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# THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

## New \$9 million Ukrainian Museum in New York is blessed

by Helen Smindak

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

NEW YORK – The new \$9 million Ukrainian museum building that will house and exhibit a rich trove of Ukrainian artifacts received its official blessing on Sunday, February 6. In an exciting prelude to the museum's inaugural opening on April 3, visitors were welcomed inside the three-story brick and glass structure for the first time since construction was completed last year.

There was elation in the air as close to 500 people stood in the street outside the building at 222 E. Sixth St., listening intently as prelates of the Ukrainian Catholic and Ukrainian Orthodox Churches performed blessing rituals near the entrance. Police cars at two positions blocked off motor traffic.

Bishop Basil Losten of the Stamford Eparchy of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, and Archbishop Antony of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A., concelebrated the blessing with solemn rites and prayers, sprinkling holy water on the edifice.

They were assisted by clergy from local churches: the Revs. Bernard Panczuk and the Mario Dacechen of St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church, the Rev. John Leshyk of St. Volodymyr Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral, the Revs. Mykola Fylyk and Yuriy Bazylevsky of All Saints Ukrainian Orthodox Church,

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Marta Baczynsky

Guests crowd the lobby of the new home of The Ukrainian Museum during the building's blessing.

## People of Ukraine watch closely as government takes its first steps

by Tatiana Matviichuk

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

KYIV – The people of Ukraine, together with the country's news media, are watching with great interest the first working days of their new government, which has pledged to fight corruption and reorganize its structure in order to better effect the Yushchenko administration's vision of a new Ukraine.

Some of the new Cabinet ministers started to work in an open and transparent manner from the very beginning, demonstrating their intent to work toward the implementation of President Viktor Yushchenko's program and the fulfillment of the people's hopes.

Yurii Lutsenko, a Socialist known as one of the most active "DJs of the maidan" due to his very visible role on Independence Square during the Orange Revolution, is the new internal affairs minister. Observers say this ministry's militia is perhaps the most corrupt government entity. That is why, during his first meeting with employees of the ministry, Mr. Lutsenko promised to start the battle against corruption with a general "house-cleaning" of his staff.

He underscored that the Internal Affairs Ministry's militia would no longer be involved with bribery and influence peddling, and that criminal cases would no longer be closed on someone's directive. He added that anyone who violates the law would be punished in accordance with the law.

"For two first months there is one task: to clean up the leading positions in the Internal Affairs Ministry. Without such steps we will not win the trust of society and we will not be able to defend the law," Minister Lutsenko stated.

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## Congressional delegation visits Ukraine

by Olga Nuzhinskaya

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

KYIV – A U.S. congressional delegation that included the two prominent U.S. senators who nominated Ukraine's president for the Nobel Peace Prize, visited Ukraine on Friday, February 11.

The 11-member delegation of members of the Senate and House of Representatives, among whom were Sens. Hillary Clinton and Sen. John McCain, met with President Viktor Yushchenko to discuss ways to



AP/Sergei Supinsky, Pool

President Viktor Yushchenko with Sen. John McCain, who is wearing a Yushchenko campaign scarf, during their meeting in Kyiv on February 11.

strengthen U.S.-Ukraine relations, spur the development of democratic values and attract foreign investment.

The group also met with Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko and Verkhovna Rada Chairman Volodymyr Lytvyn. Ms. Tymoshenko later told the press that the members of the U.S. Congress had said that the application of the Jackson-Vanik amendment to Ukraine will be canceled as soon as politically possible for such a step. "I don't think we will have to wait for long," she added. The prime minister said the issue was discussed during a luncheon with the senators and representatives.

In a joint press conference with Mr. Lytvyn, Sen. McCain stated that the U.S. Congress in the near future intends to discuss cancellation of the Jackson-Vanik amendment to the 1974 Trade Act, and he noted that President George W. Bush supports the move to lift the amendment's restrictions on trade with Ukraine. Repealing the Jackson-Vanik provisions with regard to Ukraine would pave the way for the granting of permanent normal trade relations status with the United States.

Sen. Clinton, a liberal Democrat from New York and the wife of former President Bill Clinton, and Sen. McCain, a Republican from Arizona, last month nominated President Yushchenko and Georgian President Mikhail Saakashvili for the Nobel Peace Prize. The prize is awarded annually in the fall.

In their nomination letter, the U.S. senators commended both presidents for winning "popular support for the universal values of democracy, individual liberty and civil rights." Both men came to power after mass demonstrations protesting fraudulent votes in their countries.

"Both presidents not only deserve that recognition on behalf of themselves, but they are really being nominated because of what they, together with the people of Georgia and Ukraine, have done," Sen. Clinton told journalists in Kyiv.

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## ANALYSIS

## Street rebel Yurii Lutsenko becomes Ukraine's top policeman

by Jan Maksymiuk

RFE/RL Belarus and Ukraine Report

The appointment of Yurii Lutsenko as Ukraine's internal affairs minister was probably the most surprising Cabinet choice made by President Viktor Yushchenko on February 4, shortly after the Ukrainian Parliament overwhelmingly voted to approve Yulia Tymoshenko as the new prime minister.

Ukraine's Internal Affairs Ministry (known by its Ukrainian acronym as MVS), a mammoth organization employing some 500,000 people, will now be headed not only by its first civilian minister, but also by a person who has thus far not had any significant experience in law enforcement.

To make matters even worse for Mr. Lutsenko, the Internal Affairs Ministry, which is tasked with fighting endemic corruption in the country, is proverbially corrupt itself. Mr. Lutsenko will have to start his Cabinet career with a radical clean-up of his workplace, which will hardly make him popular with his co-workers.

Until now, the 41-year-old Mr. Lutsenko has been primarily known as an opposition politician and a passionate leader of anti-government street protests in 2000 and 2001 conducted under the slogan "Ukraine without Kuchma," and those in November and December 2004 that have come to be known as the

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

Orange Revolution.

Beside Mr. Yushchenko and Ms. Tymoshenko, Mr. Lutsenko was one of the most popular figures addressing orange-clad crowds from the rostrum on Independence Square, or Maidan Nezalezhnosti, in Kyiv. Pro-Yushchenko supporters dubbed him a "field commander" of the Orange Revolution, for his smooth coordination of revolutionary crowd movements between the presidential administration headquarters and the Parliament building in Kyiv.

Some also called him the "maidan disc jockey," apparently for his ability to entertain demonstrators with a good joke or a story between the waves of rock music that rolled from the Independence Square stage when politicians were not making speeches.

Mr. Lutsenko's inclination to present his contribution to the Orange Revolution in an amusing manner was reflected in an interview he gave to RFE/RL's Ukrainian Service on December 21, five days before the repeat election between Mr. Yushchenko and former Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich.

"Naturally, we have pressured Kuchma and continue to pressure him by blocking the presidential administration building and, primarily, by blocking his suburban residence," Mr. Lutsenko said. "It is in a forest, under our supervision. We are afraid that Mr. Yanukovich may attack [former President Leonid Kuchma], so we are guarding him a little

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## Yushchenko puts new emphasis on observing rule of law in Ukraine

by Taras Kuzio

Eurasia Daily Monitor

Since the December election of President Viktor Yushchenko, the Procurator-General's Office of Ukraine has launched a variety of new investigations, some already leading to criminal charges. One of Mr. Yushchenko's fundamental reforms will be institutionalizing the rule of law in a country that had continued the Soviet tradition of bending rules through strategic telephone conversations. Without the rule-of-law, other Yushchenko goals, such as encouraging foreign investment, economic reforms and democratization, and converting oligarch-robber barons into bona fide businessmen, will be impossible.

Speaking in Donetsk, President Yushchenko demanded the end of close criminal ties with the authorities, a practice most prevalent in former Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich's Donbas heartland. Mr. Yushchenko warned that he would uncover anyone who opposed his policies. "That is, if he is not already in prison" (Ukrainska Pravda, February 2).

President Yushchenko's unlikely ally in this endeavor is Procurator General Sviatoslav Piskun, the new government's

only carryover from the Kuchma era. Piskun was fired in October 2003 when he came too close to charging Internal Affairs Ministry (known by its Ukrainian acronym as MVS) officers with the murder of journalist Heorhii Gongadze. After he was reinstated in December 2004 by then-President Leonid Kuchma, Mr. Piskun claimed an affinity with the Orange Revolution, saying, "I have really changed a lot, like the whole country. And I shall prove this to everyone with my work" (Svoboda, December 14, 2004).

The investigations focus on five areas.

- Insider privatization: During its first meeting, the Cabinet voted to re-privatize Kryvorizhstal, which had been sold for \$800 million in June 2004 by Viktor Pinchuk (Mr. Kuchma's son-in-law) and Donetsk oligarch Renat Akhmetov. Foreign investors had offered \$1.5 billion. The sweetheart deal was an attempt to win the loyalty of the Dnipropetrovsk and Donetsk clans during the election season that began one month later. President Yushchenko promised, "There will be accountability for these crimes. Kryvorizhstal was stolen. The entire business community looked at it with shame. The letter and the spirit of the law will be restored" (Washington Post, December 9, 2004).

While few people doubt that this deal was dishonest, it is unclear how many other privatization deals will be reviewed. Reversing insider privatizations is only one part of what The Independent

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

## NEWSBRIEFS

### Yushchenko to attend NATO summit

KYIV – Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko is due to travel to NATO headquarters in Brussels on February 22 for a NATO summit meeting that will be attended by leaders of the 26-member alliance. Among those who are to attend is U.S. President George W. Bush, who will be on his first foreign trip since the start of his second term in office. (Agence France-Presse)

### Yushchenko to visit U.S. in April

KYIV – Ukraine's President Viktor Yushchenko will visit the U.S. in early April. During the visit Ukraine hopes to come closer to its entry in the World Trade Organization, Vice-Prime Minister for European Integration Oleh Rybachuk told the press on February 11. "I regard it as my goal to take advantage of the visit [to settle the issue of Ukraine's entry in the WTO] to the U.S. that will occur early in April," he said. "We must be rid of obstacles as much as possible by the time," he said. During his visit to the U.S., President Yushchenko intends to meet with the U.S. president and administration officials, as well as to address the U.S. Congress. Mr. Rybachuk did not rule out the possibility that during the visit the U.S. Congress would cancel the Jackson-Vanik amendment provisions as applied to Ukraine. "I think it would be a good present from the Congress," he said. The dates for the president's visit have not yet been released. (Interfax-Ukraine)

### Yushchenko wants EU membership talks

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko told a forum of investors organized by Russia's Renaissance Capital association in Kyiv on February 15 that he hopes to start talks on Ukraine's membership in the European Union immediately after the fulfillment of a recently updated three-year Ukraine-EU action plan, Interfax reported. According to Mr. Yushchenko, as soon as this year Kyiv intends to secure Brussels's recognition of Ukraine as a free-market economy, as well as soften its visa regime for EU citizens. "Let no one get the impression that our nation is standing in short pants at the gates of Europe, knocking to get inside," Reuters quoted President Yushchenko as saying. "We are not Europe's neighbors. We are the center of Europe. What we are is the EU's neighbor. And we want EU membership." (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Executive branch to be purged

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko said on February 15 that he will replace all former leaders of the executive branch at

the regional level, the Ukrainska Pravda website reported. Mr. Yushchenko told a congress of the Association of Farmers and Private Landowners: "Nobody will be invited to this government [from those] who worked against us during the elections in November-December 2004. ... We will not leave in the new government any [previous] raion administration head. Not a single head of the [oblast and raion] departments of internal affairs will remain in his post. The same principle will be applied to [regional] tax administrations." Mr. Yushchenko added that he needs to make some 5,000 to 6,000 appointments in the executive branch in the near future. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Body of Gongadze to be examined

KYIV – The press service of the Ukrainian Procurator General's Office said on February 16 that forensic experts from the Ministry of Health will hold an additional examination of the body of Internet journalist Heorhii Gongadze, who was found dead in November 2000, Interfax and UNIAN reported. Ukrainian experts are going to hold the examination jointly with forensic specialists from Munich. A forensic-medicine institute in Zurich will reportedly conduct a separate, "parallel" examination. President Viktor Yushchenko pledged to a session of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg in January to make every effort to assist the investigation of Gongadze's killing. According to the so-called Melnychenko tapes, former President Leonid Kuchma and former Internal Affairs Minister Yurii Kravchenko may have been involved in the kidnapping and killing of Gongadze. The current whereabouts of Mr. Kravchenko are unknown. Mr. Kuchma, meanwhile, arrived in Karlovy Vary, the Czech Republic, on February 15 for spa therapy, the CTK news service reported. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### President wants review of privatizations

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko told a conference of investors in Kyiv on February 15 that in the coming weeks the government will review the privatizations of 30 to 40 enterprises, Ukrainian media reported. "The list will be limited. It will be closed, meaning that nobody will be allowed to expand it," Mr. Yushchenko said. "It will include 30 to 40 facilities." The president added there will be no "mass reprivatization" in Ukraine, stressing that "from 90 to 98 percent" of businesses in Ukraine have been privatized in accordance with the legislation in force. (RFE/RL Newsline)

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## Panel discusses Ukraine's future and role for the U.S.

by Yaro Bihun

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

WASHINGTON – With the new government tapped by President Viktor Yushchenko in place in Ukraine, the U.S. government and those in Washington's foreign policy establishment are looking at how the United States can best help the new president meet the high expectations placed on him domestically and internationally.



Yaro Bihun

Deputy Assistant Secretary John F. Tefft

A discussion of what Ukraine's Orange Revolution brought about and its perspectives for the future was held here on February 10 at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. On the panel was the State Department's point man on Ukraine, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for European and Eurasian Affairs John F. Tefft, and two former U.S. ambassadors to Ukraine, Steven Pifer and William Green Miller.

Presenting the U.S. government's position on Ukraine, Ambassador Tefft said that Washington has been in the forefront in supporting Ukraine and the "Ukrainian people's quest for freedom, independence and democracy." And since the autumn of 2003, the primary focus was on the presidential election, expending about \$18 million to support local civil society groups, voter education, get-out-the-vote campaigns, programs on working with the media, non-partisan training of political party and election officials, and election observers.

None of this activity – contrary to some Russian and other critics – was designed to support any particular candi-

date, Ambassador Tefft said. "Our support really was for the process" or, as he quoted what Deputy Secretary of State Richard Armitage had said in an interview, "Our candidate was the Ukrainian people."

He said that, thanks to the early discussions with President Yushchenko by former Secretary of State Colin Powell at the inauguration in Kyiv and by Vice-President Dick Cheney a few days later in Poland, "We have a good sense, I think, of his priorities, and it is our goal to try to help him meet those priorities, to deal with the challenges that he has set."

Mr. Tefft outlined a few of these areas for U.S. assistance, including taking the lead in a NATO Partnership for Peace program to assist Ukraine in the destruction of excess and outmoded small arms, munitions and portable surface-to-air missiles, and a contribution of the "tens of millions of dollars" to the construction of a new safe containment structure at Chernobyl.

In other areas, he said, "we are trying to significantly increase" U.S. assistance to Ukraine, including through the Freedom Support Act. There may be some additional funds for Ukraine in the administration's supplemental budget request to Congress, he added, and the administration "hopes Congress will soon address" the issue of "graduating" Ukraine from the Jackson-Vanik amendment to the Trade Act of 1974.

Ambassador Tefft said Washington also stands ready to help Ukraine join the World Trade Organization, although honoring intellectual property rights in Ukraine is still a problem that must be addressed. Washington is prepared to support Ukraine in joining NATO, "if it so chooses" and undertakes some necessary defense, economic and political reforms, and Washington will also try to help Ukraine's efforts to join the European Union.

As for President Yushchenko's stated intent to withdraw Ukraine's military contingent from Iraq, the United States understands that to be his "eventual goal," as Mr. Tefft put it. "But he has assured us the he would only do so as the situation warranted and in close consultation with the United States and other coalition partners," he added.

Presidents George W. Bush and Yushchenko may discuss that and other bilateral issues during "a short opportunity" while at the NATO summit in Brussels on February 22, as well as during the Ukrainian president's first visit to



Yaro Bihun

Ambassador William Miller (left) makes a point about the new Ukrainian government during a discussion at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in Washington. Next to him are moderator Blair Ruble and Ambassador Steven Pifer (right).

Washington, which Ambassador Tefft said would happen in the spring. (Since then, officials of the Ukrainian government have announced that the visit would take place in the first week of April.)

As for Washington's immediate intentions in the bilateral relationship, he said: "My own observation within the U.S. government is that there is a very clear sense that we now have to get very serious, to put real resources to it, to really work to make sure that the changes that have been mentioned are brought into being – that we deliver, that we help President Yushchenko and his team deliver on that. And that, I think, goes from the top on down."

Mr. Pifer, who was ambassador to Ukraine in 1998 to 2000 and then preceded Ambassador Tefft at his State Department position, did not disagree about the imperative of such action on the part of Washington.

With the election of President Yushchenko, the expectations are understandably high, both in Ukraine and in the West, he said.

"I would say that today Ukraine has the best prospect that it has had in the 13 years since independence to really break with the past and move to become a real democratic, market economy and to become a normal European state," Ambassador Pifer explained.

He cautioned, however, that the new government faces many formidable challenges. Domestically – in addition to

building a political coalition, dealing with the Yanukovich voters, and improving the business environment – it has to prioritize the more than 100 necessary reforms it has planned and it must show at least some early results.

"What we should be looking at is our assistance programs and re-calibrate them so that we're putting a maximum amount of assistance to those areas that the (Yushchenko) government has focused on now," Mr. Pifer stressed. In the area of foreign policy, he said, President Yushchenko has to move to open the door to Europe while, at the same time, dealing with a "very nervous neighbor" – Russia.

He suggested that the United States can help in this area as well by working to improve Russia's relations with the West as Ukraine moves in that direction. "The Orange Revolution and becoming president was the easy part," Ambassador Pifer said in his conclusion. "Now Viktor Yushchenko has to deal with the hard part, which is to succeed as president."

Mr. Miller, who served as America's second ambassador to Ukraine in 1993 to 1998, characterized the recent changes in Ukraine as "revolutionary" – they ushered in a new system of values and a new moral order, which is based on entirely different principles than those prevalent in the old Soviet times.

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## Erosion of human rights accelerates in Russia, says activist

RFE/RL

WASHINGTON – The quality of human rights in Russia has declined steadily for the past several years, but has accelerated during the last year, according to Ludmila Alekseeva, a founder and current chairman of the Moscow Helsinki Group, who spoke at a recent RFE/RL briefing in Washington.

Ms. Alekseeva said Russian President Vladimir Putin is no longer bothering to hide behind his "mask" of democracy.

Although Mr. Putin recently renamed the Presidential Commission for Human Rights as a Presidential Council for Human Rights, presumably giving the body more authority, Ms. Alekseeva said that it had become clear to human rights organizations that the council is not a "public voice."

Ms. Alekseeva also said she doubts whether this 84-person council, made up of 42 members chosen by President Mr.

Putin and 42 additional members chosen by the original picks, can fulfill its mandate to "monitor social processes and government activities." Ms. Alekseeva explained that she at first thought the council could help restrain the government, but has come to realize it is little more than a "bare imitation" of an oversight institution.

After the December 2003 Duma election, President Putin and his administration have moved against the media and opposition political parties, and announced the elimination of gubernatorial elections. According to Ms. Alekseeva, "The whole spectrum of civil rights – civil, political, social and economic – is worsening across all strata of society." Ms. Alekseeva said she believes that "Mr. Putin actually doesn't know how to be democratic," so it is not surprising that his effort to produce a dialogue with society, initiated with the

Civil Forum, has only yielded "steps backward," like the Presidential Council for Human Rights.

Daniil Meshcheryakov, the executive director of the Moscow Helsinki Group, who also briefed the RFE/RL audience, stated that one factor that acts as a check on Mr. Putin is his desire to part of the G-7 – the group of industrial democracies. If Russia's participation in the Group of Seven was made dependent on better conditions for civil society and human rights organizations in Russia, Mr. Meshcheryakov said, Mr. Putin's desire to become a world "mogul" could help the development of democracy in Russia and stop the war in Chechnya.

Mr. Meshcheryakov spoke from the perspective of a younger generation of human rights activists who entered the scene roughly six years ago. According to Mr. Meshcheryakov, "The wave of initiative comes from the bottom," or

increased participation by young professionals in the human rights movement.

Ms. Alekseeva and Mr. Meshcheryakov agreed that older and younger activists are blending their knowledge and abilities well to produce "expert pools" within the grassroots movement in Russia.

In discussing the recent pensioners' demonstrations in Russia, Ms. Alekseeva noted that young people had already joined in this civic protest. She predicted a dramatic increase of student participation in mass protests if the Russian Defense Ministry cancels or abolishes student military deferments later this year. Defense Minister Sergei Ivanov has said that a high availability of contract soldiers will eliminate the need for the spring draft; however, Ms. Alekseeva noted, past low births rates have led to a shortage of military-age men, and the continued war in Chechnya only exacerbates the situation.

## OBITUARY

# Mary V. Beck, trailblazer for women on American political scene, Ukrainian activist



Mary V. Beck

by Ika Koznarska Casanova

STERLING HEIGHTS, Mich. – Dr. Mary V. Beck, one of Detroit's most renowned and respected political figures whose numerous contributions in the areas of public service and politics to both the American and Ukrainian American communities, and the Ukrainian diaspora in general, spanned half a century, died on January 30 at the age of 97.

As the first woman to be elected to the Common Council of Detroit in the city's 250-year history, Dr. Beck was a visible and productive trailblazer for women in government service. Upon her election to the council in 1950, she was re-elected five consecutive times to that prestigious legislative body, including tenure as the first woman president in 1957.

Dr. Beck served on the Common Council for two decades, 1950-1970, during which time she was also the first woman to serve on numerous committees and commissions, as well as in other capacities, including that of acting mayor of Detroit (1958-1962).

Concurrently, she served on the Wayne County Board of Supervisors and chaired its powerful Ways and Means Committee, another political first for a woman (1950-1969).

In 1962 Dr. Beck was appointed and served as a member of the Governor's Commission on the Status of Women.

As a politician and civic figure, Dr. Beck was well-known and respected for her efforts on behalf of Captive Nations within the Soviet Union, including Ukraine, as well as Ukrainian Americans and the Ukrainian diaspora worldwide. Later, in the 1960s she also became a strong supporter of dissidents and human rights activists.

Throughout her career she was an equally effective ambassador in promoting Ukrainian culture, as well as the achievements of diaspora Ukrainians in various fields.

In 1973 Dr. Beck was appointed vice-president of the executive committee of the Ukrainian National Assembly of the Ukrainian government-in-exile and later as director of foreign affairs. She also served as executive director of the Ukrainian Information Bureau in Detroit.

She served as chair of the Ukrainian Bicentennial Committee for Michigan in 1977. In the 1990s she was active in the Children of Chernobyl Fund to provide

medical and other assistance to children affected by the nuclear disaster of 1986 at the Soviet nuclear plant in Ukraine.

Dr. Beck traveled to Ukraine in 1963 and to an independent Ukraine in 2003. That year, she also received the St. Volodymyr Medal for lifetime achievements from the Ukrainian World Congress.

Mary Virginia (Yevhenia) Beck was born February 29, 1908, in Ford City, Pa. into the family of Mykhailo and Anna Voytovych-Bek. She spent her high school years studying in western Ukraine (1921-1925), where her immigrant parents, who hailed from the Lemko region, had sent her at age 13 to acquire knowledge of her ancestral homeland.

