloween Weekend - Kids' Parade and Masquerade Zabava |
| <b>October 12-14</b><br>UNWLA Spa Weekend;<br>Plast Rada - Chortopolokhy sorority | <b>November 9-11</b><br>Plast Orlykiada Weekend                                |
| <b>October 13</b><br>Corvette Road Rally  |  |



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## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

### Saturday, October 6

**NEW YORK:** The Shevchenko Scientific Society invites all to a roundtable on the subject "The Journal Suchasnist and Ukrainian Émigré Intellectual Life in the 1960s and 1980s." Participating in the roundtable will be: Dr. Larissa Onyshkevych, Dr. Taras Hunczak, Dr. Bohdan Rubchak, Anatole Kaminsky and Marta Skorupska. The program will take place at the society's building, 63 Fourth Ave. (between Ninth and 10th streets) at 5 p.m. For more information call 212-254-5130.

**NEW YORK:** The Ukrainian Institute of America presents the Vienna Piano Trio: Wolfgang Redik, violin; Matthias Gredler, cello; and Stefan Mendl, piano. The program will include works by Haydn – Piano Trio in E Minor Hob XV/12; Korngold – Piano Trio (1909-1910); and Brahms – Piano Trio No. 2 in C Major, Op. 87. The concert will begin at 8 p.m. and will be followed by a reception. The Ukrainian Institute is located at 2 E. 79th St.; telephone, 212-288-8660.

### Sunday, October 7

**NEW YORK:** The Shevchenko Scientific Society (NTSh) invites all to a scholarly conference dedicated to the 65th anniversary of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) and the centennial of Gen. Taras Chuprynka – Roman Shukhevych. Dr. Taras Hunczak (Rutgers University), will serve as chairman and commentator. After opening remarks by Dr. Orest Popovych (president of NTSh in America), the program will feature the following talks: "UPA from the Perspective of 65 Years" by Dr. Petro Potichny (McMaster University); "Roman Shukhevych – Commander and Political Leader" by Dr. Dmytro Shtohryn (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign); "Roman Shukhevych in the Forefront of the Anti-Communist Struggle in the Years 1944-1950: The Problems of Research and Interpretation in Contemporary Ukraine" by Dr. Yuri Shapoval (Institute of Political and Ethno-National Research, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine). Closing remarks will be given by Bohdan Harhay (president of the Ukrainian American Youth Association). The conference will take place at the society's building, 63 Fourth Ave. (between Ninth and 10th streets) at 4 p.m. For more information call 212-254-5130.

### Saturday, October 13

**HORSHAM Pa.:** The Ukrainian

American Sport Center Tryzub (County Line and Lower State roads, Horsham, PA.) invites you to an international Oktoberfest picnic and "zabava" (dance) beginning at 3 p.m. Enjoy imported and domestic specialty beers and wines expertly selected for pairing with our international kitchen and grill, "The Best of the Wursts," and other grills, roasts, tasty ethnic foods and baked goods. Our Biergarten will come to life with the international, Ukrainian, Eastern European, traditional and modern music of the Harmonia Orchestra (New York City). Dance, listen, sing and enjoy the tasty food and festive atmosphere of Oktoberfest at Tryzubivka come rain or shine (the event will be under a roof in the event of rain). Admission is \$10 per person; children under 13, free. For further information call 215-343-5412 or visit the website www.tryzub.org.

### Friday-Sunday, October 19-21

**CHICAGO:** The Symon Petliura Memorial Fund is sponsoring a series of benefits to help finance the technological upgrade of the Symon Petliura Library in Paris. An exhibit of photographs of Petliura's life, curated by Alexandra D. Kochman, will open Friday at 7 p.m., with a lecture by library director Dr. Jaroslava Yosypshyn at the Ukrainian National Museum. On Sunday, after the 12:30 p.m. memorial service at Ss. Volodymyr and Olha Church, a benefit banquet will be held in the adjacent Cultural Center (2247 W. Chicago Ave.) Tickets may be purchased for \$50 at Selfreliance Ukrainian American Federal Credit Union by calling 773-328-7500. For further information contact Halyna Hrushetsky, 708-344-7909.

### Thursday, October 25

**TORONTO:** The Toronto premiere of the documentary film "Bereza Kartuzka" (Ukrainian version) will take place at the UNF Community Center, 145 Evans Ave., at 7 p.m. Produced and directed by Yuriy Luhovy, this is the first film to be made about the Polish concentration camp Bereza Kartuzka. It is based on extensive research, vintage stock shots, commentaries by pre-eminent academics and eyewitness testimonies. Admission: \$15; \$10 for students. The event is sponsored by the Ukrainian Women's Organization and the Ukrainian National Federation. The screening will be preceded by a supper at 5:50 p.m. offered for a reasonable price. For information contact Hanya Cirka, 416-621-0984. All are welcome to attend the premiere only, supper only or both.

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## THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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## 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 submission**) by The Ukrainian Weekly to the Ukrainian community.

To have an event listed in Preview of Events please send information, in English, written in Preview format, i.e., in a brief paragraph that includes the date, place, type of event, sponsor, admission, full names of persons and/or organizations involved, and a phone number to be published for readers who may require additional information. Items should be **no more than 100 words long**; longer submissions are subject to editing. Items not written in Preview format or submitted without all required information will not be published.

Preview items must be received no later than one week before the desired date of publication. No information will be taken over the phone. Items will be published only once, unless otherwise indicated. Please include payment for each time the item is to appear and indicate date(s) of issue(s) in which the item is to be published. Also, senders are asked to include the phone number of a person who may be contacted by The Weekly during daytime hours, as well as their complete mailing address.

Information should be sent to: Preview of Events, The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054; fax, 973-644-9510; e-mail, [preview@ukrweekly.com](mailto:preview@ukrweekly.com).