Upon her return to the United States, she entered the University of Pittsburgh in 1925, earning a B.A. in 1929, a bachelor of laws degree in 1932 and juris doctor degree in 1968. Dr. Beck was admitted to the Michigan State Bar in 1944.

In 1934 she came to Detroit, where she worked for the International Institute as a social worker in group and individual case work (1934-1935) and as a Juvenile Court investigator for Wayne County (1935-1947).

Dr. Beck was a practicing lawyer in Detroit in 1947-1950, discontinuing active practice once she entered politics. She retired from city politics in 1970, but continued in the role of elder statesman at city functions and as key leader in the Ukrainian diaspora community.

Throughout her career, Dr. Beck was active as a founder and developer of a wide range of Ukrainian activities and projects. She was publisher and editor of the Ukrainian woman's monthly magazine *Zhinochyi Svit* (Woman's World), a pioneering bilingual English-Ukrainian publication, which came out in Pittsburgh in 1932-1934; editor of the English sections of *Ukrainska Zoria* (Ukrainian Star) of Detroit, published by her brother, John J. Beck, and "Vilne Slovo" (Toronto).

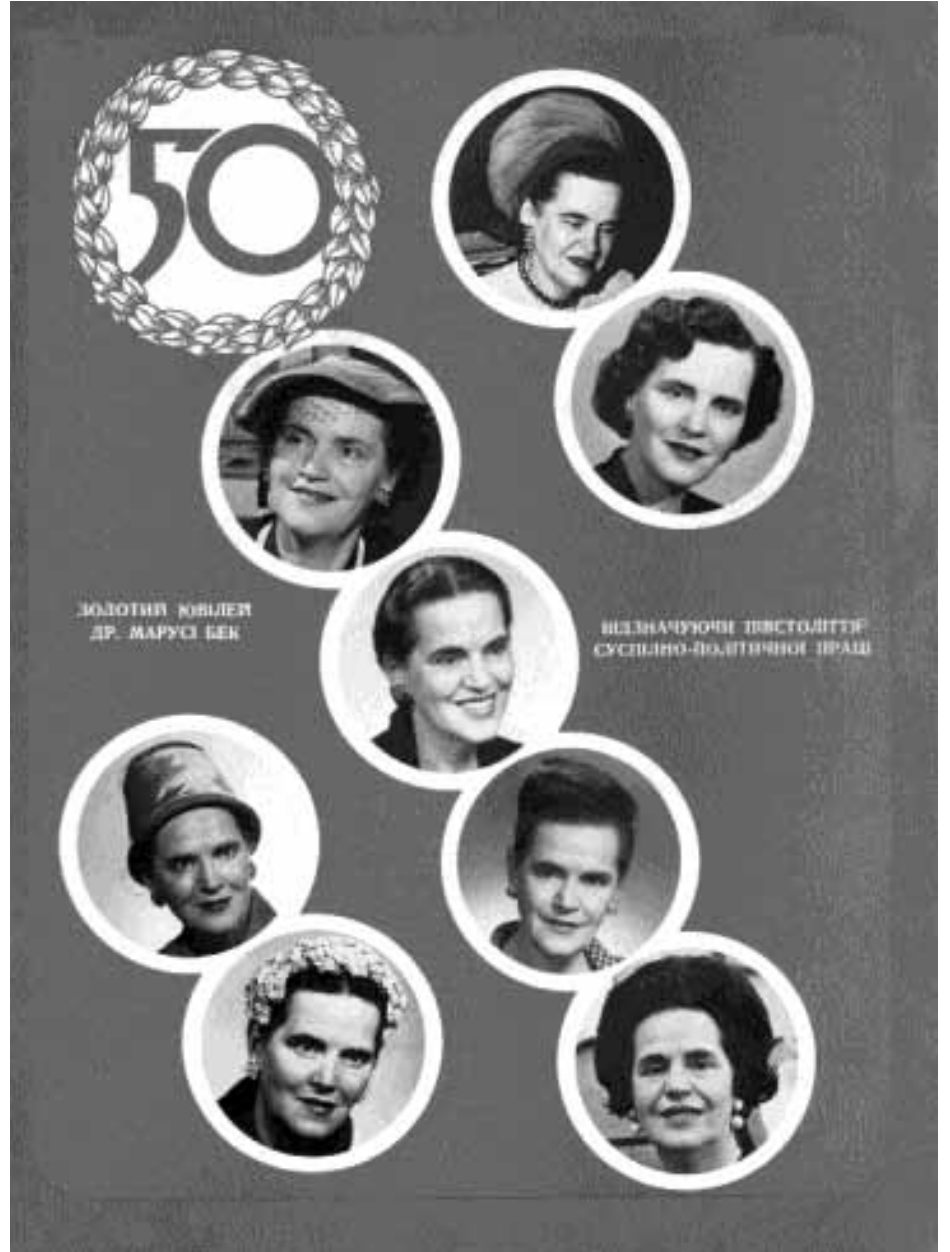
Apart from helping to organize new branches for the Ukrainian National Women's League of America (UNWLA) in the 1930s, she was a long-time officer in UNWLA Branch 16 and in the UNWLA Regional Council in Detroit.

In 1933-1934 she was active as an initiator in the committee for setting up the Ukrainian Pavilion at the Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago.

As a supporter and patron of the arts, she was founder and benefactor of the Ukrainian Women's Literary Award in Ukrainian literature (effective 1958-1978) and continues to this day, under the auspices of the World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations in Philadelphia; and sponsor and patron of the Worldwide Ukrainian Art Exhibit held at Wayne State University in 1960. In addition to promoting the work of Ukrainian diaspora artists, Dr. Beck commissioned works, in the form of portraits, from leading Ukrainian diaspora artists, among them Michael Dmytrenko (in 1960) and Myron Levytsky (1968), as well as contributed to the support of Ukrainian artists and civic activists of the older generation who lived as émigrés in Germany, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia.

Among Dr. Beck's numerous citations and awards, which attest to the wide spectrum of her commitments and activities, were the Ukrainian Community Service Award – for promoting Ukrainian cultural activities, presented

(Continued on page 23)



Cover of a testimonial banquet program featuring Dr. Mary V. Beck, the first woman elected to the Detroit Common Council (1950-1970) and leading figure in the Ukrainian diaspora community, who was known for her causes – and for her hats. The testimonial was held on June 17, 1988, in recognition of Dr. Beck's 50 years of dedicated public service to the Ukrainian diaspora community as a renowned and much respected political figure and community leader, with celebrations held at St. Mary Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral in Southfield, Mich.

## Visits to Ukraine: a sign of the times

Mary V. Beck, a native of Ford City, Pa., spent her high school years studying in western Ukraine (1921-1925), where her immigrant parents had sent her at age 13 to acquire knowledge of her ancestral homeland.

Dr. Beck did not return to Ukraine until 1963. While on an official visit to Germany and Austria as a councilwoman of Detroit, at the invitation of the mayors of Berlin, Hamburg, Bremen and Munich, as well as Vienna, she took the opportunity to also visit Kyiv, which had been off bounds to her as a former student in Ukraine, as well as Lviv.

In Kyiv, she was not accorded an official welcome but did meet with and was interviewed by representatives of the Association for Cultural Relations with Ukrainians Abroad, known as the Ukraina Society. In Lviv, meetings were arranged with members of the Lviv City Council, as well as with a group of writers, composers and academics from Ivan Franko State University.

As a sign of the times, her visit to Ukraine was marked to a large degree by official restrictions and negative press; the latter, best illustrated by a much-publicized incident, whereby the handful of soil that she took from the

burial mound of Ukrainian's greatest poet and national bard, Taras Shevchenko, as a sacred memento to be brought back to the United States, was declared a "theft," or criminal act, in *Visti z Ukrainy* (News from Ukraine), a weekly newspaper published by the aforementioned, Association for Cultural Relations with Ukrainians Abroad, which in the 1960s was known for its propagandistic articles as well as diatribes against so-called Ukrainian "bourgeois nationalists" in the West, as well as in the Russian publication *Literaturnaya Gazeta* (Literary Gazette). The earth from the mound was later incorporated into the cornerstone of the Taras Shevchenko monument that was unveiled in Washington in 1964.

Upon leaving Soviet Ukraine, en route to the United States, Dr. Beck addressed the Ukrainian community in Vienna in what constituted the first chance to speak out openly and freely of her experiences. As part of her address, she noted frankly that "there is neither freedom nor independence in Ukraine."

Upon returning to the United States, Dr. Beck spoke out about her experi-

(Continued on page 23)

## President Yushchenko address students, rectors during Lviv visit

by Volodymyr Khitsyak

LVIV – Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko flew to Lviv on February 16, making his first visit there as president. He greeted thousands of students gathered in front of Lviv National University (LNU) and then gave awards to rectors and other distinguished residents of Lviv at a meeting inside the university.

Also that day, he presented Petro Oliinyk as the new chairman of the Lviv Oblast at the Lviv Oblast Administration building and stopped at St. George's Hill for a moment of prayer and to speak with Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Cardinal Lubomyr Husar.

Thousands of students from Lviv had traveled to Kyiv in November and December 2004 to support Mr. Yushchenko on Independence Square during the Orange Revolution, so the president's greeting to them in front of the university was an appropriate stopover. Due to inclement weather, the president's plane arrived in Lviv more than two hours late, and so the whole schedule for his visit was

set back. Nevertheless, the students waited to see him, chanting his name.

Inside LNU's Hall of Mirrors, President Yushchenko met with rectors and students of Lviv's academic community. He said that he wanted to hear serious proposals for the government in these surroundings.

The assembled educators repeatedly underscored the necessity of modernizing higher education in Ukraine. As an example of the flaws in Ukraine's current educational model, Prof. Ivan Vakarchuk, rector of LNU, mentioned that the state's Higher Commission for Attestation does not recognize the degree of the Rev. Borys Gudziak, rector of the Ukrainian Catholic University (UCU), who has a doctorate in history from Harvard.

The Rev. Gudziak himself brought up the fact that the degrees in theology awarded by the UCU are not recognized by Ukraine's government. He gave the president a concrete example of a student affected by this policy: Andriy Andrushkiv,

(Continued on page 17)



Petro Didula

Students of the Ukrainian Catholic University assembled near Lviv's monument to Ivan Franko hold signs telling President Viktor Yushchenko that they want "Legal rights for theology."

## People of Ukraine...

(Continued from page 1)

The new internal affairs minister is the only civilian in his ministry; all his subordinates are members of the military. "This man is a rare example of honesty," said President Yushchenko as he introduced Mr. Lutsenko to police chiefs on February 7. "I'm sure that in a year we will have a Ukrainian militia that has the people's trust, and won't take bribes, and won't cooperate with criminal groups."

In one of his first acts, Mr. Lutsenko dismissed two of his deputies: the head of the Traffic Police Department, Maj. Gen. Hennadii Heorhienko, and the commander of Internal Affairs Ministry troops, Lt. Gen. Serhii Popkov. The latter deputy unofficially ordered the mobilization of troops against the people gathered on Independence Square on November 28, 2004. It was only thanks to the political interference and support of the Security Service of Ukraine that the situation was defused and the Orange Revolution continued without bloodshed. Lt. Gen. Popkov later said the mobilization had been merely a training alert.

Mr. Lutsenko, 41, an engineer by training, is a member of the Socialist Party of Ukraine headed by Oleksander Moroz. He previously served as vice-minister of science and technology (1997-1998) and as assistant to the prime minister (1998-1999). In 2000-2001 he was the "field commander" of the protest action known as Ukraine without

Kuchma. At the beginning of the Orange Revolution he led the establishment and management of the tent city erected on the maidan.

Speaking at a ceremony to introduce Oleksander Turchynov, 40, as the country's new security chief, President Yushchenko said the Security Service of Ukraine should leave politics to politicians. The powerful Security Service (known as the SBU) has long been considered another corrupt body, with its officers accused of working for the business elite and being involved in illegal weapons sales. The president said that he purposely chose a civilian rather than a career Security Service officer to head the group.

Mr. Yushchenko noted that Mr. Turchynov, a former economic advisor to the prime minister (1992-1993) and more recently a national deputy who belonged to the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc, "didn't do anything to discredit himself during the former government" and is "able to solve problems." Mr. Turchynov himself promised that under his leadership the SBU would "fulfill with dignity all the tasks that the agency is assigned."

Mr. Turchynov holds a doctoral degree in economics and was vice-president of the Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs. He has conducted research at the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine into the shadow economy.

During his first press conference as minister of the economy, Serhii Teriokhin remarked that he would reorganize the

internal structure of the ministry and do away with several ineffective departments, reducing about a third of the ministry staff. He is a member of the Our Ukraine coalition and a good friend of Viktor Pynzenyk, Ukraine's new minister of finance.

A graduate of Taras Shevchenko University, where he majored in international economics and the English language, Mr. Teriokhin, 41, studied at such institutions abroad as the Aspen Institute in and Harvard University. In 1992-1993 he was vice-minister of the economy. He was elected to the Parliament in 1994, and worked on the parliamentary Finance and Banking Committee.

Mr. Teriokhin said that during his first four working days he got the feeling that the Ministry of the Economy, the biggest ministry within the Cabinet structure, "is involved in many things – except economic prediction and economics." Besides its numerous departments, sections and subsections, the ministry has charge of "many cottages, hotels, auto bases and many other interesting things," he observed. Mr. Teriokhin also noted that he could not understand why the Ministry of the Economy has so many cars.

There are more than enough expensive foreign cars at many ministries. The new minister of transport and communications, Yevhen Chervonenko, announced that he was putting the most expensive Mercedes in the world, a Maybach, up for sale. The vehicle, which had been bought with state funds, belonged to

Intertrans, headed by the son of deceased ex-minister Heorhii Kirpa. There are 13 Maybachs in Ukraine; each costs between 400,000 and 600,000 euros (\$520,000 to \$780,000 U.S.).

Mr. Chervonenko, 45, a member of the Our Ukraine coalition, was one of the most active participants of the Orange Revolution and was responsible for Mr. Yushchenko's security when he was a presidential candidate. Mr. Chervonenko presented a program for the first 100 days of the Transport Ministry even before his appointment. The first point on the program: to investigate the recent activity of the chief officials in the ministry, which has a multi-billion-hryvnia budget and its own army.

According to Mr. Chervonenko, the system of freight transport must be competitive as Ukraine seeks to enter the World Trade Organization and integrate into the European transport system.

In the past, Mr. Chervonenko, who hails from Dnipropetrovsk, was a successful businessman and head of the state economic reserve agency. He is co-president of the Confederation of Jewish Communities and Societies of Ukraine. He was elected in 2002 to the Verkhovna Rada, where he served as secretary of the Committee on Construction, Transportation, Housing, Utilities and Communications. In the 1980s he was a professional auto racer.

Newly appointed Foreign Affairs Minister Borys Tarasyuk told journalists

(Continued on page 13)



Oleksander Turchynov, chief of the Security Service of Ukraine.



Minister of Justice Roman Zvarych



Minister of Internal Affairs Yurii Lutsenko



Minister of Transport and Communications Yevhen Chervonenko



# THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

## 2004 UNA organizing results

by Christine E. Kozak  
UNA National Secretary

Annually, the Ukrainian National Association recognizes and awards branch secretaries and/or organizers who have achieved a certain level of excellence in selling UNA life insurance products and annuities for the previous year. It is their hard work, persistence and dedication that have brought positive results for the UNA in 2004.

At the end of the year 2004, the UNA saw an upturn in production of new business. The total number of life policies sold for 2004 was 385. This is an increase over 2003. New UNA members insured their lives for a total of \$8,541,062 in face amount with total annual premiums of \$153,528. The most popular plan purchased by our members is the 20-payment life policy. This plan is a permanent whole life product, has a cash value that increases throughout the life of the policy and is paid up after 20 annual payments.

Likewise, the issue of UNA annuities for 2004 totaled \$1,850,000 in first-year premiums collected. UNA annuities continue to offer excellent interest rates in both the short- and long-term contract. The five-year annuity offering a 4.5 percent interest rate was the most popular in 2004.

We here at the UNA realize life insurance is not a hotly discussed topic; it is not a popular topic and certainly not an easy product to sell. That is why it is such a pleasure to say thank you to all who have joined our winning team. We sing the praises of all those hard-working secretaries and organizers who through their efforts have helped many families in their communities and the UNA.

Among the top organizers in 2004 were four members of the UNA General Assembly: First Vice-President Martha Lysko, and Advisors Joseph Hawryluk, Myron Pylypiak and Stefan Hawrysz.

The UNA evaluates secretaries/organ-

izers and/or agent production by various criteria: total amount of premiums collected for life insurance, total face amount of life insurance sold, total number of policies issued, and total first-year premiums collected for annuities.

The UNA is happy to announce the names of the UNA's top five organizers for total amount of premiums collected for life insurance:

- Lubov Streletsy, secretary of Branch 10 (who collected \$14,253.16);
- Christine Brodyn, secretary of Branch 27, licensed agent at the UNA Home Office;
- Myron Pylypiak, secretary of Branch 496, UNA advisor;
- Joseph Hawryluk, secretary of Branch 360, Buffalo District chairman, professional agent, UNA advisor;
- Jaroslawa Komichak, secretary of Branch 96.

The top five organizers with the largest face amounts of life insurance sold are:

- Lubov Streletsy, secretary of Branch 10 (who sold \$1,881,000);
- Martha Lysko, first vice-president of the UNA;
- Stephan Welhasch, chairman of the Northern New Jersey District, licensed agent at the UNA Home Office;
- Longin Staruch, secretary of Branch 172, professional agent;
- Oksana Trytjak, secretary of Branch 25, UNA national organizer, licensed agent at the UNA Home Office.

The top five organizers by largest number of policies sold:

- Lubov Streletsy, secretary of Branch 10;
- Christine Brodyn, secretary of Branch 27, licensed agent at the UNA Home Office;
- Myron Pylypiak, secretary of Branch 496, UNA advisor;
- Steven Woch, licensed agent at the UNA Home Office;

- Nina Bilchuk, secretary of Branch 70, UNA Home Office staffer.

The top five producers for total first-year premiums collected for annuities:

- Stephan Welhasch, Northern New Jersey District chairman, licensed agent at the UNA Home Office;
- Steven Woch, licensed agent at the UNA Home Office;
- Christine Brodyn, secretary of Branch 27, licensed agent at the UNA Home Office;
- Nadia Salabay, UNA Home Office staffer;
- Oksana Trytjak, secretary of Branch 25, UNA national organizer, licensed agent at the UNA Home Office.

Qualifying for the 2004 "Club of UNA Builders" are:

- Lubov Streletsy, secretary of Branch 10;
- Christine Brodyn, secretary of Branch 27, licensed agent at the UNA Home Office;
- Myron Pylypiak, secretary of Branch 496, UNA advisor;
- Steven Woch, licensed agent at the UNA Home Office;
- Nina Bilchuk, secretary of Branch 70, UNA Home Office staffer;
- Longin Staruch, secretary of Branch 172, professional agent.

Qualifying for the 2004 "Club of Dedicated UNA'ers" are:

- Valia Kaploun, UNA Home Office staffer;
- Stephan Welhasch, Northern New Jersey District chairman, licensed agent at the UNA Home Office;
- Joseph Hawryluk, secretary of Branch 360, Buffalo District chairman, professional agent, UNA advisor;
- Oksana Trytjak, secretary of Branch 25, UNA national organizer, licensed agent at the UNA Home Office;
- Martha Lysko, first vice-president of the UNA;
- Myron Kuzio, secretary of Branch 277;

(Continued on page 7)

## UNA Organizers Active in 2004

Organizer's Name	(Branch)
Streletsy, Lubov	(10)
Brodyn, Christine	(27)
Pylypiak, Myron	(496)
Woch, Steven	(171), (777)
Bilchuk, Nina	(70)
Staruch, Longin	(172)
Kaploun, Valia	(269)
Welhasch, Stephan	(171)
Hawryluk, Joseph B.	(360)
Trytjak, Oksana	(25)
Lysko, Martha	(15), (171)
Kuzio, Myron	(277)
Maruszczak, Olga	(82)
Chabon, Joseph	(242)
Komichak, Jaroslawa	(96)
Salabay, Nadia	(155)
Matiash, Eli	(120)
Hawrysz, Stefan	(83)
Hawryluk, Stephanie	(88)
Shewchuk, Paul	(130)
Oscislowski, Eugene	(77)
Platosz, Adam	(254)
Grabinski, James	(254)
Romanyshyn, Basil	(13)
Fil, Nicholas	(358)
Szmagala Jr., Taras	(358)
Holubec, Zenon M.	(161)
Diakowsky, Nicholas	(231)
Pastuszek, William	(175)
Lawrin, Alexandra M.	(174)
Krywyj, Vira	(59)
Doboszczak, Bohdan	(367)
Grant, Joseph J.	(162)
Dziuba, Christine	(139)
Savasta, Guy M.	(414)
Fedorijczuk, George B.	(372)
Pytel, Petro	(162)
Horbaty, Gloria	(434)
Lonyszyn, Sophie	(20)
Fedorijczuk, Jolanta	(381)
Dolnycky, Alexandra	(450)
Gabos Jr., Charles W.	(10)
Kuropas, Roman J.	(67)
Boyd, Barbara O.	(15)
Milanytych, Motria	(388)
Shumylo, Lyubov	(10)
Trojan, Myroslaw	(66)
Lischak, Maria V.	(271)
Maryniuk, Andrew	(173)
Kovalchuk, John	(30)
Leshchyshyn, Peter	(63)
Felenchak, Michael P.	(8)
Serba, Peter	(461)
Kotch, Joyce	(327)
Turko, Michael S.	(282)
Kozicky, Walter	(452)
Groch, Myron	(402)
Podoliuk, Bohdan A.	(86)
Bolosky, Mary	(217)
Shuya, Natalie	(266)
Burij, Anna	(221)
Demczur, Nadia	(230)
Markus, Oksana	(184)
Krywulych, Walter	(94)
Karachewsky, Helen	(57)
Borovitcky, Annabelle	(133)
Bachynsky, Barbara	(253)
Tatarsky, Helen	(147)
Sawkiw, Maria	(259)
Bohdan, Michael W.	(345)
Hawrylcw, Peter	(486)
Blazofsky, Maryann	(16)
Guglik, Julie	(292)
Karkoc, Michael	(113)
Kis, Mykola	(256)
Luchkiw, Vasyl	(7)
Poletz, Alexander	(399)
Pryjma, Irene	(465)
Shean, Michael	(305)
Bezkorowajny, Cyril M.	(362)
Slovik, Helen	(176)
Skyba, Andrij	(238)
Moroz, Tekla	(155)
Auria, Rodney	
Hentosh, Marguerite	
Petryk, Fedir	
Kuropas, Stefko	
Majkut, Stephanie	
Zaviysky, Yaroslav	

## Woonsocket community welcomes St. Nicholas



WOONSOCKET, R.I. – The parish hall of St. Michael Ukrainian Catholic Church here was the site on December 5, 2004, of the presentation of a Nativity scene and a visit from St. Nicholas. Playing key roles in the presentation were Dr. Bohdan Kusma, Marko Tkach and Camilla Bobiak; Dr. Lydia Klufas-Tkach prepared the programs. Parish children portrayed the three wise men, the angels and other characters. Janet Bardell, secretary-treasurer of Ukrainian National Association Branch 241, represented both her branch and the parish's Ladies Sodality. Msgr. Roman Golemba and Katherine Klowan, joined by the guests at the event, led the singing. Gifts were presented to the children, and a luncheon was enjoyed by all.



# THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

## 2004 UNA ...

(Continued from page 6)

- Olga Maruszczak, secretary of Branch 82;
- Joseph Chabon, secretary of Branch 242, Shamokin District chairman, professional agent;
- Jaroslawa Komichak, secretary of Branch 96;
- Nadia Salabay, UNA Home Office staffer;
- Eli Matiash, secretary of Branch 120
- Stefan Hawrysz, secretary of Branch 83, Philadelphia District chairman, UNA advisor;
- Stephanie Hawryluk, secretary of Branch 88;
- Paul Shewchuk, secretary of Branch 13.

Each and every UNA policy sold is an important policy. Every organizer or branch secretary, whether he/she sells five policies a year or 50 policies a year should take pride in helping the UNA increase its membership roster. As the UNA's membership increases, will become more possible for the UNA to further increase its member benefits.

Keeping this in mind, the UNA sponsored a fourth quarter sales blitz, the "UNA National Life Insurance Awareness Drive 2004." Top honors for this first time sales contest are awarded to Luba Streletsy, secretary of Branch 10, Philadelphia District. The sales contest was based on a point system with a goal of 25 or more points for the top prize of \$1,000. Mrs. Streletsy scored 51 points in the short three-month period. Thank you, Luba, and congratulations for an exceptional job well done.

The UNA would also like to acknowledge the top three individuals who collected the most premiums for the year 2004, life and annuities combined:

- Steven Woch, licensed agent at the UNA Home Office, who collected \$221,309.15 in annual premiums;
- Stephan Welhasch, Northern New Jersey District chairman, licensed agent at the UNA Home Office, who collected \$217,587.19 in annual premiums.
- Christine Brodyn, secretary of Branch 27, licensed agent at the UNA



Lubov Streletsy

Home Office who collected \$118,980.38 in annual premiums.

Congratulations for a superb job!

On behalf of the UNA Executive Committee, I would like to express our gratitude to all organizers and secretaries who participated in selling UNA products for the year 2004. You are most definitely an asset to this fine organization. Yours is not an easy task. However, you stood up to the challenge and had a successful year. Only through your continued participation can the UNA continue to grow, expand and thrive for the next generation.

And I would be remiss not to acknowledge the most important component of the UNA, and that is the membership of the UNA. A special thank you to all of the UNA supporters, who through their purchase of a UNA life insurance policy or annuity, support this great Ukrainian organization. Congratulations on making a wise decision for yourselves, your families and our community.

Once again, I challenge all UNA secretaries and organizers to go out into your communities and help ensure the UNA for future generations. Insure your family members, your friends and your communities. We need you! We need your help, and we need your commitment.



Christine Brodyn



Myron Pylypiak

## 2004 Achieved Membership by District

District	Policy count	Face amount	Quota	Quota achieved %
Albany	22	390,000.00	32	68.75
Allentown	2	15,000.00	30	6.67
Baltimore	6	78,000.00	20	30
Boston	1	10,000.00	10	10
Buffalo	9	200,000.00	17	52.94
Central NJ	7	178,000.00	30	23.33
Chicago	14	135,000.00	15	93.33
Cleveland	61	871,000.00	25	244
Connecticut	25	310,000.00	40	62.5
Detroit	25	273,000.00	50	50
Minneapolis	2	10,000.00	10	20
Montreal	4	64,000.00	15	26.67
New York	15	532,000.00	95	15.79
Niagara	4	39,000.00	7	57.14
Northern NJ	54	1,579,000.00	100	54
Philadelphia	47	2,210,000.00	140	33.57
Pittsburgh	30	549,062.00	32	93.75
Rochester	6	40,000.00	18	33.33
Shamokin	11	152,000.00	45	24.44
Syracuse	5	185,000.00	35	14.29
Toronto	4	45,000.00	23	17.39
Various	31	676,000.00	60	51.67
Winnipeg	0	.00	5	0
<b>Final Total</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>8,541,062.00</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>45%</b>

### DISTRICT COMMITTEE of UNA BRANCHES OF CHICAGO, IL

announces that its

#### ANNUAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING

will be held on

Saturday, March 5, 2005, at 11:00 a.m.  
at the Ukrainian Cultural Center  
2247 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago, IL

Obligated to attend the annual meeting as voting members are District Committee Officers, Convention Delegates and two delegates from the following branches:

17, 22, 114, 125, 131, 139, 176, 220,  
221, 259, 379, 399, 423, 452, 472

All UNA members are welcome as guests at the meeting

Meeting will be attended by:

Michael Kuropas – UNA Advisor

Andriy Skyba – UNA Advisor

Dr. Myron Kuropas – Honorary Member of the UNA General Assembly

DISTRICT COMMITTEE

Stefko Kuropas, District Chairman

Andriy Skyba, Secretary

Bohdan Kukuruza, Treasurer

### DISTRICT COMMITTEE of UNA BRANCHES OF DETROIT, MI

announces that its

#### ANNUAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING

will be held on

Sunday, March 13, 2005, at 1:00 p.m.  
at the Ukrainian Cultural Center  
26601 Ryan Rd., Warren, MI

Obligated to attend the annual meeting as voting members are District Committee Officers, Convention Delegates and two delegates from the following branches:

20, 82, 94, 146, 165, 174, 175, 292, 303, 309, 341

All UNA members are welcome as guests at the meeting

Meeting will be attended by:

Dr. Alexander J. Serafyn – UNA Auditor

Anatole Doroshenko – Honorary Member of the UNA General Assembly

DISTRICT COMMITTEE

Dr. Alexander J. Serafyn, District Chairman

Roman Lazarchuk, Secretary

Alexandra Lawrin, Treasurer

## THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

### UNA turns 111

Two days from the publication date of this issue, the Ukrainian National Association, our publisher, marks its 111th anniversary. Its long and illustrious history encompasses well over a century of service to its members and, indeed, to all Ukrainians.

Members have been served by the UNA first and foremost through its insurance products and annuities, as well as by its fraternal benefits, ranging from student scholarships and aid to needy members to low-cost loans and discounts on vacations at Soyuzivka, the UNA's resort in upstate New York.

However, the entire Ukrainian community also has benefited from what we know as UNA fraternal benefits, such as this newspaper and its sister publication, the Ukrainian-language Svoboda. The value of the UNA's newspapers, we are sure, was much in evidence in recent months as both reported on the exciting and unprecedented events in Ukraine that grew into what is now known around the globe as the Orange Revolution. Plus, it must be underlined that through 11 decades of service the UNA has generously supported diverse community endeavors, spanning everything from the activities of local sports clubs to major nationwide undertakings such as the Shevchenko monument in Washington (the 40th anniversary of which we celebrated just last year).

Today the spry 111-year-old organization is reinventing and revitalizing itself to serve new generations of Ukrainians in North America. That, we must underline, is in keeping with the goal the UNA proclaimed last year, on its 110th anniversary: "to restore the UNA's pre-eminent role as a social and community organization, while maintaining an operation that is run as a professional and sound business enterprise."

And how does the UNA intend to do that in the 21st century? That was the question we posed in 2004 to the UNA's president, Stefan Kaczaraj, who thoughtfully answered that the UNA's long-term success ultimately depends upon "the satisfaction of members and families within the UNA fraternity." He explained that "The UNA must be able to offer a competitive range of products, while fostering the sense to the consumer that we are not just another insurance company."

Mr. Kaczaraj also reflected on the importance of public perceptions of the UNA: "We have to get the message out that our dollars [i.e., the dollars earned by the UNA from its core business, life insurance] go to work to help our community and preserve our heritage. In this manner, we will be able to attract a new core membership and generate revenue, which in turn will support increased fraternal activity."

"The UNA will work aggressively and judiciously to restore members' confidence and improve its financial performance through marketing, branding and offering financially prudent and selective fraternal benefits," he continued. "Therefore, it becomes imperative that our fraternal society develop community programs to enhance our image as a hub community organization – one that is essential to the well-being and development of our Ukrainian community."

On the occasion of its milestone 110th anniversary, the UNA president also stated that the oldest and largest Ukrainian fraternal organization would take a leadership role in unifying the Ukrainian community. And the UNA was true to its word. In September of 2004 the UNA's delegates attended the 19th Congress of Ukrainian Americans, which is what the quadrennial convention of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America is called, for the first time since 1980. Nonetheless, the UNA continues to be a member of the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council. Thus, through its membership in the two central organizations of Ukrainians in the United States, the UNA hopes to work from within both to secure the unity that our community in this country has not enjoyed for close to 25 years. That is a goal that this 111-year-old veteran of Ukrainian diaspora life is proud to pursue.

Through the years, the UNA has consistently demonstrated not only its fatherly care for its members and their families, but also its concern for the health and well-being of the broader community.

As the Ukrainian National Association turns 111 on February 22, 2005, we wish it "Mnohaya Lita." Long may it serve our community, our diaspora and our nation.

Feb.  
22  
2004

### Turning the pages back...

Last year the Ukrainian National Association celebrated its 110th anniversary. On the occasion of that milestone, the UNA Executive Committee released a statement titled "Happy birthday, UNA! In celebration of our 110th year."

Following are excerpts from the statement.

"... 110 years – a milestone! And, as such, a time for reflection. 110 years filled with achievements, successes, development and growth. We have had our share of disappointments, failures and turmoil. Yet, the UNA survived. Few organizations can be proud of such sustenance. Today the UNA is the oldest continuously running Ukrainian organization in this country.

"For all of us on the Executive Committee, it is a time to analyze, contemplate and strategize for the future. We must ask ourselves where are we today and where are we going to take the organization in the next decade.

"The UNA has always been here for Ukrainians. Can it continue to survive for the next 100 years? Will the UNA be able to face and overcome the continued growing fiscal and social challenges that confront our society, the changes in family structure, the diverse faces of the post-1990 wave of immigrants, the increased assimilation of our community, the shrinking spirit of activism and volunteerism, and an ever more transitory and dispersed population? How do we market ourselves to a community that has, for the most part, lost sight of the original purpose of the UNA and is unfamiliar with the structure or purpose of the organization?

"Today's newly arrived immigrants or the progeny of the founding father, for the most

(Continued on page 24)

## NEWS AND VIEWS

### Diaspora's unique opportunity

by Radoslav Zuk

Now that Ukraine has become the focus of world media, the Ukrainian diaspora has a unique opportunity to direct international attention to Ukraine's thousand-year-old history and to significant Ukrainian contributions to world culture. Part of what President Viktor Yushchenko recently referred to as national heritage, these contributions are virtually unknown in the West or usually attributed to others. The numerous dedicated observers from the diaspora who successfully helped ensure fair democratic elections in their homeland, prove that there is tremendous enthusiasm, energy and resource that could be channeled toward correcting such misconceptions and thus establishing a comprehensive, highly respected image of Ukraine in the world.

National and local community organizations, cultural institutes and professional societies, as well as student clubs (who in the university setting have access to the future leaders of their respective countries) could undertake a program of media releases, lectures, concerts, exhibitions, film screenings, distribution of translated literary works, etc. Letters to local newspapers and radio stations by private citizens could supplement these actions. If well coordinated, such a program would lead to an efficient infrastructure, which could also become an effective partner in specific cultural projects that the new government of

*Radoslav Zuk is an internationally recognized architect and emeritus professor of architecture at McGill University in Montreal.*

Ukraine may decide to initiate abroad.

Centers of Ukrainian studies, research institutes and scientific societies could play a very important role in the above program by supplying authoritative, concise factual information – published in the diaspora press and/or placed on web-sites – as a basis for these various undertakings. This could be followed up by thematic conferences, and by more extensive memoranda addressed to radio and television networks, encyclopedias, publishing houses, museums, symphony associations, and other major national and international cultural institutions.

Music and the visual arts, which transcend language barriers and speak directly to all humanity, constitute especially powerful icons of national prestige, and should therefore receive special attention. It is probable that Dmytro Bortniansky's masterful 200-year-old choral works are performed every day in concert or on the radio somewhere in the world. Alexander Archipenko's cubist masterpieces are housed in several major museums around the world. The enduring quality of these and other such cultural monuments transcends time and political systems, and is admired by thousands among the influential international cultural elite. They bear witness to the spiritual strength of a nation and, therefore, it is imperative that they be always identified as Ukrainian.

Now is the time to act. In a few months the international media may ignore Ukraine again. Ukraine's recognized cultural presence in the world would, however, serve as a constant reminder of the nation's long history, and of its past and present accomplishments.

### No place for Stalin in Ukraine

by Peter Borisow

Ukrainians and all decent people worldwide need to respond with outrage to the proposed placement of a statue of Stalin at Yalta. The authorities in Crimea need to be reminded that they are living in Ukraine, not Russia, and that their President is Viktor Yushchenko, not Vladimir Putin.

Commemorating the butcher of Ukraine, who ordered the slaughter of 18 million Ukrainians, half the population, is equivalent to placing a statue of Hitler at Auschwitz.

The argument that the statue includes Churchill and Roosevelt and commemorates the 60th year of the Yalta Agreement is specious sucker bait for the terminally naive. The Yalta agreement sealed the fate of over 100 million people in Ukraine and Eastern Europe to live another half-century under a sadistic dictatorship. Would anyone in his right mind accept a statue of Chamberlain, Daldier and Hitler to commemorate the infamous Munich Pact of 1938?

The sculptor, Zurab Tsereteli – who is

*Peter Borisow is president of the Hollywood Trident Foundation based in Los Angeles.*

also president of the Russian Academy of Arts – and St. Leningrad's Monument Sculptura factory recently got approval from Crimean authorities to place this blatant insult to Ukraine's 18 million victims of Stalinist sadism. We must demand to know who commissioned the work and who paid for it. Together with Mr. Tsereteli, these people, especially any Ukrainians involved, need to be outed and need to apologize to Stalin's victims, their survivors and all Ukrainians.

Moscow authorities have recently announced they are also putting up a statue of Stalin. Perhaps Tsereteli and Co. can melt down their Yalta insult and instead cast a lovely statue of a kindly Uncle Joe with a young Putin on his knee, looking up lovingly into his hero's eyes.

We cannot stop Russia's path back to its old dictatorial ways. But, we must stop Russia's efforts to re-write history by portraying Stalin as anything less than the sadistic genocidal bastard that he was. To do so on Ukrainian soil, so soaked with the blood of his innocent victims, is infamy.

Stalin needs to stay in hell, right next to his soul mate Hitler, and not be brought back to the streets of Ukraine.

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Western media miss main point

Dear Editor:

Like many of my Ukrainian friends I was glued to the Internet for the past three months following the events of the Orange Revolution. As seen on the Internet, the world media coverage of the events of Orange Revolution was generally positive and friendly to Ukraine.

However, the Western media, for the most part, missed the main point of the Orange Revolution. It was not a struggle between the West and the East, Moscow and Washington, as some claim, but a struggle by the Ukrainian people for their place under the sun. In rain and snow, during long freezing winter nights, week after week, they stood on the maidan, or Independence Square, and fought for their future and the future of their posterity. It was Ukraine's winter in Valley Forge. And now Ukraine has her own George Washington – his name is Viktor Yushchenko.

Western press coverage of the event, while being friendly to Ukrainian cause, was generally shallow and usually ignorant of history to the point of absurdity. To quote one of the more absurd statements, the Financial Times wrote of "Moscow, Ukraine's traditional ally." For 350 years this "traditional ally" was a despotic torturer of Ukraine that left behind oceans of tears, rivers of blood and mountains of tortured bodies. The final manifestation of such barbarity can be seen by all in Mr. Yushchenko's disfigured face.

In any case, for many of us now is the time for closure. The burden carried by the nation for 350 years is finally lifted from its shoulders. The nation is now free of our "traditional ally." And thanks to God we have lived long enough to see President Yushchenko on the maidan.

Ihor Lysyj  
Austin, Texas

### About Bush's signals to Ukraine

Dear Editor:

In his programmatic state of the union address on February 2, President George W. Bush mentioned Ukraine twice: first, in the opening two sentences, and then in the international section. Said President Bush: "As a new Congress gathers, all of us in the elected branches of government share a great privilege: We have been placed in office by the votes of the people we serve. And tonight that is a privilege we share with newly elected leaders of Afghanistan, the Palestinian Territories, Ukraine and a free and sovereign Iraq." He continued later: "...Because democracies respect their own people and their neighbors, the advance of freedom will lead to peace ... That advance has great momentum in our time, shown by women voting in Afghanistan, and Palestinians choosing a new direction, and the people of Ukraine asserting their democratic rights and electing a president. We are witnessing landmark events in the history of liberty."

To President Viktor A. Yushchenko's inauguration on January 23, President Bush had sent a high-level presidential delegation headed by Secretary of State Colin L. Powell. The two official members of the delegation were John E. Herbst, U.S. ambassador to Ukraine, and Paula Dobriansky, undersecretary of state for global affairs. The three public members of the delegation were: Vera M. Andryczyk, president, Ukrainian

Federation of America; Nadia Komarnyckyj McConnell, president, U.S.-Ukraine Foundation; and Dr. Myron Kuropas, adjunct professor at Northern Illinois University.

By first dispatching a prominent delegation to Kyiv under Secretary Powell, who had played a strategic role in persuading President Leonid D. Kuchma not to send Ministry of Internal Affairs troops to suppress the Orange Revolution and to allow for a re-vote, and by mentioning Ukraine twice in key passages of his state of the union address, President Bush, in effect, was sending a double signal to Ukraine "in clear language," which can be translated as: "Are you still with us, as we would like you to be?"

On February 4, the Verkhovna Rada elected Yulia Tymoshenko, a very skillful and energetic politician and a decisive supporter of Mr. Yushchenko, to become prime minister by a vote of 373-0. On the same day, pro-European Union and pro-NATO Borys Tarasyuk was reappointed as foreign affairs minister.

All this raises the delicate question of whether it may not be in the long-term interests of Ukraine to keep those 1,600 Ukrainian troops in Iraq, despite the high casualties caused by insurgents' and terrorists' actions. Whatever the motivation of former President Kuchma, former Minister of Defense Yevhen Marchuk sent those troops to Iraq because he regarded them as a down payment on the overdue admission of Ukraine to NATO. I am positive that Polish President Aleksander Kwasniewski, who decisively helped Mr. Yushchenko during the electoral crisis of 2004, had advised Messrs. Marchuk and Kuchma to do so. I know some of the political difficulties in Brussels and in Kyiv, but I strongly believe that only quick admission to NATO, in the next two to three years, will be able to forestall another attempt by Russian President Vladimir Putin to take over Ukraine. So does Dmytro Pavlychko, in his interview with Svoboda published on February 4.

Finally, there is one more reason that President Yushchenko should heed the signals of President Bush. Viktor Yushchenko is a winner, but so is George W. Bush. Winners should stick together lest they be tied down by losers, Lilliputian-style.

Yaroslav Bilinsky  
Newark, Del.

*The letter-writer is professor emeritus, University of Delaware.*

### Bush and Putin, and Yushchenko

Dear Editor:

The New York Times on Tuesday, December 28, 2004, published an excellent editorial titled "President Victor Yushchenko."

President George W. Bush should follow the example of The New York Times, as well as the suggestions of Sen. Hillary Clinton and directly express congratulations to President Yushchenko.

On a few occasions in the past Mr. Bush asserted that he had looked into Russian President Vladimir Putin's eyes and knew that he is a friend. Perhaps he can now look into Mr. Putin's eyes and ask him: "Volodia, what do you know about the attempt on Mr. Yushchenko's life?"

Ivan Z. Holowinsky  
Somerset, N.J.

## Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



### I was wrong, I'm sorry, forgive me!

For months now, I've been dreading the appointment of Dr. Condeleezza Rice as the new secretary of state.

I believed that since she was mentored by Brent Scowcroft, a protégé of Henry Kissinger, Dr. Rice had the same realpolitik views regarding spheres of influence in Europe. She speaks Russian, moreover, and, on one public occasion, I'm told, had spoken glowingly of her love for Russian culture. I had even come to believe that she played a role in the framing of President H.W. Bush's disastrous "Chicken Kiev" speech to Ukrainians on the eve of Ukraine's declaration of independence in 1991.

Dr. Rice's February 9 press conference in Brussels dispelled my fears. Specifically asked about the "Chicken Kiev" speech, she reminded everyone that she was back at Stanford University when the speech was drafted. Her comments regarding Ukraine, moreover, were encouraging. "Everybody admires the difficult decision that Ukraine has taken for a democratic future," she said. "Now we have to make certain that the difficult decision that the Ukrainians took is going to be supported by institutions and by prosperity and progress so that the Ukrainian people and their new government can succeed." Wow!

I was wrong about you, Dr. Rice. I'm sorry. Forgive me.

So if Dr. Rice didn't draft the "Chicken Kiev" speech, who did?

The leading candidate for me is Gen. Scowcroft, former national security advisor to President Gerald R. Ford and President H.W. Bush. Given his mode of operation and political propensities, I can think of no one else.

I remember Gen. Scowcroft from the Ford administration. He was forever cautioning the president against meeting with Eastern European ethnic Americans: Croats (because it might offend Yugoslavia's Tito), Hungarians (because it might offend Janos Kadar), and, of course, Ukrainian Americans. When I was finally able to arrange a visit with Cardinal Josyf Slipyj and the president, it was Gen. Scowcroft who insisted on sitting in the Oval Office along with Bishop Basil Losten, Bishop Ivan Prashko and myself. I'm sure that the good general was fearful lest Cardinal Slipyj say something derogatory about the Soviet Union. Fears were misplaced because the cardinal said nothing about the Soviets other than to call attention to the size of the Oval Office. He compared it to Lavrentii Beria's office which, the cardinal recalled, was much bigger.

Gen. Scowcroft was a protégé of then Secretary of State Kissinger and the politics of realpolitik, best exemplified by the so-called Sonnenfeldt Doctrine. Helmut Sonnenfeldt, then counselor at the State Department and a close associate of Dr. Kissinger, went to Europe during the height of the Cold War in 1976 and, in a secret seminar, explained to American ambassadors in Europe that the United States had reached a quiet, unwritten compromise with the Soviets regarding Europe. Central and Eastern Europe would remain in the Soviet sphere, Western Europe in the American sphere. Neither side would try to influence any changes in the status quo. The seminar was leaked to columnists Evans

and Novak, who ran with it.

For many of us at the time, the doctrine was a tacit acceptance of the Brezhnev Doctrine, explained in a Pravda article on September 26, 1968, as follows: "World socialism is indivisible, and its defense is the common cause of all Communists." In fairness, a recent commentary in the National Interest notes that Mr. Sonnenfeldt explained in congressional testimony that what he said at the meeting was different from what was published in the press. He maintained he that his remarks were taken out of context. Mr. Sonnenfeldt claimed that he told Soviet officials that the USSR should find a more natural relationship with its Eastern European neighbors and that perhaps someday the leadership in Moscow would realize that its satellite empire was like a boulder hanging around its neck. Given the "peaceful coexistence" approach of the Kissinger years, this explanation is difficult for me to accept.

In the end, it really doesn't matter what Mr. Sonnenfeldt really said. The truth of the "doctrine" was accepted by Eastern European groups in America who turned their back on President Ford during the 1976 election. As I wrote in a December 1988 "Faces and Places" column in The Ukrainian Weekly, "It was this 'doctrine' that President Ford was trying to disavow during his second debate with Jimmy Carter when the president declared: 'And the United States does not concede that those countries [Poland and others] are under the domination of the Soviet Union.' The words were taken out of context by the press to suggest an ignorance of the Soviet Union," I continued. "It is one of the ironies of American political history that President Ford, one of the of the original and longtime congressional supporters of the Captive Nations Resolution lost much of the ethnic vote because he was perceived as soft on communism, while Jimmy Carter, who as president was later to declare that Americans 'have an inordinate fear of communism,' won it."

Under President George W. Bush and Dr. Rice, the United States appears to be back on track. Kissingerism died during the Reagan administration. Mr. Scowcroft is still around (he counseled the first President Bush not to capture Saddam Hussein), but his negative comments on the current war in Iraq have marginalized him. Permanently, I hope. The Reagan freedom crusade lives on. America is once again the "shining city on a hill," a beacon of freedom and democracy. Millions of people have been liberated, albeit at great sacrifice of American blood and assets. The momentum, however, is shifting to the good guys.

Ukraine is recovering. There was no civil war. A righteous Ukrainian was inaugurated. President Yushchenko will be meeting with our president in April, and a new era of U.S.-Ukrainian relations will emerge. We are fortunate to be witness to these grand events. It is time to rejoice and to acknowledge God's hand in all of this. Prayer really does fix things.

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

## Toasting with "Uncle Joe" Stalin? Massandra wine should be repatriated

by Lubomyr Luciuk

I didn't toast with it. That would have left a bad taste in my mouth.

In fact, I wasn't able to buy it at all. No one can anymore. Good.

What is it? It's wine, 1998 vintage sherry and port produced by Ukraine's Massandra winery, established in 1894 by Tsar Nicholas II to supply his summer palace near Yalta.

Insofar as I know, it was being sold only in Manitoba, although it's rumored the importers were from Toronto. For a few days this week it became a Manitoba Liquor Control Commission hangover. It's gone now. They yanked it from their stores once they learned what they had put on their shelves.

What was the problem? The labels, showing Stalin, Roosevelt and Churchill at the Yalta Conference. February 11, 2005, marked the 60th anniversary of that conclave.

The setting in 1945 was convivial: the Livadia Palace. "The Big Three" fixed the fate of post-war Europe there. The details were not made public until 1947, for good reason. Poland was betrayed, as was much of Eastern Europe. More immediately murderous was a decision made about "Soviet citizens" displaced by the war, scattered throughout Western Europe. All had to return "home," even if many had no wish to, knowing the brutal realities of Stalinism. Nevertheless, despite their begging, resistance and numerous suicides, millions were forcibly repatriated by Allied troops. So many were herded over, 11,000 to 12,000 a day in October 1945, that the Soviets complained they could not handle the flow, requesting it be slowed, a bit.

Many unfortunates were executed immediately. More became slaves in the gulag. Very few got home. This was known, even then. The president of the Baptist Federation of Canada, Prof. Watson Kirkconnell, wrote to Prime Minister Mackenzie King protesting repatriation as a "crime against humanity," adding, "To hand them over to the Red Army and NKVD is to murder them." Based in Europe, Ukrainian Canadian veterans attempted various interventions, ranging from the charitable to the artful, and saved thousands. What they did was just, but it was far from enough and they knew it.

Ironically, as described by Nikolai Tolstoy in "Victims of Yalta," the talks were held on the very peninsula where a like hor-

*Lubomyr Luciuk keeps a modest wine cellar, including a bottle from Massandra – thankfully one whose label is not adorned with war criminals.*

ror had occurred only eight months before. On Stalin's command, the NKVD had deported Crimean Tatars to Siberia, using trucks supplied by the British and U.S. armies. A few thousand escaped, went west. Misidentified as Jews, for Muslims also are circumcised, most were murdered by the SS. About 250 survived in British Army hands at war's end. They pleaded for resettlement in Turkey but, in June 1945, were repatriated. By September 1, 1946, over 5 million people had suffered the same fate, of whom over 2 million had been "liberated" by the Western Allies, then forced east. Many were survivors of the genocidal Great Famine of 1932-1933 in Soviet Ukraine. They probably thought they were finally safe. Then we helped Stalin silence them.

What did Manitoba do? They followed neighboring Ontario's precedent. A few years ago someone began importing Ukrainian vodka here. Now I hate to subvert stereotypes but, Slavic heritage notwithstanding, vodka is not for me. Sure, the bottles were handsome, each etched with a Kozak leader. One featured Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky, a national hero who in 1648 revolted against the Poles. Today few Poles anguish over a war lost more than 350 years ago. Remarkably, however, some Jews still lament their purported losses in that centuries-old uprising, and curse Khmelnytsky. From the Kozak perspective, Jews were non-Christians and agents of the Polish landowners, fit to be purged. Khmelnytsky's men also slaughtered Uniate Catholics, fellow Ukrainians hated for being apostates from the true Orthodox faith. Since few have cared much about dead Ukrainians, then or since, the latter generally go unmourned.

I count myself among those who feel that, after three and a half centuries, bad memories should be purged. Not everyone agrees. Alerted to alleged 17th century Kozak pogroms over in eastern Europe, the Liquor Control Board of Ontario yanked Hetman Vodka off its shelves. I am reliably informed that no purge is, as yet, planned against Napoleon Cognac, even though the diminutive Corsican undermined the peace of Europe more than any Kozak ever managed.

Now no one would tolerate Adolf's mustache adorning one of those refreshing Rhine Rieslings we quaff in the summertime and, similarly, no one should be staring at Stalin's murderous mug while serving a pre-dinner sherry or pondering a post-dinner port.

What to do? Actually "Uncle Joe" provided a solution, at Yalta: repatriate them all.

Now I shall have a drink. Something Canadian, I think.

## Toppling Stalin, in Manitoba: the story of a grassroots protest

by Orysia Paszczak Tracz

All I wanted was to buy some beer. Ukrainian beer. Slavutych. At the neighborhood Liquor Commission they carry both Slavutych and Obolon. In Manitoba, alcoholic beverages are not sold in corner liquor stores or supermarkets, but in provincially operated stores run by the Manitoba Liquor Control Commission (MLCC).

As I picked up my two Slavutych bottles, I ran into Ivan Baniyas, the manager of the store. We often talk about Ukrainian liquors and how it is not easy to get them into the stores here. It would be so good if the many fine Ukrainian "horilky" and wines could be sold throughout Canada. Then, without comment, he pointed to a display of wine from the Crimea.

Two types of wine from the famous Massandra winery, a sherry and a port, were prominently displayed in the fine wine section. Pretty bland labels, sort of beige and brown. But then I looked closer: it's the famous photograph of the sitting Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin posing at Yalta, during that conference in 1945 that caused so much grief for Eastern Europe. Stalin? The image of Stalin, in 2005, selling wine?! It took a while to sink in, and I was stunned.

Ivan shook his head and shrugged his shoulders, and said, "I told them as soon as they sent this here that there would be a negative reaction." Not one bottle had been sold the entire time the wine was on display.

By the time I got home I was doing a slow burn. This was just not right. I sent off a letter to the powers that be at the Liquor Commission, with copies – just in case – to an editor at the Winnipeg Free Press and to the Ukrainian Canadian Congress. I mentioned it also on the politics section of Infoukes on the web ([www.infoukes.com](http://www.infoukes.com)), wondering if anyone else had seen it, and if this wine was being sold with this label anywhere else. I received a few replies that it may also be available in Ontario and Alberta, and some have seen it in the United States.

Lubomyr Luciuk of the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association (UCCLA) was especially interested in this issue and said he would pursue it. I did find it bewildering that a few individuals in the Ukrainian community to whom I mentioned this matter were not too concerned, and did not see the point in making an issue out of this. "Does it really matter nowadays," asked one. From others, I received no reply at all to my queries about action on this.

When I had not received a reply from the MLCC by Friday (one week later), I telephoned Roman Zubach, vice-presidents of human resources. He was aware of the issue and assured me that the wine had been removed, and that it had come with that label from Crimea.

Alun Bowness, the manager of specialty purchasing, replied the following week: "I am sorry to hear that you were offended by the photo on the label. When the MLCC reviews product prior to accepting a listing, the label is part of our consideration process. Our intent is to ensure that labels are not offensive to society at large. We have been looking into the matter of the label on the Massandra bottles. We believe that the winery is responsible for choosing the photo on the label, not the Canadian distributor. As the Massandra winery is located in Ukraine, we did not realize that the photo would be offensive to those of Ukrainian heritage. Over the past few days, we have come to understand that the region of Crimea in

Ukraine is very much Russian influenced, which may explain why the winery chose to feature the Yalta photo. It is not the MLCC's intention to offend our Ukrainian customers, and, therefore, I am informing you that we have removed the product from our shelves. Thank you for bringing this matter to our attention."

I found the reaction of the MLCC to be quick, to the point and polite. And I was wrong about thinking the label was printed in Canada. Independently, Dr. Luciuk prepared a press release from the UCCLA which was sent out to the media and picked up by a good number of newspapers and international news services. And the press was calling me, too. I was interviewed by the CBC (carried nationally) and the Winnipeg Free Press.

Because the issue of the Yalta Conference statue (the same big three) in Crimea was being discussed on the Mайдan webpage <http://www.maidan.org.ua>, I sent them my letter. It appeared in English, then in Ukrainian translation, with an editorial comment to its readers: "Maidan-inform has received confirmation that the commission has removed the wine from sale. We are publishing this letter along with replies of our readers in the file 'What to Do?' listing concrete violations [of laws in Ukraine]. Take a lesson from Pani Orysia, write, send copies of your letters to Mайдan, and we will follow and investigate the reactions along with you. Yes, this is not yet Canada here, but already it is no longer a sovok [Soviet Union, derogatory term]. With every similar letter we are moving further and further away from it."

The next thing I knew, Reuters carried the story, as did Moscow News, a Georgian news webpage, and ITAR-TASS. The item was even mentioned in "Odd News" on one webpage and on a few oenophile pages. And on [www.yalta.com](http://www.yalta.com) (maybe here it hit home about the monument?) as well as on <http://www.conference-calling-resource.com/yalta-conference.html> [Yalta Conference Website]. One headline writer wrote "Why not just put Hannibal Lecter on the label?" A bit confused about real and fictional people, it seems – but he got the general idea.

But the Massandra winery does not get it. Since there is little information on the label itself, and the Russian-language webpage from Ukraine (<http://www.massandra.crimea.com>) does not mention this "Stalin wine," I tried finding out about the Canadian connection, and found very little information. One person said the distributors are nice people. They are promoting this wine also in Ontario, including wine sampling parties at Ukrainian churches, and possibly in Alberta.

In a roundabout way, others told me that the Massandra representatives in Canada see nothing wrong with using Stalin on the label. He saved the winery during World War II, they say, and the Massandra folks are eternally grateful. I guess in the great scheme of things, a bunch of grapes is more important than the millions upon millions who were murdered over the decades by Uncle Joe. Maybe more public pressure will help convince them that not all historic events are to be celebrated? They should be solemnly marked, but not celebrated.

As I write this, a news item appears on Mайдan that the monument to "The Big Three" planned for Crimea in honor of the Yalta Conference anniversary will not happen – it has been cancelled by the Crimean authorities. I hope this is true. So this is what a letter and much cooperation between only a few people can do!

My protest on this matter was very per-

(Continued on page 16)

## Manitoba takes Stalin off the shelves

CALGARY – Responding to complaints from local Winnipeg residents, taken up by the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association, the Manitoba Liquor Control Commission (MLCC) on February 9 announced that it would immediately begin removing Crimean wines bearing an image of Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin from its shelves.

The wines, 1998 vintage port and sherry, depict a meeting of "The Big Three" – Stalin, Roosevelt and Churchill – at Yalta, on Ukraine's Crimean coastline, in February 1945. At that meeting the fate of post-war Europe was decided and an infamous decision was made to forcibly repatriate "Soviet citizens" to the USSR, which resulted in the execution of many of those unfortunates and the internment of millions in

the gulag. The 60th anniversary of the Yalta Agreement is February 11.

Commenting on the MLCC's move, UCCLA's director of research, Dr Lubomyr Luciuk, said: "This is very good news, and we commend the Manitoba Liquor Control Commission for acting promptly and removing these offensively labeled wines from their shelves. No mass murderer's mug should grace a wine label. We hope that nothing like this will ever happen again and although we are not aware of who the importers of these wines are, we suggest they alert the winery about how unconscionable it was to commemorate a conference that resulted in the enslavement or extermination of many

(Continued on page 23)

## Ukrainian Free University marks 84th Founders Day

MUNICH – On January 17 the Ukrainian Free University (UFU) held its 84th annual Founders Day festivities, commemorating the 84th anniversary of its establishment in 1921. The Dies Academicus took place in the cultural complex adjacent the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, following a religious service.

The event was well attended – UFU faculty and students mingled with German politicians and businessmen, as well as with 200 members of Munich's Ukrainian community. Numerous Bavarian academics and politicians who were unable to attend in person sent their salutations and greetings.

Dr. Reinhard Heydenreuter, chief archivist at the Bavarian Main Archives, opened the ceremony in his capacity as UFU honorary professor and director of the UFU Research Institute for German-Ukrainian Relations. Prof. Heydenreuter also raised the question of UFU's perspectives and possibilities in light of recent events in Ukraine.

Sigrid Aria, a recent recipient of a UFU Ph.D. in the social sciences, spoke in the name of the university student body, offering a distinctive point of view by a non-Ukrainian of the UFU's academic milieu and its quality education. Dr. Aria, an Estonian, has mastered the Ukrainian language, a requirement of all graduate students.

The highlight of the 2005 Founders Day was the presentation of the presti-

gious gold medal "Pro Universitate Libera Ucrainensis." This UFU award is usually offered to a scholar of exceptional repute. This year's recipient was a former UFU rector and professor, Dr. Leonid Rudnytsky. The current rector of the Ukrainian Free University, Dr. Albert Kipa, gave the laudatio. Prof. Kipa underlined the honoree's voluminous scholarly work and highlighted his academic pedagogic accomplishments. Rector Kipa also pointed out the successful educational reforms over which Dr. Rudnytsky presided from 1998 to 2003 as the chief executive officer of the university.

In his acceptance speech Dr. Rudnytsky offered an insightful commentary on two recent earth-shattering events. The first was the tsunami which struck South-East Asia, the second was the "political tsunami" or "earthquake" that occurred in Ukraine, namely the Orange Revolution. Both contributed towards solidarity and cooperation among diverse populations.

Focusing specifically on Ukraine, Prof. Rudnytsky praised Ukrainians who asserted their national dignity and affirmed the principles of democracy. As to the issue of Ukraine and Europe, especially the European Union, the UFU gold medal recipient raised the hope that Europe will become a true homeland for all Europeans, including the Ukrainians.

The Ukrainian Free University also conferred titles of honorary senator on



At the Ukrainian Free University's Founder's Day ceremonies (from left) are: Profs. Leo Rudnytsky, Albert Kipa and Ivan Myhul.

Dr. Oleksa Wintoniak and Otto Sagner. In his laudatio the university registrar, Prof. Mykola Szafowal, stressed Dr. Wintoniak's lengthy and dedicated connection with the UFU. Prof. Peter Rehder of the Slavic Institute at the Ludwig Maximilian University in Munich gave the laudatio for Mr. Sagner, the founder and longtime director of Otto Sagner Verlag, a well-known publishing house of Slavic studies.

Musical selections by Natalija Reitel,

violin, Taras Jashchenko, piano, and the Pokrow Choir enriched the Dies Academicus program. Ms. Reitel and Mr. Jashchenko performed works by Kosenko, Desmond and Gernet, while the choir, under the direction of Stanislaw Tchujenko, sang a medley of Ukrainian Christmas carols. The 2005 commemorative occasion ended with the singing of the traditional student hymn, "Gaudeamus Igitur." A festive reception concluded the memorable evening.

## Presenters share "perspectives and predictions" on Ukraine's presidential election



Gathered for a presentation at Basilian Spirituality Center (from left) are: Mike Slotznick, Vera Andryczyk, Dr. Taras Kuzio, Sister Cecilia and Dr. Zenia Chernyk.

by Michael Komanowsky

JENKINTOWN, Pa. – A timely presentation on "Elections in Ukraine: Perspectives and Predictions" was given in the Basilian Spiritual Center at St. Basil the Great Convent, Jenkintown, Pa., on January 30, by Dr. Taras Kuzio, visiting professor at the Elliot School of International Affairs, George Washington University. It was sponsored by the American Jewish Committee (AJC) and the Ukrainian Federation of America (UFA) in conjunction with the Ukrainian Heritage Studies Center (UHSC) at Manor College.

On behalf of Len Grossman, past president of the Philadelphia Chapter of the AJC and member of the organizing committee, Mike Slotznick, a board member, remarked with regard to recent events in Ukraine that "no amount of dioxin, no amount of meddling from the

East, and no amount of state-controlled media electioneering could stop the truth and the will of the people."

Mr. Slotznick thanked members of the Ukrainian community for their close and friendly cooperation, mentioning by name Metropolitan Stefan Soroka, Dr. Zenia Chernyk and Vera Andryczyk of the UFA; Christine Prokopowych of the UHSC, and many others. Mr. Slotznick saluted them "for their dogged championing of Ukrainian freedom for so many decades." He also reminded the audience that it was the Philadelphia Chapter of the AJC that together with the national Jewish organization denounced the slandering of Ukrainians on NBC's program "60 Minutes," and that Metropolitan Soroka was the only national figure that condemned Mel Gibson's movie "The Passion of the Christ" for "its un-Christian doctrines."

Sister Cecilia, president of Manor College, described her journey to Ukraine to visit her relatives. She found the countryside in deplorable conditions with factories abandoned, housing projects half-finished, jobs non-existent. Despite that fact, its populace was proud to be living in an independent Ukraine, albeit angry over the government's mismanagement of natural resources. Sister Cecilia noted that two years ago people were already mentioning to her their hopes of having Viktor Yushchenko as their next president. Now "their expectations are very high and their hopes ride on the shoulders of Mr. Yushchenko," their new president. "I, too, am excited about the possibilities of a new Ukraine," she added.

Dr. Kuzio was introduced by Dr. Chernyk, chairman of the UFA. He concurred with Sister Cecilia that recent events in Ukraine were indeed very exciting, especially during the week when President Yushchenko was finally inaugurated on January 23, only one day later than the date on which Ukraine declared its independence in 1918. During the following four snowy winter days President Yushchenko visited Moscow; the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg, France; the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland; and finally, the site of the Nazi death camp in Auschwitz, Poland, during the 60th anniversary of its liberation by the Soviet army.

Dr. Kuzio recounted that, in Moscow, President Yushchenko informed President Vladimir Putin that he will strive to join the European Union without upsetting relations with Russia, which will remain a first and top priority partner. The next day, in Davos, he stated that the revolution that brought him to power has freed Ukraine from the burden of the past, declared that integration with Europe is Ukraine's principal goal and that Ukraine will join the World Trade Organization (WTO), and promised a vigorous fight with corruption

that will be a boon to investors in Ukraine. "Help Ukraine and soon you will see how it turns into a beautiful European country." He also expressed a firm belief that he will be able to work with President Putin. In Auschwitz, he proclaimed that his nation went to Kyiv's Independence Square to defend the ultimate values of civilization, namely respect for rights and freedoms. "There will never be in Ukraine a so-called 'Jewish question' ... There will never be room in Ukraine for anti-Semitism, xenophobia and other forms of racist intolerance."

Unlike his predecessor, Leonid Kuchma, President Yushchenko was treated with great respect and admiration, and he was able to turn around the attitudes and opinions of world leaders and the whole world by 180 degrees, Dr. Kuzio underscored.

With regard to a newspaper article mentioned by Mr. Slotznick that describes a rally on Independence Square during which representatives of 11 religious denominations, including two Jewish rabbis and a Muslim imam, joined Mr. Yushchenko in a prayer for Ukraine, Dr. Kuzio explained that Mr. Yushchenko's association with Jews is very close. His chief of security, Yevhen Chervonenko, owner of a big trucking company, is Jewish. Mr. Yushchenko's father is a survivor of several Nazi concentration camps, including Auschwitz. Nevertheless, the Kuchma administration and the opposition called his supporters "Nashists" by mispronouncing the first word of the name of the Yushchenko coalition "Nasha Ukraina" (Our Ukraine). They funded an extreme right organization to claim to be Yushchenko adherents, and even accused him personally of having a Nazi past. In reality, Viktor Medvedchuk, the head of the Kuchma administration, who was pursuing dirty tricks in order to harm Mr. Yushchenko's reputation, had a Nazi connection himself—his father was a policeman during the Nazi occupation of Ukraine.

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Marta Baczynsky

**Dr. Bohdan Kekish (center), president of Self Reliance New York Federal Credit Union, presented the museum a check for \$25,000 at the event. Dumka Chorus members are seen in the background.**



Marta Baczynsky

**Members of the museum's Special Events Committee (from left): Tatiana Tershakovec (chair), Maria Tershakovec, Lydia Hajduczuk, Yaroslawa Luzechko, Oksana Lopatynsky and Roma Shuhan.**

## New \$9 million...

(Continued from page 1)

and the Rev. Deacon Yuriy Malakhovsky of Holy Cross Ukrainian Catholic Church.

Standing beside an honor guard of uniformed members of the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM) and the Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization, soprano Anna Bachynsky opened the ceremonies with the singing of "God Bless America" and later led the public in singing "Bozhe Velykyi Yedynyi." Museum staffers Oksana and Olha Olach, attired in embroidered blouses, were stationed at the door with the traditional Ukrainian welcome of bread and salt proffered on embroidered ritual cloths.

Olha Hnateyko, president of the museum's board of trustees, Maria Shust, museum director, and John Luzechko, former board president, cut the ribbon spanning the front of the building. Ms. Hnateyko radiated the joy of museum directors and staffers as she exclaimed, "Finally, we're going into our new home."

She said The Ukrainian Museum's new building was the culmination of a decade-long project that has benefited from unwavering community support.

Referring to the inaugural address given by newly elected President Viktor Yushchenko who vowed to the Ukrainian people, "Together with you, I will preserve the orchard of Ukrainian culture," Ms. Hnateyko said "We, in the newly

built Ukrainian Museum, will preserve our orchard of Ukrainian culture in this, the land of Washington, for our children and grandchildren."

Ms. Hnateyko said the museum's trustees were grateful to the Ukrainian community for "your overwhelming support and for understanding the need for a Ukrainian museum in New York City, where the best in our cultural heritage can be presented to the world." She invited everyone to tour the museum building and quaff a glass of wine with



Wovk Photography

**A view of The Ukrainian Museum's entranceway.**

hors d'oeuvres at the conclusion of the program.

While assisting priests moved through upper floors, sprinkling holy water in all rooms, Bishop Losten and Archbishop Antony pronounced blessings in the high-ceilinged lobby. The Dumka Chorus, directed by Vasyl Hrechynsky, contributed a capella renditions of joyful Ukrainian music.

### A time of renewal

Guest speakers were unanimous in their praise of the new edifice and its importance as a matchless source of information about Ukraine, its history, culture and folk arts, often alluding to Ukraine's Orange Revolution and its new president as examples of strength and renewal.

Ambassador Valerii Kuchinsky of Ukraine's Permanent Mission to the United Nations, one of those who called attention to the fact that the blessing was taking place at a time of renewal in Ukraine, expressed confidence that "now we can have hopes for a breakthrough not only in the field of politics and economic welfare, but also in the flowering of the culture and art of the Ukrainian people."

He emphasized the lasting cooperation between the mission and the museum, as witnessed in the Great Famine-Holodomor exhibition prepared and set up at the United Nations headquarters by the museum in November 2003, and assured listeners that Ukrainian diplomats in New York are "ready to continue and develop this cooperation."

Iryna Kurowyckyj, president of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America (UNWLA), noted that the day was particularly meaningful for her

organization, which initiated the museum 28 years ago with 800 artifacts. Since then, Ms. Kurowyckyj said, UNWLA members have raised over \$3.5 million for the museum.

Pointing out that much is still needed to be done to furnish and foster the museum, Ms. Kurowyckyj concluded her address with a motto borrowed from the Orange Revolution: "Nas bahato – nas ne podolaty" (We are many – we cannot be defeated).

From Bishop Losten came words of praise and encouragement. The bishop noted that the new museum was built not for the past but for the preservation of Ukrainian treasures for future generations, who will acknowledge this achievement with gratitude, respect and pride.

Archbishop Antony highlighted the important role that museums have in the lives of people, providing opportunities to fulfill our aims to achieve what is best. They help us to develop our society, and they will play a positive role in the education of future generations of children, he noted.

Museum Director Maria Shust, expressing the pleasure and gratitude of everyone at the museum that so many people had come out to endorse the event, said that "those who have supported this project but are no longer with us are in our hearts."

Addresses were also given by Serhiy Pohoreltsev, consul general of Ukraine in New York; architect George Y. Sawicki, who was responsible for the design of The Ukrainian Museum; Mr. Luzechko; and Bohdan Kekish, president of the Selfreliance Federal Credit Union in New York.

Among donations presented that day to the museum were \$25,000 checks from



Wovk Photography

**Archbishop Antony and Bishop Basil Losten (right) conduct the rite of blessing.**

Mr. Kekish on behalf of the Selfreliance Credit Union in New York and by Julian Baczynsky, owner of the East Village Meat Market, both adding to substantial contributions made in the past.

Visitors used the elevator or stairs to roam around the museum's three floors, to check out galleries and administrative quarters (noting that quite a few areas had been funded by generous patrons whose names will remain to identify the space), and to congregate on the lower level around buffet tables and wine service.

The new facility, with 17,800 square feet of usable space, provides spacious exhibition galleries, collections' storage rooms and work areas.

It also includes a gift shop, cafe/gallery, projection room, photography room, kitchen, coat room and rest rooms.

Planned to allow for the expansion of museum activities that will include cooperative projects with other museums, as

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## People of Ukraine...

(Continued from page 5)

that all of Ukraine's foreign policy steps should be "not pro-Western, not pro-Eastern, but only pro-Ukrainian."

Mr. Tarasyuk, 56, previously served as foreign minister from April 1998 to September 2000. He is well-known for his confidence and his promotion of Ukraine's membership in the European Union and NATO, and is head of the Institute of Euro-Atlantic Cooperation. His pro-Euro-Atlantic orientation at the time of the Kuchma administration was the reason for his dismissal in 2000. As he left the Foreign Affairs Ministry he vowed that he would not come back as long as President Leonid Kuchma was in office. Since June 2002 Mr. Tarasyuk, a member of the Our Ukraine coalition, has headed the Verkhovna Rada Committee on European Integration.

President Yushchenko has made Ukraine's eventual membership in the EU a top priority, noting that he hopes to start membership talks by 2007. According to Mr. Tarasyuk, if Ukraine makes progress on Mr. Yushchenko's program to introduce European standards by the end of the year, "the EU might change its policy regarding Ukraine and consider the possibility of Ukraine's membership in the institution."

Mr. Tarasyuk also said that Ukraine hopes to "renew the trust" in relations between Ukraine and the United States. He was quoted by the Associated Press as observing that "For more than four years our relations were almost at a standstill"; partial blame for that situation, he said, goes to a shift in U.S. foreign policy priorities at the time.

Speaking about Ukraine's eastern neighbor, the foreign minister said: "I don't see an alternative other than good neighborly, constructive and partnership relations with Russia."

Mr. Tarasyuk first began working at the Foreign Affairs Ministry of Ukraine

in 1975. He served as Ukraine's ambassador to Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg (Benelux), and as Ukraine's envoy to NATO.

Anatolii Hrytsenko, 47, who once studied at the U.S. Air Force Academy, was appointed as defense minister. He has already confirmed his decision to reduce the period of required military service to one year. The question of withdrawing Ukraine's 1,650-member military contingent from Iraq is next on his agenda. For now, he said, plans are being prepared for the troops' withdrawal.

Mr. Hrytsenko graduated from Kyiv's top military aviation engineering school in 1979 and in 1993 from the foreign languages institute of the U.S. Defense Department. He also studied at the U.S. Air Force Academy and the Ukrainian Armed Forces Academy. From January 1996 to September 1997 Mr. Hrytsenko headed the department of military security and construction at the national scientific research center of defense technologies and military security of Ukraine. Then, through December 1999, he headed the analytical service at the National Security and Defense Council.

He has been the president of the Razumkov Ukrainian Center for Economic and Political Studies since December 1999. During the presidential election Mr. Hrytsenko was the head of information/analytical support for the Yushchenko campaign.

The new justice minister, Roman Zvarych, was born in the United States and graduated from Columbia University. In 1983-1991 he was a professor at Columbia. Mr. Zvarych arrived in Ukraine in 1991 and two years later gave up his U.S. citizenship. He became a citizen of Ukraine in 1995. He was one of the leading members of the Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists, which was founded in Ukraine in 1992.

Before being elected as a national deputy of the Our Ukraine coalition, Mr. Zvarych was director of the analytical and information service Demos of the Democratic Reforms Center and a mem-

ber of the presidium of the central body of the National Rukh of Ukraine. In Parliament he was a member of the committees on legal reform and foreign affairs. During the presidential election he was a trusted advisor to Mr. Yushchenko.

At a press conference on February 11, Minister Zvarych, 51, spoke out against adoption of a lustration law, which has been proposed by a number of Our Ukraine national deputies. He noted that lustration violates human rights and the Constitution of Ukraine. Two variants of the proposed lustration law are currently registered in Parliament: one proposes lustration, or vetting, for individuals who participated in the falsification of the recent presidential election or cooperated with the intelligence services of foreign countries; the other variant proposes lustration for all individuals who held high-ranking positions in the Communist Party or the Communist youth organizations during Soviet times. According to the draft law, the Justice Ministry would be responsible for preparing the official list of lustrated persons. In the event the proposed bill is adopted by Parliament, Mr. Zvarych indicated that he would appeal to President Yushchenko to veto it.

In his first days on the job Mr. Zvarych underscored that he will tackle corruption and graft. "The Justice Ministry will not stand for even the smallest indication of corruption in the institutions of authority," he told the Reuters news service. "The priority is to cleanse the administration of corruption ... What I will say is that as long as I am in government there will be plenty of commotion in the bodies of state authority." Mr. Zvarych added that one of his first tasks will be to prepare a code of conduct for civil servants.

Oleksander Baranivskiy, the new minister of agrarian policy, has assured the public that the government intends to assist, to the maximum possible extent, the promotion of locally produced food products on external markets. "We will be pursuing an aggressive export policy. We will be assisting agricultural producers to a maximal degree, in order that they have a possibility to promote their goods abroad," he said.

Since May 2002 the 49-year-old Mr. Baranivskiy has been a member of the

Socialist Party of Ukraine (SPU); he also served as first secretary of the party's Zhytomyr Regional Committee. In the Verkhovna Rada he is a subcommittee chairman on the Budget Committee.

After his meeting with representatives of the poultry-breeding industry on February 10, the agrarian policy minister told reporters he supports the idea of quotas on imports of meat into Ukraine. "There is plenty of meat today coming to Ukraine illegally or through free economic zones. It hits the Ukrainian producer very hard," Mr. Baranivskiy said. However, the minister added, the issue should be approached with a great care.

According to Agrarian Policy Ministry data, imports of meat increased significantly in 2004 – from 123,000 tons in 2003 to 360,000 tons. In mid-2004 the ministry had made an attempt to introduce quotas on meat imports, but the issue remained unresolved.

The new finance minister of Ukraine, 50-year-old Viktor Pynzenyk, is known as highly qualified professional. He is a member of the parliamentary Committee on Finance and Banking, and is coordinator of the Our Ukraine faction in the Verkhovna Rada.

From October 1992 to April 1994 Mr. Pynzenyk was minister of the economy and prior to that was vice prime minister of the economy (1992-1993). He chaired the president's economic reform council and later the national statistics council. As a national deputy in the Verkhovna Rada he headed the Reforms and Order Party's faction, Reforms-Center. In 1994-2001 he was a presidential advisor on economic policy issues.

During his news conference Minister Pynzenyk informed the press about the first stage of serious administrative reform. He said that each ministry will now be restructured in accordance with its functions. Mr. Pynzenyk also said he considers it necessary to transfer the State Tax Administration under the authority of the Finance Ministry. "The finance minister cannot be responsible for the budget without having authority for tax collection," he argued.

Look for more information on Ukraine's new ministers in next week's issue.

## New \$9 million...

(Continued from page 12)

well as with the cultural and artistic communities in the U.S. and Ukraine, the new museum will continue as part of the complex of Ukrainian institutions and businesses in the neighborhood, while remaining a member of lower Manhattan's busy and expanding academic and artistic area, which includes The Cooper Union and New York University, as well as the Soho art district.

Museum trustees emphasized that

additional public support is essential to provide such necessities as security, communications and computer systems, to purchase furnishings for the library, gift shop and cafe, and for general upkeep of the new facility.

Operations in the new building will be inaugurated on April 3 with its first exhibition, an exhibit of some 65 sculptures and sculpto-paintings by Ukrainian sculptor Alexander Archipenko, curated by Dr. Yaroslav Leshko, professor emeritus of art history at Smith College in Northampton, Mass.



Olha Hnateyko (right), president of the museum's board of trustees, and Maria Shust, museum director, cut the ribbon at the entrance to the new building.

## Justice minister reportedly wants to resign

Interfax-Ukraine

KYIV – Justice Minister of Ukraine Roman Zvarych said he wants to resign from his post, however, it was still unknown as of Thursday evening, February 17, if he had submitted his official written resignation.

The minister's decision "is possibly linked to some of the latest decisions of the government in the fuel and energy sphere," an informed source in the Cabinet of Ministers told Interfax-Ukraine. Earlier some mass media had reported that Mr. Zvarych had submitted his resignation.

On February 17, Minister Zvarych said in an interview with Channel 5 TV: "I won't tolerate that some businessmen, who also work in Ukraine's Parliament and have powerful positions in the sphere of oil processing, directly interfere in the work of my agency."

"And, secondly, I would not tolerate that certain members of the government are trying to involve members of my family in corruption schemes," he added.

President Viktor Yushchenko said he regards the intention of Justice Minister Zvarych to resign as a problem of the new government's forma-

tion and growth, said Iryna Heraschenko, the presidential press secretary.

She said the president knows the situation behind the minister's decision. "Viktor Yushchenko also pointed out that officials must show professionalism in their work and team spirit," she said. "To reach a mutual understanding is a task of the team and, first and foremost, the task of the government head," Ms. Heraschenko quoted President Yushchenko as saying.

Vice Prime Minister for Humanitarian Policy Mykola Tomenko said he believes the discussions on the justice minister's possible resignation may be connected to a governmental decree of February 16 banning oil re-exports.

"According to experts, oil re-exports may affect the price on the internal market, lead to fuel price hikes, reduce revenues to the national budget, and cause serious problems in relations with Russia and the EU [European Union]. The decree suspending the oil re-exports was backed by the Cabinet unanimously. At the same time, Justice Minister Zvarych resolutely opposed the governmental decree," Mr. Tomenko told Interfax-Ukraine on Thursday, February 17.

# Workshop offers comparative perspective on Ukrainian presidential elections

by Oksana Zakydalsky

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

TORONTO – How did it happen? Why did it happen? What does it all mean? We mean, of course, the Orange Revolution. Has anyone talked about anything else in the last two months? These questions were interwoven into the presentations at the workshop “Ukrainian Presidential Elections of 2004 in Comparative Perspective” held on Friday, January 21, and co-sponsored by the Center for Russian and East European Studies, the Petro Jacyk Program for the Study of Ukraine and the Wolodymyr George Danyliw Program at the University of Toronto.

The lecture room quickly filled to capacity – fire regulations forced some of the audience of over 130 person to take part via video in another room. The participants included: Marta Dyczok, University of Western Ontario; Taras Kuzio, George Washington University; Paul D’Anieri, University of Kansas; and Michael A. McFaul, Stanford University and Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Attorney Daniel Bilak, who served as senior advisor to the government of Ukraine from 1995 to 2002, joined the presenters in the panel discussions.

Although Prof. Kuzio’s talk was formally titled “Russia and Ukraine: Transition Paths Diverge,” he called it “Ukraine is not Russia” and focused on the mistaken assumptions and wrong tactics of the Russian advisors to the Leonid Kuchma government and the Viktor Yanukovich camp. (One wonders if these advisors had heard of President Leonid Kuchma’s book “Ukraine is not Russia”). The basic reason for such a misreading of the situation, according to Prof. Kuzio, was the fact that most Russians still don’t see Ukraine as a foreign country.

Prof. Kuzio listed some differences between the politics of Mr. Putin’s Russia and today’s Ukraine. President Putin has created a very united party of power, Unified Russia, which won 38 percent support in the last elections. Mr. Kuchma was never able to create such a party, and a strong party of power is the key to cre-

ating an authoritarian state. In Ukraine, the Parliament plays a more important role – it was there that the opposition gained strength in the years 2001-2002. Civil society was important in mobilizing the opposition in Ukraine, whereas the rating of Russia on the creation of civil society is declining. Just recently, Freedom House downgraded Russia from “partially free” to “unfree” status.

Furthermore, according to Prof. Kuzio, some of the Yanukovich campaign tactics didn’t work or backfired: saying that Viktor Yushchenko didn’t have a chance and portraying him as a “candidate of the diaspora” while Mr. Yanukovich was promoted as the candidate of the industrial regions and the urban centers of modern central Ukraine. In fact, Mr. Yushchenko dominated central Ukraine. Mr. Yanukovich proved to be an excellent candidate – for the opposition, and many people actually found him to be an odious person. “I don’t want my children to live in a country headed by a criminal,” were words heard frequently, noted Dr. Kuzio.

The Ukrainian authorities were sure that they couldn’t lose an election when economic growth was so high, and they were brazen in their use of administrative resources that they went too far – the massive abuses in compiling electoral lists and stuffing ballot boxes backfired. The anti-American campaign also did not play out, Dr. Kuzio continued, especially among the young, who look Westward not Eastward. Thanks to the Orange Revolution, the fact that Ukraine is not Russia is finally getting through to the world, even to the Western media, he concluded.

Prof. Dyczok focused on the power of television in shaping the events around the election. At first, there was only one TV channel, Channel 5, that did not succumb to official censorship, although, being a cable channel, it covered less than 40 percent of the country and was blocked in most parts of the east and south. But the fact that it did exist, that some real news about the events on Independence Square was getting out was important in finally breaking the back of

prof. Dyczok.

On the night of the November 21 election, news journalists on Channel 1+1 staged a revolt and refused to present a censored version of the news. Prof. Dyczok showed a TV clip of the November 25 broadcast where the entire news team announced that they were no longer going to censor the news they were reporting. The same night, Inter TV broadcast a live talk show with Petro Poroshenko as invited guest and finally even the state-owned national channel UT1 submitted to the demands of their journalists and released them from censorship. Many saw this lifting of censorship as a sign of the end of the old regime, Prof. Dyczok concluded.

Prof. D’Anieri stressed institutional changes and listed three such changes that Ukraine is undergoing, partly as a result of the Orange Revolution and partly as a result of other changes that were already under way: 1) the shift to a parliamentary system from a presidential system; b) the shift to a fully proportional electoral system from a mixed one; and c) the shift to an imperative mandate which means that a seat in Parliament belongs not to the candidate but to the party. These three institutional shifts will take Ukraine away from a winner-take-all system. “Those three changes are making Ukrainian politics similar to an idealized norm of Western European politics and to the politics of the more successful post-communist democracies,” he explained.

How is this going to affect Ukrainian politics? There will be a shift of center stage to the battle to forge a majority in the Verkhovna Rada. Secondly, with the parliamentary elections next year, the focus will shift to forming and building real parties, blocs of parties, developing candidate lists, etc. “In the next year, Mr. Yushchenko will have all the incentive in the world to go after Mr. Kuchma’s machine that has been built up. It will be interesting to see what tactics he uses as he will have a lot of power at his disposal,” Prof. d’Anieri concluded.

Prof. McFaul called the Orange Revolution “the event of the decade” and

pointed out some of the features it shared with Serbia in 2000 and Georgia in 2003. The key common feature was what he called “the breakthrough democratic election” – all three showed how an election can be a focal point for a real political breakthrough. In the case of Ukraine, the important factor about the election was the creation of the perception of a falsified election and the ability to get that information out fast. It was the perception that Mr. Yushchenko had really won the election that got the people out and mobilized the crowd in the capital.

Does Russia have characteristics for such a revolution? Absolutely not, said Prof. McFaul. There are divisions within the elite in Moscow, the leader is becoming increasingly unpopular, there is no unity of the democratic forces and, because of the absence of a civil society, there is no ability to show a falsified election or communicate a falsified vote. Prof. McFaul added: “I can’t tell you how many conversations I’ve had with Russians since the Orange Revolution that they had thought everything was stable in the region. But now it’s been three in a row, Russia backed all three of the losers.”

During the discussion, Prof. Olya Andriewska of Trent University questioned the use of the term “revolution,” saying that it was premature, as whether there will be substantial changes in Ukraine is still to be seen. Prof. Orest Subtelny (York University) disagreed and called what had occurred “paradigm shifts.” The first paradigm was the fact that Russians have always seen the empire in terms of family – you’re stuck together forever, you can’t just pack up and leave and you have obligations to each other. Now it has been shown that parts of this “family” merely want to be neighbors – to live in harmony but have no obligations toward each other. Secondly, Russians have assumed that all “big ideas” came from Moscow. Now we have something – the people demanding democracy and taking control – that originated in Ukraine, and Russians are finding this comedown hard to take.



Prof. Marta Dyczok of the University of Western Ontario



Prof. Michael A. McFaul of Stanford University



Prof. Taras Kuzio of George Washington University



Prof. Paul D’Anieri of the University of Kansas

## Panel discusses...

(Continued from page 3)

And that is reflected personally in President Yushchenko and many of the Cabinet and other senior appointments in the new government, Ambassador Miller noted. “All the way down the line, I think you will see very significant changes, particularly rooting out first-order corruption, that is, the use of public office

for personal gain. There will be laws on conflict of interest, and I expect there will be prosecutions.”

In response to a question, neither of the two former U.S. ambassadors to Ukraine said that they could have expected anything like the “Orange Revolution” to happen.

“I did believe that Yushchenko could win,” Ambassador Miller said, “that if it was a fair election, he would win.”

“What I was not sure about was whether a fair election could be achieved,” he said.

Ambassador Pifer noted that both he and his diplomatic colleague were in “good company” in not being able to foresee such an uprising in Ukraine. Nobody in the U.S. government nor on the Yushchenko team, for that matter, expected it, he said.

“I suspect that Mr. Yanukovich and

Mr. Kuchma didn’t expect it,” he added. “And I guess, also, the Russians didn’t expect it.”

“It was precisely because it was that thing that was so hard to predict – which was the Ukrainian people saying, ‘We’re not going to take this; we’re going to go out and stop this – that’s what makes this, I think, the most remarkable thing in that part of the world since the fall of the Berlin Wall,’ Ambassador Pifer stated.

## BOOK NOTES

**New edition of "Ukrainian Military Awards"**

*"Ukrainian Military Awards" (second revised edition) by Jaroslaw Semotiuk. Toronto: Shevchenko Scientific Society in Canada, 2004. 64 pp. \$15.*

Jaroslaw Semotiuk's 1991 groundbreaking book "Ukrainian Military Medals" instantly became the authoritative work for collectors of Ukrainian military medals, orders, crosses, badges and emblems pertaining to the various military campaigns for Ukraine's independence – 1917-1921 and 1939-1952. The book also became a best seller with some 35,000 English- and Ukrainian-language copies sold, and the author was recognized for his work with the Order of Merit Third Class from the president of Ukraine.

Just recently, an updated, revised and re-titled second edition of "Ukrainian Military Awards" appeared in print. The author notes that since 1991 Ukrainian veterans' organizations have issued a number of new awards and emblems. As well, new information pertaining to earlier issues has come to light.

The second edition of "Ukrainian Military Awards" features profiles of more than 100 medals, orders, crosses, badges, and uniform and service cap emblems (patches). Twelve medals and crosses are listed for the first time, as well as two emblems. In addition, the author includes two new features: a page depicting ribbons and a page featuring Ukrainian army uniforms from the ninth to the 20th centuries.

"Ukrainian Military Awards" is concise, comprehensive, informative and well-presented. Each medal, order, cross, ribbon, badge and emblem is reproduced in actual size and in full color on high-quality glossy paper.

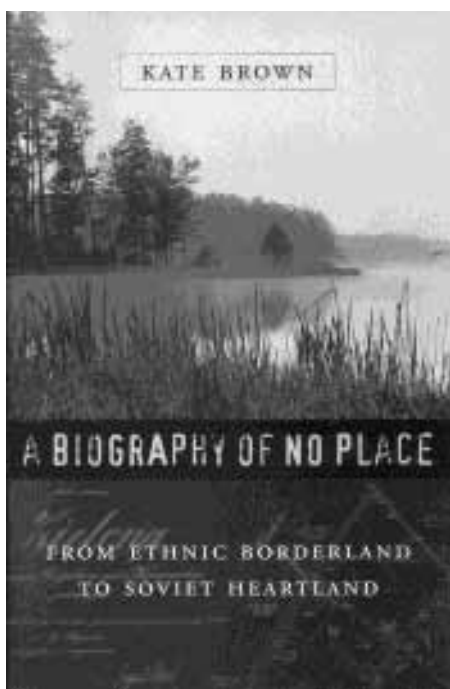


Mr. Semotiuk's second edition of "Ukrainian Military Awards" is an indispensable requirement for collectors of Ukrainian military phalerae and an important addition to the literature of Ukrainian military history. It will be of interest to both collectors and non-collectors alike.

The book is available for \$15 post paid from (and make check payable to): Ukrainian Medals, 55 Van Dusen Blvd., Toronto, ON, Canada M8Z 3E8; telephone, (416) 233-6350. Please state language of preference: English or Ukrainian.

**'Biography of No Place' focuses on Ukraine**

*"A Biography of No Place: From Ethnic Borderlands to Soviet Heartland" by Kate Brown. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 2004. 322 pp., \$45 (hardcover).*



Last year in February, historian Kate Brown released a biography of a borderland between Russia and Poland, a backwater region where, in 1925, people identified as Poles, Germans, Jews, Ukrainians, and Russians lived side by side. In the words of the author, "This is a biography of a place and the people who inhabit it, or rather, a biography of no place and the people who no longer live there."

"These people lived in close proximity to each other, but far from the centers of power – the area was a rich mingling of languages and culture that was neither Russian nor Polish and, in that sense, no place," wrote Sarah Trabucchi of

Harvard University Press.

"Over the next three decades, in the wake of the Bolshevik revolution, this mosaic of cultures was modernized and homogenized out of existence by the ruling might of the Soviet Union, then Nazi Germany, and finally Polish and Ukrainian nationalism," Ms. Trabucchi noted. By the 1950s, this "no place" emerged as a Ukrainian heartland, and the fertile mix of peoples that defined the region was destroyed.

In "A Biography of No Place: From Ethnic Borderland to Soviet Heartland," Ms. Brown focused on the life of the village and shtetl, and the personalities and small histories of everyday life. She documents how regimes, bureaucratically and then violently, separated, named and regimented this intricate community into distinct ethnic groups.

Drawing on recently opened archives, ethnography and oral interviews that were unavailable a decade ago, "A Biography of No Place" reveals Stalinist and Nazi history from the perspective of the remote borderlands, thus bringing the periphery to the center of history. We are given, in short, an intimate portrait of the ethnic purification that has marked all of Europe, as well as a glimpse at the margins of 20th-century "progress."

"A Biography of No Place" is certain to intrigue anyone interested in Eastern European history, cultural history, or sociology.

The book is available from Harvard University Press, 79 Garden St., Cambridge, MA 02138; phone, (617) 495-4714.

**A history of independent Ukrainian state**

*"Nation-Building in the Independent Ukraine" by Stanislav Kulchytsky. New York: Ukrainian American Association of University Professors, 2003. 188 pp. \$20.*

"Nation-Building in the Independent Ukraine" by Stanislav Kulchytsky provides a history of the independent Ukrainian state. The book examines three major aspects of the transformation period: the emergence of a market economy, the establishment of a democratic system and the creation of civil society institutions.

Usually, socio-political specialists rather than historians, analyze such recent events. However, Prof. Kulchytsky takes a unique approach, combining history and political science. This combination, according to the author, allows for a clearer understanding of the relationship between the past and present.

The author begins with a chapter on the historical place of Ukrainian statehood in the Soviet Union, then moving to the creation of the independent Ukrainian state, the development of the Constitution, market reforms and recent political battles. The book also contains chapters analyzing various aspects of the Ukrainian state, such as its stance toward integration with the West and its political and socio-economic status.

More than an accounting of the events of history, "Nation-Building" analyzes the nature and causes of the events described in the book. Prof. Kulchytsky, for instance, holds that much of the opposition to the Soviet regime was based on ideological rather than nationalistic grounds, despite theories to the contrary. As a result, he places less emphasis on the actions of nationalistic organizations in the period leading up to Ukraine's declaration of independence. He maintains that the independence movement was not a revolution driven by nationalism, despite the fact that national consciousness had been on the rise for some time among Ukrainian Communists.

In his conclusion, while assessing the effects of communism on Ukraine and the transition to a democratic system, Prof. Kulchytsky argues, "The hardships of the transition period should by no means be identified with the market

economy problems per se or with the shortcomings of a democratic system. They are, rather, a legacy from the totalitarian past." He continues, "Ever so slowly, we are overcoming the distance separating us from our Western neighbors. ... The Ukrainian state is gradually asserting itself as an equal partner among the European nations."

Much of the text of "Nation-Building" comes from articles by Prof. Kulchytsky that originally appeared in the Ukrainian Historical Journal, but were revised for



publication in book form. Prof. Kulchytsky writes that the articles stemmed from a need to update Orest Subtelny's "Ukraine: A History." "Although Dr. Subtelny's book "played an immensely positive role" and was an "eye opener," according to Prof. Kulchytsky, it utilized too few primary archival sources and needed an updated section on recent Ukrainian events.

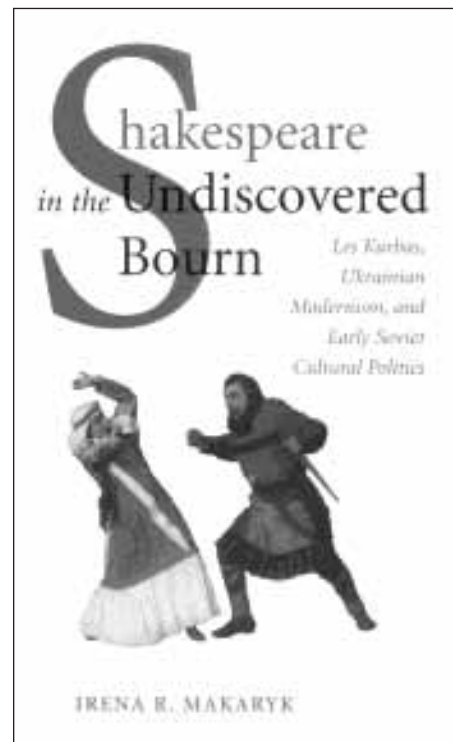
Prof. Kulchytsky is doctor of historical sciences, professor and deputy director of

(Continued on page 20)

**Discovering Les Kurbas and modernism**

*"Shakespeare in the Undiscovered Bourn: Les Kurbas, Ukrainian Modernism and Early Soviet Cultural Politics" by Irena R. Makaryk. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2004. 257 pp., \$50 (hardcover).*

Irena R. Makaryk, a professor in the department of English at the University of Ottawa, began the research contained in this book after hearing a paper that was presented at the 1994 Shakespeare Association of America seminar "Nationalist and Intercultural Aspects of Shakespeare Reception" led by Werner Habicht (University of Würzburg). As a Shakespearean, Prof. Makaryk has researched Les Kurbas, along with other Soviet playwrights' Shakespearean works and their impact on Ukrainian modernism and theater in a setting of Soviet-ruled Ukraine. Using sources that until recently were unavailable, Prof. Makaryk has tapped into the "undiscovered bourn" of Ukraine's cultural history which has frequently been submerged within a homogenized Soviet experience. According to Myroslav Shkandrij, department of German and Slavic studies, University of Manitoba, "Shakespeare in the



(Continued on page 20)

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## Toppling Stalin...

(Continued from page 10)

sonal – an aversion to the person and the system that caused such horror and grief to so many, a grief that continues to this day. I did it for my babunia (grandmother) and her youngest son, my Uncle Mykhalyo, both of whom died in the early 1950s directly because of Stalin, and whom I never had the pleasure and comfort of knowing.

\*\*\*

Below is Orysia Paszczak-Tracz's letter to the Manitoba Liquor Control Commission.

Gentlemen: I cannot believe that in 2005 I must draw this to your attention. This weekend, I was at the Liquor Commission and noticed a display of wines from Crimea in Ukraine. I recognized the name Massandra as a famous old winery. I cannot describe my shock and disgust when I saw the photo on the label: Roosevelt, Churchill – and Stalin – at Yalta in 1945.

Stalin?! To promote anything, much less wine? Who in his/her right mind would use the photo of a mass murderer? Now the Yalta Conference was a historic event, but it sure destroyed the lives of people in Eastern Europe, especially Ukraine. It may be marked as a historic event, but certainly not one to be celebrated, and not one used to promote Stalin.

In today's world it should not be necessary to point out why Stalin is a monster, a mass murderer who killed many more millions than Hitler ever did. Just in Ukraine, the Holodomor of 1932-1933 (genocide by famine) starved over 7 million people (some historians say up to 14 million). He exterminated the best of the clergy and the intelligentsia – called the Executed Renaissance. His crimes continued until his death in 1953, and his legacy remained for decades in the Soviet Union. If you need documentation, I can provide it for you.

That label looks like it was printed in Canada (Canada Distributors, Inc.). The distributor should know better. There are more than enough beautiful vistas and cultural/heritage sites in Crimea to be promoted on a label, instead of a photo of a mass murderer. Next, I'm expecting to see Neville Chamberlain and Adolph Hitler shaking hands on a label for German Riesling.

Just as you would not tolerate seeing Hitler on a wine label, you should not permit Stalin to appear on one. I expect those bottles to be removed from all Manitoba Liquor Commissions immediately, and the distributor informed that nowhere in the world should such a label be permitted. If the distributor needs education on who Stalin was and just what he did, this can be arranged. Also, there are still survivors of his gulags and his persecution living in Canada, who could educate the distributors and the Liquor Commission.

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## Street rebel...

(Continued from page 2)

bit.”

Mr. Lutsenko is an electronics engineer by education. He joined the Socialist Party in 1991. From 1994 to 1996 he served in the regional administration in Rivne, his native city in northwestern Ukraine. From 1997 to 1998 he served as Ukraine's vice minister of science, and until 1999 as an aide to Prime Minister Valerii Pustovoitenko.

## Yushchenko puts...

(Continued from page 2)

(February 8) describes as the new government targeting the “Kuchma clan.”

- Golden parachute: The state granted former President Kuchma a series of benefits in a secret government resolution on January 19, four days before Mr. Yushchenko's inauguration and without parliamentary approval. The secret resolution was leaked to the Institute of Mass Media (Ukrainska Pravda, January 28). Under the agreement, Mr. Kuchma receives a fat pension, two cars, four drivers, two cooks and a dacha, among other perks. The deal raised a storm of protest, even from former President Leonid Kravchuk, who complained that he was never offered a similar package when he left office in 1994.

- The Gongadze case: In October 2003 Mr. Piskun ordered the arrest of Oleksii Pukach, an MVS officer behind the surveillance of Gongadze before he was kidnapped and murdered in September 2000. Mr. Pukach was briefly detained in 2003, but released after Mr. Piskun was removed as procurator general. Mr. Piskun has now confirmed that Gongadze was murdered by a death squad that operated within the MVS and worked alongside organized crime. The Procurator General's Office has issued a new warrant for Mr. Pukach's arrest, but he has since fled Ukraine. Former Internal Affairs Minister Yuri Kravchenko, also implicated in the Gongadze murder, fled to Russia last summer.

Russia is increasingly attractive to former Kuchma officials afraid of prosecution, and former Prime Minister Yanukovich himself is currently “on holiday” in Russia. Serhii Tyhypko, the head of the Yanukovich campaign, left for a “skiing holiday” in Austria in late November and has not yet returned to Ukraine. A dacha is being built near Moscow for Mr. Kuchma's use, in case he is forced to flee charges in Ukraine. This could become a reality, as Mr. Kuchma has also been implicated in the Gongadze affair.

Parliament is favorable toward initiating criminal charges against Mr. Kuchma. Even the Communist Party, which is in

In December 2000 he was one of the leaders of the Ukraine without Kuchma street-protest campaign. Some Ukrainian commentators humorously note that 2001 was a period when Mr. Lutsenko, who led protesters against cordons of riot police in full gear, came closest to the problems that need to be tackled, as well as presented, by the MVS.

In 2002 and 2003 Mr. Lutsenko was sporadically involved in disabling the electronic-voting system in Parliament, when the opposition could not find a dif-

ferent way to prevent the pro-government coalition from passing a bill. Mr. Lutsenko acknowledged in an interview last year that disabling the system was easy for him, not only because he was trained in electronics, but also because of his experience during his compulsory military service in a communications unit of the KGB troops of the former Soviet Union.

The Orange Revolution popularized Mr. Lutsenko as a sort of folk hero and jester. But most Ukrainian analysts concede that Mr. Lutsenko is vigorous, ambitious, open-minded and knowledgeable, and that he will have few problems either turning himself into a demanding and purpose-oriented bureaucrat or learning the basics needed to run the Internal Affairs Ministry.

The insightful, thoughtful side of Mr. Lutsenko can be seen in a perception about the Orange Revolution that he shared with RFE/RL's Ukrainian Service. “There have been two tactics for developing the revolutionary situation that was originated by the Independence Square [rallies],” Mr. Lutsenko said. “The first one, which has been urged by Yulia Tymoshenko and other people, is to take a revolutionary path, capture [government] offices, proclaim Mr. Yushchenko's victory, and appoint a revolutionary Cabinet of Ministers. I have opposed such a tactic and supported an evolutionary development of events, which we are actually witnessing today. It is also a victorious tactic, even if somewhat longer. What is important, it is definitely a bloodless tactic and an elegant one, as Mr. Yushchenko says.”

Mr. Lutsenko's first personnel decisions after taking office were to sack Lt. Gen. Serhii Popkov, vice-minister of internal affairs and commander of the

MVS troops, as well as Maj. Gen. Hennadii Heorhienko, head of the Internal Affairs Ministry's Traffic Police Department. According to Ukrainian and foreign media reports, Lt. Gen. Popkov was on the verge of bringing special-police troops to Kyiv in late December to break up the Orange Revolution. Lt. Gen. Popkov subsequently denied the media allegations, saying the troops were on battle alert but never left their deployment units.

The dismissal of Maj. Gen. Heorhienko was most likely connected with what ordinary Ukrainians see as the widespread corruption of the traffic police, who have turned bribe-taking from drivers into their main source of income and into a habit accepted practically on a nationwide scale. “Who can trust a cop who doesn't take money?” a police supervisor asks in the famous 1973 American cop movie “Serpico.” Ukraine's traffic police seem to understand trustworthiness in much the same way.

While introducing Mr. Lutsenko to the MVS staff, President Yushchenko said the new minister's primary task is to discourage police from taking bribes and to mobilize them for serving the people.

Mr. Yushchenko reiterated his priorities as he addressed senior law enforcement personnel during a trip to Ukraine's eastern Donetsk region on February 1. “I do not want to see corrupt authorities. I do not want to know the price for [obtaining the position of] police chief in the Donetsk Oblast, because nobody will pay that price,” Mr. Yushchenko said. “There will be a police chief who will serve several million people here, dispirited people.”

President Yushchenko has given Mr. Lutsenko two months to achieve the first tangible results in his new job.

## President Yushchenko...

(Continued from page 5)

a third-year student of theology at the UCU who was present at the meeting.

“Andriy Andrushkiv put himself in front of an automobile so that a representative of the local administration [in the Odesa region] would not take a ballot box from the polling place,” explained the Rev. Gudziak. Mr. Andrushkiv served as an observer in the Odesa region for the November 21, 2004, election and the government official in question was not allowed by law to even touch the ballot box, let alone take it anywhere.

Because theology is not recognized by the Ukrainian government, noted the Rev. Gudziak, Mr. Andrushkiv does not have any of the modest government benefits allowed other students in Ukraine, like paying a reduced student rate on public transport.

Breaking protocol, President

Yushchenko rose from his seat, walked up to Mr. Andrushkiv, and embracing him said: “I am impressed!” The president then told the students present that his personnel policy is to assemble a young staff, and he called upon graduates to actively apply for government positions.

Among the ideas suggested was a proposal by Prof. Vakarchuk that LNU, the National University of the Kyiv-Mohyla Academy and the UCU be granted academic autonomy so that they can create their own programs. “This is not a novelty for universities globally,” noted the Rev. Gudziak later, “but in Ukraine too much has been controlled centrally by the ministry [of education] and it is time to break out of this mold.”

At the end of the meeting, the president presented awards for service to distinguished people of Lviv, including Prof. Vakarchuk, the Rev. Gudziak and Mykola Horyn, former chairman of the Lviv Oblast.



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## Presenters share...

(Continued from page 11)

Dr. Kuzio then proceeded to explain how and why Mr. Yushchenko ultimately prevailed in three rounds of the presidential election in a campaign that took about 200 election days. During the 2002 parliamentary elections, Mr. Yushchenko's Our Ukraine coalition won by far the greatest number of seats, and Mr. Yushchenko's popularity and chances of becoming a formidable rival for the presidency became clearly evident. Consequently, the authorities initiated plans to diminish his influence in the Parliament, as well as to destroy his popular support by blocking him from the media and the controlled press while spreading rumors that his American-born wife is a CIA agent and that he himself is a pawn of the West, weak in character and unsuitable for such formidable tasks as running a nation. This propaganda war gained considerable success even outside of Ukraine, including the United States.

In Ukraine itself, the population was

skeptical about any possibility of a democratic, transparent presidential election, as evidenced by the ease with which the authorities were able to subvert the electoral processes in the past. Surprisingly though, as the campaign against Mr. Yushchenko turned nastier, as several attempts on his life were made and especially after he was almost fatally poisoned, Mr. Yushchenko displayed Prometheus-like qualities, his oratorical style became more combative and his coalition gained in popularity. At the same time, the faults and failings of Viktor Yanukovich, the candidate picked by President Kuchma, became more and more apparent.

As a result, Mr. Yushchenko was in the lead in the first round of the election process on October 31, 2004, even though as many as 23 candidates took part in it — many of them secretly funded by the government in an effort to chip away nationalist votes from Mr. Yushchenko. Officially, it was announced that Mr. Yushchenko led by only about .5 percent but in reality he probably had a lead of at least 4 or 5 percent. That result was a shock to the authorities and, what was even more

important, it ignited in people the hope that Mr. Yushchenko had a chance after all.

This initial success enabled him to increase the number of his supporters by Round 2 of the election, when he ran against Mr. Yanukovich only. In addition to his center right Our Ukraine coalition, Yulia Tymoshenko's Fatherland Party and the Socialist Party headed by Oleksander Moroz, he had the support of the Ukrainian Association of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs headed by Anatolii Kinakh.

The fact that Mr. Yanukovich has a criminal past and represents the most criminalized region of Ukraine convinced central Ukraine and the capital, Kyiv, to vote overwhelmingly for Mr. Yushchenko. For example, Mr. Yushchenko's native region of Sumy gave him as many votes as the Lviv region in western Ukraine.

In Dr. Kuzio's opinion, Mr. Yushchenko won the second round by about 4 to 5 percent; however, as expected, the Central Election Committee announced that Mr. Yanukovich, not Mr. Yushchenko, had won the election. The fraudulence of that pronouncement was obvious from results of exit polls and the numerous falsifications reported by observer groups made up of mostly young Ukrainians and volunteers from other countries.

Incensed by such injustice, the now famous Orange Revolution was born, as millions of people in Kyiv and many other cities demanded an end to criminality and corruption. A relatively transparent election was finally achieved on December 26, 2004, with Mr. Yushchenko as the victor, after basic amendments to the election laws were passed by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine and fairer media coverage was introduced under duress by objections voiced from outside the country, including the United States, but primarily due to the success of the Orange Revolution.

Dr. Kuzio said he is very optimistic about the success of the Yushchenko admin-

istration. As evidence he cited considerable achievements during the president's first week in office. Whether Ukraine succeeds or not depends not only on the president but also on the leadership of the administration, as well as on its people. But together with the energetic Ms. Tymoshenko as prime minister, President Yushchenko will act expeditiously to obtain concrete positive results in order to ensure a satisfactory outcome in the important 2006 parliamentary election, Dr. Kuzio commented.

During the reception that followed the presentation, attendees excitedly discussed for hours the details of the presidential election, mindful that it connotes a key milestone in the history of Ukraine as well as in the history of Jewish-Ukrainian relations. No longer will there be a need for Ukrainians to revolt against foreign occupiers, be they feudal lords or servants of foreign imperial powers. No longer will the principle of divide and conquer be resorted to by foreign occupiers to stir up interethnic relations in Ukraine as was the case for half a millennium.

It is of interest to reiterate that Yanukovich supporters, with numerous advisers sent by Russia, did indeed resort to centuries-old dirty tricks by demonizing Mr. Yushchenko with significant success: disoriented by media censorship, Russians, Jews, as well as many Ukrainians in the eastern parts of Ukraine voted in large numbers for Mr. Yanukovich, even though he is a person with a criminal past and a stooge for Rynat Akhmetov, the richest oligarch in Ukraine of Tatar origin whose business partner met a suspicious death.

Finally, attendees agreed, there will be no opportunity for criminal elements to commit crimes and thereby stir up antagonisms among law-abiding, peace-loving peoples for ages. Henceforth, as promised by President Yushchenko, the rule of law will reign supreme.



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# UUARC marks 60th anniversary with banquet, awards ceremony

by Lew Iwaskiw

PHIALDELPHIA – The United Ukrainian American Relief Committee (UUARC) is a philanthropic institution that has been helping Ukrainians worldwide since 1944. The noble efforts of the UUARC were commemorated with a 60th anniversary jubilee banquet held in Philadelphia's Dugan's Restaurant on November 28, 2004.

Metodij Boretsky, the chairman of the jubilee committee, greeted over 150 guests, among whom were the representatives of UUARC branches in Ukraine: Vira Prinko from Kyiv and Dr. Andriy Dyda, from Lviv. Ukraine's Embassy to the United States was represented by: Second Secretaries Natalya Holub and Yuriy Parkhomenko and Counselors Oleksander Shcherba and Oleksander Potyekhin.

A solemn moment of silence was observed in memory of all the deceased members of the UUARC.

Ihor Kuznir, the master of ceremonies, noted that the UUARC earned its reputation among countless immigrants who benefited from its aid during the critical post-World War II period. Today, the UUARC continues its charitable activities throughout the world, especially in Ukraine. Its compassionate labors have merited well-deserved recognition from the community.

Bishop Basil Losten of the Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy of Stamford, Conn., delivered the invocation by intoning the Lord's Prayer, which was sung in unison by everyone present.

The master of ceremonies introduced the president of the UUARC, Dr. Larissa Lozynsky-Kyj, describing her selfless leadership of the institution over the last seven years.

Dr. Kyj began her address by focusing on current events in Ukraine, which is experiencing momentous historical upheavals. She cited an excerpt from Taras Shevchenko's poem "The Great Mohyla" (Mound) about the birth of two Ivans: one who will help Ukraine's torturers and one who will rescue her. By analogy Dr. Kyj compared them to the two Viktor's running for president of Ukraine: one a national democrat in defense of his people and one who chose to wage war on his own. Despite government pressure and shameful falsifications of the election on November 21, the people stood up for their rights and decided to share their fate under the leadership of the people's president, Viktor Yushchenko.

The UUARC president briefly presented her interpretation of the history of the UUARC during and after the second world war. The speaker stated that 70,000 refugees ended up in the United States thanks to the UUARC. She added that various charitable campaigns were undertaken, e.g. the Brazilian Land Fund, which enabled Ukrainian farmers to become independent on Brazilian land purchased with the UUARC's assistance.

The master of ceremonies noted the numerous greetings received on the occasion of the UUARC's anniversary, in a special banquet program booklet prepared by Daria Laszyn.

Among the greetings from attendees was a brief address by Michael Sawkiw Jr., president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, who emphasized that the UUARC works within the framework of the UCCA. Especially today, in the midst of Ukraine's democratization, the UUARC provides moral and material assistance even on Kyiv's maidan (Independence Square), where the democratic processes are becoming entrenched right now. The UCCA president expressed his conviction that the Ukrainian nation

has finally arisen from its knees and is heading toward victory. He noted that in unity there is strength and that the UCCA is striving to unite the Ukrainian community in the United States.

Ms. Holub, representing the Ukrainian Embassy in the United States, greeted the guests on the occasion of the jubilee. She then highlighted the current events in Ukraine, expressing her belief that these momentous occurrences are the fulfillment of our dreams.

Dr. Yaroslav Zalipsky delivered greetings from the Shevchenko Scientific Society, reading a letter signed by the head of the society, Dr. Larissa Onyshkevych.

Mr. Kuznir introduced the guests at the head table: Ms. Prinko; Dr. Dyda; Ms. Holub; Mr. Sawkiw; Mr. Potyekhin, along with his wife, Inna; Mr. Boretsky, the chairman of the UUARC's jubilee committee; Dr. Kyj, along with her husband, Dr. Myron Kyj; Osip Roshka, editor of the newspaper America, the official publication of Providence Association of Ukrainian Catholics; Dr. Olexander Lushnytsky, along with his wife, Maria; the Rev. Mitred Archpriest Roman Mirchuk; the Rev. Msgr. John Bura, president of the Providence Association; Bishop Losten; and Mr. Kuznir, with his wife, Daria.

Mr. Kuznir greeted the representatives of various organizations who came to participate in the banquet. He also introduced three diplomats from the Embassy of Ukraine who officially initiated support for Viktor Yushchenko immediately after the fraudulent elections of November 21, 2004: Mr. Parkhomenko, the second secretary of the embassy, and two Embassy counselors, Messrs. Potyekhin and Shcherba. The master of ceremonies expressed admiration and gratitude to them, while everyone present demonstrated their approval with a standing ovation.

Mr. Potyekhin seconded the greetings expressed by Ms. Holub. He expressed his desire that democracy in Ukraine would triumph without bloodshed.

The scheduled keynote speaker, ambassador Borys Tarasyuk of Mr. Yushchenko's coalition, was unable to attend as his presence was needed in Ukraine.

Ms. Prinko described the work of the UUARC offices in Ukraine. Citing the words of Goethe, she said she wanted to bow her head and fall on her knees in front of the generous people who understand the situation in Ukraine and have rushed in with assistance.

The UUARC president proceeded with the distribution of awards. The first was to Col. John Kark, who came to America as a child in 1947 through the efforts of the American Committee to Aid European War Orphans. He served 30 years in the U.S. armed forces as an infantry officer and later as an Air Force pilot. In 1993 Col. Kark founded the Committee to Aid Ukrainian Orphans and Children without Parental Care. His organization delivered 6,457 scholarships at 200 hrv each to children in Ukraine. His campaign Eyeglasses for the Orphans of Ukraine included 721 orphanages/boarding schools and distributed 20,387 pairs of glasses.

Hryhoriy Malynowsky, a patron who focused his attention on the educational needs of Ukraine, was honored for his generous contributions that funded the purchase of necessary textbooks and encyclopedias, as well as publication of textbooks. He purchased wheelchairs for the crippled, medical equipment, basic texts on human anatomy, and guides on health care for nutrition. Responding to various

(Continued on page 20)



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## A history...

(Continued from page 15)

the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine. He has twice been named a laureate of the Peter Jacyk Educational Foundation at the University of Alberta. In 2001 President Leonid Kuchma awarded him the Order of Merit Third Degree for his considerable personal contribution

to the development of scholarship in the country, for setting up schools of science and for strengthening the scientific and technological potential of Ukraine." Prof. Kulchytsky is also a deputy editor of the Ukrainian Historical Journal.

The book is available for \$20 from the Ukrainian American Association of University Professors (UAAUP), P.O. Box 491, Kent, OH 44240; telephone/fax, (330) 630-3857.

## Discovering...

(Continued from page 15)

Undiscovered Bourn" is a marvelous study of the theater in Kyiv and Kharkiv in the years following the 1917 Revolution." Les Kurbas – director, actor, playwright, filmmaker and translator – was the first to introduce Shakespeare to the Ukrainian stage. Creating the foundation of Soviet Ukrainian theater and cinema, he was also responsible for its avant-garde direction. According to Prof. Makaryk, [though] Les Kurbas was one of the great Soviet stage directors of the early 20th century, on par with Meyerhold and Tairov, almost no one in the West seemed to know this." "Shakespeare in the Undiscovered Bourn" is the first book-length study in the English of Kurbas's modernist productions of Shakespeare and the first book on Soviet Shakespeare productions in Ukraine in any language.

This five-chapter book also contains information concerning Panas Saksahansky's "Othello," Hnat Yura's "A Midsummer Night's Dream" and Kurbas' staging of Ivan Mykytenko's works. According to Prof. Makaryk, Saksahansky's "Othello" fit a symbolist poet and literary critic Yakiv Savchenko's description of the kind of Shakespeare Ukrainians had seen performed by Russian provincial companies until that time: a historical costume drama focusing on character and performed in a heroic-romantic mode. Only the second Shakespeare play to be produced on the Ukrainian stage, Saksahansky's "Othello" became the future model for nearly 70 years of Soviet Ukrainian, and in many

cases, Russian and other Soviet republics' Shakespeares.

Prof. Makaryk discusses Yura's staging of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" and how it proved to be unsuccessful as the Soviet sentiment leaned toward socialist realism. Critics of the play were not impressed by its technical success, such as a revolving stage. Instead they disapproved of the lack of cohesiveness in its concept, its coarseness and its lack of relation to Soviet reality.

Mykytenko and his emergence as the Soviet Shakespeare is the last topic to appear in "Shakespeare in the Undiscovered Bourn." His dramatic works emerged in response to the push to industrialize the country and to collectivize the farms. Through the Soviets' recognition of Mykytenko's works, they ensured that banality and provincialism were reintroduced and institutionalized in Ukrainian culture. "Shakespeare in the Undiscovered Bourn" makes an important contribution to the fields of Slavic studies, theater history and the burgeoning field of Shakespeare across cultures.

Readers from the United States can send their orders to: University of Toronto Press, 2250 Military Road, Tonawanda, NY, 14150; telephone (716) 693-2768; fax, (716) 693-7479.

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## UUARC...

(Continued from page 19)

natural disasters in Ukraine, he sent aid to the victims through the UUARC.

Next on the list was the late Sylvia Blake, a teacher from Detroit, who bequeathed significant funds for a specific program to improve children's health care in Ukraine. This included funding 15 ambulances, equipment for children's hospitals and medical parcels for medical stations in areas remotely located far from regional centers.

Vasyl Petrach, who lived near Washington, donated a significant sum toward the repair and maintenance of 11 children's orphanages/boarding schools in the area of Staryi Dobrotvir.

Bohdan Kurylko was cited for his contributions to various causes. He donated 1,000 pairs of new shoes, medical equipment, wash-basins, showers and washing machines, as well as provided financial support to a small family business.

Commemorative citations for their many long years of service to UUARC were given to Dr. Ivan Skalchuk, the executive director of the UUARC in 1981-1990 and Stepan Hawrysz, who managed the home office for many years and later became Executive director.

The executive board of UUARC decided to recognize the following persons with awards for their last 15 years of volunteer work in support of UUARC: Lyubov Siletsky, for chairing the Assistance

Committee; Mykhaylo Kowalchyn, the honorary chairman of the Assistance Committee; and Ivan Krych, longstanding recording secretary, for keeping the minutes of board meetings for many years. Awards were also presented to: Chrystia Charyna Senyk, Chrystia Kulchytsky, Dr. Natalia Pazuniak, Volodymyra Kawka, Mr. Boretsky and Dr. Kyj.

Dr. Lushnytsky, the editor of UUARC's jubilee book, noted that the book originated thanks to a group of professional people who accomplished a major task by publishing 400 copies of a large 280-page jubilee book at no cost. Everyone who attended the banquet received the book free of charge. Anyone interested in obtaining the book should contact the UUARC headquarters, 215-728-1630.

The master of ceremonies noted the presence of Stephanie Wowchak, one of the first and distinguished members of UUARC, who was a participant in its founding congress.

Toward the end of the evening, the Akkolada choir, under the leadership of its director, Bohdan Gengalo, performed a series of patriotic songs and ended with a Mnohaya Lita to all participants of this jubilee celebration. Solomiya Ivakhiv, a renowned classical violinist, also performed several pieces, accompanied by violinist C. Grossman.

The Rev. Mirchuk delivered the benediction and then all present sang the Ukrainian national anthem to conclude the jubilee celebration.



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## Stamford Eparchy to host its third Women's Day

by Anisa Handzia Sawyckyj

STAMFORD, Conn. – On Sunday, April 10, the Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy of Stamford will host its third Women's Day. Hundreds of women from the eparchy are expected to attend the event at St. Basil College on the grounds of the eparchy at Glenbrook Road in Stamford for a day of spiritual renewal and social interaction. The theme is "Ukrainian Catholic Women: Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow."

The event will feature workshops and discussion groups on topics such as the uniqueness of Eastern spirituality and the response of the Church to women across their life cycle, from religious needs of young adults to special circumstances of young families, as well as issues facing mature Christian women.

The topics addressed are trans-generational and relevant to all women in the Church, including the many recent arrivals from Ukraine whose large numbers have reinvigorated church life in many parishes across the eparchy.

The program will be conducted in the Ukrainian and English languages to accommodate the needs of all participants.

The keynote speaker at this year's Women's Day will be Iryna Galadza, an educator in the field of Christian ethics who is currently pursuing graduate studies at the Sheptytsky Institute at Ottawa University. Married to Father Roman Galadza, pastor of St. Elias the Prophet Church in Brampton, Ontario, she is the mother of six children. She will share her unique insights into the role of women in the spiritual life of the parish community.

In addition, Dr. Frances Coli, an educator and Ph.D. in Eastern theology, known for her ability to challenge and respond to issues faced by young women, will also be featured in the program.

This year's gathering will be the third in a series of Women's Day celebrations which were initiated in 2000 by Bishop Basil Losten in appreciation of women's commitment and contribution to the Church. To date, close to 1,000 women have participated in these events.

The co-chairs of Women's Day 2005 are Roma Hayda and Father Jonathan Morse. Women from several parishes in the eparchy comprise the organizing committee.

The schedule for the April 10 event calls for participatory workshops in the morning, divine liturgy and buffet lunch. After lunch, there will be remarks by the keynote speaker, followed by a panel discussion with Ms. Galadza, Dr. Coli and workshop leaders on women's concerns and issues raised in the morning workshops.

The registration cost for the full day event is \$15, which includes the cost of the luncheon. Transportation may be available from some parishes (please check with your pastor).

Women's Day 2005 will take place at St. Basil College, on the grounds of the Eparchy of Stamford, 195 Glenbrook Road, Stamford, CT 06902. For information call (203) 325-2116 (ask for Maryana German or Father Jonathan Morse).

For additional information and directions, check the eparchy's website, [www.stamforddio.org](http://www.stamforddio.org), or contact Ms. German at [youthinHolySpirit@hotmail.com](mailto:youthinHolySpirit@hotmail.com).



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## "A Revolution in Orange" exhibit features photographs from Ukraine

NEW YORK – The Cooper Union, in collaboration with Yara Arts Group, will present the exhibit "A Revolution in Orange" featuring photographs by Alexander Khantaev from the 17-day non-violent struggle for democracy in Ukraine. The exhibit opens Monday, February 28, and runs through Thursday, March 11, at the Humanities Gallery of the Engineering Building of The Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art in New York City. The exhibition is free and open to the public.

The photographs in the show depict a spontaneous citizens' revolt against a fraudulent election and corrupt government that ended in victory. Ukraine's Orange Revolution, is vividly depicted in a series of photographs that capture the drama and the spirit of this remarkable moment in recent history. Mr. Khantaev's photographs reflect the changing moods of the crowds protesting on the main square in Kyiv throughout November and December 2004.

He had come to Kyiv to work with Yara Arts Group, a resident company at New York's La MaMa Experimental Theater, which was rehearsing a new theater production just outside Kyiv's Independence Square.

Photographer Margaret Morton, who has worked with Yara and teaches at The Cooper Union, chose the photographs in the exhibit and helped arrange the show.

Mr. Khantaev is Buryat, an indigenous people of Siberia. He was born in Irkutsk and studied at the East Siberian Institute and the University of Irkutsk. His photographs have appeared in

numerous publications in Ulan Ude, Buryatia, as well as in Moscow, Kyiv and New York. His work has been exhibited in Ulan Ude, Kyiv, New York, the Aga Buryat Autonomous Region, Saratoga Springs, N.Y., and Indiana University.

Mr. Khantaev's first individual exhibit featured photographs from a Buryat shaman ritual, which later formed the core of the book "Shanar: Dedication Ritual of a Buryat Shaman," written by Virlana Tkacz with Sayan Zhambalov and Wanda Phipps. The book was awarded the Ben Franklin Prize, and the photographs from this book were shown in Kyiv at RA Gallery and the Khanenko Museum of East and West Art, as well as at La MaMa Galleria, Tibet House and the New York Public Library in New York. Other exhibits by Mr. Khantaev featured photographs he took during research trips with the Yara Arts Group to Buryat villages in eastern Mongolia and northern China.

His most recent exhibit "Koliada: Winter Rituals in the Carpathian Mountains," was shown at La MaMa Gallery in January, and had previously been shown at the RA Gallery in Kyiv and the Cultural Center of the village of Kryvorivnia, where most of the photographs were taken.

The hours for the exhibit "A Revolution in Orange" are: 11 a.m.-7 p.m. on weekdays; 11 a.m.-5 p.m. on Saturdays; closed Sundays. The Cooper Union Humanities Gallery is located at 51 Astor Place (first floor), at Eighth Street between Third and Fourth avenues.

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## Mary V. Beck...

(Continued from page 4)

by the Detroit Ukrainians on behalf of Ukrainians in the Free World; a panegyric-commendation by Ukrainian artists – for the support and assistance rendered Ukrainian artists in diaspora and specifically, for sponsoring the worldwide Ukrainian Art Exhibit held at the MacGregor Center at Wayne State University in Detroit in 1960; and the Ukrainian of the Year title bestowed by the Ukrainian Graduates Club of Detroit and Windsor in 1963.

A commemorative stamp featuring Dr. Beck was issued in 1965 by the Women's United Committee of Detroit to commemorate her election in 1950 as the "First Woman to the Detroit Common Council."

Dr. Beck received a certificate of honor for dedicated efforts for the constructive advancement of womanhood and for cultural and civic contributions to the community from the Federation of Women's Clubs of Metropolitan Detroit (1968); a Certificate of Merit from the Ukrainian National Women's League of America for continuous effort in the promotion of Ukrainian women's interests and projects (1975); and a certificate of merit from the World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations for the advancement of Ukrainian women and their goals (1975).

## Visits to Ukraine...

(Continued from page 4)

ences and impressions, making front page news not only in the Ukrainian diaspora but in the U.S. press. Dr. Beck became a much sought after speaker, with numerous engagements in North America.

A further reverberation of her outspokenness was that Ukrainian tourists from the West who subsequently traveled in Ukraine would find themselves confronted with clippings of Dr. Beck's various speeches, presented in encounters by people from the Ukraina Society who made a point of making their displeasure known.

Throughout her career, Dr. Beck spoke out about the terror and brutality of the Soviet regime in Ukraine during the Stalinist years, the Famine-Genocide of 1933, and such issues as political and cultural repression amid a general policy of Russification.

– Ika Koznarska Casanova

## Manitoba takes...

(Continued from page 10)

innocent men, women and children. "Stalin should not be glorified or exalted. It's time we came to recognize that the Stalinist dictatorship was responsible for more suffering than any other regime in 20th century Europe. We hallow the memory of those many hundreds of thousands of Ukrainians who survived the genocidal Great Famine (Holodomor) of 1932-1933 in Soviet Ukraine, then found themselves in Western Europe at war's end and probably thought themselves safe, only to then be forced back to the USSR at bayonet point, to a horrid fate.

"That is what happened as a consequence of the Yalta Agreement, the mass enslavement of witnesses to genocide, with the West's complicity. We cannot tolerate that being ignored or diminished by the use of Stalin's image on a wine label for sale in Canada. Ukrainians have just recently, with their Orange Revolution, rejected the legacy of Communism. We don't want Stalin exalted here in Canada, even if only on a wine label."

A Captive Nations Eisenhower Proclamation Medal and Certificate were bestowed on Dr. Beck in recognition of her contributions to the pursuit of freedom and independence for all Captive Nations, in a presentation by the Captive Nations Committee of Metropolitan Detroit (1970).

Throughout her career Dr. Beck was a much sought after speaker on subjects relating to youth, juvenile delinquency, women's rights, as well as on current political issues, American foreign policy and détente, and the Captive Nations, including Ukraine. Her speech tours took her throughout the nation and abroad, and in visits to Ukrainian communities worldwide.

Following retirement from city politics in 1970, Dr. Beck was honored in numerous testimonials variously sponsored by the Common Council (City Council) of Detroit, the Nationality Groups of Metropolitan Detroit and the United Ukrainian Women's Organization of Greater Detroit, among others. These civic tributes often coincided with Dr. Beck's leap-year birthday celebrations, at which expressions of recognition for Dr. Beck's public service were tendered by various governmental bodies and public officials, including congratulatory letters from President Richard M. Nixon, U.S. senators and Michigan Lt. Gov. James H. Brickley, in 1972; and President Ronald Reagan in 1984.

Concurrently with the celebrations, came the issuance of proclamations of "Dr. Mary V. Beck Day" by Detroit Mayor Roman S. Gribbs, as well as the mayors of Dearborn, Hamtramck, Warren, Southfield and Livonia, Mich., on February 29, 1972, and of a certificate of special tribute "in honor of distinguished Ukrainian American citizen, Dr. Mary V. Beck" by James J. Blanchard, governor of the State of Michigan, in 1984.

An exhibition celebrating the life and work of Dr. Beck was held in 1993, on the occasion of her 85th birthday at the Eko Gallery in the Ukrainian Village in Warren, Mich.

The Detroit Free Press was a consistent chronicler of Dr. Beck's 20-year political career – of her various causes and crusades, her mayoral campaign as a law and order candidate, and not least, her leap year birthday celebrations.

As noted in the Detroit Free Press obituary that appeared on February 1, Dr. Beck was remembered by her political opponents and her colleagues on the Common Council for several other things as well – "her unusual hats" and the "swear box," which, in an era when the council chambers were "outfitted with spittoons and stained by cigar smoke," she initiated to fine councilmen

who used profanity during sessions, with the proceeds going to charity. "For two decades she was a presence in city politics, and when she left it would never completely be a man's world again."

Dr. Beck was predeceased by her brother, John J. Beck (1993), former state representative from the 1st District and deputy clerk in Wayne County for 20

years. She is survived by a sister and numerous nieces and nephews.

Panakhuda services were held in Sterling Heights, Mich., with Bishop Oleksander Bykovets of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church officiating, followed by burial at St. Andrew the First-Called Apostle Ukrainian Orthodox Cemetery in South Bound Brook, N.J.



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### Congressional delegation...

(Continued from page 1)

“So the Peace Prize, should it be awarded, will be accepted by the presidents, but it will really have been earned by the people of this country and of Georgia,” she added.

Other members of the U.S. delegation visiting Kyiv were: Sens. Joseph Lieberman (D-Conn.), Chuck Hagel (R-Neb.), and Lindsey Graham (R-S.C.), and Reps. Howard Berman (D-Calif.), Jane Harman (D-Calif.), Ellen Tauscher (D-Calif.), John Larson (D-Conn.), Mark Udall (R-Utah) and Joe Schwarz (R-Mich.).

During their meeting President Yushchenko and the U.S. lawmakers talked about the Ukrainian leader's pledge to find a place for his nation of 48 million in the European Union. Mr. Yushchenko expressed hope that other countries would support Ukraine's European aspirations.

The European Union has said that it is not yet ready to discuss membership with

Ukraine, telling Kyiv that its priority now should be to enact deep political and economic reforms.

The U.S. delegation and Ukraine's leaders also discussed Ukraine's plans to withdraw its 1,650 peacekeepers from Iraq this year. President Yushchenko told the U.S. lawmakers that Ukraine would first carry out political consultations with its coalition partners and the Iraqi government. Ukraine has already lost 16 soldiers in Iraq and its involvement in the U.S.-led peacekeeping mission is deeply unpopular among Ukrainians.

In talks with Rada Chairman Lytvyn, Sen. McCain said they also discussed assistance in the clean-up of the 1986 Chernobyl disaster and U.S. assistance to Ukraine in its efforts to join the World Trade Organization and the European Union.

“We received support and hope that everything will be as Ukraine wants,” said Prime Minister Tymoshenko.

During the visit Sens. McCain and Lieberman wore the orange-colored scarfs of the Yushchenko campaign.

### Turning the pages...

(Continued from page 8)

part, do not know what or whom the UNA represents. Yes, we sell insurance as our core business. Yes, we compete with the traditional insurance product providers, e.g., Prudential and John Hancock.

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Source: “Happy birthday, UNA! In celebration of our 110th year” (greetings from the Executive Committee of the Ukrainian National Association), The Ukrainian Weekly, February 22, 2004, Vol. LXXII, No. 8.

## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

(Continued from page 28)

served. For further information call Dr. Ihor Magun, (516) 766-5147.

### Sunday March 6

**CHICAGO:** The Ukrainian Medical Association of North America, Illinois Chapter, as part of its continuing efforts to foster professional development through medical education, is holding a scientific conference on the topic “Dioxin and the Orange Revolution.” Featured speakers are: Daniel Hryhorczuk, M.D., professor of environmental and occupational health, University of Illinois – Chicago, School of Public Health, and former section chief of

clinical toxicology, Cook County Hospital; and Sophie Worobec, M.D., associate professor of dermatology, University of Illinois, College of Medicine, Chicago. The pathophysiology as well as dermatopathology of chloracne, and the toxicology of dioxin with respect to the poisoning of President Viktor Yushchenko will be examined in detail, along with a case-study presentation, followed by an open discussion. The scientific conference and luncheon will be held at noon at Carlucci's Restaurant in Rosemont, Ill. For further information and reservations, call UMANA, (888) RX-UMANA, (773) 278-6262, or e-mail [umana@umana.org](mailto:umana@umana.org).

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# SPORTSLINE

## Figure skating

Elena Hrushina and Ruslan Honcharov took second place in the ice dance competition at the 2005 European Championships in Torino, Italy, on January 25-29. The pair from Ukraine finished with 205.30 points, while Russia's Tatiana Navka and Roman Kostomarov took first place with 214.97 points. Isabelle Delobel and Olivier Schoenfelder of France took third place with 202.10 points, and Ukraine's Julia Holovina and Oleh Voiko took 16th place with a score of 136.46.

Russia's Evgeni Plushenko took first place in the men's competition with a score of 227.14, while France's Brian Joubert took second place with 224.43 points. Germany's Stefan Lindemann took fourth place with a score of 200.54, and Vitalii Danylchenko of Ukraine took 22nd place with 138.53 points.

In the women's competition, Russia's Irina Slutskaya took first place with 168.71 points, and Finland's Susanna Poykio took second with 158.93 points. Ukraine's Elena Liashenko took third place with a score of 158.02, and her teammate Halyna Maniachenko took sixth place with 145.86 points.

In the pairs competition, Russia swept all three medal positions as Tatiana Totmianina and Maxim Marinin took first place with a score of 196.28. Julia Obertas and Sergei Slavnov took second place with 177.10 points, and Maria Petrova and Alexei Tikhonov took third place with 175.89. Ukraine's Tatiana Volosozhar and Stanislav Morozov took fifth place with 151.79 points, and Julia Beloglazova and Andrii Bekh took ninth place with 119.50 points.

## Track and field

Ukraine's Serhiy Lebid took first place at the second Campaccio cross-country race on February 13 in the men's 12-kilometer event, finishing the race in 36 minutes and 10 seconds. Italy's Stefano Baldini took second place with a time of 36:28, while Phillimon Kipkering of Kenya took third place with a time of 36:40.

Ukraine's Natalia Kushch vaulted a season's best 14.44 feet to take ninth place at the Zepter Pole Vault Stars Meeting in Donetsk, Ukraine, on February 12. The meet, held in the city's Druzhba Auditorium, saw Russia's Yelena Isinbayeva take first place with a world indoor record vault of 15.98 feet. Poland's Anna Rogowska took second place with a vault of 15.58 meters, while her teammate Monika Pyrek took third place with a vault of 15.42 feet. Ukrainians Anzhela Balakhonova and Liudmila Vailenko took 10th and 12th places, respectively, vaulting 13.78 and 13.12 feet.

On the men's side, Ukraine's Denys Yurchenko took third place with a vault of 19.03 feet, while Derek Miles of the United States took first place with a vault of 19.19 feet. Russia's Igor Pavlov took second place with a vault of 19.03 feet, and Ruslan Yeremenko of Ukraine took fifth place with a jump of 18.37 feet.

## Biathlon

Viacheslav Derkach took the top spot for Ukraine at a biathlon World Cup event in Antholz, Italy, on January 19-23. Derkach finished the men's 20-kilometer individual race in 16th place, while Norway's Ole Einar Bjoerndalen took first place. China's Chengye Zhang took second place, and Russia's Nikolay Kruglov took third place.

## Boxing

The August 2004 issue of the magazine Boxing Digest featured an article on

Ukrainian American heavyweight fighter Brian Minto, nicknamed "the Butler Beast." Minto lives in Butler, Pa., and is a member of Ss. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Lyndora, Pa. The 6-foot, 210-pound fighter is married with two children and currently holds a professional record of 18 wins and one loss, with 11 knockouts. He signed a contract last year with boxing promoter Duva Boxing.

Minto, a 29-year-old construction worker, began his amateur career at age 13 and then picked up football in high school, according to the boxing website www.boxingnews.com.

Veteran heavyweight fighter Tony "TNT" Tubbs handed Minto his first loss in a 10-round bout that was decided on points last December. The 46-year-old Tubbs, a former World Boxing Association heavyweight champion, took two of the three judges' scorecards - 97-93, 96-94 and 94-96 - to win the West Virginia State title.

## Swimming

Ukraine's Oleh Lysohor took first place in the men's 50-meter breaststroke event at a Federation Internationale de Natation (FINA) World Cup event in Moscow on January 26-27. Lysohor finished the race in 26.67 seconds, while Ed Moses of the United States took second place with a time of 27.38. Russia's Denis Grishin took third place with a time of 27.83, and Ukraine's Igor Borysik took fourth place with a time of 28.04. Borysik's teammate Valeriy Dymo took sixth place with a time of 28.21.

Lysohor took first place in the men's 100-meter breaststroke with a time of 58.39 seconds, while Jim Piper of Australia took second place with a time of 59.27. Russia's Grigory Falko took third place with a time of 59.50, and Ukraine's Borysik took seventh place with a time of 1 minute, and 0.45 seconds.

Yurii Yegoshyn of Ukraine took fourth place in the men's 100-meter freestyle, finishing the race in 49.01 seconds, while Ryk Neethling of South Africa took first place with a time of 47.30. Jason Lezak of the United States took second place with a time of 47.46, and Russia's Evgeny Lagunov took third place with a time of 48.95.

Yegoshyn took fourth place in the men's 50-meter freestyle with a time of 22.26 seconds, while Lezak took first place with a time of 21.69. Roland Schoeman and Neethling of South Africa took second and third places, respectively, with times of 21.77 and 22.03.

In the men's 400-meter individual medley, Ukraine's Dmytro Nazarenko took second place with a time of 4 minutes and 10.30 seconds, while Russia's Igor Berezutsky took first place with a time of 4:08.20. Japan's Hidemasa Sano took third place with a time of 4:11.28.

Ukraine's Kateryna Zubkova took first place in the women's 50-meter backstroke with a time of 27.45 seconds, while Japan's Masaki Oikava took second place with a time of 27.85. Svitlana Khakhlova of Belarus took third place with a time of 28.07.

Zubkova then took first place in the women's 100-meter backstroke with a time of 58.42 seconds, while Japan's Aya Terakawa and Oikava tied for second place with times of 59.52.

Ukraine's Zubkova took second place in the women's 200-meter backstroke with a time of 2 minutes and 6.84 seconds, while Japan's Hanae Ito took first

place with a time of 2:06.65. Russia's Stanislava Komarova took third place with a time of 2:07.47.

Andrii Serdinov of Ukraine took second place in the men's 50-meter butterfly with a time of 23.66 seconds, while Japan's Ryo Takayasu took first place with a time of 23.44. Russia's Nikolay Skvortsov took third place with a time of 23.73.

Serdinov took third place in the men's 100-meter butterfly with a time of 52.11 seconds, while Skvortsov took first place with a time of 51.39. Takayasu took second place with a time of 51.44.

Pavlo Illichov and Andriy Oleynyk of Ukraine took third and fourth places, respectively, in the men's 100-meter backstroke. Illichov finished in 53.33 seconds, and Oleynyk finished in 53.51. Randal Bal of the United States took first place with a time of 52.00, and Japan's Junichi Miyashita took second place with

a time of 52.82.

Illichov took third place in the men's 50-meter backstroke with a time of 24.85 seconds, while Bal took first place with a time of 24.12. Miyashita took second place with a time of 24.72.

Borysik of Ukraine took sixth place in the men's 200-meter breaststroke with a time of 2 minutes and 12.04 seconds, while Russia's Falko took first place with a time of 2:06.51. Australia's Piper took second place with a time of 2:06.98, and Moses of the United States took third place with a time of 2:08.13.

Serhiy Sergeyev of Ukraine took third place in the men's 100-meter individual medley with a time of 55.01 seconds, while Ryk Neethling of South Africa took first place with a world record time of 52.01. Roland Schoeman of South Africa took second place with a time of 53.88.

— compiled by Andrew Nynka



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## NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

### PM confirms power-sharing pact

KYIV – Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko on February 15 confirmed that she, President Viktor Yushchenko and Socialist Party leader Oleksander Moroz have signed an accord on the “distribution of powers in the executive branch,” Interfax reported. “Such an accord does exist, it has been distributed,” Ms. Tymoshenko said in answer to a question about whether there is a document providing for the allocation of one-sixth of executive-branch posts to the Socialist Party, one-fourth to the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc, and the remaining share to the Our Ukraine bloc. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Asylum recipients want to return

KYIV – Mykola Melnychenko, the former security officer of Ukraine’s former president, Leonid Kuchma, former National Deputy Oleksander Yeliashkevych and Serhii Sholokh, the owner of the Kyiv-based radio Kontyent, have stated that they wish to return to Ukraine now that the Orange Revolution has secured victory. The three have met with Ukraine’s Ambassador to the U.S. Mykhailo Reznik to discuss their options of returning to Ukraine from the U.S. and a possible meeting with Ukraine’s President Viktor Yushchenko during his visit to the U.S., Deutsche Welle reported on February 11. The three demand as a condition of their return to Ukraine that Ukraine’s new powers recognize them as political emigrants who had to leave their motherland due to threats to their lives and the lives of their families. They expect the Procurator General’s Office of Ukraine to investigate in the crimes of the Kuchma regime and claimed that they have information on some of those crimes. They also demand that former President Kuchma compensate them for moral and material damages. (Interfax-Ukraine)

### Liberal Russian leader named advisor

KYIV – Boris Nemtsov, a member of the political council of the Union of Rightist Forces and a former vice prime minister of Russia, announced on February 14 that he had been named an unpaid adviser to Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko, Russian and international media reported. Agence France-Presse said that the presidential press service confirmed the appointment, adding that it is intended to boost relations between the two countries. Mr. Nemtsov said his role will be “to attract Russian investments” and “to help improve Ukraine’s investment climate,” according to the February 15 issue of The Moscow Times. Mr. Nemtsov told the daily that “Many of my friends and acquaintances look at Ukraine enviously. And many are considering a permanent move there should the situation here become unbearable.” (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Cabinet to abolish 14 state bodies

KYIV – Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko said on February 12 that her Cabinet had decided earlier that day to liquidate 14 state committees and other offices, Interfax reported. The functions of the liquidated bodies will reportedly be passed on to ministries and other committees. The abolished bodies will include the State Committee for the Chernobyl Disaster, the State Aviation Service, the State Committee for Natural Resources, the State Committee on Religion and the State Committee for Sports. According to official sources, the Ukrainian government currently comprises 17 ministries and 45 other bodies of state control. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Cabinet to revisit land leases

KYIV – The Cabinet of Ministers on February 12 decided to draw up a register of the previous Cabinet’s resolutions on long-term land and forest leases, as well as on tax preferences, Interfax reported. Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko told journalists that her Cabinet wants to know the resolutions that “illegally leased the best land resources in Crimea, around Kyiv, and in all of Ukraine for 49 years to absolutely specific persons from the former president’s entourage.” Ms. Tymoshenko said the Cabinet has already canceled two Cabinet resolutions on leasing 114 hectares of forests near Kyiv and 11 hectares of land near Sevastopol. “Both resolutions were adopted in favor of structures [controlled by former President Leonid Kuchma’s] son-in-law Viktor Pinchuk,” Prime Minister Tymoshenko added. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Cabinet to revise Kuchma’s perks

KYIV – Ukrainian Justice Minister Roman Zvorych has said he will bring into compliance with the law the resolution of the previous government regarding endowment, service and protection for former Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma. Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko disclosed this after the Cabinet meeting on February 12 and said the government is going to focus on the matter. She added that the previous government had exceeded its authority while making such a resolution. As reported earlier, according to the government resolution of January 19 signed by acting Prime Minister Mykola Azarov, the state was to provide the former president of Ukraine with an endowment, two assistants and one advisor. Mr. Kuchma will also have a dacha, two cars and four drivers. (Interfax-Ukraine)

### Cabinet approves Ukraine-EU plan

KYIV – During its February 12 meeting the government of Ukraine approved the Ukraine-European Union action plan, Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko said. She also said the government ratified the civil convention on fight against corruption. Ratification of the convention means the start of practical work on rooting out corruption in the country, she noted. The prime minister also said the government has set up a working group to analyze privatization processes. During the next several weeks this group will work out the previously announced program “The Property of the Nation.” (Interfax-Ukraine)

### Yushchenko seeks dermatology treatment

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko visited an unidentified dermatology clinic in Switzerland on February 12-13, Ukrainian media reported, quoting the presidential press service. Mr. Yushchenko’s face remains visibly disfigured and pockmarked following his poisoning by dioxin in September 2004, which was diagnosed by doctors from an Austrian clinic. The president claims to be in good health but has not ruled out treatment to improve his appearance. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Ukrainian delegation to visit Iraq

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko said that a Ukrainian governmental delegation led by Foreign Affairs Minister Borys Tarasyuk will visit Iraq in several weeks to negotiate with the government of that country. He told this to the U.S. Congress delegation visiting Kyiv on February 11, according to the presidential press service. The parties discussed various issues, including withdrawal of Ukrainian troops from Iraq. Mr. Yushchenko reminded the U.S. legislators of Ukraine’s decisions on the issue, noting that the presence of Ukrainian troops in Iraq is not supported by the people of Ukraine. At the same time, he

(Continued on page 27)

## NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 26)

stressed that Ukraine will have talks with its partners in the coalition before implementing the decision. (Interfax-Ukraine)

### Yushchenko warns Donetsk officials....

DONETSK – President Viktor Yushchenko presented newly appointed Donetsk Oblast Chairman Vadym Chuprun to the regional administration's staff on February 10, Ukrainian and international news agencies reported. Donetsk was one of the several regions that overwhelmingly supported Mr. Yushchenko's rival, Viktor Yanukovich, in the 2004 presidential election and threatened to seek a federal status in response to the pro-Yushchenko Orange Revolution. President Yushchenko warned Donetsk political leaders against tolerating or engaging in corruption. He also pledged that he would work toward bringing what he estimates to be two-thirds of Donetsk's economy out of the shadow economy, and threatened to punish any attempts at regional separatism. "There will be no further talk of separatism or federalism," Reuters quoted him as saying. "The people who proposed this absurdity to Ukraine's people will have to answer for it in a court of law," Mr. Yushchenko said. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### ...demands apology for posters

DONETSK – During his meeting with the Donetsk Oblast Administration staff on February 10, President Viktor Yushchenko recalled his visit to Donetsk in October 2003, when local authorities prevented his Our Ukraine bloc from holding a forum of democratic forces there and allowed the dissemination of posters depicting Mr. Yushchenko in an SS uniform, the Ukrainska Pravda website reported. "I ask the oblast leadership: Who ordered the printing of those posters, who disseminated them?" President Yushchenko said. "If you are convinced that I am really such a man, then prove it publicly. But if you cannot prove it, I'll make you apologize. I don't want to forgive you for that." (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Yushchenko pelted with snowballs

DONETSK – President Viktor Yushchenko arrived in Donetsk on February 10 to introduce newly appointed Donetsk Oblast Chairman Vadym Chuprun to the regional administration staff, the Ukrainska Pravda website reported. While approaching the oblast administration building, Mr. Yushchenko was pelted with snowballs thrown by a group of supporters of former presidential candidate Viktor Yanukovich who held placards reading "Yushchenko [is an] impostor" and "Forever with Russia." President Yushchenko took cover from the bombardment behind his umbrella. He subsequently shook hands with members of a group of his backers who also gathered in front of the oblast administration building. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Lutsenko sacks two generals

KYIV – Newly appointed Internal Affairs Minister Yuri Lutsenko has dismissed Lt. Gen. Serhii Popkov, vice minister of internal affairs and commander of the Internal Affairs Ministry troops, as well as Maj. Gen. Hennadii Heorhienko, head of the Internal Affairs Ministry's Traffic Police Department, Interfax reported on February 10. According to Ukrainian and foreign media reports, Lt. Gen. Popkov was on the verge of bringing special-task police troops to Kyiv in late December to break up the Orange Revolution. He denied the media allegations, saying the troops were on battle alert, but never left their deployment units. As he introduced the new minister on February 7, President Viktor Yushchenko said of Mr. Lutsenko: "This is the very min-

ister the Internal Affairs Ministry needs today. ... He is an exceptionally honest man." (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Piskun comments on poisoning

VIENNA – Procurator-General Sviatoslav Piskun has said President Viktor Yushchenko was most likely poisoned around September 5, the date on which he dined with officials from the Security Service of Ukraine, Reuters reported on February 9. "There is no doubt that this was a planned act, in which several people from the government were probably involved," Mr. Piskun said in an interview with the Vienna-based newspaper Der Standard. "The general timing is around this dinner [on September 5]. But we cannot say with certainty that it was on this day," Mr. Piskun said. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### National TV company head resigns

KHARKIV – President Viktor Yushchenko has accepted the resignation of National Television Company Chief Oleksander Savenko. The announcement

was made by Ukraine's State Secretary Oleksander Zinchenko at a press conference in Kharkiv on February 14. The choice of a new head for the television company is currently under discussion, he said. Mr. Savenko, 49, has been in charge of the National Television Company of Ukraine since March 2003. (Interfax-Ukraine)

### PM pledges crackdown on corruption

KYIV – Newly appointed Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko has promised comprehensive measures to counter corruption. "We will be countering corruption in a comprehensive and systematic manner," Ms. Tymoshenko told the Verkhovna Rada on February 4. Corruption "has swept over all of Ukrainian society. But I think we will get rid of it very easily," she said. Ms. Tymoshenko said her government would give top priority "to exterminating the vertical of corruption," a system in which money is collected by low-ranking officials and passed up to higher-ranking officials. The government will work to improve contacts with society and compile a blacklist of documents for which people have to pay bribes, she said. "It will be our battlefield map," she

said. All licenses, certificates and other documents which are issued for bribes will be revised, she said. Measures will be taken to raise the salary of civil servants to discourage them from taking bribes, she added. The absence of relations with business and lobbying groups, no history of bribe-taking and professionalism will be among the main requirements for candidates for government posts, she said. (Interfax-Ukraine)

### Peacekeeper found dead in Iraq

KYIV – A Ukrainian high-ranking Ukrainian military officer was found dead in Baghdad on February 6. Col. Roman Serednytskyi was a Ukrainian officer in the headquarters of the multinational division in Iraq, the press service of the Ukrainian Defense Ministry reported. According to a preliminary diagnosis, the Ukrainian officer died due to a heart attack. Ukraine's Defense Minister Anatolii Hrytsenko ordered an investigation in the death of the Ukrainian peacekeeper. The Defense Ministry expressed its condolences to the family of the colonel. Col. Serednytskyi has a wife and two daughters in Kyiv. (Interfax-Ukraine)



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# Soyuzivka's Datebook

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>February 26, 2005</b><br>Napanoch Fire Company Banquet   | <b>April 16, 2005</b><br>Rochester Fire Company Banquet   |
| <b>March 5-6, 2005</b><br>Plast Kurin "Khmelnynchenky"<br>Annual Winter Rada  | <b>April 20-22, 2005</b><br>SUNY at New Paltz, Migrant<br>Education Program and Retreat   |
| <b>March 27, 2005</b><br>Traditional Ukrainian Easter Day<br>Brunch, doors open at 11:30 a.m.   | <b>April 23, 2005</b><br>TAP New York Beer Festival at<br>Hunter Mountain, round-trip bus<br>from Soyuzivka, special room<br>rate - \$60/night      |
| <b>April 1-2, 2005</b><br>UNA District Meeting and<br>Secretarial Course  | <b>May 1, 2005</b><br>Traditional Blessed Ukrainian<br>Easter Day Brunch, doors open<br>at 11:30 a.m.   |
| <b>April 8-10, 2005</b><br>Grace Episcopal Church,<br>Madison, N.J. - Men's Retreat<br>Road Rally Weekend - an Epicurean,<br>motorized scavenger hunt | <b>May 20, 2005</b><br>Ellenville High School Junior Prom   |
| <b>April 9, 2005</b><br>SUNY New Paltz Alpha Kappa Phi<br>Sorority Formal Banquet   | <b>May 27-30, 2005</b><br>Memorial Day Weekend BBQ<br>and Zabava<br>Adoptive Parents Weekend, sponsored<br>by the Embassy of Ukraine and<br>the UNA |
| <b>April 15-17, 2005</b><br>Plast Kurin "Chortopolokhy"<br>Annual Meeting   |   |



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## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

**Friday, February 25**

**CAMBRIDGE, England:** The Stasiuk Program for the Study of Contemporary Ukraine, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta announces the third annual Stasiuk-Cambridge Lecture on Contemporary Ukraine with featured speaker Prof. Dominique Arel, Chair of Ukrainian Studies, University of Ottawa. Prof. Arel's lecture is titled "The Orange Revolution: Analysis and Implications of the 2004 Presidential Election in Ukraine." The lecture, which is open to the public, will take place at Umney Theater, Robinson College, Cambridge University at 5 p.m. Reception to follow lecture. The event is organized by the Cambridge Committee for Russian and East-European Studies with the support of the Cambridge University Ukrainian Society. For additional information on the lecture, the speaker, and the history of the program visit the website of the Cambridge University Ukrainian Society at <http://www.cam.ac.uk/societies/ukr/ukrainianlecture2005.htm>.

**Saturday, February 26**

**PHILADELPHIA:** The Ukrainian Catholic Archeparchy of Philadelphia, in cooperation with St. Sophia Association of Ukrainian Catholics in the U.S.A., and the Philadelphia Chapter of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, will hold a Ukrainian Day Celebration. Divine liturgy will be celebrated by Archbishop-Metropolitan Stefan Soroka of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, with the homily to be delivered by Archbishop Antony of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the U.S.A., at a 10:30 a.m. service to be held at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Brown and Franklin streets. A lunch will be served at noon - 1 p.m. A panel discussion on "The Orange Revolution in Ukraine: Causes and Consequences" will follow. The panelists include: Cardinal Lubomyr Husar, primate, Ukrainian-Greek Catholic Church, "The Church and the Orange Revolution"; Bohdan Futey, judge, U.S. Court of Federal Claims, Washington, and professor of constitutional law, Ukrainian Free University (UFU), Munich, "The Supreme Court of Ukraine"; Prof. Henri Teune, department of political science, University of Pennsylvania, "International Reverberations of the Orange Revolution"; Stefan Myronjuk, practicing lawyer and Ph.D. candidate in international law, UFU, Munich, and Dr. Bernhard Fricke, Esq., "The Orange Revolution: A European Perspective"; Markian Dobczansky, graduate student and president, Ukrainian Club, University of Pennsylvania, "The Youth and the Orange Revolution: U.S.A."; and Osip Roshka, editor-in-chief, America, Philadelphia, "The Press and the Orange Revolution"; with Prof. Dr. Leonid Rudnytzky, president, World Council of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, moderator. After the panel discussion there will be time to visit the cathedral, which is the largest Ukrainian Catholic cathedral in the world. The panel discussion will take place in the school building adjacent to the cathedral on Franklin and Brown Streets.

**Monday, February 28**

**NEW YORK:** The Cooper Union in col-

laboration with Yara Arts Group will present the exhibit "A Revolution in Orange," featuring photographs by Alexander Khantaev from the 17-day non-violent struggle for democracy in Ukraine. The exhibit opens Monday, February 28, and runs through Thursday, March 11. Hours: weekdays, 11 a.m.-7 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m.-5 p.m.; closed Sundays. The Cooper Union, Humanities Gallery, 51 Astor Place, first floor, Eighth Street between Third and Fourth avenues. The exhibition is free and open to the public. For more information and updates visit [www.brama.com/yara](http://www.brama.com/yara).

**Friday, March 4**

**TORONTO:** The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, Toronto Office, and the Petro Jacyk Program for the Study of Ukraine present Adrian Karatnycky, counselor and senior scholar and former president of Freedom House, New York, in a lecture titled "Civic Virtue and Democratic Outcomes: Why the Orange Revolution Has Brought Democracy to Ukraine." The lecture will be held in Room 108, North Building, Munk Center, University of Toronto at 2-4 p.m.

**NEW YORK:** Yara's new show at La MaMa Experimental Theatre, "Koliada: Twelve Dishes," will be performed March 4-20. For tickets and information call La MaMa Box Office, (212) 475-7710.

**Saturday, March 5**

**NEW YORK:** The Shevchenko Scientific Society (NTSh), the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S. (UVAN), the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute (HURI) and the Harriman Institute of Columbia University (HICU) invite the public to the 25th annual Taras Shevchenko Scholarly Conference. Featured presenters are: Dr. George Grabowicz, Dmytro Cyzevskyy Professor of Ukrainian Literature, Harvard University, "Shevchenko as Poet and Painter"; Dr. Michael Naydan, Germanic and Slavic languages and literatures, The Pennsylvania State University, "Shevchenko in English Translation in the 21st Century"; and Dr. Anna Procyk, department of history, philosophy and political science, Kingsborough College, City University of New York, and member of the executive board, UVAN, "Shevchenko and the "Great Polish Emigration." Opening remarks will be by, Dr. Larissa Onyshkevych, president, NTSh; closing remarks by Dr. Olexa Bilaniuk, professor emeritus, Swarthmore College, and president, UVAN. The conference will take place at the society's building, 63 Fourth Ave. (between Ninth and 10th streets) at 4 p.m. For additional information call (212) 254-5130.

**NEW YORK:** The Ukrainian Medical Association of North America, New York Metropolitan Chapter, in cooperation with the Self Reliance Association of American Ukrainians, New York City Branch, will hold a community-based medical lecture featuring Dr. Peter Lenchur, who will speak on the topic "Cardiac Problems." The presentation will take place at 98 Second Ave., beginning at 3 p.m. Admission is free; refreshments will be

(Continued on page 24)

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## Attention Debutante Ball Organizers!

As in the past, The Ukrainian Weekly is planning to publish a special section devoted to the Ukrainian community's debutantes. The 2005 debutante ball section will be published in March. The deadline for submission of stories and photos is March 1.